

Appendix F

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

Archaeology Program Unit
Heritage Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Floor, 400 University Ave.
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tel.: (437) 339-9325
Email: Sarah.Roe@ontario.ca

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme (MCM)

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction du patrimoine
Division de la citoyenneté, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400 ave. University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tél. : (437) 339-9325
Email: Sarah.Roe@ontario.ca



May 2, 2024

Parker S. Dickson (P256)
Stantec Consulting
1305 Riverbend London ON N6K 0J5

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road East, Part of Lot 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich, former Essex County, now City of Windsor, Ontario", Dated Apr 25, 2024, Filed with MCM on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P256-0791-2024, MCM File Number 0021174

Dear Mr. Dickson:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Sonia Bajaj, City of Windsor
Sonia Bajaj, City of Windsor

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road
East**

Part of Lot 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte,
Geographic Township of Sandwich, former
Essex County, now City of Windsor, Ontario.

April 25, 2024

Prepared for:
The Corporation of the City of Windsor
350 City Hall Square West, Suite 310
Windsor, Ontario N9A 6S1

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
400-1305 Riverbend Road
London, Ontario N6K 0J5

Project Number: 160941043
Licensee: Parker Dickson, MA
License Number: P256
Project Information Form:
P256-0791-2024

ORIGINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by The Corporation of the City of Windsor (the City) to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment to support their due diligence process for a potential property development (the study area) at 7310 Tecumseh Road East, Windsor, Ontario. The study area comprises approximately 0.67 hectares of part of Lot 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich, former Essex County, now City of Windsor, Ontario. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was triggered by the City's due diligence process for potential property development. The archaeological assessment was completed in accordance with the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was completed under Project Information Form number P256-0791-2024, issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry). The Stage 1-2 assessment was completed on March 15, 2024.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the study area.**

The Ministry is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.



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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Licensed Archaeologist:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Licensed Field Director:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Field Crew:	Kurk Kostuk
Mapping:	Brandon Fonseca, GIS Specialist
Report Writer:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Quality Review:	Colin Varley, MA, RPA (P002)
Independent Review:	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed.

Acknowledgments

Corporation of the City of Windsor:	Sonia Bajaj, CPA, CMA – Project Administrator
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:	Robert von Bitter – Archaeological Data Coordinator



1 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by The Corporation of the City of Windsor (the City) to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment to support their due diligence process for a potential property development (the study area) at 7310 Tecumseh Road East, Windsor, Ontario (Figure 1). The study area comprises approximately 0.67 hectares of part of Lot 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich, former Essex County, now City of Windsor, Ontario (Figure 2).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the City's due diligence process for potential property development. The archaeological assessment was completed in accordance with the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry) in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to:

- Provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions.
- Evaluate the study area's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for the property.
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists:

- Reviewed relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- Reviewed the land use history of the study area, including pertinent historical maps.
- Reviewed the City of Windsor's Archaeological Master Plan (Cultural Resource Management [CRM] Group Limited et al. 2005).
- Examined the Ministry's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.
- Queried the Ministry's Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports to identify previous archaeological assessments completed within, and within 50 metres of, the study area.

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 property assessment are to:

- Document archaeological resources within the study area.
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

Permission to enter the study area to conduct the archaeological assessment was provided by the City.



1.2 Historical Context

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of contact is a constant matter of discussion, and the period of meaningful contact varies between and among nations. There is no definitive moment of contact and the understanding of when Indigenous and European nations first began to influence one another is evolving with new study of archaeological and historical evidence, and from Indigenous oral tradition and history. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources

It has been demonstrated that Indigenous people began occupying southern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded, as early as 11,000 years ago (Ellis and Ferris 1990:13). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based on observed changes to formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Terminal Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time. The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological culture is summarized in Table 1, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

Table 1: Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Study Area

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 BCE	Spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Points	2500 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 – 1500 BCE	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 500 CE	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	550 – 900 CE	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Late Woodland Pottery	900 – 1300 CE	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Late Woodland Pottery	1300 – 1400 CE	Long longhouses (100+ metres)



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Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
	Late Late Woodland Pottery	1400 – 1650 CE	Inter-group warfare and displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Indigenous Groups	1650 – 1875 CE	Early written records and treaties
Late Historical	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

Between 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method of maintaining social ties was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. As described above, since approximately 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper, i.e., naturally occurring pure copper metal (Ellis 2013:42). The recorded origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French-Mattawa River valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2900 to 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1; Stevens 2004). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as



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well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By the Late Woodland period there was a distinctive cultural occupation in southwestern Ontario, including Essex, Kent, and Lambton counties. The primary Late Woodland occupants of this area were populations described by archaeologists as Western Basin Tradition. Murphy and Ferris (1990:189) indicate that these people had ties with populations in southeastern Michigan and northwestern Ohio and represent an *in situ* cultural development from the earlier Middle Woodland groups. The Western Basin Tradition seems to have been centred in the territory comprising the eastern drainage basin of Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and the southern end of Lake Huron. The Western Basin Tradition is divided up into four phases based on differences in settlement and subsistence strategies and pottery attributes: Riviere au Vase, Youngs, Springwells, and Wolf.

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous people's diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing, and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of historic Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. The extant archaeological record demonstrates many cultural traits similar to historical Indigenous nations (Williamson 2013:55).

1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

At the turn of the 16th century, the study area is documented to have been occupied by the Western Basin Tradition archaeological culture. Following the turn of the 17th century, the region of the study area is understood to have been within the territory of the Fire Nation, an Algonkian group occupying the western end of Lake Erie. It is argued, however, that the Atawandaron (Neutral) expanded extensively westward, displacing the Fire Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: 418-419). It is debated whether the Fire Nation was descendent from the archaeologically described Western Basin Tradition, or if they migrated into the western part of Lake Erie, displacing a previous Indigenous culture (Murphy and Ferris 1990:193-194). Historians understand that the displaced Fire Nation moved across the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers into what is modern-day lower Michigan, and their populations are synonymous with the later Kickapoo, Miami, Potawatomi, Fox, and Sauk (Heidenreich 1990: Figure 15.1). Bkejwanong (Walpole Island) First Nation oral tradition states that the Three Fires (a political confederacy constituted of the Potawatomi, Ojibwa, and Ottawa) have occupied the delta of the St. Clair River and the surrounding region continually for thousands of years (Walpole Island First Nation [WIFN] n.d.).

