

DISCOVERIES RELATING TO THE HOME SITES OF DANIEL YOUNG AND WIFE ELIZABETH WINDECKER ON THE YOUNG TRACT, GRAND RIVER, HALDIMAND COUNTY (1784-1795), AND LOT 13 CONCESSION 8 BARTON TOWNSHIP, WENTWORTH COUNTY, ONTARIO (CIRCA 1804-1836): DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGES

A Preliminary Draft Version By

David K. Faux

By 1981, the author had completed extensive genealogical work on the Young family, and then embarked on a study of the archaeology of Young sites on the Young Tract, Haldimand County, and the primary home site of Daniel Young following his move from the Young Tract to nearby Barton Township, Wentworth County in 1795. While the former location was rural, and within the floodplain of the Grand River, and so unlikely to be developed, the same could not be said for the site in Barton Township. With the realization that very soon the area would be dotted with new homes in a suburban development, the present author decided to commence a study of data that could shed light on the Barton Township (now City of Hamilton) home site of his ancestors Daniel Young and wife Elizabeth Windecker. Subsequent work will provide the same information in relation to the home site of Daniel's brother John (first Euro-Canadian home on the Grand River), and that of the latter's eldest son Abraham Young (also ancestors of the author).

A biography of Daniel Young (1755-1836) is available [elsewhere](#), so only a brief sketch of his life will be offered here.

Daniel Jung was born in the Canajoharie District of the Mohawk Valley, New York. He was the son of Johan Adam Jung and Catharine Elizabeth Schremling, United Empire Loyalists who settled first at Niagara, then on what became the Young Tract on the Grand River between modern Cayuga and Caledonia, Ontario, Canada. Daniel served as a volunteer in the Indian Department in 1777, and for the rest of the Revolutionary War as a Sergeant in Butler's Rangers. He married Elizabeth Windecker, the daughter of the "notorious" Pvt. Henry Windecker (a reputation gained during the Battle of Forty Fort in PA) and wife Dorothy Pickard (a woman of Mulatto, English and German descent).

After the Rangers were disbanded, Daniel and Elizabeth joined his eldest brother Lt. John Young of the Indian Department, who had in 1783 purchased a one mile by one mile tract of land from the Mississaugas. Here the family including their parents, and youngest brother Henry Young carved out homes in the wilderness of the Grand River on a parcel of land extended in 1787 by the then owners of the Haldimand Tract, the Six Nations Indians.

In the spring of 1795 Daniel and Elizabeth, recognizing the "impermanence" of their land tenure (Governor Simcoe was threatening to expel all non-Natives from the Haldimand Tract), left his home on the Grand River and with his family and blind aged mother,

moved to a land grant in Barton Township (the Township was later was annexed by the City of Hamilton). It appears that the first home may have been on the Loyalist grant to Daniel. In the 1808 Voters List for Barton Township, Daniel Young was residing on Lot 5 Concession 3 (below the “Mountain”) – there being no one listed between Lots 5 and 25 in Concession 8 in that year.

For reasons that are unknown, at some point around 30 June 1801 when the land was patented and 16 May 1804 when the lot was registered on title, Daniel and family moved to the land granted to wife Elizabeth, as the daughter of UE Loyalist Henry Windecker, Lot 13, Concession 8, Barton. However the above 1808 census makes the timing unclear. This property is a 100 acre parcel situated between Rymal Road on the south, Stonechurch Road on the north, Upper Wellington Street on the east, and the property of John Ryckman (Lot 14) on the west. On 14 August 1806 Daniel purchased the adjoining Lots 12 and 11 from John Scott thereby holding 300 acres in the Township. It is presumed that the home was constructed about 1808.

During the War of 1812 Daniel Young was a Captain in the 5th Lincoln Militia and served with distinction during this conflict. He was certainly a prominent citizen, in addition to being an officer in the Militia, Daniel was also an executive with the local Masonic Lodge and a Township Assessor, and by the date of his death in 1836, Daniel was also a substantial farmer with valuable holdings in Barton.

The primary objective of this study was to locate and document the specific locations of the home sites of Daniel Young in both Haldimand County, Seneca Township, and Wentworth County, Barton Township, as part of an ongoing study of the family. There was some urgency to locating the home in Barton Township before it was engulfed by new homes. It was a goal of the author to see the site preserved as parkland which could at a later date be the subject of a systematic archaeological inquiry.

The author will describe each of the two sites separately, using all of the data sources available to him as of the date of writing. Much of the information comes from visits to both sites in the spring of 1981.

A) 1784-1795: YOUNG TRACT, SENECA TOWNSHIP, HALDIMAND COUNTY, ONTARIO

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE SITE

The specific location of Daniel’s home site on the Grand River was recorded by the surveyor Augustus Jones in January of 1790 (appearing in the surveyor’s notes and accompanying map), six years after Daniel settled at that location. The home, according to this data, was situated near the River directly opposite the downstream tip of Young’s (later Thompson’s) Island. The author, during a visit to the area, was able to locate this site, and made a surface collection of artifacts which could be dated to the early 19th Century.

HISTORIC AND PUBLISHED MAPS

The house site of Daniel Young is recorded in the survey notes of Augustus Jones in relation to the latter's survey of the Grand River in January of 1791, along with that of his brothers John Young and Henry Young (who inherited the home of his father Adam Young upon the death of the latter shortly before the survey). Specifically Jones, traveling up River noted the rapids, and at 20 chains above same, at N25 degrees, 15E, 40 chains at 20 chains, "Daniel Youngs house and a big island on the left" (Ministry of Natural Resources, Survey Records, Field Note Book 835, Lands on the Grand River, January 1791, p.4). When Jones created the accompanying map (before August 1797, see C.M. Johnston, p.125) he only included the home of John Young – at that point both Daniel Young and Henry Young had moved to Wentworth County. However, the author was able to use a compass and protractor with a modern survey map and locate the specific location of each house site [locate map, California]. This is the same map tentatively dated [1795] in National Archives, H3, 410, Grand. The next series of survey maps are rather general, although they do show the home sites of John Young as well as Warner Nelles and Major Nelles. Specific home sites on the Young Tract are shown on the circa 1834 map (showing the home site of Captain John Norton who had left the area by that time – see DCB, John Norton). Here is seen the home site of Capt'n Martin (were Adam and Henry Young once resided), Van Every (who then owned the home site of John Young's eldest son Abraham Young, then moving down River there is the home of Jos Young (John Young's youngest son who took over his father's home and farm), then Jn Young (Junior) whose house is situated upstream from the tip of the Island – there is no home site shown where the survey of 1791 noted the position of the home of Daniel Young (National Archives, North Part of Township Two [Seneca] on the Grand River, Subject VI/430 Seneca n.d). Thus, one would not expect to find artifacts dating to mid century (circa 1850) here, which would include the ubiquitous "spongeware" – of which none was found by the present author (DKF) in the surface collection.

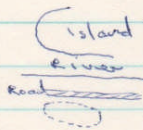
AUTHOR'S NOTES AND DRAWINGS OF THE SITE

Based on the Jones survey map above, the author attempted to discover the exact location of the site "on the ground". Here follows a relevant section of my "Site Diary" for the archaeology of the Young Tract.

