Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)
Acton Quarry Extension
Part of Lot 24, Concession 3,
Town of Halton Hills, R. M. of Halton, Ontario

Submitted to

Dufferin Aggregates, a Business Unit of St. Lawrence Cement Inc.
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and

Ontario Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

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Archaeological Licence Number P-001

CIF # P001-256 & P001-294

Corporate Project Number 2005-040

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Personnel

Project Coordinator  Jim Wilson, M.A.

Report Production / Artifact Analyst  Tracie Carmichael, B.A., B.Ed.

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Field/Office Assistants  Chris Gervais
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Brendan Harrison
Kurt Kostuk
Bear John
Laura Tausky

Acknowledgments

The completion of this report was facilitated by the assistance of the following individuals:

- Kevin Mitchell, Property Manager, St. Lawrence Cement Inc., Concorde, Ontario.
- Rob Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Toronto.
Project Summary

Dufferin Aggregates, a Business Unit of St. Lawrence Cement Inc. is applying to expand its Acton Quarry, in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton. This report details the required archaeological assessment (Stages 1-3) of the Acton North Quarry Extension, located on Part of Lot 24, Concession 3, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The proposed Licence Area is 36.1 hectares. This assessment was undertaken as part of a Class A License, Category 2 – Quarry Below Water Application, in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the Aggregate Resources Act Provincial Standards.

The study area consists primarily of ploughed agricultural fields with lesser areas of manicured lawns surrounding residential buildings. There are also two small areas of woodlot that are poorly drained. The areas of ploughed agricultural field were subject to the pedestrian survey method at an interval of five metres. The areas of manicured lawns were assessed using the standard shovel test pit method at a five meter interval. The areas of poorly drained woodlot were judged to have low archaeological potential and were not assessed.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of two locations producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Locations 1 & 3), and one location producing 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2). Due to the fact that only a limited amount of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material was recovered from Locations 1 and 3 no additional assessment was recommended. Due to the fact that early 19th century types of Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 2 additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended in order to better evaluate its significance and information potential.

The Stage 3 excavations at Location 2 (AjHa-28) resulted in the recovery of only six additional mid-19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts. The site is interpreted as a sparse midden associated with the nearby 19th century structure and barns. Due to the limited amount of cultural material present, as well as the absence of any evidence suggesting subsurface features or structural remains, the significance and information potential of Location 2 (AjHa-28) is judged to low and no additional assessment is recommended.
1.0 PURPOSE

Dufferin Aggregates, a Business Unit of St. Lawrence Cement Inc. is applying to expand its Acton Quarry, in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton. This report details the required archaeological assessment (Stages 1-3) of the Acton North Quarry Extension, located on Part of Lot 24, Concession 3, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The proposed Licence Area is 36.1 hectares. This assessment was undertaken as part of a Class A License, Category 2 – Quarry Below Water Application, in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the Aggregate Resources Act Provincial Standards.

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on May 24th 2005, under archaeological consulting licence P-001, issued to Jim Wilson by the Minister of Culture. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of two locations producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Locations 1 & 3), and one location producing 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2). Due to the fact that only a limited amount of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material was recovered from Locations 1 and 3 no additional assessment was recommended. Due to the fact that early types of Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 2 additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended in order to better evaluate its significance and information potential.

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2.0 STUDY METHODS

2.1 Stage 1 Background Research

In compliance with the provincial regulations set out in the “Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines” (MCzCR 1993), the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study included;
Figure 1: Location of the Study Area
• a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
• an examination of the National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in an around the project area

Background research was conducted at the Ministry of Culture in Toronto, the University of Western Ontario Map Library, the London Public Library and the corporate library of Archaeologix Inc.

2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment

The study area consists primarily of ploughed agricultural fields with lesser areas of manicured lawns surrounding residential buildings. There are also two small areas of woodlot that are poorly drained. The areas of ploughed agricultural field were subject to the pedestrian survey method at an interval of five metres. In the event that an artifact was encountered, survey intervals were intensified to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find. The areas of manicured lawns were assessed using the standard shovel test pit method at a five meter interval. Each test pit was excavated to subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. Each test unit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter, and was back filled. The areas of poorly drained woodlot were judged to have low archaeological potential and were not assessed. Figure 3 illustrates the methods and results of the Stage 2 investigation.

The weather during the Stage 2 assessment was sunny and warm, and at no time were there conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was provided by Kevin Mitchell of St. Lawrence Cement Inc.. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 investigation will be housed at the corporate head office of Archaeologix Inc. until such time as arrangements can be made for their transfer to the Ministry of Culture’s Southwest Archaeological field office at 900 Highbury Ave., London Ontario.

