

Midhurst, Ontario
L0L 1X0

(705) 725-7532

February 2, 1999

James Dick Construction Limited
Box 470
Bolton, Ontario
L0P 1A0

Attention: Mr. Greg Sweetnam

Subject: Pit Licence Application
West ½ Lots 7,8,9, Concession 7, and
East ½ Lot 8, Concession 7
Township of Oro-Medonte (Oro part)
County of Simcoe

Dear Mr. Sweetnam:

The review of the site plans submitted to reflect the recommendations of the Ontario Municipal Board report of July 23, 1993 has been completed. All of the conditions of licence as recommended by the board have been noted on the plans. The plans are in compliance with the Aggregate Resources Act. Seven additional copies of the plans will be required for approval and distribution to various Ministries and agencies.

The required cultural assessment has been completed and reviewed by the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. I have attached a copy of the letter that Ministry has sent outlining their recommendations with regard to the submitted report by York North Archaeological Services. As they have stated, the new lands applied for have been surveyed and nothing significant has been found. They are concerned about the existence of artifacts on the current licence. While there is no legal obligation to complete cultural surveys on licensed sites, it may be in the best interest of your company to investigate this matter, prior to the accidental discovery of important artifacts or human remains.

The only further documentation required is confirmation from the Township of Oro-Medonte that the zoning requirements have been satisfied. When notification from the Township is received, the licence will be forwarded to the Minister of Natural Resources for approval and signature.

Should you have any questions, or if I can be of further assistance, please give me a call.

Yours Sincerely,

Craig Laing
Aggregate Resources Officer
Huron Area Team
Midhurst District

Attachment

**YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES: 431 STEWART STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
ONTARIO, K9H 4B2. TELEPHONE: 1-(705)-742-7301; FAX: 1-(705)-740-9095.**

**A STAGE I-II ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED JAMES DICK
CONSTRUCTION LIMITED PIT EXPANSION IN
LOTS 7W, 8W AND 9W, CONCESSION 7,
TOWNSHIP OF ORO, COUNTY OF SIMCOE,
ONTARIO.**

**PREPARED FOR: JAMES DICK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED,
P.O. BOX 470,
BOLTON, ONTARIO
L7E 5T4**

**PREPARED BY: YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
UNDER MCZCR ISSUED ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LICENCE NO: 98-057 (YNAS PROJECT NO: 98-28)
(REPORT PREPARED BY: *GORDON C. DIBB*)**

JANUARY 8, 1999

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Stage I-II archaeological assessment of a parcel of land proposed as an expansion to an existing pit located in Lot 8E, Concession 7, Oro Township, Simcoe County, by James Dick Construction Limited. The proposed pit expansion is in Lots 7W, 8W & 9W, Concession 7 (Figures 1 - 3; Plate 1).

1.1 PROJECT DURATION AND STAFF

The investigations described below were carried out at the request of Gregory C. Sweetnam, Resource and Property Manager, for James Dick Construction Limited, P.O. Box 470, Bolton, Ontario, L7E 5T4.

The contract was awarded to Y.N.A.S. on November 13, 1998. The "Contract Information Form" was submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (MCZCR) on November 16, 1998 and reviewed the same day.

Gordon Dibb and Glenn Kearsley met at the site on November 18, 1998 in order to deliver field equipment and examine the boundaries of the property. The field survey was directed by Glenn Kearsley during the period from November 19-28 and December 2-4, 1998 with a crew ranging in size from 2 to 9 individuals. The field crew consisted of Colin Agnew, Charlton Carscallen, Andrew Corbett, David Cruz, Nadine Gray, John Hannah, Glenn Kearsley, Paul Prince, Lisa Rankin, Andrew Schoenhoffer, Sonja Schwake and Sean Staniek. Paul Prince drafted the preliminary field maps for the two historic sites that front the 7th concession and Patricia Dibb cataloged the artifacts. The historical background study of the property and field assessment report were prepared by Gordon Dibb.

2.0 SITE LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS

The area proposed for the expansion of the James Dick Construction Limited pit is located to the west of the already licenced pit in Lot 8E. The expansion is to extend the boundaries of this pit westward into Lots 7W, 8W & 9W, Concession 7, Oro Township. The study area is about 120.584 hectares (297.96 acres) in size (Figure 3 - Parcels 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8). Parcels 1, 2 and 4 (Figure 3), totaling 8.154 hectares (20.148 acres), were not surveyed due to either hydro easements and/or ownership by other parties. The entrance to the study area is from the east side of the 7th concession. Coulston is the nearest cross-roads community which is located about 5.0 km to the northeast of the northwest corner of Lot 9.

2.1 BEDROCK AND QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

The bedrock underlying the study area consists of Middle Ordovician limestones and shales belonging to the Upper and Middle members of the Bobcaygeon Formation. Bobcaygeon Formation rocks are composed of homogeneous, thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone with some shaly partings. In the immediate vicinity of the subject property the flat-lying bedrock surface is covered by more than 50 feet (15 meters) of unconsolidated sediments. The deposits associated with the study area are estimated to be about 9 meters thick (A.R.I.P. #65:13, 17).

The east half Lot 8, Concession 7, Oro Township consists of a parcel of land 44.1 hectares in size that has been licenced (E03-166) for the extraction of aggregate since the early 1980s (A.R.I.P. #65:15). The original licence was held by E.R. Alexander Construction and is today owned by James Dick Construction Limited.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The study area is located along a large sand and gravel kame moraine known locally as the "Dry Hills of Oro." The "Dry Hills" are characterized as having a topography ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 feet a.s.l., and having very porous surface materials. The area is about 200-300 feet above the valley of the Coldwater and Nottawasaga Rivers, and at least 200 feet higher than the "Oro Till Plain," to the south (Heidenreich 1971:70; Hunter 1903:4).

The topography is lowest along the northeastern side of Lot 9W where elevations of 340 meters amsl have been mapped. There are a number of highland areas that overlook small swales that accommodate internal drainage that have elevations of over 370 meters amsl in the southcentral and southeastern sections of the study area (Figure 3).

2.3 DRAINAGE

The study area is located 8.0 km to the south-southwest of Bass Lake and 12.0 km to the west-northwest of Lake Simcoe. Internally there are a number of small swales that accommodate seasonal runoff (Figure 3).

