

**A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological
Resource Assessment of
Part of Lot 32, Concession 4
(East of Hurontario Street),
Mono Township,
County of Dufferin, Ontario.**

Submitted to:

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Project Personnel (Section 7.5.4)

| | |
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Executive Summary (Section 7.5.2 – Standards 1 & 2)

Archaeological Contractors and Consultants (ACC) were retained by Greenwood Construction to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Part of Lot 32, Concession 4 (East of Hurontario Street), Mono Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario (Figure 2).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Part of Lot 32, Concession 4 (East of Hurontario Street), Mono Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario revealed that no previously discovered archaeological sites were registered on the study area.

The Stage 2 field assessment consisted of 100% pedestrian survey at a 5m interval. No portion of the property forced non-compliance with the 5m-survey standard due to pockets of exposed bedrock or other physical constraints. This survey resulted in the documentation of one new nineteenth century Euro-Canadian site, Violet Hill 1 (BaHa-3), being registered with the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport*.

Violet Hill 1 (BaHa-3) potentially represents a single-family, early and early to mid-nineteenth century domestic occupation. As such, this site represents a significant archaeological resource. Should it not prove possible to avoid this site (i.e. removal of the site area from the development application lands) and protect this site from disturbance (i.e. the creation of a no impact buffer (silt-fence) placed 20m from the boundaries of the site as defined in the Stage 2 assessment and a the creation of a 50m monitoring zone, the provision of a detailed avoidance strategy, written confirmation from the proponent regarding the proponent's commitment to implementing the strategy and confirmation that ground alteration (e.g. servicing, landscaping) will avoid archaeological sites with outstanding concerns and their protective buffer areas, the submission of a construction monitoring schedule and a written confirmation from the proponent that a licenced consultant archaeologist will monitor construction in areas within the 50m monitoring zone, and that the consultant archaeologist is empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site), then depending on the placement of the site and its 20 meter protective buffer, this site should be subject to a full or partial Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* to further investigate and precisely refine the site's character and extent.

Should a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be required, all units should be carefully excavated in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*, which states that the appropriate fieldwork strategy to be followed in sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

Specifically, the Stage 3 assessment should begin with the establishment of a site datum at the center of the site followed by a controlled surface pick-up (CSP) in accordance with section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. The extant area of the site should be re-ploughed and allowed to weather prior to the CSP. The locations of all collected surface artifacts should be mapped and all relevant information recorded.

Subsequent to this, a test unit excavation in accordance with section 3.2.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* should take place. The test units should be hand-excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil and all soil fills should be screened through six-millimeter wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The subsoil should be trowelled, and all profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

The test unit location strategy that should be followed is that suggested for post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 as per Table 3.1 in section 3.2.3 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. This involved the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional test units, amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (e.g. distinct areas of higher concentrations within a broader artifact concentration or adjacent to high- yield units).

A detailed photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained, and a report documenting the methods and results of laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced and submitted to the MTCS in accordance with the licensing requirements as detailed in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

- 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 the archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the **Ontario Heritage Act**.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without *Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS)* concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MTCS approval has been received.

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**A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of Lot 32,
Concession 4 East of Hurontario Street, Mono Township, County of Dufferin,
Ontario.**

1.0 Project Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

In this introductory section, the context for the archaeological fieldwork will be addressed, including the development context, historical context and the archaeological context.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT (SECTION 7.5.6, STANDARDS 1-3)

Archaeological Consultants & Contractors (ACC) were retained by Greenwood Construction to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of **Lot 32, Concession 4 East of Hurontario Street, Mono Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario** (see Figures 1 & 2). The archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the *Aggregate Resources Act*.

The approximately 48-acre subject lands are currently in agricultural use. The parcel is located on the south side of Highway 89 at the southwest corner of Highway 89 and 4th Line East in Mono Township. The extant concession lies between Highway 89 (to the north), Adjala 30 Sideroad (to the south), 4th Line East (to the east) and 3rd Line East (to the west). The lands lie about one kilometer east of the village of Violet Hill along Highway 89 and about 5 kilometers north of Mono Cliff Provincial Park.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark under consulting license P120, pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). Permission to access the study area and perform the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was given to Archaeological Consultants & Contractors by Greenwood Construction.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT (SECTION 7.5.7, STANDARDS 1-2)

No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on the subject lands.

A review of the 1871 Historic Atlas' (see Figures 5 & 6) of the County of Wellington indicated that the subject property was in agricultural use. The 1871 Atlas does not show the presence of any structures directly on the subject property¹.

However, historical mapping should not be considered definitive, and points of archaeological interest today may not have been included on historical maps at the time of their production (i.e. previous structures, ancillary structures or tenant farm homesteads). Additionally, during the historic Euro-Canadian period, which constitutes the majority of nineteenth century, archaeologically significant structures are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps. Additionally, the subject lands long period of land use may have rendered historically significant archaeological deposits on the lands that remain undocumented.

A review of the historical documentation related to the subject property was conducted at the Archives of Ontario which included, but was not limited to, the analysis of the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Census Records, Commercial directories and other primary and secondary historical documents, if available. The following summarizes these historical context findings.

Dufferin County

In 1860, the residents of Mono township thought they could get a better deal by seceding from Simcoe county and joining with Peel. Several meetings were held and interest was growing. A group of Orangeville professionals and businessmen also took up the notion, but decided the real solution to the problem was a whole new county. Various schemes were proposed between 1861 and 1874, all citing the remoteness of the county towns of Grey, Simcoe and Wellington, and the difficulties that caused for persons participating in municipal government or legal processes (Swanden, 1952).

In 1862 or 1863, about ten years before the founding of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway, a daily stage driven by William Lewis and Robert Bowsfield was run from Brampton via Orangeville, Whittington, Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale to Owen Sound, which in combination with the coming of the railway, enhanced the desire for a new county.

¹ Prior to 1881, the lands that became Dufferin County were part of Wellington, Simcoe and Grey Counties.

On July 31, 1862, the Orangeville Sun stated that "Dr. Hewatt presided a meeting in Bell's Hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to secure the incorporation of a new country around Orangeville. It was stated that it was highly desirable that a new county, to consist of the townships of Mono, Mulmur, Aramanth, Melancthon, Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton and the east half of Garafraxa, be formed into a new county.

The first scheme called for the creation of a new county, centered around Orangeville, and called "Huronario." Competing schemes were floated, including one for a county based around Mount Forest, and another dividing Simcoe County. The only one sustained was a modified version of the Huronario scheme which omitted the townships of Caledon and Adjala (Swanden, 1952).

