

**YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**

1264 Bathurst Street, Peterborough, Ontario, K9H 6X8

Telephone: [office] (705) 742-7301,

[cell] (705) 768-1002; Fax: (705) 740-9095; Email: ynas@cogeco.net

**A STAGE I - II ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE  
PROPOSED JAMES DICK CONSTRUCTION LTD. HIDDEN  
QUARRY: LOCATED IN PART LOT 1 W1/2, CONCESSION 6,  
ERAMOSIA TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,  
ONTARIO.**

PREPARED BY: YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
UNDER MTCS ISSUED ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
LICENSE NO: P156; CIF NO: P156-133-2012  
(REPORT PREPARED BY PAT AND GORDON DIBB)

TYPE OF REPORT: REVISED  
PLANNING NO: NOT AVAILABLE

*August 31, 2012*  
*REVISED OCTOBER 22, 2012*



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale and potential for a Stage I-II archaeological assessment of the proposed James Dick Construction Ltd. Hidden Quarry, in the former Township of Eramosa, (now Guelph Township), in Wellington County, LOT 1; W1/2, CONCESSION 6. In order to determine the potential for locating anything of cultural significance, background research was conducted on various aspects of the property in question including, archaeological and historic as well as geology, topography, drainage, soils, and vegetation.

In preparing an assessment of the archaeological potential of a property, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports (MTCS) requires that consulting archaeologists account for all features of a property that may have influenced past land use, making use of background research, an inspection of the property, and professional judgment. More specifically, archaeologists are required to assess the potential for the types of activities that would have resulted in deposition of lasting traces in the archaeological record to have taken place on the property, or portions thereof. It was determined that the potential of recovering significant archaeological/ heritage resources within the boundaries of the property is moderate to high for both historic and prehistoric occupations, given the presence of a seasonal water course and access to early concession roads, as well as a known site in the area. The study area was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals where ever possible. The area south of the former pit is the only area where historic archaeological resources were located. The area was subjected to intensive shovel testing at 2.5-m intervals. The artifacts recovered represent mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the exception of 1 blue feather edge rim fragment, which represents a 1830's date. YNAS's recommendation based on historic and archaeological research is that Stage 3 is warranted. The alternative option is to erect the fencing around the site at the 20-meter mark to protect the site and impose a 50-meter monitoring buffer out from the edge of the 20-meter buffer that must be monitored by a licensed archaeologist during any soil disturbance. The area within the 20-meter buffer is a no go zone by construction crews at any time. No activities within the confines of this site are allowed until after the Stage 3 assessment has been completed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and the report has been entered into the Ontario Registry of Reports. A partial clearance is recommended. No artifacts of prehistoric interest or value were located on the property.

James Dick Construction Ltd. has agreed to conduct a Stage 3 assessment of the AjHa-50 James D. site once the Ministry of Natural Resources has signed off on their application for the Category 2 Class "A" quarry (Supplementary Section). A partial clearance is requested under section 7.8.5 of the Standards and Guidelines (Supplementary Section). (a) Stage 2 has been completed for all of the property, (b) the recommendation forms part of the final report, (c) See Recommendation 6.0 above. (d)The Stage II recommends further work on all sites that meet the criteria requiring Stage 3 assessment. The following can be found in the Supplementary Section , (e) – sub section (i) development map with setbacks both 20 and 50-m buffers (Supplementary section). (e)- subsection, (ii) detailed avoidance strategy, written confirmation from the proponent regarding their commitment to implementing the strategy and that ground alterations

(e.g. servicing, landscaping) will avoid archaeological sites with outstanding concerns and their protective buffers areas. (iii) Construction monitoring schedule, written confirmation from the proponent that a licensed consultant archaeologist will monitor construction in area within 50-m monitoring buffer zone, and that the consultant archaeologist is empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. (iv) The proponent provides a timeline for completing the remaining archaeological fieldwork.

This report is filed with the MTCS in compliance with Section 65(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The ministry reviews reports to ensure that the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the license, and that archaeological resources, if present, have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. It is recommended that development not proceed before receiving confirmation that MTCS has reviewed and entered the report into the provincial register of reports. Should previously unknown or un-assess deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during site preparation, they may represent a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resource (s) must cease further work and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police and/or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Government Services.

## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

<i>Project Director:</i>	Patricia Dibb (P156)
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Patricia Dibb, Gordon Dibb (Stage 1) Patricia Dibb, Meagan Dibb, Dwayne James, Baisel Collings, Tiffany McLellan, Moire Paterson, Sheri Taylor and Mike Stringer (Stage 2)
<i>Figure Preparation:</i>	Pat Dibb, Mike Stringer, Tiffany McLellan
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Gordon Dibb Pat Dibb

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

YNAS would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the course of Stage I archaeological/heritage activities, and the preparation of this report:

Rob von Bitter	(Archaeological Data Coordinator with the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto)
Tarah Mahoney	Archaeological Licensing Coordinator
Greg Sweetnam	James Dick Construction Ltd.
Karen Wagner	Curator of the Wellington County Museum

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## **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

### ***1.1 Development Context***

This report presents the results of a Stage I-II archaeological/heritage potential and field assessment of a parcel of land proposed for development as a Category 2, Class A pit to be located in Part Lot 1,W 1/2, Concession 6, Township Guelph, (former Township of Eramosa), Wellington County, Ontario (Maps 1-4; Images 1- 32). This document is part of the pre-submission stage of the planning process as required by the Ministry of Natural Resources under the Aggregate Resources Act. The PIF Number for this project is P156-133-2012.

The Stage I - II archaeological/heritage assessment of the subject property was undertaken according to the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Environmental Assessment Act, Aggregate Resources Act, the Planning Act, and the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports New Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

As per MTCS requirements, the landowner granted permission for access to the property in order to conduct the Stage I - II assessment. In addition, any documentation related to the archaeological assess of this property (i.e. field notes, maps, photographs, etc.) will be curated by York North Archaeological Services Inc. until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the land owner, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest group(s).

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The Stage I - II archaeological/heritage assessment described below was carried out at the request of the project proponent, Greg Sweetnam on behalf of James Dick Construction Ltd.

The contract was awarded to York North Archaeological Services Inc.on March 14, 2012. The Project Information Form (PIF) was submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review on March 14, 2012 and was reviewed the same day by Tara Mahoney.

Gordon C. Dibb and Patricia A. Dibb prepared the historic background research and report. The field director was Patricia A. Dibb. The field crew consisted of Patricia A. Dibb and Gordon C. Dibb during the initial Stage I assessment. During the course of the Stage II the field crew consisted of Pat Dibb, Meagan Dibb, Dwayne James, Baisel Collings, Mike Stringer, Sheri Taylor, Tiffany McLellan and Moire Paterson.

During the course of the project, written, verbal and electronic communications were conducted with Greg Sweetnam (James Dick Construction Ltd.) as well as Tara Mahoney and

Robert von Bitter (both with MTCS) and Scarlett Januses of Scarlett Januses and Associates Ltd. and Karen Wagner (Curator of the Wellington County Museum).

## **1.2 Historical Context**

The First Nation bands who resided in the Guelph-Eramosa area of Wellington County, after the American Revolutionary War (1776-1783), were Iroquois and Algonquins (Ojibwa, Chippewa and Mississaugas). The Iroquois who had fought for the British were granted a strip of land six miles wide along the Grand River from Lake Erie to its headwaters near Ayr. This land was obtained by the British via a treaty with the Mississaugas in 1792. This area, which includes present-day Guelph was surrendered by the Mississaugas on December 7, 1792 for the sum of £1,180.7s, 4d sterling. The following year, the Grand River tract, including the area north and west of Guelph Township, was then officially granted to the Iroquois. This treaty included Nichol, Pilkington, Wilmot, Waterloo and Dumfries townships. The balance of Wellington County, laying northwest and north of Nichol and Pilkington, was surrendered by the Mississaugas at a later date via two treaties, in 1818 and 1825.

