

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE MELANCTHON PIT EXPANSION,
PART OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT 13 AND THE EAST HALF OF LOT 14, CONCESSION 4 OLD SURVEY,
TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0195-2018
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Melancthon Pit Expansion, part of the east half of Lot 13 and the east half of Lot 14, Concession 4 Old Survey, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, has been carried out prior to its proposed development. The overall subject property is approximately 46 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has concluded that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment determined that small portions of the property had no potential for archaeological sites. Assessment of the remaining areas was conducted by means of pedestrian survey employed at 5 m intervals and test pit survey at 5 m intervals. During the course of the pedestrian survey, one historical Euro-Canadian site was encountered.

The James Taggart site (BaHb-19) is a 72 m by 50 m surface scatter located 50 m west of Fourth Line and 65 m north of the former farmstead on the east half of Lot 14. The scatter represents an occupation during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The site, occupied by first generation settler James Taggart, is considered to be an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, the site must be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Duivenvoorden Haulage Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Melancthon Pit Expansion, part of the east half of Lot 13 and the east half of Lot 14, Concession 4 Old Survey (OS), Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 46 ha.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0195-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of applications for an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment in order to expand the existing Melancthon Pit, in accordance with the Aggregate Resources Act (ARA). All assessment activities were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism, Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport [MTCS]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 25, 2017. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historic Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property comprises part of the east half of Lot 13 and part of the east half of Lot 14, Concession 4 OS, in the Township of Melancthon, County of Dufferin. The property is now situated on the west side of Fourth Line and comprises a rural landscape.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	6 Nations, Ojibway	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Melancthon Township

The land which comprises Melancthon Township was alienated by the British from the native Mississaugas by provisional treaty number 18, which was concluded at King Township on October 17, 1818. From 1798 until 1821, it was under the jurisdiction of the Home District. Thereafter it was transferred to the Gore District (1821-37) and then Simcoe/Wellington (1837-50). In 1851, the area that became Dufferin County fell within the limits of Grey County, which was united judicially with Wellington, Simcoe, and parts of Waterloo. Dufferin was provisionally created as a county by legislation passed in 1874, and was finally elevated to independent county status in 1881. For a number of years Melancthon and Proton Townships were enumerated together in the census and assessment records, until the population reached a sufficiently high number that they were returned in records as separate municipal entities. Melancthon was incorporated as an independent township in 1853, and the earliest extant minutes for the township meetings are dated 1860. The residents of Melancthon voted in favour of annexation from Grey in order to become part of Dufferin County in 1880 (Anonymous 1891:vol. 1:47; AO n.d.[a] vol. 1:47; AO n.d.[a]; Belden 1880:11; Gardiner 1899:257, 389; Sawden 1952:54; Armstrong 1985:137-140, 151; Jonasson 2006:191-209).

Instructions were issued by the Surveyor General's Department for the first township survey in February 1820. The earliest patent plans for the east part of Melancthon, including the subject property, are dated 1825 and 1843. In 1852, Andrew Russell prepared a plan showing some of the "New Survey" land owners, but no names or structural footprints were within the "Old Survey" plan. The western part of Melancthon was surveyed by David Gibson in 1853 and by A.N. Morin in July 1854. In April 1854, parts of Melancthon were resurveyed by F.F. Passmore (Russell 1852; Winearls 1991:536).

Tradition related that the surveyor (Charles Rankin, or his assistant) who was assigned to survey the township "first ran lines around these townships [Luther and Melancthon] and filled in the interior with the legend 'All Swamp.' The plans were sent back and he was ordered to survey the townships into farm lots. Having done so, he said that as it was the meanest tract of land he had ever surveyed, and he would name the country after the meanest men he had ever heard of, so, being a Roman Catholic, he called the



one township Luther and the other Melancthon¹ Township” (Belden 1880:3; Gardiner 1899:238; Rayburn 1997:217).

The township was described as containing a “rolling” topography, with clay loam of an excellent quality, although there were “considerable swamp areas.” Some of these swampy lands were drained during the nineteenth century and were thereby capable of being brought under cultivation. The township was known for substantial tracts of swamp land containing cedar and tamarack.

In 1846, it was noted that Melancthon was a township in the Wellington District which “has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it.” The township then contained 7,900 acres of unpatented Crown land, which could be purchased at eight shillings per acre (Smith 1846:113).

Tradition relates that the “first” permanent settler in the township was Lewis (Louis) Horning, who arrived ca. 1830. He was a merchant-miller, who established the village of Horning’s Mills (Belden 1880:15).

In 1841, the combined population of Amaranth and Melancthon Townships amounted to just 105 inhabitants. It was noted in 1851 that “Melancthon is but newly settled and contains only two hundred inhabitants and three hundred and nineteen acres are under cultivation.² A new road, which has been laid out by the government from the Hurontario Street, to connect with the Owen’s Sound Road, crosses this township; and a grist and saw mill have been erected. The adjoining township of Proton is yet unsettled, or if any persons have already taken up land there, no return has yet been made from them. We have no account of the nature and quality of the land in these two townships and were unable to devote sufficient time to enable us to explore them” (Smith 1851:110-111). After initial settlement, the population of Melancthon Township increased slowly from 2,043 (1871), to 3,099 (1881), and to 3,831 (1901) (Smith 1851).

In 1848, the property owners in the township were assessed at a total of £1,061. Their combined livestock included just six horses, eighteen oxen, thirty-two cows and nine “young cattle.” In 1850, the first year for which agricultural data is available, the township produced 648 bushels of wheat, 48 bushels of barley, 8 bushels of rye, 139 bushels of oats, 260 bushels of peas, 2,205 bushels of potatoes, 69 bushels of buckwheat, 1,460 bushels of turnips, 77 tons of hay, 1,415 pounds of maple sugar, 223 pounds of wool and 890 pounds of butter. Livestock in 1850 included 9 horses, 58 sheep, and 118 hogs (Smith 1851:127128).

Records indicate that there were no public (common) schools in Melancthon Township in 1847, but seven public schools and one Separate School had been established by 1865 (Smith 1851:127; Munro 1910:vii).

In May 1869, Robert McGhee (who owned a farm near the subject property) submitted his response to a circular to the government, in which he noted that there was a lack of skilled and domestic labourers in Melancthon. He estimated that 80 day labourers could easily find employment in the area (\$12 wages per day during the summer), as well as 50 “monthly labourers” (\$8 per day), 50 “female servants” (\$3 per day), three blacksmiths (\$1 per day), and 12 carpenters or joiners at \$1 per day plus board and lodging (McGhee 1869).

¹ Philip Melancthon (1497-1560) was a German Protestant Reformer and close associate of Martin Luther. His German name was Schwarzerd, meaning “Black Earth.” This was translated into its Greek equivalent of “melancthon.”

² This number included 61 acres of “pasture land.”



In 2011, Melancthon Township had a population numbering approximately 2,839. It has remained a rural, agricultural community, noted for its production of potatoes, as well as dairy, cattle, sheep and horse farming.

