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June 19, 2012

Debbie Steiss  
Archaeological Services Inc.  
528 Bathurst St.  
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M5S 2P9

**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, “Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Walker Aggregates’ Proposed South Niagara Quarry, Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137 Former Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara”, Dated December 2008, Received by MTCS Toronto Office on December 21, 2009, MTCS Project Information Form Number P049-341-2008, MTCS RIMS Number 26AG020**

Dear Ms. Steiss,

This office has reviewed 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. This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 1993 *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

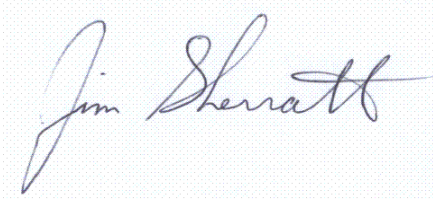
This report was subjected to a review that focused specifically on concerns for archaeological resources and/or sites in relation to the outcomes and recommendations of the report. This focused review does not alter or affect your obligation as the licensee to ensure that all reports submitted meet the Ministry technical guidelines and terms and conditions of licence.

The report indicates that portions on the subject property, as depicted in Figure 3 of the report, have archaeological potential and, consequently, recommends that it should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment is consistent with the ministry's 1993 *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report will be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light blue grid background. The signature reads "Jim Sherratt" in a cursive style.

Jim Sherratt  
Archaeology Team Lead

c. Archaeology Licensing Office

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\*In 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.

**DRAFT**

**Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment  
of Walker Aggregates' Proposed South Niagara Quarry,  
Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137  
Former Township of Stamford,  
City of Niagara Falls,  
Regional Municipality of Niagara**

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**Archaeological Licence P049  
MCL CIF P049-341-2008  
ASI File 08TS-54**

**December 2008**



**Archaeological Services Inc.**

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Mr. David Robertson
<i>Project Director:</i>	Ms. Debbie Steiss
<i>Project Archaeologists:</i>	Ms. Nicole Gavin Mr. Doug Todd
<i>Background Research and Report Preparation:</i>	Ms. Nicole Gavin Mr. David Robertson

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment has been conducted in advance of Walker Aggregates' proposed South Niagara Quarry, Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137, Former Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the environmental setting of the study area, and its nineteenth- and twentieth-century development history. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of Aboriginal and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within substantial portions of study area. Accordingly, this report recommends that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required on all lands within the study area identified as having archaeological potential.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment  
of Walker Aggregates' Proposed South Niagara Quarry,  
Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137  
Former Township of Stamford,  
City of Niagara Falls,  
Regional Municipality of Niagara**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct the Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed South Niagara Quarry that will impact lands adjacent to Beaver Dams Creek, between Lundy's Lane and Beaverdams Road, on ten residential properties in the City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 1). The study area encompasses approximately 109.27 hectares.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under the project management of Mr. David Robertson and project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss under archaeological license P049 (MCL CIF P049-341-2008) issued to Ms. Steiss pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 2005). Walker Aggregates granted permission for Archaeological Services Inc. staff to access the study area and to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the assessment on August 26, 2008.