2.4 SOILS

The study area is located along the edge of a pocket of Sargent gravelly sandy loam (steep phase) soil. These soils are associated with kame deposits and have a topography that is steeply rolling. Sargent soils have a Brown Forest profile that is thin and often calcareous from top to bottom. The profile has a dark brown A1 horizon, about 5 inches thick, which rests on a very dark brown B horizon. The B horizon shows little or no accumulation of clay and is often underlain by pale brown calcareous gravels. Generally, the gravel starts to show at depths of 12 to 18 inches (Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962:50) but in some places it outcrops on the surface.

Sargent soils have poor water retention properties and are low in natural fertility. These soils are used mostly for pasture but with proper fertilization can produce adequate yields of spring grains (*Ibid.*).

2.5 VEGETATION

In Lot 7W the over story consists of: scotch and red pine and the under story species include: sugar maple, black cherry, beech, ironwood and balsam poplar. In Lot 8W the over story consists of: sugar maple, white ash, ironwood and white birch while the under story is predominantly sugar maple saplings. In Lot 9W the oversteer includes: Scotch pine, sugar maple, white ash, ironwood, black cherry, basswood, white birch, aspen, balsam poplar, cottonwood and butternut while the under story species include: basswood, white ash, sugar maple, wild raspberry, blackberry and choke cherry (Keewatin-Aski Ltd. 1991; Figure 3).

2.6 LAND USE

The study area was cleared in the 19th century of its standing timber and has been used to some extent earlier this century for mixed farming. As the soil fertility decreased pine plantations were created in most of Lot 7 and Lot 9S. Adjacent to the open fields in Lot 8W, and in areas that were topographically unsuitable for agriculture in Lot 9S, there are large stands of mature sugar maple.

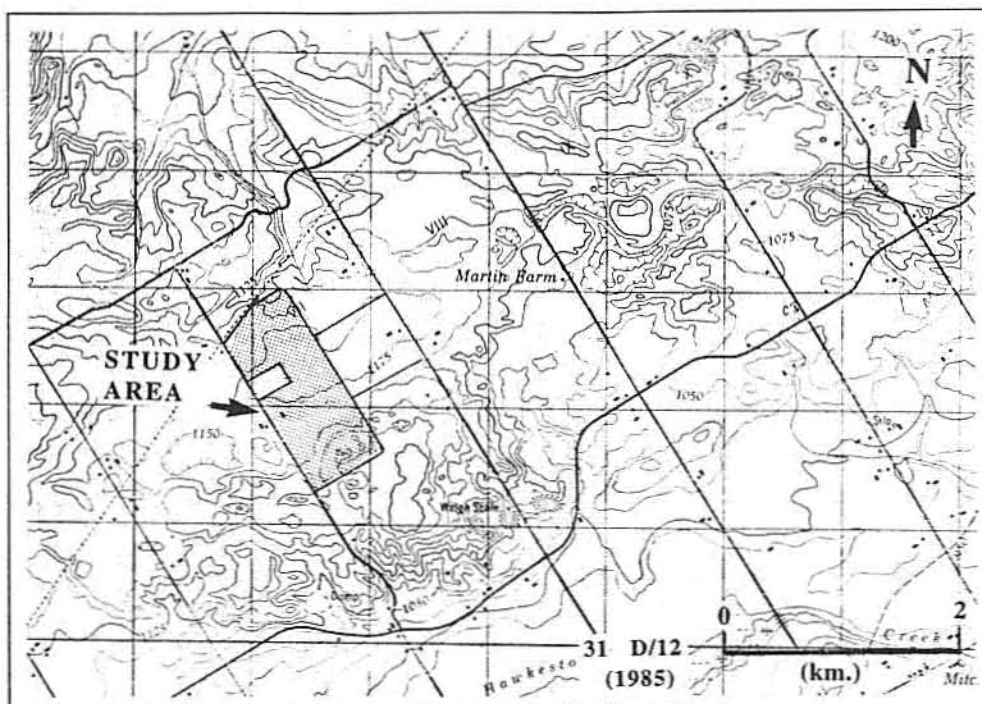
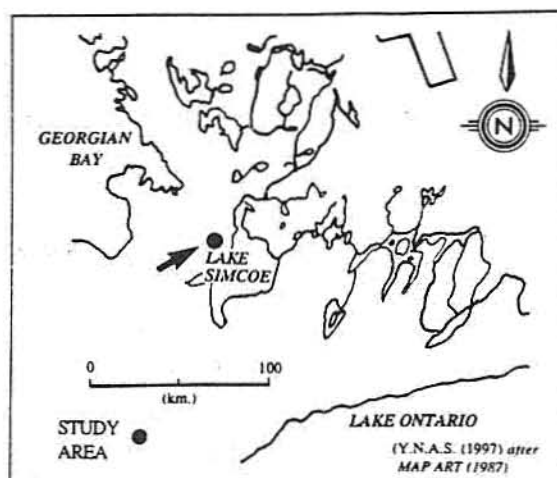


FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO (TOP) SOUTHCENTRAL ONTARIO, AND (BOTTOM) THE 7TH CONCESSION OF ORO TOWNSHIP IN SIMCOE COUNTY.