The October 28<sup>th</sup> 1818 treaty included Eramosa, Erin, West Garafaxa and West Luther Townships (Johnson 1977:4; Quaile 2007:3). This treaty resulted in the surrender of 648,000 acres by the Mississaugas for an annual consideration of £522/10 currency in goods at the Montreal price. Known as the Mississauga Tract it was bounded on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King, on the southwest from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees fifty miles and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the northwest angle of the Township of King. In the process the Mississaugas gave up the Credit River and Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks on the north shore of Lake Ontario (CITS 1891:47-48; Johnson 1977:4).

Eramosa Township was surveyed into lots and concessions, as a prelude to settlement, by Samuel Ryckman, Deputy Surveyor, in 1819 (Winearls 1991:495). Ryckman was granted Lot 26, Concession 2, as partial payment for his survey costs. Three of the earliest settlers in Eramosa where Robert, Henry and John Ramsey. They settled in Lot 1, Concession 3W, Lot 2W, Concession 3 and Lot 1E, Concession 3, respectively (Quaile 2007:2).

Although not shown on the early township maps, there was apparently an Indian Trail that began at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Line and curved in a southeasterly direction, ending at the 4<sup>th</sup> Line. At the 4<sup>th</sup> Line there developed a wagon track that was used for travel to Guelph. “About 1830 John Galt may have intended the road to be the main one from Guelph to York (Toronto), but when the railroad passed through the northern end of Rockwood in 1856 it made more sense to keep the traffic flow through the town on what is now Highway 7 (Quaile 2007:34)”

The Crown Patent to Lot 1, Concession 6 (200 acre parcel of land), was granted to Gabriel Hopkins on April 11, 1822. On April 5, 1837 Gabriel Hopkins transferred the title for the west half of this lot to [Royal] Hopkins, who was likely his son. [Royal] Hopkins and his wife sold this 100-acre lot to Robert Ramshaw, for £100, on November 30, 1854 (GLRO Documents

510 & 7039) (Map 5). Ryckman's (1819) survey map shows a pond near the northwest corner of the study area. The subject property appears to remain under the ownership of the Ramshaw family throughout most of the balance of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the 1851 census for Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Robert Ramshaw is listed as a farmer, born in England, who worships in the Methodist church. He is the head of a household that lists 5 males – Robert (ca. 1822-1892), Thomas (1844-1904), George (1846-1925), Robert (1845-1927), David (1849-1905) - and one female - Hannah (26) as occupants. All four boys were born in Upper Canada, which suggests that Robert and his wife, Hannah Easton (1823-1861) may have been living in the Eramosa area since 1843 or 1844. They are listed as living in a 1 ½ story log cabin. New immigrants often could not afford to purchase land upon their arrival in Upper Canada and they either indentured themselves for short periods or stayed with relatives until they could afford to place a down payment upon land for themselves.

The possibility exists that Robert and his family spent the first few years working and/or residing with William Ramshaw in Nassagawey Township, Halton County. The 1861 census for William Ramshaw indicates that he was the father of 11 children, all born in Upper Canada. The eldest child was 22 in 1861, which suggests William had been living in the Halton area since 1839-1840.

On the east-west road to Guelph a congregation of New Connection Methodists, known as the Town-Line Society, worshipped in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Quaile 2007:142). Both Robert and William Ramshaw and their families were members of this congregation.

Ramshaw and his wife purchased Lot 1W, Concession 6, on November 30, 1854 for £100. This suggests that the 100-acre parcel was uncut forest with no buildings upon it. On December 6, 1858 Robert Ramshaw and his wife borrowed \$100 from Frederick Jasper Chadwick, possibly in order to begin building their log cabin. The mortgage was transferred from Chadwick to the Rev. Henry Wm. Stewart on April 20, 1859 and was discharged by Robert Ramshaw and his wife, on November 8, 1864. Robert Ramshaw, took out a mortgage with the Hon. H.H. Killaly for \$800 on July 8, 1864.

Robert's first wife, Hannah Easton, died on January 13, 1861 and he married Elizabeth Hogan (1844-1923) the following year. Issue from Robert Ramshaw's first marriage in addition to Thomas, George, Robert and David, listed above also included Mary (1853-?) and George Easton (1854-1921). Children from his second marriage, to Elizabeth Hogan, included Elizabeth (1867-?), Annie Marie (1869-1892), Samuel (1872-1936), Amy Alice Emmie (1874-1921), James Edmund (1877-1879), Martha Anna (1879-?), Nellie (1882-?), Ellen Grace 1883-?) and James Edmund (1885-1885).

The Ramshaw's may have fallen upon hard times in the late 1860s as Robert is now listed as a laborer, while his two eldest sons; Robert (age 23) is a blacksmith, and David (age 20) is a harness maker in the 1871 census. Five of the children are still living with their parents on the Lot 1, Concession 6, farm. Ten years later, Robert (age 56) is still listed as a laborer and his wife

Elizabeth (age 37) is employed as a glover. In the 1891 census, Robert Ramshaw, now 68, is listed as a farmer, two daughters Elizabeth and Annie are listed as glove stitchers and Ann Amy is working as a wollen weaver. There are nine living in the household, seven children from two generations and Robert and Elizabeth Ramshaw.

On July 27, 1872 Robert Ramshaw discharged the mortgage held since 1864 by the Hon. Hamilton Killaly a civil engineer, who had tried his hand at farming in the London area in the 1840's. Robert Ramshaw and his wife sold his property to their son Thomas and his wife, and took back a mortgage for \$2,000.00, on February 15, 1884. Robert died on November 11, 1892 as the result of heart disease. His wife Elizabeth lived during the latter part of her life in Rockwood passing away on December 26, 1923 (Ancestry.com).

As part of the settlement of Robert Ramshaw's estate, Thomas Ramshaw's widow Martha sold Lot 1W, Concession 6, Eramosa township to Archibald Shaw, who owned the farm to the immediate north, for a consideration of \$2,100.00, on May 7, 1905. The Shaw's sold the property to Robert Johnson on March 4, 1916 for the same price as they had paid for it, \$2,100.00 (Guelph Land Registry Office).

The 1904 Eramosa land ownership map shows Archibald Shaw as the owner of the former Ramshaw property in Lot 1W, Concession 6. Although there is a building shown along the east side of the 6<sup>th</sup> concession it was possibly abandoned as the main farmstead associated with Shaw who by 1904 appears to reside to the north of the study area in Lot 2W, Concession 6, to the immediate south of a small stream. [Shaw purchased the Ramshaw property between 1878 and 1904, however the Ramshaw's retained a mortgage on the lot until 1914 (GLRO Document 7230)].

Archibald Shaw's widow sold the study area to Robert E. Johnston on March 4, 1916 for \$2,100.00, subject to the existing mortgage (GLRO Document 7456).

To the north of the pond, along the east side of the 6<sup>th</sup> concession, there is an abandoned pit with a quantity of sand and gravel stockpiled to the north of the pond. This pit is referred to as the Drennan pit (ARIP 39).

### **1.3 *Archaeological Context***

A search of the MTCS's archaeological database has revealed that there is one recorded archaeological site and two isolated find spots within a 2 km radius of the study area.

Scarlett Januses and Associates Inc. surveyed lands in the vicinity of the current study area, in Eramosa Township in 1990. Along the upper part of a knoll along a tributary of Blue Springs Creek, and east of the study area the Racer's Edge (AjHa-17) site was recorded. From a very tight cluster along the upper part of the knoll 15 chert flakes were found and slightly below this knoll 3 additional chert flakes were found. All of the flakes are described as Ancaster chert and 8 of them are listed as having hematite on their surfaces. As there were no diagnostic

artifacts found at the Racer's Edge (AjHa-17) site it is not possible to assign a cultural affiliation to this site.

To the northeast of the Racer's Edge (AjHa-17) site two isolated find spots were found in Field 3 (Janusas 1990:3 – Figure 2). One flake is described as being made of Onondaga chert and there is no data recorded for the second flake. It is again not possible to assign a cultural affiliation to this locus.

Table 1 below outlines the cultural chronology and characteristics associated with the different time periods in southern Ontario. As there has been very little systematic survey conducted in this part of Wellington County, it is understandable that as the result of development triggered archaeological assessments further sites will be recorded for South-western Ontario.

