

Durh. Sutton RE.2004a

**THE STAGE 1-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**  
**DURHAM**  
Sutton, Richard  
2004  
The Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Uxbridge  
Industrial Park, Part of Lots 14 & 15, Con. 1, Township of  
Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham

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**THE STAGE 1-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE  
UXBRIDGE INDUSTRIAL PARK,  
PART OF LOTS 14 & 15, CONCESSION 1,  
TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM**

Submitted to

**Armstrong Goldberg Hunter**

and

**The Ministry of Culture**

Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence Number PO-13

C.I.F. Number PO-13-113

December 2004



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## **SUMMARY**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 1-3 archaeological resource assessment of the Uxbridge Industrial Park, Part of Lots 14 & 15, Concession 1, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of Armstrong Goldberg Hunter. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, test excavations at a historic site.

The 38.23 hectare property consists of a single large agricultural field, as well as some disturbed lands associated with a water tower, berms and gravel laneways. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in November, 2004. All of the agricultural lands were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.

One archaeological site was discovered as a result of the assessment and was registered as the McAlpine site (BaGt-30), a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead. A Stage 2 surface collection and Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the McAlpine site (BaGt-30) in November, 2004. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the McAlpine site (BaGt-30) is a significant archaeological resource and will require Stage 4 mitigation. This would consist of stripping the site with a gradall, and recording and excavating all of the subsurface features and post moulds.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 1-3 archaeological resource assessment of the Uxbridge Industrial Park, Part of Lots 14 & 15, Concession 1, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of Armstrong Goldberg Hunter. In accordance with the Planning Act (1996), an archaeological resource assessment was required as a development approval condition for this proposed development.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. PO-13 issued to the firm of Archaeological Assessments Ltd. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Culture (1993). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered as a result of the assessment.

## 2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 38.23 hectare subject property is situated on the north side of Regional Road No.47, 1.1km east of Regional Road No.30 (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Location of the Subject Property

Scale 1: 50,000



The subject property is dominated by one large agricultural field which contains rolling topography. A large area in the southwestern section of the property has been disturbed by an existing water tower, gravel service roads, and some large berms oriented north to south. Some servicing, including the installation of fire hydrants, have been installed along the gravel road which runs north-south in this area.

There are no creeks or watercourses directly associated with the subject property. The only possible source of water is a low lying area in the northwestern section of the property. This area is now dry but may have contained a small pond in the past. The subject property is located in the middle of the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:166). This moraine is hilly with a knob and basin topography and is largely composed of sandy and gravelly soils. Although the moraine is a source area for many streams, there is a lack of streams on much of the moraine, including the general area of the subject property. This is because the water drains down through the sand and gravel and only moves laterally when it reaches less pervious soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984:167).

### **3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

#### **METHODS**

The first stage of the assessment consisted of background research. This was conducted in order to:

- gather together all of the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area;
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered archaeological sites within and adjacent to the subject property; and
- identify areas of archaeological potential which represent concerns for Stage 2 field survey.

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands within a 2 kilometre radius of the proposed development. The Stage 1 background research included a variety of published and unpublished reports. Data on registered sites located within the study area was obtained from the Archaeological Sites Data Base (ASDB) of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in Toronto. The ASDB houses site record forms for registered sites, as well as published and unpublished reports on past surveys, assessments and excavations. Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County (Beers 1877: Figure 2).



## RESULTS

The background research confirmed that no archaeological sites had been registered within the subject property prior to this assessment. The background research also determined that there are not any registered archaeological sites located within a 2 kilometre radius of the subject property.

Historic mapping (Beers 1877: Figure 2) indicates that in 1877, the subject property was comprised of Part of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 1, in the Township Of Uxbridge. According to the historical atlas, the East Half of Lot 15 was owned at that time by a Mr. A. McAlpine, who lived in a dwelling located in the central section of the subject property. The residence indicated on the historical atlas map is in the same location as the McAlpine (BaGt-30) archaeological site. The site obviously represents what remains of a homestead occupied by Mr. A. McAlpine until at least 1877.

The 1877 historical atlas map indicates that Part of the East Half of Lot 14 was owned by a Mr. J.A. Sangster. In 1877 Mr. Sangster lived in a residence located on the north side of Regional Road No.47 in the southwestern corner of the subject property. This area of the property has been extensively disturbed by the construction of a large berm and no longer has any archaeological potential.



Figure 2. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Whitby Township  
Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property



## **4.0 FIELD ASSESSMENT**

### **SURVEY METHODS AND COVERAGE**

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted from November 3-4, 2004. The weather varied from cloudy with light rain to overcast and cool. The large agricultural field on the property was ploughed for the assessment and was well weathered at the time of the survey. All of the agricultural lands were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3).

A large area in the southwestern section of the property has been extensively disturbed and no longer has any archaeological potential. This area has been disturbed in the past by the construction of a water tower, a large berm oriented north to south, as well as a gravel laneway and some utility corridors.

### **RESULTS**

One archaeological site was discovered as a result of the assessment. The archaeological site is discussed in more detail in the following section of this report.