Development of east half of Lot 14, Concession 4, Township of Melancthon

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for the east half of Lot 14 was granted to James Taggart in 1867. The patent was for 100 acres. James Taggart sold the east half to William James Taggart in 1883 (AO n.d.[b]).

To determine if anyone occupied the property before the date of the Crown patent, other sources of information were consulted. Although no one was enumerated for Lot 14, Concession 4 in the agricultural returns included with the 1851 census for Melancthon Township (AO 1851), one family was enumerated for Lot 14 in the 1861 census. James Taggart was a 46-year-old Irish-born Presbyterian farmer who lived with his wife and three children. The family possessed 100 acres in the east half of the lot, of which 15.5 acres were devoted to crops, three to pasture, and the remaining 81.5 acres had not yet been put into agricultural production, which suggests that the farm was first occupied within the preceding decade. The farm's crops included wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, turnips, and hay, while the livestock consisted of cows, sheep, and pigs. The family resided in a one and a half storey log dwelling (AO 1861).

The 1871 census enumeration again lists only the Taggart family which included James, a 56-year-old Irish-born Presbyterian farmer, his wife, and three children. One son was a stone mason while another was a farmer. The family possessed 100 acres of which 70 were improved. The farm's crops included wheat, barley, oats, peas, corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, hay, hops, apples, and maple sugar. The family owned horses, cows, sheep, and pigs and one house (AO 1871).

Two families were enumerated for Lot 14 in the 1901 census. William James Taggart, who now owned the east half of Lot 14, was listed as a 46-year-old Ontario-born farmer of Irish origin who lived with his Australian-born wife and their nine children. The oldest daughter was a dressmaker, while one son was a bridge maker, and another a store clerk. The family owned 100 acres and a nine-room house (AO 1901). The second family likely resided on the west half of the lot.

In summary, the east half of Lot 14 was settled by Irish immigrants, the Taggart family, prior to the Crown patent date of 1867, and was still occupied by family members in the early twentieth century.

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Map Sources

A review of available historical mapping was completed in order to determine if the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth-century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property³.

³ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



The earliest maps of the area are the “patent plans” that showed the township fabric laid out as lots and concessions. The patent plans showed the names of the owners (or lessees) of the land and some of the topography, but structural footprints were seldom shown. The later Ontario series of historical atlases also did not systematically show all features of interest, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The earliest patent plan for the east part of Melancthon was dated August 28, 1825, and was signed or prepared by Hugh Black. The next plan, prepared by Thomas Parke in July 1843 for the Surveyor General’s department, showed the township fabric but does not include the names of any land owners (Winearls 1991:536). In September 1852, another plan prepared by Andrew Russell, showed names of some land owners within the “New Survey”, but no names or structural footprints were indicated within the “Old Survey” (Russell 1852).

The first detailed map for this township, which showed some structures as well as a few of the owners, was published in the *Illustrated Atlas for the Counties of Grey and Bruce* (Belden 1880). The 1880 mapping provides no information on the property owner or structures but does indicate an Orange Hall within the east half of Lot 14 (Figure 2). The Loyal Orange or Orange Order institution was established in Northern Ireland in 1796 and by the early nineteenth century had lodges in Canada. The protestant-only organization supports the British Crown and provides mutual aid amongst members (Wilcox 2016). Present-day Fourth Line borders the eastern boundary of the lot.

A 1954 aerial photograph (University of Toronto 2018) of the area shows the subject property as a complex of woods, fields, and wetlands (Figure 3). A farmstead fronting on Fourth Line is situated just south of the midpoint of the eastern lot boundary. The farmstead includes a house to the north of the laneway and two large outbuildings to the west of the house: one oriented parallel to the road and the other, further west, oriented perpendicular to the road.

The NTS topographic map series was also reviewed as it shows features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots (DEMR 1999). On the 1999 NTS Sheet Dundalk, the surrounding road network is clearly visible (Figure 4). The property is bordered by present-day Fourth Line to the east and includes a woodlot in the southwest corner. The farmstead comprises three structures in the same configuration as depicted on the 1954 aerial photograph.

Google Earth imagery shows the subject property span the period from the fall of 2009 to the present, showing more recent changes to the farmstead (Google Earth Pro 2018). Two structures appear on the 2009 image (not reproduced herein), although the image resolution is poor. The clearer, yet much darker 2011 image (not reproduce therein) again shows the residence along the north side of the lane and the barn to the west of the house. More recent orthographic imagery of the subject property shows that after 2015 the residence to the north of the lane had been removed, leaving only a barn oriented parallel to the road (Figure 5).

1.2.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal



register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The historical transportation route Fourth Line is adjacent to the subject property.

The S & G also defines buffers of 300 m around registered historical sites or designated properties, areas of early historic settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants (MTC 2011). One historical archaeological site, James Hamilton (BaHb-18), is located approximately 120 m east of the subject property. This site is discussed further in Section 1.3.2 below.

Given the proximity to the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Fourth Line, the presence of a feature on early historical mapping, and the proximity to a registered historical archaeological site, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the BaHb Borden block.

Nine archaeological sites have been registered within a one km radius of the subject property (MTCS 2016). A summary of the registered sites is presented in Table 1 below. The three pre-contact components include two findspots and one campsite, all of undetermined cultural/temporal affiliation. The eight post-



contact components are associated with mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century occupations. One of the sites BaHb-18 is located within 300 m of the subject property.

Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
BaHb-9	--	Undetermined pre-contact Post-contact;	Findspot; Homestead	Golder 2008
BaHb-10	--	Undetermined pre-contact	Findspot	Golder 2008
BaHb-11	--	Undetermined pre-contact	Campsite	Golder 2008
BaHb-12	--	Post-contact, late 19 th c.	House	Golder 2008
BaHb-13	--	Post-contact, late 19 th - early 20 th c.	House	Golder 2008
BaHb-14	--	Post-contact, early 20 th c.	Refuse	ASI 2011
BaHb-15	Stone	Post-contact, mid - late 19 th c.	Undetermined	ASI 2011
BaHb-17	Madill	Post-contact, mid 19 th c.		ASI 2017a
BaHb-18	James Hamilton	Post-contact, 1870 - early 20 th c.		ASI 2017b

1.3.2 Previous Assessment

Several archaeological assessments have been conducted in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) of the subject property.

Part of Lot 14, Concession 3 OS was assessed under PIF P046-0261-2016 as part of an application for proposed aggregate pit expansion (ASI 2017b). The lands were found to have potential for pre-contact and post-contact archaeological resources during the Stage 1 research. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on 85% of the subject property by means of pedestrian survey and test pit survey employed at 5 m intervals. The remaining 15% of the property consisted of a large woodlot situated outside of the limit of extraction. During the course of the test pit survey, one historical Euro-Canadian site, the James Hamilton site (BaHb-18), was encountered. The site is located 120 m east of the subject property and represents an occupation extending from sometime after 1870 into the early part of the twentieth century. During the intensified test pit and test unit survey, a portion of the cultural deposit was determined to have been removed by grading, thus affecting the integrity of the site. As such, the site did not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest and was considered sufficiently assessed and documented (ASI 2017b).

