

**THE STAGE 2-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE SARAH PROPERTIES LTD. PROPERTY,
1 EVANS AVENUE AND 9 MILL STREET,
PART OF LOTS 2 & 3, CONCESSION 10,
TOWNSHIP OF AMARANTH,
DUFFERIN COUNTY**

(original)



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GPS Coordinates and Location of the Archaeological Site: Supporting Document

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Sarah Properties Ltd. Property, 1 Evans Avenue and 9 Mill Street, Part of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 10, Township of Amaranth, Dufferin County. This project was conducted as a component of a draft plan application for a residential development and in order to comply with the Planning Act (1990).

The 35 hectare subject property consists mostly of agricultural lands along with a few small scrubland areas. The subject property was subjected to a Stage 1 assessment by our firm in 2011 (AAL 2011). The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicated that the vast majority of the subject property did have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Our Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted in June and October, 2014. All of the agricultural lands were ploughed and pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The scrubland areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

One site was found as a result of the assessment and has been registered as the James Tate site (AIHb-14). The James Tate site (AIHb-14) is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of the site in October and November, 2014. The Stage 3 assessment included a controlled surface collection and the excavation of 42 one metre square test units at 5-10 metre intervals across the site. The results of the Stage 3 assessment and archival research indicate that the site was occupied between the 1860's and the 1880's.

Given the relatively late date of occupation, the James Tate site (AIHb-14) is not considered to have cultural value and will not require Stage 4 mitigation. The James Tate site (AIHb-14) does not require any further investigation and is no longer a planning concern. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Sarah Properties Ltd. Property, 1 Evans Avenue and 9 Mill Street, Part of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 10, Township of Amaranth, Dufferin County. This project was conducted as a component of a draft plan application for a residential development and in order to comply with the Planning Act (1990).

The assessment was conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd., under archaeological consulting licence No. P013 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980) and the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCL 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Property Description

The 35 hectare subject property is located in the Community of Waldemar, north of Regional Road 25 on the west side of Mill Street (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by Chris Brown (P361) on June 12 and October 14-16, 2014.

The subject property is comprised primarily of agricultural lands. The topography is generally rolling with a number of broad ridges and knolls. There are also some lower lying poorly drained areas in the north, central and southern sections of the subject property. Areas to the south of the dead end at the south end of James Street were characterized by uneven, lightly treed scrublands.

The Grand River is located 150 metres east of the subject property. A small seasonal or relic watercourse passes through the central section of the property and drains to the east into the Grand River. The relic watercourse is associated with a small lower lying spillway. An abandoned rail line which is now part of a trail system, borders the property to the north.

The subject property is located on the northeastern edge of the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This is a broad till plain interrupted by several moraines. The subject property itself consists of gently undulating tablelands which contain well drained clay loam and sandy loam soils.

Previous Archaeological Research

The subject property was subjected to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment by our firm in 2011 (AAL 2011). The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicated that the vast majority of the subject property did have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property was considered to have archaeological potential because the majority of this

parcel of land is located within 300 metres of a source of water or of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement. It was therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land (AAL 2011).

There are currently no registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property (Rob Von Bitter MTCS: personal communication). A survey of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture archaeological files located in Toronto indicates that there was only one previously registered archaeological site located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The previously registered site is the Rothfusz site (AlHb-1), a Late Archaic findspot located 450 metres northeast of the subject property (no report reference available). A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property is comprised of Part of Lots 2 and 3, Concession 10 in Amaranth Township, Dufferin County. The survey of Amaranth Township was not completed until 1832 although the first settlers started to arrive in the 1820's (Sawden 1952). Early settlement was slow, with the population of Amaranth and the adjacent Township Melancthon being only 100 people by 1840. By 1860, the population of Amaranth Township had risen to 1200, with the bulk of settlement occurring from 1845 to 1865 (Sawden 1952). In 1841 Amaranth Township became part of Wellington County. In 1881, Amaranth Township became part of the newly created County of Dufferin, which was formed from parts of Wellington, Grey and Simcoe Counties.

The subject property is located immediately west of Waldemar. Waldemar is a small village located in the southwestern corner of the Township of Amaranth where the Grand River meets Willow Brook, and was founded in 1869. It was described at this time as being merely dense forest, which grew to a prosperous village by 1871. Some early milling work occurred in the area in the 1850s and 1860s, attracted by the abundant river power. In 1871, it featured a church, a schoolhouse, grist mill, two saw mills, a lath factory, a hotel, a general store, a blacksmith shop and a number of buildings under construction (Orangeville Sun, 1871). In 1870, the first postmaster was appointed and the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Company constructed a railway through the town along with a station and residence, a telegraph, water tank, grain elevator and stockyards (Sawden 1952). In 1872, Municipal Plan 4 divided up ten acres of land in Lot 2, Concession 10 (south of Henry Street, west of the Grand River) for town lots. A school was constructed in the village in 1879. Following an initial dispute with the railway company which left it without a station, nearby Grand Valley rose in prominence as the centre of business activity in the area. This led to a decline in the broader importance of Waldemar (Sawden 1952).

The James Tate site (AlHb-14) is located in the East Half of Lot 3, Concession 10, Amaranth Township. The Abstract Index Book for Amaranth Township (Volume A: 126) reveals that this 200 acre lot was initially patented to the Canada Company in 1846. The eastern half, 100 acres, was purchased by John Mitchell in 1864, and the easternmost quarter was then quickly sold to Abraham Row. In 1865, the west half of the east half of the lot, which contains the archaeological site, was purchased by James Tate. Just over 2 acres within this quarter were sold for the construction of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway in 1871. With some small transactions, James Tate held the majority of the 50 acre parcel until his death in 1916, where it was willed to William James Tate.

Table 2. Land Ownership History of Lot 3, Concession 10, Amaranth Township
(Abstract Index Book, Amaranth Township, Vol. A: 126; Vol. B: 451, 498; Vol. C: 444)

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1846	Patent	Crown	The Canada Company	Lot 3, 200 acres
1864	Grant & Release	The Canada Company	John Mitchell	East ½ Lot 3, 100 acres
1864	Bargain & Sale	John Mitchell	Abraham Roe	Northeast ¼, 50 acres, with road reservation
1865	Bargain & Sale	John Mitchell & wife	James Tate	West ½ of East ½, 50 acres, right of road
1871	Bargain & Sale	James Tate & wife	Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway	Part, West ½ of East ½, 2 23/100 acres
1872	Conveyance	Joseph Cooper	James Tate	Northwest ¼ of East ½, 25 acres
1871-1874	Deed	John Main Warder Reynold, Treasurer	Thomas Saunders	South ½ of West ½ of East ½, 12 ½ acres
1872-1874	Bargain & Sale	Thomas Saunders & wife	James Tate	South ½ of West ½ of East ½, 12 ½ acres
1875	Bargain & Sale	William Hunter & wife	James Tate	Southeast part of Southeast ¼
1915	Grant	James Tate et al	Canadian Pacific Railway	Part, East ½
1913-1916	Probate	James Tate	William James Tate	East ½, subject to annuity to Elizabeth Tate & CPR
1917	Quitclaim	Robert John Tate	William James Tate	East ½
1924	Quitclaim	Elizabeth Tate, widow of James Tate	Frank Tate	East ½ less CPR & Road Allowance & Part East of Grand River
1926	Quitclaim	Frank Tate & Christine Tate	William Garfield Tolton	Part, East ½, to correct error
1927-1928	Grant	Frank Tate & Christine Tate	Samuel Hutchinson & Eva Sabrina Hutchinson as Joint Tenants	West ½ of East ½ less CPR & Road Allowance & Part East of Grand River
1929	Grant	Samuel Hutchinson & Eva Sabrina Hutchinson	Mary E. Saigeon & Philip Saigeon as Joint Tenants	West ½ of East ½ less CPR & Road Allowance & Part East of Grand River
1938	Quitclaim	Mary E. Saigeon & Philip Saigeon	The Commission of Agricultural Loans	All less CPR & Township Lands
1940	Grant	The Commission of Agricultural Loans	William H. Burke & Alberta E. Burke as Joint Tenants	All less CPR & Township Lands
1943	Grant	William H. Burke & Alberta E. Burke	Corporation of the Township of Amaranth	Parts
1963	Grant	William H. Burke & Alberta E. Burke	David J. Bland & Hazel G. Bland	All less Parts