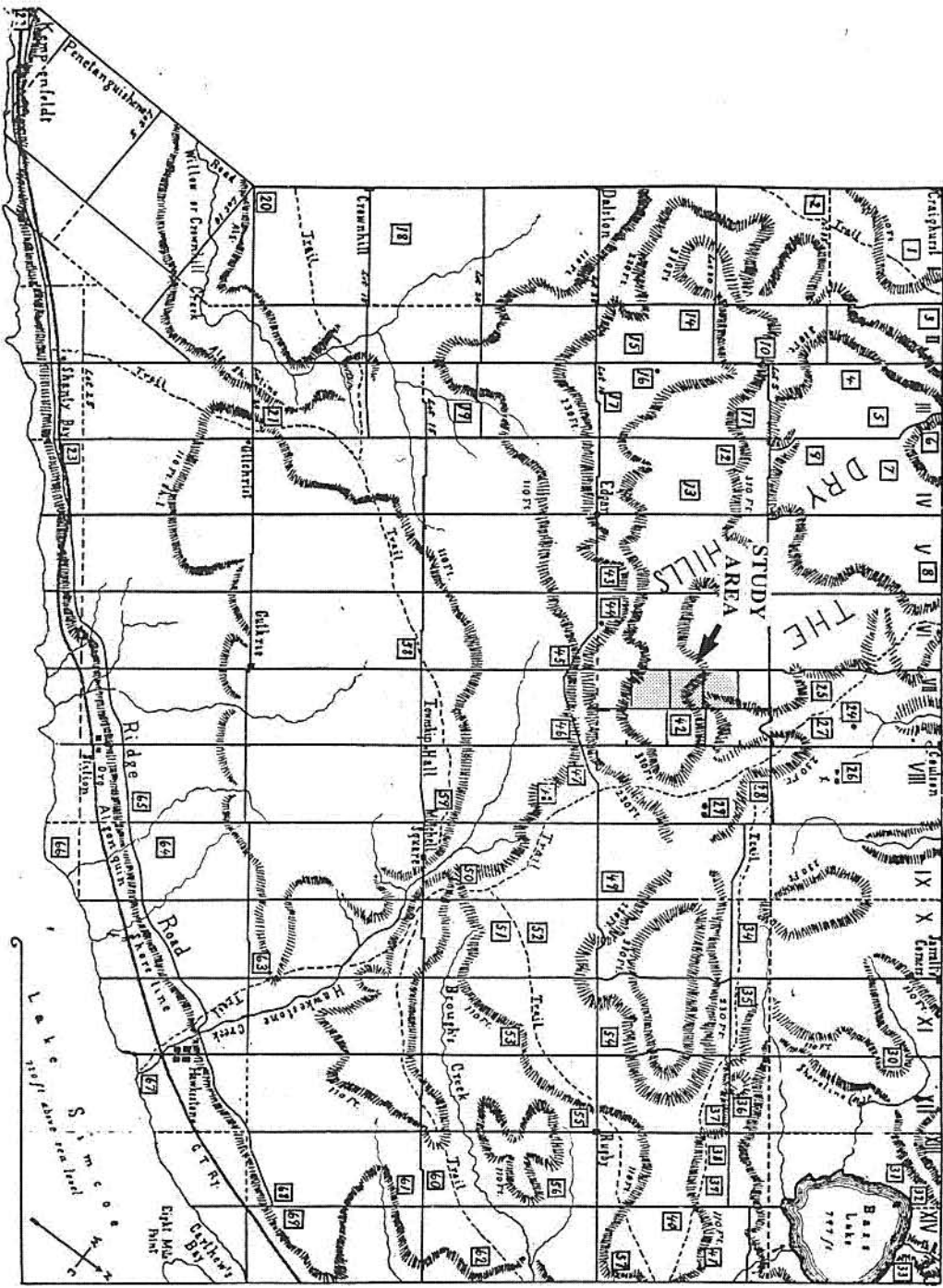


FIGURE 2 LOCATION OF STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND TRAILS RECORDED BY HUNTER IN ORO TOWNSHIP IN THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL

3.1 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH*

Archaeological sites recorded in Oro Township are predominately Iroquoian (Huron) in origin and to a large extent were occupied prior to 1634 (Heidenreich 1971:Map 19). Almost all of the sites on file for Oro were recorded by Andrew F. Hunter during the course of his comprehensive survey of Huron sites in Simcoe County. In the late 1960s a number of Hunter's Oro sites were relocated and small collections of artifacts were made for comparative purposes by Frank Ridley. In the 1970s, Roberta O'Brien, the Regional Archaeologist at MCZCR, recorded a number of the Hunter sites that Ridley had investigated, on ministry data forms, but apparently did not examine any of the sites herself.

The site closest to the study area is the Hunter's Oro No: 42 site (1903:27; Figure 2). It is described as being located "on the highest part of the main ridge in the Dry Hills, but near the eastern edge of the ridge, there is a site far away from any water supply. It is on the east half of lot 8, concession 7 ... Numerous pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes etc., have been found on Mr. Duff's land. Across the concession road on the farm of George Strachan, lot 8, concession 8, some pieces of iron were once found." This site is likely partially located on the Sarjeant property to the east of the study area and portions of it is possibly located both under and to the immediate west of the 7th concession road allowance. On the Sarjeant property 3 sites were recorded by the archaeological consulting firm ASI in 1993. The BdGv-16 and BdGv-17B (which is possibly related to the Hunter No" 42 site) were investigated by YNAS in 1994-1995. The BdGv-16 site overlooked (excavated in 1994) a small swale that accommodates seasonal runoff and is situated about 150 to 200 meters to the west of an historically recorded trail (Figure 2). This site and the BdGv-18 site, to the immediate south, possibly functioned as trail related rest or stop-over sites. Investigations of the BdGv-16 site recovered parts of 17 ceramic vessels but no evidence of related settlement patterns. The lack of settlement patterns suggest that the site was unlikely a permanent fixture upon the landscape and that it functioned as either a rest and/or trail related stop-over type of encampment. The BdGv-17B site, located immediately adjacent the Dick Construction Limited property, produced two ceramic vessels and a single hearth-type feature which suggests that it was either a temporary encampment or an outlier related to a larger site that extends under the concession road and into the property to the immediate west.

Other sites recorded within a 5.0 km radius of the study area include Hunter's (1903) Bawtree Burial Pit No. 3 site which is in the eastern half of Lot 8, Concession 8. Hunter's (1903) map (Figure 2) shows a native trail that connects with a number of Huron sites (#24, 26 & 27) near some of the headwater streams to the Coldwater River to the south of Coulston.

About 5.0 km to the north of the study area, Mayer Heritage Consultants (1994) investigated the McCarthy Huron village site, and bone pit, in Lot 3E, Concession 7, Oro Township.

3.2 *HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH*

The western boundary of Oro Township was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1811 as part of the military road connecting Kempenfeldt Bay to Penetanguishine (McEwan 1978:viii). In 1820 the entire township was surveyed, as a prelude to settlement, by W. Chewett (Winearls 1991:547).

Lot 7W, Concession 7, Oro Township was patented to William Roe of Newmarket. Roe sold the parcel to Susan and John Brandon of Cartwright on November 18, 1870 for \$1,100.00.