Parts of the west halves of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 3 OS were assessed under PIF 2001-073-009 and PIF 2002-040-002 as part of an application for approval under the ARA (Currie 2001, 2003). These lands may be within 50 m of the subject property, but the coverage of those assessments is not known since the reports were not available for review. At least one site, BaHb-1, was identified and Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Assessments were conducted under PIF P032-012 and P032-016 (Currie 2004). However, again, because the reports were not available for review and site information is not included in the OASD (MTSC 2018), the location and nature of the site is unknown.

Adjacent to the south side of the subject property, on part of Lot 13, Concession 4 OS is a current aggregate extraction operation. No record was located of an archaeological assessment conducted for that property under the ARA.

A number of additional archaeological assessments have been conducted in the vicinity of the subject property in advance of aggregate pit and wind farm developments, but those lands are more than 50 m distant (ASI 2011, 2017a)



1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130-133). The Dundalk Till Plain comprises approximately 2,400 square km of gently undulating land at high elevation in the counties of Dufferin, Grey, and Wellington. Most of the plain features more or less deep deposits of windblown, silty material overlying glacial till which is much less permeable than the silt overburden. As a result, springtime drainage is slowed dramatically and the region is characterized by swamps and poorly drained depressions (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130). The plain is drained by the headwaters of several major river systems, including the Saugeen, Maitland, Grand, and Nottawasaga, many of which flow within the region in spillway channels formed by glacial meltwaters.

The subject property is located on varied terrain within a kame complex three km to the west of the Niagara Escarpment. Soils over most of the property are well drained Caledon fine sandy loam formed on sandy loam materials overlying outwash gravel. Along the western and southwestern margins soils are well drained Honeywood silt loam formed on loess or alluvium over loam till (Hoffman et al. 1964).

The subject property is near the western edge of the Nottawasaga River watershed which feeds into Georgian Bay (NVCA 2018).

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 m of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

Several mapping sources were reviewed to determine the nearest source of water to the subject property. While no primary watercourses are present, there are two wetland areas on the property (see Figures 3-4). Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. None of these special features are known to be located in the immediate vicinity of the subject property.



The S & G Section 1.4.1, Standard 1 also defines buffers of 300 m around registered pre-contact sites. However, there are no known registered pre-contact Indigenous sites in the vicinity of the subject property.

Therefore, based on the presence of secondary water sources, there is the potential for the identification of Indigenous sites, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

1.3.5 Subject Property Description

The subject property is approximately 46 ha in size and is situated in a rural setting surrounded by agricultural lands and scattered aggregate pit operations (Figure 5).

The Lot 14 portion of the property is bordered on the east by Fourth Line, on the south by an existing aggregate pit, and on the west and north by agricultural fields and woodlots. Until a few years ago, the Lot 14 portion of the subject property was an active farm, although currently the only surviving farmstead building is a barn. Most of the Lot 14 lands are cultivated fields, including the higher ground near the road. There is a seasonal wetland in the north field and a small pond within the woodlot that covers the rolling higher ground in the southwestern corner.

The Lot 13 portion of the subject property is a gently undulating cultivated field. It is bordered on the east by Fourth Line and on the west and south by an existing aggregate operation.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 10-11, 14-17, and 28-29 and June 8, 12 and 13, 2018 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashini (P1133). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G. Field observations from the Stage 2 field survey have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 6), and representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to confirm areas of obvious disturbance. No buried utilities were identified by locate reports conducted in the vicinity of the former farmstead location near the middle of the eastern margin of Lot 14. The sole surviving farmstead feature is a barn (Plate 1) and the lanes providing access from the west side of Fourth Line (Plate 2). According to Section 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the S & G, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. The disturbed lands comprise approximately 0.5% of the subject property.

A small, westward-draining pond is located within the woods in the southwest corner of the Lot 14 portion of the property (Plate 3). According to Section 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (1) of the S & G,



permanently wet areas are considered to have no or low potential. This permanently wet area accounts for approximately 0.2% of the subject property.

The woodlot in the southwest corner of the Lot 14 portion of the property is on undulating terrain which includes steeply sloped areas (Plates 3-7). There was also a small area of treed slope to the west of the former farmstead location (see Plate 11). According to Section 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (iii) of the S & G, slopes greater than 20% are considered to have no or low potential. These sloped areas account for approximately 3.5% of the subject property.

2.2 Pedestrian Survey

The active agricultural fields, comprising approximately 75.4% of the subject property, were assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals (Plates 8-11). The fields were ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey. A large seasonal wetland in the north field had been ploughed over and was included in the pedestrian survey (Plates 10-11). All standards under Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey of the S & G were met. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. All ploughed lands were well weathered and ground surface visibility was better than 80%. The ploughzone soils were sandy loam with a content of gravel.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The remaining lands, comprising approximately 20.4% of the subject property, were assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. These assessed lands were covered by grass with trees, deciduous woods, pine plantation, and scrub meadow (Plates 2, 6, 12-13). All standards under Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the S & G were met. Test pits were hand excavated at least 5 cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately 1 m of all disturbances or structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

Intact soil profiles were identified throughout all test pitted areas. Intact soil profiles were typically found to consist of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam topsoil over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/5) clayey sand subsoil (Plate 14). The topsoil depth averaged around 20 cm. Within the woodlot, soils were found to have a higher gravel content (Plate 6).

Modern activity was visible in some areas of the woodlot, as evidenced by the presence of the pine plantation, a barn and associated debris, and concrete and construction debris (Plates 15-16). Recent refuse was also present near the existing barn.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, historical Euro-Canadian materials were encountered with the Lot 14 portion of the property. In all instances where artifacts were discovered during pedestrian survey, a 20 metre by 20 metre area was walked at one metre intervals or until the limits of the scatter were defined. A sample of historical material (including all diagnostics) was collected in order document the site. The site has been registered into the OASD as BaHb-19.



3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a 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 project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 3 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Approximately hard copy pages stored in ASI project folder 17PL-195; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). The artifact assemblage is stored in one box labeled: 17PL-195 Melancthon Pit, Melancthon Township, Dufferin Co.

All GPS readings were done using a Garmin Oregon 450 handheld GPS receiver unit, using NAD 83. No correction was used for the co-ordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are located in the Supplementary Documentation associated with this project.

3.2 Historical Location

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, and by the type of decoration, and motif, which they feature and are organized as described in Table 4.



Table 4: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware Creamware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE) Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
Edge	Blue and Green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All Blue or Early Palette*	Late palette**	Late palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns popular in 1880's	Many colours; over glaze
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of Flow
Yellowware	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in decline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two piece open mold, & three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, & three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, & three piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip & over lip
Glass Bottles: Finish					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common
Other					Marked with country of origin per 1891 U.S. McKinley Tariff Act

Early Palette*= Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange, Brown
Late Palette**= Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black

Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists.
Derived from: Adams 1993

3.2.1 James Taggart (BaHb-19)

The James Taggart site (BaHb-19) was identified during the pedestrian survey of ploughed field in the northeast portion of the east half of Lot 14. The surface scatter is approximately 55 m west of Fourth Line, and 65 m north of a former farmstead. The scatter of approximately 250 artifacts measures 72 m north-south by 50 m east-west and is situated on relatively level terrain which slopes downward on the northwest margin of the site (Supplementary Documentation [SD] Figure 1).

