

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 4 Excavation of the
H1 (BaGu-213) Site
As Part of the Proposed Development of 15123 Woodbine Avenue
Within Block 19, Registered Plan 65M-2571 and
Part of Lot 20, Concession 4
In the Geographic Township of Whitchurch
Historic County of York
Now in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville
Regional Municipality of York
Ontario**

**Project #: 060-WS8371-21
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF #: P029-1065-2022**

Preliminary Report

February 08, 2023

**Presented to:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Limen Group Const. (2019) Ltd.* to conduct the Stage 4 excavation of the **H1 (BaGu-213)** site as part of the proposed redevelopment of 15123 Woodbine Avenue in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The site area is encompassed within Block 19 of Registered Plan 65M-2571 and Part of Lot 20, Concession 4 of the Geographic Township of Whitchurch, Historic County of York.

The Stage 4 excavation involved the hand-excavation of 99 one-square-metre units, resulting in the recovery of over 9,000 Euro-Canadian artifacts. This was followed by mechanical removal of approximately 2,240 square metres of topsoil tied to the site area. A total of eleven subsurface Euro-Canadian cultural features — including a box drain/trench and several post holes — were exposed; these features subsequently systematically recorded and excavated. The eastern portion of the site, where the presumed cabin or house site was located, was observed to have been subjected to previous grading and extensive clay fill activities, and was not further investigated once the presence of deep clay fill was confirmed.

The results of the entire Stage 4 excavation, combined with archival research, indicate that the site represents the remains of the first phase of 19th century settlement on the south half of Lot 20, Concession 4, with a succession of tenants and owners occupying the dwelling between the 1830s and 1860s, including: an unknown individual (ca.1837-1846); William Dawson (ca.1846-1850); the Walkers (ca.1850-1868); and possible tenants of the latter, George Nightingale (1855-1857) and Levi Richardson (1860-1868). A significant sample of over 9,000 artifacts were recovered through unit and feature excavation. This excavation data and interpretation, combined with archival research, has led to a holistic understanding of the settlement patterning and site formation processes that have occurred within the site.

Given that no additional Indigenous artifacts or cultural features were identified or recovered during the Stage 4 excavation, nothing more can be gleaned from the three ceramic sherds collected during the Stage 3 AA other than they are isolated finds of Indigenous affiliation and, thus, do not represent an encampment or settlement of any kind within the H1 site area.

Based on the results of the completed Stage 4 excavation and pending artifact analysis, it is recommended that the **H1 (BaGu-213)** site be considered free of further archaeological concern. No construction activities shall take place within the site area prior to the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Field Director..... Ian Boyce – MCM licence P1059
(2022: May 31; June 2-3, 9-10; August 29-31; September 1; November 17)

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 4 site excavation, as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* (MCM) (MCM, 2011), are as follows:

- To document the archaeological context, cultural features and artifacts for all parts of the archaeological site;
- To document the removal of the archaeological site; and
- To preserve the information about the archaeological site for future study.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was initially retained to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed development of the property with municipal address 15123 Woodbine Avenue in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022a - P1059-0130-2021) (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). The proposed site plan includes office buildings, a forming shop, a contractor's yard, open and covered storage, storm water management ponds and parking areas. The Stage 1 AA background research established archaeological potential within the property, and a Stage 2 AA was recommended.

During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey *Archeoworks Inc.* identified a historical archaeological site representing the remains of a Euro-Canadian homestead occupied from at least the late 1830s into the 1890s (*see Map 1*). The bulk of the assemblage dated predominantly to the 1830s-1850s, coinciding with the first phase of occupation on the property. This site — designated as **H1** and registered under the Borden number **BaGu-213** — was determined to have further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended prior to any development impacts (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022b - P1059-0131-2021).

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained to conduct the Stage 3 AA of the H1 (BaGu-213) site, which consisted of the excavation of 52 test units and resulted in the recovery of three (3) Indigenous ceramic sherds and a total of 1,982 Euro-Canadian artifacts. Only one soil layer, the ploughzone, was encountered, and no potential subsurface cultural features were identified (*see Map 2*). (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022c - P029-1042-2022).

The Indigenous ceramic fragments, consisting of one vessel body sherd and two smoking pipe sherds, were broadly dated from the Middle to Late Woodland Period (ca. 200 BC to AD 1600). Per *Section 3.4.1, Standard 1.c* of the 2011 S&G, as the Indigenous component of the H1 site represents a significant archaeological resource that has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), it therefore required Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts.

The Euro-Canadian component was dated to mainly from the ca.1830s to 1850s, a period when the south half of Lot 20, Concession 4 was inhabited by a series of families including: an unknown individual (ca.1837-1846); William Dawson (ca.1846-1850); the Walkers (ca.1850-1868); and possible tenants of the latter, George Nightingale (ca.1855-1857) and Levi Richardson (ca.1860-1868). Per *Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a* of the 2011 S&G, with more than 80% of the time span of the site's 19th century occupation dating to before ca.1870, the Euro-Canadian component of the H1 site represents a significant archaeological resource that has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and therefore also required Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts.

Given that avoidance and protection was not a viable option, a full site excavation of the H1 site consisting of hand excavation of one-square-metre units followed by mechanical topsoil removal was the recommended form of Stage 4 mitigation (Archeoworks Inc., 2022c - P029-1042-2022).

The Stage 4 excavation, documented herein, continues work associated with development applications submitted to the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville and was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. The Stage 4 excavation was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under archaeological consultant licence P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and 2011 S&G. Permission to conduct this stage of investigation and to collect artifactual remains associated with the H1 site was granted by *Limen Group Const. (2019) Ltd.* on May 20th, 2022.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context of the site area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted the Stage 1 and Stage 2 AAs of the project area (2022a, 2022b) which included a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping and archival records.

The results of this background research as it relates to the H1 site are detailed below.

1.3.1 Woodland Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). The progression of time and the development of Indigenous groups have been grouped within three main time periods: the Paleo-Indian Period (ca.11,000 to 7500 BC), the Archaic Period (ca. 7800 to 500 BC) and the Woodland Period (ca.800 BC to AD 1600). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Woodland Period Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period – Woodland Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
Early	ca. 800 BC to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).		
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario. - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).		
Late Woodland				
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an <i>in situ</i> cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctuation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups. - Triangular projectile points (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3). <table><tr><th>Oral Traditions</th></tr><tr><td>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi</i></td></tr></table>	Oral Traditions	According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi</i>
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STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<i>Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3). This oral tradition is not supported by other First Nation communities based on both archaeological evidence and other oral traditions (<i>see Appendix B</i>).
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual. - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Neutral Natives. - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Petun and Neutral) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; Huron-Wendat “villages are distributed in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville and north in a triangular area bounded on the Northeast by the Trent River system, and on the west roughly by the Niagara escarpment” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); within this large area, Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); Toronto Carrying Place Trail connecting Lake

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		Ontario to Lake Simcoe by way of the Humber River and Rouge River, overland to the Holland River; three known trail systems through the Township of Whitchurch (and still present at the time of Euro-Canadian settlement): “one paralleled Yonge Street, a second (the Vandorf Trail) ran from the headwaters at the Rouge system to Newmarket and Holland Landing, crossing the height of land at Vandorf, and the third (the Rouge Trail) ran northwest from Musselman’s Lake” (Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, p.8); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe. - Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; TRCA, 2007, p.9; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement History

1.3.2.1 Land Treaties

“The Mississauga claim to portions of Whitchurch are on record from the time of the very first attempt by Euro-Canadian settlers to take up residence in the township” (Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, p.8). In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with representatives of certain Anishinaabeg groups to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe. This treaty was sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” or the “Johnson-Butler Purchase.” However, the documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction did not include a description of the area surrendered and these irregularities resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe invalidating the surrender. In 1805, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs entered into negotiations with the Mississaugas to purchase a greater tract of land consisting of 100,000 hectares in and around the Town of York that included part of the Township of Whitchurch. This treaty was known as the Toronto Purchase, or Treaty 13. In 1923, the Williams Treaty was signed which provided for the last surrender of a substantial portion of the territory that had not been given up to government. In 2015, the Rouge River Claim was submitted due to the flawed negotiations of the Williams Treaty (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.lxiii; Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017b; MCFN, 2017c; Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, pp.10-11).

1.3.2.2 Township of Whitchurch

The Township of Whitchurch was first surveyed by John Stegman in 1800, and completed by 1802; settlers, however, began to arrive as early as 1795 (Miles & Co., 1878, p.xv; Mulvany and Adam, 1885, p.145). Later surveys were conducted and in 1869, a re-survey of several lot lines was completed (Mulvany and Adam, 1885, p.145).

The earliest settlers to the township came from varied backgrounds: members of the Society of Friends (“Quakers”) from Pennsylvania escaping religious persecution; Hessian soldiers gaining land for their participation on behalf of the British during the American War of Independence; and Mennonites (Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, p.14). The majority of settlers who resided at the north end of the township, beyond the Oak Ridges Moraine, were Mennonites and “Tunkers” – German and Dutch settlers who held the same views as Quakers in relation to wars and oaths (Mulvany and Adam, 1885, p.148). Timothy Rogers, a Quaker from Vermont, led 40 Quaker families to Whitchurch to help establish a viable community to encourage later settlement (Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, p.44). Having received one thousand acres from the Upper Canadian government, Rogers arranged and received land patents to help settle Quaker immigrants in Whitchurch, and several small Quaker hamlets formed afterwards. These settlers rapidly transformed their large land tracts from a state of nature to a condition of high cultivation resulting from their inherited experience brought from Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New York (Scadding, 1873, p.476). By 1846, the Township of Whitchurch was described as “containing many fine farms, which are generally well cultivated and many of which are beautifully situated, and have excellent orchards attached to them” (Smith, 1846, p.219). Settlement gradually increased, as pioneers focused their settlements around waterways, fertile land, and timber resources (Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, p.15).

1.3.2.3 Hamlet of Wesley Corners

The community of Wesley Corners was located at Aurora Road and Woodbine Avenue, and northwest of the H1 site area. Woodbine Avenue was originally known as Union Street; it was little more than a trail and early settlers used it as a link to another trail to travel between Newmarket and Uxbridge. Wesley Corners was originally known as Hacking’s Corners and was named after Reverend James Hacking who settled on Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 in 1817. He was a local preacher and held meetings in his home, known as Hacking’s Meeting House. A small store was also operated by the Hacking family to help provide basic goods for the surrounding farms. A log church, known as Petch’s Chapel, was constructed at the southeast corner of Lot 21, Concession 3 on land donated by Jonathan Petch; the church was replaced by a new building in 1881, known as the Wesley United Church. After this time, the community was renamed to Wesley to honour Reverend John Wesley, founder of the Methodist movement (Whitchurch History Book Committee, 1993, pp.64, 69-71).

1.3.3 Past Land Use of the H1 Site

1.3.3.1 Pre-1900 Land Use – Archival Review

The H1 site area is encompassed within the south half (S½) of Lot 20, Concession 4 (L20C4), in the Geographic Township of Whitchurch, historic County of York. This parcel was originally within a 200-acre lot which later decreased to 100 acres. In accordance with *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, a review of available archival data pertaining to the H1 site was conducted via various online sources and from the *Archives of Ontario*. The *Abstract Land Indexes, Land Petitions of Upper Canada, Patent Record, Township Papers, Census Records, Tax Assessment and Collector’s Rolls* and *County Directories* were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1938 (*see Appendix C – Tables C1-C2*).

L20C4 was a Crown Reserve owned by Kings College from 1800 to 1828. During this time, the lease right to the lot were obtained by James Starr from about 1809 to about 1818, then by James Boyce in 1818. In James Boyce's land petition, it was noted that when James Starr leased the lot, he did not construct any structures and had only cleared about two to three acres prior to the War of 1812. Due to the scant availability of archival records, from 1819 to 1846, is it not clear who occupied the S½ of L20C4. John Wasley had obtained the lease to all 200 acres of L20C4 in 1841 and leased the north half of the lot to William Smith, and then to George Stedman by 1841. John Wasley resided elsewhere in the Township of Whitchurch.

By 1846, William Dawson was listed as the only occupant of L20C4, although his location within L20C4 is not known; he may have been located on the S½ of L20C4. Between 1850 and 1851, after several petitions and claims by John Wasley claiming Anna Maria Walker defrauded him of L20C4, she had obtained ownership of all 200 acres of L20C4 by January 1851. In 1850, Anna Maria Walker and her sons, Robert and Hugh, were listed on L20C4; Anna Maria Walker and Hugh Walker were on the north half of the lot, while Robert Walker was on the S½. A tenant, George Nightingale, was listed on the S½ of L20C4 from 1855 to 1857. By 1860, Robert Walker had unofficially subdivided the 100 acres of the south half into two parcels: 55 acres and 45 acres. Levi Richardson was noted to be on the 55-acre parcel likely in the southwest part but was enumerated on all 100 acres of the S½ of L20C4 in the 1861 *Census Record*. He was noted to live in a two-storey frame house.

In 1868, Anna Maria Walker sold all 100 acres of the S½ of L20C4 to Andrew Lambie, a former resident of the County of Prince Edward, for \$2,900. Andrew Lambie appears to have resided in the two-storey frame house on the S½ until 1887, when he sold the parcel to Michael Guthrie for \$4,800. This increase in value is likely a result of both the value of currency increasing and possibly improvements made to the lot. Michael Guthrie and his family occupied the S½ of L20C4 until his death in the 1920s. In 1891, the dwelling occupied was described as a two-storey nine room wood house and by 1901, the house was described as a one-storey seven room house. By 1938, James H. Guthrie, a son of Michael Guthrie, obtained ownership from his father's estate and likely continued to live on the S½ of L20C4 after this time.

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of the H1 site area to the year 1938 is presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of the H1 Site Area up to ca.1938

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
All of Lot 20, Concession 4 (L20C4), Township of Whitchurch, County of York – 200 acres		
1809-1849	James Starr (ca. 1809 to ca. 1818)	H1 site: vacant
	* King's College is originally listed as the Crown Patent holder of L20C4. Five years after the creation of Upper Canada in 1797, parliament began to endorse the establishment of higher-level educational institutions. To fund these institutions, the two Houses of Parliament presented a joint address to King George III asking if he "would be graciously pleased to direct his Government in this Province, to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown, as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each District thereof; and also a College, or University, for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge" (Canniff, 1869, p.338). In 1798, 549,000 acres of land in different parts of Upper Canada were deducted from the Crown and Clergy Reserves to support public educational institutions; "190,573 acres were assigned to (or disposed of by) a public body, known as the Board of Education, [with] the proceeds having been applied to the support of Common and Grammar Schools [and] 358,427 acres were regarded as properly constituting that portion of the royal gift intended for the support of a University" (Canniff, 1869, p.338). * According to the <i>Land Petitions of Upper Canada</i>, James Starr, a yeoman of the Township of Whitchurch, petitioned the government of Upper Canada for a vacant tract of land in December 1802. He was described as having been located in Whitchurch for about three months, "and as a family consisting of seven children. That he has property in the Province to the amount of fifty pounds Halifax currency, consisting of a waggon, two horses, two cows, farming utensils and cash." By 1804, James Starr had paid a patent fee of £200 (Land Petition of Upper Canada, 1763-1865: Starr, James: Bundle S 7, Petition 26: microfilm C-2809). - It is not clear if this petition is associated with L20C4, or another parcel of land in Upper Canada. * In 1809, James Starr petitioned the government for the lease of L20C4, noted to be Crown Reserve; he successfully received the lease rights to L20C4 in January 1811 (Land Petition of Upper Canada, 1763-1865: Starr, James: Bundle S Leases 1806-1819, Petition 111: microfilm C-2830).	
	James Boyce (1818 to unknown)	H1 site: possibly occupied by James Boyce
	* By 1818, James Boyce petitioned the government for the lease of L20C4, a Crown Reserve. In his petition, it notes that he was born in Elizabethtown (present-day Brockville) in 1797 and served in the Provincial Dragoons during the War of 1812. At the time of his petition, he resided in the Township of West Gwillimbury but was desirous of settling on L20C4 in the Township of Whitchurch. Two affidavits accompanied his petition which discussed the state of the lot: - Eleanor Lundy certified that the only improvements on L20C4 included about two to three acres cleared prior to the War of 1812 by James Starr, who had relocated to the Township of Whitby. Additionally, he noted, "no building has ever even erected [sic] on the lot," and, - Ranson Starr confirmed that his father, James Starr, relocated to the Township of Whitby and he relinquished any pretension to L20C4 (Land Petition of Upper Canada, 1763-1865: Boyce, James: Bundle Leases 1802-1818, Petition 137: microfilm C-1645). * According to the <i>Land Patent Record</i>, the lease rights to L20C4, a Crown Reserve, was registered to James Boyce in April 1818 (Index to Land Patents Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55: microfiche 067). At the time the lease was awarded, James Boyce was a resident of the Township of West Gwillimbury. * The <i>Township Papers</i> included the lease agreement of James Boyce, who was noted to be of the Township of West Gwillimbury at the time of the lease rights. Stephen Howard, a resident of the Township of West Gwillimbury was listed as surety.	

**STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	Unknown (ca. 1819 to 1837)	H1 site: unknown
	Unknown (ca. 1837 to ca. 1846)	H1 site: unknown
	William Dawson (ca. 1846 to ca. 1850)	H1 site: possibly occupied by William Dawson
	* Scant archival records are available between 1819 and 1837.	
* One individual was listed on L20C4 in Walton's 1837 <i>Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory</i> : George Stedman (p.151). It is not clear where George Stedman resided within the 200 acres of L20C4. According to the <i>Correspondence and Indentures</i> of Lot 20, Concession 4 and dated the 20 th of February 1841, George Stedman occupied the north half of L20C4. Prior to George Stedman, William Smith was located on the north half of L20C4, who was paying rent to John Wasley (or Wasly) (A1968-0010, Section III Group B: Correspondence and Indentures, Box 485: Whitchurch).		
- James Boyce is not listed in the Township of Whitchurch or in the Township of West Gwillimbury.		
- John Wasley (spelled Wastley) was listed on Lot 34, Concession 3 (p.152).		
* One individual was listed on L20C4 in in Brown's 1846 <i>Toronto-City and Home District Directory</i> : William Dawson (p.99).		
- James Boyce is not listed in the Township of Whitchurch.		
- John Wasley (spelled Wesley) was listed on Lot 19, Concession 4 (p.103).		
<i>South half (S½) of Lot 20, Concession 4 (L20C4), Township of Whitchurch, County of York – 100 acres</i>		
1850-1938	Robert Walker/Anna Maria Walker (ca. 1850 to 1868)	H1 site (two-storey wood house): ▪ Robert Walker (ca. 1850 to 1854, 1858 to 1859) ▪ George Nightingale (1855 to 1857) ▪ Levi Richardson (1860 to 1868)
* According to the <i>Correspondence and Indentures</i> of Lot 20, Concession 4, John Wasley had obtained the lease on the 27 th of April 1841 for all 200 acres. In 1850, John Wasley wished to sell the remaining lease to Anna Maria Walker, totalling £375. John Wasley (who was of the Township of Whitchurch) issued a petition of the Board of Endowment of the University of King's College addressing issues he had with Anna Maria Walker in 1850. It was agreed upon between John Wasley ("the Petitioner") and Anna Maria Walker that he would assign the lease rights to her at a payment of £150 by way of a mortgage. John Wasley presented Anna Maria Walker with a mortgage agreement, but she wished to take the mortgage agreement to her brother "as she was unacquainted with such matters herself." John Wasley, "placing implicit reliance on her integrity and honor did allow her to take away the lease and assignment of said lease, and also allowed her to take the mortgage to show to her brother in law prior to her executing, and that having got the title to said lot in her possession she has ever since refused to execute and deliver to your petitioning the said mortgage according to agreement or to settle with or pay your petitioner the balance of money so agreed to be paid for such assignment." John Wasley accused Anna Maria Walker of attempting to defraud him. John Wasley stated that Anna Maria Walker had stock and could sell that to cover the balance of £190 owed to him. John Wasley went on further to state that "there yet remains to her an unexpired interest in said lot of about nine years." It is not clear if this suggests she had been residing on the lot for nine years prior to this petition (A1968-0010, Section III Group B: Correspondence and Indentures, Box 485: Whitchurch).		
* John Wasley had two affidavits signed to support his claims: one by Joseph Taylor certifying the character of John Wasley and that Anna Maria Walker stated she wanted to show the mortgage agreement to her brother before she executed it; the second by Thomas Hooper stating that "Anna Maria Walker had told him at different times that she was to pay three hundred and twenty points to John Wasley for the assignment of lease of lot number twenty in the fourth concession of Whitchurch in manners following that is to say one hundred and fifty points down at the time the lease was assigned and the remainder to be secured by mortgage to John Wasley on the said lot. Despondent further saith that she told him that she had made the first payment and that she had decided not to sign the mortgage agreed and that she now held all the writings meaning the lease		

**STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		and mortgage and that she had got Mr. Wasley fixed now, that according to the bargain he could come upon her for the money when it was due. But that the way she had got him fixed now, she could pay him when she liked, this despondent then cautioned her to be careful or perhaps Mr. Wasley would put it into land, that she replied that if she did he would have it to pay himself" (A1968-0010, Section III Group B: Correspondence and Indentures, Box 485: Whitchurch). * A second petition, dated December 1850, was issued further adding "that about a year ago in last March this despondent bargained and sold to one Anna Maria Walker the remainder of his interest in the said lease which was about eleven years" in addition to the items above. It was stated that when John Wasley went to collect the mortgage from Anna Maria Walker, "she would not give a mortgage at all or any kind of security that she has ever since refused so to do or to pay this despondent. Despondent further saith that said Anna Maria Walker has no other property except the lease hold" and was attempting to defraud him (A1968-0010, Section III Group B: Correspondence and Indentures, Box 485: Whitchurch). - It is likely John Wasley leased L20C4 with the intension of leasing it for 11 years before deciding he wanted to sell the remaining balance to Anna Maria Walker. * Regardless of these petitions and claims, Anna Maria Walker obtained ownership of L20C4 on the 4th of January 1851 (A1968-0010, Section III Group A: General Correspondence, Box 387: Walker). * The first available <i>Tax Collector's Roll</i> for the Township of Whitchurch dates to 1851 and lists three individuals on L20C4: Anna M[aria] Walker, Hugh Walker and Robert Walker. No acreage is associated with any individual, but lands associated with Anna Maria Walker were noted to be valued at £600 suggesting a structure present on that portion of L20C4. - Hugh and Robert Walker were sons of Anna Maria (née Lush) (ancestry.ca, 2022). - later <i>Tax Collector's Rolls</i> list Anna Maria (or Mrs. Walker) on acreage taken from the north half of L20C4, suggesting that she likely resided on that part of the lot. * Two individuals are listed on L20C4 in Rowsell's 1850-1 <i>City of Toronto and County of York Directory</i> (p.135): Amos M. Walker and Robert Walker. - "Amos M." is likely Anna Maria Walker; Robert Walker was likely on the S½ of L20C4. * The 1851 <i>Census Record</i> of the Township of Whitchurch did not survive. * The next available <i>Tax Collector's Roll</i> for the Township of Whitchurch is dated from 1853. It lists one individual, Hugh Walker, as the householder (or tenant) of all 200 acres of L20C4. * From 1855 to 1857, George Nightingale was listed as a householder (or tenant) of 100 acres of L20C4. The total value of real and personal property fluctuated between £600 and £700. * Later <i>Tax Assessment and Collector's Rolls</i> identify Hugh Walker on the north half (N½) of L20C4, therefore, it is most likely he occupied the N½ of L20C4 from at least 1853. * From about 1860 to 1867, Levi Richardson was listed in the <i>Tax Collector's Rolls</i> on 55 acres of L20C4; the remaining 45 acres of the S½ was owned by Robert Walker. During this time the total value of real and personal property tied to the 45 acres does not increase and it is likely this acreage is in the southeast part of L20C4 while the 55 acres was located in the southwest part of lot. * Review of the 1860 <i>Tremaine's Map of the County of York</i> (see Map 3) depicts the H1 site area within lands owned by Robert Walker. No structures are depicted within the site area. * In April of 1860, a deed poll and grant was issued between King's College and Anna M. Walker for all 200 acres of L20C4. David Buchanan, the King's College representative sold all 200 acres for \$1,000 (Instrument and Deed, no.79847: film 179688).

**STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		- She mortgaged £400 sterling of England from John Moodie of Great Britain; this was discharged in 1867 (Instrument and Deed no.79848: film 179688; no.4910: film 179690). * Two farms were enumerated in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i>: 98 acres in the N½ occupied by Hugh Walker and 100 acres in the S½ occupied by Levi Richardson (1861 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No.5, p.54, lines 13-14: microfilm c-1089, c-1090). - Levi Richardson was listed as a 28-year-old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his 25-year-old wife, Anne (who was born in Ireland), their two children (Harriet and Victoria), 18-year-old Lydia Ireland, a spinster and 19-year-old Mary McLeman [sic]. Together they lived in a two-storey frame house (1861 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Personal Census, Enumeration District No.5, p.78, lines 21-26: microfilm c-1089, c-1090). Levi Richardson was listed as occupying a total of 100 acres where six acres were under cultivation, 40 acres were under crops, three acres were in pastures, one-acre was in orchards/gardens and 52 acres were wood/wild. The total cash value of the farm was listed at \$3,500. He farmed wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots and hay. He had four cows (1 steer/heifer; 3 milch), 3 horses (2 adult, 1 colt), 10 sheep and 8 pigs. * Four individuals were listed on L20C4 in Mitchell & Co. 1866 <i>General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel</i>: William Richardson (a householder), Hugh Walker (a freeholder), Mrs. Walker (a freeholder) and Robert Walker (a freeholder) (pp.342-342). * In November of 1867, Anna Maria Walker (a widow of the Township of Whitchurch) issued a Bond with Arnold Haight (who was of the Township of Whitchurch) for \$4,000 for the S½ of L20C4 (Instrument and Deed, no.4736: film 179690). - It appears that Arnold Haight was attempting to purchase the S½; he paid \$2,850 up front and was to pay the remaining balance by the first of January the following year. Upon payment, he would have received the S½ of L20C4. * However, by January 1868, Anna Maria Walker (who was of the Township of Whitchurch) sold the S½ of L20C4, measuring 100 acres to Andrew Lambie (who was of the Village of Bloomfield, in the Township of Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward) for \$2,900; the bond issued to Arnold Haight was conveyed to Andrew Lambie (Instrument and Deed, no.4922: film 179690). * In April 1868, Anna Maria Walker had died.
	Andrew Lambie (1868 to 1887)	H1 site (two-storey wood house): ▪ Andrew Lambie (1868 to 1887) * Four individuals were listed on L20C4 in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 <i>County of York Gazetteer and Directory</i>: Andrew Lambie (a freeholder), Elena Walker, Emma Walker and Hugh Walker (pp.100, 104). - Elena and Emma Walker were daughters and legacies of Anna Maria Walker's estate. They likely lived with their mother in the N½ of L20C4. * Andrew Lambie was enumerated on 100 acres of L20C4 in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i>. He was listed as a 48-year-old farmer from Ontario who lived with his 42-year-old wife, Rebecca and their five children. Andrew Lambie was also listed as a Quaker. Of the 100 acres owned, 50 acres were improved, 10 acres were in pasture and one acre was in gardens/orchards. Andrew Lambie was listed as an owner of a grand total of 100 acres, one dwelling houses and three barns/stables (1871 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Division No.8, p.36, lines 14-20, microfilm c-9965). * From 1869 to 1887, Andrew Lambie was list in the <i>Tax Assessment and Collector's Rolls</i> on 100 acres in the S½ of L20C4. In 1869, the total value of real and personal property was initially listed at \$1,900 and by 1877, it was listed as \$3,200 suggesting improvements were made to the property.

**STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	* Andrew Lambie was listed on L20C4 in Fisher & Taylor's 1876 <i>County of York Township Directory</i>, Irwin & Co.'s 1881 <i>County of York Gazetteer and Directory</i>, Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 <i>Formers' and Business Directory of the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York</i> and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-87 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i> (p.132; p.131; p.217; p.280). * Review of the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York</i> (see Map 4) depicts the H1 site area in property owned by Andrew Lambie. A historic homestead and orchard were depicted at the approximate location of the H1 site area; this was the homestead of Andrew Lambie. This house was likely the second phase of homestead construction within the S½ of L20C4. * Andrew Lambie is listed in the 1881 <i>Census Record</i>. It should be noted that only the personal portion of this census record has survived. Andrew Lambie was listed as a 57-year-old farmer who lived with his 57-year-old wife, Rebecca, and their five children (William, Andrew, Scelonia, Florence and Margaret) (1881 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Division No.4, p.22-23, lines 24-25; 1-5, microfilm c-13249). * In June 1887, Andrew Lambie sold all 100 acres of the S½ of L20C4 to Michael Guthrie for \$4,800 (Instrument and Deed, no.4679).	
	Michael Guthrie (1887 to 1938)	H1 site: likely abandoned
	* From 1887 to 1901, Michael Guthrie was listed in the <i>Tax Assessment and Collector's Rolls</i> on all 100 acres of the S½ of L20C4. During this time, the total value of real and personal property decreased from \$3,300 to \$2,800. - John Guthrie, Michael's son, was listed on the S½ of L20C4 from 1895 to 1901. * Michael Guthrie is listed in the 1891 <i>Census Record</i> as a 30-year-old farmer from Ontario who lived with his 29-year-old wife, Ellen and their two children (Lee William and James H.) in a two-storey, nine room wood house (1891 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Division No.B, p.17, lines 6-11, microfilm T-6359). * Michael Guthrie was listed on L20C4 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 <i>Farmer's and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York</i> and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1896 <i>Farmer's and Business Directory for the Counties of Dufferin, Peel and York</i> (p.232; p.188). * Michael Guthrie is listed on 100 acres of L20C4 in the 1901 <i>Census Record</i>. He was listed as a farmer who lived with his wife, Ellen, and their two children (William L. and James H.). Michael Guthrie owned 100 acres where a one-storey wood dwelling house with seven rooms was located. He also owned one barn/stable/outbuilding (1901 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Enumeration District No.5, p.1, lines 12-15, microfilm t-6487). * In 1905, Michael Guthrie sold a small portion of his acreage to the James Bay Railway Company for \$156.80 (Instrument and Deeds, no.8461). * Michael Guthrie was listed in the 1911 <i>Census Record</i> as a 52-year-old farmer born in Ontario who lived with his 48-year-old wife, and their two children (Wm. Lee and James H.) (1911 Census Record, Township of Whitchurch, Enumeration District No.5, p.1, lines 1-1, microfilm t-20411). * The S½ of L20C4 remained with the Guthrie family to after Michael Guthrie's death in about 1938. After his passing the S½ of L20C4 was sold to his son, James H. Guthrie (Instrument and Deeds, no.17289).	

1.3.3.2 Post-1900 Land Use

A detailed review of topographic maps from 1929 and 1939 (*see Map 5*) and aerial imagery from 1954 to present (*see Maps 6-10*), was undertaken to determine the extent of more recent activities occurring within and adjacent to the site area.

The topographic maps depict the site area to the southeast of the community of Wesley Corners located at the intersection of Aurora Road and Woodbine Avenue. The site area had been cleared of vegetation and a house, barn and driveway with frontage on Woodbine Avenue were depicted to the southwest of the site area. This farmstead is likely occupied by the Guthrie family.

The 1954 aerial imagery depicts the site area as encompassing open farmland. A farm complex consisting of a driveway and several structures, including a residence and two barns, were located to the southwest in the same location as the structures depicted in the earlier topographic maps. The farm complex was surrounded by trees.

The conditions of the site area and surrounding lands remained relatively unchanged to 1988 when the barn structures in the complex to the southwest had fallen into disrepair and were either torn down or crumbled on their own as a result of poor structural integrity. With the abandonment of the barn structures, the site area and surrounding lands appear to have no longer been actively used for agricultural purposes and were left to slowly become overgrown, although the main residence continued to be occupied into the present. The structural remains of the barn were left in situ until 2021.

1.3.4 Present Land Use

The present land use of the site area is categorized as Potential Employment Area in the Vandorf Preston Lake Secondary Plan of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville Official Plan (Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, 2020).

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) maintained by the MCM was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the H1 site. According to the OASD, there are two registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the site area (MCM, 2022; *see Table 3*). These sites are located greater than 50 metres from the H1 site and will not be impacted by the Stage 4 fieldwork.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Site Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type	Development Review Status
BaGu-203	-	-	Homestead	No further CHVI
BaGu-214	H2	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Farmstead	No further CHVI

1.4.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the site area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the site area — as documented by all available reports — was undertaken. Three previous AA reports were identified (*see Table 4*):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Site Area	Details + Recommendations
<i>Previous assessments tied to the proposed development</i>			
Archeoworks Inc., 2022a	1 AA	Encompasses site area	Encompassing 15123 Woodbine Avenue, in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Archaeological potential was established, and Stage 2 AA was recommended.
Archeoworks Inc., 2022b	2 AA	Encompasses site area	Stage 2 AA of 15123 Woodbine Avenue. During the survey, two historic, Euro-Canadian sites – H1 (BaGu-213) and H2 (BaGu-214) – were discovered. These sites represent different phases of settlement in the south half of Lot 20, Concession 4: H1 dated primarily 1830s-1850s and represented the two-storey homestead of a number of individuals; H2 dated primarily to the last quarter or so of the 19 th century, was likely the farmstead that was built by Michael Guthrie in the 1890s and recently demolished. Stage 3 was recommended for H1 (BaGu-213), while no further work was recommended for H2 (BaGu-214).
Archeoworks Inc., 2022c	2 AA	Encompasses site area	Stage 3 AA of H1 (BaGu-213). A total of 52 test units were excavated, yielding a total of 1,982 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 3 Indigenous ceramic sherds. The bulk of the Euro-Canadian assemblage dates to the 1830s-1850s period, and appears to represent the remains of the original two-storey frame house occupied by a series of families beginning ca. 1837. The Euro-Canadian component of the site, along with the Indigenous component consisting of one vessel body sherd and two smoking pipe sherds, were both determined to be of high cultural heritage value or interest and therefore will require Stage 4 excavation, commencing with hand-excavation surrounding the two overall highest-yielding test units (295-505 and 295-510) and surrounding the units that yielded the Indigenous artifacts (290-480, 290-505 and 300-500), followed by mechanical topsoil removal and excavation of any identified cultural features.

1.4.3 Physical Features

The H1 site is located within the Schomberg Clay Plains physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.176-177). One native soil type is located within the site area: Percy fine sandy loam (Grey-Brown Podzolic, well-sorted calcareous fine sand with good drainage) (Hoffman and Richards, 1955). A swale/intermittent tributary of Weslie Creek lies about 50 metres to the west of the site area; Weslie Creek is part of the East Holland River subwatershed of Lake Simcoe.

1.4.4 Current Land Conditions

The site area is situated in an open field that has been cleared of vegetation. The topography is gently rolling, with an elevation of 299 to 300 metres above sea level.

1.4.5 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 4 excavation of the H1 site was undertaken in 2022 on May 31; June 2-3 and 9-10; August 29-31; September 1; November 14-15 and 17.