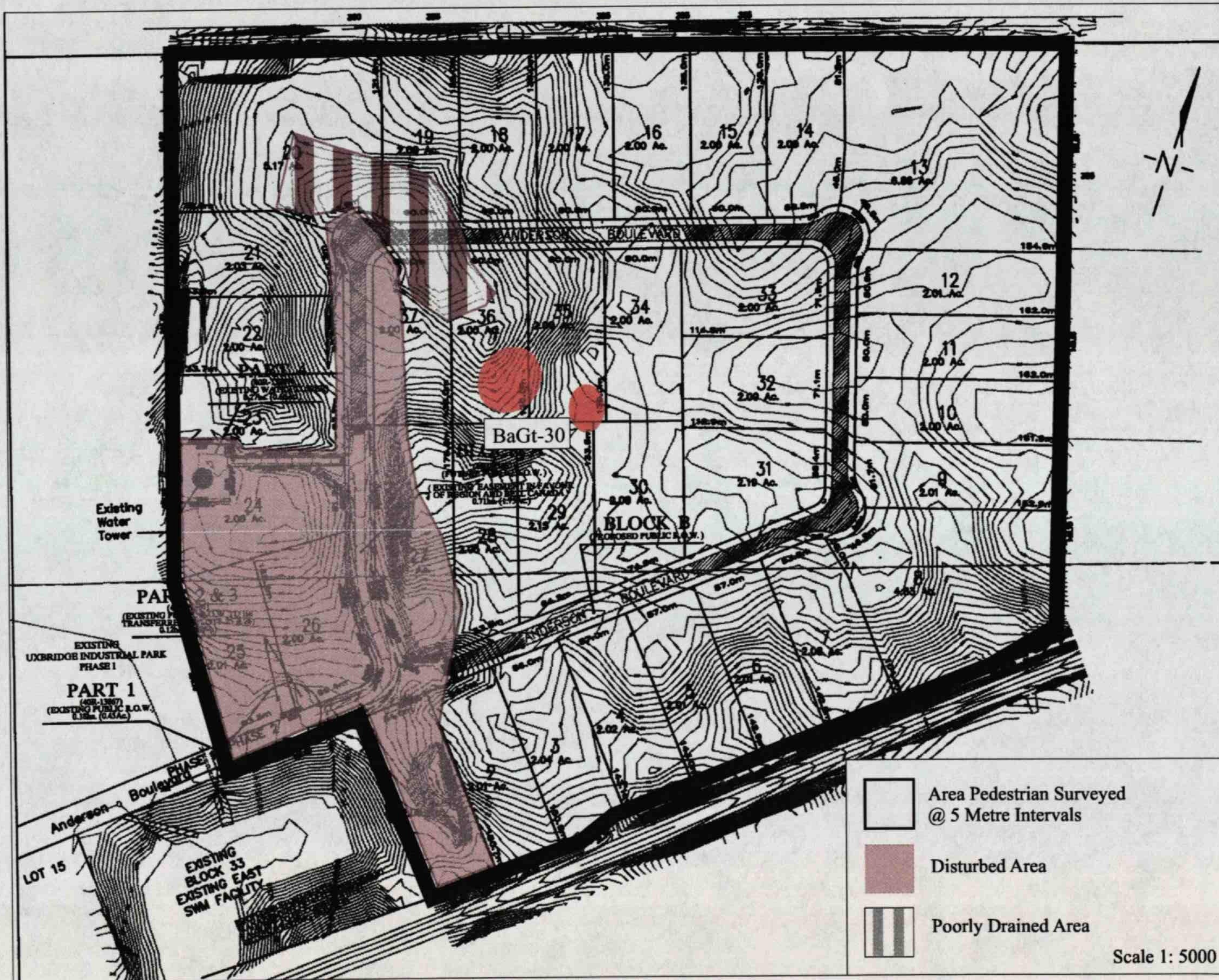


Figure 3. Archaeological Survey Coverage, Techniques and Site Location



## **5.0 THE McALPINE SITE (BaGt-30)**

### **Location and Description**

The McAlpine site is located in the central section of the subject property, 320 metres north of Regional Road No.47 (Figure 3). The site is situated on Lots 35 and 36 of the proposed development. The site is a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead.

The site consists of two loci of surface artifacts located in the western section of a large agricultural field. The two loci are referred to as the Upper and Lower site areas (Figure 4). The Upper site is located on high ground on gently undulating tablelands. The Upper site surface scatter had dimensions of 45 metres north-south by 31 metres east-west and contained a total of 80 artifacts. The Lower site area is located 25 metres northwest of the Upper site in a lower lying area. The Lower site is located on a moderate slope which leads down to a small low lying poorly drained area, which may at one time have been the location of a pond. The Lower site surface scatter had dimensions of 36 metres north-south by 34 metres east-west and contained a total of 270 artifacts. The Upper site probably represents the former location of a residence, while the Lower site represents the location of a slope midden.

### **History of Investigations**

This site was discovered on November 3, 2004 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The site area was then pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The maximum dimensions of both loci were recorded using a tape and hand held GPS unit. All of the visible surface artifacts were then collected from the site for analysis.

In order to recover a larger sample of artifacts from the site prior to topsoil stripping, limited Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site in November, 2004. A temporary datum was established near the centre of the Upper Site. A five metre grid system was then established in the areas where the surface scatters were located.

A total of 8 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the Upper Site (Figure 4). All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 26-42 centimetres. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the test units were positive and had artifact densities ranging from 4-84 historic artifacts per unit. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing.

A total of 7 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the Lower Site (Figure 4). The test unit profiles indicated that the Lower Site represents a sheet or slope midden. The ploughzone in this area was approximately 25cm deep. A undisturbed midden layer approximately 10-15cm thick was present in some of the test units underneath the ploughzone. Sterile subsoil was encountered at an average depth of 40cm in this area. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the test units were positive and had artifact densities ranging from 35-494 historic artifacts per unit. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing.