The County of Dufferin Act was passed by the Ontario legislature in 1874, uniting the townships of Mono and Mulmur from Simcoe County, Melancthon Township from Grey County, and Aramanth, East Garafraxa and the Village of Orangeville from Wellington County, into a "provisional county." The potential county was named "Dufferin" in honour of the popular Governor General of the day, Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin, from County Down in northern Ireland.

There were provisions attached to the Act. A majority of voters had to vote in favour of creating the new county, and a county courthouse, jail and land registry office had to be built. The depression of the mid to late 1870s dampened enthusiasm for the new project, but after five years, the "Separation Vote" was held in August, 1879. The vote in favour of the county carried. Under the terms of the County of Dufferin Act, Orangeville became the County town. A site for the county buildings was procured and they were substantially completed by the end of 1880. By proclamation, the County of Dufferin came into being on Monday morning, January 24, 1881. The first slate of county officials were patronage appointments. The Conservative federal government appointed Maitland McCarthy of Orangeville as the first County Court Judge. The rest of the appointments were made by the provincial Liberal government and all went to people from outside the new county. For example, Thomas Bowles of Chinguacousy was appointed Sheriff, and W.J. McKim of Peel Township was appointed Registrar (Swanden, 1952).

Shelburne achieved incorporated village status in 1879 and had opted into Grey County, with Melancthon Township, until the new county was established. Luther had divided

into two townships in 1881, with East Luther joining Dufferin in 1883. Grand Valley achieved village status in 1897.

Launched on a wave of optimism in 1881, the new county soon faced major changes. "Manitoba fever" lured hundreds away to the west, while opportunities in the cities of southern Ontario and the northern United States drew others. Between 1881 and 1921, the population of Dufferin was cut in half.

Rather than a time of desolation, it was a time of consolidation as local farmers bought up land from their departing neighbors to make larger family farms. Dufferin developed a healthy farm economy, with three service centers in Orangeville, Shelburne and Grand Valley that were interdependent for their survival. Farm-related organizations flourished. The Women's Institute, Junior Farmers, and 4-H Clubs activities brought together people from all over the county. Dufferin abandoned old political habits and elected a United Farmers member in the 1920s.

Marginal lands were abandoned, and by 1931, a county forest scheme was in place, reducing some of the worst ravages of soil and wind erosion. River basin conservation schemes started. Dams were built at Belwood and Luther Marsh to reduce downstream flooding on the Grand River. In the 1970s, a reservoir, now called Island Lake, was built on the Credit at Orangeville.

The old interdependence of the rural - urban relationship survived until the 1970s. Since then, the rapid growth of Orangeville, the disappearance of many family farms, and the arrival of a new wave of rural, non-farming residents has modified the complexion of the county again.

Mono Township & Villages

The first explorers to explore the woods which became the township of Mono likely came in from the south via Centre Road or Sixth Line and formed a settlement in the corner of Mono, around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. At the time, there would have been little or no survey made of the different townships and these early 'roads' would have been a bridle path following a blazed trail through the woods. When via Centre Road or Sixth Line were finally surveyed, they were left as corduroy roads for many years. The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississauga's, whose traditional lands would have been on both sides of the Credit River, whose source is in Mono (Swanden, 1952).

The opening up and subsequent gravelling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road, either of which connected the “Toronto Line’ from Owen Sound to “Cummings Corner” (Shelburne Cemetery) was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville, which happened to be the terminus of the stage lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound (Swanden, 1952).

In 1851, Mono Township was described as “improving rapidly, with a population having more than doubled since 1842. A large portion of the township is composed of good land, and there are some fine farms on it. The south, however, is very hilly. The “Hurontario Street” runs through the west of the township and it is also traversed by a new road called the Toronto and Syndeham Road, which has been cut across the township from the termination of the sixth line road to the Owen Sound road, which joins it joins in the township of Holland, a little below the township of Syndeham (Swanden, 1952).

There is a small settlement called Mono Mills, near the south east corner of the township. In 1842, Mono contained a population of 1020, and in 1850 it had increased to 2276. There are three grist mills and one saw mill and 26 000 bushels of wheat, 4000 bushels of oats, 2000 bushels of peas, 11 000 bushels of turnips, nearly 13 000 pounds of maple sugar, 5000 pounds of wool, and 8000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop in 1849. Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild, and for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to the situation and inventory” (Swanden, 1952:20).

The first survey of Mono was made in 1823, east of Centre Road by David Gibson and west by Mr. Black. The first actual settlement was made by George McManus on Lot 2, concession 8, 1823 and in 1824 by Adam Raven (Lot 3, concession 8). 1825 saw Robert Henry, from Ireland, settle lot 15, Concession 3 east. Other early settlers included Allen, Brady, Lundy, Huchinson, McCutcheon, McMaster, Montgomery, Perry, Smith, Wright, Tuenball and Williamson (Swanden, 1952).

The first log ‘meeting house’ is said to have been built in the township in the 1850’s on Lot 13, Concession 6.

Shelburne

Settlement of Melancthon Township began in the late 1840's and coincided with the construction of the Toronto-Sydenham Road. By the 1860's settlers had moved into the Shelburne area and in 1865 William Jelly, one of the community's earliest inhabitants,

established the British Canadian Hotel, commonly known as Jelly's Tavern. Within a year the settlement included a post-office named Shelburne, reportedly after the Earl of Shelburne. In 1872 Jelly and his brother John ordered the survey of a village plot in anticipation of the arrival of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Rapid economic growth followed and the population increased from 70 in 1869 to 750 in 1877. Two years later Shelburne was incorporated as a Village and, in 1977, it became a Town (Swanden, 1952).

Primrose

Primrose is one of the early villages that flourished in the former days when the monthly cattle fair was held within its borders. Farmers from miles around brought their livestock there for sale and buyers came from Orangeville, Brampton and other points. The hotel was kept in the early days by Edward Henderson who, in later years, was a well-known citizen of Shelburne. In 1882 it was conducted for a short time by R.J. Whitten and William Allen, now of Whitmore, Michigan. It was, however, kept for many years by Mr. James Dean. George Dodd kept a general store and post office, and was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. The flour mill, known as "Ponton Mills" was owned and operated by George Sheppard and Son (Swanden, 1952).

The nearby Violet Hill had its post office established in 1878 (Swanden, 1952).

Land Use History - Part of Lot 32, Concession 4 EHS, Mono Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario

The current study area encompasses a portion of Lot 32, Concession 4 EHS, Mono Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario. The lands lie adjacent to the historic northern boundary road of Mono Township.

