

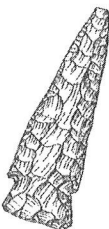
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Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2) Dendauw Farms

Part Lot 17, Concession B,
Town of Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario



December 2006

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Dendauw Farms

**Part Lot 17, Concession B,
Town of Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario**

Submitted to

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Archaeological Licence Number P-084

Corporate Project Number 2006-099

CIF # P084-092-2006

November 2006

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Acknowledgments

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

- **Ric & Carol Dendauw**, Dendauw Farms Limited, Langton; and
- **Robert Von Bitter**, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Toronto.

Project Summary

An archaeological assessment (Stage 1 & 2) was conducted for an approximate 54 acre proposed development property located on Lot 17, Concession B, Town of Dorchester, Middlesex County Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of a standard archaeological condition of development of approval.

The study area consists primarily of ploughed agricultural field, with lesser areas of lawn and previous disturbance associated with a row of tobacco kilns. All ploughed portions of the subject property were assessed using the pedestrian transect method at a five metre interval, and areas that could not be ploughed were subject to the standard shovel test pit method also at an interval of five metres. Areas of previous disturbance were judged to have a low potential for archaeological material were not subject to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. All areas within the limits of the study area that were not previously disturbed were subject to the Stage 2 archaeological field assessment.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites, one producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Location 1) and two producing 19th and early 20th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2 & 3). The pre-contact Aboriginal site, Location 1, is a findspot of an isolated projectile point fragment. Due to the paucity of cultural material, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1. The Euro-Canadian sites are characterised by late 19th and 20th century material. Due to the late date of artifacts recovered, the significance and information potential was judged to be limited and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Locations 2 and 3.

The Ontario Ministry of Culture is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report. As no further archaeological work is recommended, the Ministry of Culture is asked to issue a letter of clearance for the subject property.

Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2)
Dendauw Farms
Part Lot 17, Concession B,
Town of Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario

1.0 PURPOSE

An archaeological assessment (Stage 1 & 2) was conducted for an approximate 54 acre proposed development property located on Lot 17, Concession B, Town of Dorchester, Middlesex County Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of a standard archaeological condition of development of approval.

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 16th 2006, under archaeological consulting license P-084 issued to Adam Hossack, B.A., by the Ontario Ministry of Culture. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites, one producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Location 1) and two producing 19th and early 20th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2 & 3). The pre-contact Aboriginal site, Location 1, is a findspot of an isolated projectile point fragment. Due to the paucity of cultural material, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1. The Euro-Canadian sites are characterised by late 19th and 20th century material. Due to the late date of artifacts recovered, the significance and information potential was judged to be limited and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Locations 2 and 3.