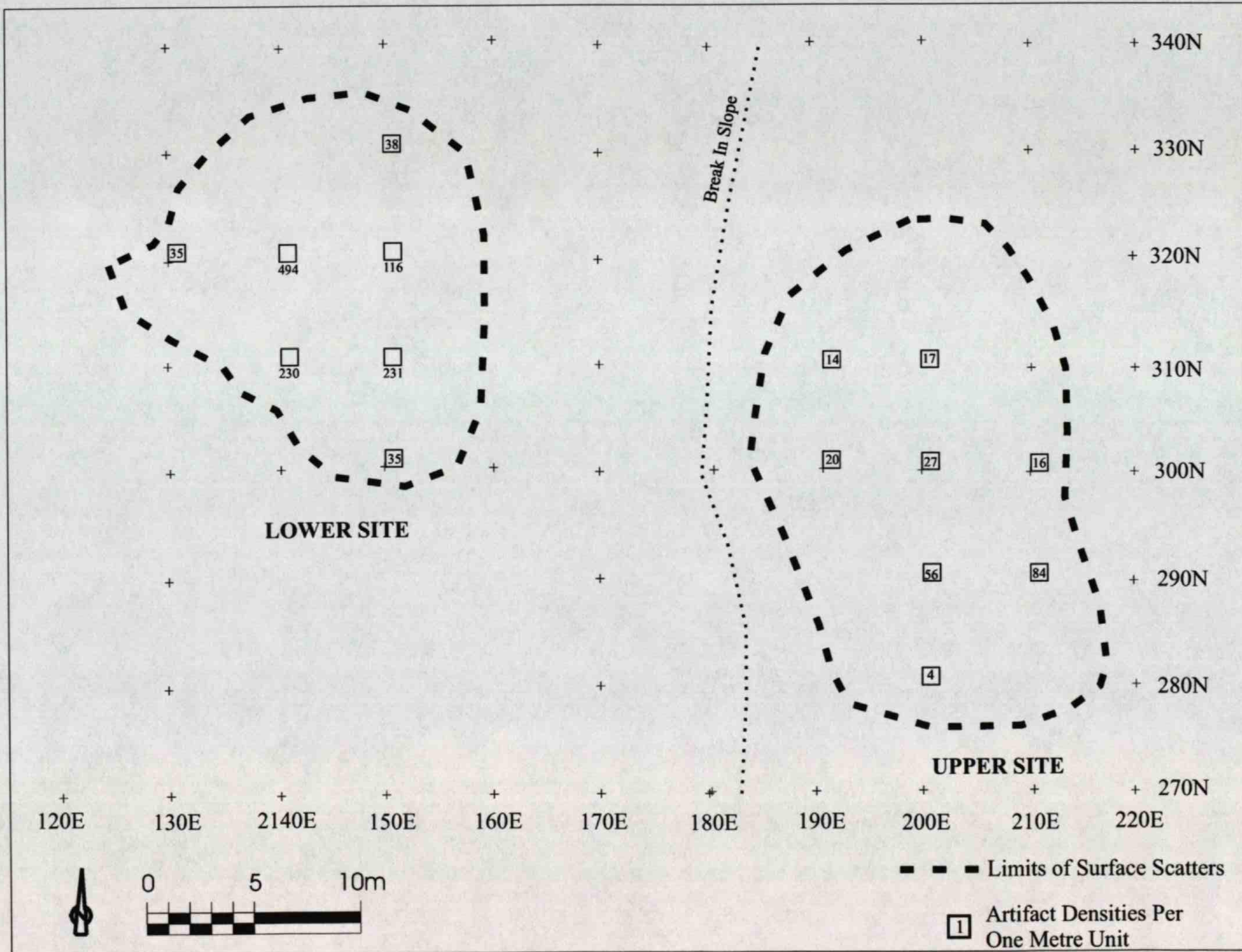


Figure 4. Results of Stage 3 Assessment of the McAlpine Site (BaGt-30)



### **Artifact Descriptions**

The artifact assemblage recovered from the Upper and Lower McAlpine site areas is summarized in Table 1. As indicated, a total of 1767 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 2-3 investigations. The assemblage consists of household ceramics (n = 983: 55.6%), architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n = 472: 26.7%), faunal material (n = 136: 7.7%), household glass (n = 133: 7.5%), personal material (n = 32: 1.8%), and miscellaneous material (n = 11: 0.6%).

### **Ceramics**

The most common ceramic within the ceramic assemblage is red earthenware (n=249:25.3%), followed by whiteware (n = 187: 19.0%), unidentifiable ceramics (n = 98: 10.0%), transfer printed ceramics (n = 88: 9.0%), ironstone (n = 77: 7.8%), stoneware (n = 45: 4.6%), stamped ware (n = 39: 4.0%), hand painted ware (n = 38: 3.9%), banded ware (n=34: 3.5%), sponged ware (n = 32: 3.3 %), buff earthenware (n = 27: 2.7%), edged ware (n = 24: 2.4%), relief molded whiteware ( n = 13: 1.3%), semi-porcelain (n = 12: 1.2%), relief-molded ironstone (n = 11: 1.1%), yellow ware (n=4: 0.4%), flow ware (n = 3: 0.3%), and plain pearlware (n=2: 0.2%).

The hand painted ware includes 12 sherds from the Upper site and 26 from the Lower site, where some of the pieces were very large. Twenty sherds exhibit paint colours that are all in the late palette range combining red, blue, green, and black. There are four sherds which have just green paint. All of these are on whiteware and would date from 1830 to 1870 (Kenyon 1991: 11). There are also two sherds in the early palette range of colours; one with an orange and yellow rim (from the upper site) and one with green, blue and brown paint (from the lower site). Both of these are on whiteware. There are also 12 sherds with blue paint only, on whiteware. A comparison of these hand painted ceramics found no match in design between those from the upper site and those from the lower site.

The transfer printed wares from the site exhibit a range of colours. There are 25 blue, 15 turquoise (three with gilt embellishments), 12 green, 7 brown, 4 black, 4 red, 2 mulberry, and one polychrome (mulberry, green and blue). It seems that most if not all of the blue transfer printed sherds are of a blue willow pattern. One of the turquoise sherds has "Ye olde" in the transfer print. Whether this is part of the maker's mark cannot be determined. All are on white wares. It should be noted that the blue transfer printed sherds are not a particularly deep, dark blue and they have a substantial amount of white background showing in the design, and are therefore not early. All transfer printed sherds are on whitewares and could date from the 1830's to 1880's (Kenyon 1991:10). The transfer printed sherds from the Upper site are most likely all blue willow. With the possible exception of these blue willow patterned sherds, there are no matches between those of the Upper and Lower sites.