In 1649, the Seneca and the Mohawk led a campaign into southern Ontario and dispersed the resident populations, and the Seneca used the lower Great Lakes basin as a prolific hinterland for beaver hunting (Heidenreich 1978; Trigger 1978:345). By 1690, Ojibwa-speaking people had begun to displace the Seneca from southern Ontario. The Indigenous economy, since the turn of the 18th century, focused on



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fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). The study area falls within the traditional territory of the WIFN, the Aamjiwnaang (Sarnia) First Nation (Aamjiwnaang First Nation), the Wiiwkwedong and Aazhoodena (Kettle Point and Stony Point) First Nation (Lytwyn 2009), and the Deshkaan Ziibing Anishinaabeg (Chippewas of the Thames First Nation). Some populations of Wyandot (an Indigenous population of historically amalgamated Petun and Huron-Wendat individuals) also had moved to the region of Lake St. Clair at the turn of the 18th century and resided with the Three Fires (Tooker 1978:398).

In Essex County, and specifically in the Windsor region, a splinter group of Ottawa settled in the area (CRM Group Limited *et al.* 2005:2-14 to 2-15). The surviving Huron and Petun were also settling in the Windsor region as the Wyandot, exhibiting continuities with their 16th and 17th century predecessors from the Midland and Blue Mountain regions (Garrad 2014; Steckley 2014). Given the amalgamated nature of the Wyandot people (sometimes one of the contributing Indigenous peoples was recognized over another), the Wyandot were known as Huron in the Windsor region (Garrad 2014:16-54). Therefore, the Wyandot settlement in the Windsor region is commonly referred to as the “Huron Village” and related place names survive in Windsor today, such as Huron Church Road (but also note Wyandotte Street).

Despite the dispersal and movement of Indigenous groups throughout southern Ontario during the 17th and 18th centuries, archaeologically they can be characterized by continuity with their pre-contact Indigenous counterparts. These peoples still maintained a Terminal Woodland archaeological culture, albeit with some features of European material culture. While there was cultural and social change occurring due to contact with European colonial powers, there was equally a definite persistence of Indigenous socio-cultural practices since these groups were not so profoundly affected by European contact that they left their former lifeways behind (Ferris 2009).

In the middle of the 18th century, the Chippewa were located on the south shores of Lake Huron, the east shores of Georgian Bay, and on the west end of Lake Ontario. Indigenous peoples and their communities continue to play a large role in the occupation of the study area and its environs. Under British administration in the 19th century, the various Indigenous groups were divided into separate bands. The Anishinaabe included the western Algonquian peoples, among them the Chippewa and the Ottawa. Until the 18th century, the central Algonquian-speaking peoples, including the Potawatomi, were located in the Michigan Peninsula (Blackbird 1887).

Regardless of the differentiation among these groups in Euro-Canadian sources, there was a considerably different view by Indigenous groups concerning their self-identification during the first few centuries of European contact. These peoples relied upon kinship ties that cut across European notions of nation identity (Bohaker 2006:277-283). Many of the British-imposed nation names such as Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, or Mississauga artificially separated how self-identified Indigenous peoples’ classified themselves; these groups were culturally and socially more alike than contemporary European documentation might indicate (Bohaker 2006:1-8).

Following the American Revolutionary War, Britain (the Crown) focused on the settlement of European immigrants into what became the province of Upper Canada in 1791. To enable widespread settlement, the Crown entered into a series of treaties with Indigenous peoples (Government of Canada n.d.). One of the earliest treaties involving lands located near the study area was made on May 19, 1790 (Figure 3). Originally identified as the Detroit Treaty, the chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Huron



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nations and representatives of the Crown established a vast tract of land "...from the Detroit River easterly to Catfish Creek and south of the river La Tranche [now Thames River] and Chenail Ecarte [now St. Clair River], and contains Essex County except Anderdon Township and Part of West Sandwich; Kent County except Zone Township, and Gores of Camden and Chatham; Elgin County except Bayham Township and parts of South Dorchester and Malahide...[i]n Middlesex County, Del[a]ware and Westminster Township and part of North Dorchester" (Morris 1943:17). Today, this treaty is identified as Treaty Number 2, illustrated by the letter "C" on Figure 4. A plaque erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada further identifies this treaty as *McKee's Purchase*. A commemorative plaque located in Blenheim Memorial Park in Blenheim, Ontario reads:

In May 1790 Alexander McKee, Deputy Agent of the British Indian Department, and the principal chiefs of the Ottawa, Potawatomi, Chippewa and Wyandot negotiated a treaty whereby the British Crown acquired title to what is now southwestern Ontario. This treaty completed the process begun with Niagara treaties of 1781 and 1784, with the result that most of the Ontario peninsula was soon opened to British and Loyalist settlement.

(Government of Canada 2010)

Caldwell First Nation were not part of the negotiations or signing of Treaty Number 2 (*McKee's Purchase*) and, therefore, were not able to secure rights and benefits from the treaty (Caldwell First Nation 2021). Without a treaty, Caldwell First Nation's traditional territory remained in possession of private and government interests until November 2020, when Caldwell First Nation received land designation from the Crown and established a Reserve for their community (Caldwell First Nation 2021).

In addition to the above, a map from the *History of the Windsor Border Region* (Lajeunesse 1960) depicts several Indigenous sites and trails documented in Essex County during the late 18th century (Figure 5). The study area for the Project is located along Trail G. Trail G represents an early path along the south shore of Lake St. Clair, connecting the Thames River to Sandwich (now the City of Windsor). This road was travelled by Governor Simcoe in 1793 (Lajeunesse 1960:xxxix) and is the present-day Tecumseh Road. The study area is also in proximity to Site 16 on the Lajeunesse (1960) map (Figure 5). Site 16 references an Indigenous village and cemetery on Louis Avenue, Windsor.

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon Indigenous territory. However, despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to...systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been explicitly recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Resources

The first French settlers arrived in the Detroit-Windsor area in 1701 when the Sieur De Lamothe Cadillac and roughly 100 military and civilian personnel established Fort Pontchartrain on the Detroit side of the Detroit River (Fuller 1972:6-8). The French settlement remained on the Detroit side until 1748 when the Jesuit mission to the Huron (or Wyandot) was established on the south shore near the foot of the present-



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day Huron Church Road and the Ambassador Bridge. Fort Pontchartrain surrendered to the British in 1760 and remained under British control until 1796, although it was officially a part of the United States from 1783 onwards. During this period, the settlement continued to grow, but remained predominantly French. The area (now in present-day Windsor) across the river from Fort Pontchartrain (later to become Detroit) was called “Petite côte” and served the agricultural needs of the fort (Archives of Ontario 2014). The street pattern of the City of Windsor still reflects the French method of agricultural land division; for example, the long narrow parcels fronting the river where the “Petite côte” was located (Morrison 1954:3-4). In 1796, the original townsite of Sandwich was established to accommodate new immigrants of both French and British origin from the United States who wished to remain under British rule following American occupation of Detroit. This constituted the first urban settlement in what is now the City of Windsor and the first significant migration of English-speaking people into the Windsor area (Neal 1909:86-87).