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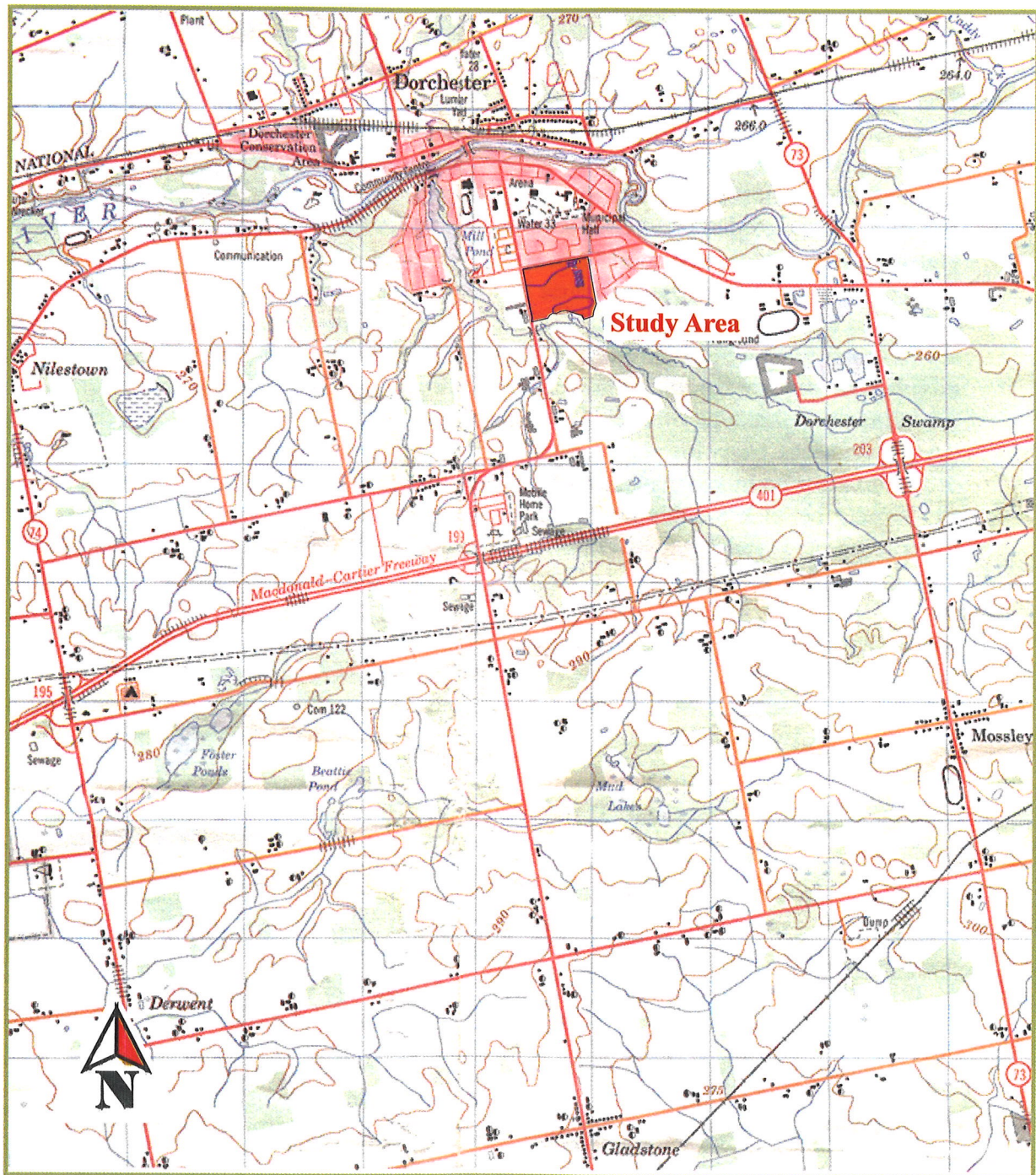
2.0 STUDY METHODS

2.1 Stage 1 Background Research

In compliance with the provincial regulations set out in the "*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*" (MCzCR 1993), the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study included;

- a visual evaluation of the property;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and

Figure 1: Location of Study Area



- an examination of the National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in an around the project area.

Background research was conducted at the Ministry of Culture Office in Toronto, the University of Western Ontario Serge E. Sauer Map Library and the corporate library of Archaeologix Inc.

2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Methods

The study area consists primarily of ploughed agricultural field, with lesser areas of lawn and previous disturbance associated with a row of tobacco kilns. All ploughed portions of the subject property were assessed using the pedestrian transect method at a five metre interval, and areas that could not be ploughed were subject to the standard shovel test pit method also at an interval of five metres. Each test pit was approximately 30cm in diameter, was dug to subsoil with all soil screened through 6mm hardware cloth and was back-filled. In the event that an artifact was encountered during the pedestrian survey, survey intervals were intensified to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find. In the event an artifact was encountered in a test pit additional test pits were dug in close proximity. Areas of previous disturbance were judged to have a low potential for archaeological material were not subject to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. All areas within the limits of the study area that were not previously disturbed were subject to the Stage 2 archaeological field assessment. Figure 3 provides a detailed plan of the property, as well as illustrating the methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The weather during Stage 2 assessment was overcast and at times rainy. At no time were there conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Dendauw, Dendauw Farms Limited, Langton.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Background Research