Sunny, warm, hazy day.

31 March 1981.

Met Tim at 9:10 in Caledonia. We went to the Myer property and walked towards the J.Y.S. site. Marked 2 spots in what I call the cluster 2 site with white flags and proceeded towards the McSorley property. Between the brush-depression and the fence line I noticed some ceramics and flagged the area. This was a surprise as we noticed nothing here last week and no map indicated a site in this area.



We then went past the J.Y.S. site to seek the Daniel Young site. The conditions (corn stubble) were poor for picking however just before the end of the island I noticed a bit of ceramic. In this area and toward the end of the island I found about 5 artifacts. I took pictures from here towards the island and back towards the Knoll where the cemetery is located. The end of the knoll is almost exactly in line with the end of the island. ~~Some~~ We spent somewhat less than 1/2 hr. here - Tim before going to the J.Y.S. site to stake out with yellow posts and ropes, the house site.

Clearly the artifact scatter, collected under the supervision of Tim Kenyon, the author's mentor in archaeology, and the composition of artifacts (see later), correspond precisely with what is shown in the survey map. Above the diary shows a "rough" sketch of the site in relation to the River, Young's (Thompson's) Island, the old road, and toward the bottom of the page the nose of the knoll where the Young Tract Burying Ground was located ([click here](#) for a detailed description of the re-discovery and preservation of this family cemetery). The artifact scatter is within the oval dotted lines.

PHOTOGRAPHS

What follows include photographs taken in association with the above diary in 1981, and modern digital versions, as well as Google aerial photos.

a) 1981



This photo was taken from the middle of the Daniel Young Site looking west to the tip of Young's (Thompson's) Island (seen where the River forks). The old road is at the River side of the corn stubble in the foreground.



The above photo was taken looking south from the John Young Jr. Site looking south. The Daniel Young Site is situated where the small flags are, just to the left of the large black walnut tree (see first photo).

b) 2013

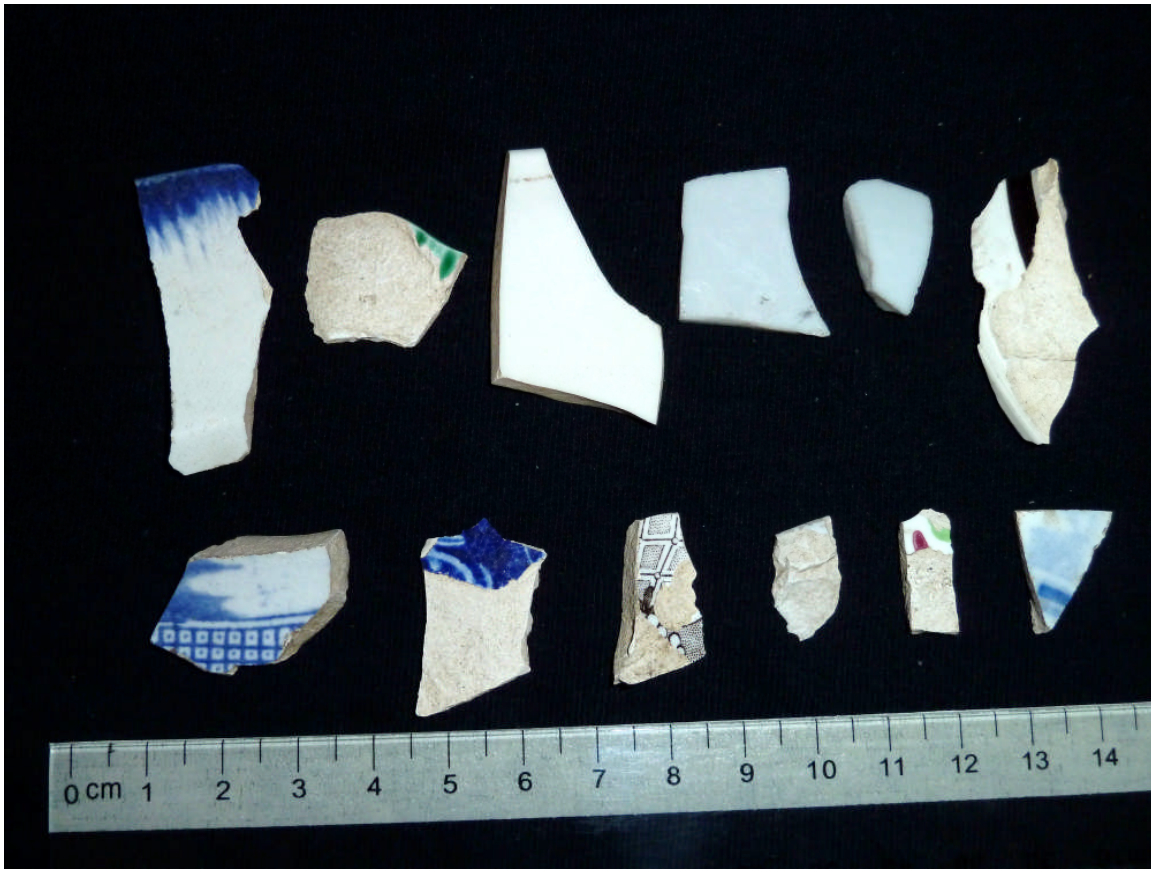
[Include when weather warms up and some green to the panorama]

AERIEL PHOTOS



Google Map showing the Daniel Young Site on the Young Tract – in the location of the red dot. The grey patch square to the right is the Young Tract Burying Ground, which was a cornfield at the time of the author’s explorations in 1981.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGE



Ceramics from Daniel Young House Site on Grand River

Top Row, Left to Right:

- 1) Edgeware, pearlware – Early variety, date circa 1780 to 1804
- 2) Edgeware, pearlware, scalloped – Early variety, date circa 1780 to 1804 (likely earlier than 1)
- 3) English Porcelain (probably) with thin gold strip at top edge – Date 1745-1795
- 4) English Porcelain (probably) – Date 1745-1795
- 5) English Porcelain (probably) – Date 1745-1795
- 6) Hand-Painted pearlware (probably) – Date circa 1780-1840

Bottom Row, Left to Right:

- 1) Transferware (blue) – Date circa 1751 to present
- 2) Transferware (blue) – Date circa 1751 to present
- 3) Transferware (brown) – Date circa 1751 to present
- 4) Unknown
- 5) Hand-Painted ware (multicoloured) – Date circa 1780-1840
- 6) Hand-Painted ware (blue) – Date circa 1780-1840



Miscellaneous Items from Daniel Young House Site on Grand River

Top Row, Left to Right:

- 1) Brass item joined to another with three brass rivets
- 2) Bottle glass with number 5 or letter S raised from surface (as are lines below)
- 3) Green bottle glass (neck)
- 4) Thin window glass

Bottom Row, Left to Right:

- 1) Redware
- 2) Redware
- 3) Ceramic rim of cup?
- 4) Ceramic rim of plate?
- 5) Worn gun flint?

It is interesting to note that there was no creamware found, in contrast to the Daniel Young Site in Barton Township – probably reflecting availability and the fact that Daniel only resided at the Grand River property for about 10 years to 1795. The sample size is small probably due to the limited time spent collecting in that location (one half hour, one

day), and again the limited time that the site was probably occupied. It is possible that Daniel and family took all of the framing for the house to their new location in Barton, leaving nothing for anyone to subsequently occupy.