1.4.6 Stage 4 Fieldwork Strategy

The Stage 4 adheres to the recommended fieldwork strategies presented in the Stage 3 AA report pertaining to the H1 (BaGu-213) site (Archeoworks, 2022c) are as follows:

“The **H1 (BaGu-213)** site represents both a significant domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological resource dating primarily from the 1830s into the 1860s period, and a significant small, Middle to Late Woodland site. As such, this site has further cultural heritage value and interest and requires a Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts.

According to *Sections 3.5 and 4.2 of the 2011 S&G*, the preferred approach is avoidance and protection of the site. As such, the following options were presented and discussed with the proponent: project redesign; excluding the area of the archaeological site; or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the project design. It was subsequently determined that the portion of this site lying within the project area limits cannot be avoided or protected; therefore, the site must be subjected to a comprehensive Stage 4 archaeological excavation in accordance with the requirements set within *Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 of the 2011 S&G*.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION:

Block Excavation Recommendations (Euro-Canadian Component)

Per *Section 4.2.2 of the 2011 S&G*, hand excavation “is the preferred technique for documenting the full range of materials and formation processes at an archaeological site.” Additionally, *Section 4.2.7, Standard 2 of the 2011 S&G* stipulates that sites which mostly date to after 1830 must be subjected to hand excavation of midden areas first, followed by mechanical topsoil removal on the remainder of the site. Therefore, systematic hand excavation of additional contiguous one-metre square units (“block excavation”), in accordance with *Section 4.2.2 of the 2011 S&G*, is recommended around the two high-yielding test units – 295-505 and 295-510 – at the core of the site. The aims of block excavation are:

- 1) To recover a greater amount of information about the lifestyles of the site occupants by way of artifact recovery from the site’s most productive area.
- 2) To understand the deposition processes which resulted in the artifact accumulation within the core of the site.

- 3) To recover a greater volume of artifacts overall, by hand-excavating around the aforementioned high-yielding Stage 3 test units.

As block excavation is intended to substantively, rather than completely, excavate the entire site, excavation should proceed outward from test units 295-505 and 295-510 until a significant drop in artifact yield is observed. This is meant to address and fully explore the artifact accumulation at the site core, and to gather information to support an argument for why no further excavation of the ploughzone is necessary or worthwhile. It should be noted, however, that artifact counts should not be the only factor in determining block excavation cut-off: types of artifacts being encountered, and whether new information is coming out of the work being done, should be considered (i.e., are the percentages or ratios of artifacts changing as a result of this work; is the overall nature of the artifact assemblage changing). If the materials recovered are not consistent with those of a midden, there is no apparent change in what is being recovered as block excavation proceeds, or there is a redundancy in information and its marginal value in adding to a more comprehensive understanding of the occupation of the site, these may also be valid arguments in terminating block excavation.

All hand-excavated units must be excavated into five centimetres of subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil should be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All identified cultural features must be excavated and fully documented only after complete exposure. In accordance with *Section 4.2.2, Standard 7.c* of the 2011 S&G, block excavation must extend at least two metres beyond uncovered cultural features, regardless of unit artifact yields.

Block Excavation Recommendations (Indigenous Component)

Per *Section 4.2.4, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G stipulates that Woodland archaeological sites found in plough-disturbed settings must be subjected to hand excavation of midden areas first, followed by mechanical topsoil removal on the remainder of the site (*Section 4.2.4, Standard 2*).

The Stage 4 hand excavation of contiguous one-metre square units (“block excavation”) will follow the methods and requirements outlined in the 2011 S&G’s *Sections 4.2.2* and *4.2.4*, as well as *Table 4.1*. Hand excavation will commence in units immediately adjacent to the three Stage 3 test units that yielded ceramic sherds, namely: 290-480, 290-505 and 300-500.

Block excavation must be conducted in accordance with requirements outlined for small pre-contact sites in *Table 4.1* of the 2011 S&G, namely that: excavation must proceed outwardly from the three aforementioned test units until there are yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from the edge units; excavation must continue if units include at least two formal tools/diagnostic artifacts and/or fire-cracked rock, bone or burnt Indigenous artifacts; and excavation must extend a minimum of 2 m beyond uncovered Indigenous cultural features. Finally, testing of the site periphery must indicate no further high-

artifact-yielding units (as per the indicators for the extent of block excavation) in a 5-metre buffer zone beyond the limit of block excavation.

Hand excavation must extend at least five centimetres into the subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil should be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil within each unit must be trowelled and all soil profiles must be examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. All identified cultural features must be excavated and fully documented only after complete exposure. All identified cultural features must be mapped using transit and tape and recorded relative to the grid established during the Stage 3 AA.

Mechanical Topsoil Removal Recommendations

Once the block excavation is completed, mechanical topsoil removal is then to be performed over the entirety of the H1 (BaGu-213) site in accordance with *Section 4.2.3* and *Section 4.2.4, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*. Mechanical topsoil removal must be carried out using a Gradall machine or back hoe with a smooth bucket under the supervision of a licenced archaeologist. Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface and should cover, at minimum, the full extent of all Stage 2 surface finds and the Stage 3 test units. In accordance with *Section 4.3, Table 4.1* of the *2011 S&G* mechanical topsoil removal must extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered Euro-Canadian and/or Indigenous cultural features where possible.

Other Requirements

All exposed subsoil surfaces must be cleaned by shovel (“shovel shine”) or trowel to aid in identifying subsurface cultural features. All identified cultural features must be hand-excavated and fully documented only after complete exposure, except when not possible. All cultural features must be hand-excavated according to *Section 4.2.2, Standard 7, Section 4.2.4, Standards 4-6* and *Section 4.2.7, Standards 3-5* of the *2011 S&G*. All hand-excavated soils (including feature fills and cultural deposits) must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than six-millimetres to facilitate artifact recovery, with the exception of any samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis. Any soil samples taken for flotation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with *Section 4.4* of the *2011 S&G*. All cultural features must be documented according to *Section 4.2.1, Standard 9* of the *2011 S&G*, mapped and recorded relative to the grid established during the Stage 3 AA.

A thorough record of on-site investigations, including field notes, maps and photographs, should be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MCM*.

No construction activities shall take place within the site area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.”

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 4 excavation was conducted in compliance with the 2011 S&G. The weather during the Stage 4 investigations varied between mostly sunny to mixed sun and cloud (with light snow falling on the afternoon of November 15th), with temperature averages ranging between 0° and 26° Celsius. These conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the site area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

The results of the Stage 4 fieldwork are presented within **Maps 11** and **12**. A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations was maintained, and a representative sample of photographs taken in the field are presented within **Appendix D**. Location and orientation information associated with the selected images is provided within **Maps 13** and **14**.

The Stage 3 AA commenced with the relocation of the H1 site, which was based on GPS data and mapping provided within the related Stage 3 AA supplementary document (Archeoworks Inc., 2022c), as well as the identification of Stage 3 test units in the field. The Stage 3 grid was re-established (*see Image 1*), with the site datum (UTM 17T 629102.00 4874714.00) remaining as grid coordinate 300E-500N. The off-site fixed reference landmark was established at the light post at the western end of Fortecon Drive cul-de-sac to the northeast of the site area (UTM 17T 629265.62 4874794.67) was retained. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data.

2.1 Indigenous Engagement

Representatives from the *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation* (MCFN), *Six Nations First Nation* (SNFN), *Chippewas of Rama First Nation* (CRFN), *Alderville First Nation* (AFN), *Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation* (CGFN), *Chimnissing First Nation* (CFN), *Curve Lake First Nation* (CLFN), *Hiawatha First Nation* (HFN), *Scugog First Nation* (SFN) and *Huron Wendat First Nation* (HWFN) were engaged starting June 2022. Engagement activities included, but were not limited to: information dissemination about the results of the Stage 3 AA, extending invitations to participate in Stage 4 fieldwork, and seeking feedback/approval regarding halting block excavations and proceeding to mechanical topsoil removal (MTR). Communication details with the various First Nations communities regarding their participation and feedback in this project have been documented within the **Indigenous Engagement Document**, per *Section 7.6.2* of the 2011 S&G.

2.2 Block Excavation

In accordance with the Stage 3 AA recommendations (Archeoworks Inc., 2022c), the hand-excavation of contiguous one-square-metre units (“block excavation”) was pursued after the re-establishment of the site datum and grid (*see Image 1*).

For the Euro-Canadian component of the site, the Stage 3 AA recommendations called for block excavation immediately surrounding the two high-yield Stage 3 test units (295-505 and 295-510), with the aim of recovering a greater number of artifacts and understanding deposition processes. Block excavation proceeded outwardly and continued for at least two metres from the two aforementioned units (*see Images 2-3*).

For the Indigenous component of the site, the units immediately surrounding the three Indigenous artifact-bearing units (290-480, 290-505 and 300-500) were excavated (*see Images 4-6*), along with several more surrounding north and west of 300-500. Where not already excavated as part of the investigation of the Euro-Canadian deposit, units were also excavated to test the periphery in the cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) around each of the three aforementioned units.

All units were systematically excavated by stratigraphic layer. All soil fills were screened through six-millimetre aperture wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery, and all units were excavated into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless excavation uncovered a potential sub-surface cultural feature. All artifacts were collected and bagged by layer and unit.

Geo-textile was placed over exposed features in several units (*see Image 3*), which were subsequently backfilled, to provide protection prior to full feature excavation, which was eventually carried out after mechanical topsoil removal in November 2022 (*see Section 2.3*).

By mid-September 2022, a total of 99 Stage 4 block excavation units had been excavated, yielding close to 9,000 artifacts; this despite block excavation not having fully extended at least two metres away from identified Euro-Canadian cultural features (e.g. Features 1, 3 and 4) (*see Maps 11-12; Section 3.1*).

A proposal to halt block excavation and commence with mechanical topsoil removal was presented to the MCM in mid-September 2022 based on the absence of further Indigenous artifacts or features, and the argument that the stated aims of block excavation for the Euro-Canadian component had been met, namely:

- 1) That a greater amount of information about the lifestyles of the site occupants (i.e. a broad variety of artifacts were collected, including ceramics, pane glass, bottle glass, faunal material, smoking pipes, brick and nails) had already been recovered from the site's most productive area;
- 2) That the deposition processes which resulted in the artifact accumulation within the core of the site had been understood (i.e. post-occupation agricultural ploughing has resulted in the current artifact scatter, as only one soil layer was encountered);
- 3) That a greater overall volume of artifacts (i.e. more than 9,000 artifacts) had been recovered.

This proposal received concurrence on November 9, 2022 (*see Supplementary Document*).

2.3 Mechanical Topsoil Removal

In accordance with the recommendations in the Stage 3 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2022c), mechanical topsoil removal (MTR or “stripping”) was undertaken using a large excavator employing a smooth bucket (Gradall XL3200) on November 14 and 15, 2022 following receipt of agreement from SNFN, CLFN, HWFN and HFN to proceed.

MTR commenced at the northwest corner of site, and proceeded in an east-west direction, moving southerly (*see Image 7*). To ensure that all subsurface features were exposed, topsoil stripping stopped at or above the topsoil–subsoil interface, and extended a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered cultural features in all directions. Of significance, MTR revealed a thin gravel/sand layer overlying deeply buried homogenous clay fill within the east section of the site (i.e. roughly following the 305 north-south line) (*see Image 8*). To confirm extent of disturbance, two sections measuring 2m x 1.5m were excavated; the fill disturbance in both locations reaching depths of 1.2m wherein additional mechanical removal was halted (*see Images 9-10*). Beyond the 10-metre distance from exposed cultural features, no further topsoil stripping was pursued eastward as the same sparsely vegetated, thin gravelly and sandy topsoil was visually observed east of the MTR edge, holding little prospect that any cultural features remained in this disturbed part of the site.

MTR throughout the remainder of the site revealed non-culturally significant marks or stains, including plough scars, animal burrows and tree burns. The exposed cultural features included a box drain/trench and several post molds; these post molds forming a rectangular outline and possibly corresponds to a former barn. Furthermore, it was specifically observed that Features 5 and 6 (posts) were exposed immediately adjacent to the disturbed clay fill area (*see Image 11*) while the box drain/trench was truncated by the clay fill disturbance. As this feature likely would have connected to the cabin or house structure, and no house structure was encountered on site, it is highly probable the cabin/house was destroyed when the eastern area was disturbed.

Approximately 2,240 square metres of topsoil was mechanically removed from the site area (*see Map 11*). The full limits of the site area subjected to mechanical topsoil removal are as follows: north = UTM 17T 629105 4874747, east = UTM 17T 629125 4874689, south = UTM 17T 629083 4874679, west = UTM 17T 629070 4874737, centre = UTM 17T 629098 4874713.

Finally, all exposed features were covered with geo-textile, soil fill and then thermal blankets to ensure complete protection until feature excavation could commence (*see Section 2.4*).

2.4 Feature Excavation

All exposed subsoil surfaces were re-cleaned by shovel and/or trowel following mechanical topsoil removal to identify possible subsurface cultural features. The Stage 4 grid was then re-established using a transit and tape, to facilitate the mapping and documentation of exposed sub-surface features (*see Image 12*). The site datum was set at grid coordinate 300E-500N, and

each one square metre grid unit was given a numerical identifier based on the east (300) and north (500) grid references of its southwest corner.

A total of eleven cultural features were identified in the field (*see Maps 11-12*), all of which were hand-excavated in accordance with *Section 4.2.7, Standards 2-5* of the 2011 S&G. The features were sectioned to examine soil profiles and contents (*see Images 13-14*). The feature fills were screened with six-millimetre aperture mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The features were documented with photographs (*see Images 15-41*) and plan and profile drawings using transit and tape (*see Appendix E*), as per *Section 4.2.1, Standard 9* of the 2011 S&G.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A photograph of a representative sample of artifacts is provided in **Appendix D** as **Image 38**. A complete catalogue of artifacts is to be provided in the pending final report.

3.1 Block Excavation

A total of 99 one-metre-square units were hand-excavated to total depths ranging from 13 to 34 cm (*see Table 5; Map 12*). Artifact frequencies per unit ranged from 8 to 191¹.

Table 5: Hand-excavated Stage 4 Units at H1 (BaGu-213)

Unit	Artifact Count	Depth (cm)	Unit	Artifact Count	Depth (cm)	Unit	Artifact Count	Depth (cm)
284-480	11	17	293-511	136	28	297-503	91	19
284-505	39	21	293-512	146	22	297-504	73	15
289-475	9	19	294-503	133	17	297-505	126	22
289-479	20	23	294-504	133	19	297-506	91	17
289-480	19	22	294-505	163	13	297-507	90	19
289-481	23	19	294-506	105	20	297-508	174	20
289-499	69	24	294-507	155	20	297-509	135	22
289-504	49	20	294-508	174	25	297-510	112	20
289-505	65	20	294-509	114	25	297-511	134	21
289-506	67	23	294-510	92	23	297-512	103	20
290-474	8	20	294-511	115	22	297-513	108	20
290-479	12	23	294-512	132	20	298-493	96	18
290-481	22	23	295-503	109	16	298-498	53	21
290-486	24	22	295-504	167	16	298-499	76	18
290-504	29	22	295-506	128	16	298-500	99	20
290-506	47	24	295-507	171	23	298-501	105	19
291-479	13	30	295-508	128	20	298-502	116	19
291-480	17	22	295-509	191	20	298-510	47	21
291-481	27	22	295-511	130	21	298-511	102	21
291-504	64	20	295-512	132	20	298-512	97	20
291-505	61	21	295-513	120	18	298-513	88	21
291-506	64	22	296-480	15	21	299-499	72	16
291-511	78	34	296-503	118	17	299-500	92	17
292-505	89	19	296-504	106	20	299-501	74	18
293-500	98	20	296-505	108	20	299-502	105	24
293-503	123	18	296-506	150	16	299-507	42	17
293-504	122	18	296-507	132	19	300-499	68	18
293-505	141	19	296-508	165	24	300-501	56	20
293-506	167	20	296-509	131	20	300-502	87	22
293-507	148	19	296-510	96	20	301-499	59	16
293-508	138	22	296-511	117	20	301-500	58	16
293-509	107	30	296-512	145	21	301-501	52	17
293-510	118	21	296-513	121	21	306-500	25	19

¹ Note that these artifact counts are subject to change in the final report due to various reasons, such as artifact fragmentation during handling, or discard, pending the results of the complete artifact analysis and cataloguing.

The topsoil across the site consisted of a single ploughzone layer — a sandy loam soil of brown colour (Munsell value 10YR 4/3) from which all block excavation artifacts were recovered.

3.2 Feature Excavation

A total of eleven features were identified in the field, four of which yielded artifacts (*see Table 6*). Several features were first exposed during block excavation, but most were only fully exposed during mechanical topsoil removal. All features were sectioned, and exposed profiles were drawn and photographed. A summary of the characteristics of each excavated cultural feature is presented in **Table 6**.

All encountered artifacts were bagged and recorded separately by their respective feature, stratigraphic layer, and provenience. Photographs of the plans and profiles of the features are provided within **Appendix D** as **Images 15-37**. Plan and profile drawings are provided within **Appendix E**.

Table 6: Excavated Features at H1 (BaGu-213)

Feature	Layer – Soil Characteristics (Munsell colour values) and Other Notes	Artifacts? (Y/N)
1	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, 10YR 3/2 brown) Layer 2 - sandy loam (10YR 3/3 dark brown) Layer 3 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, 10YR 3/2 brown, 10YR 8/1 white)	N
3	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 6/6 brownish yellow, 10YR 2/1 black, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow)	Y
4	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 4/3 brown, 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown) Layer 2 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown) Layer 3 - very mottled sandy loam (10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown, 10YR 7/4 very pale brown, 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown)	N
5	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 6/7 brownish yellow, 10YR 4/3 brown)	Y
6	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 6/3 pale brown, 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown)	N
7	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 6/3 pale brown, 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown)	Y
9	Layer 1 - sandy loam with roots (10YR 4/3 brown)	N
10	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, 10YR 6/3 pale brown)	N
11	Layer 1 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 2/1 black, 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 10YR 8/2 very pale brown, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown)	N
12	Layer 1 - sandy loam (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown)	N
Trench	Layer 1 - sandy loam (10YR 6/3 pale brown) Layer 2 - ash (10YR 8/1 white, 10YR 2/1 black) Layer 3 - sandy loam (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown) Layer 4 - mottled sandy loam (10YR 2/1 black, 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 10YR 8/2 very pale brown, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown)	Y

Most of the identified features are probable post holes or undifferentiated pits, with the main exception the box drain/trench. Additionally, Feature 5, which contains a row of post holes (some with *in situ* wood fragments), could potentially represent the remnant of a domestic cellarage or privy that may have been destroyed by grading in the eastern part of the site area. Therefore a soil sample, consisting of two bags (~7.5L) of soil, were collected by shovel and bucket from this feature in accordance with *Section 4.4* of the 2011 S&G.