The earliest available census information for Amaranth Township dates to 1851. Unfortunately the agricultural portion is missing, so no occupational information for the property can be obtained from this period. In 1861, no occupants are listed for the East Half of Lot 3, Concession 10. By 1871, James Tate is listed as the owner of 50 acres in the section of Lot 3 where the archaeological site is located (1861 Census of Canada West, Amaranth Township: 16). James Tate is listed as a 28-year-old Irishman, who lived with his Scottish wife Elizabeth and their Canadian born son David (aged 3) (1871 Census of Canada West, Amaranth Township: 92).

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was also derived in part from an examination of the 1861 Wheelock Map of Wellington County and the 1877-1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties (H. Parsell & Company 1877). In 1861 the entire subject property appears to have been owned by David Jenkins, although he is not listed in the land title abstracts (Figure 4). No buildings are shown on the subject property although a grist mill was located on the Grand River on the future site of the Village of Waldemar. By 1877 the area of the subject property where the archaeological site is located was owned by James Tate (Figure 5). Waldemar has become established by this time and a post office and grist mill are shown east of the subject property.

It appears likely that the James Tate site (AIHb-14) marks the location of a house occupied by James Tate and his family, who occupied just under 50 acres in this section of the subject property beginning in 1865. In his obituary dated 23 March, 1916, James Tate is said to have been born in County Antrim, Ireland, before coming to Canada early in his life, initially settling in Pickering, Ontario. He arrived in Waldemar and came to occupy a farm to the north of the town, before marrying Elizabeth Young, the daughter of a milling family (Orangeville Banner, March 23, 1916).

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on June 12 and October 14-16, 2014. On June 12, 2014 a small area in the southeastern section of the property had been ploughed and planted in a crop that was a few inches high at the time of the survey. The weather was a mixture of sun and cloud with warm temperatures. This area was pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals and was well weathered with good visibility. All of the remaining agricultural lands were ploughed and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals on October 14-16, 2014. The weather was a mixture of sun and cloud with cool temperatures. All of the ploughed lands were well weathered with excellent visibility at the time of the fall survey. The ploughed and pedestrian surveyed areas represent approximately 95% of the subject property (Figure 6). When an archaeological site or artifact was encountered, the pedestrian survey interval was reduced to one metre within a 50 metre radius of each site or artifact.

All of the small scrubland areas on the property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals to within one metre of all building foundations and hard scaped areas (Figure 6). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled.

The results of the shovel test pitting indicated that some of these scrubland areas had been disturbed in the past. Some mounded areas were found, mainly south of the end of James Street. These mounded areas contained heavily mottled soil, with gravel, asphalt and other modern building debris. The scrubland area in the northeastern section of the subject property, at the northwest end of Henry Street, consisted of an area featuring no topsoil, mounded earth and modern building debris. Low lying poorly drained areas in the central section of the property have no archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. The shovel test pitted areas and poorly drained areas combined represent approximately 5% of the subject property (Figure 6).

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

One archaeological site was found as a result of the assessment. The site has been registered as the James Tate site (AIHb-14) and is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The James Tate site (AIHb-14) consists of a large number of historic surface artifacts spread over an area measuring 120 metres north-south by 35 metres east-west. The site is located along the eastern edge of a large agricultural field, along the eastern edge of the subject property, just west of the dead end of Evans Avenue. It is situated on a broad plateau overlooking lower lands to the south and northeast. The terrain is elevated and level to gently sloping down to the north. The bulk of the surface scatter is located in its southern two-thirds, which contains the majority of the surface artifacts. The northern portion of the overall surface scatter is significantly more diffuse and contains relatively few artifacts and is referred to here as the north locus. The location and dimensions of the site were recorded with a hand held GPS unit (see supporting document). After the site was located it was almost immediately subjected to a Stage 3 controlled surface collection, which is described in Section 3.0 of this report.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment indicated that the James Tate site (AIHb-14) represented the location of a Euro-Canadian homestead that was likely occupied sometime in the late 19th century. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), 19th century domestic archaeological sites where most of the time span of occupation dates to before 1870 are considered to have cultural heritage value and will require Stage 4 mitigation. In order to determine if Stage 4 mitigation will be required, a Stage 3 assessment must be conducted in order to collect more information regarding the site's precise location, limits, integrity, date of occupation and function. For this type of site this would involve conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 10 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

3.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE JAMES TATE SITE (AIHb-14)

3.1 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 3 assessment of the site was conducted under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361) between October 24 and November 7, 2014 under a mixture of sun and cloud and cool temperatures. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site (300N 100E) and was tied into a fixed property datum. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the site was located.

A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on October 24, 2014. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 50 metres surrounding the surface artifacts, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the visible surface artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 133 surface artifacts (Figure 7). This included 123 artifacts from the main site area and 10 artifacts from the north locus. The main site area covers an area measuring 60 metres north-south by 35 metres east-west. The north locus is located 15-20 metres north of the main site area and consists of a lighter more diffuse surface scatter spread over an area measuring 30 metres north-south by 30 metres east-west. The field crew did not record detailed information regarding each individual surface artifact type due to the fact that all of the surface artifacts were considered to be diagnostic of the late 19th century.

A total of 29 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the main site area and the north locus between October 27 and November 7, 2014 (Figure 7). As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for sites of this type that may require Stage 4 excavation, another 13 units (40% or more of the grid unit total) were placed in between the 10 metre interval test units in areas of interest (Units 295N 85E, 295N 90E, 295N 95E, 300N 85N, 300N 95E, 305N 85E, 305N 90E, 305N 95E, 310N 85E, 355N 105E, 360N 105E, 365N 105E & 375N 105E).

At the time of the Stage 3 assessment it was thought that the site may require Stage 4 mitigation and therefore this was considered to be the appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy. However, once the analysis of the artifact collection and archival research had been completed, it was determined that Stage 4 mitigation would not be required. Nonetheless, the Stage 3 assessment strategy and the number of test units that were excavated are considered to be sufficient in this case. This is due to the fact that a large number of test units were excavated across what was considered to be a large site (MTC 2011: 31). Consequently, the excavation of additional units at 5 metre intervals across the entire site area was not required in this case.

All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The units varied in depth from 25-38cm and consisted of a clay loam ploughzone. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. A total of 42 one metre square test units were excavated across the site. Thirty-four of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-64 per unit (Figure 7).