Thanks to Marty Pullen for safely storing these items until the present author (DKF) was in a position to retrieve and store them.

B) 1804-1836: LOT 13, CONCESSION 8, BARTON TOWNSHIP, WENTWORTH COUNTY, ONTARIO

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE RESIDENCE IN BARTON TOWNSHIP

As noted above, it appears that the first home (in 1795) may have been on the Loyalist grant to Daniel on Lot 5 Concession 3. Since this location is now well within the urban conglomerate of downtown Hamilton, there is no realistic hope of finding the home site (there are no apparent historical records that would in any way facilitate the task), and obtaining an archaeological sample was not realistic. Thus this home site will not be included in the present study. Perhaps the next generation could shoulder this challenge.

For reasons that are unknown, at some point around 30 June 1801 when the land was patented and 16 May 1804 when the lot was registered on title, Daniel and family moved to the land granted to wife Elizabeth, as the daughter of UE Loyalist Henry Windecker, Lot 13, Concession 8, Barton.

No detailed descriptions or pictures of the home were located. However the 1816 assessment for Barton Township noted that Daniel Young was in possession of a home that was squared timber on two sides (the other two presumably of logs). The 1818 assessment provided the same description (square or hewed timber on 2 sides) except that the home was described as being one story and had one additional fireplace (the tax rate being dependent on factors such as number of stories and number of fireplaces). A one story home in those days would typically include a sleeping loft with windows at the gable ends, accessed by a ladder pulled down from the ceiling. In 1819 the home was described as a “filated” house under 2 stories with 1 additional fireplace. Things seem to have changed little by 1827 when the description was of a squared or hewed timber structure on two sides and one story.

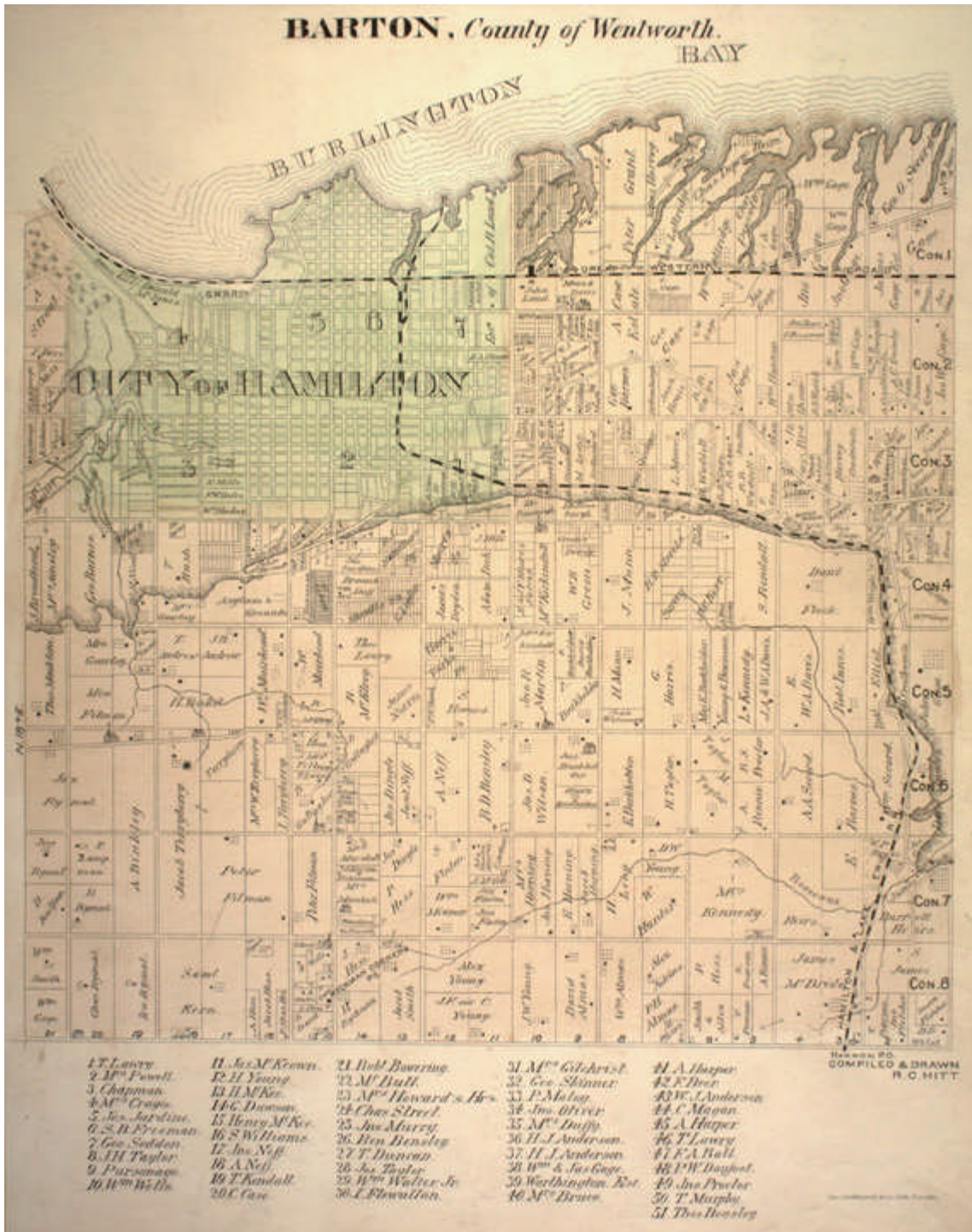


This photo from Mabel Burkholder's "Barton on the Mountain" is likely a close approximation as to what Daniel Young's home would have looked like.

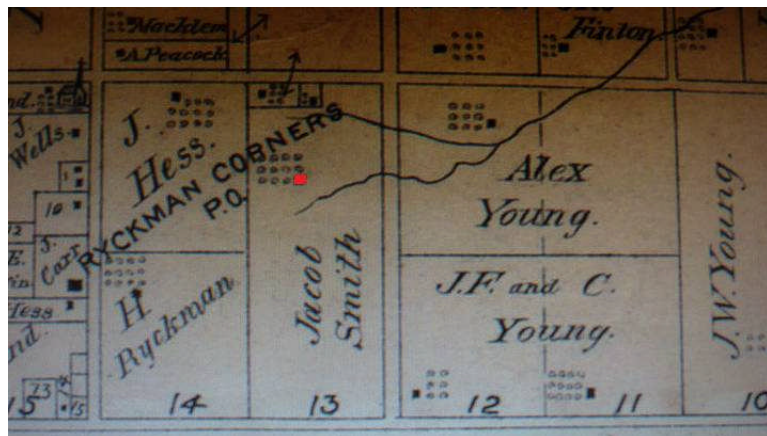
The next available assessment is 1842, after Daniel and Elizabeth had died, and the land was sold by the executor Simon Bradt on 11 May 1839 to William Terryberry the father in law of George Young, one of Daniel and Elizabeth's sons, and the wealthiest man in Barton Township. At the time William Misner was the resident at this location. The land remained in the possession of the Terryberry family until 28 November 1867 when Jacob Terryberry (son of William) sold the land to Jacob Smith. On 18 May 1906 the trustees and heirs sold the land to Sarah Olmsted, a descendant of Daniel Young, and it remained in her family (grandsons) until sold to developers prior to 1975. The question is, how long did the home of Daniel Young remain standing, and was a new home built on the same spot or nearby? The questions can be partially answered by an interview with the last owner of the farm, Clifton Olmsted; by referring to maps of the property; and via an examination of the specific artifacts and their dates in what was clearly the early home site, situated above a spring feeding the south fork of Red Hill Creek on the property.