The 249 red earthenware sherds recovered from the site included 128 from the Upper site (out of 239 ceramic artifacts), compared to 121 from the Lower site (out of 744 ceramic artifacts). These all include 105 unglazed sherds, 45 clear-glazed sherds, 42 dark-brown glazed sherds, 32 beige glazed sherds and 24 mid-brown glazed sherds. Red earthenwares were produced in Ontario throughout the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991:3). Why there should be so many more red earthenware sherds at the Upper site, relative to the total there, than at the Lower



site, is curious. But it should be noted that in general the material from the Upper site is more fragmented than from the Lower site, and red earthenware may be more friable than other ceramic materials. There were also 27 buff earthenware sherds recovered from the site, two from the Upper site and 25 from the Lower site. Of these, 17 bore a yellow glaze, six were unglazed, two were clear glazed, and two were grey glazed.

The stoneware included 45 sherds, seven from the Upper site and 38 from the Lower site. Of these only four were definitely salt-glazed. Salt-glazed stoneware was produced in Ontario beginning in 1849 (Kenyon 1991: 3). Two of the stoneware sherds are unglazed. The remaining sherds have smooth glazes and are therefore likely Bristol ware, which was introduced to Ontario in the 1880's (Kenyon 1991:3). Of these, 26 have a grey glaze, seven a dark brown glaze (one of which has a ridged interior), three are yellow-glazed, two are mid-brown glazed, and one is olive glazed.

The 24 edged ware ceramic sherds include 19 from the Lower site and five from the Upper site. These include 19 blue straight-edged sherds, two blue scalloped edge sherds, two blue indeterminate edged sherds and one white scalloped edge sherd. The scalloped form of edged ware was dominant before 1850, while the straight edged forms, more common at this site were dominant after that time (Kenyon 1991:8). The three flow ware sherds are all blue, found after 1844 in Ontario and popular until the 1860's (Kenyon 1991:8).

The 39 stamped ware sherds recovered from the site included 9 from the Upper site and 30 from the Lower site. Of these 11 had a blue spiral stamp motif, 2 had a blue floral motif, and 15 had a purple diamond motif. The other stamped designs could not be determined. There are open areas in the centers of the stamps. Stamped wares were introduced into southern Ontario in the 1840's, and continued to be used throughout the second half of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The stamped designs at the Upper site (blue, floral) did not match any from the Lower site.

The 32 sponged ware sherds include six from the Upper site and 26 from the Lower site. Of these there was one sherd with a fine pale green sponge design, one with a red and blue design, and the rest were blue; 12 with the paint finely applied, and 17 with the sort of coarse application of open sponging used after 1850. Sponged ware was popular from 1840-70 (Kenyon 1991:6).

The banded ware recovered from the McAlpine Site was all from the Lower midden deposit. Of these 20 were yellow, brown and cream, one was brown and yellow, and two were yellow; three were blue and brown, three were blue and white, and three were blue. There were also two sherds with the distinctive fern-like "mocha" motif in yellow, cream, mid-brown and dark brown. Banded ware was produced throughout the nineteenth century, with the intense blue (as seen at the McAlpine Site) occurring by 1860 (Kenyon 1991: 5).

There were 13 pieces of relief molded whiteware and 11 pieces of relief molded ironstone recovered from the McAlpine site. For the most part a design motif could not be determined due to the fragmented condition of the sherds, with the exception of two pieces of the relief-molded ironstone which bore a leaf pattern. Of these all but one piece of the relief-molded



ironstone were found at the lower site. Twelve semi-porcelain sherds were recovered from the site, one from the Upper site and eleven from the Lower site.

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the McAlpine Site is typical of a site occupied during the second half of the nineteenth century. The most common ceramic in the assemblage is red earthenware, followed by whiteware. Collections of transfer printed ceramics exhibiting a diversity of colour are most common from the 1830's to 1850's, but some colours such as green and brown were readily available into the 1880's (Kenyon 1991:10). Ironstone should not be dated any earlier than 1845, and was common by the 1870's. (Kenyon 1991: 4). Stamped wares were used in Ontario beginning in the 1840's and continuing throughout the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The hand-painted ceramics are dominated by those of the late palette period dating from 1830 to 1870 (Kenyon: 12). Stoneware did not occur in Ontario until 1849, with Bristol Ware not available before 1880 (Kenyon 1991: 3), sponged ware was popular from the 1840's to 1870's, and flow blue ware did not occur until after 1844 (Kenyon 1991:8). Banded ware was produced throughout the nineteenth century with the intense blue seen in several of the McAlpine sherds seen by 1860 (Kenyon 1991: 5). Yellow ware, of which four sherds were found at the upper site, is a yellow bodied ironstone that first appeared in Ontario in the 1840's (Kenyon 1991: 5). It is clear from the ceramic assemblage that the Upper and Lower site areas are contemporaneous.

#### ***Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware***

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site includes window glass (n = 150), cut iron nails (n = 135), unidentified nails (n = 71), miscellaneous scrap metal (n = 40), brick (n = 29), miscellaneous metal (n = 23), mortar (n = 12), wire nails (n = 7), and horse nails (n = 5). This category of artifacts comprised 14.4% of the Upper site assemblage and 29.4% of the Lower site assemblage. The miscellaneous metal includes 8 pieces of wire, 4 screws, 3 pieces of unknown hardware, 2 spikes, and 1 tack. The five pieces of miscellaneous metal from the upper site were all pieces of wire.

#### ***Household Glass***

The 124 pieces of bottle glass recovered from the site includes 48 aqua sherds, 43 colourless sherds, 14 lavender sherds, 8 olive green sherds, 8 green sherds, 2 brown sherds, and one opaque white sherd. Eighteen of these were recovered from the Upper site and 106 from the Lower site. There were also 9 pieces of lamp glass, all from the Lower site.