Historic and archival research has shown that the surrounding lands were privately owned and that these lands have changed hands many times. As well, archival research has illustrated that the subject lands were located near the historic village of Violet Hill.

Figures 9 & 10 detail the roughly dozen land transactions records for the lot between the years 1869 to 1931². It should be noted that land registry record indicated that portions of the historic lot were further subdivided between these years.

² The lands were deeded from the Crown prior to 1869. However, as the lands were part of another county prior to the creation of Dufferin County in 1881, the Land Abstract records for the lands that

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT SUMMARY

The land registries, census records and historic maps illustrate that the subject lands were mainly rural, and likely exhibited a moderate level of occupancy in the late nineteenth century. However, the proximity of the subject lands to the historic Highway 89, which is the northern boundary for Mono Township, point to the potential of recovering undocumented Euro-Canadian material.

The fieldwork strategy for the Stage 2 assessment of the subject lands is defined by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The Standards and Guidelines provide detailed strategies for the Stage 2 assessment, specifically Section 2.1.1 (Pedestrian Survey). No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on the subject lands.

became Lot 32 Concession 4 EHS in Mono Township could not be found in the records available for Simcoe, Wellington & Grey Counties at the Ontario Archives despite every effort by ACC staff.

2.0 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7).

2.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 1)

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled for the study area, two sources of information were consulted:

- The site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism & Culture (MTC).
- Published / unpublished documentary sources.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), a database maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east/west by 18.5 kilometres north/south. Sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

A review of archaeological site locations establishes that no sites are present on the subject property, and that no sites are located within one kilometre of the study area.

2.2 CONDITION OF THE SUBJECT LANDS (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 2)

The study lands are located on the south side of Highway 89 at the southwest corner of Highway 89 and 4th Line East in Mono Township. The extant concession lies between Highway 89 (to the north), Adjala 30 Sideroad (to the south), 4th Line East (to the east) and 3rd Line East (to the west). The lands lie about one kilometer east of the village of Violet Hill along Highway 89 and about 5 kilometers north of Mono Cliff Provincial Park. The lands are currently in agricultural use.

The terrain of the lands is generally flat along the northern and eastern boundaries with an irregular gentle - to steep rolling slope in the southwestern portions. A residence, which was not part of this study, is located in the central northern portion of the study area along the Highway 89 right-of-way.

The study area is located in the gently undulating Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The study area is located in the fluted till plain portion of the region, where the flutings generally run southeastward. The region is bounded on the east by moraines and some moronic ridges lie inside the boundary near Shelbourne and Orangeville.

With an elevation of 1400 to 1750 feet, this region forms the watershed from which the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitlans and Grand Rivers. Numerous small flat-floored valleys form a network over the plain and connect with either the Grand or the Maitland Spillway systems. Despite the elevation, drainage is slow on this high plain. The valleys in the region are frequently swampy, containing small-underfed streams or no streams at all (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The plain is characterized by swamps or bogs and by poorly drained depressions. A great majority of the physiographic region carries a superficial deposit of windblown silt, typically less than 2 feet in depth. The original vegetation of the better drained areas was a hardwoods association of maple, beech, and some birch, with the swamp forests containing elm, ash, cedar and tamarack (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

In northern Dufferin County, the soil series is typified by Honeywood Loam, which is nominally a 10-12cm, slightly acidic dark greyish brown friable crumb structured loam A-horizon, a 30-40cm brown to pale brown friable loam B-horizon, a 30-40cm yellowish brown, slightly blocky friable loam C-horizon and a calcareous yellowish brown loam C-horizon (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

No significant physiographic features appear within the study area. However, the natural features of this watershed, which form the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitlans and Grand Rivers, would have long attracted human use. The subsistence regime of these earliest occupants was based largely on hunting, fishing and gathering of wild plant foods and the river watershed itself would have played a significant role.

It should be noted that water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario since the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance from water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location. The proximity of the extant study area to the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitlans and Grand Rivers suggests that there is the potential for the identification of precontact archaeological material.

As well, during the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads and other structures were also located near water sources, and as such are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined previously, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor,

however, is the development of the network of concession roads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the location of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 meters of an early settlement road, such as Highway 89 and 4th Line East, are considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Therefore, depending on the degree of previous land disturbance, it may be concluded that there is potential for the recovery of historic cultural material within the proposed study area.

2.3 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONSLUCIONS (SECTION 7.7.3, STANDARDS 1-2; SECTION 7.7.4, STANDARD 1)

After analysis of the devlopment, historical and archaeological contexts, and an evaluation of the condition of the subject lands, it was determined that archaeological potential does exist on the subject lands. The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (Section 1.3.1):

- within 300m of previously identified archaeological sites
- within 300m of water sources of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) of secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
- within 300m of features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
- within 300m of accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert), early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead

- complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- within 100m of early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes) or a property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Specifically, the subject lands may exhibit elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau), may contain pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, lie near an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement (the historic village of Violet Hill) and lie within 100m of an early historical transportation route (Highway 89 and 4th Line East)

However, the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* also defines features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed (or “disturbed”) (Section 1.3.2). Archeological potential can be determined not to be present if there is evidence of extensive and deep alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructural development

Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection the there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. When complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated during the course of the Stage 1 Assessment, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 Assessment.

As this cannot be demonstrated for the subject lands, given their current agricultural use, the subject lands should be subject to a pedestrian survey as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 3)

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark on December 19, 2012.

2.5 PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL FEILDWORK (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 4 -5)

No previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of the study area.

2.6 UNUSUAL PHYSICAL FEATURES IN SUBJECT LANDS (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 6)

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

2.7 ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGCAL INFORMATION (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 7)

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report other than that provided above.

3.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-4)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1

All Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological pedestrian survey fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 2.1, 2.1.1, and 2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Pedestrian Survey (Section 2.1.1) – This survey method involves systematically walking the property, mapping and collecting artifacts found on the ground surface.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 1 – The subject lands have been in recent agricultural production (100% of the subject lands) and are therefore subject to pedestrian survey.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 2 – The subject lands, as there are actively being cultivated, were recently ploughed in the fall of 2012. The lands were not ploughed using a chisel plough. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 3 – The subject lands, subsequent to ploughing, were allowed to weather for at least one significant rainfall to improve the visibility of the archaeological resources. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 4 – The contractor providing the ploughing service, who has historically been ploughing the subject lands for many years, was given direction to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 5 – The lands exhibited an average of above 80% visibility of the ground surface. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time of the survey.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 – The spacing of the survey transects was at a maximum of 5m (or 20 survey transects per hectare).

Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 – When archaeological resources were found, the survey transect spacing was decreased to 1m intervals over a minimum of a 20m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. This decreased interval (1m) spacing was undertaken while working outward from the original findspot until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined, or until it was confirmed that it was an isolated findspot. This was confirmed by ACC staff at the time

of the survey.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 8 – When artifacts were discovered, all visible formal artifact types and diagnostic categories were collected. When 19th century archaeological scatters were encountered, a collection of all refined ceramic sherds, or a sufficient sample thereof, was undertaken.

Section 2.1.1, Standard 9 - When artifacts were discovered, ACC staff, using their professional judgment, collected enough artifacts to ensure that the new found site could be sufficiently documented under the Stage 2 Standards and Guidelines while leaving enough *in-situ* to ensure that the site could be re-located if it was concluded that further assessment of the site was necessary.

Description and Summary of Fieldwork Standards (Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a-2d)

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark on December 19, 2012. The weather was cold and sunny. No snow cover was present on the ground at the time of survey. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of a 100% pedestrian survey. These lands were ploughed in late fall 2012 and were allowed to weather one heavy rainfall in order to improve the visibility of archaeological artifacts. These lands were surveyed at a five meter transect interval.

As illustrated in plates 1-11, the ploughed lands were well weathered (greater than 80% visibility). These lands were typically a sandy clay loam, light brown in colour, with moderate to significant levels of gravel and stone fill. These lands did not exhibit any signs of excessive disturbance or alteration other than ploughing.

The results of the archaeological assessment are shown in Figure 3.

During the survey, one post-contact archaeological site containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 was encountered.

| Site Name and Borden Number | Location | Temporal Affiliation | Function |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| Violet Hill 1 (BaHa-3) | See Supplemental Information ³ | Euro-Canadian | Potential Homestead |

³ This GPS reading was taken with a Garmin eTrex Legend with WAAS enabled.

Violet Hill 1 Site (BaHa-3)

The Violet Hill 1 site (BaHa-3) is located in the north-western portion of Lot 32, Concession 4 EHS. It comprises a diffuse scatter of 40+ Euro-Canadian artifacts spread over a fairly level 40m X 30m area. Twenty artifacts were retained as a sample. The location of the site has no correspondence on any historical mapping examined during the Stage 1 assessment. The diagnostic ceramics collected point to a mid-nineteenth century date (1850's) given the presence of refined white earthenware, straight blue edgeware and late palette hand painted earthenware and the absence of pearlware and creamware. It is possible that the site was occupied until the 1890's as one porcelain artifact was documented. This material places the site within the context of mid-nineteenth century land use⁴.

The documentation of historic clay smoking pipe fragments, a personal item, point to the likelihood that this location was a historic habitation or residence at one time.

Here is a summary of the applicable 2011 Standards and Guidelines:

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1a – No physical features of no or low archaeological potential were encountered in the study area. All lands were subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b – No disturbed areas were encountered in the study area.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1c – No physical features of no or low archaeological potential were encountered in the study area.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1d - Not Applicable. The proponent & approval authority are not the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1e - Not Applicable. There are no areas formally prohibited from alteration that were not documented as exempt from survey on the basis of having no or low archaeological potential.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1f - Not Applicable. There are no areas that are excluded from the development application because they are being transferred to a public land-holding body.

⁴ See supplemental information for the Stage 2 artifact Inventory of the Violet Hill 1 site.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1a - see above.

Summary of Survey Completion of Subject Lands (Section 7.8.1, Standard 3)

The subject lands were 100% pedestrian surveyed at a 5m interval. No portion of the property forced non-compliance with the 5m-survey standard due to pockets of exposed bedrock or other physical constraints.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

Artifacts of archaeological significance were recovered during the pedestrian survey.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1a-d – As a result of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, 20 surface artifacts, spread over a 40m X 30m area, of mid-nineteenth century ceramic artifacts were documented. No artifact stratification was discerned from the pedestrian survey, and no subterranean features related to domestic occupation or settlement patterning were documented, nor was the presence of a historic midden documented. All of the historic material recovered was provenienced to the (agriculturally) disturbed topsoil fills. Three personal items (i.e. smoking pipe fragments) were recovered during this assessment.

Additional artifacts of a similar nature were observed to be present on the surface and were left in the field to aid in the future re-location of the site.

Please see Supplemental Information for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. The diagnostic ceramics collected include refined white earthenware, straight blue edgeware, late palette hand painted earthenware, glass and personal items.

These represent items related to the following classes of materials: kitchen/foodwares, architectural, tools/equipment, furnishings, and indeterminate, following the Canadian Parks Service (1992). The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section 6.0 – *Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- *Section 6, Standard 1* - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations provided in report Section 7.0.
- *Section 6, Standard 2* - n/a
- *Section 6, Standard 3* - n/a
- *Section 6, Standard 4* - n/a
- *Section 6, Standard 5* - n/a
- *Section 6, Standard 6* - see Supplemental Information for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.

- *Section 6, Standard 7* - The packed collection consists of a one banker's box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of Archaeological Consultants & Contractors.
- *Section 6, Standard 8* - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 2 - Table 1 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 2 assessment.

| Table 1: Inventory of Documentary Record | |
|---|--|
| Document Type | Description |
| Field Notes | 1. 5 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, survey results; field crew |
| Photographs | 2. 18 digital photographs detailing field conditions, surface view of identified features |
| Maps | 3. 3 Plans of the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment |

Section 7.8.2, Standard 3 – See Supplemental Information

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.8.3, Standard 1

As a result of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, a diffuse scatter of 40+ Euro-Canadian artifacts spread over 40m X 30m area was documented. The diagnostic ceramics collected point to a mid-nineteenth century date (1850's) given the presence of refined white earthenware, straight blue edgware and late palette hand painted earthenware and the absence of pearlware and creamware. It is possible that the site was occupied until the 1890's as one porcelain artifact was documented. This material places the site within the context of mid-nineteenth century land use. No artifact stratification was discerned from the pedestrian survey, and no subterranean features related to domestic occupation or settlement patterning were documented, nor was the presence of a historic midden documented.