HISTORIC AND PUBLISHED MAPS

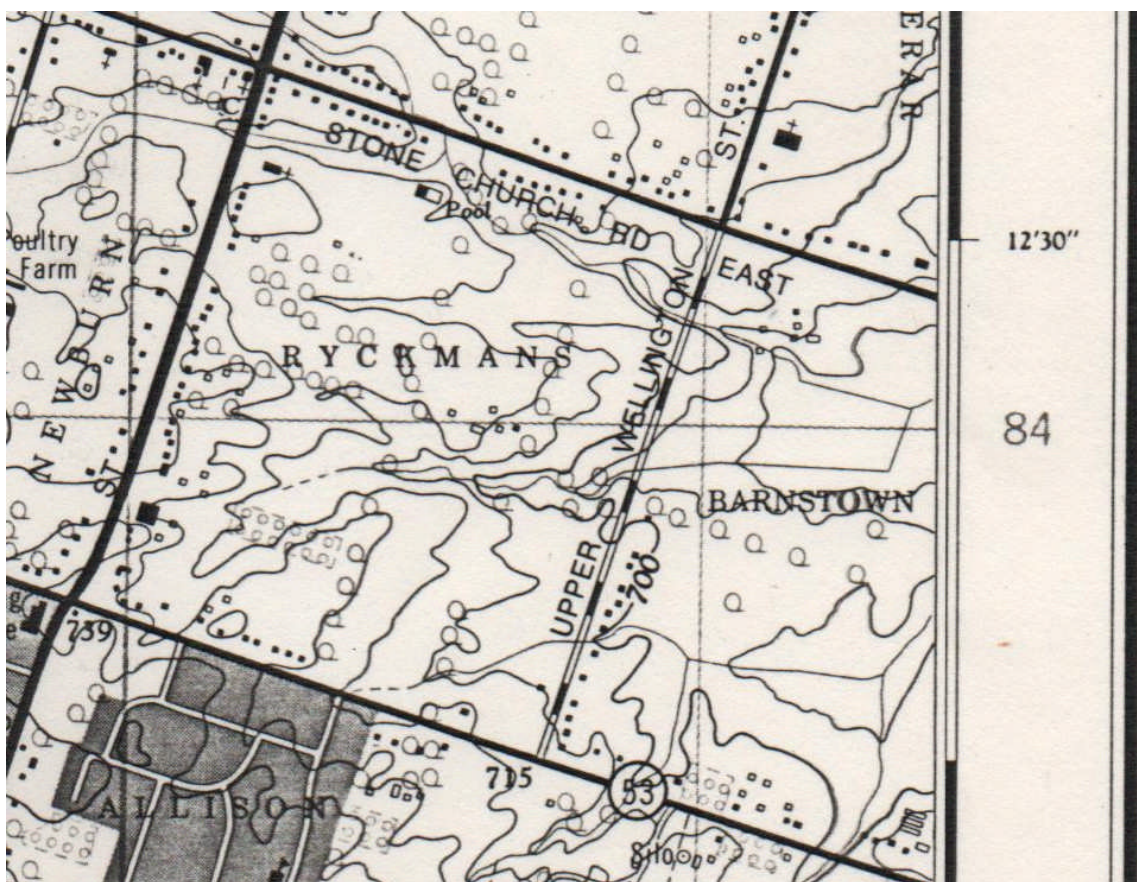
It is unfortunate that there appears to be no extant map of the southern area of Barton Township which shows the position of homes at any time before 1859. Unfortunately at this time the author does not have access to a copy of the Surtee map of this date. The next map of this kind was produced for the County Atlas series and dates to 1875. Below is Barton Township.



The Young property is at the far southern section of the map, and is shown in the following screenshot:



The red spot is the house site in 1875. Prior to archaeological sampling, it was unclear whether this was the original house site, or a later building constructed just to the north. At any rate it appears to be positioned proximal to the southern branch of the Red Hill Creek feeder, where a spring erupts from the ground and where an archaeological assemblage of the correct date (circa 1800 to 1850) was found in a very circumscribed area (see below for more detail on this discovery).



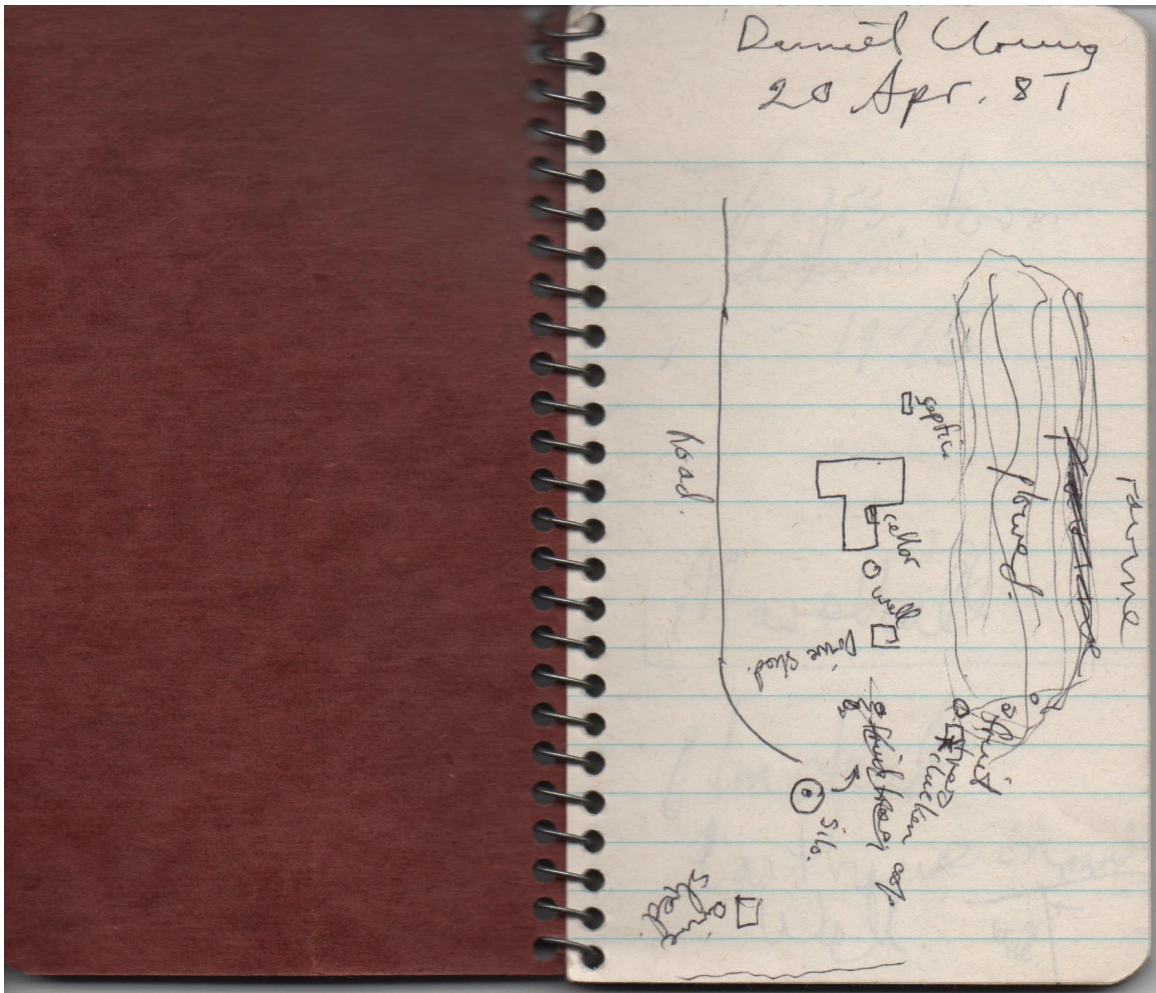
A recent [circa 1970?] topographic map, shown above, illustrates the geographic and man-made features then to be seen on the property. It will be important to compare the contour lines and structures seen here to those observed by the author in visiting the site in 1981.