#### ***Miscellaneous Items***

The 11 miscellaneous items recovered from the site included one flat piece of oval shaped rubber, measuring about 6.0 X 4.0cm, it bears remnants of orange pigment. One glass marble measuring 1.3cm in diameter, it has within it swirls of red, blue and white. Damage makes it difficult to provide further details. There were also eight pieces of slate found at the site. The marble was found at the Upper (residence) site, while the other miscellaneous items were in the Lower midden site.



**Table 1.** The McAlpine Site (BaGt-30) Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	Total Upper	%	Total Lower	%	Site Total	%
<b>Household Ceramics</b>						
Red Earthenware	128	40.2	121	8.4	249	14.1
Buff Earthenware	2	0.6	25	1.7	27	1.5
Stoneware	7	2.2	38	2.6	45	2.6
Whiteware	15	4.7	172	11.9	187	10.6
Ironstone	3	0.9	74	5.1	77	4.3
Banded Ware	0	0	34	2.3	34	1.9
Plain Pearlware	2	0.6	0	-	2	0.1
Edged Ware	5	1.6	19	1.3	24	1.4
Hand Painted Ware	12	3.8	26	1.8	38	2.2
Stamped Ware	9	2.8	30	2.1	39	2.2
Sponged Ware	6	1.9	26	1.8	32	1.8
Transfer Printed Ware	18	5.7	70	4.8	88	5.0
Flow Ware	0	0	3	0.2	3	0.2
Semi-porcelain	1	0.3	11	0.8	12	0.7
Relief Molded Whiteware	0	0	13	0.9	13	0.7
Relief Molded Ironstone	1	0.3	10	0.7	11	0.6
Yellow ware	4	1.3	0	0	4	0.2
Ceramics, Unidentified	26	8.2	72	5.0	98	5.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>55.6%</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD GLASS</b>						
Bottle Glass	18	5.7	106	7.3	124	7.0
Lamp Glass	0	0	9	0.6	9	0.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<b>ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS &amp; HARDWARE</b>						
Brick	1	0.3	28	1.9	29	1.6
Mortar	1	0.3	11	0.8	12	0.7
Cut Nails	16	5.0	119	8.2	135	7.6
Wire Nails	1	0.3	6	0.4	7	0.4
Horse Nails	0	0	5	0.3	5	0.3
Unidentified Nails	3	0.9	68	4.7	71	4.0
Window Glass	13	4.1	137	9.5	150	8.5
Scrap Metal	6	1.9	34	2.4	40	2.3
Miscellaneous Metal	5	1.6	18	1.2	23	1.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
<b>PERSONAL MATERIAL</b>						
Pipe Stems	0	0	3	0.2	3	0.2
Buttons	0	0	4	0.3	4	0.2
Miscellaneous Personal	0	0	25	1.7	25	1.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>FAUNAL MATERIAL (Bone)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>99.9%</b>



### ***Personal Items and Utensils***

The list of personal items recovered from the site includes 3 pipe stem fragments. These are plain white, though one bears the remnants of a yellow-brown glaze. Two whole buttons and 2 button fragments were recovered. One is a small opaque white glass button with a metal shank; it is 1.0 cm in diameter. The other is a white opaque glass molded button with 4 holes. It measures 1.1 cm in diameter. The two small bone button fragments are lipped and would have measured approximately 1.8 cm in diameter. The miscellaneous personal items include a ferrous metal belt buckle, which measures 5.2 X 3.0 cm; a decorative metal (brass?) clip, possibly for clothing (suspenders straps?). It measures 4.0 cm in diameter and bears a raised image of two hounds. There were also 7 pieces of shoe/boot leather and 16 metal 'eyes' for the boot laces to go through. All of the personal items were recovered from the Lower site.

### ***Faunal Remains***

One hundred and thirty six pieces of faunal bone were recovered from the McAlpine site. Fourteen were recovered from the Upper site and 122 from the Lower site midden. These have not been analyzed.

### **Background Research**

The Township of Uxbridge was surveyed for settlement in 1804 and 1805 (Beers 1877). The earliest settlers arrived in the early nineteenth century. The initial areas of settlement in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century were located in the southwestern sections of the township and in the future village of Uxbridge. Overall, the settlement of the township continued at a slow pace until after the rebellion of 1837, when local governments and local municipal institutions were established. After that time, the settlement of the township increased dramatically.

The McAlpine site is located on the East Half of Lot 15, Concession 1 in the Township of Uxbridge. Land Title records indicate that the original crown patent for the 200 acre parcel which includes all of Lot 15, Concession 1, was issued to Dennis Joel in 1806. In 1842 Mr. Joel sold the 200 acre parcel to Thomas Davis. In 1843 Mr. Davis sold the west half of the lot to Robert Brandon. The east half of the lot where the site is located is not mentioned in the land title abstracts until 1877 when Elizabeth McAlpine is listed as the owner. Unfortunately, the lands title abstracts for this parcel of land are in poor condition and were very difficult to interpret. Nonetheless, it appears that the McAlpine family owned the East Half of Lot 15 until about 1883. Historic mapping (Beers 1877: Figure 2) indicates that by 1877 Mr. A. McAlpine occupied a residence located in the central section of the subject property where the archaeological site was found. What is not known is exactly when the McAlpine family purchased this parcel. Additional archival research will be required in order to obtain more detailed information about Mr. McAlpine and the history of this property.

### **Evaluation of Significance**

Preliminary archival research and the artifact sample collected from the McAlpine site indicates that it was occupied by the McAlpine family from the 1840's to the early 1880's. The relatively early date of the occupation, combined with the potential for subsurface remains, indicates that this site represents a significant archaeological resource and planning concern. This site will require Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve stripping the topsoil off of



the site with a gradall and excavating all subsurface features such as root cellars, refuse pits, etc. The undisturbed midden in the Lower site area should be sampled by the excavation of some additional one metre units after stripping off the ploughzone above the midden. Additional archival research is also required in order to learn more about the McAlpine family and the history of this property.



## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, one archaeological site was discovered as a result of the assessment and was registered as the McAlpine site (BaGt-30), a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead. A Stage 2 surface collection and Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the McAlpine site (BaGt-30) in November, 2004. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the McAlpine site (BaGt-30) is a significant archaeological resource and will require Stage 4 mitigation. This would consist of stripping the site with a gradall, and recording and excavating all of the subsurface features and post moulds.

Notwithstanding the above, no archaeological survey can be considered to totally negate the potential for deeply buried cultural remains, including human burials. In consequence, it is recommended that Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (905-469-8690), and the archaeological staff of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416-314-7147) should be contacted immediately if any deeply buried archaeological remains are discovered during construction. Archaeological Assessments Ltd., MCL, as well as the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, should also be notified immediately if any human remains are discovered.

## 7.0 REFERENCES CITED

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**Plate 1.** General Field Conditions, Eastern Section of Property (view east)



**Plate 2.** General Field Conditions, Central Section of Property (view northwest)



**Plate 3.** Water Tower, Northwestern Section of Property (view northwest)



**Plate 4.** Berm, Western Section of Property (view south)

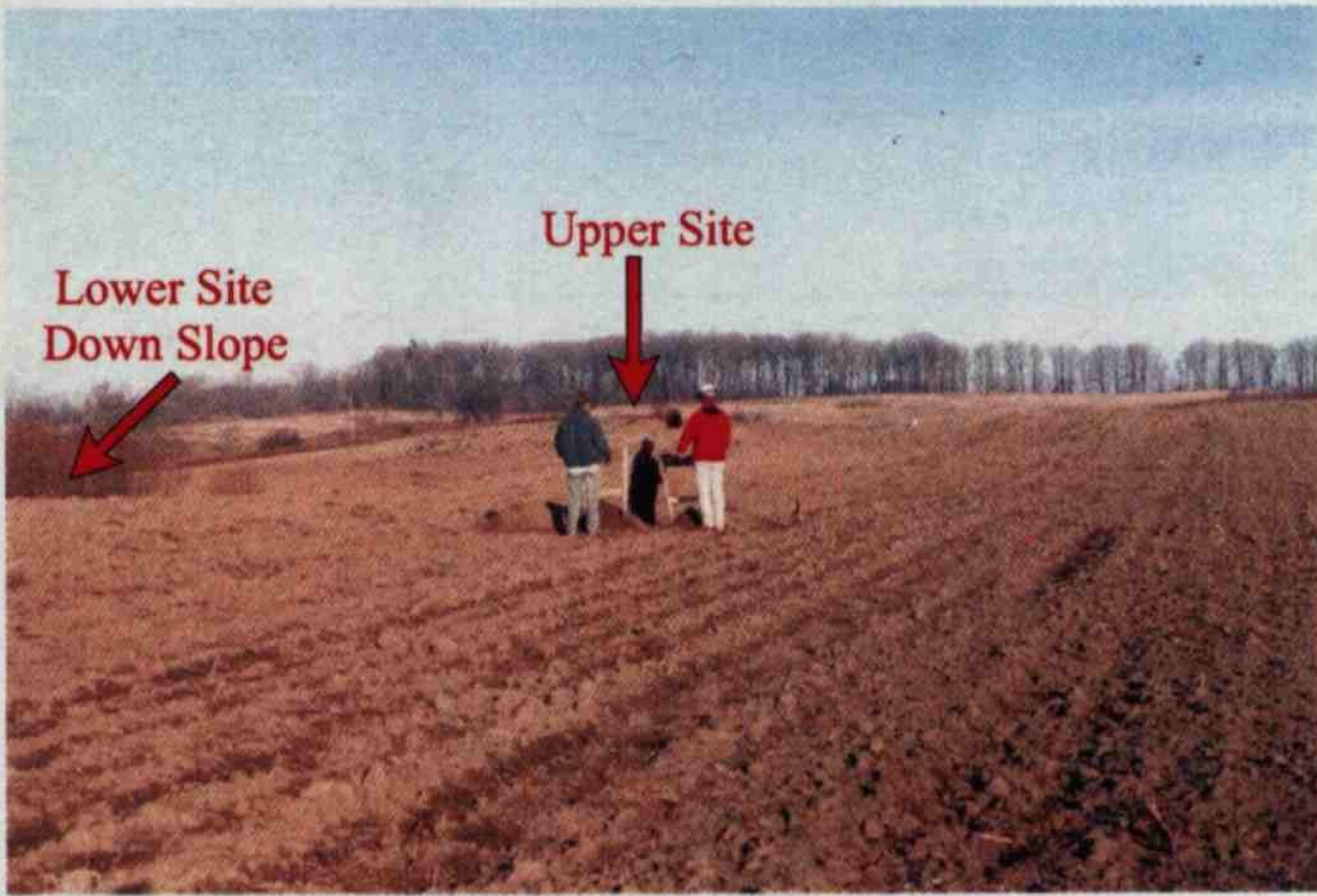


**Plate 5.** Laneway and Berm, ~~Eastern~~ <sup>Western</sup> Section of Property (view south)



**Plate 6.** Low Lying Poorly Drained Area, Northwestern Section of Property (view west)





**Plate 7.** McAlpine Site (BaGt-30), Upper Site Area  
(view north)



**Plate 8.** McAlpine Site (BaGt-30), Lower Site Area  
(view north)





Plate 9. McAlpine Site (BaGt-30) Ceramics



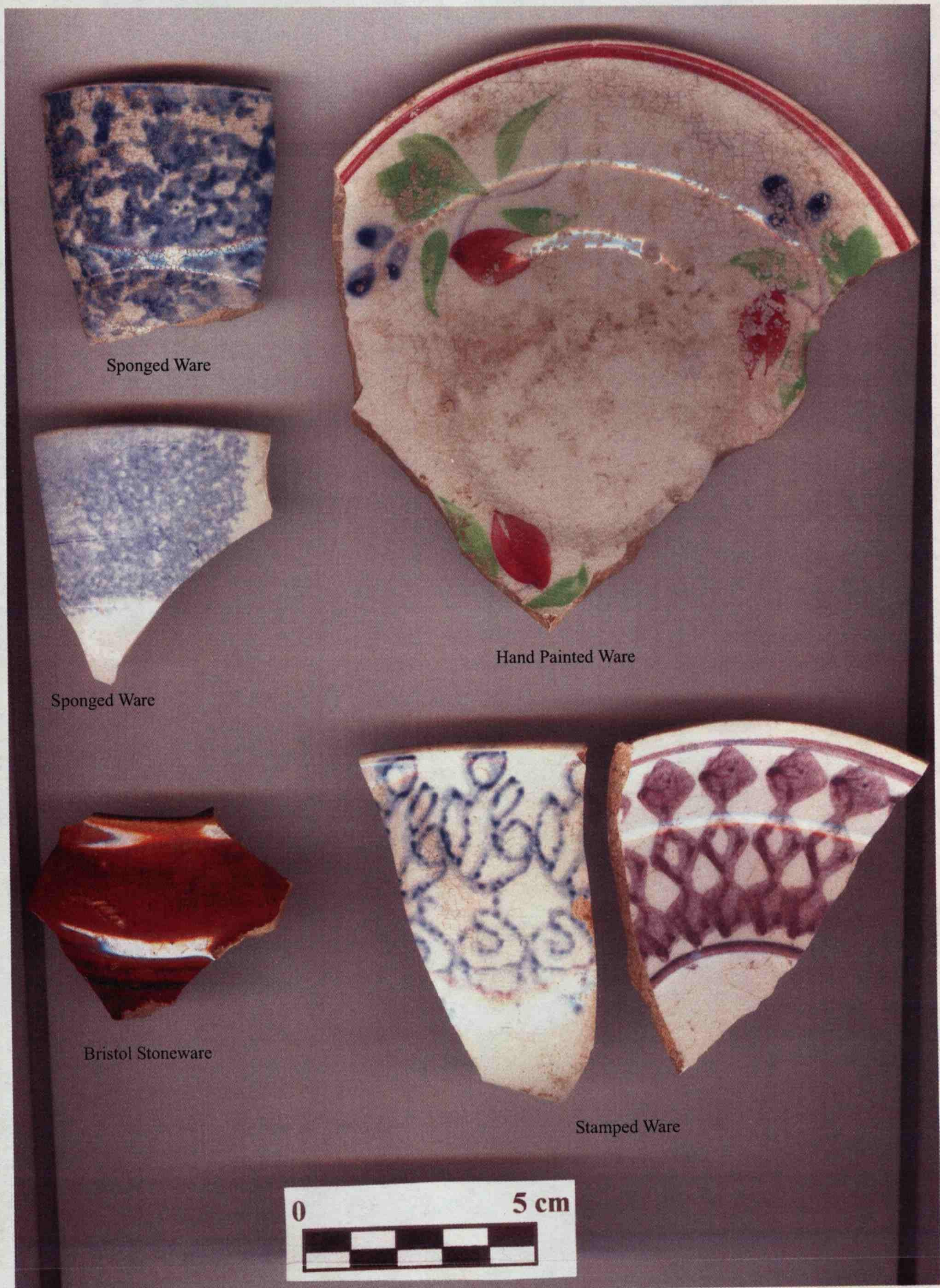
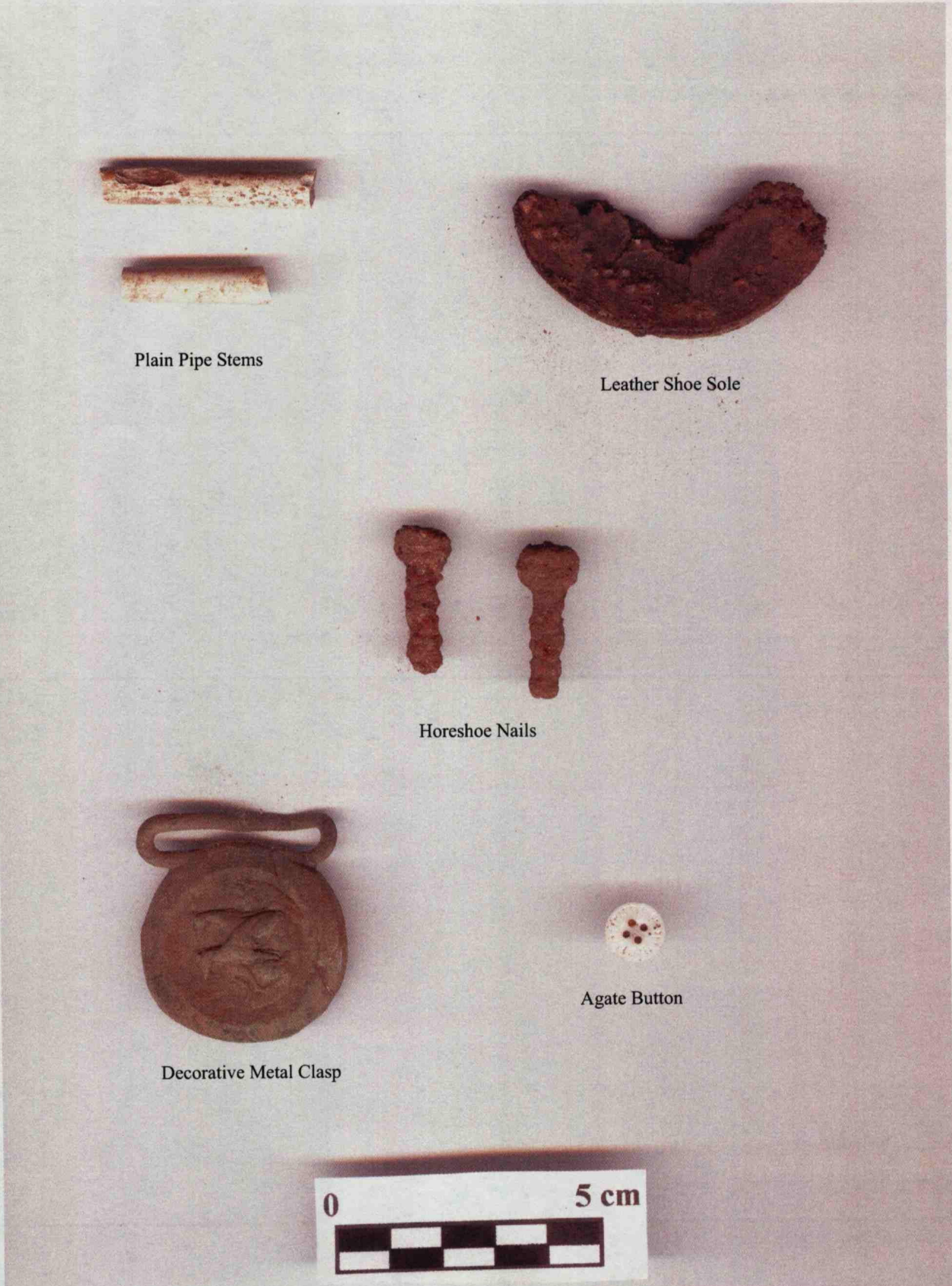