On March 18, 1881 Susan Brandon sold her half interest in the property, to her son, John Brandon for \$450.00 (B.L.R.O. Documents 59115 & 1264). John and James Brandon were the sons of James and Susannah (Susan) Brandon of County Fermanagh, Ireland. Susannah joined her sons in Oro where she died in 1896 at 80 years of age. John Brandon built a comfortable brick home on Lot 7W where he apparently resided with his children while they attended public school in Edgar (McEwen 1978:36). With the settlement of John Brandon's estate in 1926 title to the property was transferred to Albert Rainey of Barrie, who sold the lot to Bessie Weil of Toronto. Weil sold the lot on October 18, 1926 to Willie and Margaret Clark, of Toronto (B.L.R.O. Documents G.R.-7980, 11922 & 12002). The Clark's appear to have lost the property to the County of Simcoe which sold the land to James H. Cockburn on July 3, 1941 for the payment of back taxes totaling \$32.16 (B.L.R.O. Document 14437). James Cockburn sold the land to Wilma Randle of Penetang on July 20, 1951 who in turn resold the property to Simcoe Nurseries Ltd. on October 10, 1958. Simcoe Nurseries Limited transferred title to the property to James Dick Construction Limited on October 14, 1988 (B.L.R.O. Documents 17779, 89961 & 01026832).

Lot 8W, Concession 7, Oro Township was patented to John McDuff on May 11, 1869. On July 27, 1878 McDuff entered into an agreement where he leased the right to harvest pine and butternut from the south half of the lot to Bockwier and McKay of Edgar until April 15, 1886 for \$350.00 (B.L.R.O. Document 119). The McDuffs (McDuffie) received the patent to this land as payment for taking part in the search for the men of the Franklin Expedition who were lost in the Arctic. Two of the McDuff brothers, Jack and Archie, were proficient in doing cement work and were involved in the construction of a number of the houses in the community (McEwen 1978:252). McDuff lost title to the west half of the lot when he used the property as collateral for a bank loan in 1889. James Cockburn retained title to this 100 acre parcel until 1926 when it was sold to Robert McAfee of Cookstown for \$12,000.00 (B.L.R.O. Documents 2787 & 12001). In 1928 the west half of Lot 28 was purchased by Roy Fraser of Oro. The lot remained in the possession of the Fraser family until August 23, 1979 when it was sold to Susan Drennan for \$1.00 plus taxes paid on the \$54,000.00 assessed value of the property. Susan Drennan sold a small parcel to Allen Beacock on July 31, 1980 who resold the same parcel to Robert Garside two months later (B.L.R.O. Documents 684259, 712074 & 717390). On July 15, 1998 the E.R. Alexander Construction Company Limited sold the remaining 38.6 hectare parcel of the property to James Dick Construction Limited (B.L.R.O. Document 01385548).

Lot 9W, Concession 7, Oro township was patented to John Campbell on May 30, 1873. Ownership for this property remained in Campbell control until June 18, 1938 when as part of the settlement of the Archibald Campbell estate it was sold to Edwin Hutchinson of Oro for \$3,000.00 (B.L.R.O. Documents G.R.-7662 & 13978). The E.G.B.H.F. (1985) Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Simcoe ... lists John Campbell, a freeholder, as residing on Lot 9, Concession 7, Oro Township in 1872-3. Title was transferred by Edwin Hutchinson to the Director of the Vetrans Land Act on October 25, 1947 for a consideration of \$3,500.00. The property was sold on behalf of the Vetrans Land Act on August 6, 1954 to George Bagg for \$2,200.00 (B.L.R.O. Documents 16092, 19025 & 19026). George Bagg sold the parcel to Lloyd Conrad of the Township of Oro on March 6, 1964 for \$3,000.00, and Conrad five days later resold the 19026 parcel to Wilbert McCann. Titles to properties associated with the McCann estate (B.L.R.O. Documents 181190 & 712075) were transferred to Gregory Sweetnam on May 5, 1987 (B.L.R.O. Document 950650).

3.3 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL*

The Dry Hills of Oro are best known for their lack water, such as lakes and/or ponds or regularly flowing streams. The margins of the dry hills form the headwaters of both the Coldwater and Nottawasaga drainage regimes but today are seldom appear on maps as more than