Essex County was originally part of the District of Hesse, which in 1792 was renamed the Western District. On January 1, 1800, in the *Act for the Better Division of the Province*, the townships of Rochester, Mersea, Gosfield, Maidstone, Sandwich, and Malden were created as part of the County of Essex. The townships of Essex County were surveyed by Patrick McNiff, Abraham Iredell, and Thomas Smith (Clarke 2010).

As the area began to attract more Euro-Canadian interest, Patrick McNiff was assigned to survey and organize the area into a township, also to be named Sandwich. His survey of the township was completed in 1793. The form of the concessions noted as “Petite côte” were dictated by the land divisions already used by the French farmers in the “Petite côte” area, in what was to become Concession 1 Petite Côte. In fact, on his original township map where he measured the Concession 1 lots, Patrick McNiff notes that “on my measuring the farms in front from No. 1 to No. 154 found their division Lines to run in the very irregular manner they appear on the Plan” (McNiff 1956). The most accurate maps produced of the township at this time were completed by Abraham Iredell between 1797 and 1803, who resurveyed the area and renumbered the lots from Lot 82 onwards in Concessions 1 to 3 Petite Côte (Iredell 1803; Morris 1929). Several landowner names are illustrated on the 1803 survey plan of Sandwich Township (Figure 6). As a result of the unusual surveying, historical plans and maps of Sandwich Township may be slightly askew when referencing to modern Lot and Concession lines, especially when geo-referencing the current study area. No landowner is illustrated for Lot 123 on the 1803 survey map (Iredell 1803).

By the mid-1850s, the community of Windsor became more established and grew large enough to compete with the adjacent community of Sandwich for important industrial development. For example, the Great Western Railway chose Windsor over Sandwich as its termination point in 1854. The arrival of the railway also allowed for the foundation of Walkerville, the third oldest settlement that is now part of the City of Windsor. In 1857, Hiram Walker established his distillery in the downtown area of Windsor where the Great Western Railway first met the waterfront (Morrison 1954:26).

In 1858, both Windsor and Sandwich were incorporated as towns (Morrison 1954:42). In 1861, the Township of Sandwich was subdivided into the Townships of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, and Sandwich South (Neal 1909:12). Based on the lettering extending across the lot on the 1877 map (Walling 1877), it is likely that a Mr. Cotter owned parts of Lot 123 on the north and south sides of the concession road, now Tecumseh Road East (Figure 7). No structures are illustrated within, or immediately adjacent to, the study area; however, a structure is illustrated on Lot 123 across the



concession road. The unusual surveying issue, discussed earlier, is noted in the 1881 Map of Sandwich Township (Belden & Co. 1881) as geo-referencing of the map and study area notes that the study area is in Lot 124 (Figure 8). Lot numbering on the 1881 map is erroneous and the study area is truly located in Lot 123. Regardless, no landowners or structures are illustrated on the 1881 map for the portions of Lot 123 or Lot 124 relevant to the study area. Structures are depicted on the 1881 map across the road, to the south of the study area.

The Essex County historical atlas of 1881 documents a total population of 36,258 for Essex County at that time (Belden & Co. 1881:8). Of the total population, 25,303 settlers lived in rural settings, while 10,955 lived in urban settings (Belden & Co. 1881:8).

In discussing 18th and 19th century historical mapping it must be remembered that many historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). Further, review of historical mapping has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in “fixed” locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, shorelines, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during historical map review.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated in the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region, as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984). This region is described as:

Adjoining Lake St. Clair in Essex and Kent County Counties and the St. Clair River in Lambton County are extensive clay plains covering 2,270 square miles. The region is one of little relief, lying between 575 and 700 feet a.s.l. [175 to 213 metres above sea level], except for the moraine at Ridgetown and Blenheim which rises 50 to 500 feet higher [15 to 175 metres]... Glacial Lake Whittlesey, which deeply covered all of these lands, and Lake Warren which subsequently covered nearly the whole area, failed to leave deep stratified beds of sediment on the underlying clay till except around Chatham, between Blenheim and the Rondeau marshes, and in a few other smaller areas. Most of Lambton and Essex Counties, therefore, are essentially till plains smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay which settled in the depressions while the knolls were being lowered by wave action.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:147)

Original soils in the study area are classified as Brookston Clay (Richards *et al.* 1949). Brookston Clay has few stones, and the general topography of the area is level, with poor natural drainage. While not ideal, Brookston Clay is suitable for early agricultural practices.



The closest potable water source to the study area is Little River, located approximately 850 metres southeast of the study area. In addition, the Detroit River is located approximately 2.5 kilometres to the north of the study area. Use of the Detroit River has evolved over time from being a transportation route used by early Indigenous inhabitants and Euro-Canadian explorers and settlers, to an industrial power source to support the early mills of the area, to a commercial shipping route, and finally to a water course used for recreational purposes throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by uppercase letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lowercase letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the Ministry who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located in Borden block AbHs.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The Ministry will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the Ministry's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Government Ontario 2024a). A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* (Government of Ontario 2024b) identified no previous archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the study area. However, as the Ministry does not currently maintain a coordinate-based accessible or searchable database of previous archaeological assessment areas or study areas, other archaeological assessments and studies may have occurred, or are occurring, near the study area.

1.3.3 Windsor's Archaeological Master Plan

The City of Windsor's *Archaeological Master Plan Study Report* (CRM Group Limited *et al.* 2005) discusses the City of Windsor's archaeological context in general. As of 2005, archaeologists had registered 23 archaeological sites within the city limits or within the immediate vicinity (CRM Group Limited *et al.* 2005). However, the authors of the archaeological management plan recognize that several poorly documented sites exist and there are many sites still to be documented, especially since the majority of the archaeological studies discussed in the archaeological management plan maps are



concentrated along the Detroit River or in southwest Windsor (CRM Group Limited *et al.* 2005:3-1 to 3-23). Based on mapping in the archaeological management plan, the study area is located in an area of low archaeological potential (CRM Group Limited *et al.* 2005: Figure 4).

1.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present within a study area. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ministry (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to modern water is one of the most used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential.

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The Ministry categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks.
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps.
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, and shorelines of drained lakes or marshes.
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, and sandbars stretching into marsh.

As stated in Section 1.3.1, Little River is located approximately 850 metres southeast of the study area and the Detroit River is located approximately 2.5 kilometres north of the study area. Ancient and/or relic tributaries of other primary and secondary water sources may have existed but are not identifiable today and are not indicated on historical mapping. Soil texture can also be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination of other factors such as topography. As stated previously, soils within the study area would have been suitable for early agriculture. Based on mapping from Lajeunesse (1960), the study area is situated along an early Indigenous trail, Trail G, now Tecumseh Road (Figure 5). A review of the Ministry's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified no registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area and no previous archaeological assessments have been completed within 50 metres of the study area (Government of Ontario 2024a, 2024b). The paucity of assessments and registered archaeological sites may be due to the extensively disturbed nature of the



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road East

1 Project Context

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study area which occurred prior to formal archaeological assessment and/or the limited number of archaeological assessments completed in the vicinity.