3.3 Brief Summary

Overall, the excavation of the H1 (BaGu-213) site yielded an assemblage of over 9,000 artifacts representing a 19th century domestic Euro-Canadian occupation from both hand-excavated units and sub-surface cultural features.

Archival research indicates that the site represents the first phase of settlement in the south half of Lot 20, Concession 4, which lasted from the 1830s to 1860s. The site was likely occupied by a number of tenants including: an unknown individual (ca.1837-1846); William Dawson (ca.1846-1850); the Walkers (ca.1850-1868); and possible tenants of the latter, George Nightingale (1855-1857) and Levi Richardson (1860-1868).

Given that no additional Indigenous artifacts or cultural features were identified or recovered during the Stage 4 excavation, nothing more can be gleaned from the three ceramic sherds collected during the Stage 3 AA other than they are isolated finds of Indigenous affiliation and, thus, do not represent an encampment or settlement of any kind within the H1 site area.

A discussion on what the exposed cultural features and the full site assemblage represent will be further refined by the results of the ongoing analysis of artifacts, which will be presented in a comprehensive final report. A good sample of artifacts has been recovered through unit and feature excavation. This excavation data and interpretation, combined with archival research, has led to a holistic understanding of the settlement patterning and site formation processes that have occurred within the H1 site. The H1 site is therefore considered to have been fully documented, and no further work is deemed necessary.

4.0 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the completed Stage 4 excavation, as well as the pending artifact analysis to be presented in a comprehensive final report, the following recommendations are submitted to the *MHSTCI*:

1. The **H1 (BaGu-213)** site, having been subjected to a complete Stage 4 excavation, no longer has cultural heritage value or interest. It is therefore recommended to be deemed free of further archaeological consideration.

No construction activities shall take place within the site area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MCM* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MCM*, 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.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Burial Sites at the *Ministry of Government and Consumer Services*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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VuMAP Online Web Application © First Base Solutions

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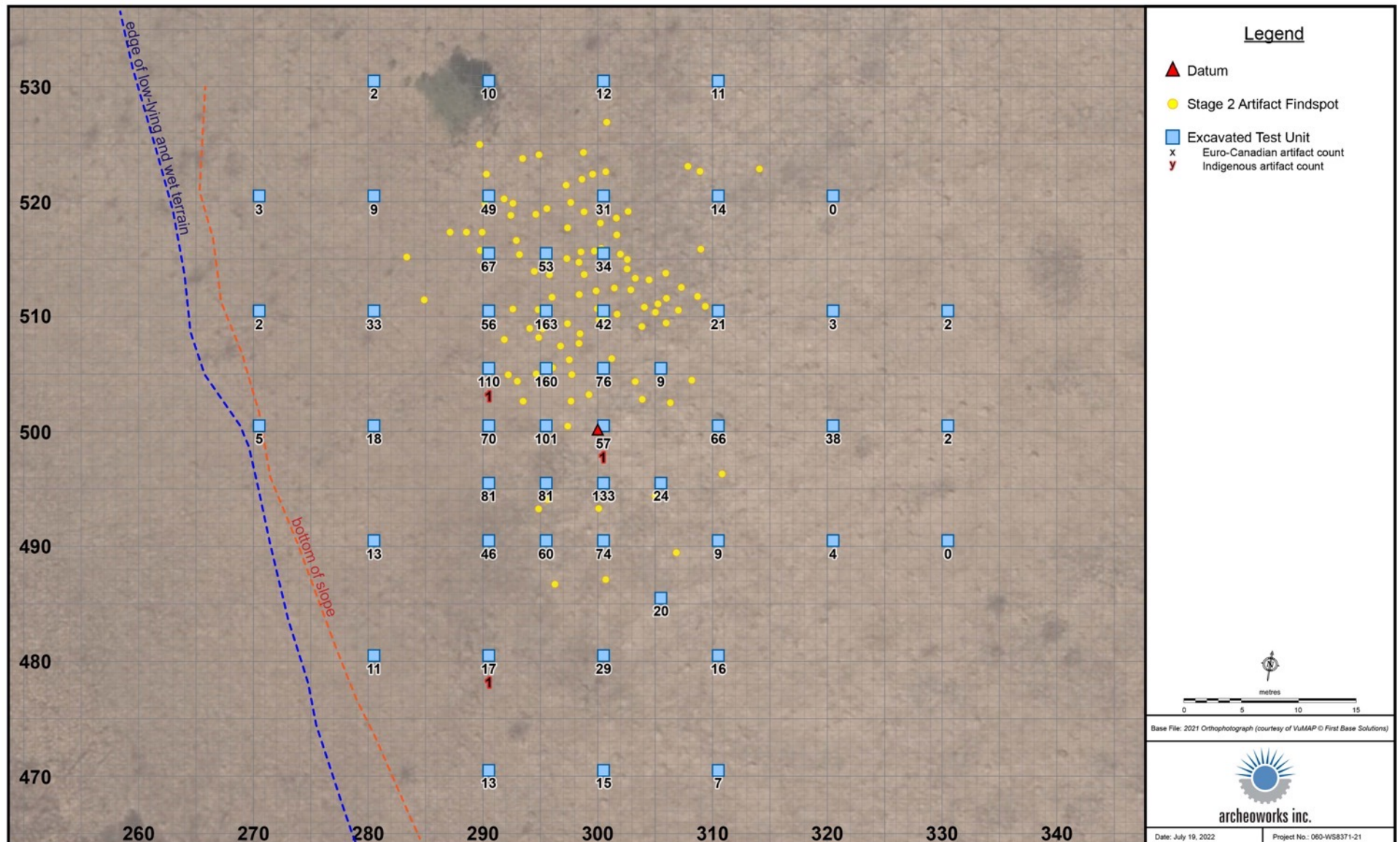
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS

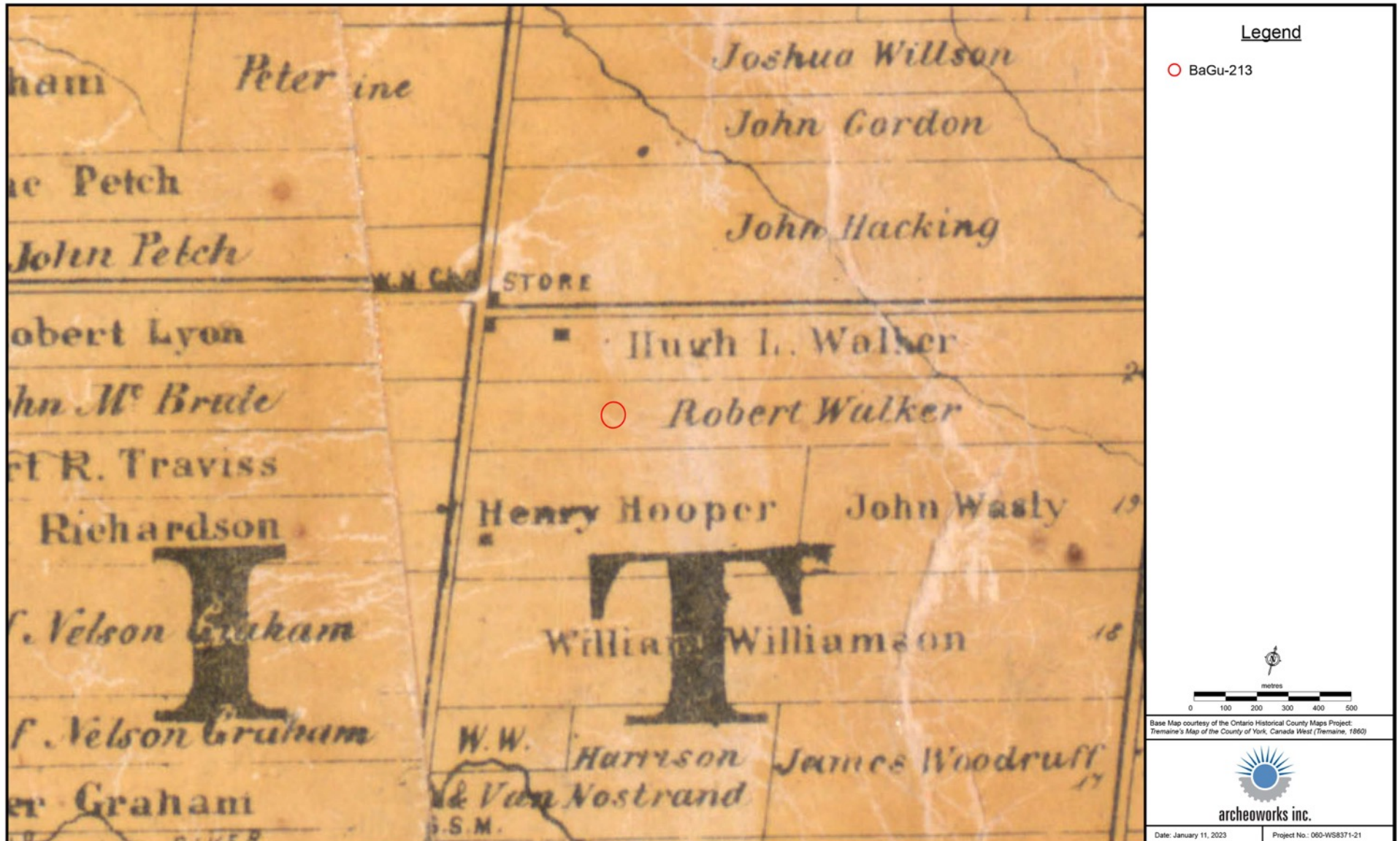


Map 1: Topographic map section identifying the location of the H1 (BaGu-213) site within the 15123 Woodbine Avenue property.

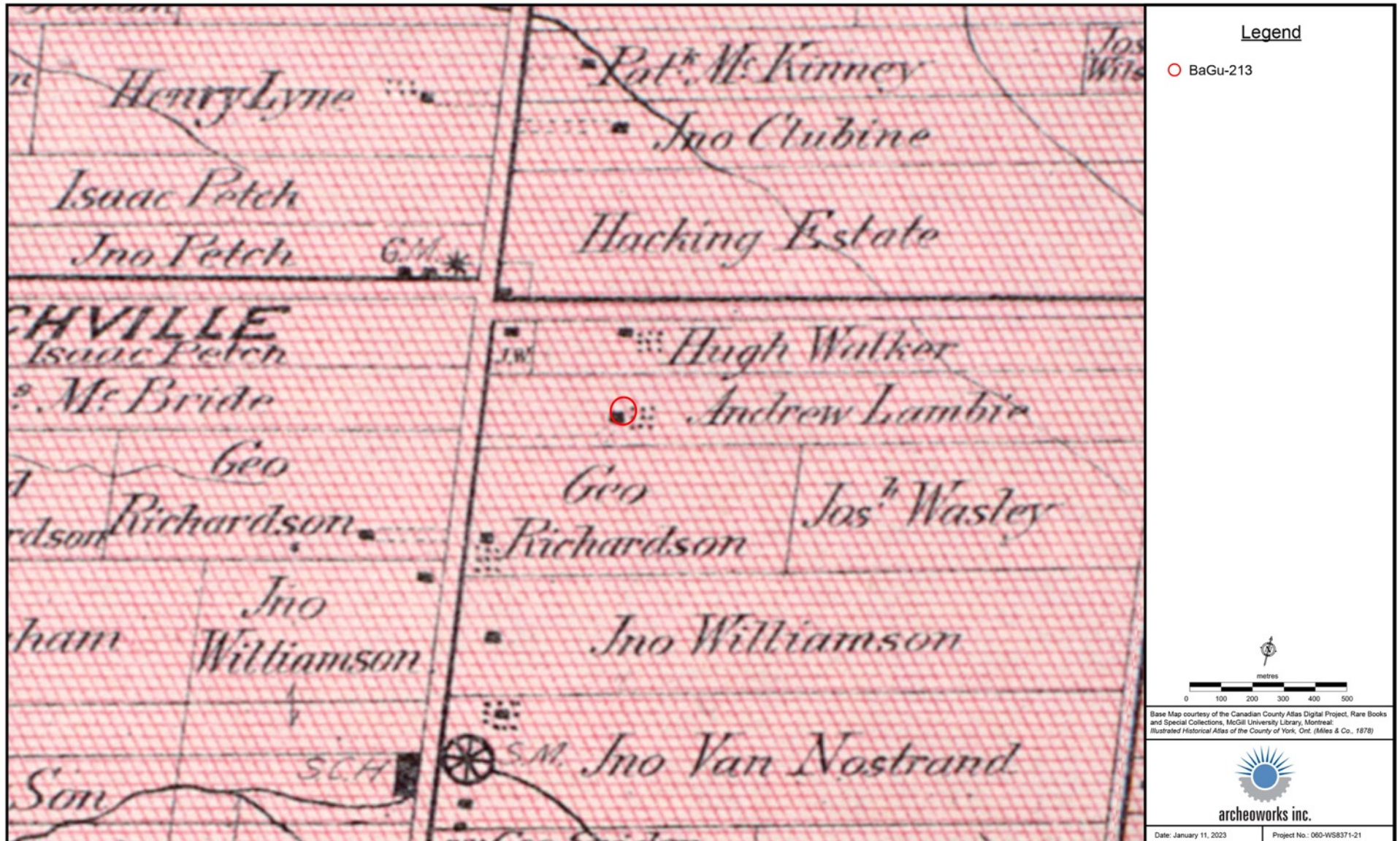
STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 2: Results of the Stage 2 and 3 AA (from Archeoworks Inc., 2022b).

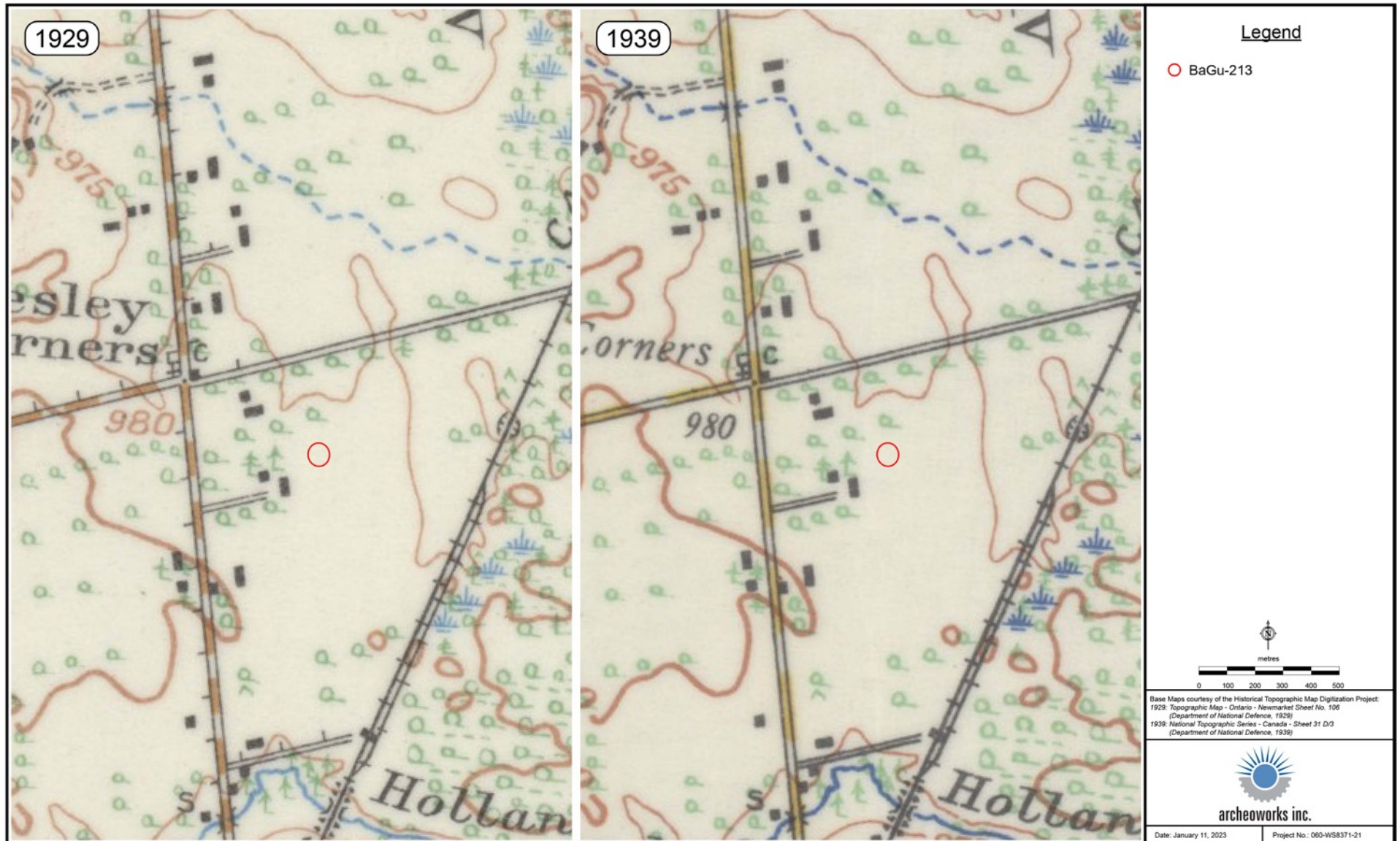


Map 3: H1 (BaGu-213) site within the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York.