PERIOD	SUBPERIOD	GROUP	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
EARLY PALAEO	FLUTED POINT	GAINEY	11,000-10,700 BP	SOME BIG GAME &
		CROWFIELD	10,700-10,400 BP	HERD ANIMALS SUCH AS CARIBOU, ARCTIC
LATE PALAEO		HOLCOMBE	10,300-10,000 BP	FOX AND PTARMAGAN
		MADINA	10,200-9,800 BP	
		HI-LO	10,000-9,500 BP	
EARLY ARCHAIC	BIFRICATE	KIRK	10,000-8,000 BP	SMALL NOMADIC
	BASE & SERRATED	STANLEY		HUNTING GROUPS SOME GATHERING
MID ARCHAIC		LAURENTIAN	8,000-4,000 BP	TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS
LATE ARCHAIC		LAMOKA	4,500-3,700 BP	GROUND STONE TOOLS
	BROADPOINT	GENESSEE	3,800-3,400 BP	
		CRAWFORD	3,500-2,500 BP	
		KNOLL		
		GLACIAL	2,100 BP	ELABORATE BURIALS
		KAME		WITH RED OCHRE
WOODLAND		MEADOWOOD	3,000-2,400 BP	CERAMICS INTRODUCED
EARLY		RED OCHRE	3,000-2,500 BP	RED OCHRE BURIALS
MIDDLE		POINT	2,400-1,500 BP	LONG DISTANCE TRADE
		PENINSULA		
		PRINCESS	1,500-1,200 BP	EARLY HORTICULTURE
		POINT		
LATE		PICKERING	1,200-700	VILLAGES &

			BP	AGRICULTURE
		UREN	700-650 BP	LARGER VILLAGES
		MIDDLEPORT	650-550 BP	
		HURON	600-350 BP	VILLAGE WARFARE
HISTORIC	EARLY	ODAWA	300-125 BP	SOCIAL DISPLACEMENT
		OJIBWAY	300-125 BP	CONTACT EUROCANADIAN
	LATE	EURO-	225-	EUROPEAN FUR TRADE,
		CANADIAN	PRESENT	SETTLEMENT

**TABLE 1 CHRONOLOGY, CULTURAL AFFILIATION AND CULTURAL CONTEXT.**

### ***1.3.1 Environmental BACKGROUND***

The study area is located in Part Lot 1W1/2, Concession 6, Township of Eramosa, Wellington County, Ontario. The two main entrances to the property are from the east side of the 6<sup>th</sup> concession road. Highway 7 borders the south side of the property. There is a seasonal stream located near the eastern side of the study area that is a tributary of Blue Springs Creek (Maps 2-4).

### ***1.3.2 Bedrock and Quaternary Geology***

The Paleozoic bedrock that underlies the study area was formed during the Middle to Lower Silurian period between 430 and 415 million years ago. The subject property is located near the boundary of the Amabel and Guelph Formations (Freeman 1979; Hewett 1995:14) (Map 7).

Rocks belonging to the Amabel Formation are described as massive, fine crystalline dolostone. This formation has a maximum observed thickness of 26 meters. Along with Lockport Formation dolostones these rocks have been used to produce lime, crushed stone and building stone (ARIP 39:31). The Guelph Formation is described as aphanitic to medium-crystalline, thick-bedded, soft, porous dolostone, characterized in places by extensive vuggy, porous reefal facies dolostone of high chemical purity. The Guelph Formation and the underlying Amabel Formation have a combined thickness of 61 meters on the Niagara Peninsula and more that 122 meters on the Bruce Peninsula (ARIP 39:32).

The Eramosa Member, which is the upper member of the Amabel Formation, is overlain by about 1 meter of Guelph Formation brown dolomite. Eramosa Member cherts are brown to dark brown with black bituminous streaks. When weathered this chert is white to buff in color. This chert is not present in any quantity or quality to have been a source of raw material (Eley and von Bitter 1989:2, 21 & 24).



The most southerly lobes of the Laurentide ice sheet reached their Wisconsin maximums between 21,500 and 18,200 ybp (years before present) almost along the 39<sup>th</sup> parallel near the upper Mississippi-Ohio basin (Dreimanis 1977:70-71). At this point the Wisconsin glacier covered all of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1973). When the ice sheet began to retreat the melt water drained mainly into the Ohio-Mississippi system and southward into the Gulf of Mexico. By the time the ice lobes retreated into the Great Lakes basins, pro-glacial lakes were dammed between the ice margin and the uplifted land (with the weight of the ice removed) to the south. The pro-glacial lake levels depended upon their outlets: the highest ones were mainly toward the Mississippi drainage, the next lowest, towards the Hudson River (at Rome, New York), and the lowest towards the S. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean (Dreimanis 1977:70).

The Wisconsin glacier began its retreat, from south to north, in southern Ontario with several lobes splitting apart near Orangeville. These lobes were highest in the center and sloped towards the edges, which created relief that was often opposite to that of the present land surface. Drainage that flowed into the crease between the lobes deposited sand and gravel, which built up the Orangeville moraine. Sand containing calcite and gravel with a sprinkling of siltstone originated from the area to the east of the Niagara escarpment. To the immediate west of the Orangeville moraine the till contains a great deal of dolostone, while siltstone is lacking.

After the split along the Orangeville moraine, the ice front of the southern glacial lobe retreated, it then advanced again and overrode the Guelph drumlin field and most of the Waterloo moraine. As the climate warmed the ice again retreated and passed laterally across the Guelph drumlin field. In so doing it cut channels across the slope and deposited extensive beds of gravel in the hollows. It was then that early "Island Ontario" began to rise in southwestern Ontario as a result of glacial uplift. With the continued wasting of the various lobes of the Wisconsin ice sheet Island Ontario increased in size forming most of southwestern Ontario, as we know it today.

The till that overlies the Guelph Drumlin Field, which occupies an area of 320 square miles (83,000 hectares) in central Wellington County has little value as an aggregate source because of its high silt content, but it is suitable for some types of cultivation (ARIP 1981:9).

About 10,400 ybp the ice dam at Kirkfield broke allowing melt water from the Georgian Bay-Lake Simcoe basin to drain to the east-southeast through the Trent system and into Lake Ontario at Trenton. The water at this time exited the Lake Ontario Basin via an outlet at Rome New York and from there drained into the Hudson River, which in turn, flowed into the Atlantic Ocean (Karrow et al. 1975).

The former unlicensed pit located in the northwest corner of the study area is listed as Pit 20 or the Brennan pit. The face height of the Brennan pit is 6 meters and the quality is listed as 65% gravel (ARIP 39:17).

### **1.3.3 Topography**

The topography of the study area is hilly with slopes that are either steep in places or irregular and short in other areas (Map 8). Water runs off the steeper slopes and readily percolates through the stony Dumfries soils. Some of the lower areas, such as are located along the eastern side of the study area are poorly drained. There are also potholes that contain water during a large part of the year that are not easily drained and are thus not arable (Hoffman, Mathews and Wicklund 1963:23).

The lowest spot elevation associated with the subject property is the pond located in the northwest corner of the study area, which is 355.13 meters amsl. The intermittent streambed, in the eastern section of the study area ranges in elevation from 354-360 meters amsl. Elevations throughout the proposed extraction areas range from 356-362 meters amsl.

### **1.3.4 Drainage**

The subject property is located between the Eramosa River and Blue Springs Creek. These two watercourses become part of the Speed River at Eden Mills. The Speed River and its tributaries flow through former glacial spillways. Blue Springs Creek, which extends from Eden Mills towards Acton follows the course of another well-developed spillway through the Paris Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1973:146-147). The Speed and Nith Rivers flow into the Grand River north of Brantford, which, in turn, flows southward into Lake Erie near Port Maitland. Blue Springs Creek has its headwaters about .75 km to the north-northeast of the study area in the form of a number of small ponds and intermittent streams. One of these intermittent streams is located along the eastern edge of Lot 1, Concession 6W, Eramosa Township.