Section 7.8.3, Standard 2

Violet Hill 1 (BaHa-3) potentially represents a single-family, mid-nineteenth century domestic occupation. As such, this site represents a significant archaeological resource. Table 3 below indicates that the Violet Hill 1 Site (BaHa-3) has indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. Accordingly, the site has been evaluated to possess a moderate to high level of cultural heritage value or interest.

| Table 2: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest | |
|---|---|
| Information Value | |
| Criteria | Indicators |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural historical value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from the site has the potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of Dufferin county • Information from the site has potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is associated with the early settlement of Dufferin county |

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site may retain a large degree of original material |
| Value to a community | |
| <i>Criteria</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has traditional, social or religious value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indicators |
| Value as a public resource | |
| <i>Criteria</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indicators |

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3 & Section 7.8.5, Standard 1)

One previously undocumented site requiring registry with the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport* was documented. The Violet Hill 1 site (BaHa-3) has indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. Accordingly, the site has been evaluated to possess a moderate to high level of cultural heritage value or interest. Should it not prove possible to avoid this site (i.e. removal of the site area from the development application lands) and protect this site from disturbance (i.e. the creation of a no impact buffer (silt-fence) placed 20m from the boundaries of the site as defined in the Stage 2 assessment and a the creation of a 50m monitoring zone, the provision of a detailed avoidance strategy, written confirmation from the proponent regarding the proponent's commitment to implementing the strategy and confirmation that ground alteration (e.g. servicing, landscaping) will avoid archaeological sites with outstanding concerns and their protective buffer areas, the submission of a construction monitoring schedule and a written confirmation from the proponent that a licenced consultant archaeologist will monitor construction in areas within the 50m monitoring zone, and that the consultant archaeologist is empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site), then depending on the placement of the site and its 20 meter protective buffer, this site should be subject to a full or partial Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* to further investigate and precisely refine the site's character and extent.

Should a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be required, all units should be carefully excavated in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*, which states that the appropriate fieldwork strategy to be followed in sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

Specifically, the Stage 3 assessment should begin with the establishment of a site datum at the center of the site followed by a controlled surface pick-up (CSP) in accordance with section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. The extant area of the site should be re-ploughed and allowed to weather prior to the CSP. The locations of all collected surface artifacts should be mapped and all relevant information recorded.

Subsequent to this, a test unit excavation in accordance with section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* should take place. The test units should be hand-excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil and all soil fills should be screened through six-millimeter wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The subsoil

should be trowelled, and all profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

The test unit location strategy that should be followed is that suggested for post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 as per Table 3.1 in section 3.2.3 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. This involved the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional test units, amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (e.g. distinct areas of higher concentrations within a broader artifact concentration or adjacent to high- yield units).

A detailed photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained, and a report documenting the methods and results of laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced and submitted to the MTCS in accordance with the licensing requirements as detailed in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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 license.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2.* Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources.

Canadian Parks Service

1992 *Classification System for Historical Collections.* National Historic Sites, Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa.

Jones, O. and C. Sullivan

1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary.* Minister of Supply and Services Canada, Hull.

Jupprien, J.K.

1980 The Application of South's Mean Ceramic Formula to Ontario Historic Sites. *Arch Notes:* 1980(3):24-28.

Kenyon, I.

1980 Some General Notes on 19th Century Ceramics. *Kewa* 80-3.

1995 A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780-1910. Paper presented at Table Talks Lecture Series, Montgomery's Inn, Toronto.

Miles & Co.

1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario.* Toronto: Miles & Co.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Tremaine, George R

1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Canada West.* Toronto: George C. Tremaine.

Sawden, Stephen

1952 A History of Dufferin County, Orangeville, Ontario.

9.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.9.6)

The images provided below address Standards 1 and 2 of Section 7.5.11, and Standard 1 of Section 7.8.6. All images provided are colour photographs, digital images or technical drawings that meet this standard.