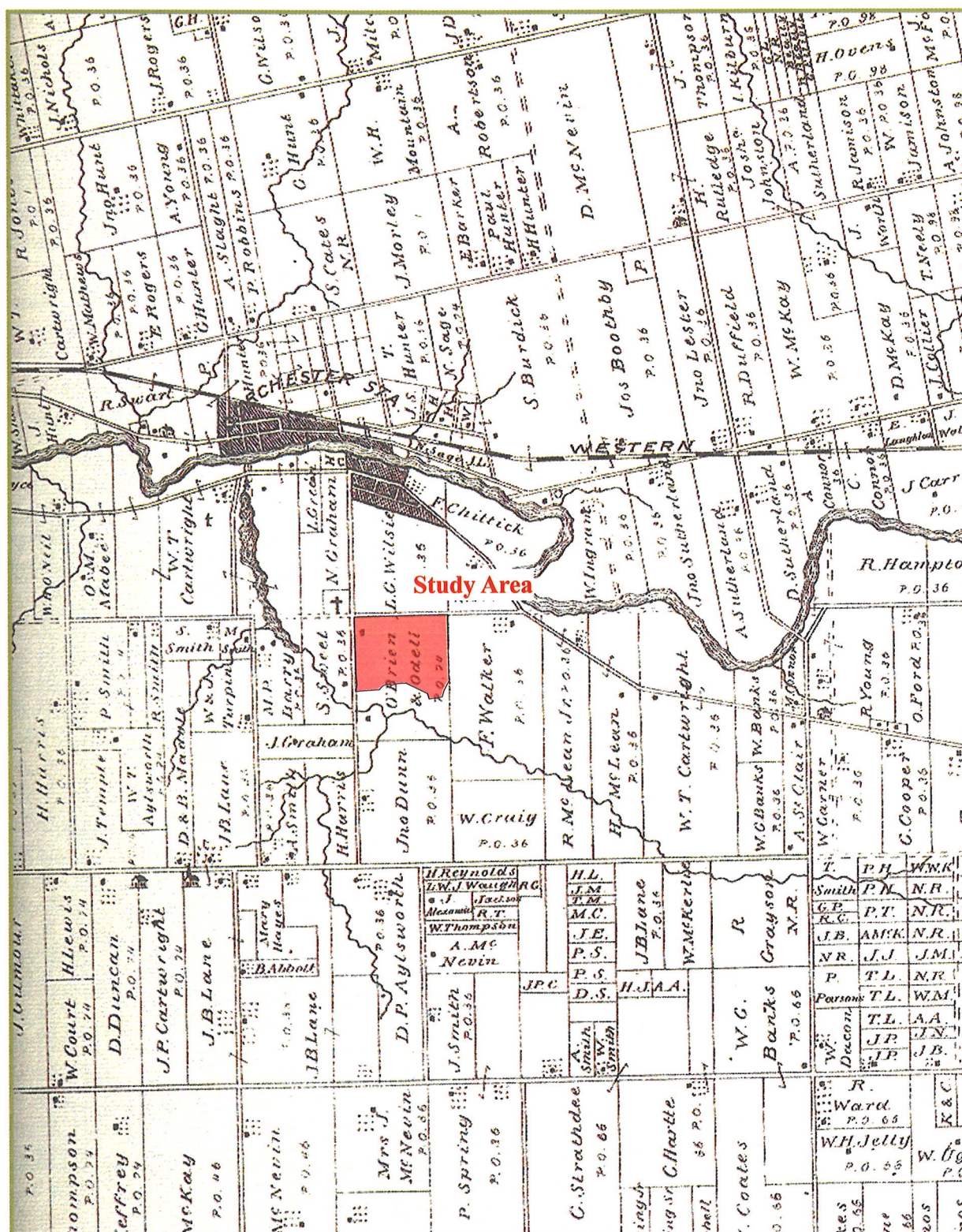
3.1.1 The Natural Environment

The subject property is situated within the physiographic region known as "London Annex of the Caradoc Sand Plain" (Chapman and Putnam 1984:146).

Immediately surrounding the City and extending several miles eastward there is a basin lying between 850 and 900 feet a.s.l. Into this basin the earliest glacial spillways discharged muddy water, laying down beds of silt and fine sand. Later, when standing water had retired westward to lower levels, gravelly alluvium was spread over the lower parts of the basin.