Archaeological potential can also be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities, or occupations. Historical mapping demonstrates that the broader area around the study area was occupied as early as the mid-to-late 19th century and that much of the established road networks and agricultural settlements from the 19th century are still visible today.

The City's archaeological management plan (CRM Group *et al.* 2005: Figure 4) evaluates the study area as retaining low archaeological potential.

In summary, while the City's archaeological management plan evaluates the study area as retaining low archaeological potential, other typical criteria used to assign archaeological potential are noted within the study area. Thus, when the above-listed criteria are collectively applied, the study area retains archaeological potential and, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.

1.5 Existing Conditions

The study area is approximately 0.67 hectares located on part of Lot 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich, former Essex County, now City of Windsor, Ontario. The study area comprises woodlot and manicured lawn and is adjacent to heavily urbanized roadways.



2 Field Methods

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on March 15, 2024, under Project Information Form number P256-0791-2024 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the Ministry. Prior to the start of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, preliminary mapping of the study area was provided to Stantec by the City. The mapping was geo-referenced by Stantec's Geographical Information Systems (GIS) team and a digital file (i.e., a shape file) was created of the study area. The digital file of the study area was uploaded to ArcGIS Field Maps powered by ESRI, customized by Stantec for archaeological survey and assessment, for digital data recording in the field.

Initial background research compiled information concerning registered and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. During the Stage 1-2 survey on March 15, 2024, Parker Dickson (P256) was the Field Director, and the weather was mainly sunny and mild. Overall, field, weather, and lighting conditions were suitable for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when the field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photographic documentation in Section 8.1 of this report confirms that field conditions met the requirements for Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment as per the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1.a; Government of Ontario 2011). An overview of the Stage 2 assessment methodology, as well as photograph locations and directions, is depicted on Figure 9.

Approximately 46.3% of the study area comprises woodlot and manicured lawn/scrubland that was inaccessible for ploughing. This portion of the study area was surveyed using the test pit survey method. The test pit survey was conducted at a five-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The excavated test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. The soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Evidence of disturbance in the form of mottled soils, gravel and asphalt inclusions, and modern refuse was noted in several test pits, however, due to the small size of the study area, the test pit survey remained at a five-metre interval. No archaeological resources were identified during the test pit survey and, so, no further archaeological methods were required. Photos 1 to 7 illustrate the test pit survey of the study area.

Approximately 50.7% of the study area was identified as low-lying and permanently wet. This portion of the study area was not subject to Stage 2 survey but was photographically documented to confirm that physical features affected the ability to survey portions of the study area in accordance with Section 7.8.6 Standard 1.b of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Photos 8 to 10 illustrate the low-lying and permanently wet area within the study area.

The remainder of the study area, approximately 3.0%, was identified as previously disturbed from existing and buried utilities. This portion of the study area was not subject to Stage 2 survey but was photographically documented to confirm that physical features affected the ability to survey portions of the



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road East

2 Field Methods

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study area in accordance with Section 7.8.6 Standard 1.b of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Photos 11 and 12 illustrate examples of existing disturbances within the study area.



3 Record of Finds

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
One page of field notes	Stantec office, London, Ontario	In original field book and photocopied in project file
One map provided by the Client	Stantec office, London, Ontario	Hard and digital copies in project file
26 digital photographs	Stantec office, London, Ontario	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and so no material culture was collected. As a result, no artifact storage arrangements were required.



4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the study area retained archaeological potential. As such, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on March 15, 2024. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 survey.



5 Recommendations

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the study area.**

The Ministry is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.



6 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18 (Government of Ontario 1990a). 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns regarding alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) 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 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.



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8 Images

8.1 Photos

Photo 1: Test pit survey of the study area, facing east-northeast



Photo 2: Test pit survey of the study area, facing east



Photo 3: General view of study area subject to test pit survey, facing southwest



Photo 4: Test pit survey of the study area, facing south



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road East

8 Images

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Photo 5: Test pit survey of the study area, facing north-northwest



Photo 6: Test pit survey of the study area, facing southwest



Photo 7: General view of study area subject to test pit survey, facing north-northwest



Photo 8: View of low-lying and permanently wet area within study area, facing southwest



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road East

8 Images

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Photo 9: View of low-lying and permanently wet area within study area, facing southeast



Photo 10: View of low-lying and permanently wet area within study area, facing north



Photo 11: View of disturbed area within the study area, facing north-northwest



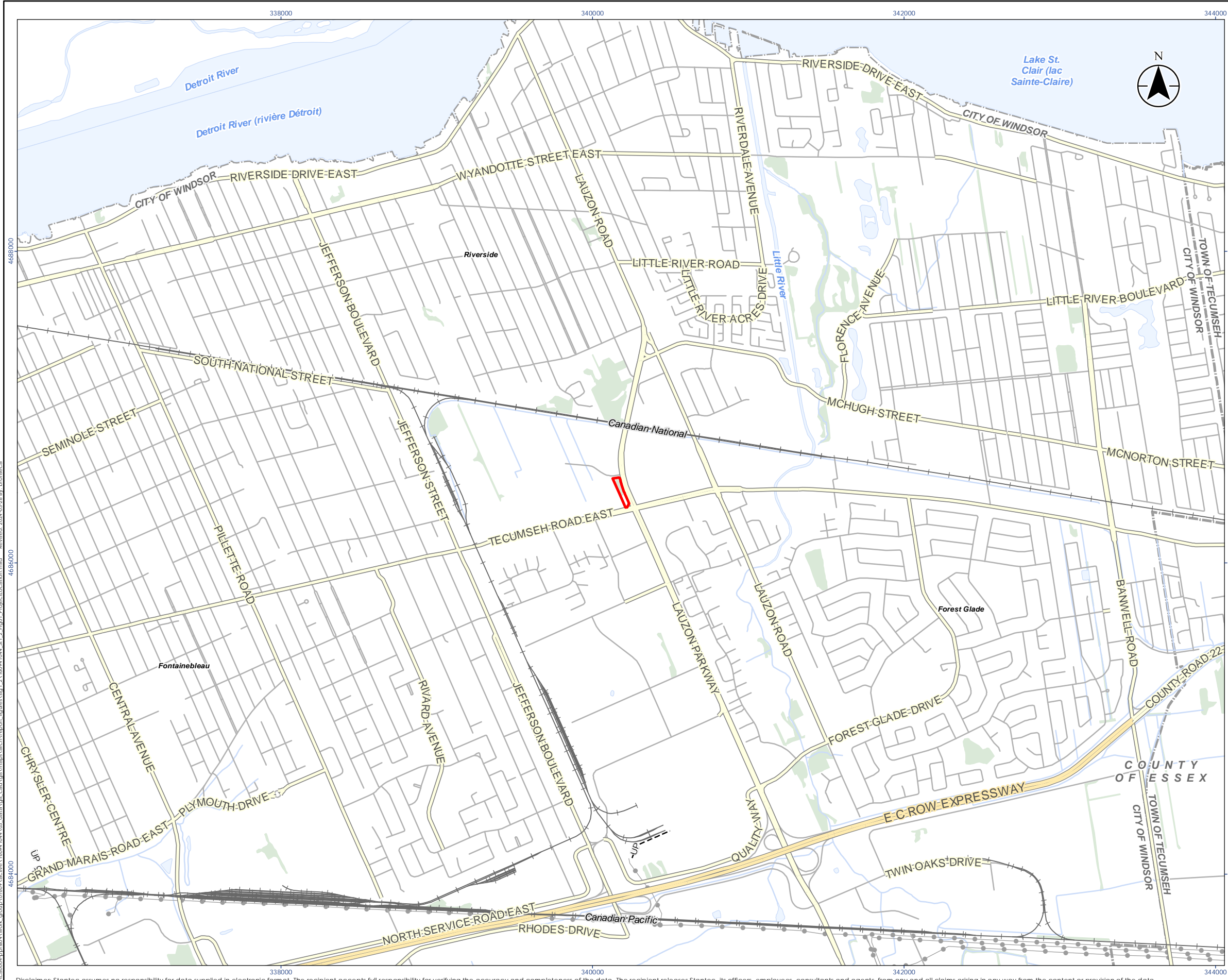
Photo 12: View of disturbed area within the study area, facing east