2.3 Stage 3 Evaluation of Site Significance and Information Potential

The Stage 3 assessment involved the hand excavation of a series of one metre units strategically located to test the nature and density of the artifact distribution at Location 2. A permanent datum was placed on the site and a five metre grid was established from this point, oriented on magnetic north. The surface artifacts from the Stage 2 assessment were mapped from this point. The five metre units are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five metre square was divided into 25 one metre units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five metre unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. Each one metre test unit was excavated to subsoil, with all soil screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. All excavated artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis and description.
Figure 2: A Portion of the 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County
3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Background Research

3.1.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the “Horseshoe Moraines” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129).

From the edge of the escarpment in the Town of Caledon the moraines trend somewhat west of the Niagara Escarpment forming a belt of moderately hilly relief....Associated with the moraines is a system of old spillways with broad gravel terraces and swampy floors.....Good cross-sections of this landscape may be seen along Highway 7 from Rockwood to Georgetown.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:128

The soils of the subject property are a sandy loam and the closest source of potable water is the Black Creek, which runs approximately 200 metres north of the subject property, (Figure 1).

3.1.2 Previously Known Archaeological Resources

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated that the Acton area was moderately utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. At present there are two registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within 2.0 km of the study area. The Borden numbers for these sites are recorded as AjGx-12 and AjGx-13, however there are no Government records for either of these sites that document their names, type of site or cultural affiliation. Table 1 provides a general outline of the culture history for South-Central Ontario drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990). Due to the relatively close proximity of the study area to the Black Creek the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources was judged to be moderate.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>CHARACTERISTICS</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Paleo-Indian</td>
<td>Fluted Projectiles</td>
<td>9000 - 8400 B.C.</td>
<td>spruce parkland/caribou hunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Paleo-Indian</td>
<td>Hi-Lo Projectiles</td>
<td>8400 - 8000 B.C.</td>
<td>smaller but more numerous sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points</td>
<td>8000 - 6000 B.C.</td>
<td>slow population growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>Brewerton-like points</td>
<td>6000 - 2500 B.C.</td>
<td>environment similar to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td>Lamoka (narrow points)</td>
<td>2000 - 1800 B.C.</td>
<td>increasing site size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broadpoints</td>
<td>1800 - 1500 B.C.</td>
<td>large chipped lithic tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small Points</td>
<td>1500 - 1100 B.C.</td>
<td>introduction of bow hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Archaic</td>
<td>Hind Points</td>
<td>1100 - 950 B.C.</td>
<td>emergence of true cemeteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Woodland</td>
<td>Meadowood Points</td>
<td>950 - 400 B.C.</td>
<td>introduction of pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Woodland</td>
<td>Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery</td>
<td>400 B.C. - A.D.500</td>
<td>increased sedentism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Princess Point</td>
<td>A.D. 550 - 900</td>
<td>introduction of corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Woodland</td>
<td>Early Ontario Iroquoian</td>
<td>A.D. 900 - 1300</td>
<td>emergence of agricultural villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Ontario Iroquoian</td>
<td>A.D. 1300 - 1400</td>
<td>long longhouses (100m +)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Late Ontario Iroquoian</td>
<td>A.D. 1400 - 1650</td>
<td>tribal warfare and displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Aboriginal</td>
<td>Various Algonkian Groups</td>
<td>A.D. 1700 - 1875</td>
<td>early written records and treaties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Euro-Canadian</td>
<td>A.D. 1796 - present</td>
<td>European settlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeologix Inc.
Figure 3: Stage 2 Methods & Results

- Limits of Study Area (Area Assessed)
- Area Subject to Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Area Subject to Test Pit Assessment, 5m Interval
- Archaeological Site Location
- Boundary of Area to be Licensed
- Area of Poor Drainage, Not Assessed
- Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed
3.1.3 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites

The Map of Esquesing Township in the 1877 H.R. Page and Co. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County does not illustrate any structures within the limits of the study area. In 1877 the owner of Lot 24, Concession 3 is listed as Mr. John Burns (Figure 2). Robert Easton Burns received the patent for all 200 acres of lot 24, concession 3 in 1836 and sold the lot almost immediately to John Burns, who retained it until his death circa 1861. At that time it was purchased (from other heirs) by his son John Burns, then resident in Toronto, and a trust was established which passed through several generations of the Burns family until the land was sold in 1916 to James and Joseph Finn. The early members of the Burns family appear to have been active and influential members of the Acton Community, especially in connection with the Free Presbyterian Church. The land was occupied by tenants during the period of the trust. Given the proximity to the Grand Trunk Railway and the historic villages of Acton and Limehouse the potential for historic archaeological resources was judged to be moderate to high.