Lot 13 is to the left (west) of Upper Wellington. The south fork of the Red Hill Creek feeder is seen by following the creek shown between the 700 foot contour line heading west (left) to a termination where the spring that feeds the creek emerges from the ground. As we will see, modern Tevere Place covers over the creek (which can be heard running below the street), and the cul de sac of this street stops just before the spring. Looking immediately above there is a “tongue like” dip in a contour line heading southeast toward the spring. This will be a key feature seen in later drawings made by the author and has a direct bearing on the scatter of artifacts from the proposed house site. The rectangular structure depicted just about the line running horizontally from the number 84 could be the old house site – or immediately north of where the early structure was situated. This specifics of this matter will be explored later in this study.

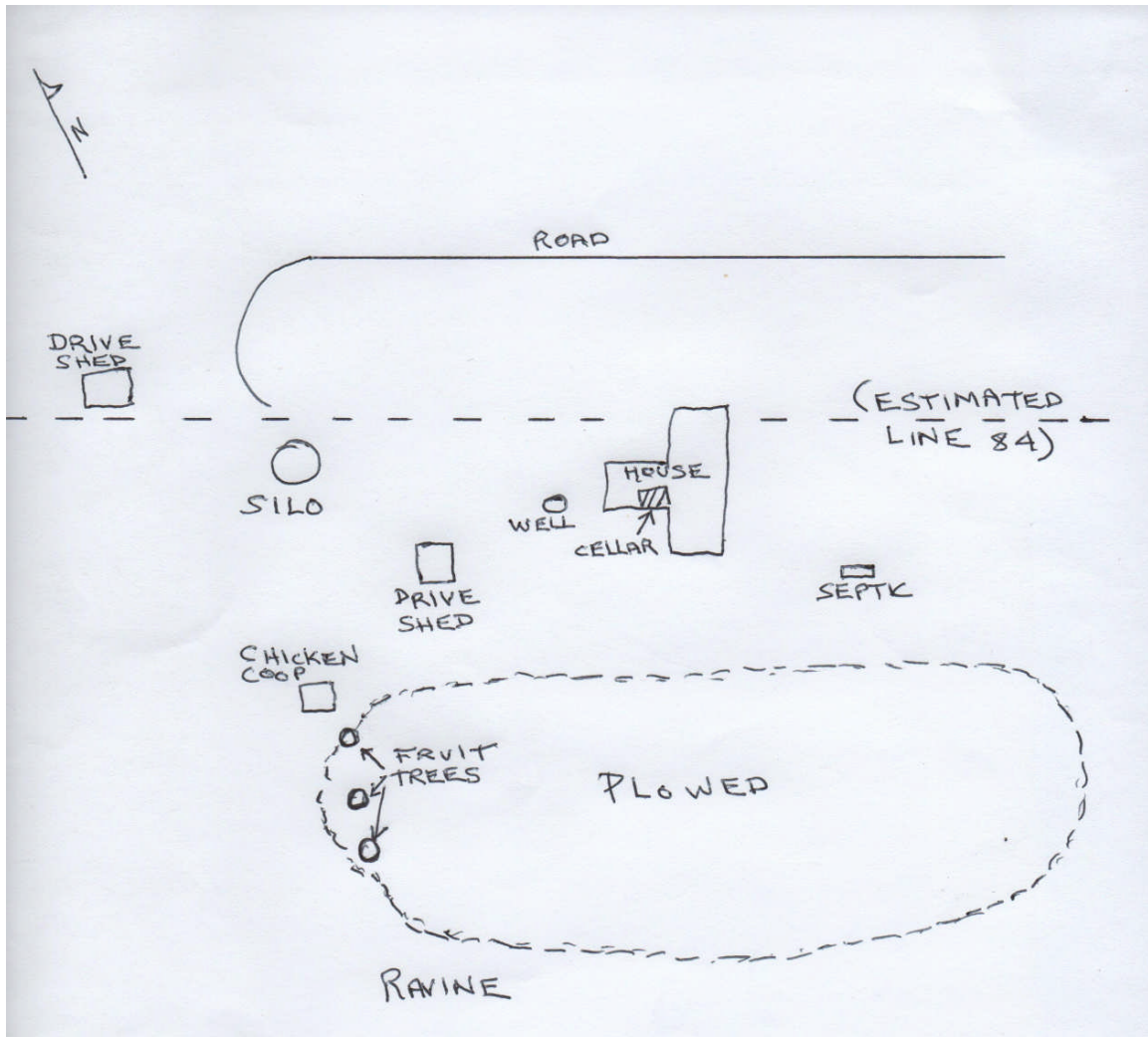
AUTHOR’S NOTES AND DRAWINGS OF THE SITE IN 1981

What will confirm the location of an early house site is an archaeological assemblage dating to the period the house was known to exist. A description of these artifacts will be provided below. However first, it is important to establish where the items were found and correlate these to observed geographical features as well as published maps, and later to early and recent photographs taken of the site. In addition, the author made a point of obtaining the testimony of informants who were familiar with the site complex from a point in time many years back,

- 1) Notes and Testimony of Informants - On 20 April 1981 the author interviewed Mr. Clifton Olmsted, the last owner of the land before it was sold to a developer. What follows are excerpts from a small brown ring bound notebook in which the author recorded the testimony of Mr. Olmsted.