Potential subsurface features were identified in six of the test units (300N 90E, 300N 95E, 305N 85E, 305N 90E, 310N 85E and 320N 90E). The potential features were drawn, photographed, covered in geotextile and backfilled (Figure 8).

No potential midden areas were identified at the site. Nineteenth century domestic sites sometimes contain sheet or slope middens which consist of areas containing high artifact densities, often dominated by domestic ceramics (MacDonald 1997). No slope or sheet middens were identified at the James Tate site (AIHb-14) as a result of our Stage 3 assessment. Our firm's experience gained through the excavation of over 50 nineteenth century domestic sites, indicates that midden areas contain very high artifact densities, often exceeding 200 historic artifacts per one metre unit (AAL 2006, 2012). The highest one metre unit artifact count at the James Tate site (AIHb-14) was 64. Nineteenth century domestic site middens also often contain a partially undisturbed rich organic layer, situated on a slope or the periphery of the site area (AAL 2006, 2012). No deposits of this type were found at the James Tate site (AIHb-14). The density and distribution of artifact types at the James Tate site (AIHb-14) is typical of the general low density plough zone artifact component which is common to these types of sites (Poulton and Dodd 2007).

3.2 RECORD OF FINDS

The artifact assemblage recovered from the site is summarized in Table 3. More details regarding artifact provenience and characteristics are provide in Tables 4 and 5. As indicated in Table 3, a total of 671 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 3 investigations. This includes 629 artifacts from the main site area and 41 artifacts from the north locus. The compositions of the two loci suggest that they are contemporaneous with one another and that the north locus may have been the location of one or more outbuildings associated with the main occupation area. Overall, the combined artifact assemblage consists of household ceramics (n=478: 71.2%), followed by architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n=136: 20.3%), household glass (n=56: 8.3%), and personal material (n=1: 0.1%). The artifact categories, typologies and diagnostic data are derived from Adams (1993) and (Kenyon 1991).

The most common ceramic type within the ceramic assemblage was red earthenware (n=185: 38.7%), followed by ironstone (n=125: 26.1%), white ware (n=89: 18.6%), transfer printed ware (n=22: 4.6%), small fragmented unidentified ceramics (n=16: 3.3%), stamped ware (n=15: 3.1%), relief moulded ironstone (n=13: 2.7%), edged ware (n=7: 1.5%), and small amounts of banded ware, yellow ware, stone ware and semi-porcelain.

The transfer printed wares included blue geometric (n=10), blue floral (n=6), blue curvilinear (n=2), red floral (n=2), and black landscape (n=2) motifs. The 15 pieces of stamped ware include purple floral (n=7), brown floral (n=6), blue floral (n=1) and blue spiral (n=1). All of the edged ware was straight blue edged. The 13 pieces of relief moulded ironstone had various types of plan motifs (n=10) along with two floral motifs and one curvilinear motif. The two pieces of banded ware both had blue bands. The single piece of sponged ware was blue. The single piece of stone ware had a brown glaze and appears to be Bristol ware.

Table 3. Site (AIHb-14) Stage 3 Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	Site Total	%
Household Ceramics		
Red Earthenware	185	
Ironstone	125	
White Ware	89	
Transfer Printed	22	
Stamped Ware	15	
Relief Moulded Ironstone	13	
Edged Ware	7	
Banded Ware	2	
Sponged Ware	1	
Yellow Ware	1	
Semi-Porcelain	1	
Stone Ware	1	
Unidentified	16	
Subtotal	478	71.2
HOUSEHOLD GLASS		
Bottle Glass	56	
Subtotal	56	8.3
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS & HARDWARE		
Cut Nails	51	
Window Glass	37	
Miscellaneous Metal	24	
Unidentified Nails	21	
Brick Fragments	2	
Horseshoe Nails	1	
Subtotal	136	20.3
PERSONAL MATERIAL		
Slate Pencil	1	
Subtotal	1	0.1
TOTALS	671	

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the James Tate site (AIHb-14) suggests that it was occupied between the 1860's and the 1880's. Ironstone became available in Ontario during the 1840's and tends to be the dominant ceramics over white wares on sites by the 1870's (Kenyon 1991). The higher weighting of ironstone in relationship to white ware in this assemblage suggests that the site was primarily occupied in the 1870's. Transfer printed ceramics were available in Ontario during most of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991). Straight edged ceramics are more common from sites dating to after 1850 (Kenyon 1980). Banded ware consisting of simple blue bands tend to date to after 1860. Stamped ware and sponged ware was popular from the 1840's to 1870's. Yellow ware was introduced in the 1840's and was common after that. The stoneware recovered from the site consists of Bristol ware, which was not imported into Ontario until the 1880's (Kenyon 1991). Semi-porcelain did not become available in Ontario until the 1880's or 1890's.

Table 4. Site (AlHb-14) Artifact Counts and Provenience

Surface	25	21	42	5		1	1			1	5	4	2	4	10	1			1	123		
280N 90E	1	1														2				4		
280N 100E	1		1																	2		
280N 110E										1										1		
290N 90E	17	1	3								1	1	1		4				2	30		
290N 100E	3	2										1							1	7		
290N 110E	1									1					1					3		
295N 85E	6	4	1							1		1	4	3	5	5			1	31		
295N 90E	8		3					1				1	1	4	1				1	20		
295N 95E	4	5	7									1	2	3	3					25		
300N 80E	4												1		4					9		
300N 85E	9	4	5	1			1				1		7	3	7	2			1	41		
300N 90E	27	5	6					1		6		2	4	6	3		1		3	64		
300N 95E	6	2	5							1				1					1	16		
300N 100E	6										1	1	1							9		
300N 110E	6	3	2					1					2	2	2					18		
305N 85E	1	8	7	10						1	1		3	5	5	3			1	45		
305N 90E	13	5	9	3			1			1	3	3	2	1	5	3				49		
310N 80E	3	3	2				2							2	1	2				15		
310N 85E	3	7	11	1			2			1	1			4	1	1				32		
310N 90E	10	5	8							1		1	1	1	1				1	29		
310N 100E	7	1		1								1								10		
310N 110E	1											1	2	1						5		
320N 80E	2	1		1							1									5		
320N 90E	10		2		1					2	2		1	2	1	2			8	31		
320N 100E	1	1	2	1															1	6		
North Locus																						
Surface			3	4										1	2					10		
350N 100E	2	1																		3		
355N 105E	1	2												1	1					5		
360N 90E														1	1				2	4		
360N 100E															2					2		
360N 105E		3	1												1	2				7		
360N 110E			2	1						1										4		
365N 105E														1		1				2		
370N 100E																		1		1		
380N 100E			1											2						3		
TOTAL	2	185	89	125	13	1		7	1	2	1	22	15	16	37	56	51	21	1	1	24	671

Artifact Catalogue Legend

BRI- Brick	RED – Red Earthenware
WHI – Plain Whiteware	IRO- Ironstone
IRM- Relief Moulded Ironstone	SEM- Semi-porcelain
STO- Stoneware	SEM-Semi-Porcelain
YEL- Yellow Ware	ED- Edged Ware
SP- Sponged Ware	BAN- Banded Ware
STA- Stamped	TR- Transfer Printed
GWl – Window Glass	CUN- Unidentified Ceramics
NCU – Cut Nails	GBO – Bottle Glass
NUN – Unidentified Nails	NHR- Horseshoe Nails
MIS- Miscellaneous Metal	PER- Personal Items

Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site include cut iron nails (n=51), window glass (n=37), miscellaneous metal (n=24), unidentified nails (n=21), brick fragments (n=2) and one horseshoe nail. The miscellaneous metal included 18 pieces of scrap metal, 2 horseshoe fragments, 2 screws, one bolt and one buckle.