9 Maps

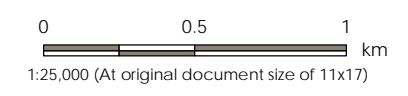
General maps of the study area for the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment follow on succeeding pages.



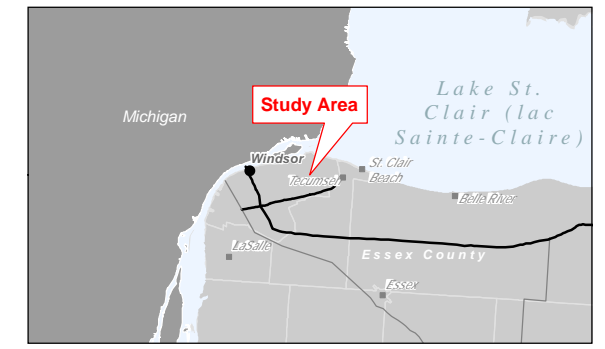


Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Hydro Line
- Unknown Pipeline
- Railway
- Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary
- Municipal Boundary, Lower
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2024.



Project Location: City of Windsor
 Prepared by BF on 2024-03-28
 Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-25

Client/Project: CITY OF WINDSOR
 7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

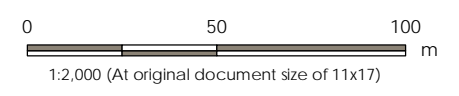
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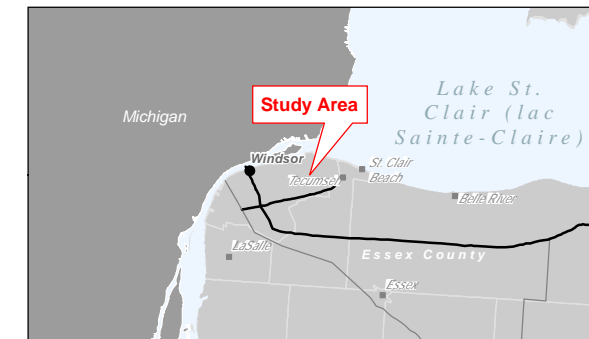
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 Revised: 2024-03-28 By: bfrancesca



Legend
 Study Area



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2024.
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Project Location: City of Windsor
 160941044 REV1
 Prepared by BF on 2024-03-28
 Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-25

Client/Project: CITY OF WINDSOR
 7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 2

Title: Location of the Study Area

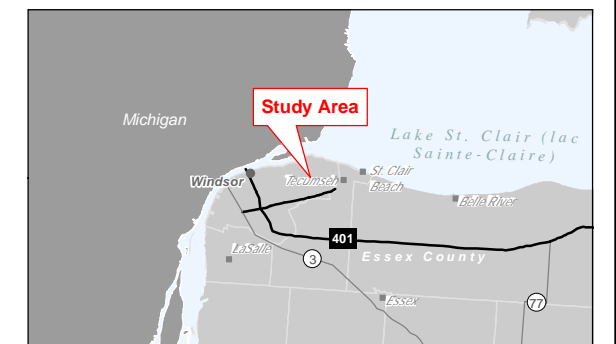
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 Revised: 2024-03-28 By: bfronseca
 4686400

Legend

- ★ Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Historic image not to scale.
2. Reference: Government of Canada. n.d.a. Map of Treaty Areas in Upper Canada. Ottawa: Department of Indian Affairs, Survey Branch.