Chapman and Putnam 1984:146

Figure 2: A Portion of the 1878 Map of the Township of North Dorchester



The soils of the property consist of sand and the closest source of potable water is a small unnamed tributary that runs along the southern border of the subject property, from Mill Pond into the Dorchester Swamp (Figure 1).

3.1.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Archaeological Potential and Known Resources

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated that pre-contact Aboriginal people extensively utilized the Dorchester area. A total of 25 registered archaeological sites are located within a two kilometre radius of the current study area. Table 1 provides a list of these resources and Table 2 provides a general outline of the culture history for the Dorchester area drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990). The relatively close proximity of the Thames River and numerous small tributaries, creates some potential for pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and therefore the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources was judged to be moderate.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 2km Radius of the Study Area

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURAL AFFILIATION
AfHg-1	Calvert	village	Woodland, early, Iroquoian, Glen Meyer
AfHg-84	-	findspot	Woodland, early, Kramer
AfHg-143	-	findspot	Archaic, late, Crawford Knoll
AfHg-144	-	scatter	undetermined Aboriginal
AfHg-145	-	lithic scatter	undetermined Aboriginal
AfHg-17	Larch Lookout	campsite, hamlet	Archaic, Woodland, Iroquoian, Glen Meyer
AfHg-18	Andrew	house, log	Woodland, Iroquoian, Early, Glen Meyer
AfHg-19	Keith	house, log	Woodland, Iroquoian, Early, Glen Meyer
AfHg-2	Mustus	hamlet, village	Woodland, Iroquoian, late, Glen Meyer
AfHg-26	Creek Bend	campsite	Aceramic
AfHg-24	Dorchester Village	village	Woodland, Iroquois, Glen Meyer
AfHg-25	Thinly	campsite	undetermined Aboriginal
AfHg-27	Jackle	campsite	undetermined Aboriginal
AfHg-28	Northmuck	camp	Archaic, Middle, Meadowood
AfHg-29	Gunk	cabin, log	historic, European
AfHg-30	Puff	campsite	undetermined Aboriginal
AfHg-32	Cedar Ravine	hamlet	Archaic, Glen Meyer
AfHg-36	Celery	cabin, dump	historic, European
AfHg-83	Bean	homestead	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-87	-	findspot	Archaic, Middle, Otter Creek
AfHg-88	-	findspot	Archaic, early, Kirk Corner-Notched
AfHg-89	-	lithic scatter	undetermined Aboriginal
AfHg-90	-	findspot	Archaic, middle, Brewerton
AfHg-91	-	homestead	Euro-Canadian