Household Glass

The 56 pieces of bottle glass include aqua (n=32), clear (n=14), green (n=7) and brown (n=3).

Personal Material

The only personal item recovered from the site was a slate pencil.

The documentary record for the Stage 2-3 assessment includes 28 digital photographs, eight field maps, 4 pages of field notes, 2 test unit square summery forms, and one banker's box of 671 artifacts.

3.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the James Tate site (AlHb-14) represents the location of a homestead occupied between the 1860's and the 1880's. The Ministry of Cultures (now MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011: 35) state that domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation. The majority of the occupation of the James Tate site (AlHb-14) clearly postdates 1870. Given the relatively late date of occupation, the James Tate site (AlHb-14) is not considered to have cultural value and will not require Stage 4 mitigation.

Table 5. Site (AIHb-14) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
1-25	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
26-46	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
47-88	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
89-91	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rims	plates	1845-1890
92	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plate/saucer	1845-1890
93	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	geometric motif	unknown	1845-1890
94	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rim	plate/saucer	1850-1875
95	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
96	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
97-98	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue floral motif	unknown	1830-1870
99-100	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue floral motif	unknown	1830-1870
101-103	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped brown floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
104	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped brown spiral motif	unknown	1845-1880
105-106	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
107-110	Surface	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
111-114	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
115-117	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragments	container	-
118-119	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green fragments	container	-
120	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	brown fragment	container	-
121	Surface	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
122	Surface	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	horseshoe fragment	horseshoe	-
123	280N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
124	280N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
125-126	280N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
127	280N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
128	280N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
129	280N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
130-146	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
147	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
148-150	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
151	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped brown floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
152	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
153	290N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
154-157	290N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
158	290N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	screw	screw	-
159	290N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
160-162	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
163-164	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
165	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
166	290N 100E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
167	290N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
168	290N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
169	290N 110E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
170-175	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
176-179	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
180	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
181	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
182	295N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
183-186	295N 85E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
187	295N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
188-189	295N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragments	container	-
190-194	295N 85E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
195-199	295N 85E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
200	295N 85E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
201-208	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
209-211	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
212	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	yellow glaze	holloware	1840-1890

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

NL- North Locus HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
213	295N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
214	295N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
215-218	295N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
219	295N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
220	295N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
221-224	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
225-229	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
230-236	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
237	295N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
238-239	295N 95E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
240	295N 95E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
241	295N 95E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green fragment	container	-
242	295N 95E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragment	container	-
243-246	295N 95E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
247-250	300N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
251	300N 80E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
252-255	300N 80E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
256-264	300N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
265-268	300N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
269-273	300N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
274	300N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	saucer	1845-1890
275	300N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rim	plate/saucer	1850-1875
276	300N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped purple floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
277-283	300N 85E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
284	300N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green fragment	container	-
285-286	300N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragment	container	-
287-293	300N 85E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
294-295	300N 85E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
296	300N 85E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
297-323	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
324-328	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
329-334	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
335	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Banded	blue slip bands	unknown	1830-1890
336	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue floral motif	unknown	1830-1890
337-338	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue curvilinear motif	unknown	1830-1890
339	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	plate/saucer	1830-1890
340-341	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed black landscape motif	unknown	1830-1870
342-343	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
344-347	300N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
349-350	300N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
351-353	300N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragments	container	-
354-356	300N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
357	300N 90E	AEH	Metal	Horseshoe Nail	horseshoe nail	nail	19 th Century
358-359	300N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
360	300N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	screw	screw	-
361-366	300N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
367-368	300N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
369-373	300N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
374	300N 95E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	plate/saucer	1830-1890
375	300N 95E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
376	300N 95E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
377-382	300N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
383	300N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped purple floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
384	300N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
385	300N 100E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
386-391	300N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
392-394	300N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

NL- North Locus HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
395-396	300N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
397	300N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Banded	blue slip bands	unknown	1830-1890
397-398	300N 110E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
399	300N 110E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	brown fragment	container	-
400	300N 110E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green fragment	container	-
401-402	300N 110E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
403	305N 85E	AEH	Brick	Brick	brick fragment	brick	-
404-411	305N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
412-418	305N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
419-428	305N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
429	305N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
430	305N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped blue floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
431-433	305N 85E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
434-436	305N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
437-438	305N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragments	container	-
439-443	305N 85E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
444-446	305N 85E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
447	305N 85E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
448-460	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
461-465	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
466-474	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
475-476	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rims	plates	1845-1890
477	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded floral motif on rims	plates	1845-1890
478	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed brown landscape motif	unknown	1830-1870
479-480	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped blue floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
481	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped purple floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
482	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rim	plate/ saucer	1850-1875
483-485	305N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
486-487	305N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
488	305N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green fragment	container	-
489-493	305N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
494-496	305N 90E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
497-499	310N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
500-502	310N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
503-504	310N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
505-506	310N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rim	plate/ saucer	1850-1875
507-508	310N 80E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
509	310N 80E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
510-511	310N 80E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
512-514	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
515-521	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
522-532	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
533	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plate	1845-1890
534-535	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Edged	blue straight edged rim	plate/ saucer	1850-1875
536	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue floral motif	unknown	1830-1870
537	310N 85E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped brown floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
538-540	310N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragmenta	container	-
541	310N 85E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	green fragment	container	-
542	310N 85E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
543	310N 85E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
544-553	310N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
554-558	310N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
559-565	310N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
566	310N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
567	310N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

NL- North Locus HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
568	310N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
569	310N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
570	310N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
571	310N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	buckle	buckle	-
572-578	310N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
579	310N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
580	310N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	plate	1845-1890
581	310N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
582	310N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
583	310N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
584-585	310N 110E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
586	310N 110E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
587-588	320N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
589	320N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
590	320N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Iro	moulded plant motif on rim	plate	1845-1890
591	320N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped purple floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
592-601	320N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
602-603	320N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
604	320N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Stoneware	bristol ware brown glaze	holloware	1880-20 th Century
605-605	320N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue floral motif	unknown	1830-1870
607-608	320N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Stamped	stamped purple floral motif	unknown	1845-1880
609	320N 90E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
610-611	320N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
612	320N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
613-614	320N 90E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
615-622	320N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
623	320N 100E	AEH	Brick	Brick	brick fragment	brick	-
624	320N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
625-626	320N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
627	320N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
628	320N 100E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	scrap metal	scrap	-
629-631	NL Surface	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
632-635	NL Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
636	NL Surface	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
637-638	NL Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragments	container	-
639-640	NL 350N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
641	NL 350N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
642	NL 355N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
643-644	NL 355N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
645	NL 355N 105E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragment	container	-
646	NL 355N 105E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
647	NL 360N 90E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
648	NL 360N 90E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
649	NL 360N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	bolt	bolt	-
650	NL 360N 90E	AEH	Metal	Misc. Metal	horseshoe fragment	horseshoe	-
651-652	NL 360N 100E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
653-655	NL 360N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
656	NL 360N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
657	NL 360N 105E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
658-660	NL 360N 105E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragments	unknown	-
661-662	NL 360N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
663	NL 360N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Relief Moulded Ironstone	moulded plant motif on rim	bowl	1845-1890
664	NL 360N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Transfer Printed	printed blue geometric motif	unknown	1830-1890
665	NL 365N 105E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragment	container	-
666	NL 365N 105E	AEH	Metal	Unidentified Nail	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	-
667	NL 370N 100E	PER	Slate	Pencil	slate pencil	pencil	19 th Century
668	NL 380N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
669	NL 380N 100E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragment	container	-
670	NL 380N 100E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	brown fragment	container	-