A representative sample of 137 historical artifacts was collected from the surface, accounting for approximately 55% of the overall scatter. The ceramic sample includes an example of all wares and motifs observed throughout the site area. Artifacts which remain in the field consist of ceramic whiteware, window glass and brick. Although brick fragments were common, only three nails were observed and collected. Also, large quantities of gravel and rock was present in the northwest corner of the site.

The artifact sample consists of a varied assortment of material representative of nineteenth century domestic activity and architectural debris. Table 5 provides a summary of the artifact classes. The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the 137 historical artifacts recovered from the surface scatter. The category of "Organic" was added to account for floral and faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts were divided into



five artifact classes: architectural, kitchen/food, organic, and indeterminate (Table 5). A sample of recovered artifacts from this site is displayed in Section 8.0 (Plates 17-21).

Table 5: James Taggart (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Counts by Functional Class

Artifact Class	Quantity	
<i>Kitchen/Food</i>		<i>95</i>
Kitchenware	16	
Tableware	60	
Teaware	16	
Beverage consumption, tumbler	1	
Liquor bottle	2	
<i>Architectural</i>		<i>6</i>
Nail, machine cut	3	
Window glass	3	
<i>Organic</i>		<i>2</i>
Faunal bone	2	
<i>Personal</i>		<i>14</i>
Adornment	1	
Button	2	
Clasp knife	1	
Coin	1	
Smoking pipe	8	
Medicine Container	1	
<i>Indeterminate</i>		<i>20</i>
Glass container, unidentifiable	20	
Total		137

The kitchen/food-related artifacts account for the majority (n=95) of the total artifact sample. These artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. This artifact class is dominated by the ceramic assemblage (n=92) (Table 6), which includes the artifact types of kitchenware (n=16), teaware (n=16), and tableware (n=60).

Table 6: James Taggart (BaHb-19) Ceramic Ware Quantities

Ceramic Ware	Quantity
Refine white earthenware (RWE)	66
Ironstone	9
Coarse red earthenware	9
Refined red earthenware	3
Yellow ware	2
Semi-porcelain	1
Buff Earthenware	1
Stoneware	1
Total	92

The earliest ceramic wares identified on the James Taggart site are refined white earthenware (RWE) and coarse red and buff earthenwares. The coarse earthenware ceramics feature a glazed motif and were manufactured from local clays in small-scale kilns; given that these ware types were available in Ontario throughout the nineteenth century, they are not generally useful indicators of a site's occupation range. RWE came into common use in Ontario by 1835, replacing earlier wares such as pearlware (I. Kenyon 1995). Decoration on the RWE assemblage includes a number of motifs: hand-painting (late palette), edgeware (moulded and unmoulded with straight edges), transfer print (Chinese motif, black, blue and



purple general), factory slip (banded, other), and spongeware (Plate 17). A single fragment of refined red earthenware with a glazed motif was recovered (Plate 18). The yellow ware specimens in the sample are undecorated (Plate 18). Yellow ware ceramics were available in Ontario from ca. 1840 into the 1900s (I. Kenyon 1995). A single glazed stoneware fragment was recovered (Plate 18). Stoneware was commonly manufactured within Ontario by the 1850s (I. Kenyon 1995). The ironstone assemblage includes edgware (moulded), spongeware, and transfer printed (general) motifs (Plate 18). Ironstone was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century and by the last quarter of the nineteenth century came to replace RWE as the common ware (I. Kenyon 1995). Ironstone was a more durable ware, but because it was as expensive as popular printed wares during this time, it took until the 1880s before it reached its peak in popularity. Semi-porcelain was introduced in Ontario in the 1890s (I. Kenyon 1995), and the single piece in the collection is decorated with decalcomania.

Other functional classes of historical material are also represented. Personal artifacts include a ferrous pendant, a copper coin, two buttons, smoking pipe fragments, and a clasp knife (Plate 19). The pendant fragment is of a highly corroded ferrous material (#H88). The coin is a Bank of Upper Canada half-cent coin bearing the date “1852” (#H87). One of the two buttons is ceramic with a metal shank (#H92) and the other is black glass with embedded wire (#H93). One of the pipe fragments is embossed “Henders” (#H90) and suggests manufacture between 1847 and 1876 by Henderson or Henderson’s in Montreal (ASI 2014:15). The clasp knife of a ferrous material is missing the wooden or bone inlay (#H96). Clasp knives were not available until mass production began around 1835 (T. Kenyon 1985). A medicine container is represented by a finish fragment of solarized glass (Plate 21: #H81). Solarized glass would have been available between 1875 and 1915 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13).

Architectural class material includes machine-cut nails and window glass (Plate 20). Machine-cut nails were commonly used from 1830 to 1900 (Wells 1998).

The indeterminate class includes glass container fragments, many of which are recognizable as bottles. A variety of glass colours are represented: solarised, green, aqua, colourless, and cobalt blue.

Of the 137 artifacts collected, six (approximately 4%) have been thermally altered.

Approximately 80% of the collected artifacts are considered diagnostic, while the remaining 20% are not. The temporally diagnostic ceramics include transfer printed RWE, available in black from 1830-1850 and in purple from 1830 to 1860 (I. Kenyon 1995:11; nd:8). Possible blue willow transfer print design was available from 1830 onwards (ASI 2014). Late Palette painted RWE was available from 1830-1875 (I. Kenyon 1995:11). Straight-edged edgware was available from ca. 1865 (I. Kenyon 1995:11; ASI 2013). Open-sponging on ironstone was characteristic ca. 1850-1875 (I. Kenyon 1986). The absence of pearlware suggests dating after the 1830’s when pearlware was replaced by RWE. A single piece of semi-porcelain is decorated with decalcomania dating after 1900 (ASI 2009:49).

A number of the non-ceramic artifacts are also datable. Solarized glass would have been available between 1875 and 1915 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). Most of the nails are the machine-cut type manufactured 1830-1890. Ceramic and glass buttons came into usage in the 1840s and within several decades had replaced shell and bone (T. Kenyon 1980). One 1852 half-cent coin was also recovered.

Overall, the datable ceramic artifacts from the James Taggart site (BaHb-19) represent an occupation spanning the period from the 1830s to the early 1900s, but most of the material would have been available ca. 1850-1880. Also, there is little evidence in the collection of the pressed glass, wheatware patterned ironstone, or wire nails typically present in late nineteenth century collections. Thus, based on the



dateable artifacts, the James Taggart site represents occupation during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, with minimal deposition after ca. 1870.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Duivenvoorden Haulage Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Melancthon Pit Expansion, part of the east half of Lot 13 and the east half of Lot 14, Concession 4 OS, in the Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County. The subject property is approximately 46 ha in size.