Map 4: H1 (BaGu-213) site within the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 5: H1 (BaGu-213) site within 1929 and 1939 topographic maps.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 6: H1 (BaGu-213) site within 1954, 1970, 1978 and 1988 orthoimagery.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 7: H1 (BaGu-213) site within 1995, 1999, 2002 and 2005 orthoimagery.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



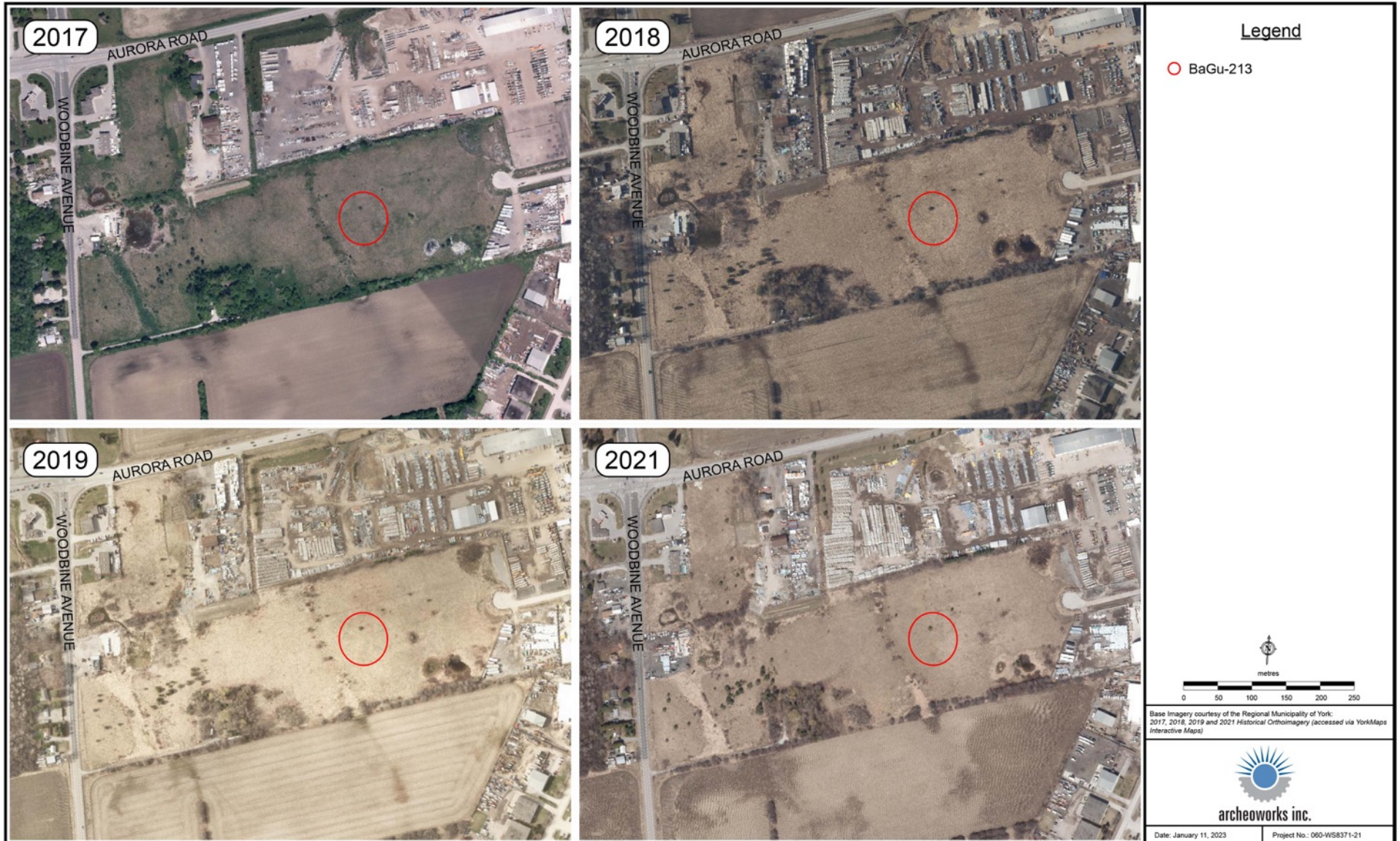
Map 8: H1 (BaGu-213) site within 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2012 orthoimagery.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



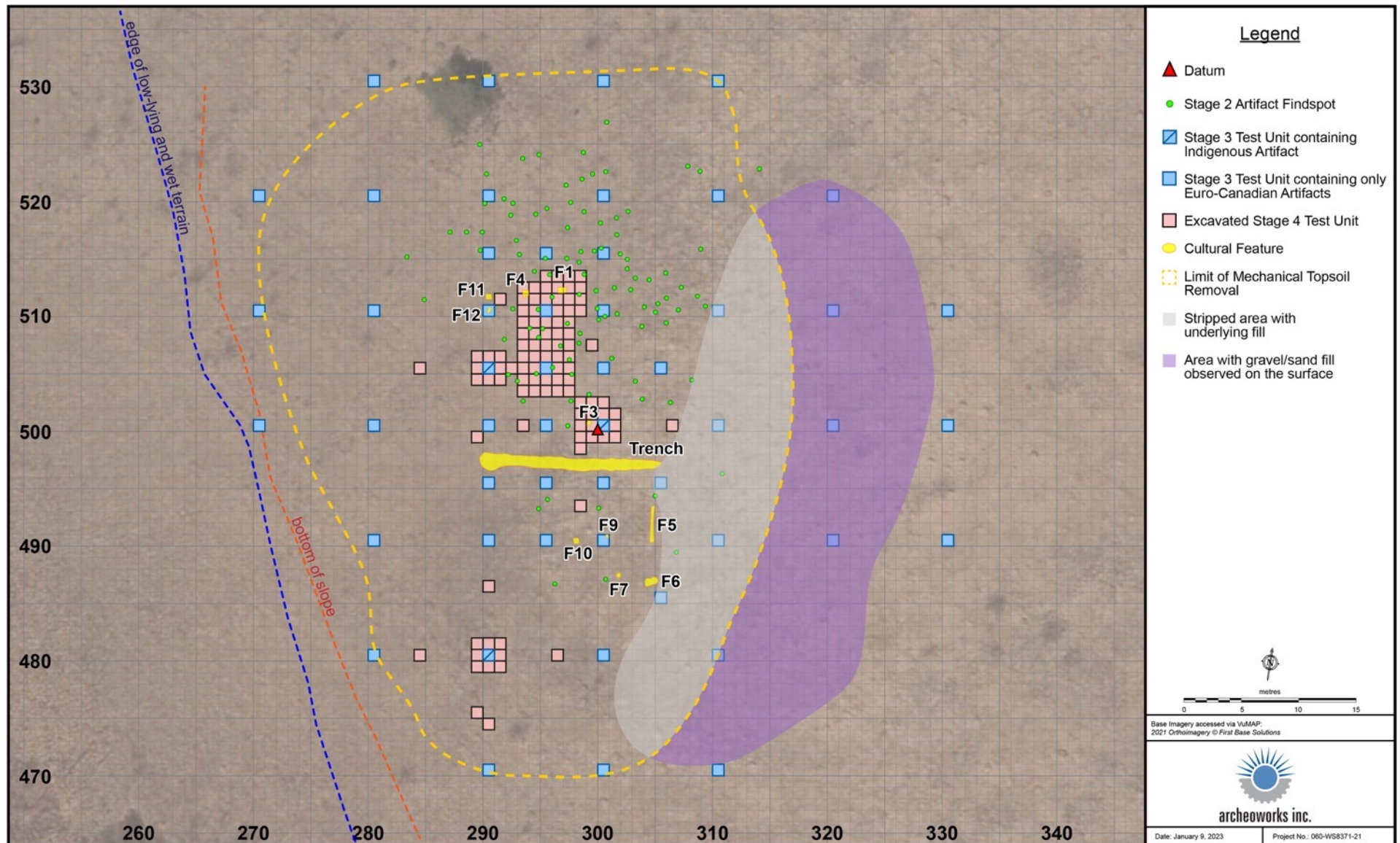
Map 9: H1 (BaGu-213) site within 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 orthoimagery.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



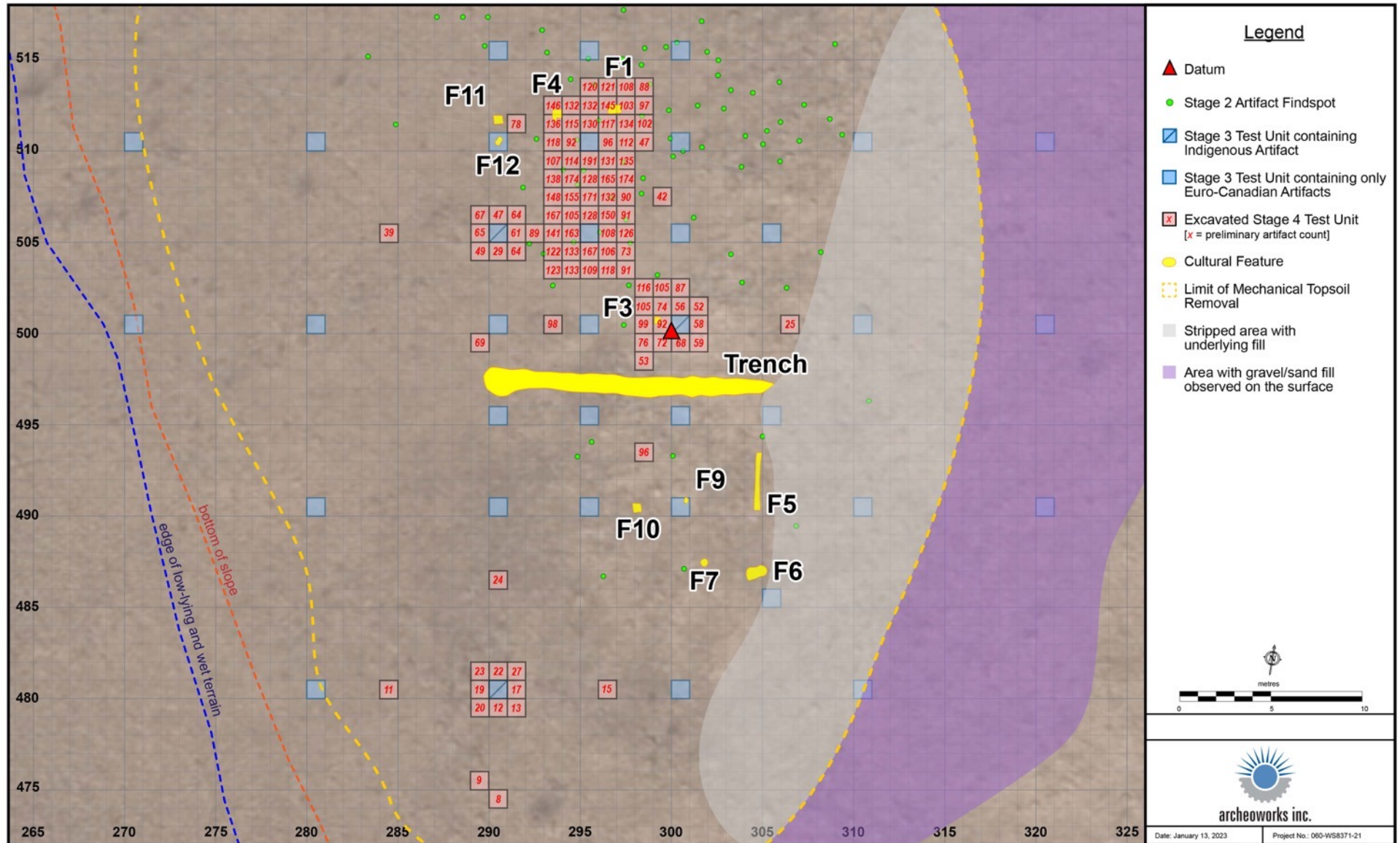
Map 10: H1 (BaGu-213) site within 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021 orthoimagery.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



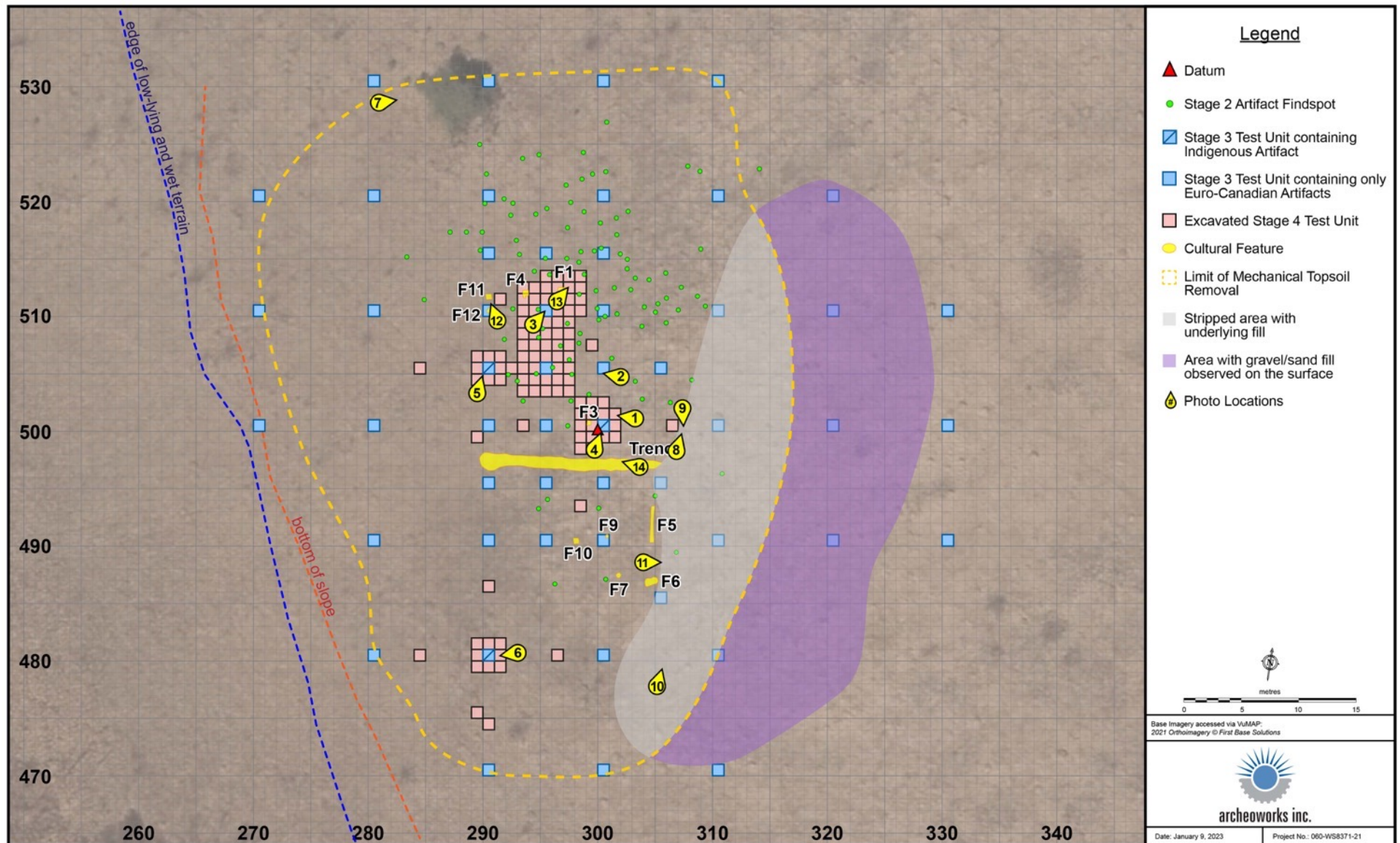
Map 11: Results of Stage 4 fieldwork at the H1 (BaGu-213) site.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



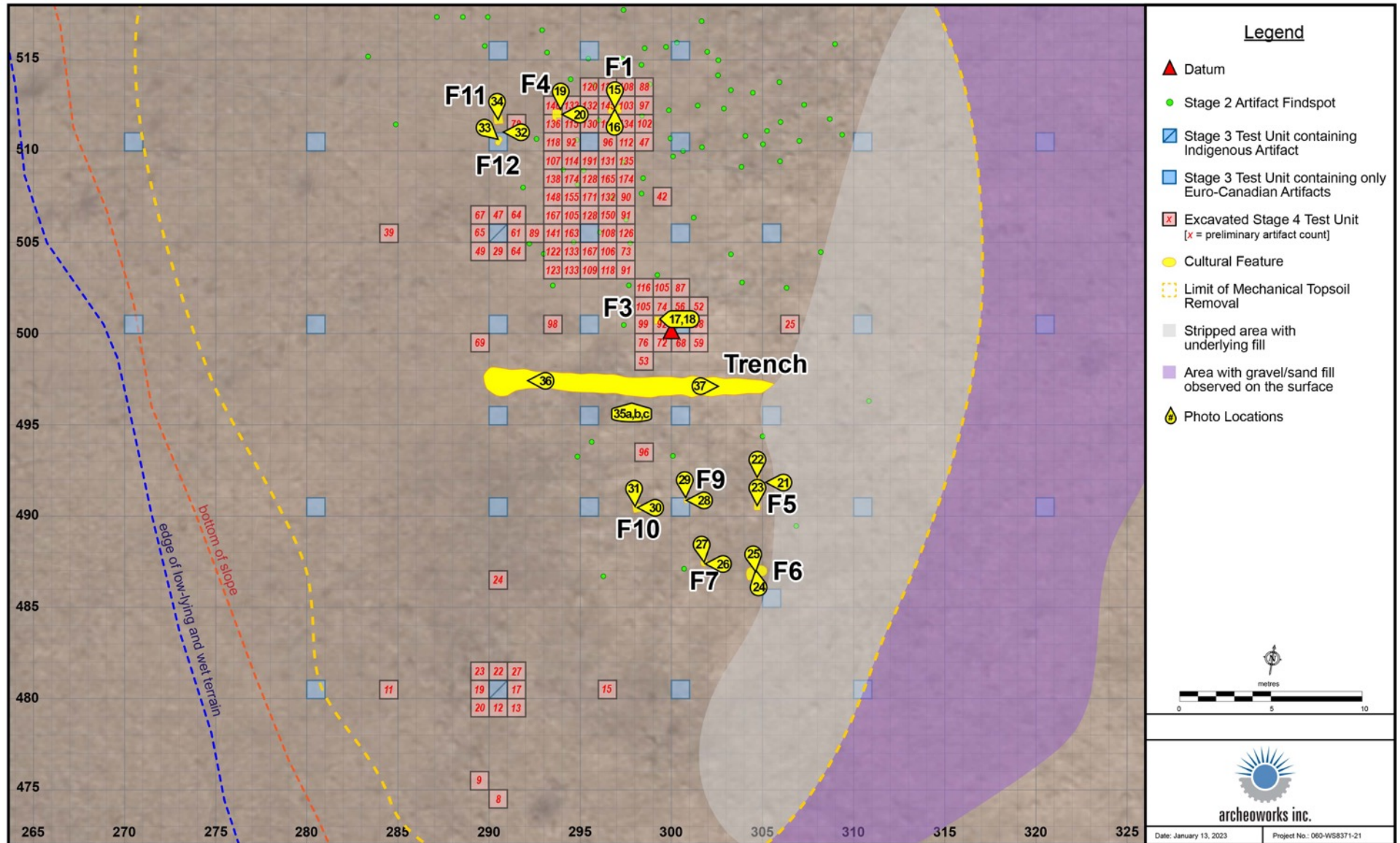
Map 12: Preliminary block excavation artifact counts at the H1 (BaGu-213) site.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 13: Results of Stage 4 fieldwork at the H1 (BaGu-213) site, with locations of fieldwork photographs indicated.

**STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**



Map 14: Results of Stage 4 fieldwork at the H1 (BaGu-213) site, with locations of feature photographs indicated.

APPENDIX B: HURON-WENDAT NATION HISTORY

ANNEX

History of the Nation Huronne-Wendat

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owend Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

APPENDIX C: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table C1: Abstract Index Books, 1828 to 1938 – Lot 20, Concession 4, Township of Whitchurch, County of York

*Note: entries related to the H1 site are italicized

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Quantity of Land and Remarks
	<i>Patent</i>	<i>3Jan1828</i>		<i>Crown</i>	<i>King's College</i>		<i>200 ac. All</i>
79847	<i>Deed Poll</i>	<i>24Apr1860</i>	<i>26Apr1860</i>	<i>King's College</i>	<i>Anna M. Walker</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>200 ac.</i>
79848	<i>Mort</i>	<i>24Apr1860</i>	<i>26Apr1860</i>	<i>Anna Maria Walker</i>	<i>John Moodie</i>	<i>£400 sterling</i>	<i>200 ac. Dis see No.4910</i>
4736	<i>Bond</i>	<i>13Nov1867</i>	<i>14Nov1867</i>	<i>Anna Maria Walker</i>	<i>Arnold Haight</i>	<i>\$4,000</i>	<i>100 ac. S½</i>
4910	<i>Dis.Mort</i>	<i>2Dec1867</i>	<i>4Jan1868</i>	<i>John Moody</i>	<i>Anna M. Walker</i>		<i>See Mort. No.79848</i>
4922	<i>B&S</i>	<i>4Jan1868</i>	<i>7Jan1868</i>	<i>Anna M. Walker, et al</i>	<i>Andrew Lambie</i>	<i>\$2,900</i>	<i>100 ac. S½</i>
5332	<i>Will</i>	<i>8Jan1868</i>	<i>16Apr1868</i>	<i>Anna Maria Walker</i>	<i>Hugh L. Walker, et al</i>		<i>N½</i>
285	<i>Release</i>	<i>1869</i>	<i>22Oct1869</i>	<i>Robert Walker</i>	<i>Alfred W. Walker</i>	<i>\$50</i>	<i>W60ac of N½</i>
297	<i>B&S</i>	<i>2Nov1869</i>	<i>9Nov1869</i>	<i>Alfred W. Walker, et ux</i>	<i>Wm. Williamson</i>	<i>\$700</i>	<i>6ac. N.W.pt</i>
786	<i>Rel. Leg</i>	<i>14Aug1871</i>	<i>18Oct1871</i>	<i>Helena M. & Anna M. Walker</i>	<i>Hugh L. Walker</i>	<i>\$600</i>	<i>N½ less 6 acres</i>
1352	<i>Will</i>	<i>18Mar1872</i>	<i>19Dec1873</i>	<i>William Williamson</i>			<i>6ac. N.W.pt</i>
4679	<i>B&S</i>	<i>29Jun1887</i>	<i>8Jul1887</i>	<i>Andrew Lambie, et ux</i>	<i>Michael Guthrie</i>	<i>\$4,800</i>	<i>100 ac. S½</i>
4680	<i>Mort</i>	<i>29Jun1887</i>	<i>8Jul1887</i>	<i>Michael Guthrie, et ux</i>	<i>Andrew Lambie</i>	<i>\$1,200</i>	<i>100 ac. S½, dis 7545</i>
5456	<i>Quit Claim</i>	<i>20Jan1891</i>	<i>21Jan1891</i>	<i>John Williamson</i>	<i>Sarah Elizabeth Williamson</i>	<i>Aff. & 1.00</i>	<i>Westerly 6ac. Of N½</i>
7748	<i>Quit Claim</i>	<i>11Mar1902</i>	<i>21Mar1902</i>	<i>Wilhelmina James & husband</i>	<i>Sarah Elizabeth Williamson</i>	<i>\$300</i>	<i>6ac. W.pt N½</i>
7820	<i>B&S</i>	<i>9July1902</i>	<i>17July1902</i>	<i>Sarah E. Williamson & John Williamson, her husband</i>	<i>Benjamin L. Sweet</i>	<i>\$725</i>	<i>6ac. W.pt N½</i>
7873	<i>B&S</i>	<i>9Dec1902</i>	<i>16Dec1902</i>	<i>Benjamin L. Sweet, et ux</i>	<i>John A. Walker</i>	<i>\$450</i>	<i>6ac. W.pt N½</i>
8460	<i>B&S</i>	<i>16May1905</i>	<i>31May1905</i>	<i>Hugh L. Walker, et ux</i>	<i>James Bay Ry. Co.</i>	<i>\$156.80</i>	<i>1 96/100ac. Pt N½</i>
8461	<i>B&S</i>	<i>16May1905</i>	<i>31May1905</i>	<i>Michael Guthrie, et ux</i>	<i>James Bay Ry. Co.</i>	<i>\$156.80</i>	<i>1 96/100ac. Pt N½</i>
10299	<i>B&S</i>	<i>30June1902</i>	<i>22Feb1913</i>	<i>Hugh L. Walker, et ux</i>	<i>John. A. Walker</i>	<i>\$1.00</i>	<i>N½, exc. W 6ac</i>
17289	<i>Grant</i>	<i>21Apr1938</i>	<i>27Apr1938</i>	<i>James H. Guthrie & Wm. L. Guthrie, Extrs of Michael Guthrie</i>	<i>James H. Guthrie</i>	<i>Premises & \$1.00</i>	<i>S½ (intal)</i>

Table C2: Tax Assessment Rolls, 1851 to 1901 – Lot 20, Concession 4, Township of Whitchurch, County of York

*Note: entries related to the H1 site are italicized

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Address	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1851	<i>Anna M. Walker</i>							£600	£616.0.0	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>								£28.10.0	
	<i>Robert Walker</i>								£13.0.0	
1853	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>h</i>			200		£600	£659	
1855	<i>George Nightingale</i>		<i>h</i>			100		£650	£700	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>h</i>			100		£700	£750	
	<i>Anna Walker</i>									
1857	<i>George Nightingale</i>		<i>h</i>			100		£575	£600	
	<i>Robert Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			2		£80	£80	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			93		£575	£625	
1859	<i>Robert Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			100		\$2,200	\$2,400	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			99½		\$2,100	\$2,300	
	<i>Mrs. Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			½		\$200	\$200	
1861	<i>Levi Richardson</i>		<i>f</i>			55		\$1,400	\$1,600	
	<i>Robert Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			45		\$700	\$700	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			98		\$2,000	\$2,200	
	<i>Mrs. Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			2		\$200	\$200	
1863	<i>Levi Richardson</i>		<i>h</i>			55		\$1,400	\$1,600	
	<i>Robert Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			45		\$700	\$700	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			98		\$2,000	\$2,200	
	<i>Mrs. Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			2		\$200	\$200	
1865	<i>Mrs. Richardson</i>		<i>h</i>			55		\$1,400	\$1,600	
	<i>Robert Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			45		\$600	\$600	
	<i>Mrs. Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			2		\$200	\$200	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			98		\$2,000	\$2,200	
1867	<i>W.B. Richardson</i>		<i>t</i>		<i>Mrs. Walker</i>	55	55	\$1,200	\$1,400	
	<i>Mrs Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			2	2	\$200	\$200	
	<i>Robert Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			43		\$400	\$400	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			98	50	\$1,800	\$2,200	
1869	<i>Andrew Lambie</i>		<i>f</i>			100	60	\$1,700	\$1,900	
	<i>Hugh Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			94	40	\$1,600	\$1,800	
	<i>Helena Walker</i>		<i>t</i>							
	<i>Emma Walker</i>		<i>t</i>							
	<i>H.A. Walker</i>		<i>f</i>			6	6	\$400	\$400	

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Address	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1875	John Williamson		f			6	6	\$500	\$9,400	included are landholdings on L18C4, L17/18C3, L20C5, L19C5
	Andrew Lambie		f			100	60	\$1,900	\$2,100	
	Hugh Walker		f			94	50	\$1,900	\$2,200	
1877	John Williamson		f			6	6	\$850	\$2,650	included are landholdings on L20C5 (\$400) & L19C5 (\$900)
	Andrew Lambie		f			100	60	\$2,800	\$3,200	
	Hugh Walker		f			94	55	\$2,800	\$3,300	
1879	John Williamson		f			6	6	\$800	\$5,000	included are landholdings on L17/18C5 (\$3000) & L19C5 (\$1000)
	Andrew Lambie		f							
	Wm. A. Lambie		fs			100	60	\$3,000	\$3,200	
	Hugh Walker		f			94	55	\$3,000	\$3,300	
1881	Andrew Lambie	farmer	f	57		100	55	\$3,000	\$3,300	5 in family: Friend: 10cows;9sheep;4horses
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	55		94	45	\$3,000	\$3,300	4 in family: M: 9cows;10sheep;3hogs; 4horses
	Thomas Blackwell	farmer	t	52						
	John Williamson		f			6	6	\$800	\$5,300	total value includes 198 acres of L21C4: 8 in family: M: 8cows;13sheep; 10hogs;3horses
1883	Andrew Lambie	farmer	f	59	Aurora	100	60	\$3,000	\$3,200	5 in family: Friend: 6cows;5sheep;5horses
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	56	Aurora	94	40	\$3,000	\$3,300	7 in family: M: 7cows; 8sheep;1hog;4horses
	John Williamson	farmer	f	44	Aurora	6	6	\$800	\$7,500	total value includes 200 acres of L18C4 (\$5500), 60 acres of L19C5 (\$800): 11 in family: Friend: 8cows;7hogs;4horses
1885	John Williamson	farmer	f	46		6	6	\$800	\$7,800	total value includes 200 acres of L18C4 (\$6000), 60 acres of L19C5 (\$700): 11 in family: Friend: 36cows; 6sheep;3hogs;4horses
	Thomas Burton		t	35						
	Andrew Lambie	farmer	f	61		100	60	\$3,000	\$3,300	14 in family: Friend: 10cows;3sheep;1hog; 4horses
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	60		94	60	\$3,000	\$3,300	5 in family: M: 7cows; 8sheep;1hog;3horses

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Address	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1887	John Williamson	farmer	f	48		6	6	\$600	\$7,500	NW corner: total value includes 200 acres of L18C4 (\$6000), 60 acres of L19C5 (\$700): 12 in family: Friends: 30cows;1hog;4horses
	Andrew Lambie	farmer	f	64		100	60	\$3,200	\$3,200	S½: 4 in family: Friends
	John A. Walker		fs	21		94	60	\$3,000	\$3,300	Npt: 4 in family: M: 11cows;10sheep;1hog; 5horses
	Hugh Walker		f	61						
1889	John Williamson	farmer	f	50		6	6	\$600	\$7,650	NW cor: total value includes 200 acres of L18C4 (\$6000), 60 acres of L19C5 (\$1000), 1acre of L20C4 (\$50): 8 in family: Friends: 3cows;1hog;4horses
	Michael Guthrie	farmer	f	30		100	60	\$3,200	\$3,200	S½: 3 in family: RC: 9cows; 5sheep;7hogs;2horses
	John A. Walker		fs	24						
	Hugh Walker		f	66		94	60	\$3,200	\$3,300	Npt: 4 in family: M: 9cows; 8sheep;1hog;4horses
1891	John Williamson		f			6	6	\$700	\$7,500	NW cor: total value includes 200 acres of L18C4 (\$6000), 60 acres of L19C5 (\$800)
	Michael Guthrie		f			100	60	\$3,300	\$3,300	S½
	John A. Walker		t							
	Hugh Walker		f			94	60	\$3,300	\$3,300	NWpt
1893	Sarah E. Williamson	widow	f							
	John Williamson	labourer		53		6	6	\$600	\$600	NW cor: 7 in family: Baptist: 1cow
	Michael Guthrie	farmer	f	33		100	50	\$3,000	\$3,000	S½: 4 in family: RC: 4cows; 7sheep;4hogs;4horses
	John Walker		t	27						
	Hugh Walker		f	67		94	65	\$3,000	\$3,000	NWpart: 6 in family: M: 6cows;11sheep;3hogs; 3horses
1895	John Williamson	labourer	occ	56						
	Sarah E. Williamson	widow	f			6	6	\$600	\$600	NW corner: 5 in family: Baptist: 1cow
	John Guthrie	farmer	occ	42						
	Michael Guthrie	farmer	f	40		100	60	\$2,800	\$2,800	S½: 6 in family: RC: 5cows;9sheep;7horses
	John Walker	farmer	t	29						
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	69		94	60	\$2,800	\$2,800	WN part: 6 in family: M: 12cows;15sheep;4hogs; 3horses

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Address	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1897	John Williamson	labourer	occ	58						
	Sarah E. Williamson	widow	f			6	6	\$500	\$500	NW corner: 5 in family: Baptist: 1cow
	John Guthrie	farmer	occ	44						
	Michael Guthrie	farmer	f	42		100	60	\$2,800	\$2,800	S½: 5 in family: RC: 5cows;2hogs;2horses
	John Walker	farmer	t	31						
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	71		94	60	\$2,700	\$2,700	N part: 7 in family: M: 8cows;22sheep;4hogs; 3horses
1899	John Williamson	labourer	t	60						
	Sarah E. Williamson	widow	f			6	6	\$400	\$500	NW corner: 5 in family: Baptist: 1cow
	John Guthrie	farmer	t	46						
	Michael Guthrie	farmer	f	39		100	60	\$2,800	\$2,800	S½: 5 in family: RC: 8cows;11hogs;4horses
	John Walker	farmer	t	33						
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	73		94	60	\$2,700	\$2,700	N part: 7 in family: M: 9cows;18sheep;10hogs; 3horses
1901	John Williamson	farmer	t	62						
	Sarah E. Williamson	married	f			6	6	\$500	\$500	NW corner: 4 in family: Baptist: 4cows
	John Guthrie	farmer	t	44						
	Michael Guthrie	farmer	f	42		100	60	\$2,800	\$2,800	S½: 4 in family: RC: 8cows;6sheep;4hogs; 4horses
	John Walker	farmer	t	35						
	Hugh Walker	farmer	f	75		94	60	\$2,700	\$2,700	WN part: 7 in family: M: 10cows;13sheep;30hogs; 3horses

APPENDIX D: IMAGES



Image 1: View of grid set up at H1.



Image 2: Commencement of block excavation around high-yield Stage 3 unit 290-510.



Image 3: View of block excavation in progress around 290-510, with geo-textile laid over a potential cultural feature.



Image 4: View of block excavation in progress around Indigenous artifact-bearing Stage 3 unit 300-500.

**STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**



Image 5: View of block excavation in progress around Indigenous artifact-bearing Stage 3 unit 290-505.



Image 6: View of block excavation in progress around Indigenous artifact-bearing Stage 3 unit 290-480.



Image 7: Commencement of topsoil removal at the northwest corner of the site.



Image 8: Exposure of clay fill underlying thin, gravelly topsoil in the eastern part of the site.



Image 9: Exposure of deep clay fill underlying thin gravel/sand topsoil in the eastern part of the site



Image 10: Exposure of deep clay fill underlying topsoil in the southeastern part of the site, indicating previous disturbance.



Image 11: Exposed topsoil—subsoil interface in the eastern part of the site, showing clay fill (top) and regular subsoil (bottom). Feature 6 (centre right) lies immediately next to the area of exposed clay fill.



Image 12: Documentation of features.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Image 13: Excavation of Feature 1 in progress.



Image 14: Excavation of a segment of the box drain/trench feature in progress.