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991)

NL- North Locus HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

4.1 Recommendations

As detailed in this report, one site was found as a result of the assessment and has been registered as the James Tate site (AIHb-14). The James Tate site (AIHb-14) consists of a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of the site in October and November, 2014. The Stage 3 assessment included a controlled surface collection and the excavation of 42 one metre square test units at 5-10 metre intervals across the site. The results of the Stage 3 assessment and archival research indicate that the site was occupied between the 1860's and the 1880's.

Given the relatively late date of occupation, the James Tate site (AIHb-14) is not considered to have cultural value and will not require Stage 4 mitigation. The James Tate site (AIHb-14) does not require any further investigation and is no longer a planning concern. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

4.2 Compliance Advice

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

5.0 MAPS

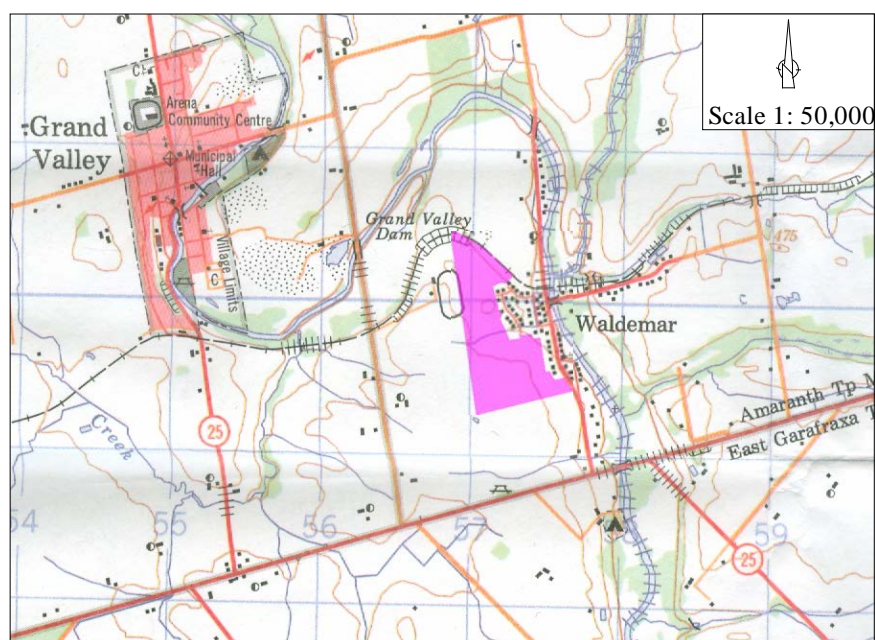


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Energy, Mines and Resources 1994 Orangeville P/16)