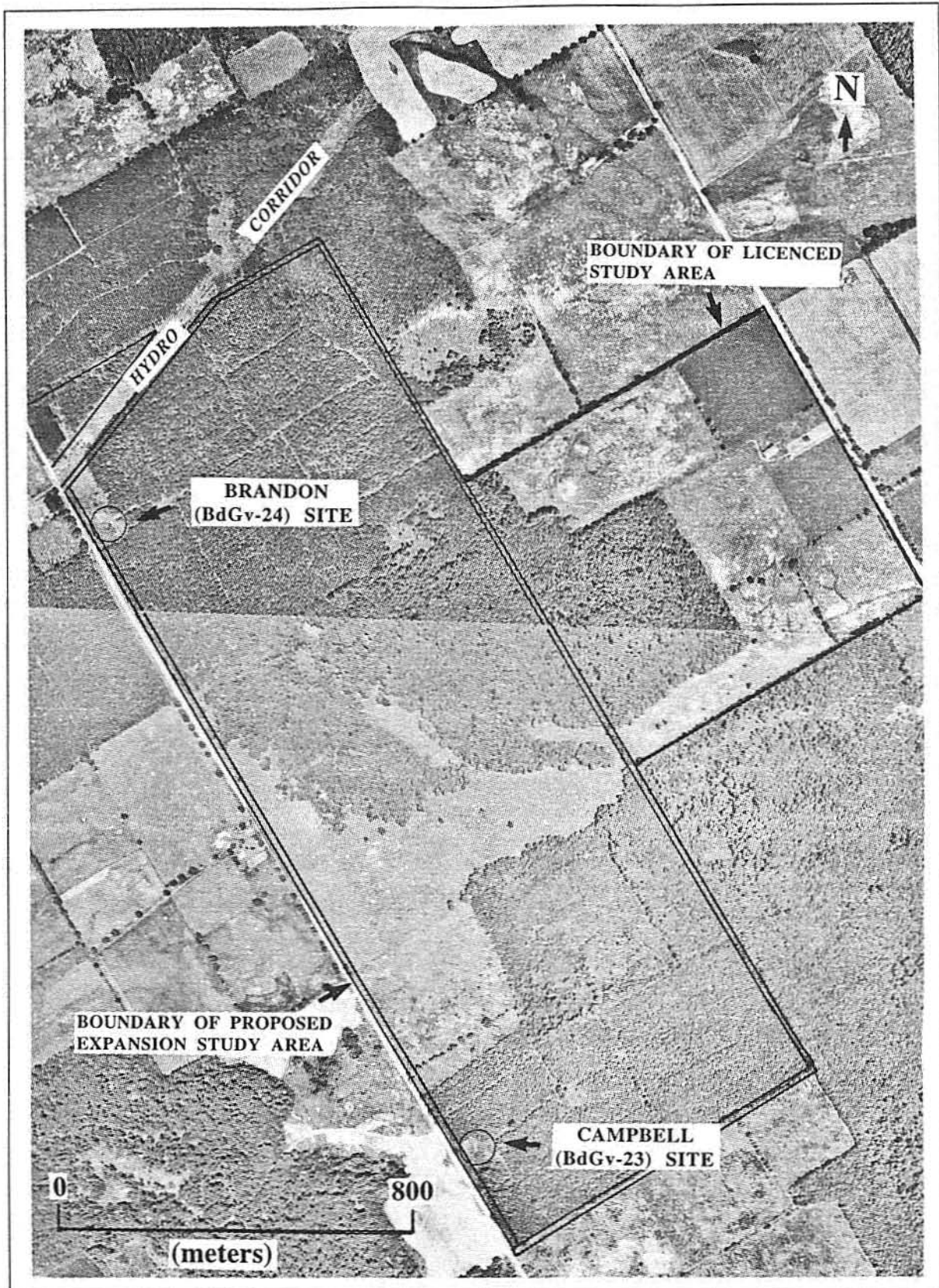


PLATE 1 AIR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE AREA PROPOSED FOR EXPANSION IN RELATION TO THE EXISTING LICENCED JAMES DICK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED SAND AND GRAVEL PIT IN THE 7TH CONCESSION OF ORO TOWNSHIP, SIMCOE COUNTY.

seasonal streams. The areas of highest prehistoric archaeological potential are located along the upper margins of a seasonal swale in Lot 9 and along a flat ridge near the hydro easement in Lot 7. Most of the rest of the study area has a relatively rolling topography and has a moderate potential for the discovery of small seasonal archaeological sites and/or isolated find spots. There are two areas of high historic potential, both associated with former farmsteads along the west side of the road allowance between Concessions 6 and 7 (Figure 3).

4.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Most of the study area is woodlot and could not be plowed for archaeological survey related purposes. The two areas of high prehistoric potential, described in Section 3.3 above, were shovel tested at 5.0 meter intervals and the remaining moderate prehistoric sections of the property were shovel tested at 10.0 meter intervals as is recommended in the MCZCR Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993). In the area around the former farmsteads in Lots 7 and 9 shovel testing was conducted around the buildings at 5.0 meter intervals. Adjacent to the hydro-easement in Lot 7 a small area that was largely devoid of mature vegetation was plowed using a small bulldozer (Plates 4 and 5). The transects were plowed at approximately 4.0 meter intervals and visually inspected for evidence of historic and/or prehistoric artifacts.

The test pits were excavated using round mouthed shovels with each hole having a diameter of about 30 cm. The test pits were excavated to subsoil which varied in depths from 3 to 40 cm and the fill was processed through .25" (6.0 mm) mesh hardware screening. If artifacts were located they were packaged and the locations of the positive shovel test pits were mapped in relation to a fixed datum using a surveyors theodolite.

The ruins (collapsed buildings) associated with the two sites recorded upon the property were mapped using a theodolite in relation to fixed datums and the foundations were measured in relation to size and depth using tape measures. Figures 4 and 5 show the layout of the Campbell (BdGv-23) and Brandon (BdGv-24) sites, respectively.

The topsoil was a sandy loam with gravel deposits occurring on occasion at the surface throughout the property. The test pit transects ran in an east/west direction with the 6th concession road acting as the western boundary and the fenceline marking the eastern boundary. During the test-pitting the person on the outside row tied a piece of flagging tape over each pit in order to relocate the line on the return pass.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

In total 8,050 test pits were excavated at 10.0 meter intervals in areas of moderate prehistoric and historic potential. An additional 230 test pits were excavated at 5.0 meter intervals in the areas of high prehistoric and historic potential.

Four positive test pits were recorded near Structure 3 at the historic farmstead recorded as the Campbell (BdGv-23) site. The artifacts were collected and the locations of the positive test pits mapped using a theodolite. The artifacts were cleaned and cataloged in the laboratory at the end of the field project (Appendix A). Four artifacts were recovered from the plowed area associated with the Brandon (BdGv-24) site. Individual surface locations were again mapped with a theodolite and recorded upon the site final site map (Figure 5; Appendix B).