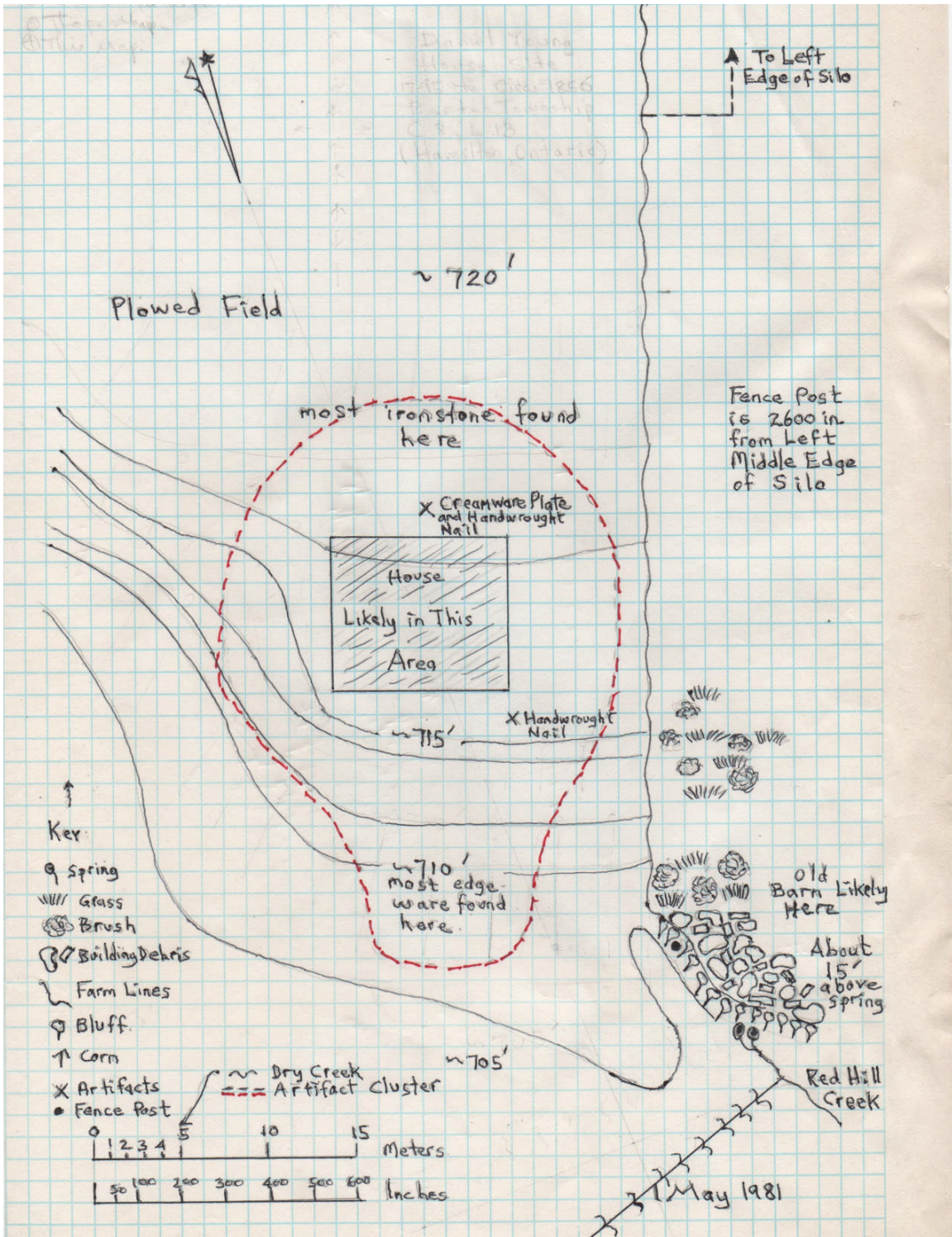
First page of notebook: With the realization that the handwriting is illegible, and the orientation is not clear (right is south and left is north), the author has made a better copy, which can then be directly compared to the features and structures shown in the above topographic map. Here follows the said sketch. The three circles with arrows pointing to them are trees in an orchard:



Some further items of interest from the small note book include Mr. Olmsted's recollection that the home was taken down 6 years earlier (i.e., about 1975), and was built around 1880 to 1890. In the old days the home used spring water. Later, wells were placed in the location shown above, and in a drive shed, where a gas driven pump piped the water to the farm buildings. Of great importance is the statement by Mr. Olmsted that, the "old barn banked over into the ravine, the foundation was there at one time. The "new" barn was built by the grandfather of Mr. Olmsted "from pieces of the old barns". Apparently the new barn was the largest in the area. "The old house was, he understood, very close to where the brick house was – perhaps just to the south – where the garden is". More information is in my notes which pertain to other buildings, but are not relevant to the location of the first home and barn.

The above sketch, in conjunction with the notes from Mr. Olmsted and the modern topographic map, appear to clearly show where the two components of the Young site were located. The newer complex is seen in the area above the zone marked "plowed". The plowed area would appear to be where Tevere Place is currently, and the old site, as further evidence will show, in the location above the "Ravine" and close to the "Fruit

Trees". There is a great deal more information found in the small ring bound note book recording the details given to the author by Mr. Olmsted. Further details will be included at a later date.



Above is a sketch of the early component of the Daniel Young Site, completed 1 May 1981. The original version was in light pencil and the author traced over all markings in 2012 to enhance clarity – but did not attempt to “improve” it. The key part here is outlined in red – the area where the surface scatter of artifacts was found.

PHOTOGRAPHS

a) 1981



The above picture shows, “Red Hill Creek looking west with old house site on the upper right knoll”. Alas, this beautiful creek is now under Tevere Place.



This photo is of the “spring at head of Red Hill Creek”. Vestiges of this feature still remain at the end of the cul de sac at the west end of Tevere Place.



The photo shows “Rubble of old barn? East of spring”. The cul de sac of Tevere Place appears to end where this debris is seen. Some or all of it remains at the nose of the cul de sac.



The above photo illustrates the heart of the Daniel Young site on the knoll with a, “flag where creamware and handwrought nail found on right and where handwrought nail found on left”. The ravine is seen down the slope from the left flag, which leads to the spring on the far left outside the picture frame. The picture was taken from the area opposite where the northwest corner of the backyard of 40 Tevere Place is today.



The knoll site is seen in the above photo which shows the two (small) flags are, looking west from the western end of the middle of the property at what is today 40 Tevere Place.



The flags are more easily seen in this photo looking south to the ravine with the spring and the cul de sac of Tevere Place at the far left of the picture.



Here above the view is from the ravine looking north to the old home site where the flags are seen at the top of the knoll and beyond to the newer component of the complex. On the right is the silo to the “new” barn which would today be located in the park area behind the backyards of 40 Tevere Place and its next few neighbours. In other words the flags show the location of the “old Young site” (Component A) and the silo shows the location of the “new Young site” (Component B).

b) 2012/3



Cul de sac at the end of Tevere Place with the spring down the slope on the other side of the silver fence, and the knoll on which the Daniel Young Site is located is above and to the left among the weeds.



This photo shows the site of the spring below the cul de sac, and in the area around the standing pipe with two rocks against it. One of the rocks appears to be the same as that seen in the above photo of the spring, in its “natural state”, as seen in the photo from 1981.



Spring site close up.



Pipe and two rocks where spring is / was.



Dip from cul de sac looking north west. The hollow is where the spring is, and the Young site is on the knoll among the weeds immediately above it (toward tree in center background).