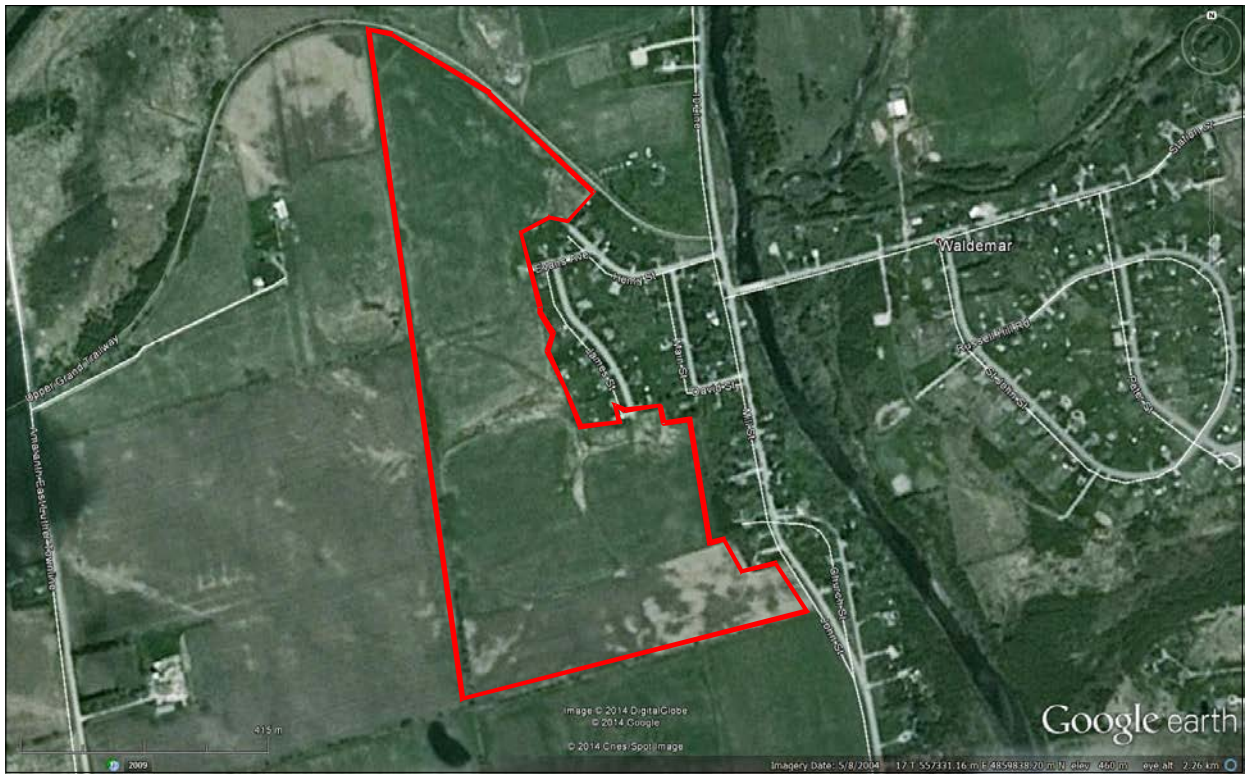


Figure 2. Satellite Image of the Subject Property

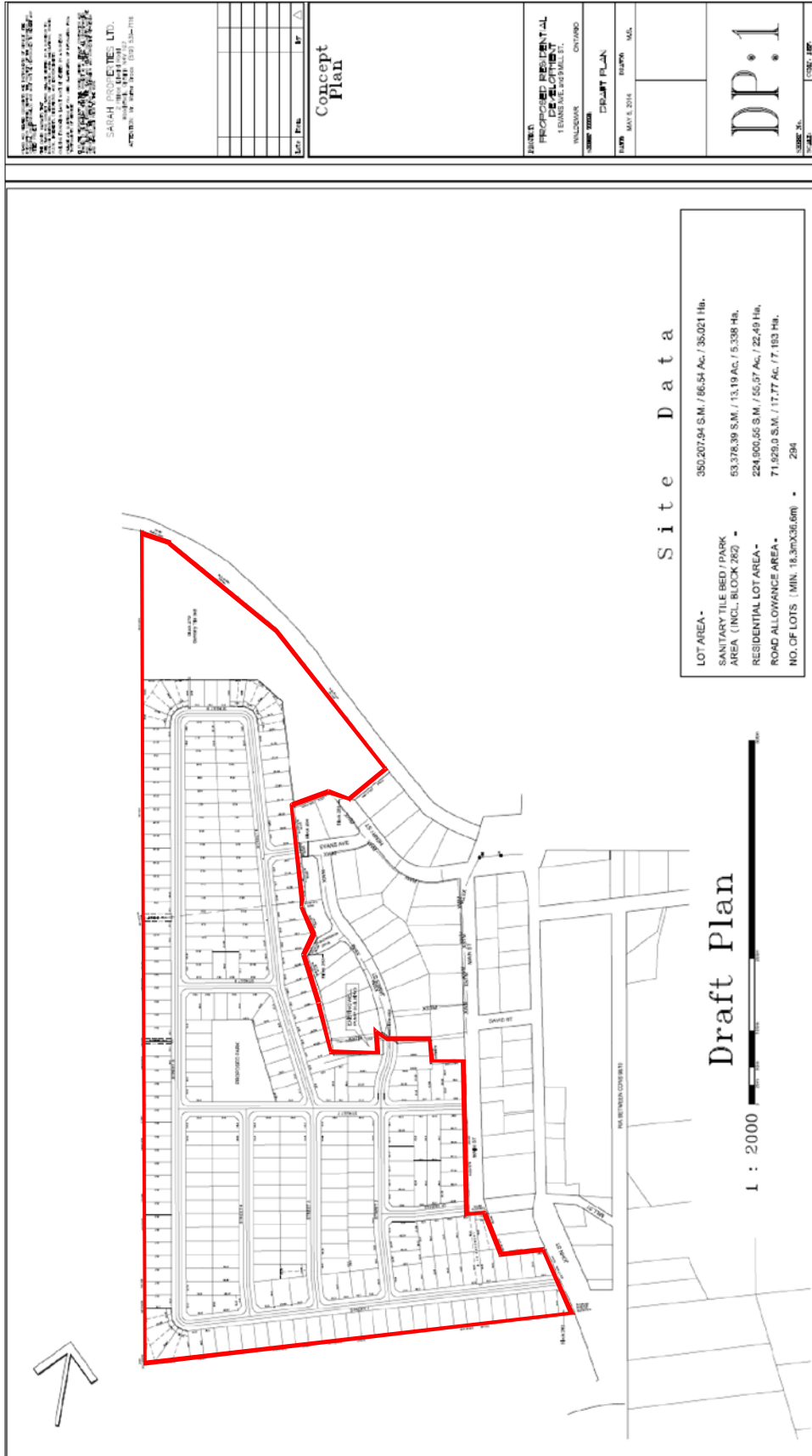


Figure 3. Subject Property Draft Plan

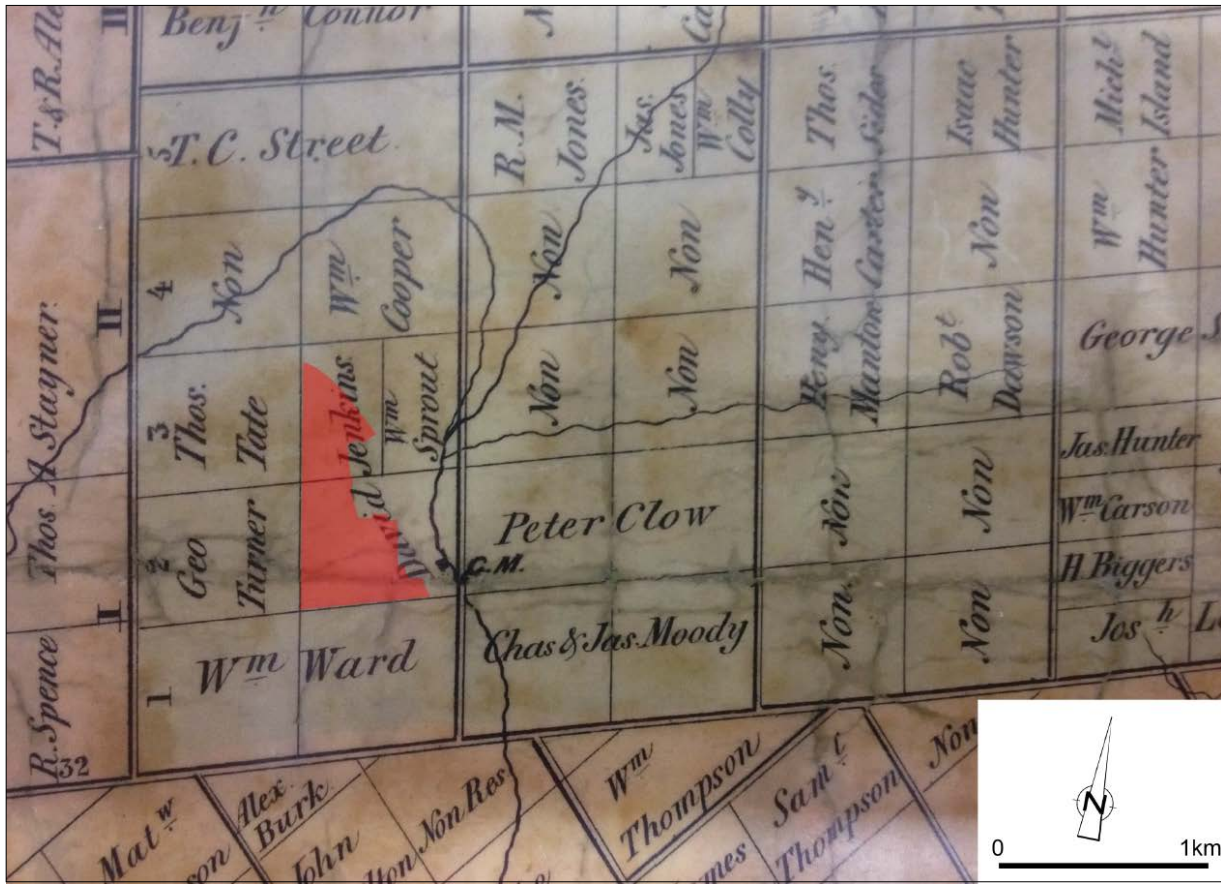


Figure 4. 1861 Wheelock Map of Wellington County Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Wheelock 1861)