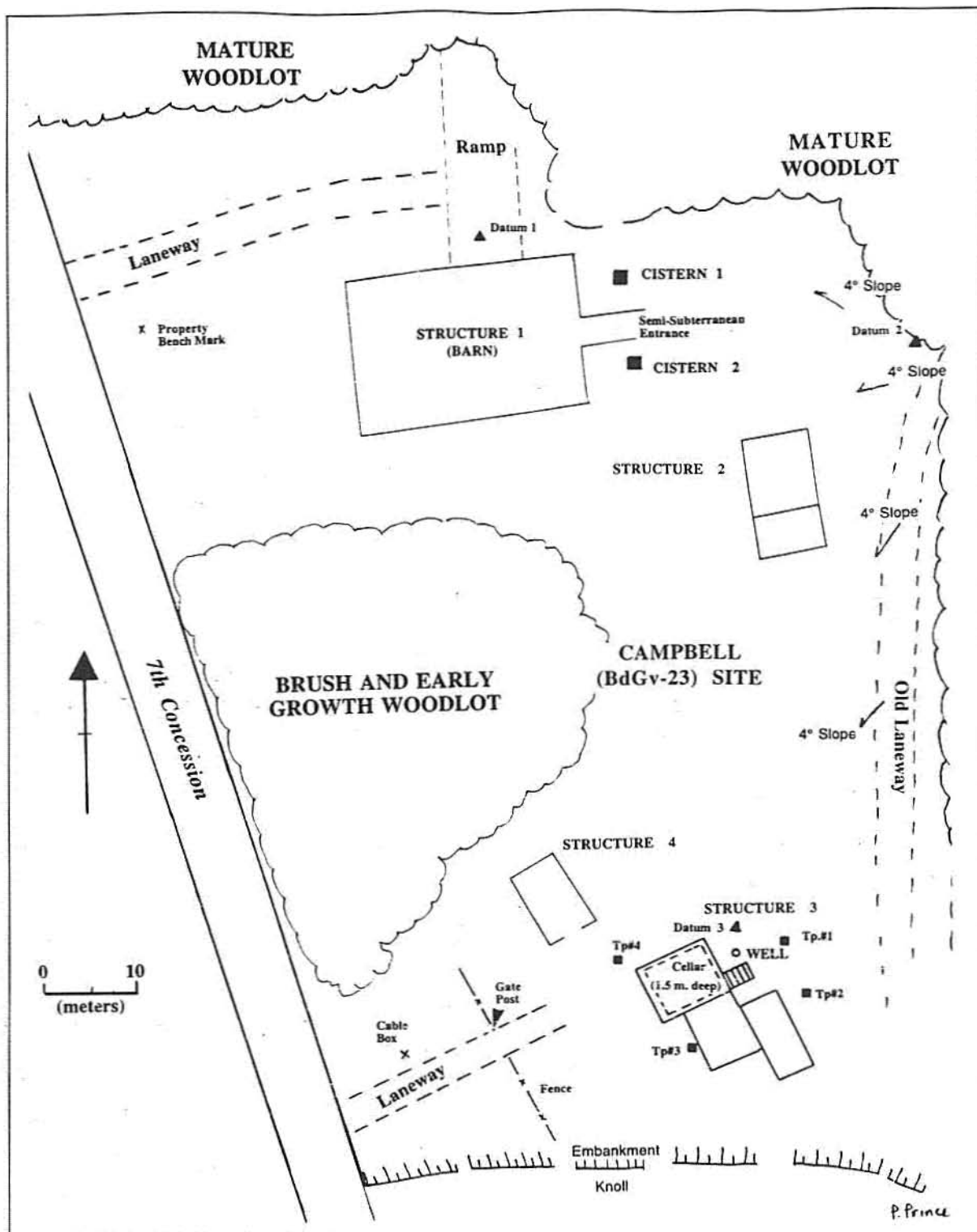


FIGURE 4 MAP SHOWING HISTORIC RUINS AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CAMPBELL (BdGv-23) SITE.



PLATE 2 CELLAR AND RAMP ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 3 AT THE CAMPBELL (BdGv-23) SITE.



PLATE 3 STONE FACED CELLAR WALL ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 3 AT THE CAMPBELL (BdGv-23) SITE.

4.2.1 *Campbell (BdGv-23) Site:*

This is the more southerly of the two sites recorded and is located in Lot 9, Concession 7 (Figures 3 and 4; Plates 1 to 3). Four structures were recorded, represented by their stone and concrete foundations and clusters of historic debris (ie: old cans, bottles, nails, metal roofing fragments and a rusted car door). Samples of the historic surface debris were not collected.

Structure 1 is a large, poured concrete foundation that is 23 meters long, 16 meters wide and stands 2.15 meters high. It is oriented east-west. A long stone and soil ramp running up to the north wall of this structure suggests that it may have functioned as a barn at one time. A subterranean entrance is located along the east wall of the structure.

Structure 2 is a stone foundation that appears to represent a small, multi-roomed structure of some kind. It is 13 meters long (north/south), 7 meters wide and is about 1 meter deep. The northwest corner of Structure 2 touches the southeast corner of Structure 1 so that they are kitty-corner. In the area to the north of Structure 2 and east of Structure 1 there is a well, and a large, deep holding tank presently filled with water.

Structure 3 is located about 50 meters south of Structures 1 and 2 (Figures 3 and 4; Plates 1 to 3). It is a poured concrete foundation that is laid out in a complex pattern. It appears to represent a large multi-roomed structure that is about 11 meters east/west by 15 meters north/south in size. In the northwest section of the structure there is a stone-walled cellar that extends 2 meters into the ground. At the east end of the cellar there is a subterranean entrance. East of this cellar and north of another portion of Structure 3 is a well.

Structure 4 is several meters to the northwest of Structure 3. It is square with walls 5.5 meters apart. The open end at the south side of the structure may indicate that this building functioned as a garage at one time (there is a rusted car door protruding out of the ground at the north end of this structure). A grown over driveway runs westward to the 6th concession.

There were four positive test pits along the margins of Structure 3. The test pits contained a total of 8 nails, 1 salt glazed ceramic body sherd, 2 refined white earthenware fragments, 3 container glass fragments and 2 flat (window) glass fragments (Appendix A).

4.2.2 *Brandon (BdGv-24) Site:*

The Brandon (BdGv-24) site is located near the north end of the study area in Lot 7, Concession 7 and it includes the remains of foundations related to 3 structures (Figures 3 & 5; Plates 4 & 5).

Structure 1 is made of flagstone and concrete with mortar between the stones. The foundation runs east/west and is 11.6 meters long, 8 meters wide and 1.7 meters deep. there is a subterranean entrance in the south wall of the structure an a large concrete 'porch' along the southeast portion of the structure.

Structures 2 & 3 are situated kitty-corner to one another (with the northwest corner of Structure 2 touching the southeast corner of Structure 3. Both are situated about 40 meters south of Structure 1. Structure 2 has a fieldstone foundation running north/south. It is 14.5 meters long, 7 meters wide and 1.5 meters deep.

Structure 2 is a poured concrete foundation running east/west. It is 16.5 meters long, 10.7 meters wide and stands 3 meters high. The concrete on the south wall of the structure has been altered to appear similar to a cinder block wall.