3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of two locations producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Locations 1 & 3), and one location producing 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2). Each location is discussed in greater detail below. Only diagnostic artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis during the Stage 2 investigations. Figure 3 illustrates the methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological examination of this property, as well as the precise locations of each archaeological resource. A complete catalogue listing for all curated artifacts is provided as Appendix A.

3.2.1 Location 1

Location 1 consists of an isolated findspot of one piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus (Figure 3). Onondaga chert is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham. Despite the intensification of survey intervals to one-meter within a twenty-meter radius of this find no additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the limited significance of one non-diagnostic artifact, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 1. The GPS co-ordinates for this location are 17T NJ 79576/30602.

3.2.2 Location 2 (AjHa-28)

Location 2 consists of an approximate 25 by 30 metre scatter of early to mid 19th century Euro-Canadian domestic material (Figure 3). Nine artifacts were recovered in
total, including three pieces of plain pearlware, one piece of red earthenware, one piece of bottle glass, one piece of stamped whiteware, one piece of painted whiteware, one piece of plain whiteware and one piece of banded whiteware (Figure 5:1-4). Table 2 provides an artifact summary of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from AjHa-28. The GPS co-ordinates for this location are 17 T NJ 79726/30438.

Due to the fact that early to mid 19\textsuperscript{th} century types of artifacts were recovered from AjHa-28 it was recommended that it should be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its significance and information potential. The Stage 3 examination should include the controlled mapping of the surface finds as well as the hand excavation of a series of one metre test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits.

Table 2: Stage 2 Artifact Summary for Location 2 (AjHa-28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pearlware, undecorated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earthenware, red</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass, bottle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiteware, stamped</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiteware, painted</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiteware, undecorated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiteware, banded</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.3 Location 3

Location 3 consists of an isolated findspot of one piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus (Figure 3). Despite the intensification of survey intervals to one-meter within a twenty-meter radius of this find no additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the limited significance of one non-diagnostic artifact, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 3. The GPS co-ordinates for this location are 17T NJ 79502/30175.

3.3 Stage 3 Test Excavation Results

3.3.1 Location 2 (AjHa-28)

The Stage 2 investigation of AjHa-28 resulted in the determination that Location 2 consisted of an approximate 25 by 30 meter scatter of early to mid 19\textsuperscript{th} century Euro-Canadian domestic material (Figure 3). Due to the potential significance of Location 2 (AjHa-28) it was recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its significance and information potential.
Figure 4: Stage 3 Results for Location 2 (AjHa-28)

- Stage 3 Unit Excavated
- Total Artifacts Recovered
- St. 2 Surface Artifact
Figure 5: Stage 2 and 3 Artifacts From AjHa-28

1: Stamped Whiteware  
Stage 2

2: Banded Whiteware  
Stage 2

3: Painted Whiteware  
Stage 2

4: Pearlware  
Stage 2

5: Pearlware  
Stage 3

6: Whiteware  
Stage 3

7: Cut Nail  
Stage 3

Figure 6: Area of Stage 2 Pedestrian Assessment
Figure 7: Area of Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment

Figure 8: Poorly Drained Area, Not Assessed
The Stage 3 assessment of AjHa-28 included the hand excavation of twelve one metre square test units (Figure 4). In total, only six additional artifacts were recovered, including: three ceramic artifacts, two glass artifacts and one metal artifact. Table 3 provides an artifact summary for the Stage 3 recoveries from AjHa-28, Figure 4 documents the results of the Stage 3 excavations and a complete artifact catalogue is provided in Appendix A.

Table 3: Stage 3 Artifact Summary for Location 2 (AjHa-28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whiteware, undecorated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nail, cut</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pearlware, undecorated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass, pane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass, bottle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ceramic Artifacts**

In total three fragments of ceramic cups, plates or pots were collected from the excavations at Location 2. Included in this total are two pieces of whiteware and one piece of pearlware.
**White Earthenware:** Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830’s. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. Both of the pieces of whiteware recovered from Location 2 are plain or undecorated (Figure 5:6).

**Pearlware:** Pearlware, sometimes referred to as “China glazed”, is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on a white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a “whiter” ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. Most pearlware ceramics were manufactured with decoration, however the pearlware piece recovered from Ajha-28 is undecorated (Figure 5:5).

**Glass Artifacts**

Two glass artifacts were recovered from AjHa-28, one piece of bottle glass and one shard of window glass. The piece of bottle glass is clear and quite fragmentary. The shard of window glass is thin measuring only 1.2mm in thickness. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a pre 1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of less than 1.6mm. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes.