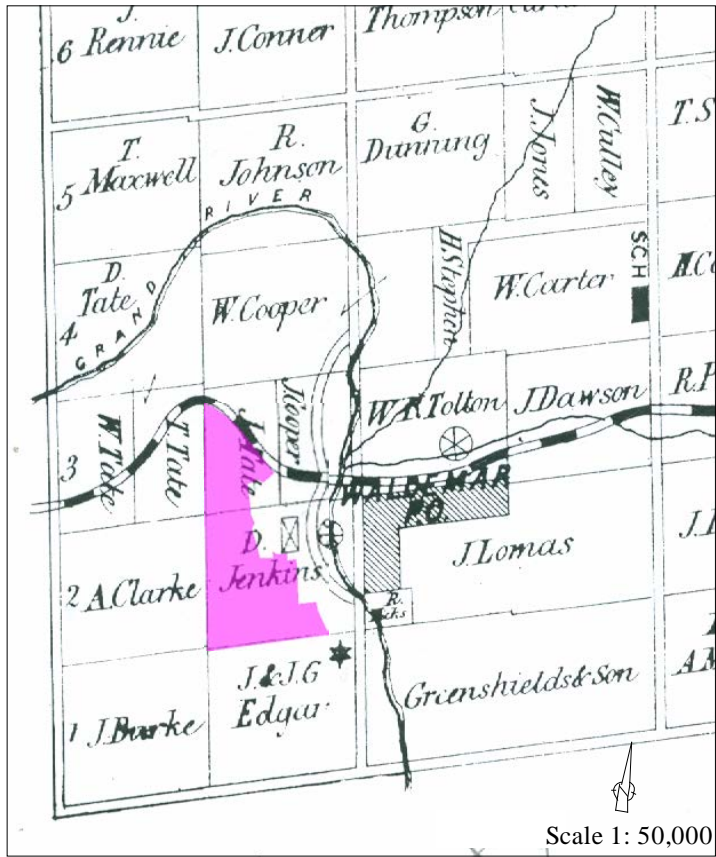


Figure 5. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Amaranth Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (H. Parsell and Company 1877)

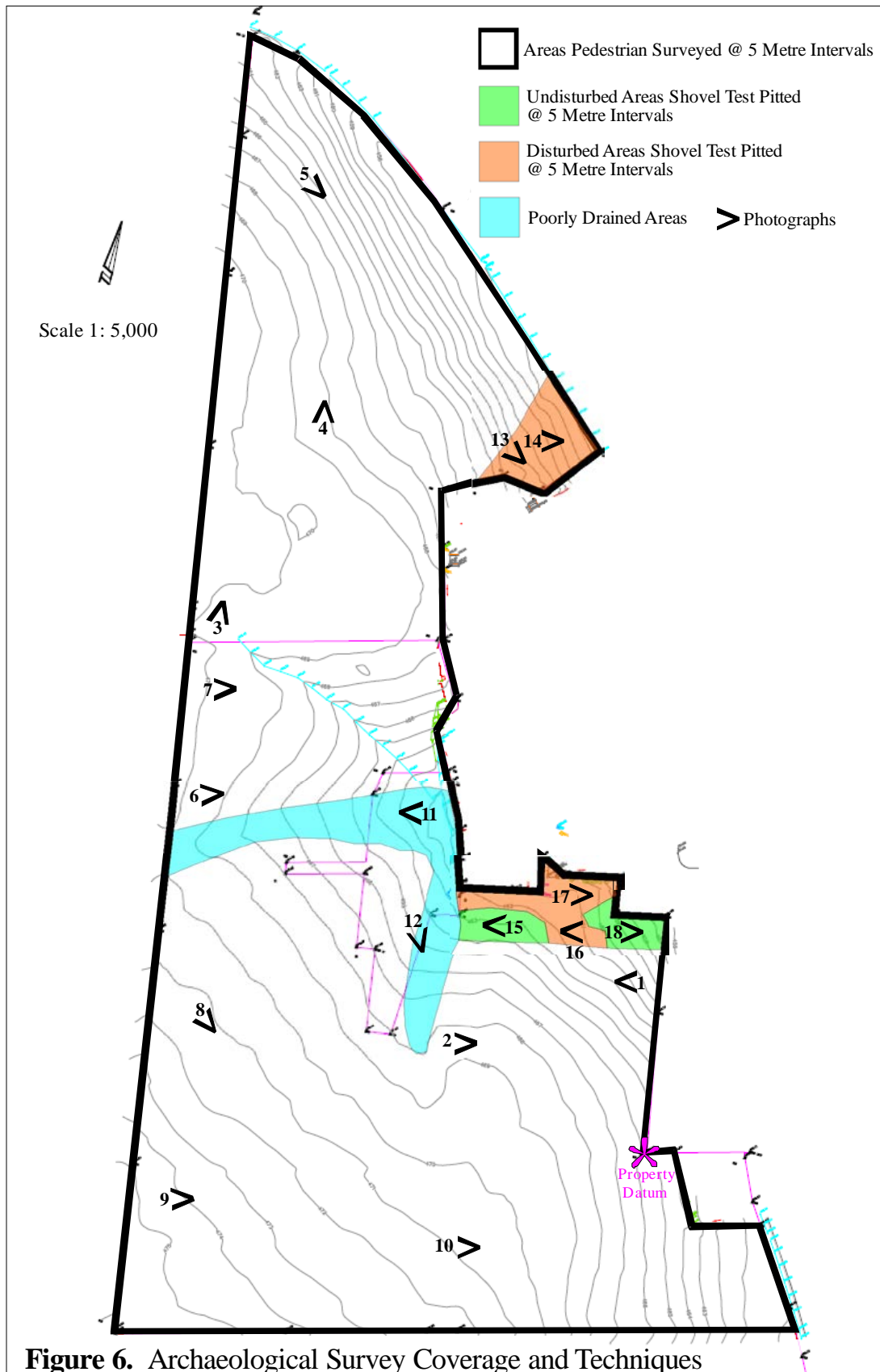
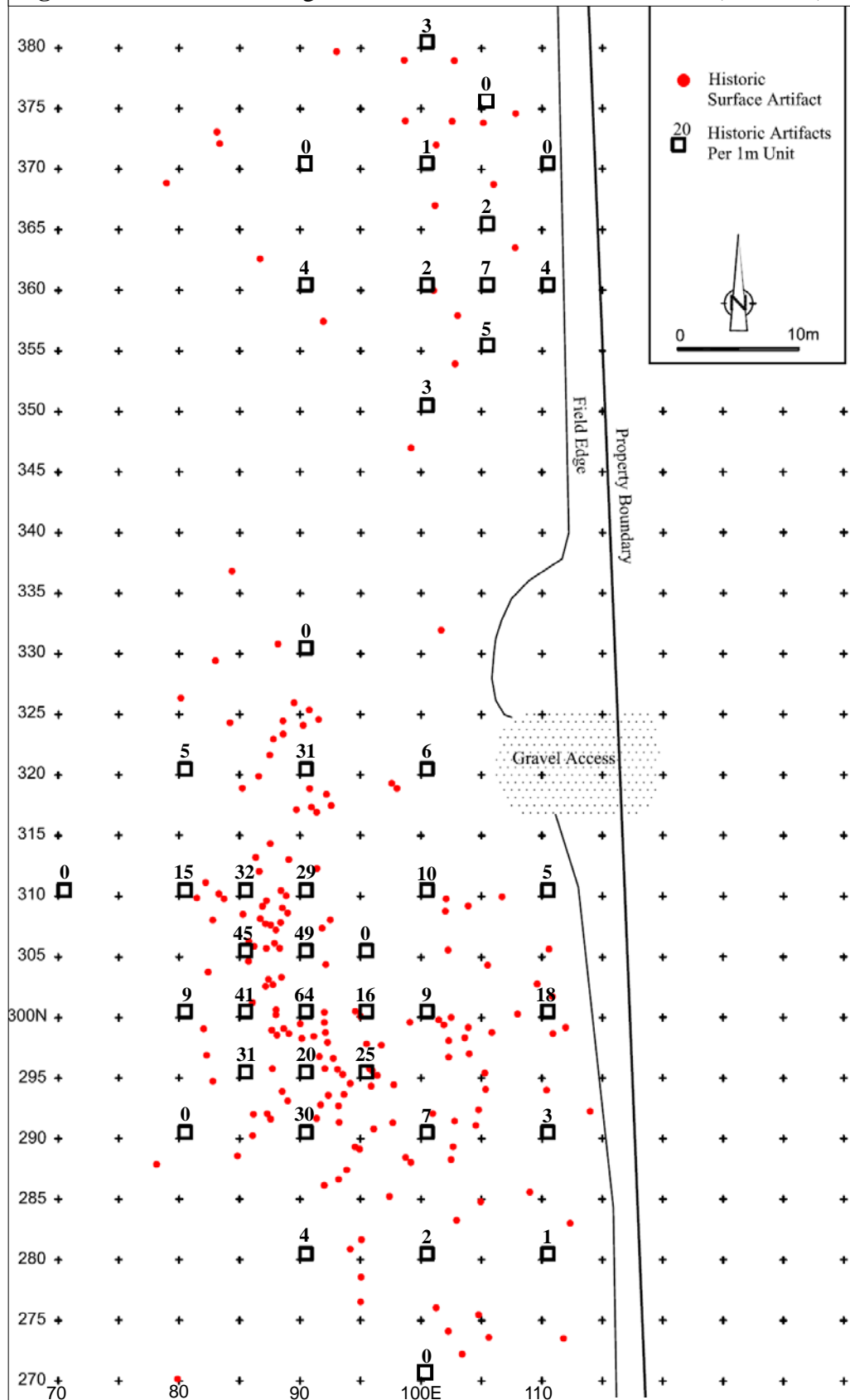