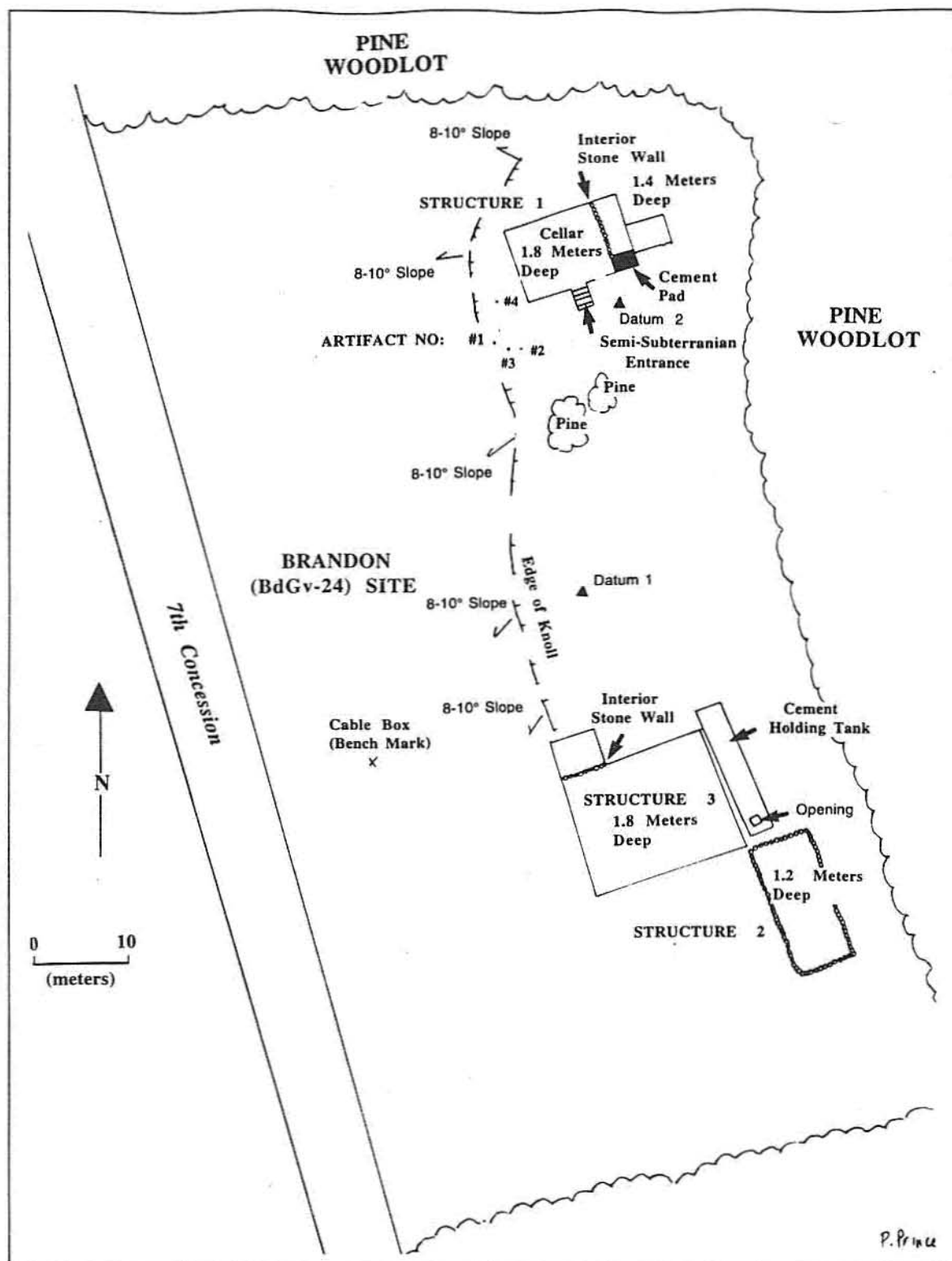


FIGURE 5 MAP SHOWING HISTORIC RUINS AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE BRANDON (BdGv-24) SITE.