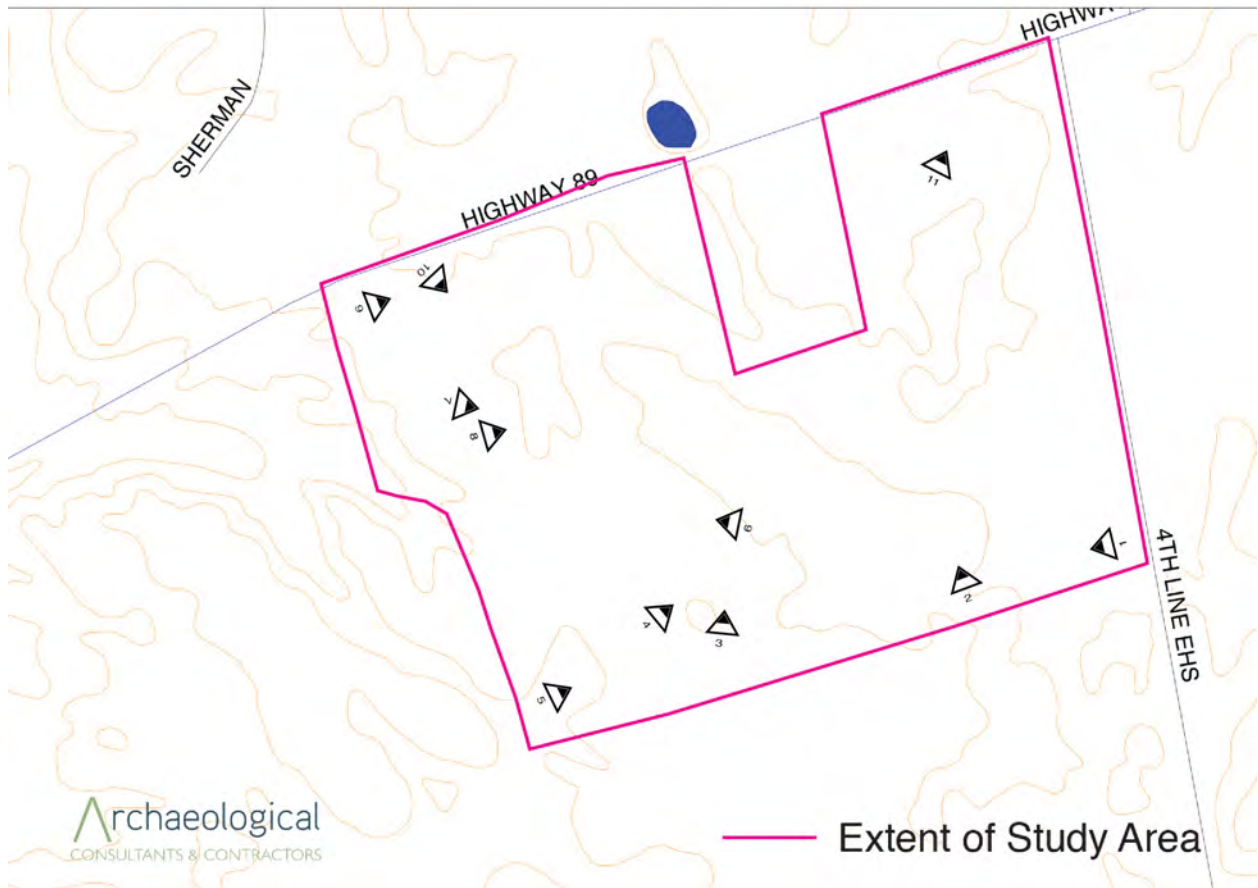


Photo Key



Plate 1: Looking W from SW corner



Plate 2: Looking N from central SE corner



Plate 3: Looking NE from SW central portion



Plate 4: Looking E from from SW central portion



Plate 5: Looking E from SW corner



Plate 6: Looking NW from S central portion



Plate 7: Looking SE from central NW portion



Plate 8: Looking E from central NW portion



Plate 9: Looking E from NW corner



Plate 10: Looking S from NW corner



Plate 11: Looking NE from NE central portion



Plate 12: Ceramic and glass historic artifacts recovered from the Violet Hil (BaHa-3) site. (Clockwise from top): bottle glass, clay smoking pipe bowl fragment, porcelain, RWE – white glaze, RWE – hand painted late palette, RWE – straight blue edgware, clay smoking pipe stem fragments (x2), RWE – straight blue edgware.

Table 2: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

| Artifact Type | Before 1830 | 1830-1845 | 1845-1870 | 1870-1890 | After 1890 |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| Nails | Wrought | Machine Cut | Machine Cut | Machine Cut | Wire |
| Ceramic Wares | Pearlware | Refined White Earthenware (RWE) | Refined White Earthenware (RWE) | Ironstone Common | Semi-porcelain produced |
| | Creamware | | Ironstone Introduced | | |
| Edge | Blue & Green Scalloped | Mostly Blue Scalloped | Blue Straight | Not Common | Not Common |
| Painted | All Blue or Early Palette * | Late Palette** | Late Palette | Not Common | Not Common |
| Sponged | Not Found | Rare | Common | Becomes Rare | Rare |
| Printed | Blue Only | Blue, black, purple or brown, red, green | Blue, black | brown, popular 1880's | Blue & in Many colors: over glaze |
| Flow | Not found | Not found | Popular | Not common | Revival of Flow |
| Yelloware (Annularware) | Not found | Introduced in 1840's | Present | Present | Present |
| Guns | Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807 | Percussion; Flintlocks in decline | Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860's | Cartridge | cartridge |
| Glass Bottles: Bases | Pontil mark | Pontil mark | Pontil mark in decline | No Pontil mark | No Pontil mark |
| Glass Bottles: Manufacture | Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold | Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold | Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold | Seam from base to lip | Seam from base onto lip and over lip |
| Glass Bottles: Finish | | | | | " Crown" finish; threaded lips common |
| Other | | | | | U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods |
| Rarely Palette* = Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange Brown Late Palette** = Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black <i>Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists: Derived from Adams, Nick; 1993 OAS, London, Ontario</i> | | | | | |

10.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.9.7)

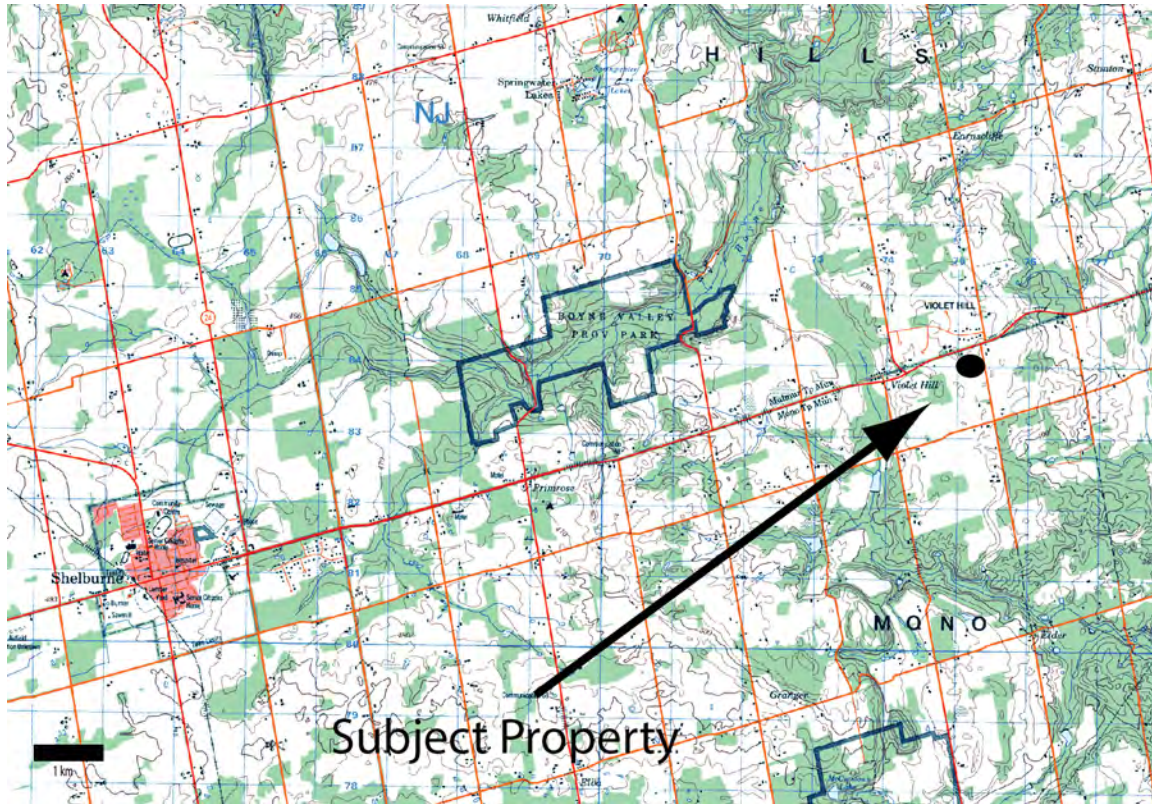


Figure 1: Study area approximate location (NTS 30M/4)