### **1.3.5 Soils**

Most of the soils associated with the study area belong to the Dumfries series (Map 9). These soils developed from stony material derived mainly from limestone. They are calcareous, and free carbonates and can be found at depths of 18 to 24 inches, except in areas of severe erosion where they occur at the soil surface.

Erosion has occurred on most of the cultivated slopes, where the soil loss has been such that entire profiles have been removed. When this occurs only the light grey parent materials remain. The erosion is slight where the land has been kept under crop or tree cover. Stones and boulders are numerous on the surface and throughout the soil mass. On the basis of the size of some of the stone piles on the subject property it appears that stone removal was a regular annual chore.

Dumfries soil is classified as Grey-Brown Podzolic with a dark grey Ah layer about 4-inches thick, a yellowish brown Ae horizon, which becomes lighter with depth. This is followed by a dark brown B horizon, which contains more clay than the other horizons. A major variation

is that certain horizons may not be present depending upon the degree of erosion. There is a considerable variation in the thickness of the horizons and the number of tones (Hoffman, Mathews and Wicklund 1963:23-24)

### **1.3.6 *Vegetation***

The subject property was mostly cleared for agricultural purposes in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Speed Conservation Report, published in 1953, shows Lot 1W, Concession 6, as one of three 100 acre parcels of land within the Blue Springs drainage system of Eromosa Township recommended for “reforestation now”. It is likely safe to suggest that this property was reforested shortly after this date.

## **2.0 SITE INSPECTION**

On March 14, 2012 Patricia A. Dibb and Gordon C. Dibb conducted a site inspection for the Stage I assessment portion of the report in order to assess the field conditions and archaeological/heritage potential. The study area is a mature tree farm that was planted in the early-mid 1950s, in order to prevent the erosion of lands that had been mostly abandoned as agricultural fields. The northwest corner of the property, adjacent to a pond and surrounding swampland, has in the past been used as an aggregate pit. Nearer the eastern edge of the lot there is a south trending headwater stream that drains into Blue Springs Creek. There is a 30-meter development setback along the eastern and western margins of this seasonal stream and the residences along the southern boundary. This 30 meter setback is in compliance with the Aggregate Resources Act as amended by Bill 52, The Aggregate and Petroleum Resources Statute Law Amendment Act 1996 Introduction Category 2 Section 5 Operational Standards That Apply To Licences subsection 5.10 - 5.11 (see Appendix I)

Most of the study area, which is a mature woodlot, is to be cleared of vegetation prior to hard rock extraction. In order to facilitate archaeological shovel testing, since plowing was not an option, the project proponent removed every 5<sup>th</sup> row of trees. In the rows between the harvested rows of trees, YNAS Inc. shovel tested along the centre of the harvest tree rows at 5-meter intervals, where possible. Some areas will be avoided because of extreme slopes. Otherwise, all of the upland and lowlands near the stream; should be shovel tested were possible according to MCTS regulations (Images 1-15).

## **3.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL**

The areas of highest archaeological/heritage potential are along the (i) uplands adjacent to both sides of the stream that cuts the study area, and (ii) along the margins of the lower setback stream margins (Map 10). As the eastern edge of the subject property abuts a known prehistoric archaeological site (Racer’s Edge – BjHa-17), the land adjacent to the site was investigated at 5-meter intervals and/or slightly less in order to determine if this resource extends into the study area. The other area along the south side of the pond where there may be prehistoric and/or

historic heritage resources related to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ramshaw farmstead (cabin, barn and/or outbuildings) has potential.

#### **4.0 STAGE II SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The Stage II shovel testing was conducted from May 7 – 11, May 14-18, May 28- 31, June 4- 5 and June 13- 14 (Images 1 - 32). The study area was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals based on a high potential for the recovery of both prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources given the presence of a potable water source and being located on two historic transportation routes concession road 6 and Highway 7. Stage II was conducted during very good weather conditions with little cloud cover and optimal visibility. With the exception of steep slopes and poorly drained areas adjacent to the stream, most of the study area was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals and the accompanying fill was screened through 6 mm hardware mesh screening.

The test pits were excavated 5 cm into subsoil. Each test pit was 30 cm in diameter and its stratigraphy examined. The area of the former sand and gravel pit was not assessed because of the high level of soil disturbance in that part of the property. Shovel testing entered into the 30 meter set back along the stream sporadically owing to the poorly flagged boundary along the stream course. Areas having steep slopes greater than 20 ° were not assessed. The YNAS field crew which consisted of a maximum of 7 conducted 35 meter transects across the entire property shovel testing were possible turning at fence rows both internal and external. As there were areas, which were not visible unless these transect were maintained YNAS is confident that all areas that were possible to shovel test were shovel tested.

When positive test pits were encountered additional test pits were excavated out 2.5 meters from the initial positive test pit in all direction. Each positive test pits was transited in using a digital transit.

Attention was given to the southeast corner, which is in close proximity to a known site. Nothing of either a prehistoric and or historic nature was found in this area of the property.

Shovel testing south of the marsh did produce a quantity of historic material associated with an old farmstead. This area is located south of the marsh and east of the 6 th concession and north of the logging road which runs down to the stream which runs, north to south through the eastern third of the study area.

#### **4.1 THE STAGE II SURVEY RESULTS**

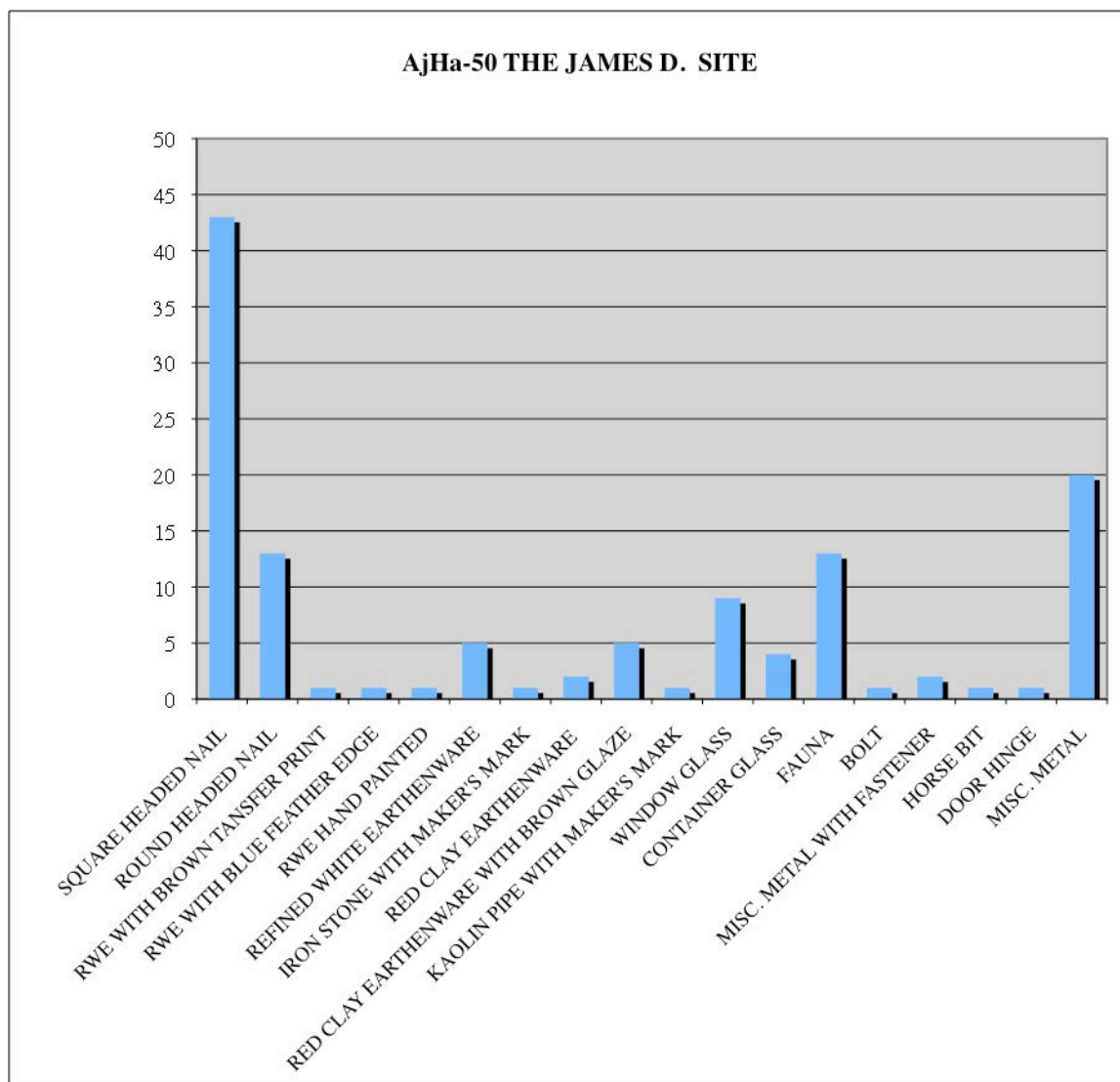
Over the course of shovel testing a total of 37 positive test pits were located in and around the foundations of a stone structure south of the marsh and given the designation of AjHa-50 referred to as the James D site (Table 2, Chart 1, Map 11). A total of 124 artifacts were recovered. The oldest being a blue featheredge plate rim dating from the early 1830's to late 1880's (Image 34).