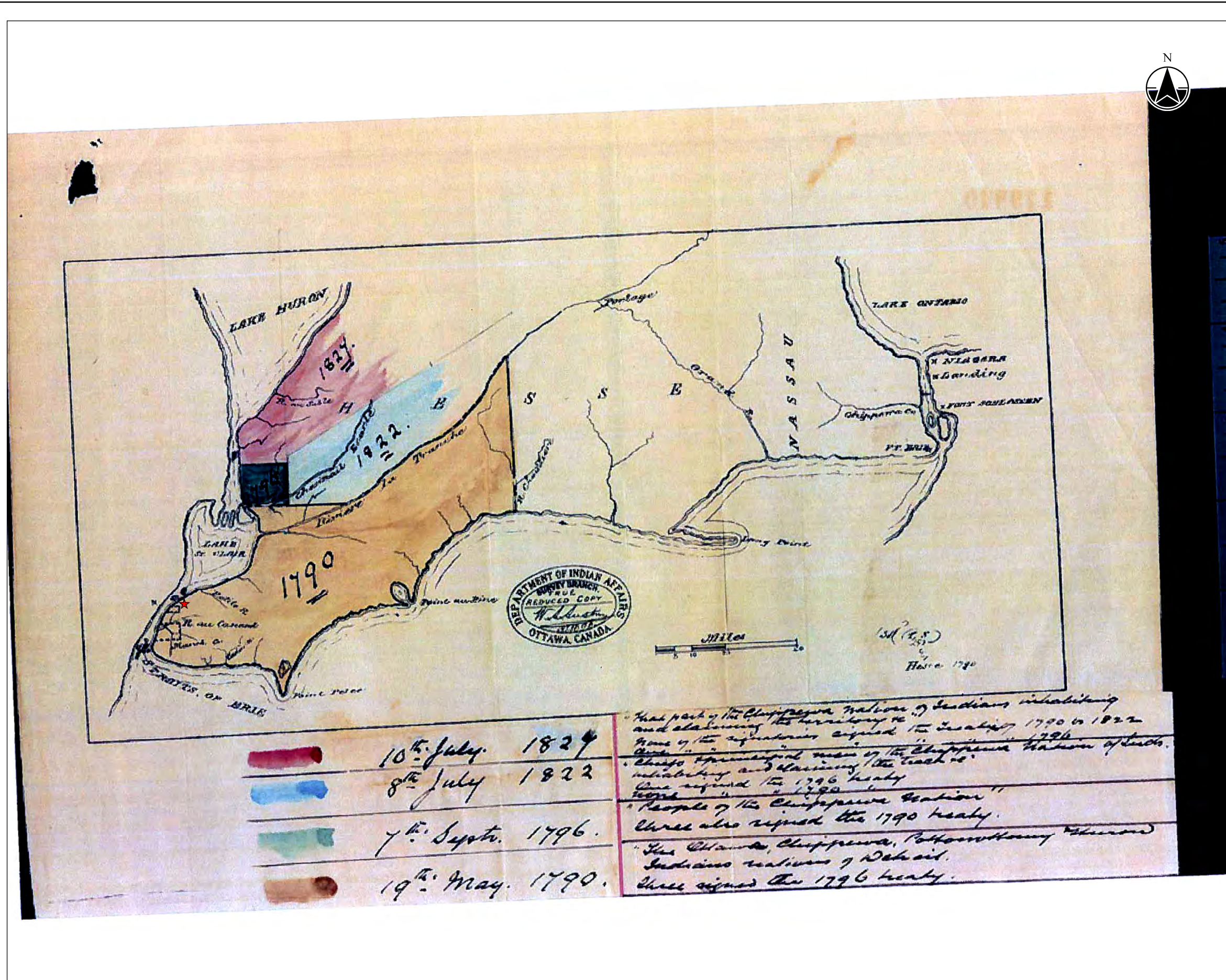


Project Location: City of Windsor
 Prepared by BF on 2024-03-28
 Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-25

Client/Project: CITY OF WINDSOR
 7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

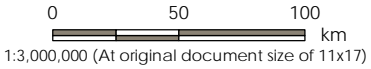
Figure No.: 3

Title: Map of Treaty Areas in Upper Canada



- Legend
- Study Area (Approximate)
 - Waterbody

- A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and
- AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854
- AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857
- AE Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923
- A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and
- B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783
- B2 Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788
- C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, and
- D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792
- E Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F Tyendingaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th,
- H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796
- J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796
- K Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
- L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805
- N Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815
- O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818
- P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818
- Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818
- R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T Treaty No. 27 1/2, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and
- U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or
- V Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W Treaty No. 45 1/2, August 9th, 1836
- X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St.
- Y Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850
- Z Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850

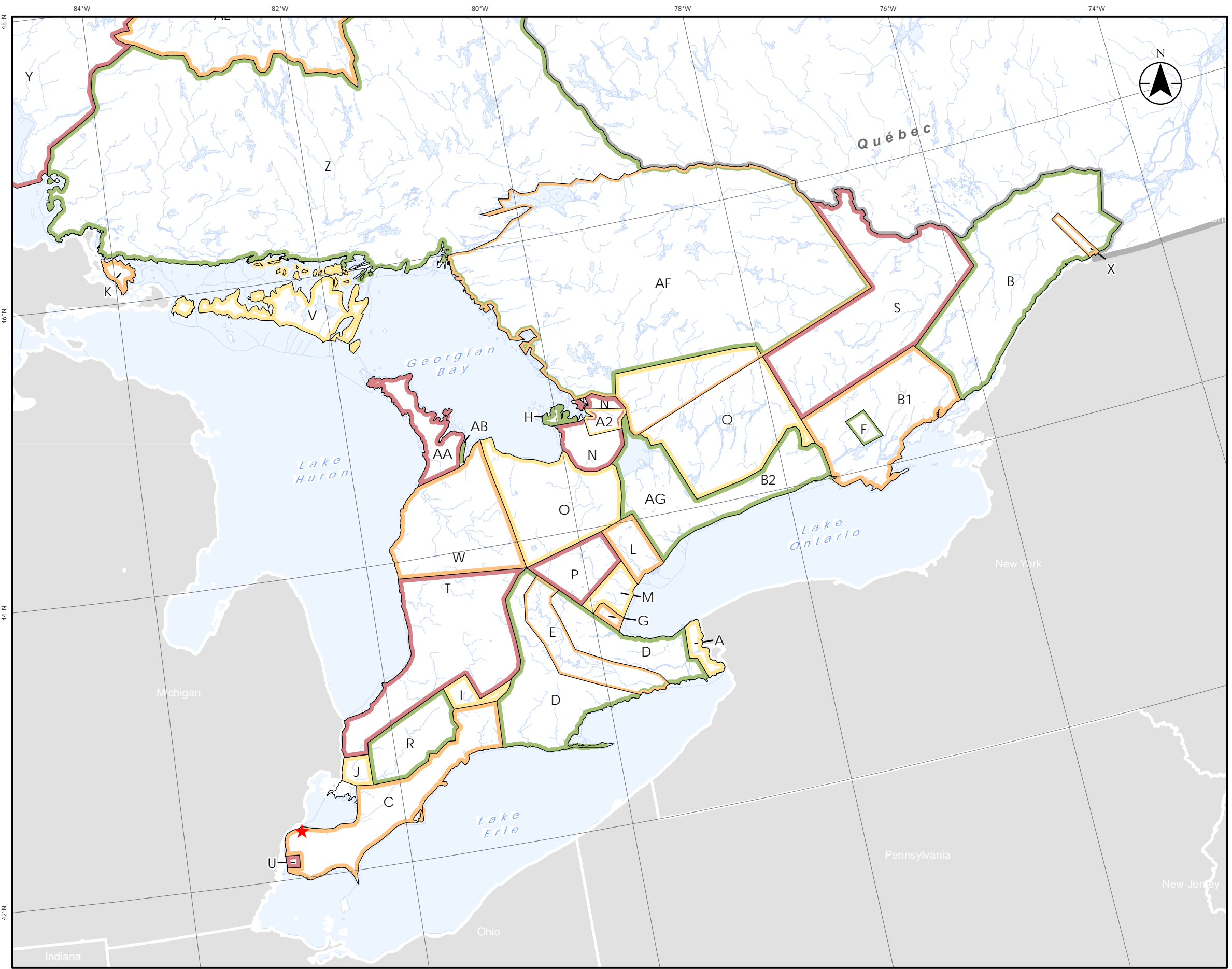


- Notes
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
 - Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2024.
 - Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

Project Location 160941044 REV1
City of Windsor Prepared by BF on 2024-03-28
Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-25