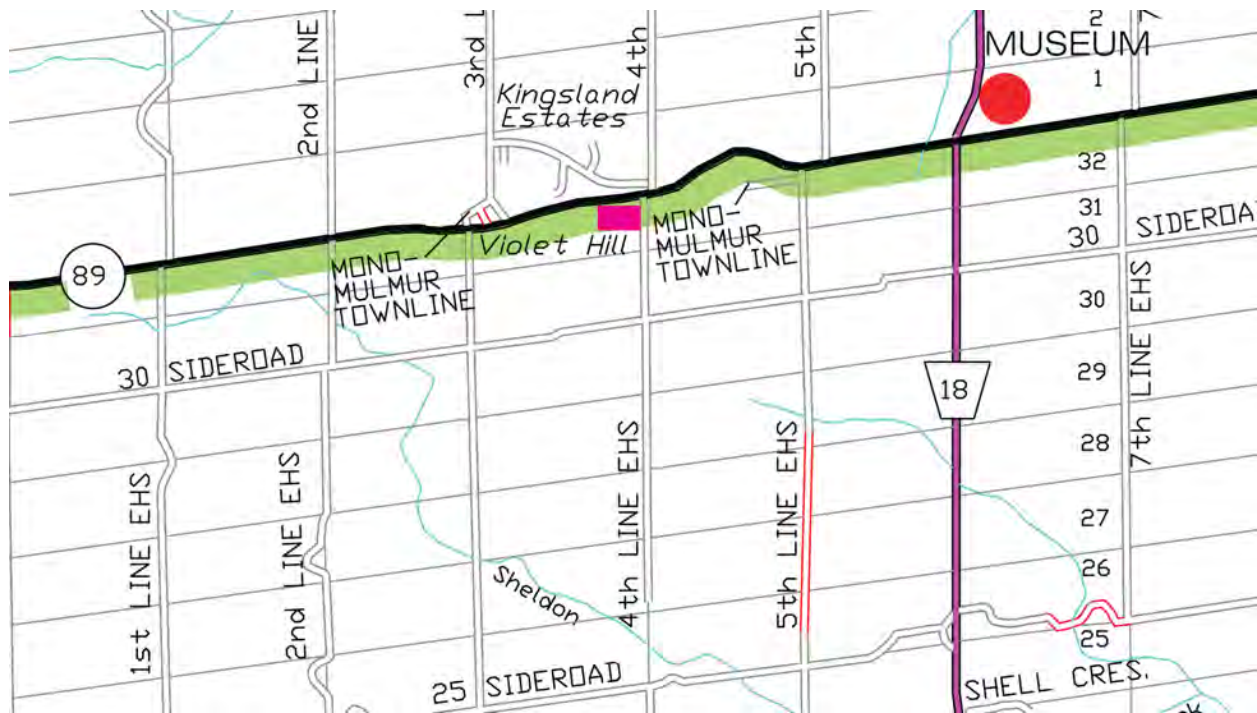


Figure 2: Study area location – detail (pink square)



Figure 3: Aerial photography (2005) of the study area

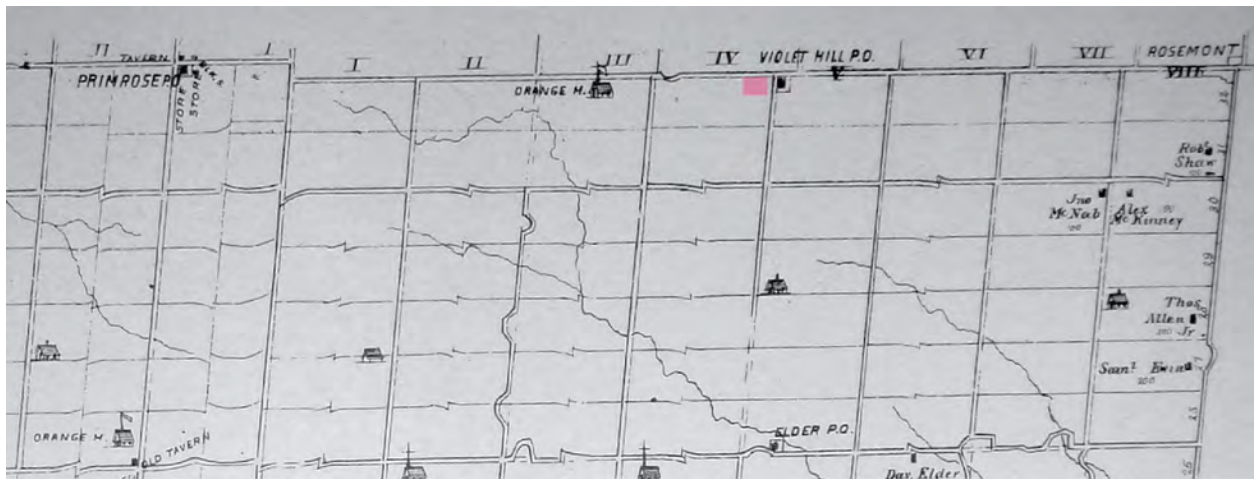


Figure 5: The subject lands as illustrated in the Township of Mono map from the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington*