The artifact categories with the highest counts are square nails at 43 (Image 35), miscellaneous metal at 20, fauna at 13 and round headed nails at 13 (Table 2, Chart 1). The presence of both round and square cut nails suggest a later rather than earlier date. There was only one of each: brown transfer print, blue featheredge, hand painted and one-ironstone (Image 34). There are 7 fragments of red clay earthenware the brown glazed redware body sherd is commonly associated with brown betty teapots, which continue to be made to this day. The absence of significant number of earlier ceramic types suggests a later date. The single blue edge ware rim has a date range of early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. A single hand painted refined white earthenware is associated with early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century being as it has red and green colors associated with a date after 1830's (Kenyon, 1980). The single ironstone ceramic sherd is later and while it has an impressed mark it is difficult to make it out.

The heavy hinge is hand forged with an impressed profile of a horse/elephant and the letters P and F, which likely is associated with a stable and/or barn, it is not likely the hinge for a house (Images 36 & 37). The impression was filled with flour to highlight the relief.

There are 4 fragments of container glass none of which is of the mouth or shoulder and or base. Window glass is represented by 9 fragments none of which are thin. There was only one kaolin pipe stem fragment with a mark attributed to Bannerman – Montreal with a date range of between 1857-1907 (Thomas Kenyon 1984 (issue 8))(Image 34).

The foundation is approximately 5 by 6 meters in size constructed of large fieldstones mortared together with a depression within the confines of the foundation (Map 11). The land title search for the property shows that the Hopkins sold the parcel of land in 1854 to the Ramshaws for a 100-pounds which suggest that there had been no improvements made to the property. The Speed Valley conservation study identified the study area as having a low natural fertility, which is in keeping with the absence of any improvements suggested by the low resale price (GLRO). The property is characterized by numerous fieldstone fences, which are wider than they are high, The study area was likely held as pasture rather than for the production of cash crops.



**CHART 1 FREQUENCY OF ARTIFACTS ACROSS THE AjHa-50 JAMES D SITE**

**James D Site AjHa-50 Artifact Count Table**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Square Cut Nail	43
Round Head Nail	13
RWE w/ Brown Transfer Print	1
RWE w/ Blue Feather Edge	1
RWE w/ Hand Painted Design	1
Refined White Earthenware	5
Iron Stone w/ Maker's Mark	1
Red Clay Earthenware	2
Red Clay Earthenware w/ Brown Glaze	5
Kaolin Pipe	1
Window Glass	9
Container Glass	4
Fauna	13
Bolt	1
Misc. Metal w/ Fastener	2
Horse Bit	1
Door Hinge	1
Misc. Metal	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>

**TABLE 2 ARTIFACT TYPE COUNTS FOR THE AjHa-50 JAMES D SITE****5.0 CONCLUSIONS**

A mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century historic farmstead was identified along the east side of the 6<sup>th</sup> concession. The presence of the blue feathered edge rim fragment suggest an earlier rather than later date. This is the only example of an earlier historic ceramic type. The

combination of both square and round-headed nails speaks to a later date contrary to the date for the blue featheredge rim fragment. The hand painted refined earthenware fragment is again mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century but here again the quantity of both of these ceramic types does not suggest a strong presence of either ceramic type. These may represent a later post-production date break rather than indicating an actual occupation date for the foundation.

The intensified shovel testing in and around the initial positive test pits hasn't identified anything further of historic significance.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

YNAS recommended in Stage I that based on (i) the archaeological/heritage background research, (ii) the presence of a potable water source, and (iii) both elevated and lowland areas that possess potential for the existence of prehistoric and/or historic heritage resources, that a Stage II investigations should be conducted. The results of Stage 2 have found a mid to late 19th century farmstead likely associated with the Ramshaw family. The results of the Stage 2 assessment were inconclusive given the occupation history of the site. YNAS recommends that a Stage 3 assessment be undertaken on AjHa-50 to establish the historic significance and value of AjHa-50. The alternative option is to erect the fencing around the site at the 20-meter to protect the site and impose a 50-meter monitoring buffer out from the edge of the 20-meter buffer that must be monitored by a licensed archaeologist during any soil disturbance. The area within the 20-meter buffer is a no go zone by construction crews at any time. No activities within the confines of this site are allowed until after the Stage 3 assessment has been completed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and the report has been entered into the Ontario Registry of Reports. A partial clearance is requested and a letter from the ministry confirming that there are no further concerns for the area outside of archaeological site AjHa-50, its 20 and 50 meter buffers and those areas characterized by any development setbacks (Section 7.8.5 –a - e).

James Dick Construction Ltd. has agreed to conduct a Stage 3 assessment of the AjHa-50 James D. site once the Ministry of Natural Resources has signed off on their application for the Category 2 Class "A" quarry (Supplementary Section). A partial clearance is requested under section 7.8.5 of the Standards and Guidelines (Supplementary Section). (a) Stage 2 has been completed for all of the property, (b) the recommendation forms part of the final report, (c) See Recommendation 6.0 above. (d)The Stage II recommends further work on all sites that meet the criteria requiring Stage 3 assessment. The following can be found in the Supplementary Section , (e) – sub section (i) development map with setbacks both 20 and 50-m buffers (Supplementary section). (e)- subsection, (ii) detailed avoidance strategy, written confirmation from the proponent regarding their commitment to implementing the strategy and that ground alterations (e.g. servicing, landscaping) will avoid archaeological sites with outstanding concerns and their protective buffers areas. (iii) Construction monitoring schedule, written confirmation from the proponent that a licensed consultant archaeologist will monitor construction in area within 50-m monitoring buffer zone, and that the consultant archaeologist is empowered to stop construction



if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. (iv) The proponent provides a timeline for completing the remaining archaeological fieldwork.

The strategy used in Stage 3 will document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, from across the entire archaeological site. To this end Stage 3 will result in the excavation of a series of 1 m square units, across the length and breadth of the positive test pits identified in Map . The placement of the grid will be based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. All test units will be excavated by hand. Heavy machinery will not be used. Test units will be excavated in systematic levels (either stratigraphic or standardized). All excavated test units will be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature(s). If unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature that feature will not be excavated but will have the portion of the feature plan view recorded and the floor covered by geotextile fabric and backfilled. Screen all excavated soil through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm. Unless otherwise specified in Table 6.1 and 6.2 in section 6 or in the site specific requirements stated in section 4.2, YNAS will collect and retain all artifacts. These artifacts will be recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation.

Since the number of test units required varies depending on the site Table 3.1 will be used. The placement of the test units will provide a uniform level of data collection across the site Section 3.1 (under “Other contexts ( e.g., 19<sup>th</sup> century villages industrial complexes # 15). It will focus on testing key areas in and around the foundation, well and concrete structure and any other areas as may be appropriate. The strategy will gather a representative sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits determine the extent of the site and support any recommendation for a Stage 4 if necessary.