Figure 6. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

Figure 7. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the James Tate Site (AIHb-14)



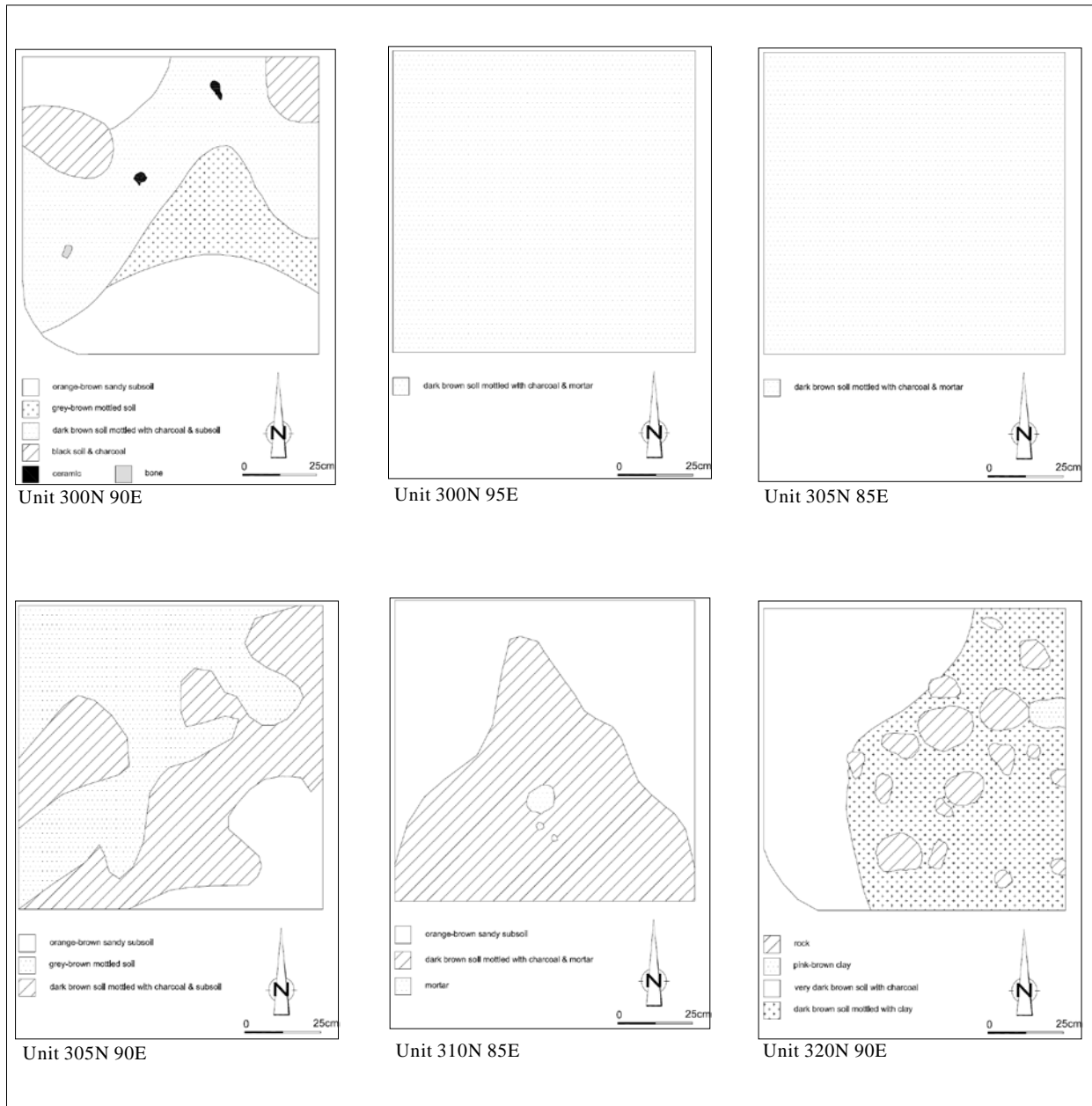


Figure 8. Potential Subsurface Features in the Test Units

6.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. Southeast Field (June Survey)
(view west)



Plate 2. Southeast Field (June Survey)
(view east)



Plate 3. North Field (view north)



Plate 4. North Field (view north)



Plate 5. North Field (view southeast)



Plate 6. Central Field (view east)



Plate 7. Central Field (view east)



Plate 8. South Field (view southeast)



Plate 9. South Field (view east)



Plate 10. South Field (view east)



Plate 11. Low Lying Poorly Drained Area
(view west)



Plate 12. Low Lying Poorly Drained Area
(view southeast)



Plate 13. Northeast Disturbed Lands
(view southeast)



Plate 14. Northeast Disturbed Lands
(view east)



Plate 15. Central Scrubland Area
(view west)



Plate 16. Disturbed Central Scrubland Area
(view west)



Plate 17. Disturbed Central Scrubland Area
(view east)



Plate 18. Central Scrubland Area
(view east)



Plate 19. James Tate Site (AIHb-14) Surface Scatter (view north)



Plate 20. James Tate Site (AIHb-14) Surface Scatter (view southeast)



Plate 21. James Tate Site (AIHb-14) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view east)



Plate 22. James Tate Site (AIHb-14) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view southeast)



Plate 23. Potential Feature 300N 90E (view north)



Plate 24. Potential Feature 300N 95E (view north)



Plate 25. Potential Feature 305N 85E
(view north)



Plate 26. Potential Feature 305N 90E
(view north)



Plate 27. Potential Feature 310N 85E
(view north)



Plate 28. Potential Feature 320N 90E
(view north)



Plate 29. James Tate Site (AIHb-14) Artifact Sample

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