Archaeological
CONSULTANTS & CONTRACTORS

SCALE 1 : 4,462

200 0 200 600
FEET

— Extent of Study Area



Figure 6: Extent of the study area

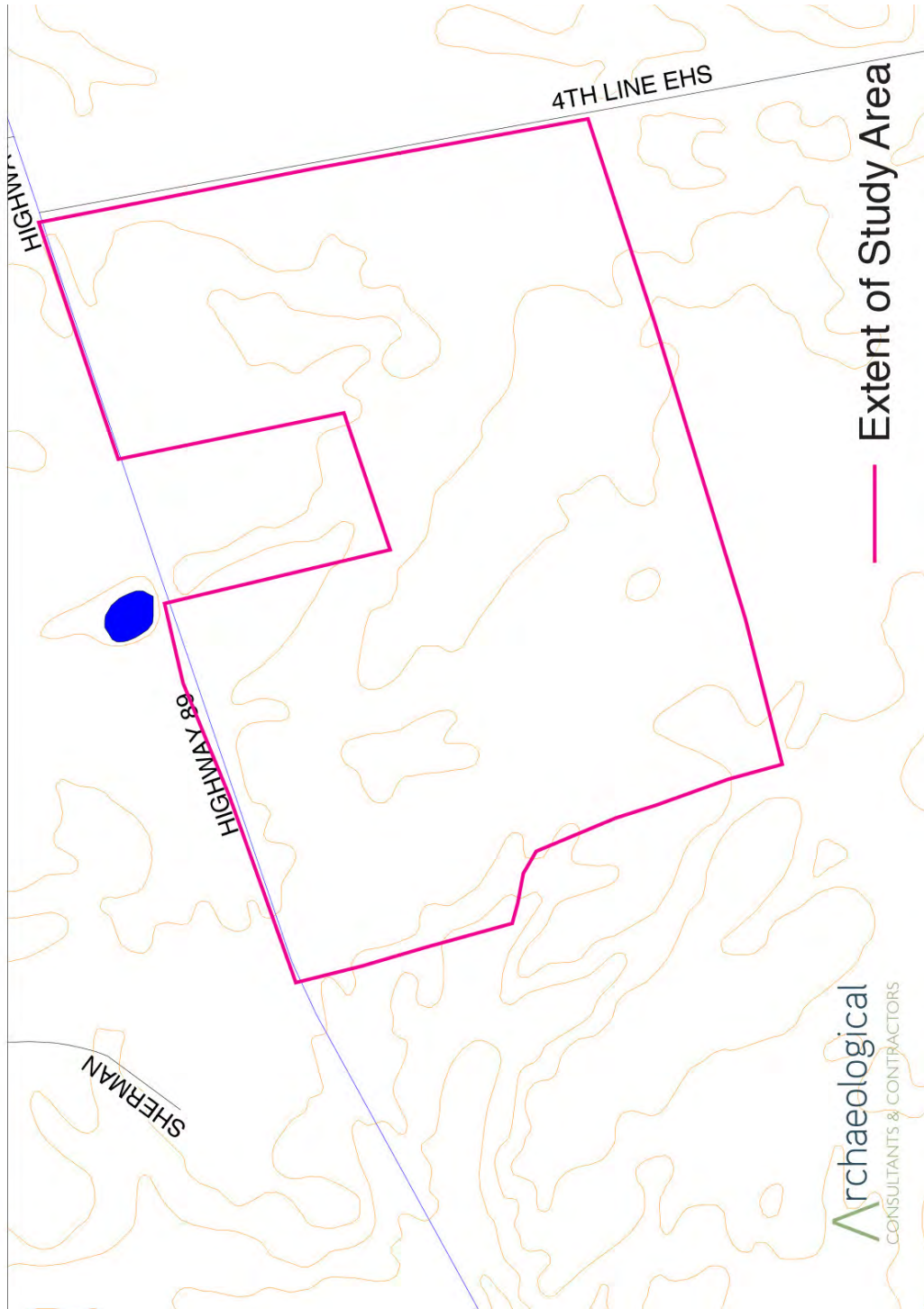


Figure 7: Extent of the Study Area (with contours)



Figure 8: Extent of the Stage 2 Archeological Assessment

| Township of Mono | | | | East Part Lot No. 32 in the 4th Concession | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| No. of Instrument | Nature of Instrument | Date | Date of Registry | GRANTOR | GRANTEE | Consideration or Amount of Mortgage | Quantity of Land and Remarks |
| 11427 | Grant | 9 Dec 1877 | 15 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | East part 1/2 1/2 JUN 27 1929 |
| 11428 | Grant | 21 Dec 1877 | 27 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | East part 1/2 1/2 JUN 27 1929 |
| 11429 | Grant | 17 Dec 1877 | 21 Dec 1877 | Mary Jane Bennett | Mary Jane Bennett | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11430 | Grant | 23 Dec 1877 | 29 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11431 | Grant | 29 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11432 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11433 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11434 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11435 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11436 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11437 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11438 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11439 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11440 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11441 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11442 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11443 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11444 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11445 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11446 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11447 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11448 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11449 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11450 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11451 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11452 | Grant | 31 Dec 1877 | 31 Dec 1877 | Harold Hall et al | Harold Hall et al | 1000 | JUN 27 1929 |
| 11453 | Grant | 27 Sept 1930 | 14 Mar 1931 | Mary Ellen Thompson, widow of John Thompson (as well as his personal capacity) et al | The Co. of the Co. of Dufferin | 1500 | NW 1/4 of G. Part 1500 acres |
| 11454 | Grant | 15 Nov 1930 | 19 Mar 1931 | Mrs. Maria Thompson (widow) | The Co. of the Co. of Dufferin | 1500 | NW 1/4 of G. Part 1500 acres |

Figure 9: Abstract Index to Deed Titles for Lot 32 (East Part), \$4Concession EHS in Mono Township, Dufferin County.

| Instrument | Name of Instrument | Date | Date of Registry | GRANTOR | GRANTEE | Consideration or Amount of Mortgage | Quantity of Land and Remarks |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 55003 | B.S. | 24 Jan 69 | 27 Jan 69 | from Concession of Morris | Samuel & Rebecca Anderson | | |
| 72450 | W.D. | 24 Nov 1872 | 17 Jan 1873 | Anna Anderson of Mono | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55007 | W.D. | 9 Dec 1877 | 12 Dec 1877 | David Stone of Mono | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55011 | | 15 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55012 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55013 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55014 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55015 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55016 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55017 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55018 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55019 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55020 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55021 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55022 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55023 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55024 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55025 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55026 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55027 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55028 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55029 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55030 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55031 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55032 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55033 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55034 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55035 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55036 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55037 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55038 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55039 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55040 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55041 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55042 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55043 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55044 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55045 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55046 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55047 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55048 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55049 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |
| 55050 | | 14 Dec 1877 | 29 Jan 1878 | | Henry James McPherson | | |

Figure 10: Abstract Index to Deed Titles for Lot 32 (West Part), 4 Concession EHS in Mono Township, Dufferin County.

| Table 2: Artifact Inventory - Stage 2 Assessment of the Violet Hill 1 Site (BaHa-3) | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|-----------|---|
| Catalogue # | Class | Quantity | Material | Description |
| 1 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 2 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 3 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 4 | T | 1 | glass | Bottle base fragment |
| 5 | T | 1 | RWE | Plate rim, blue straight edgeware |
| 6 | T | 1 | RWE | Plate rim, blue straight edgeware |
| 7 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 8 | T | 1 | RWE | Plate rim, painted, late palette (? – burned) |
| 9 | T | 1 | Porcelain | flatware sherd, plain |
| 10 | P | 1 | RWE | Pipe stem fragment |
| 11 | P | 1 | RWE | Pipe stem fragment |
| 12 | P | 1 | RWE | Pipe bowl fragment |
| 13 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 14 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 15 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 16 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 17 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 18 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 19 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |
| 20 | T | 1 | RWE | flatware sherd, plain |

NOTE: RWE = Refined White Earthenware

CLASS: U=utilitarian, A= Architectural, T=Tableware, P = Personnel