The area shown in Map 10 which was not assessed and has a high archaeological potential should be assessed by Stage 2 shovel testing if and when there is any future impact to this area.

## **7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

1. 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of the archaeological license, and that Stage II archaeological fieldwork be conducted in order to fully identify any unknown archaeological/heritage resources associated with the study area.

2. 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*.

3. The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.

4. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario heritage Act*. and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license. No alteration of soils may be undertaken until the M

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**9.0**    **IMAGES**



**IMAGE 1**    **VIEW TO THE WEST-NORTHWEST FROM THE CENTRAL AREA LOCATED A SHORT DISTANCE EAST OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CONCESSION.**



**IMAGE 2**    **VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST FROM THE CENTRAL CLEARED AREA ALONG THE SOUTHWEST EDGE OF THE PROPERTY.**





**IMAGE 3 VIEW OF CLEAR-CUT TRANSECT FROM WEST TO EAST.**



**IMAGE 4 VIEW OF THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE INTERMITTENT STREAM.**

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**IMAGE 5 SKIDDER PATHWAY TO THE WEST OF THE INTERMITTENT STREAM.**



**IMAGE 6 SKIDDER PATH ALONG WESTERN EDGE OF THE STREAM LOOKING TO THE NORTHEAST.**





**IMAGE 7 LOOKING UPSLOPE TOWARD THE WEST SIDE OF CLEAR-CUT ROW OF TREES.**



**IMAGE 8 LOOKING TO THE SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE SOUTHERN END OF THE STUDY AREA.**





**IMAGE 9** LOOKING TO THE SOUTHEAST ALONG  
THE NORTHEAST EDGE OF THE POND.



**IMAGE 10** LOOKING TO THE SOUTHEAST TOWARDS  
THE FORMER PIT.





**IMAGE 11** LOOKING TO THE SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE FORMER PIT.



**IMAGE 12** LOOKING TO THE SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CONCESSION.



**IMAGE 13 SOUTHWEST CORNER OF POND LOOKING TO THE NORTHEAST.**



**IMAGE 14 POND ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CONCESSION, LOOKING TO THE SOUTH.**





**IMAGE 15 YNAS CREW SHOVEL TESTING IN AND AROUND FOUNDATION SOUTH OF THE POND/MARSH**



**IMAGE 16 CONCRETE BOX LOCATED NORTH OF THE WELL**



**IMAGE 17 INTERNAL VIEW OF CONCRETE BOX**



**IMAGE 18 WELL, AREA JUST SOUTH OF CONCRETE BOX**





**IMAGE 19 FOUNDATION WALL TAKEN FROM INSIDE FOUNDATION**



**IMAGE 20 WESTERN LIMIT OF HISTORIC SITE, KNOLL LOCATED EAST OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CONCESSION**





**IMAGE 21 OPEN AREA OF HISTORIC SITE, WITH FOUNDATION AREA AT CENTER OF PICTURE**



**IMAGE 22 POND/MARSH TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH SIDE LOOKING NORTH**



**IMAGE 23 EXAMPLE OF TERRAIN ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE STUDY AREA**





**IMAGE 24 VIEW TO THE EAST YNAS CREW SHOVEL TESTING AT 5-METER INTERVALS**



**IMAGE 25 VIEW ALONG LINE OF MOSS COVERED BOULDERS IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE STUDY AREA**





**IMAGE 26 YNAS CREW SHOVEL TESTING AT 5-METER INTERVALS IN THE NORTHEAST OF THE PROPERTY**



**IMAGE 27 PARK LIKE AREA IN THE SOUTH EAST CORNER**





**IMAGE 28 GENTLE RISE ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE  
OF THE SOUTH EAST RIDGE**



**IMAGE 29 THE STREAM AS IT FLOWS ALONG THE BACK OF THE CURRENT DWELLINGS**





**IMAGE 30 YNAS CREW SHOVEL TESTING IN SOUTH EAST CORNER**





**IMAGE 31 SHOVEL TESTING AREA AT THE TOP OF A KNOLL IN THE  
NORTHEAST CORNER**



**IMAGE 32 AREA WEST OF STREAM LOOKING EAST UP GENTLE  
SLOPE**





**IMAGE 33 TREE CUT ORIENTED EAST/WEST LOOKING TOWARD THE EAST IN SOUTHWEST CORNER OF STUDY AREA**



**IMAGE 34 THE BEST OF THE HISTORIC CERAMICS FROM AjHa-50**



**IMAGE 35 THE BEST OF THE HISTORIC METAL FROM AjHa-50**



**IMAGE 36 DOOR HINGE LIKELY FROM A STABLE /BARN**



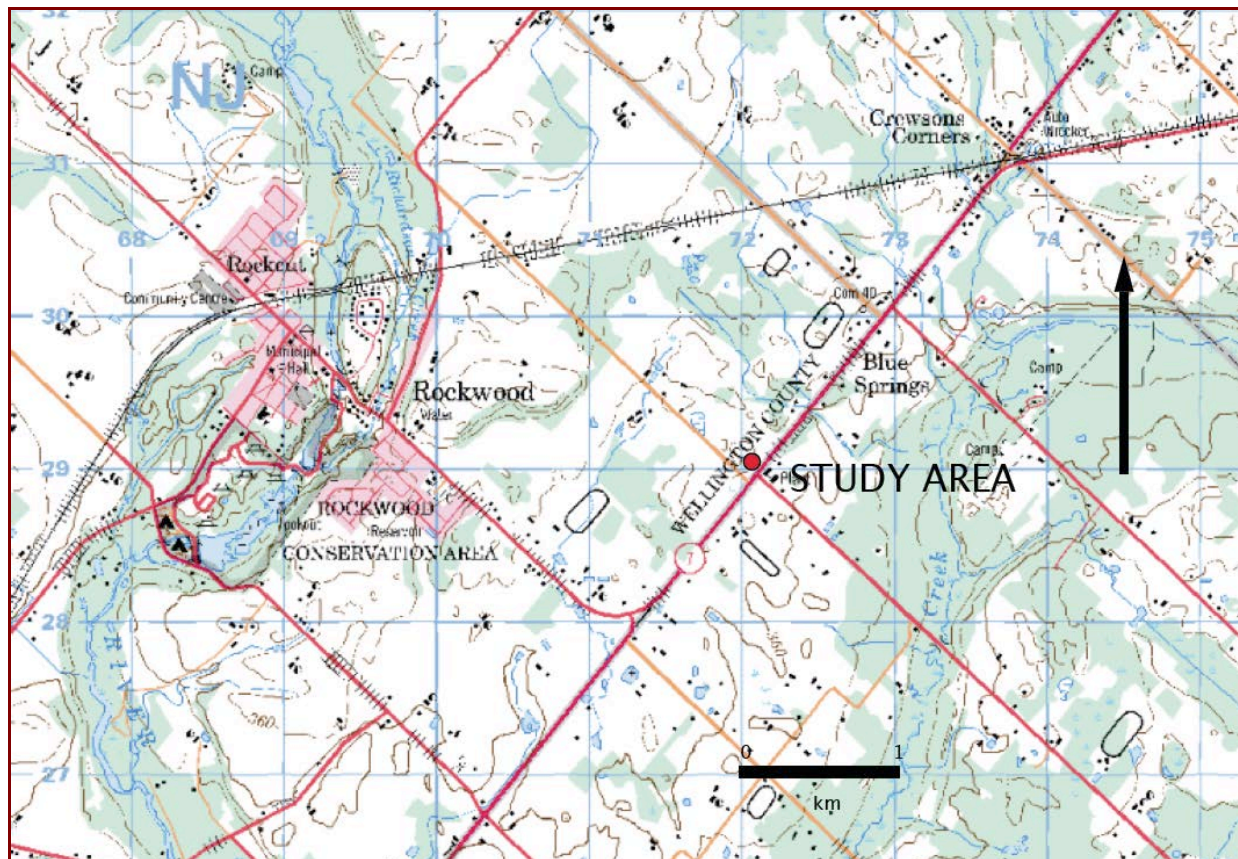


**IMAGE 37 CLOSE UP OF THE MAKER'S MARK ON THE DOOR HINGE**

## 10.0 MAPS



**MAP 1 LOCATION OF STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO SOUTHERN ONTARIO.**



**MAP 2** LOCATION OF STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO THE COMMUNITY OF ROCKWOOD AND THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF WELLINGTON COUNTY.