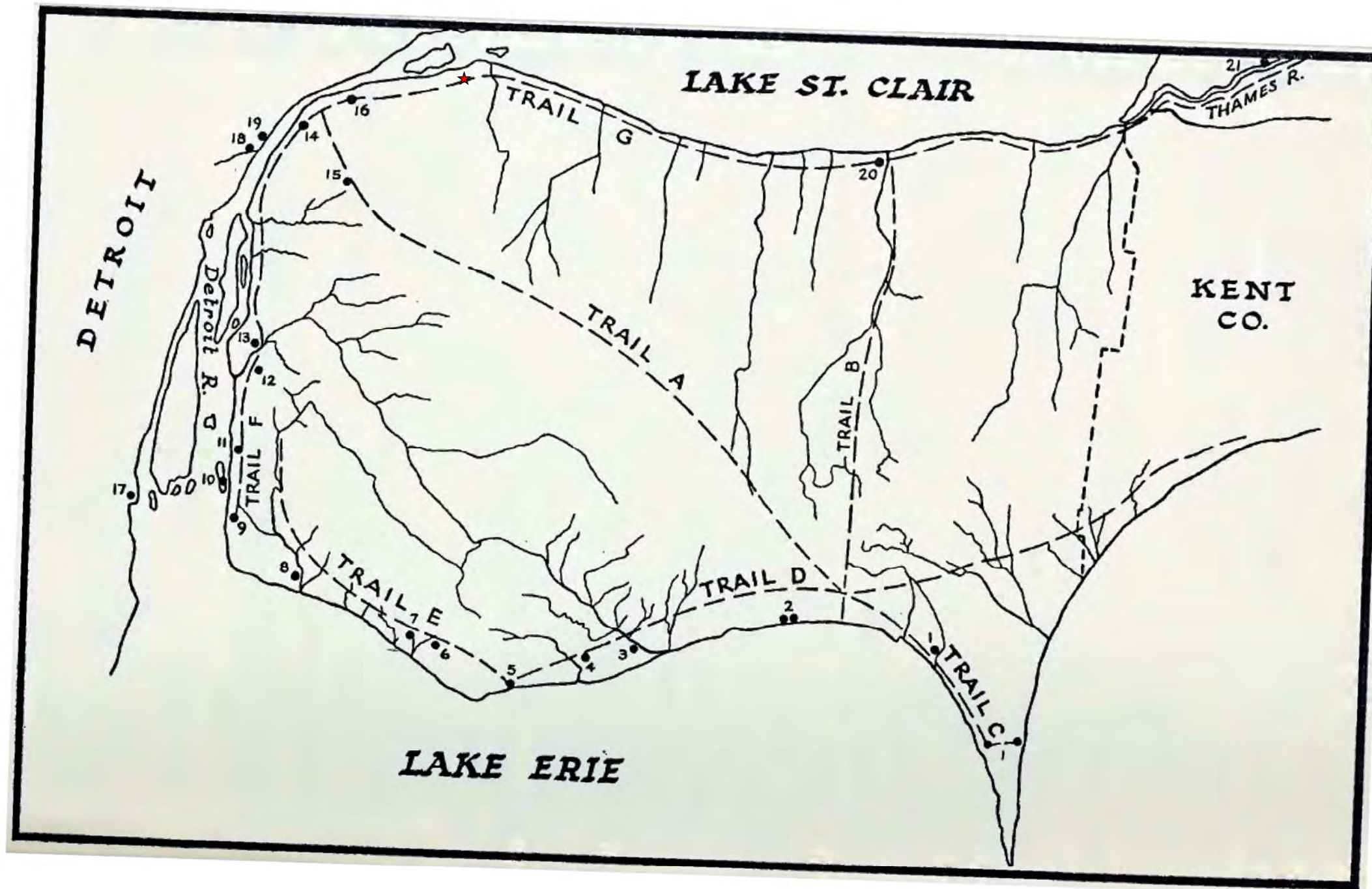
Client/Project
CITY OF WINDSOR
7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4
Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from
Morris 1943)

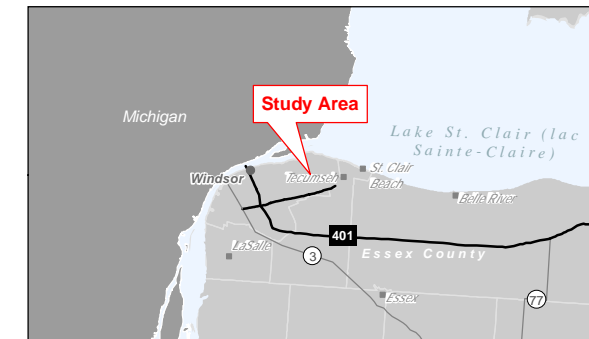


Legend

- ★ Study Area (Approximate)



- Notes
1. Historic image not to scale.
 2. Reference: Lajeunesse, Ernest J. 1960. The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier. The Champlain Society, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.



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 CITY OF WINDSOR
 7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 5

Title
 Documented Indigenous Activity in Essex County

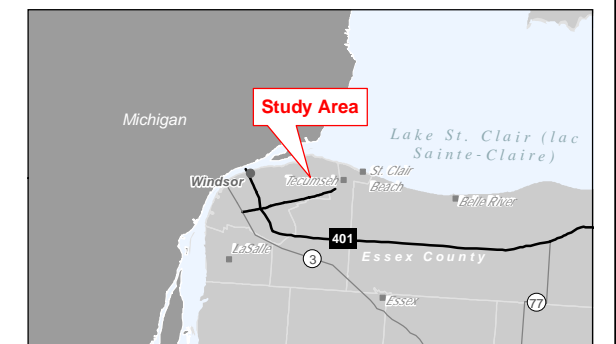


Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Historic image not to scale.
2. Reference: Iredell, Abraham. 1803. Sandwich. Map A35. Unpublished map, on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources Crown Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario.



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 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 6

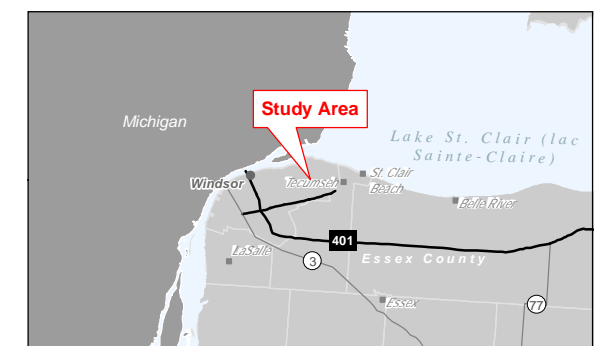
Title
 Portion of the 1803 Plan of Sandwich Township

Legend

Study Area (Approximate)



Notes
 1. Historic image not to scale.
 2. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1877. Map of Essex County, Ontario. Toronto: R.M. Tackabury.