A closer view of the Daniel Young Site knoll in the middle of the picture. The area with slightly fewer weeds is more or less the center of the knoll and the likely spot where the home stood.



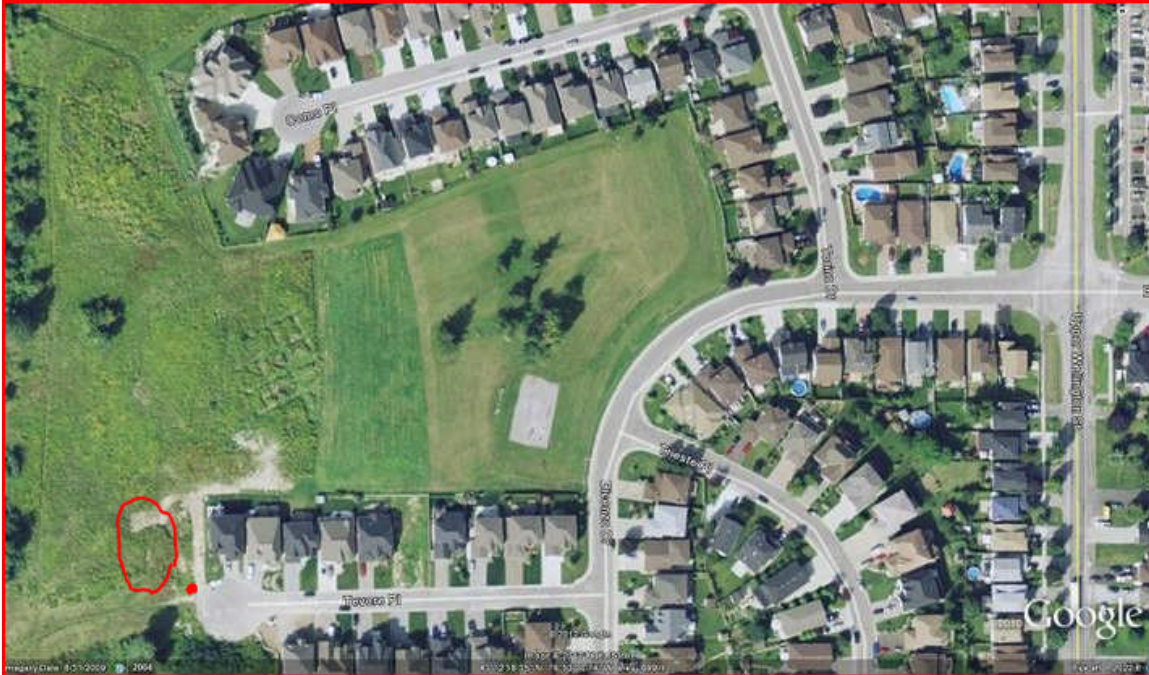
This photo looks south from the present parkland area (the “Component B”) toward the spring situated close to where the curved paved pathway joins the ravine area near the black box object situated just west of the last house on the cul de sac 40 Tevere Place. “Component A” is at the far right of the photo, opposite 40 Tevere Place and among the weeds.



View from the midpoint of the 40 Tevere Place property looking west across the original Daniel Young Site (“Component A”).

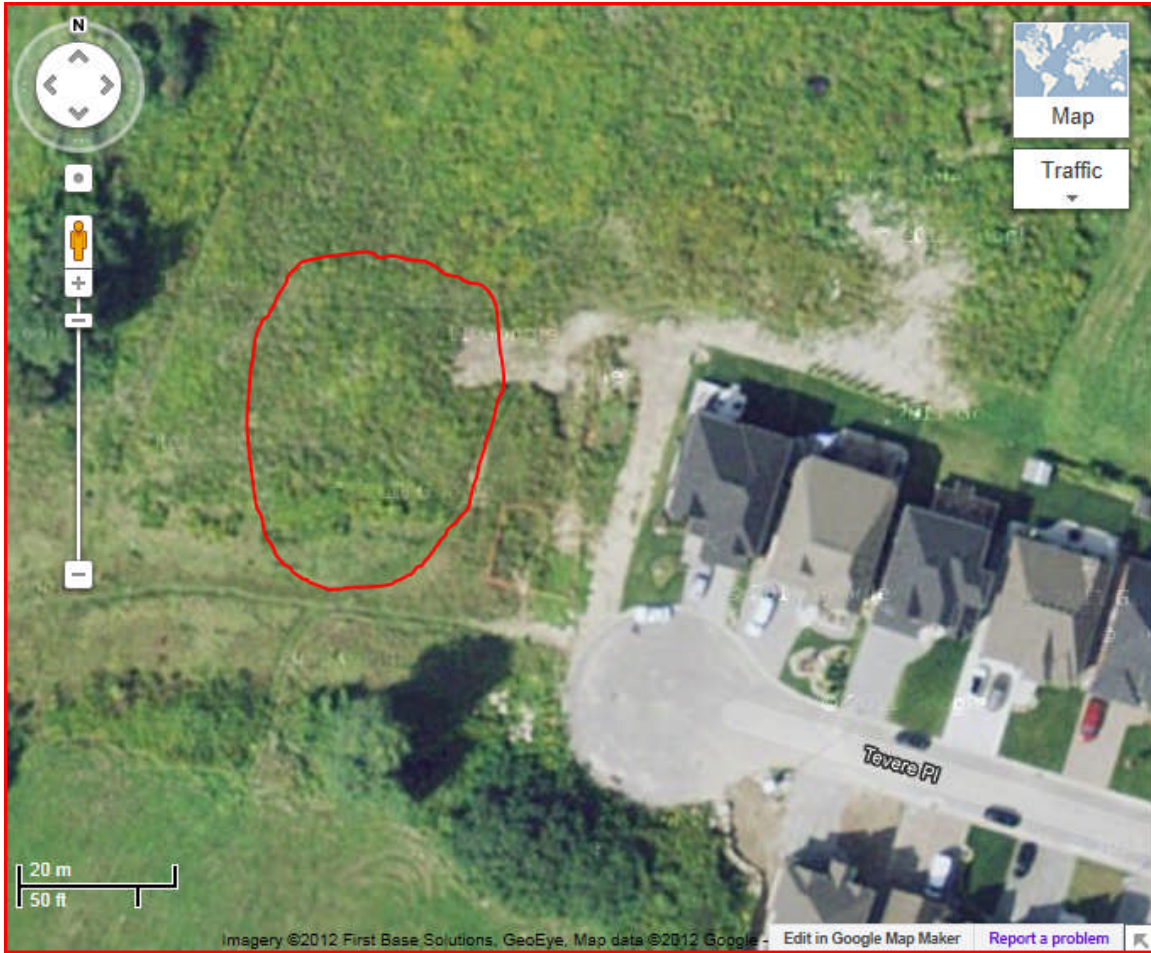


Google Map: The end of the cul de sac on Tevere Place looking directly at the knoll (the proximal side of the yellow band).



Google overhead photo showing the two Young components in context with Upper Wellington being at the far right of the picture, and Tevere Place at the bottom left with the cul de sac easily seen as a round gray circle. The spring is where the red dot is placed. The “old Young Site – Component A” is where the red oval is placed, and the “new Young Site” is to the north of the homes on Tevere Place, in the park area, and including the gray disturbed area behind the second home on Tevere from the cul de sac.