The Stage 1 assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field survey determined that small portions of the property had no potential for archaeological sites. These areas are steeply sloped, permanently wet, or disturbed by building and laneway footprints. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on remaining lands by means of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and a test pit survey at 5 m intervals. A large seasonally wet area may formerly have been more permanently wet. However, the wetland is now part of cultivated lands assessed by pedestrian survey. During the course of pedestrian survey one historical site, the James Taggart site (BaHb-19) was identified.

4.1 James Taggart (BaHb-19)

The James Taggart site (BaHb-19) artifacts were recovered from the plough zone in the field to the north of a former farmstead. A surface scatter of approximately 250 pieces of domestic and architectural material was observed over an area measuring approximately 72 m by 50 m.

The site is situated approximately 55 m west of Fourth Line and 65 m north of an existing barn. The barn comprises the western extent of a former farmstead, now comprised of tree rows, lawn, two lanes, and the barn. Mapping from 1954 and 1999 indicates that the farmstead formerly included a residence, situated midway between the barn and the road, and another barn, located to the southwest of the existing barn (Figures 3-4).

Research was conducted at the Ontario Archives to place the site within the context of historical land use. The east half of Lot 14 was settled by the Irish immigrant James Taggart family, prior to the Crown patent date of 1867, and was still occupied by family members into the early twentieth century. The material culture of the archaeological site comprises mid-nineteenth century domestic material and therefore, probably represents the original home lot of the Taggart family circa 1852. James Taggart sold the entire east half of Lot 14 to his son William, and by 1901 William and his family were living there in a nine-room house.

The representative sample of 138 artifacts collected from the James Taggart site reflects occupation during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, although some material continued to be deposited into the early 1900s. Based on the dating of the domestic material culture, the site corresponds to the presence of Irish immigrant James Taggart and his family from the 1850s through 1871. James' son William took over ownership of the east half of the Lot in 1883 and likely built the nine-room residence included in the



former farmstead 65 m to the south thereafter. The virtual absence of twentieth-century material culture on the archaeological site indicates that there was no overlap in land use with respect to the homelots occupied by the two generations of the Taggart family.

The 1880 *Historical Atlas* does not confirm ownership of the east half of Lot 14, and instead indicates an Orange Hall in this location (Figure 2). It is possible that the Orange Hall was present in 1880 but the material culture provides no evidence of its presence. The artifact sample is dominated by tea and table ware, and kitchenware as is typical of a nineteenth century domestic assemblage. It should be noted that, although the collection is limited, unequivocal female or child-associated or farm-related materials were not recovered. It is possible that the James Taggart residence was also used as the Orange Hall, either during or after his occupation.

Therefore, the site corresponds to the homelot of James Taggart and his family which included a one and a half storey log dwelling constructed as early as 1852. The farm was occupied through 1871 and possibly through 1883. The scant late nineteenth century and early twentieth century artifactual evidence may be associated with the farmstead to the south which was likely constructed sometime after 1883. Based on the archival research and the dating of the site materials, the James Taggart site (BaHb-19) meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest. This conclusion is consistent with the evaluation criteria as outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's S & G, as outlined in Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.b. where the occupation is associated with the first generation of settlement.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. The James Taggart site (BaHb-19) represents a nineteenth-century historical occupation where the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G:
 - a) The Stage 3 assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site area be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced for the site;
 - b) A series of one-metre by one-metre units should then be excavated across the entire site area at 10 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 40% of the total number of units excavated on the grid should be strategically excavated around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits; and



- c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport acceptance has been received.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 and Sport, 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 field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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9.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View to west, test pits employed at 5 m interval in vicinity of extant barn.



Plate 2: View to east, former farmstead assessed by test pits employed at 5 m interval. Farm lanes in background.



Plate 3: View to west, wooded steep slope overlooking small pond.



Plate 4: View to south, steep slope covered by scrub meadow.

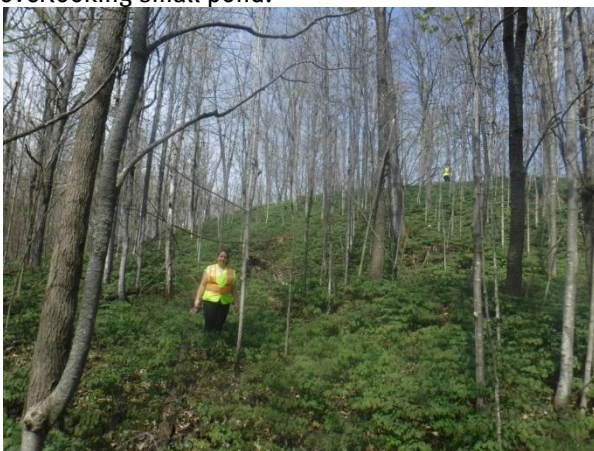


Plate 5: View to north, steep slope covered by deciduous woods.



Plate 6: View to east, test pit assessment employed at 5 m interval in woodlot. Steep slope visible in background. Note gravelly soil in foreground.



Plate 7: View to east, steep slope covered by deciduous woods. Level foreground assessed by test pits employed at 5 m interval.



Plate 8: View to north, ploughed field assessed by pedestrian survey employed at 5 m interval.



Plate 9: View to west, ploughed field assessed by pedestrian survey employed at 5 m interval.



Plate 10: View to west, ploughed field assessed by pedestrian survey employed at 5 m interval.



Plate 11: View to west, ploughed field assessed by pedestrian survey employed at 5 m and 1 m intervals. Treed slope at background left.



Plate 12: View to south, test pit assessment in pine plantation.



Plate 13: View to south, test pit assessment employed at 5 m interval in scrub meadow. Elevated locale in background.



Plate 14: Typical intact soil profile in woodlot.



Plate 15: View to north, shed and debris in the northwestern corner of the woodlot.



Plate 16: Concrete debris adjacent to ridge in woodlot.



Plate 17: Representative RWE from the James Taggart site (BaHb-19).

Top (L to R): edgeware straight, unmoulded (#H24) and moulded (#H23); sponged (#H28); hand painted Late Palette (#H39).

Bottom (L to R): factory slipped and banded (#H35); and transfer printed in blue Chinese (#H53), black (#H50), and purple (#H49).

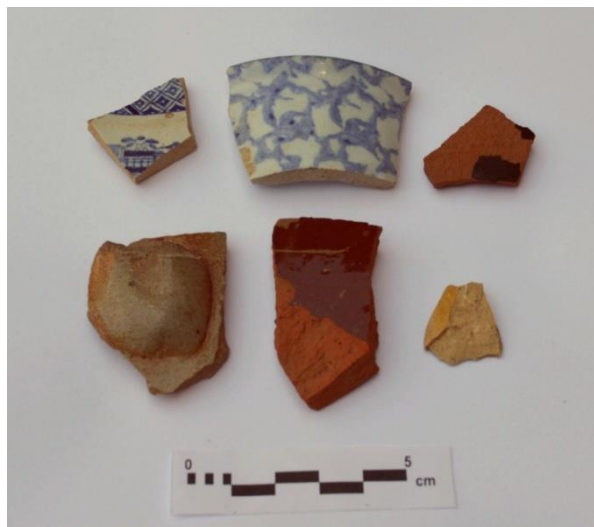


Plate 18: Representative miscellaneous ceramics from the James Taggart site (BaHb-19).