Image 15: Plan view of Feature 1.



Image 16: Profile view of Feature 1.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Image 17: Plan view of Feature 3.



Image 18: Profile view of Feature 3.



Image 19: Plan view of Feature 4.



Image 20: Profile view of Feature 4.



Image 21: Plan view of Feature 5.



Image 22: Profile view of Feature 5, south section including post 5b.



Image 23: Profile view of Feature 5, north section.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Image 24: Plan view of Feature 6.



Image 25: Profile view of Feature 6.



Image 26: Plan view of Feature 7.



Image 27: Profile view of Feature 7.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Image 28: Plan view of Feature 9.



Image 29: Profile view of Feature 9.



Image 30: Plan view of Feature 10.



Image 31: Profile view of Feature 10.



Image 32: Plan view of Features 11 (right) and 12 (left).



Image 33: Profile view of Feature 12.



Image 34: Profile view of Feature 11.

STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE H1 (BaGu-213) SITE
TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Images 35a,b,c: Plan view of trench feature.



Image 36: Profile view of section near the west end of the trench.



Image 37: Profile view of section near the east end of the trench.



Image 38: Representative sample of artifacts recovered during Stage 4 excavation of the H1 (BaGu-213) site.

APPENDIX E: FEATURE DRAWINGS

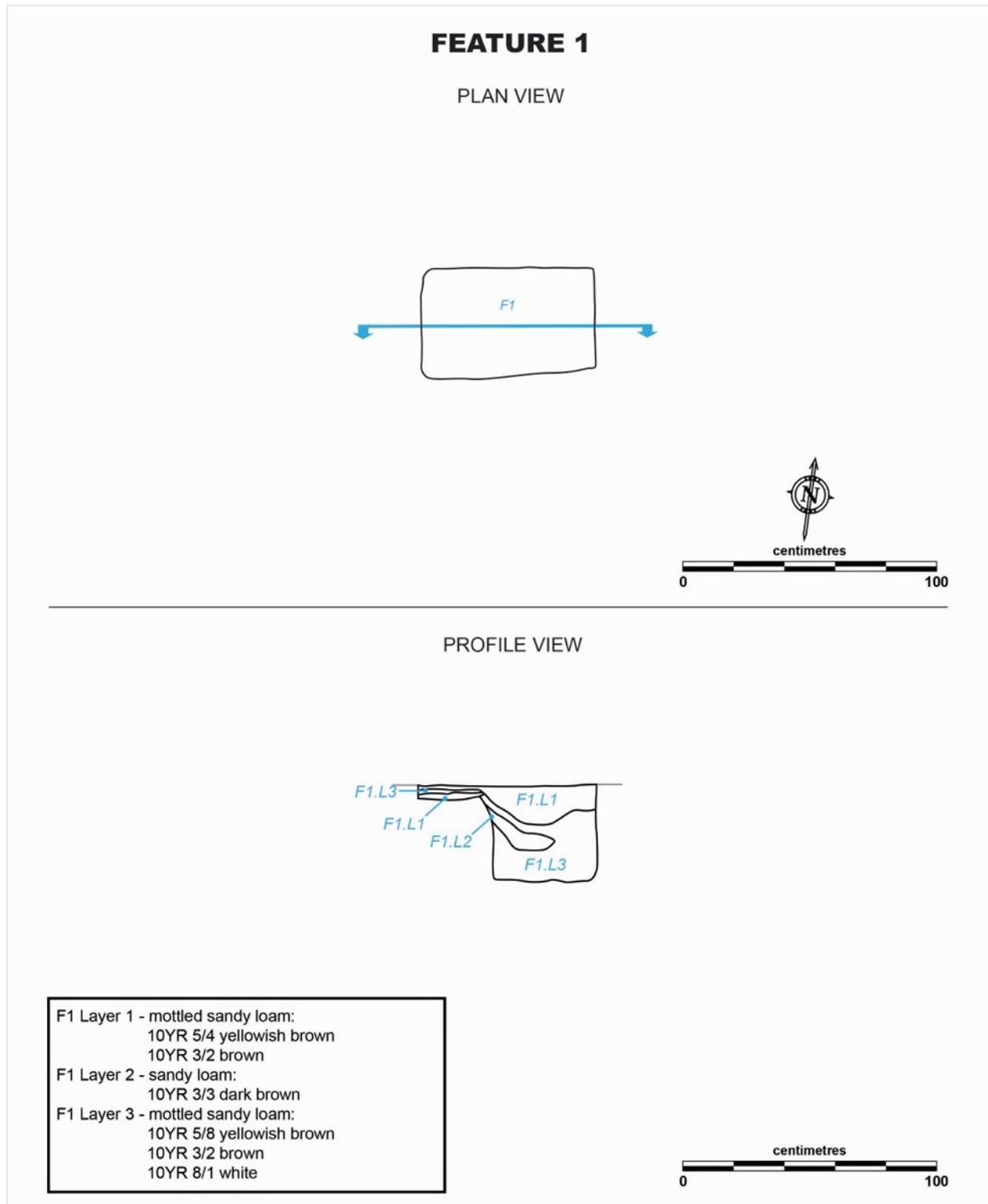


Figure 1: Plan and profile views of Feature 1.

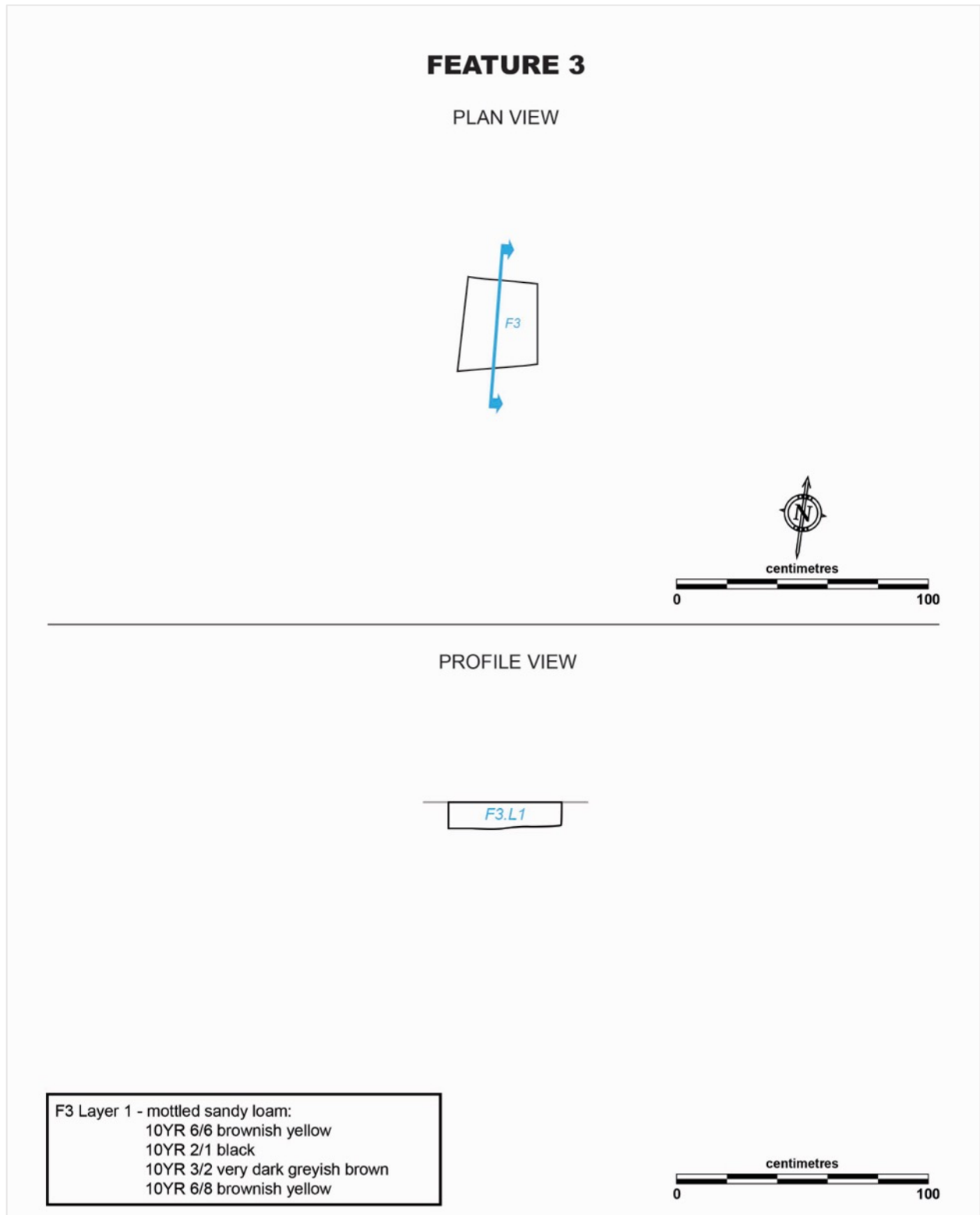


Figure 2: Plan and profile views of Feature 3.

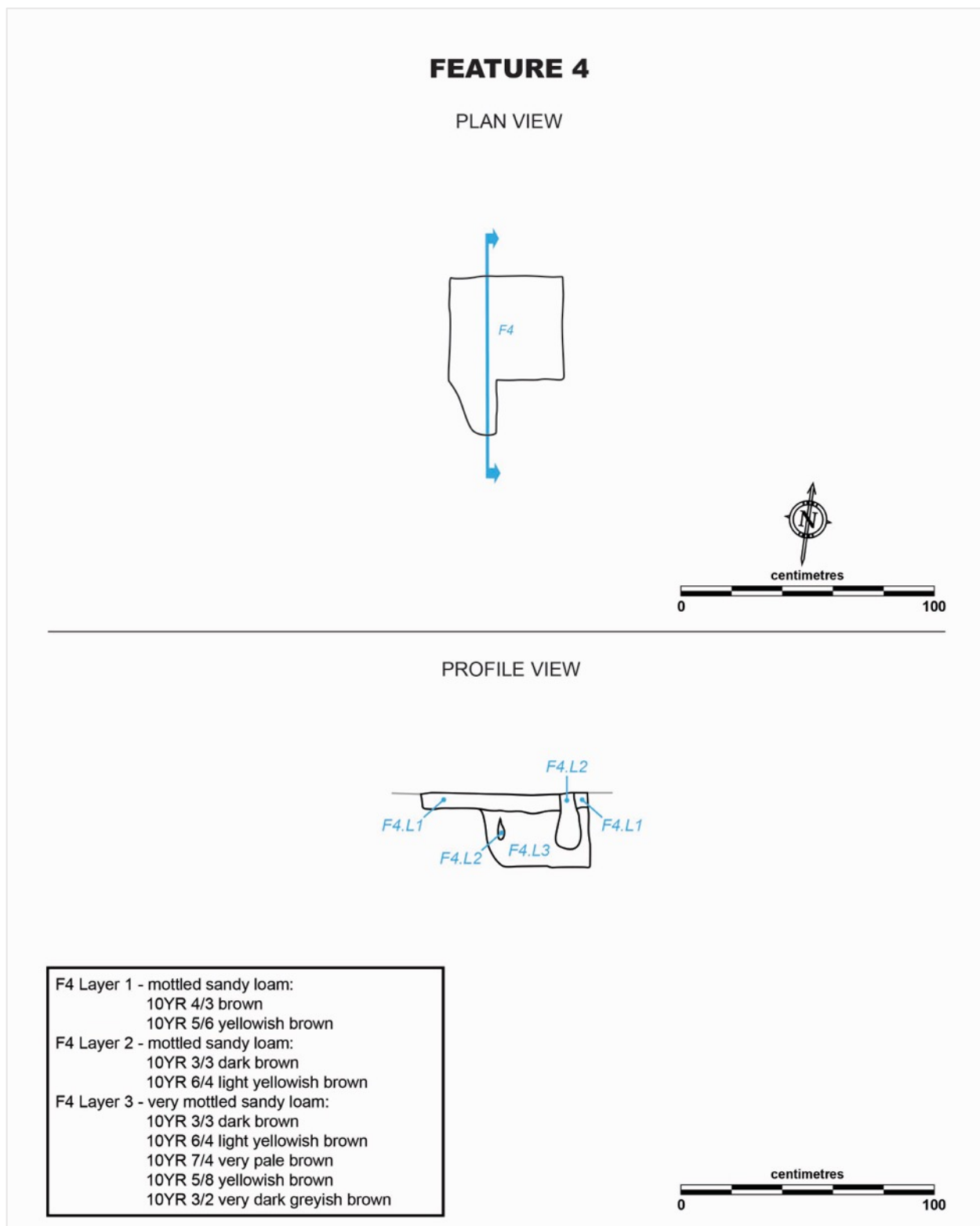


Figure 3: Plan and profile views of Feature 4.

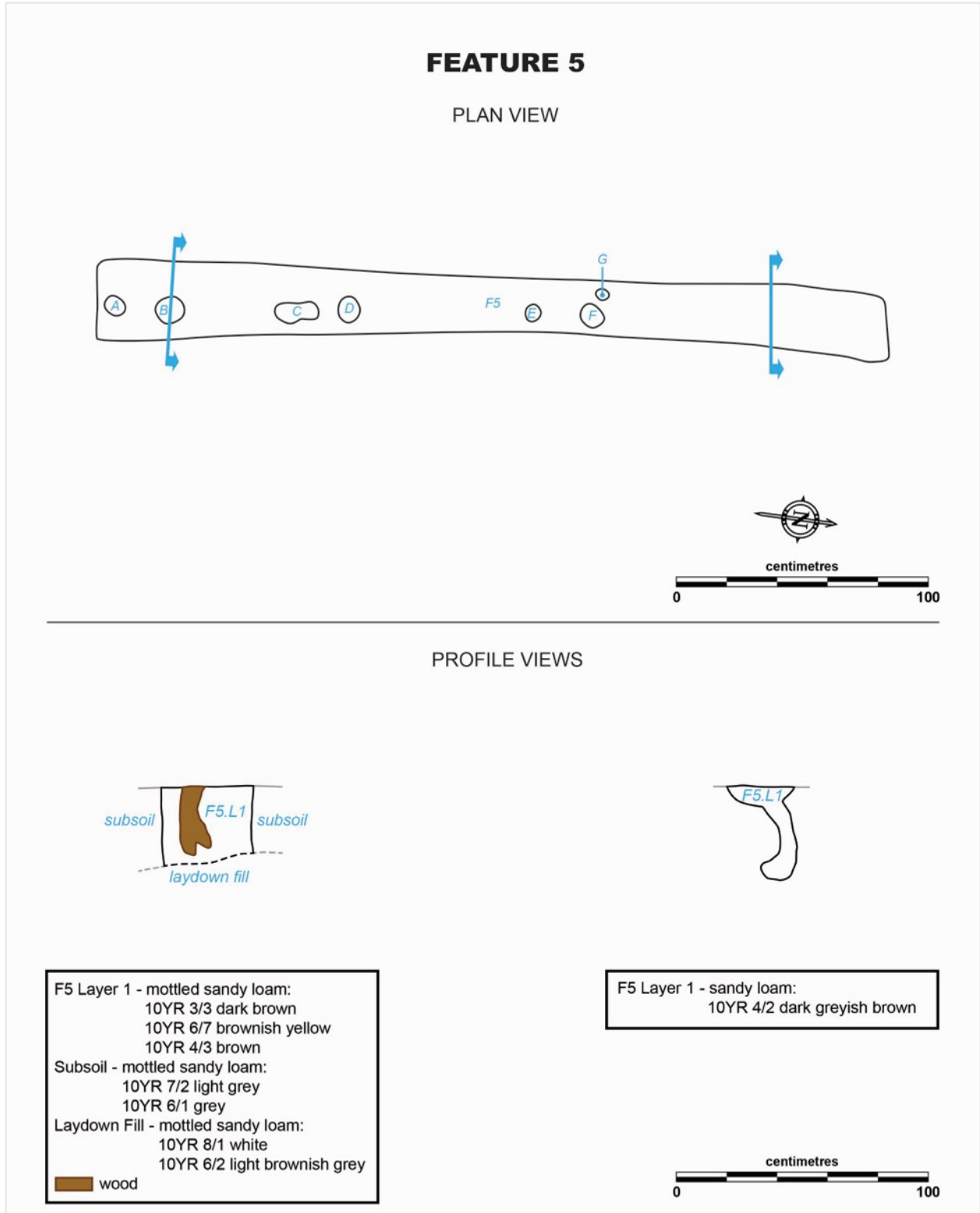


Figure 4: Plan and profile views of Feature 5.