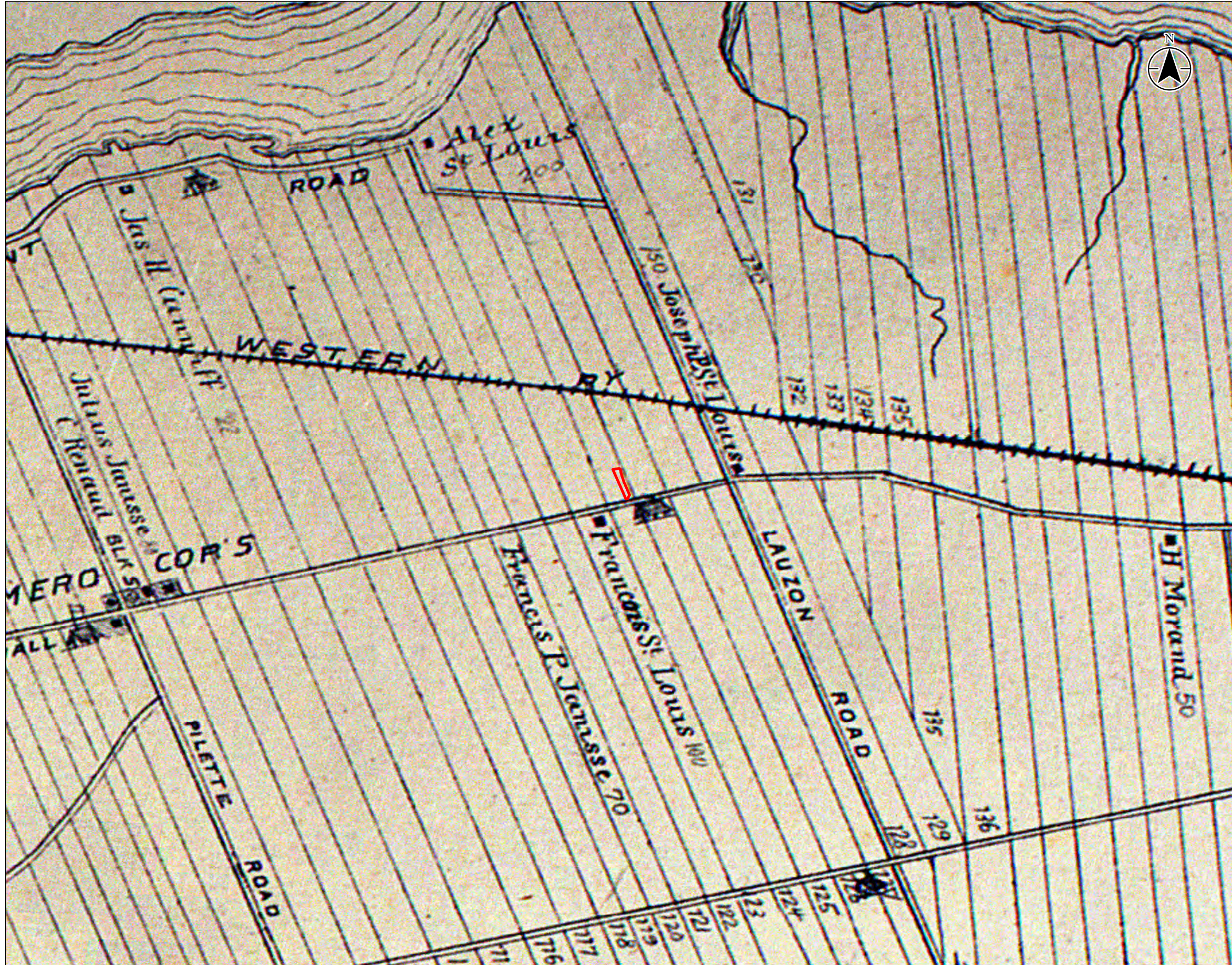


Project Location: City of Windsor
 Project Number: 160941044 REV1
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 Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-25

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 7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No. 7

Title: Portion of the 1877 Map of Essex County

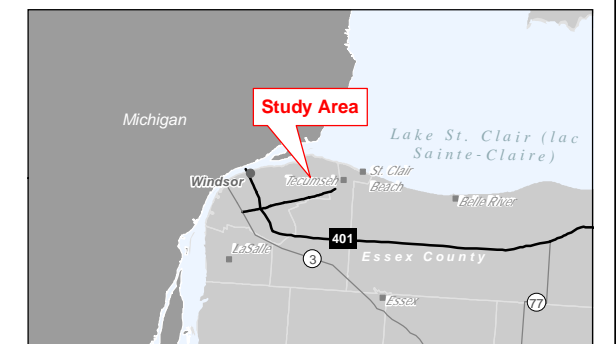


Legend

- Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Historic image not to scale.
2. Reference: Belden, H. & Co. 1881. Essex Supplement. In Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. Toronto: H. Belden and Co.



Project Location: City of Windsor
 Prepared by BF on 2024-03-28
 Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-25

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 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

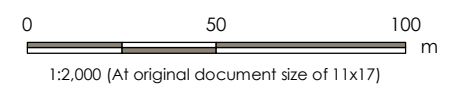
Figure No.
 8

Title
 Portion of the 1881 Map of Sandwich
 Township

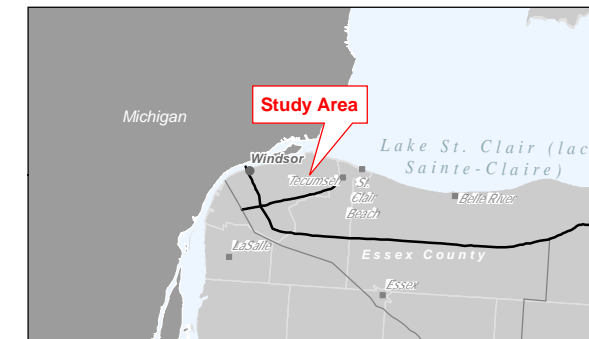


Legend

- Photo Direction and Location
- Study Area
- Assessment Method
 - Low and Permanently Wet Area, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
 - Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
 - Test Pit Surveyed, 5m Intervals - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2024.
 3. Orthimagery © First Base Solutions, 2024. Imagery Date, 2023.



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 Technical Review by SPE on 2024-03-26

Client/Project: CITY OF WINDSOR
 7310 TECUMSEH ROAD EAST
 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 9

Title: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results


10 Closure

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.


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Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities or that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Quality Review _____
 Digitally signed by Colin Varley
Date: 2024.04.25 08:21:30 -04'00'
(signature)

Colin Varley – Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review _____
 Digitally signed by Tracie Carmichael
Date: 2024.04.25 08:21:05 -04'00'
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael – Managing Principal, Environmental Services