Top (L to R): ironstone transfer printed in blue (#H56) and sponged, open (#H33); and refined red earthenware (#H5a).

Bottom (L to R): stoneware (#H4); coarse red earthenware (#H8); and yellow ware (#H2).



Plate 19: Representative personal class artifacts from the James Taggart site (BaHb-19).

Top (L to R): buttons, ceramic (#H92) and black glass (#H93); and pendant (#88).

Middle (L to R): coin (#H87) and pipe stem (#H90).

Bottom: clasp knife (#H96).



Plate 20: Representative architectural class material from the James Taggart site (BaHb-19).

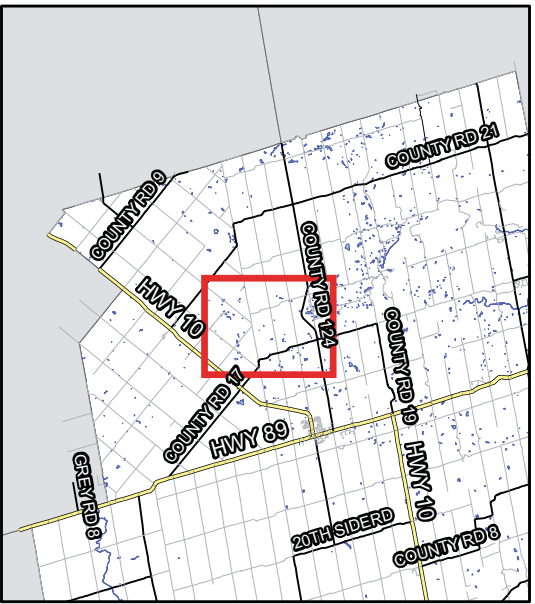
Machine-cut nails (#H94a,b,c)




Plate 21: Representative glass from the James Taggart site (BaHb-19).
Left to Right: liquor bottle, dark olive green (#H73);
and medicine container, solarised (#H81).

10.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



 Subject Property

BASE: Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



ASI PROJECT NO.: 17PL-195
DATE: 6/27/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 17PL195_fig1_v3

 **Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services**
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
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Subject Property

Base:
Digital Historical Atlas 1880
Grey County, Melancthon

0

1.5



Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 17PL-195
DATE: 6/27/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 17PL195_hist_fig2_v2

Figure 2: Subject Property located on the Grey County supplement in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada

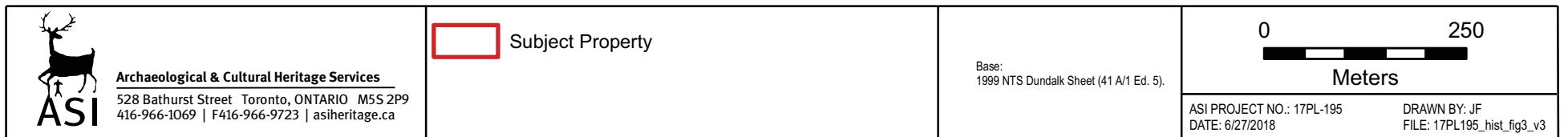
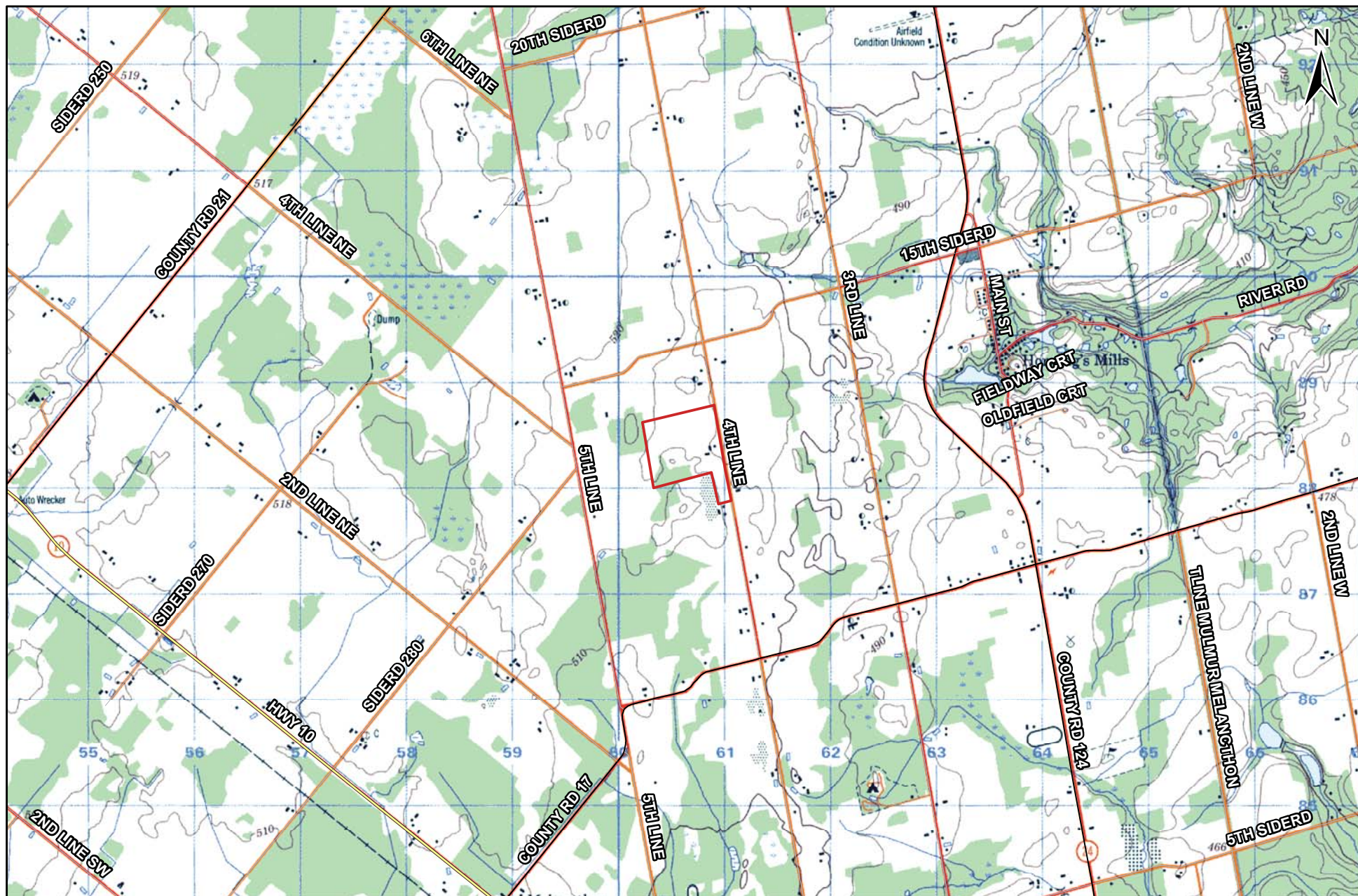


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1954 aerial image.