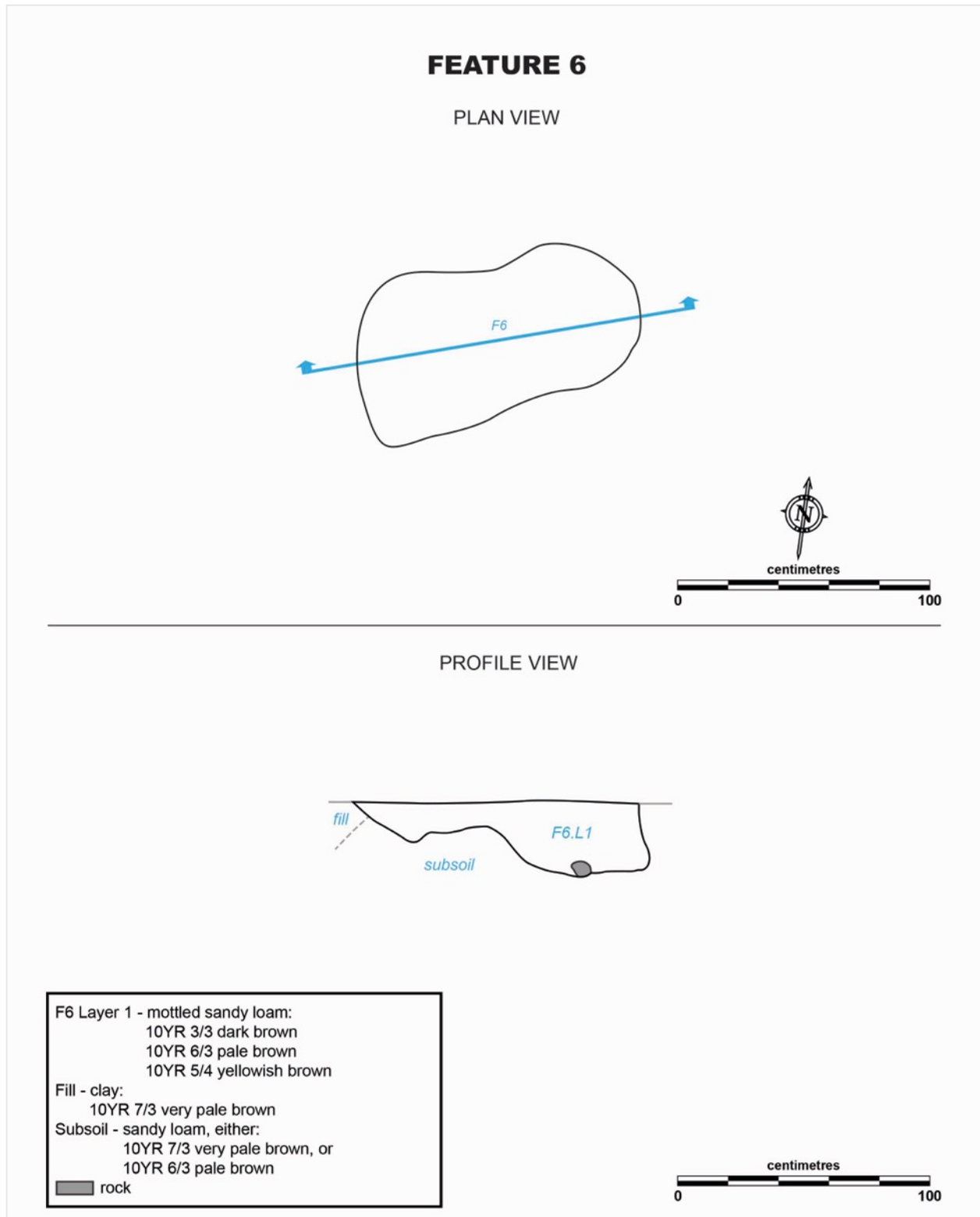


Figure 5: Plan and profile views of Feature 6.

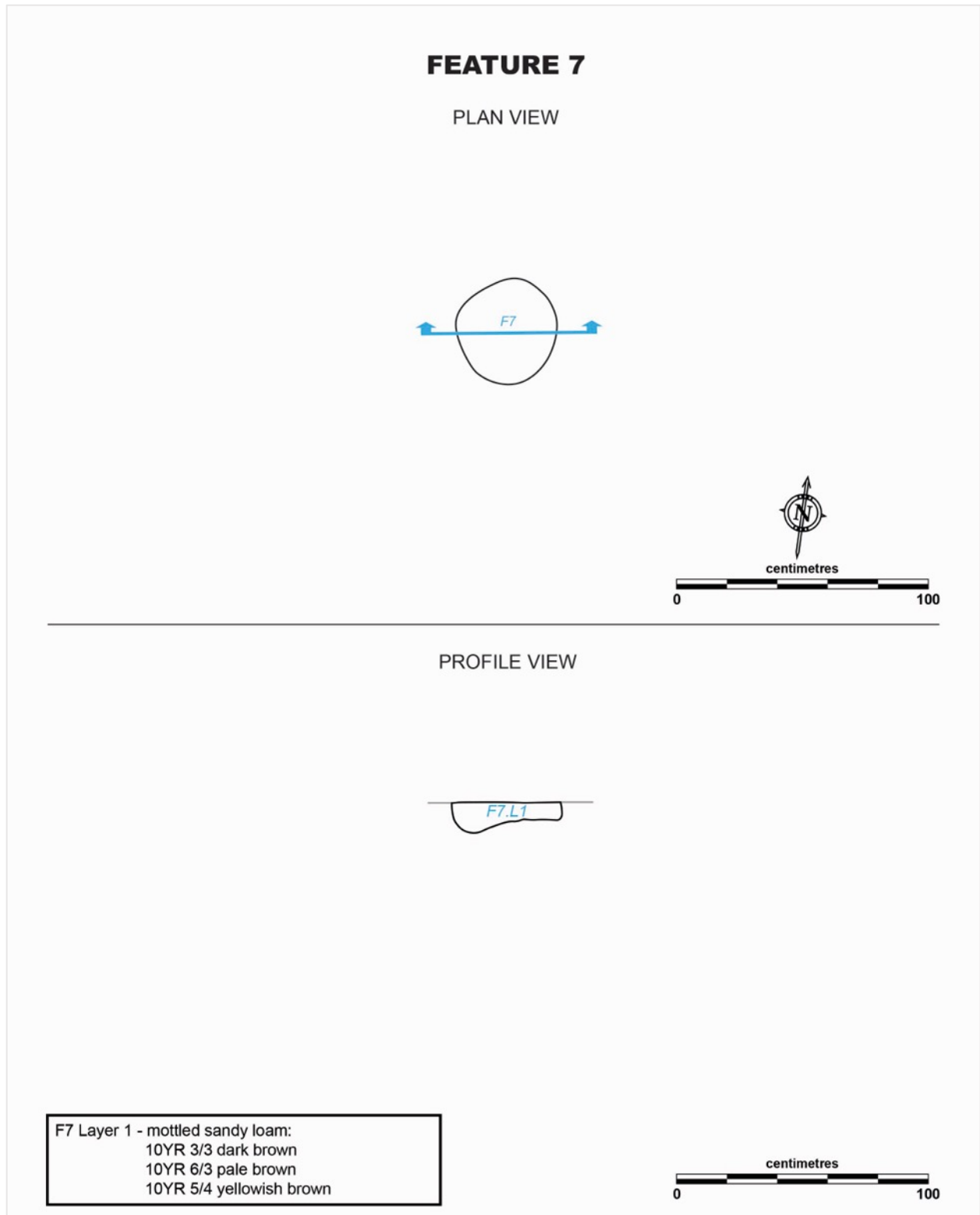


Figure 6: Plan and profile views of Feature 7.

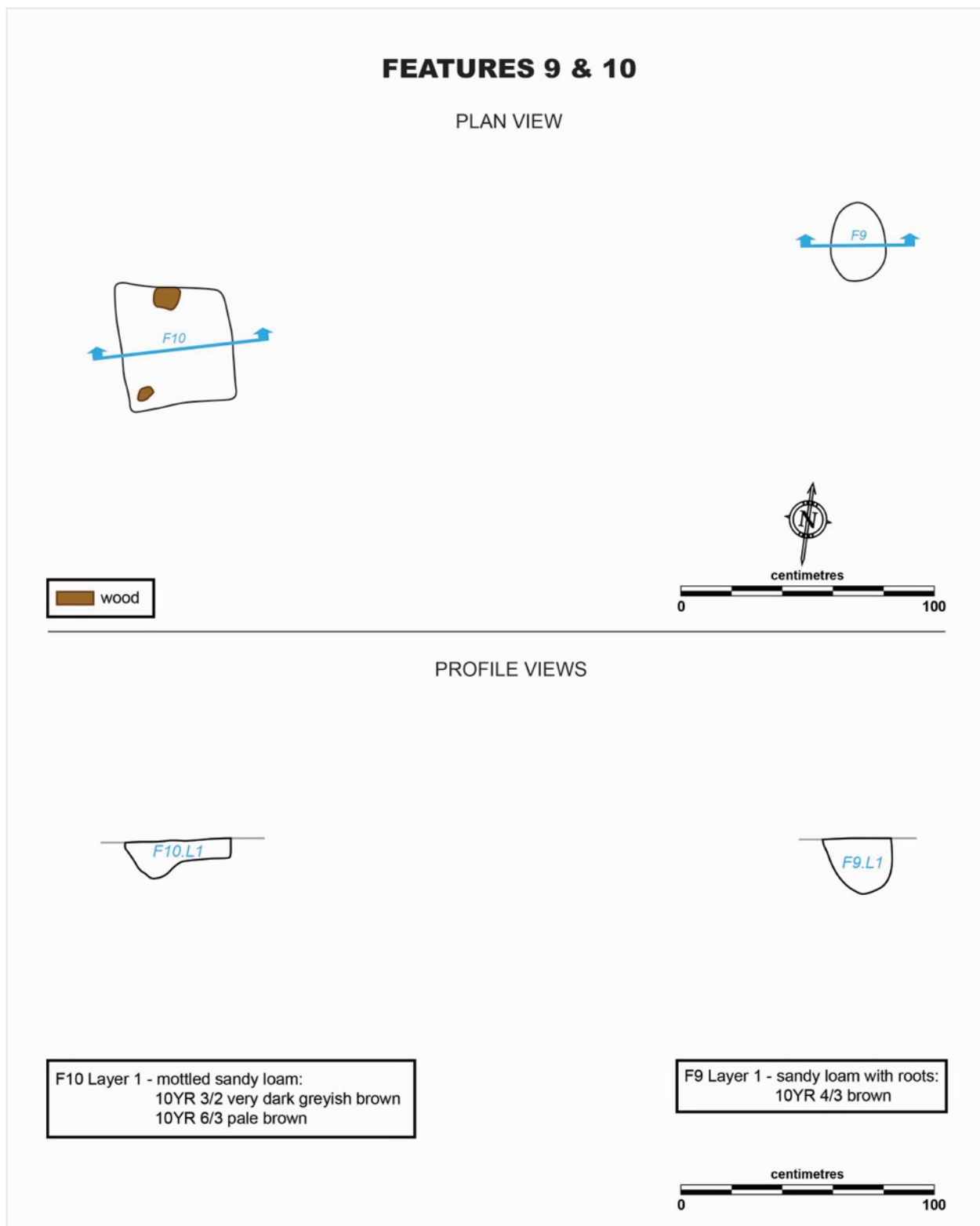


Figure 7: Plan and profile views of Features 9 and 10.

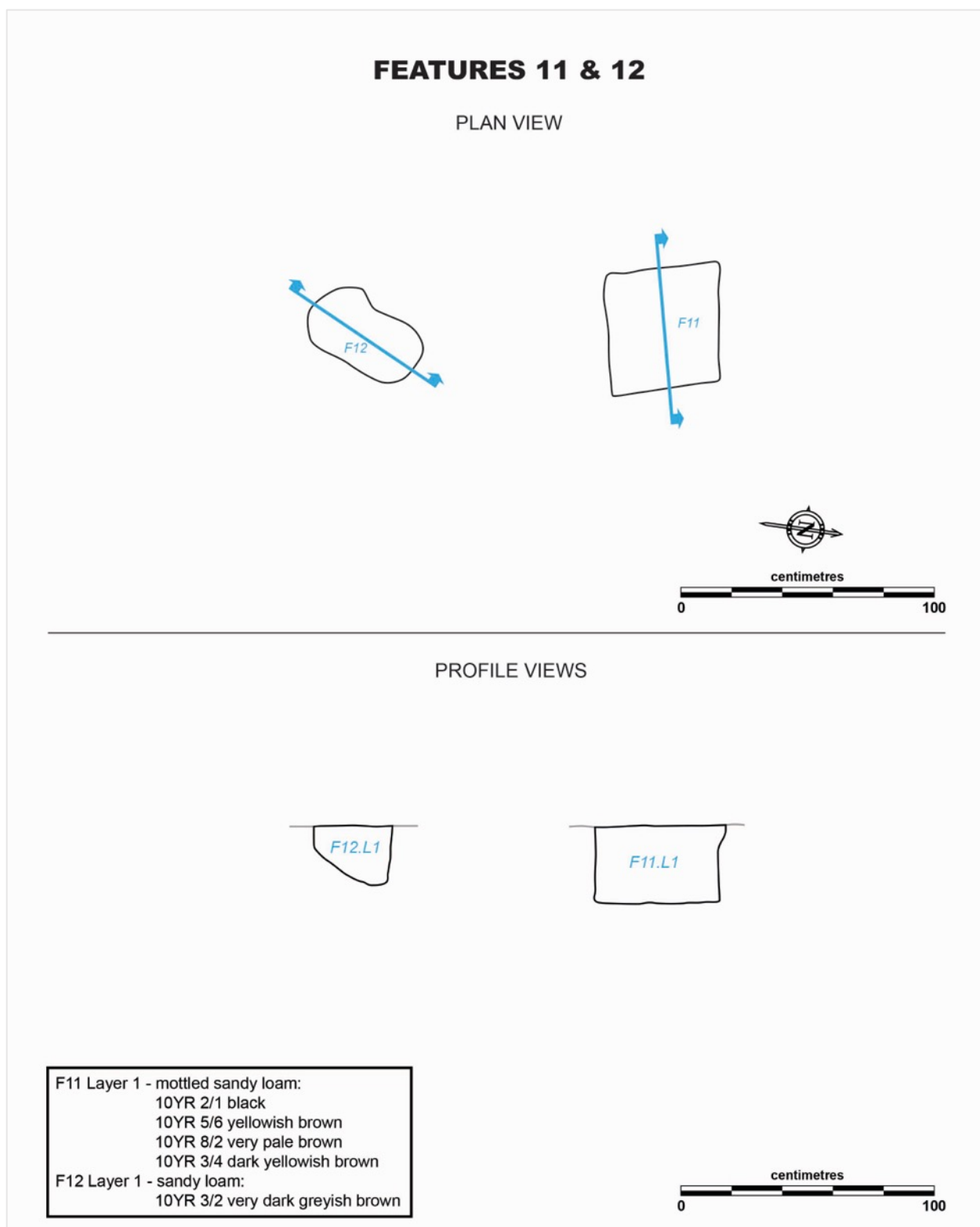


Figure 8: Plan and profile views of Features 11 and 12.

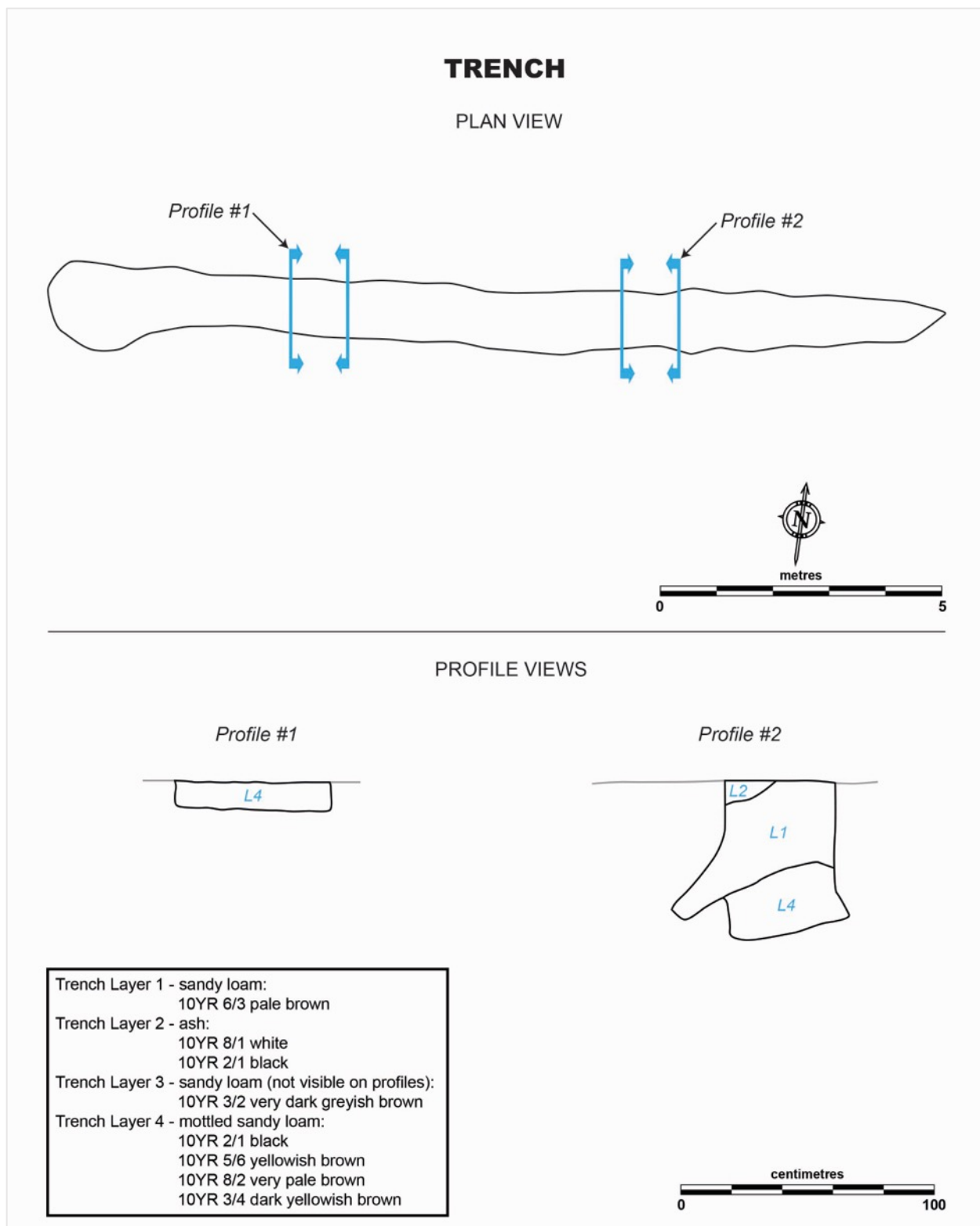


Figure 9: Plan and profile views of the box drain/trench feature.