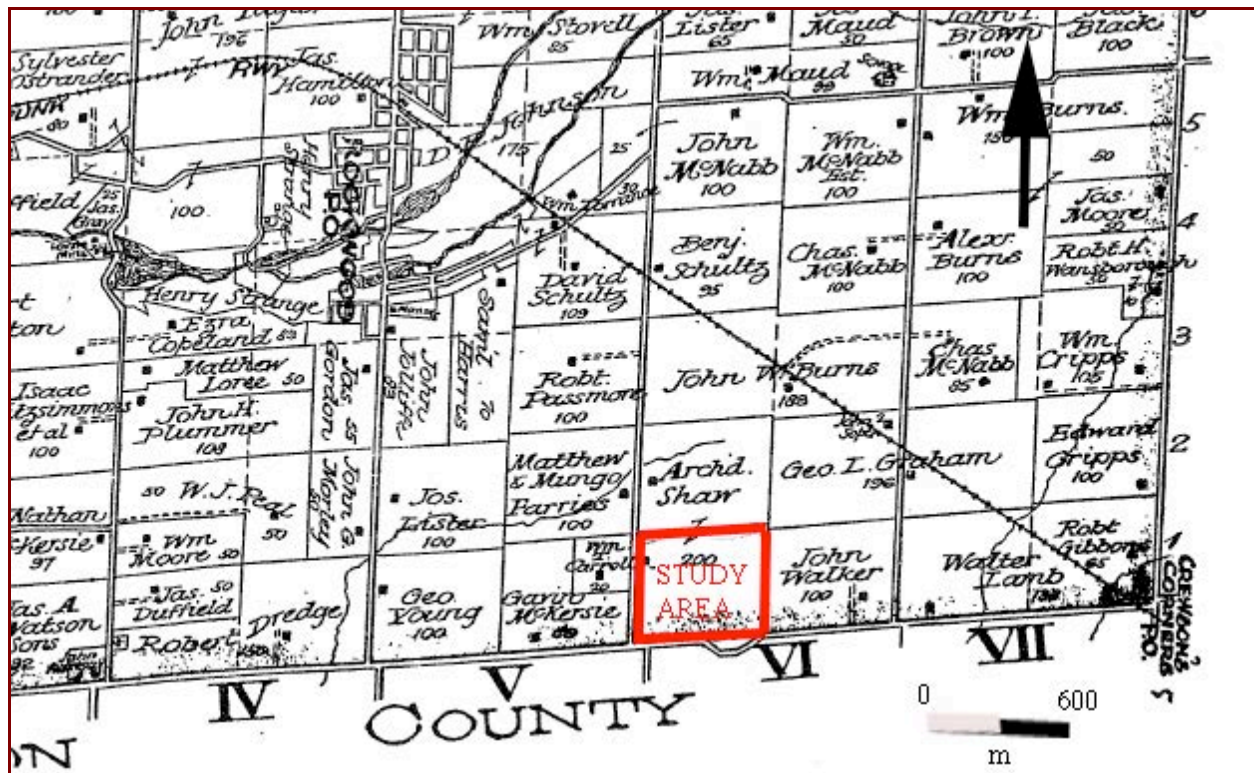




**MAP 4 AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF STUDY AREA WITH BOUNDARY SHOWN**





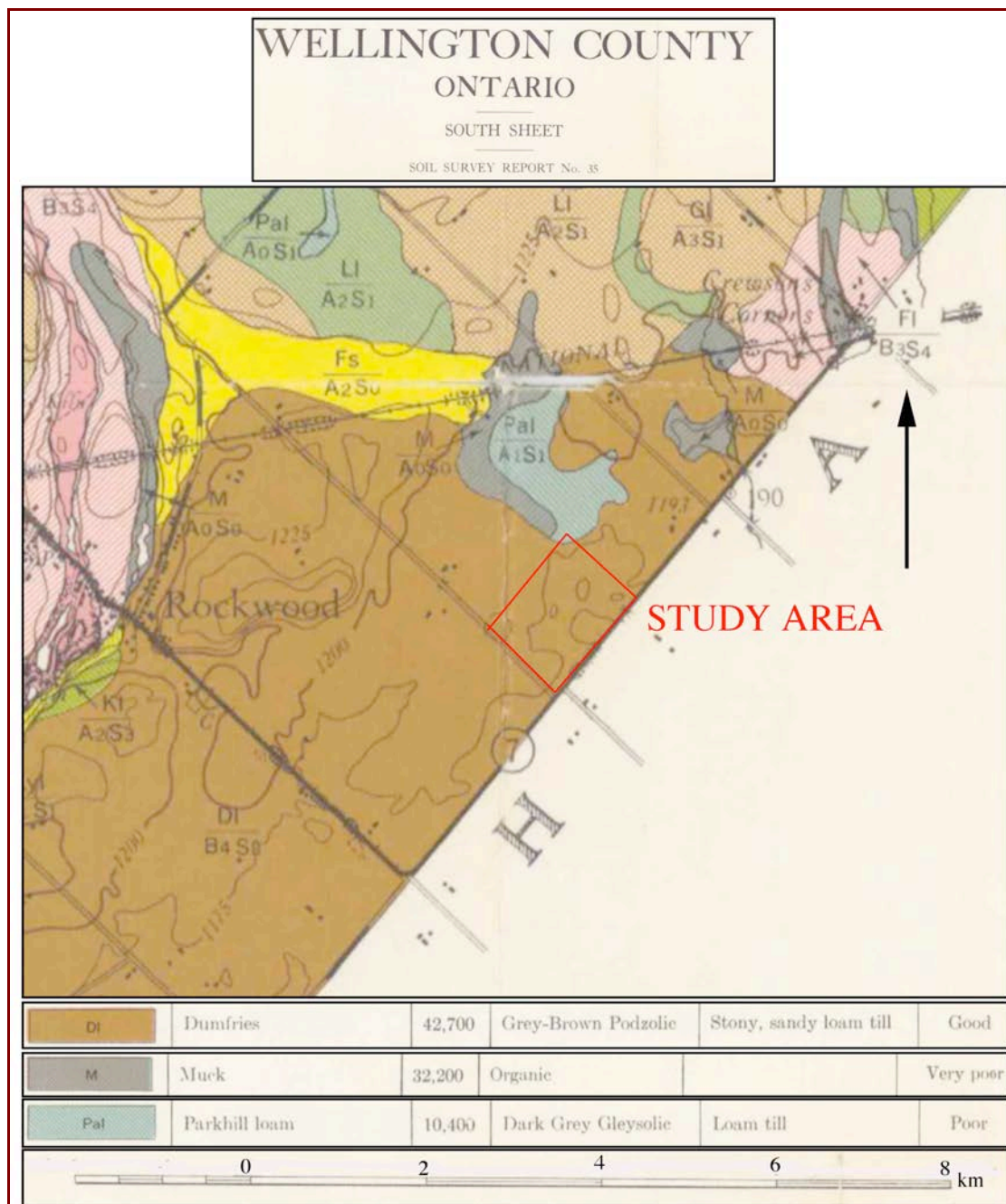


MAP 6 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO THE 1906 HISTORIC MAP OF ERAMOSA TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY.