Figure 3: Stage 2 Methods & Results

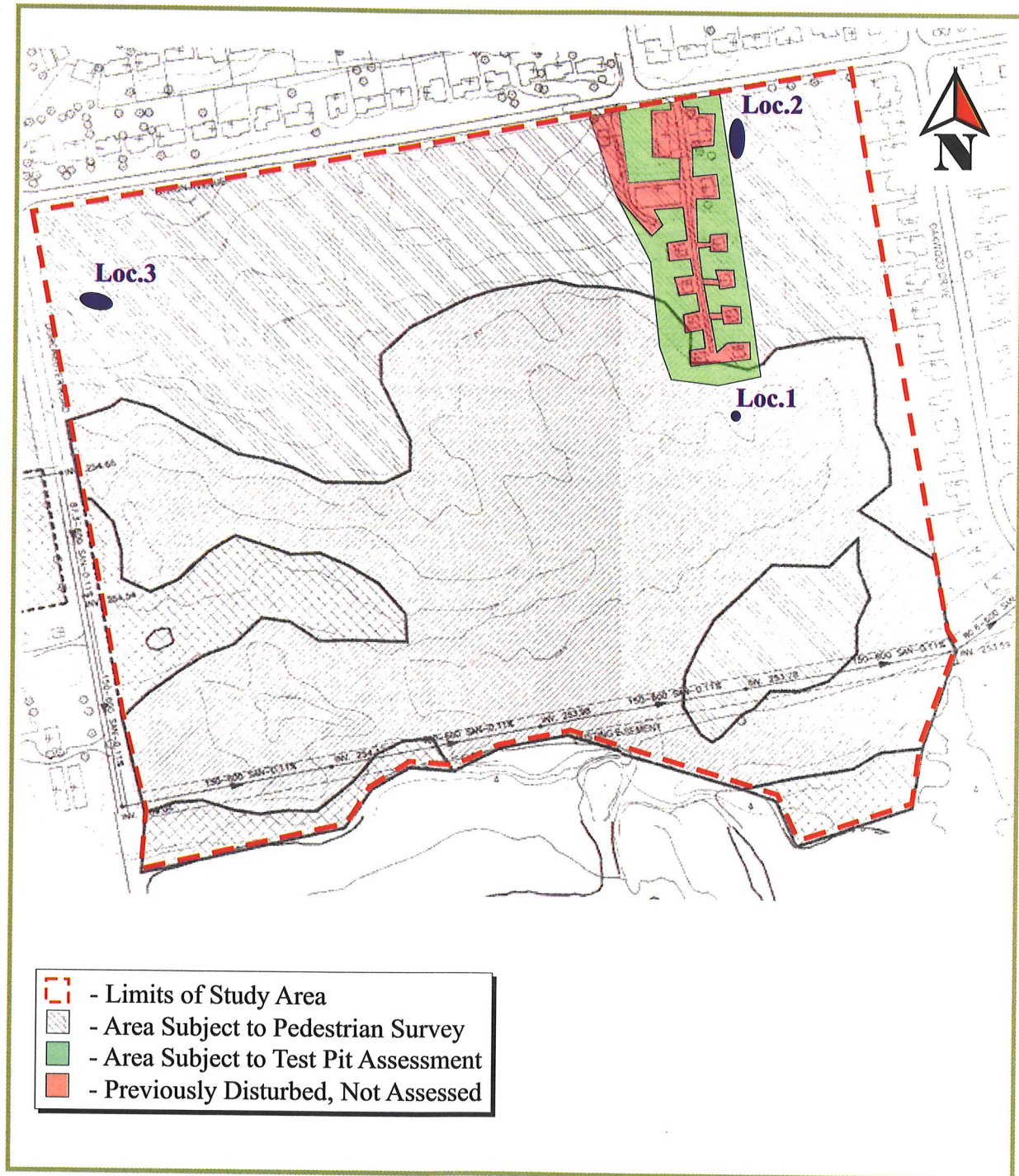


Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Dorchester Area

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

3.1.3 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites

The Map of the Township of North Dorchester in H.R. Page's 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex County* indicates the presence of one structure within the limits of the current study area (Figure 2). This structure is in the same approximate location as Location 3 identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The owner of Lot 17 in 1878 is listed as O'Brien & Odell. Due to the close proximity to the historic town of Dorchester and the Thames River, the potential for historic archaeological sites was judged to be moderate to high.

3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using the methods outlined in Section 2.2. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites, one producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Location 1) and two producing 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2 & 3). Each of which is described in greater detail below. Figure 3 provides a detailed plan of the property, as well as illustrating the methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue is provided as Appendix A.

3.2.1 Location 1

Location 1 consists of a findspot of Aboriginal cultural material at G.P.S. co-ordinates 17 TMH 95927/58505 (Figure 3). One midsection of an Onondaga chert projectile point was recovered (Figure 4:1). Onondaga chert is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham. This is a relatively large stemmed point, missing the tip and base, which measures 33mm in length with a maximum width of 41mm and a maximum thickness of 9mm. This point is most similar to Adder Orchard

Figure 4: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered From Locations 1, 2, and 3



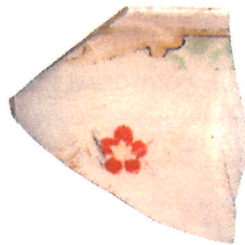
**1: Projectile Point
Location 1**



**2: Projectile Point
Location 2**



**3: Porcelain
Location 2**



**4: Transfer Printed Whiteware
Location 2**



**5: Transfer Printed Ironstone
Location 2**



**6: Recent Material
Location 2**



**7: White Glass
Location 2**



**8: Button
Location 2**



**9: Ironstone
Location 2**



**10: Stamped Whiteware
Location 2**



**11: White Clay Pipe Stem
Location 2**

Actual Size

projectile points from the Broad point Horizon of the Late Archaic Period (*circa* 3,050-2,550 BC).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals no additional cultural material was recovered. Due to the limited significance of an isolated, albeit diagnostic, artifact, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1.