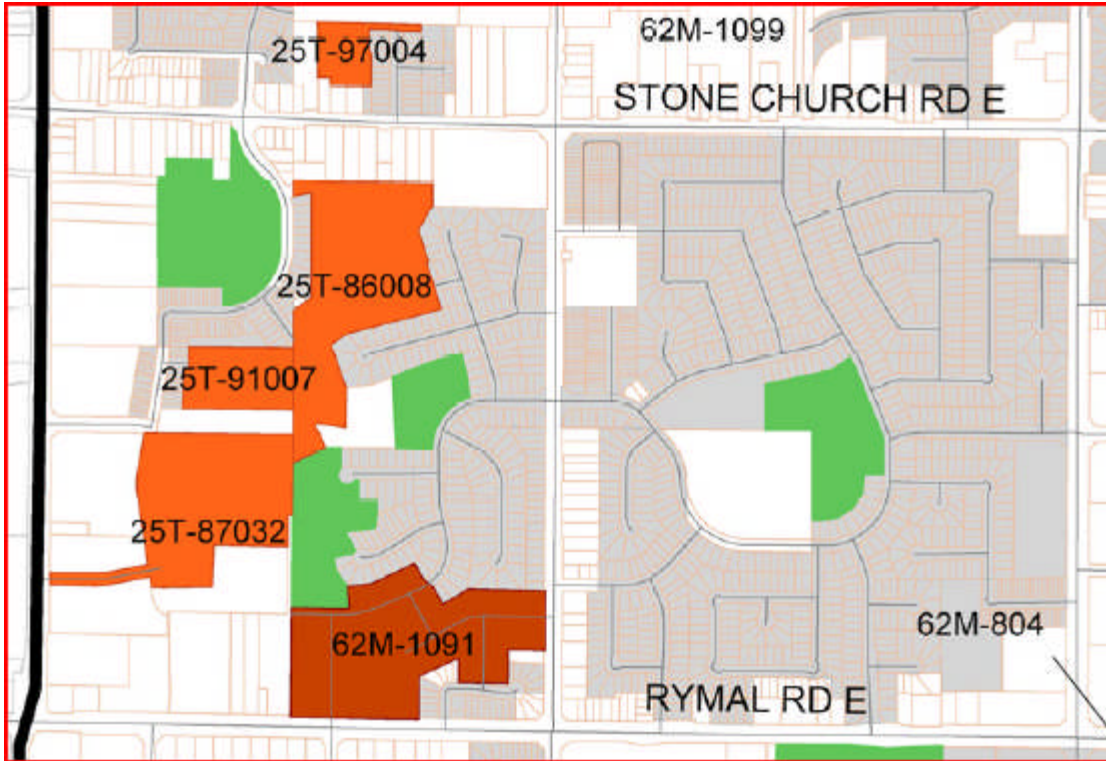
A close up here:



The red line is an estimate of the scatter of artifacts and the knoll site of the “Component A”. The orange rectangle to the right of the circle surrounds the area of the spring.

THE FUTURE: HAMILTON PLANNING DEPARTMENT INFO

Of great concern to the author, and the reason why the study was commenced in 1981, was to, if possible, attempt to ensure that what could be saved would be saved. It is interesting and re-assuring that the available planning data shows, as reflected in the map below, that the site appears to be secure.



Tevere Place is seen as a blue line leading to the lower (southerly) green park area. The cul de sac can be seen as a gray circle near the top of the green area. The home lots can be seen as brown rectangles. The area behind (backyard) the homes on Tevere Place is seen as a white area and includes the “new Young Site – Component B”. Thus, the site of interest (“Component A”) is protected and the possibility of an archaeological dig at a later date is perhaps feasible.

The following shows the long-term plan for the site, which includes meadowland and tall grass areas and an asphalt walkway.



The plan shows a distinct knoll just below (west) and to the left (north) of the cul de sac at Tevere Place – illustrating the “perfect placement” for a home on the top of the knoll (which looks like an escutcheon plate), and immediately above a consistent spring.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGE

During the spring of 1981 the author made an extensive surface collection from the site of the “Component A”. At some point the author provided the collection to Ian Kenyon and Neal Ferris at the Archaeology Branch of the then Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in London, Ontario. An archaeological report pertaining to the site was submitted in 1989 by the contract archaeologists responsible for investigating the locations where development was planned. There was also an important pre-contact Native village site identified here, however details of this component will, for a number of reasons, be omitted from discussion in the present study. [Click here](#) for the summary archaeological report on the author’s findings from the 1980s. What is evident is that the artifacts could be given a mean date of 1815, confirming that the site discovered by the author is the early component, and the home site of Daniel Young and wife Elizabeth Windecker and their family. The list of artifacts and the plate showing representative items are particularly interesting.

Below is the black and white photograph of some of the artifacts collected by the author and included in the above noted archaeological report:



While the present author was able to find bottle glass and other items which had been bagged and sorted and catalogued by the Ministry (they had been left in the care of Marty Pullen during the author's residence in California), the whereabouts of the items described above in the archaeological report is currently unknown. They could still be with the company which prepared the report (archaeological Servies, Inc., at the Ministry office in London, or at the Haldimand County Museum and Archives. The present author will attempt to locate these objects and to photograph them and upload them to this page.

All that the author has of ceramics from the site is once single piece of creamware which was found in the middle of the house knoll in 2012. A picture is included below:



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In the late fall of 2012 the author returned to the site which he investigated in 1981, and attempted to identify locations seen 30 years earlier, before the Diconzo Gardens development. Although the landscape has changed dramatically, it was indeed fortuitous that the spring and the Component A site were still largely intact. New pictures were taken, and old notes, maps and related materials were located in the author's files. The author decided that it would be appropriate to memorialize the site and the first settler in some manner, perhaps with a plaque such that local residents and other interested parties would have a better appreciation of the area in historical context. Thus he wrote to The Hamilton Mountain Heritage Society, and made contact with Mr. Robert Bernhardt who will explore what avenues his group can pursue in the matter.

Meanwhile a cousin of the author, Bill Young of Niagara Falls, took a particular interest in contacting government officials who might be able to provide up to date information on the site and surrounds, and the plans that the City had for Lot 13, Concession 8. His investigations led to a very productive correspondence and later site visit with Ms. Cynthia Graham, a landscape architect with the City of Hamilton, Public Works,

Corporate Assets and Strategic Planning. She was very familiar with the site, has been involved in the heritage and natural environment of the area, went out of her way to be of immense assistance in a number of ways, and for example was able to secure the archaeological report for the Daniel Young site. David Robertson, Senior Archaeologist and Manager at Archaeological Services, Inc. of Toronto was kind enough to send the 1989 archaeological report noted above.

The author wishes to thank Thomas Nelson of North York, and Bill Young of Niagara Falls for locating current planning and map records pertaining to the Barton Township property. Also Bill Young has made very proactive efforts to find out the status of the site area by contacting local officials.

*** This manuscript is in its early stage and will be expanded in due course, particularly after the author can access his collection of survey maps, and archaeological assemblages, in 2013.

Version 5 April 2013

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