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Subject Property

Base:
1999 NTS Dundalk Sheet (41 A/1 Ed. 5).

0 2

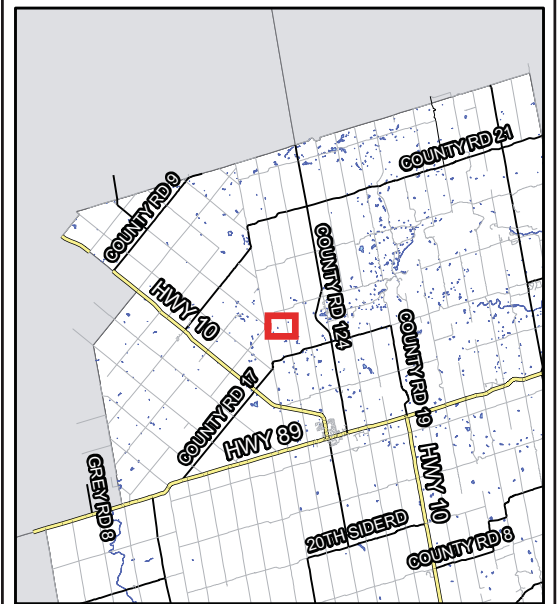



Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 17PL-195
DATE: 6/27/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 17PL195_hist_fig4_v3

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1999 NTS Dundalk Sheet (41 A/1 Ed. 5).



 Subject Property

BASE: Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

0 250
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 17PL-195
DATE: 6/27/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 17PL195_fig5_existing_v3


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Figure 5: Existing conditions on the Subject Property.

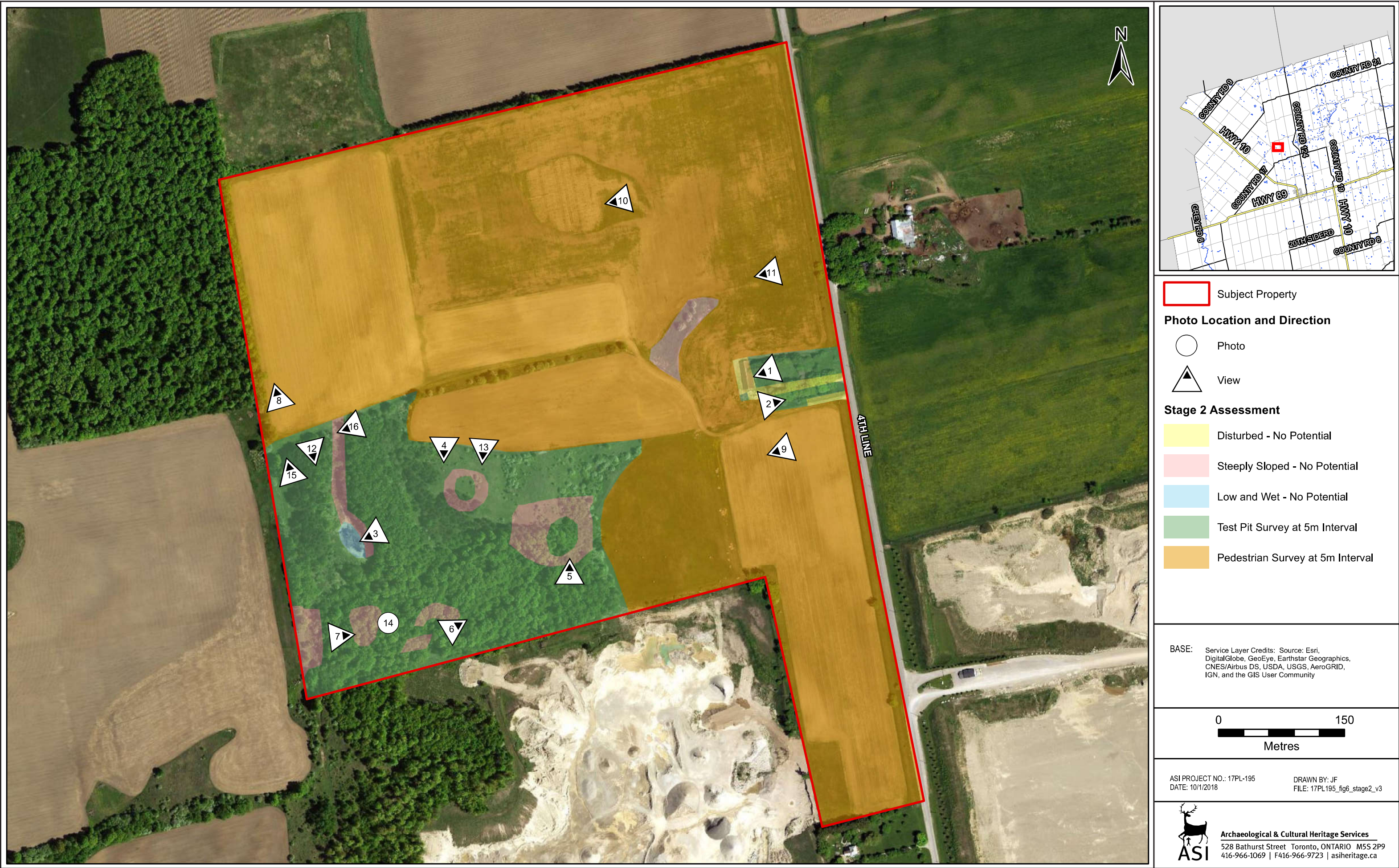


Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

APPENDIX A

James Taggart (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Catalogue



APPENDIX A: Stage 2 Ceramic Inventory
The James Taggart Site (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
Surface					
1	1	Yellow Ware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
2	1	Yellow Ware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body
3	1	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Base; Colour: Dark Brown
4	1	Stoneware	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Handle; Colour: Dark Brown; Bottom portion of handle where it meets body. Interior dark brown glaze; slightly sparkly. Exterior glaze resembles light brown around pooling areas; may be worn off on body.
5	3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Black
6	1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Indeterminate; Colour: Dark Brown; One side completely exfoliated.
7	1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body; One side completely exfoliated.
8	7	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown
9	1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Footring
10	1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brim
11	1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring
12	1	RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
13	1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; Highly exfoliated.
14	1	RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
15	3	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring
16	3	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring
17	2	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body
18	9	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body
19	1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teapot	Portion: Strainer
20	1	Semi-porcelain	Decalcomania	Saucer	Portion: Rim; Colour: Unidentified; Decals are faded but able to see reflective under light; floral motif; roses and leaves.
21	2	RWE	Edgeware - Straight and Moulded	Plate - Table	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
22	1	RWE	Edgeware - Straight and Moulded	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Rim sherd too small to determine what type of flatware.
23	1	RWE	Edgeware - Straight and Moulded	Plate - Twiffler	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