**Metal Artifacts**

One metal artifact was recovered from Location 2, a cut nail (Figure 5:7). Cut nails, which as the name implies were machine cut and have a flat head, were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830.

**Summary**

Test unit excavation at Location 2 (AjHa-28) resulted in the recovery of a very small number of early to mid part of the 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts. The site is interpreted as a sparse midden associated with the nearby 19th century domestic structure and barns. Due to the limited amount of cultural material present, as well as the absence of any evidence suggesting subsurface features or structural remains, the significance and information potential of Location 2 (AjHa-28) is judged to low and no additional assessment is recommended.

Archaeologix Inc.
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Stage 3 excavations at Location 2 (AjHa-28) resulted in the recovery of only six additional mid-19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts. The site is interpreted as a sparse midden associated with the nearby 19th century structure and barns. Due to the limited amount of cultural material present, as well as the absence of any evidence suggesting subsurface features or structural remains, the significance and information potential of Location 2 (AjHa-28) is judged to low and no additional assessment is recommended.

Should deeply buried archaeological material be found on the property during excavation activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately (519)-675-7742. In the event that human remains are encountered during excavation, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, (416) 326-8404.

This report is respectfully submitted by

Jim Wilson, M.A.
President, Archaeologix Inc.

Archaeologix Inc.
References Cited

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors)

Government of Canada

Government of Ontario


H.R. Page & Co.
1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Ontario*.

Kenyon, Ian
## Appendix A: Complete Stage 2 and 3 Artifact Catalogues for AjHa-28

### Stage 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat #</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>earthenware, red</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 dark red-brown glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>glass, bottle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 clear, pink hue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>whiteware, stamped</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>whiteware, painted</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>pearlware</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>whiteware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>whiteware, banded</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat #</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>290E 505N:1</td>
<td>18 cm</td>
<td>nail, cut</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>285E 525N:1</td>
<td>35 cm</td>
<td>whiteware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>285E 525N:1</td>
<td>35 cm</td>
<td>pearlware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>290E 530N:1</td>
<td>35 cm</td>
<td>whiteware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>290E 530N:1</td>
<td>35 cm</td>
<td>glass, pane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>285E 505N:1</td>
<td>27 cm</td>
<td>glass, bottle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeologix Inc.
Appendix B: Qualifications of Principal Investigator

Jim Wilson, M.A.
President, Archaeologix Inc.

Education History:


1990 Master's Degree, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario Canada. Department of Anthropology.

University Lecturing Positions:

1993 McMaster University:
1994 McMaster University:
1995 University of Western Ontario:

Archaeological Experience:

97-present President, Archaeologix Inc.

96-97 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

94/95 City of London Archaeologist Planner.

1994 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

1993 Ontario Heritage Foundation Research: Research Assistant on the Middle Sydenham River Survey.

McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle Woodland Settlement/Subsistence Project.

Wilson Heritage Services: Project Director, Aldborough Township Archaeological Resource Assessment.

1992 McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle Woodland Settlement/Subsistence Project.

Archaeological Research Associates: Field Assistant.

1990  McMaster University: Field Assistant on the Mixteca Alta Archaeological Survey; Oaxaca, Mexico.

1989  McMaster University: Project Director of the Boresma Site excavations.

Mayer, Poulton and Associates. Field Assistant on the Rosedale Subdivision Assessment.

1988  Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant for the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Project.

Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Assistant on the Union Gas Hamilton to Niagara Falls pipeline survey and subsequent mitigations.

McMaster University: Field Assistant for the Harvie Site mitigation, a 19th century pioneer cemetery.


Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant for the Matthew's Wood's Project.

Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Assessment, Phase One.

University of Western Ontario Field School.

1986  Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant at the Crawford Lake Site.

Publications:


Archaeologix Inc.
1993  The Preliminary Investigations at the Pocock Site and the Meadowood Phase along the Middle Thames Drainage. *KEWA*: 93(3):2-21.


2000  The Moyer’s Flat Site Pot. *KEWA*: 00(7):2-4

2002  The Fregg Site (AhGx-390), A Small Point Late Archaic Occupation in Ancaster. *KEWA*: 02(8):1-16

**Presentations:**


1989  The Middle Woodland Period in the Thames River Drainage. For: *McMaster Anthropology Society*.


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1993 The Prehistory of the Delaware Area from the Late Archaic to the Early Late Woodland. For: London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.


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1996 GIS Workshop. At The 10th Annual Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants Meetings; Toronto, Ontario.


2002 The Don Crich Site: A Princess Point Camp on the North Branch of the Thames River. For: London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.