Plate 10. McAlpine Site (BaGt-30) Ceramics





Plain Pipe Stems

Leather Shoe Sole

Horseshoe Nails

Decorative Metal Clasp

Agate Button

**Plate 11.** McAlpine Site (BaGt-30) Personal Items



### ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

BRI- Brick  
BUF- Buff Coloured Earthenware  
STO- Stoneware  
IRO- Ironstone  
BAN – Banded Whiteware  
ED – Edge Decorated  
STP- Stamped  
TR – Transfer Printed Whiteware  
SEP- Semi-porcelain  
RMI – Relief Moulded Ironstone  
PST- Pipe Stems  
GBO – Bottle Glass  
NWI – Wire Nails  
HNA- Horse Nails  
MSC – Scrap Metal  
BUT – Buttons  
PER – Personal

MOR- Mortar  
RED – Red Earthenware  
WHI – Plain Whiteware  
YEL- Yellow ware  
PPL- Plain Pearlware  
PA – Painted Whiteware  
SP– Sponged  
FLO- Flow ware  
RWI – Relief Moulded Whiteware  
CUN – Unidentified Ceramics  
GWI – Window Glass  
NUN – Unidentified Nails  
NCU – Cut Nails  
  
MM– Miscellaneous Metal Items  
MIS – Miscellaneous  
FAU – Faunal



McAlpine Site (BaGt-30) Lower Site Area Artifact Catalogue

UNIT	BRI	MOR	BUF	RED	STO	WHI	IRO	BAN	PPL	ED	PA	STP	SP	TR	FLO	SEPR	RWH	RMI	CUN	PST	GW	GB	GLA	NUN	NWI	NCU	HNA	MSC	MM	BUT	PER	MIS	FAU	TOTAL
Surface	8	1	5	9	10	72	24	3		8	4	1	10	27	2	5	11	7	8		11	34						1				9	270	
300N150E	1		2	5		1				1	1								1		2	1	1	3		7		1				8	35	
310N140E	4		3	24	8	58	3	3		3	1	1	4	13	1				11		14	28	2	6		19			1		19	230		
310N150E	2		7	4	4		8	2			1	3		7		2	2	2	13	1	7	10		31	3	45		21			1	46	231	
320N130E				2	2	3	1					1	1	2				1	5		1	1		4		8		1			2	35		
320N140E	9	10	5	58	10	11	36	26		7	14	24	11	16		2			21	2	93	24	5	20	1	25	5	5	2	23	8	19	494	
320N150E	4		3	8	2	24	2				5			5		1			6		6	7		3	2	9		5	3	2	1	18	116	
330N150E				11	2	3										1			7		3	1	1	1		6					1	1	38	
Totals	28	11	25	121	38	172	74	34		19	26	30	26	70	3	11	13	10	72	3	137	106	9	68	6	119	5	34	18	4	25	10	122	1449



McAlpine Site (BaGt-30) Upper Site Area Artifact Catalogue

UNIT	BRI	MOR	BUF	RED	STO	WHI	IRO	YEL	BAN	PPL	ED	PA	STP	SP	TR	FLO	SEPR	WH	RMI	CUN	PST	GW	GB	GLA	NUN	NWI	NCU	HNA	MSC	MM	BUT	PER	MIS	FAU	TOTAL
Surface	1	1		19	2	11	1			2	3	6	1	2	11					1		5	9					1				1	3	80	
280N200E				1																			2						1					4	
290N200E				18	3	3	2	3			1	2	4	1	3					8		1	1										3	56	
290N210E				41		1					1	2	4	2	1					14		4	3		1		5		1				4	84	
300N190E				14	1							1				1				1		1			1									20	
300N200E				14				1				1			2								1				3	3					2	27	
300N210E				6	1									1								1	1		1		3		2					16	
310N190E			2	8																1		1											2	14	
310N200E				7											1				1	1			1			1	2	2	1					17	
Totals	1	1	2	128	7	15	3	4		2	5	12	9	6	18	1		1	1	26		13	18		3	1	16	6	5			1	14	318	