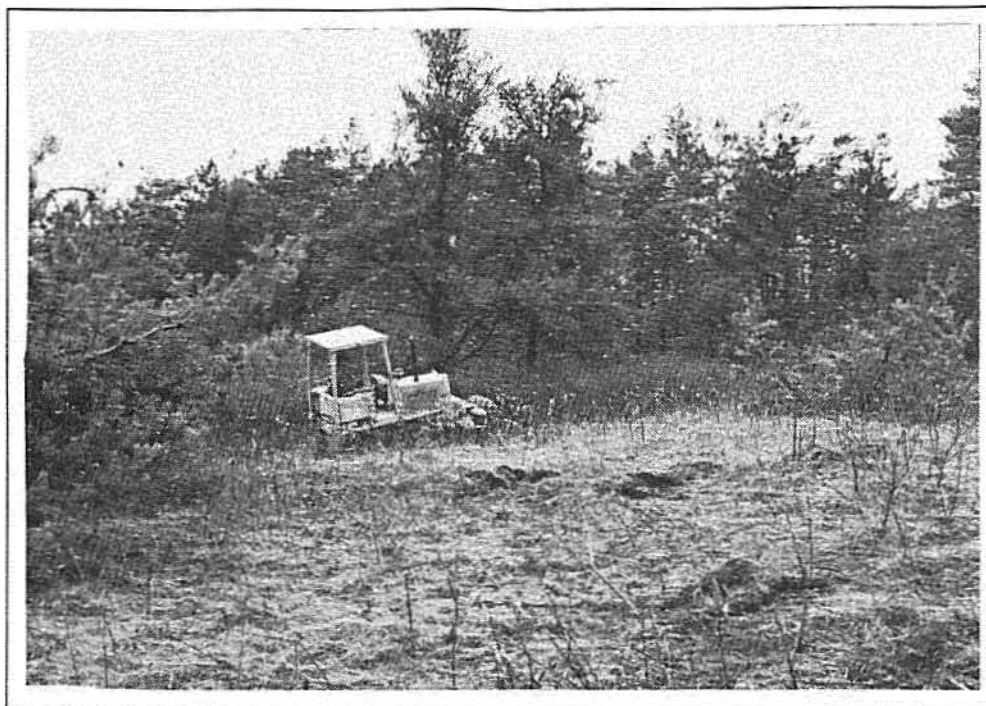


PLATE 4 **SMALL BULLDOZER PLOWING SINGLE FURROWS AT THE BRANDON (BdGv-24) SITE.**

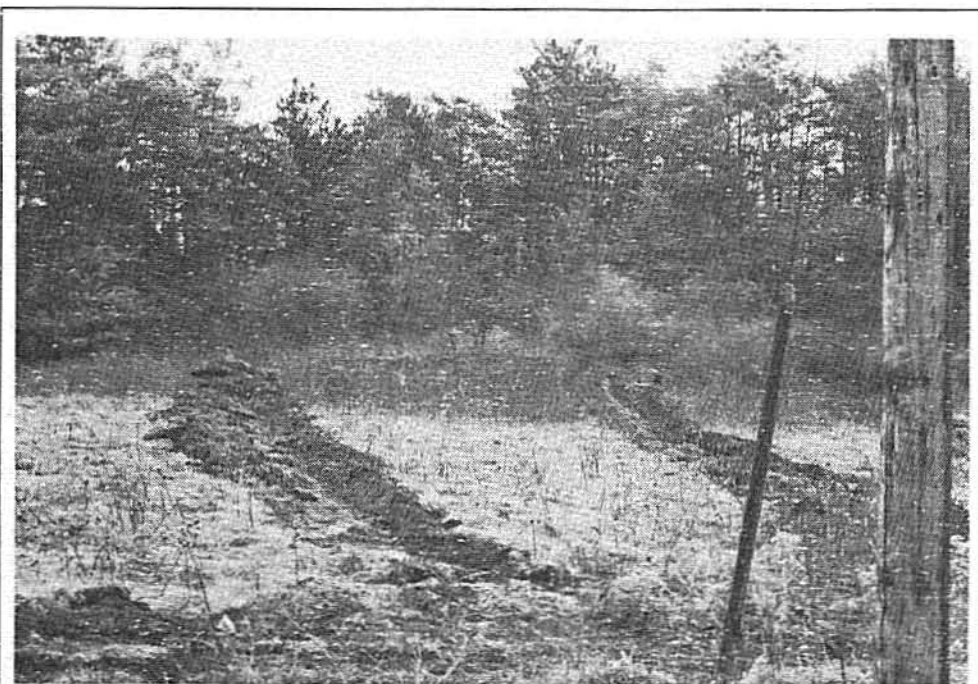


PLATE 5 **VIEW OF SINGLE FURROW TRANSECTS PLOWED AT THE BRANDON (BdGv-24) SITE.**

East of Structure 3 and north of Structure 2 there is a long, narrow holding tank. It appears to be very deep.

The area around the Brandon (BdGv-24) site was strip plowed by the client at 5.0 meter intervals. A number of artifacts were found during a surface collection and noted in the field, but not collected. These represented early to mid 20th century refined white earthenwares, mason jars, old tires and one glass coca-cola bottle. Of the artifacts collected one rim sherd (BdGv-24.2) is decorated with a late 19th early 20th century blue willow print and one rim (BdGv-24.4) has a red painted band around its edge (Appendix B).

4.3 McDuff Farmstead

The southern side of the Lot 8W, Concession 7, McDuff farmstead was likely used for limited crop production until about 1970 or shortly thereafter, as there is still evidence of former agricultural fields extending in an east/west direction across the site. The original farm house and outbuildings are shown in Part 4 on Figure 3 as not being owned by the applicant and outside of the study area. There is an old barn shown in Figure 3 within the confines of the study area that is currently used for storage purposes. The structure was not measured but the area around it was shovel tested at 5.0 meter intervals. All of the shovel test pits around this structure were sterile.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Prehistoric archaeological remains were not located in either the areas shovel tested or plowed within the study area.

The archaeological and historic background research and the field assessment of the subject property did not locate resources of heritage significance within the area proposed for pit expansion by James Dick Construction Limited. The Campbell (BdGv-23) and Brandon (BdGv-24) historic sites both date from about 1870 and appear to have been abandoned either during the depression or shortly thereafter. The probable reason for the abandonment of both farmsteads is the lack of natural soil fertility which made crop production unsustainable and the light, sandy nature of the topsoil that would have been susceptible to wind erosion once the original forest cover had been removed. The stone and concrete foundations were mapped and recorded during this project and are not historically significant.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of (i) the archaeological and historical background research, and (ii) the subsequent archaeological field assessment of the subject property, significant archaeological and/or heritage resources have not been located, and it is therefore recommended that MCZCR issue a clearance of the archaeological condition in order for James Dick Construction Limited to continue with their proposed sale of the above described property.

Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during development related activities, MCZCR should be notified.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the development of the property, the proponent should immediately contact both MCZCR, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of

the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations at 1-(416)-326-9382.

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APPENDIX "A"**[CAMPBELL (BdGv-23) SITE]**

<u>CATALOGUE NO:</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE</u>
BdGv-23.1	Nail - Square Head	T.P. #1: Figure 4
BdGv-23.2	Nail - Round Head	T.P. #1: Figure 4
BdGv-23.3	Body Sherd - Salt Glaze	T.P. #1: Figure 4
BdGv-23.4	Container Glass	T.P. #2: Figure 4
BdGv-23.5	Flat (Window) Glass	T.P. #2: Figure 4
BdGv-23.6	Container Glass	T.P. #2: Figure 4
BdGv-23.7	Refined White Earthenware	T.P. #2: Figure 4
BdGv-23.8	Refined White Earthenware	T.P. #2: Figure 4
BdGv-23.9	Nail - Round Head	T.P. #2: Figure 4
BdGv-23.10	Flat (Window) Glass	T.P. #3: Figure 4
BdGv-23.11	Nail - Square Head	T.P. #3: Figure 4
BdGv-23.12	Nail - Square Head	T.P. #3: Figure 4
BdGv-23.13	Nail - Square Head	T.P. #3: Figure 4
BdGv-23.14	Container Glass	T.P. #4: Figure 4
BdGv-23.15	Nail - Square Head	T.P. #4: Figure 4
BdGv-23.16	Nail - Round Head	T.P. #2: Figure 4

APPENDIX "B"**[BRANDON (BdGv-24) SITE]**

<u>CATALOGUE NO:</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE</u>
BdGv-24.1	Refined White Earthenware - (Relief)	Art. #1: Figure 5
BdGv-24.2	Refined White Earthenware - (Blue Willow)	Art. #2: Figure 5
BdGv-24.3	Refined White Earthenware - (Plain)	Art. #3: Figure 5
BdGv-24.4	Refined White Earthenware - (Red Banded)	Art. #4: Figure 5

* All four specimens are rim sherds.