APPENDIX A: Stage 2 Ceramic Inventory
The James Taggart Site (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
24	1	RWE	Edgeware - Straight and Unmoulded	Plate - General	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Rim sherd too small to determine type of plate.
25	1	RWE	Edgeware - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Highly exfoliated.
26	1	RWE	Edgeware - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Rim sherd too small to determine if it is moulded or scalloped.
27	1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small moulded flower.
28	1	RWE	Spongeware	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
29	2	RWE	Spongeware	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
30	1	Ironstone	Spongeware	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Small amount of sponge.
31	1	RWE	Spongeware	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
32	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
33	1	Ironstone	Spongeware	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Open sponge. Motif on exterior and interior rim. No decoration on interior body. Rim flares slightly outward.
34	1	RWE	Hand Painted - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; One thick band decoration on exterior.
35	1	RWE	Factory Slip - Banded	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue, White; Thin blue; white and then thin blue band. Interior completely exfoliated.
36	1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Unidentifiable	Portion: Rim; Colour: Black; One thin black band close to rim.
37	1	RWE	Factory Slip - Other	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Blue overall painted. Interior completely exfoliated.
38	1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Green, Pink, Black; Double curve shaped teacup. Decoration is two green leaves with thin black stem and three pink dots for petals. Decoration on exterior.
39	1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Green, Black, Blue; Floral motif; green leaves; thick black stem and part of blue; possible petals.
40	1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Red, Black, Blue; Unidentified black image overlapping on a red background; beneath is a thin blue band.
41	1	RWE	Hand Painted - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue, Red; Blue and red speckles on exterior.
42	1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue, Green, Black; Exterior decoration; thin black line with blue and green leaf shape objects. Interior; thin red band on rim.
43	1	RWE	Hand Painted - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Red, Green
44	1	RWE	Unidentified	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Purple; Small amount of purple on both sides; may be banding.
45	1	RWE	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Red; Small amount of decoration; may be sponge; may also be part of transferprint.
46	1	RWE	Hand Painted - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Unidentified; Decoration on exterior; 6 medium dots; heavily burned cannot determine colour.

APPENDIX A: Stage 2 Ceramic Inventory

The James Taggart Site (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
47	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Unidentified; Striped background with overlapping areas of splotchy areas that are made of dots; slightly resembles sea coral. Underneath is a area with a double zig zag on a dotted background.
48	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Purple; Background is comprised of field dots; with two thin purple lines separated by white spaces.
49	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Brink; Colour: Purple; Background of field dots; covered with leafy image. Other image appears to be two apples and white banding.
50	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Black; Only print on a portion of sherd. Decoration includes round shapes filled with dots; surrounded by crisscrossing squiggly lines.
51	3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Highly exfoliated; unidentifiable images.
52	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Base; Colour: Blue; Possible Chinese central motif; image resembles the wings of a sparrow.
53	1	RWE	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; Colour: Blue; Flat sherd decorated on both side; underside indicative of a makers mark but its exfoliated. Topside decoration includes parts of a weeping willow and the top roof of a pagoda.
54	1	RWE	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Portion: Base; Colour: Blue; Decoration includes brick base of pagoda; white space for river and blue land. Similar image can be seen on http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Printed%20Earthenwares/Central%20Designs/Large%20Image%20pages/Chinese%20Central%20Designs/18BC79-ChineseCentralDesigns-SoupPlate.html
55	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Also includes brink. Highly exfoliated; geometric border with dark cloud like image with white center. Similar style can be seen on the border of Chinese central motifs. http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Printed%20Earthenwares/Central%20Designs/Large%20Image%20pages/Chinese%20Central%20Designs/18BC27-Feat30-BlueWillowPattern-Lot339.html
56	1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Brink; Colour: Blue; Above brink on rim; portion of a geometric border with small tree like figures towards brink; similar to what is seen on Chinese motifs; Underneath brink towards the base; repeating diamond pattern with white borders and white dots in the center.
57	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Plate - Twiffler	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Unscaloped edge. Crisscross background with circular dotted repeating images on rim. Towards brink is a dark blue cloud shape with a white space center.
58	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Highly exfoliated. Decoration on both sides. Interior has a repeating dotted bands with and unidentifiable image in between. Rim flares outward.
59	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Side; Colour: Blue; Geometric motif with crisscross background and thick dark lines.

APPENDIX A: Stage 2 Ceramic Inventory
The James Taggart Site (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
60	1	RWE	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Border design includes; repeating consecutive circles with a single dot inside; followed underneath by a lattice design.
61	1	RWE	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Design closest to rim includes; repeating consecutive squares with one single dot inside; followed underneath with a lattice design.
62	1	RWE	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Design closest to rim includes; repeating consecutive squares with one single dot inside; followed underneath by a lattice design.
63	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Non-decorated side has a slight angle. Decoration includes geometric lattice design with one thick dark line running through it.
64	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Highly exfoliated; only motif identifiable is lattice and some dark bands.
65	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Blue and white striped background; with white ivy vines and leaves.
66	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Blue and white striped background with one perpendicular white band.
67	1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Only decoration includes leafy object; much like a corn stalk.

Sub-Total: 92

Surface Sub-Total: 92

Grand Total : 92 artifacts

APPENDIX A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Inventory

The James Taggart Site (BaHb-19) Historical Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Type	Material	Comments
Surface				
68	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Blue; Manufacture: Unknown
69	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Cobalt Blue; Manufacture: Unknown
70	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: 'AND'; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Unknown
71	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: 'OBO' or 'GBO', 'THE', and 'ON'; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Unknown
72	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Square or rectangular shaped bottle; this piece includes the corner.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Unknown
73	1	Container - Liquor	Glass	Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Unknown
74	1	Container - Liquor	Glass	Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Unknown
75	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Possible square base; includes push up.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Unknown
76	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Circular base; includes part of the push up.; Colour: Emerald Green; Manufacture: Unknown
77	4	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
78	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: 'HAGYA'; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
79	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Corner of bottle.; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
80	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
81	1	Container - Medicine	Glass	Colour: Solarized; Finish: One Part; Lip: Rounded; Rim: Flattened; Manufacture: Unknown
82	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
83	1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing includes unidentifiable letters with dots in-between.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
84	3	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
85	1	Tumbler	Glass	Tapered body with pressed panels.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
86	1	Unidentified	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
87	1	Coin	Metal - Cuprous	Half-cent (1852); Good condition; Obverse: 'BANK OF UPPER CANADA', '1852'. Saint George slaying a dragon.; Reverse: 'BANK TOKEN', 'ONE HALF PENNY'. Coat of Arms of Upper Canada.
88	1	Pendant	Metal - Ferrous	Highly corroded; includes part of pendant and clasp part that would attach to a chain.
89	6	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	
90	1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Engraved 'HENDERS'.
91	1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Engraved with 'ER'.
92	1	Button	Ceramic	Shank is complete eroded; cant not determine type; other that metal ferrous.; Two Piece; Ceramic
93	1	Button	Glass	One Piece; Glass
94	3	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
95	3	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	
96	1	Claspknife	Metal - Ferrous	Missing bone or wooded inlay.
97	2	Faunal - Unidentifiable	Bone	

Sub-Total: 45

Surface Sub-Total: 45

Grand Total : 45 artifacts