3.2.2 Location 2

Location 2 consists of a 20 by 30 metre surface scatter of Euro-Canadian cultural material at G.P.S. co-ordinates 17 T MH 95920 / 58505 (Figure 3). This surface scatter is directly behind the row of tobacco kilns and is characterised by 20th century debris. In total, a representative sample of 50 artifacts was recovered, including 31 ceramic, 13 glass, one projectile point, one button, one faunal remains, one metal scrap, one plastic and one recent material. Table 2 provides the Stage 2 artifact summary for Location 2, and the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue is provided as Appendix A.

Table 2: Stage 2 Artifact Summary for Location 2

ARTIFACT	FREQ	%
CERAMIC		
porcelain	10	20
ironstone	8	16
porcelain, transfer printed	5	10
whiteware	3	6
whiteware, transfer printed	3	6
ironstone, transfer printed	2	4
GLASS		
glass, bottle	11	22
glass, white	2	4
OTHER		
misc. metal	1	2
plastic	1	2
recent material	1	2
projectile point	1	2
button	1	2
faunal remains	1	2
TOTAL	50	100%

The ceramic assemblage is comprised mainly of porcelain (n=15), followed by ironstone (n=10) and whiteware (n=6). Both ironstone and especially porcelain are not commonly found in southwestern Ontario until the late 19th and 20th century, while whiteware is common from the early 19th century to the present. Other modern material recovered includes bottle glass, hydro insulator fragments, plastic and metal scrap.

One Aboriginal artifact was recovered amongst the Euro-Canadian material. This is a small, serrated edged Nettling point from the Side Notched Horizon of the Early Archaic (*circa* 8,050-7,850 BC). The point has been manufactured on a dark Haldimand chert, has straight, serrated lateral margins and is missing the base (Figure 4:2). It measures 43mm in length with a maximum width of 25mm and a maximum thickness of 6mm. Haldimand chert is a relatively high quality raw material that outcrops along the Bois Blanc formation between Kohler and Hagersville, as well as in the Cayuga, Ontario.

The close proximity of modern structures as well as the extremely late date of the cultural material recovered suggests that the significance and information potential of Location 2 is limited. Consequently, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 2.

3.2.3 Location 3

Location 3 consists of a 20 by 20 metre surface scatter of Euro-Canadian cultural material at G.P.S. co-ordinates 17 T MH 95469 / 58538 (Figure 3). This surface scatter is located in the same approximate area as the structure illustrated on the historic map of North Dorchester Township and like Location 2 is characterised by late 19th and early 20th century debris. In total, a representative sample of 15 artifacts was recovered, including 10 ceramic, 3 glass and 2 white clay pipe fragments. Table 3 provides the Stage 2 artifact summary for Location 3, and the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue is provided as Appendix A.