**MAP 9 SOILS MAP OF THE STUDY AREA IN ERAMOSIA TOWNSHIP, WELLINGTON COUNTY.**



**MAP 11 DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE TEST PITS  
AT AjHa-50 THE JAMES D. SITE SEE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**MAP 12 AjHa-50 THE JAMES D. SITE WITH  
20 AND 50-METER SETBACKS SEE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**





## 11.0 AjHa-50 JAMES D. SITE CATALOGUE

The spatial extent of the artifacts stretches across approximately 10- meters east to west but only 25m wide, north to south. The variation in artifact density is seen as two distinct clusters one located closer to the road and is likely associated with a possible house structure. Artifacts recovered include refined white earthenware, coarse earthenware, container glass and other domestic use artifacts. The second is further east and associated with the barn as evidenced by numerous nails and the large barn hinge and horse bit.

<b>AjHa-50 JAMES D. CATALOGUE NO.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROVENIENCE</b>
AjHa-50-01	square cut nail	stp# 1
AjHa-50-02	round head nail	stp# 1
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-03	horse bit	stp# 2
AjHa-50-04	square cut nail	stp# 2
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-05	round head nail	stp# 3
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-06	square head nail	stp# 4
AjHa-50-07	kaolin pipe	stp# 4
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-08	RWE plain	stp# 5
AjHa-50-09	square cut nail	stp# 5
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-10	square head nail	stp# 6
AjHa-50-11	square head nail	stp# 6
AjHa-50-12	square head nail	stp# 6
<b>total 3</b>		
AjHa-50-13	misc. metal	stp# 7
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-14	door hinge	stp# 8
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-15	square head nail	stp# 9
AjHa-50-16	square head nail	stp# 9
AjHa-50-17	square head nail	stp# 9
AjHa-50-18	square head nail	stp# 9
<b>total 4</b>		
AjHa-50-19	square head nail	stp# 10
AjHa-50-20	square head nail	stp# 10
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-21	square head nail	stp# 11
AiHa-50-22	square head nail	stn# 11

<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-27	partial square head nail	stp#14
AjHa-50-28	partial round head nail	stp#14
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-29	square head nail	stp#15
AjHa-50-30	square head nail	stp#15
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-31	window glass	stp# 16
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-32	round head nail	stp#17
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-33	round head nail	stp#18
AjHa-50-34	square head nail	stp#18
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-38	square head nail	stp#19
AjHa-50-39	round head nail	stp#19
AjHa-50-40	partial square head nail	stp#19
<b>total 6</b>		
AjHa-50-41	square head nail	stp#20
ajHa-50-42	square head nail	stp#20
AjHa-50-43	misc. metal	stp#20
<b>total 3</b>		
AjHa-50-44	round head nail	stp#21
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-45	partial round head nail	stp#22
AjHa-50-46	round head nail	stp#22
AjHa-50-47	round head nail	stp#22
<b>total 3</b>		
AjHa-50-48	RWE plain base fragment	stp#23
AjHa-50-49	square head nail	stp#23
AjHa-50-50	square head nail	stp#23
AjHa-50-51	square head nail	stp#23
<b>total 4</b>		
AjHa-50-52	round head nail	stp#24
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-53	square head nail	stp#25
AjHa-50-54	square head nail	stp#25
AjHa-50-55	partial square head nail	stp#25
AjHa-50-56	fauna	stp#25
AjHa-50-57	RWE blue edgeware(feather edge)	stp#26
AjHa-50-58	square head nail	stp#27
AjHa-50-59	RWE plain handle fragment	stp #28
AjHa-50-60	red clay earthenware with brown glaze	stp#28
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-61	red clay earthenware with brown glaze	stp#29
AjHa-50-62	red clay earthenware with brown glaze	stp#29
AjHa-50-63	fauna	stp#29
AjHa-50-64	fauna	stp#29
AjHa-50-65	container glass	stp#29

<b>total 11</b>		
AjHa-50-72	fauna	stp# 30
AjHa-50-73	fauna	stp# 30
<b>total 4</b>		
AjHa-50-76	misc metal	stp# 31
AjHa-50-77	misc. metal	stp# 31
AjHa-50-78	RWE hand painted	stp# 31
<b>total 3</b>		
AjHa-50-79	fauna	stp# 32
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-80	square head nail	stp# 33
<b>total 1</b>		
AjHa-50-81	fauna (canine tooth)	stp# 34
AjHa-50-82	red clay earthenware with brown glaze	stp# 34
<b>total 2</b>		
AjHa-50-83	window glass	stp# 35
AjHa-50-84	window glass	stp# 35
AjHa-50-85	window glass	stp# 35
AjHa-50-86	window glass	stp# 35
AjHa-50-87	window glass	stp# 35
AjHa-50-88	ironstone with impressed maker's mark	stp# 35
AjHa-50-89	RWE brown transfer print	stp# 35
AjHa-50-90	red clay earthenware with brown glaze	
AjHa-50-91	red clay earthenware	stp# 35
AjHa-50-92	red clay earthenware	stp# 35
AjHa-50-93	fauna	stp# 35
AjHa-50-94	square head nail	stp# 35
AjHa-50-95	misc. metal	stp# 35
AjHa-50-96	misc metal	stp# 35
<b>total 14</b>		
AjHa-50-97	Rwe Rim sherd	stp# 36
AjHa-50-98	RWE plain base sherd	stp# 36
AjHa-50-99	fauna	stp# 36
AjHa-50-100	fauna	stp# 36
AjHa-50-101	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-102	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-103	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-104	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-105	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-106	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-107	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-108	misc. metal	stp# 36
AjHa-50-109	partial square head nail	stp# 36
AjHa-50-110	partial square head nail	stp# 36
<b>total 14</b>		stp# 36
AjHa-50-111	fauna	stp# 37
AjHa-50-111	fauna	stp# 37
AjHa-50-112	fauna	stp# 37



AjHa-50-119	misc. metal with fastener	stp#37
AjHa-50-120	misc. metal	stp#37
AjHa-50-121	misc. metal	stp#37
AjHa-50-122	misc. metal	stp#37
AjHa-50-123	misc. metal	stp#37
AjHa-50-124	misc. metal	stp#337

**TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS**

**124**

TABLE 3 AjHa-50 JAMES D. SITE CATALOGUE

**12.0 AjHa-50 JAMES D. SURVEY DATA (SEE SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION**

**13.0 DOCUMENTS GENERATED**

**IMAGES 1 – 37**

**SOILS MAP**

**GEOLOGY MAP**

**HISTORIC MAPS**

**POTENTIAL/ SURVEY METHODOLOGY MAP**

**HISTORIC CLUSTER**

**SETBACK MAP**

## APPENDIX I

### ***5.0 Operational Standards that Apply to Licences***

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**Unless the site plan provides otherwise through variations from these operational standards identified on the site plan, the licensee must comply with the following:**

- 5.1 a fence, at least 1.2 metres in height, is erected and maintained along the licensed boundary of the site;
- 5.2 a gate is erected and maintained at each entrance to, and exit from, the site and that all such gates are kept closed when the site is not in operation;
- 5.3 each entrance to, and exit from, the site is located so as to provide, at the point of intersection with any highway, a clear view of the highway in both directions;
- 5.4 topsoil must be stripped sequentially prior to aggregate extraction;
- 5.5 within the area to be extracted, all trees within 5 metres of the excavation face must be removed;
- 5.6 all topsoil or overburden that is stripped during the operation of the site will be stored separately with vegetated stable slopes;
- 5.7 adequate vegetation is established and maintained to control erosion of any berm or stockpile of topsoil or overburden;
- 5.8 the site is kept in an orderly condition;
- 5.9 all scrap is removed on an ongoing basis, and scrap shall include refuse, debris, scrap metal or lumber, discarded machinery, equipment and motor vehicles. Scrap cannot be located within 30 metres of any body of water and 30 metres from the boundary of the site;
- 5.10 "excavation setback areas" means the area within:
  - 5.10.1 fifteen metres from the boundary of the site;
  - 5.10.2 thirty metres from any part of the boundary of the site that abuts:
    - 5.10.2.1 a highway,
    - 5.10.2.2 land in use for residential purposes at the time the licence was issued, or
    - 5.10.2.3 land restricted to residential use by a zoning by-law when the licence was issued; or
  - 5.10.3 thirty metres from any body of water that is not the result of excavation below the water table;
- 5.11 no excavation can occur within the excavation setback area of the site;