Table 3: Stage 2 Artifact Summary for Location 3

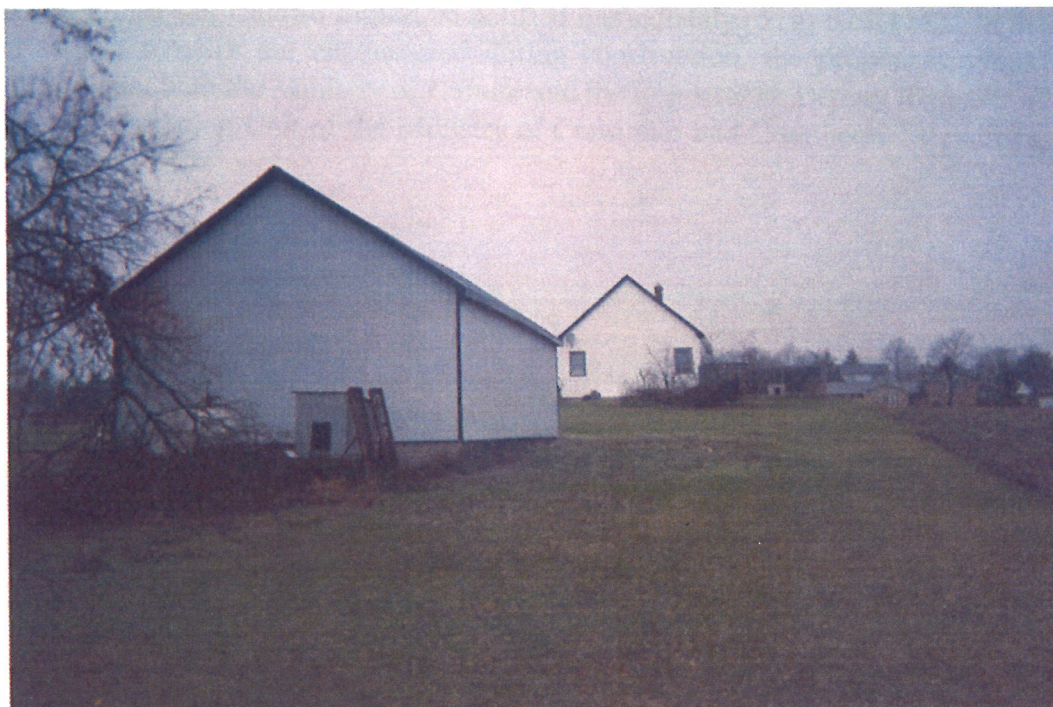
ARTIFACT	FREQ	%
CERAMIC		
ironstone	8	53
whiteware, stamped	2	13
GLASS		
glass, bottle	3	20
OTHER		
white clay pipe stem	1	7
white clay pipe bowl	1	7
TOTAL	15	100%

The ceramic assemblage is comprised of 80% ironstone and 20% whiteware. Due to the late date of artifacts recovered, as well as the additional documentation of this area in the 1878 historic atlas, the significance and information potential was judged to be limited and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 3.

Figure 5: Stage 2 Survey Conditions, Area of Pedestrian Assessment



**Figure 6: Stage 2 Survey Conditions, Area of Previous Disturbance and
Area of Test Pit Assessment**



4.0 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

An archaeological assessment (Stage 1 & 2) was conducted for an approximate 54 acre proposed development property located on Lot 17, Concession B, Town of Dorchester, Middlesex County Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of a standard archaeological condition of development of approval.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites, one producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Location 1) and two producing 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material (Location 2 & 3). The pre-contact Aboriginal site, Location 1, is a findspot of an isolated projectile point fragment. Due to the paucity of cultural material, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1. The 19th century Euro-Canadian sites are characterised by late 19th and 20th century material. Due to the late date of artifacts recovered, the significance and information potential was judged to be limited and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Locations 2 and 3.

The Ontario Ministry of Culture is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report. As no further archaeological work is recommended, the Ministry of Culture is asked to issue a letter of clearance for the subject property.

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

References Cited

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APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

CAT.	CONTEXT	ARTIFACT	FREQ.	COMMENTS
1	Loc. 1	projectile point	1	midsection, Onondaga chert, possible Adder Orchard point
1	Loc. 2	porcelain	10	
2	Loc. 2	porcelain, transfer printed	5	
3	Loc. 2	ironstone	8	
4	Loc. 2	ironstone, transfer printed	2	
5	Loc. 2	whiteware	3	
6	Loc. 2	whiteware, transfer printed	3	with gold embossing
7	Loc. 2	glass, bottle	11	10 clear, 1 brown
8	Loc. 2	glass, white	2	
9	Loc. 2	plastic	1	
10	Loc. 2	faunal remains	1	shell
11	Loc. 2	misc. metal	1	
12	Loc. 2	recent material	1	hydro insulator
13	Loc. 2	button	1	white agate, 2 holes
14	Loc. 2	projectile point	1	Early Archaic, Nettling point, missing base, Onondaga chert
1	Loc. 3	ironstone	8	
2	Loc. 3	whiteware, stamped	2	blue & red mix
3	Loc. 3	glass, bottle	3	one aqua, two brown
4	Loc. 3	white clay pipe stem	1	"BANNERMAN"
5	Loc. 3	white clay pipe bowl	1	