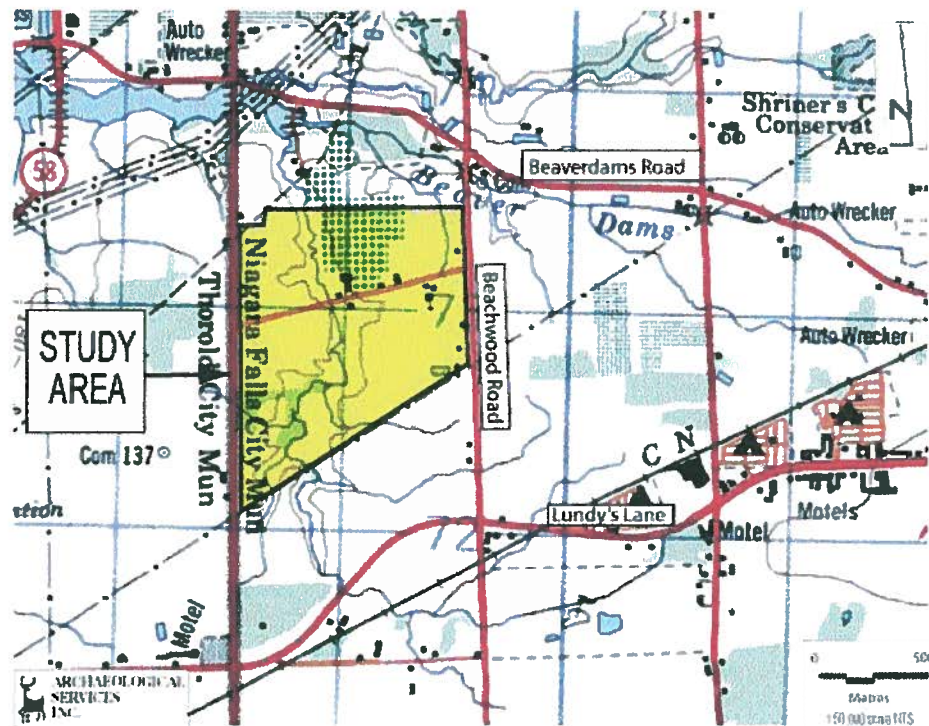


Figure 1: The location of the Proposed Niagara Quarry. NTS Sheets 30M/3 and 30M/6, Edition 7.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 2.1 Physiographic Setting

The study area lies within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The terrain of the subject property is gently rolling, interspersed with meandering tributaries. Small knolls overlook some of these tributaries. The Quaternary deposits in the vicinity consist of glacio-lacustrine stratified clay, silt and sand of the late Wisconsinian age (Feenstra 1972: Map p. 764). The soils mapped for the subject property and environs consist of Welland clay. Welland is an Orthic Humic Gleysol which has developed on heavy clay. Drainage is poor, with ground water levels remaining close to the surface for most of the year, except during the summer. Welland soils are rated Class 3 for agriculture when artificially drained, with excess moisture and undesirable soil structure and/or permeability as the main limitations. If not artificially drained, Welland soils are rated Class 5 for agriculture, with excess moisture being the main limitation (Kingston and Presant 1989: 39).

### 2.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, several sources of information were consulted, including: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL); published and unpublished documentary sources; and files located at Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MCL. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a Borden block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within Borden Block AgGt.

While no archaeological sites have been registered on the subject property, a total of twenty-one sites have been documented within approximately one kilometre of its boundaries. Particulars concerning these sites, the majority of which are pre-contact isolated finds or small camps, are provided in Table 1. For an outline of the pre-contact Aboriginal history of the region, see Table 2.

**Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within approximately 1km of the subject property**

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGt-67	Walker Brothers 15	Undetermined Precontact	Camp	Welsh 1988
AgGt-72	Blackhorse Valve	Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Pearce 1991
AgGt-73		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Williamson 1992
AgGt-74		Middle to Late Archaic	Isolated Find	Williamson 1992
AgGt-75		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Williamson 1992
AgGt-76		Middle to Late Iroquoian	Isolated Find	Williamson 1992
AgGt-77		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Williamson 1992
AgGt-112		Archaic	Camp	Woodley 2001-2002
AgGt-130	T. Brown	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Henry 2005
AgGt-131	Robert Spencer	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Henry 2005

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGt-132	B. Williams	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Henry 2005
AgGt-133	K. Smith	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Henry 2005
AgGt-134		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Henry 2005
AgGt-135		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Henry 2005
AgGt-136		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Henry 2005
AgGt-137		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Henry 2005
AgGt-138		Undetermined Precontact	Isolated Find	Henry 2005
AgGt-139	Glen Gordon 1	Undetermined Precontact	Camp	Henry 2005
AgGt-140	Glen Gordon 2	Undetermined Precontact	Camp	Henry 2005
AgGt-141	Glen Gordon 3	Undetermined Precontact	Camp	Henry 2005
AgGt-142	Glen Gordon 4	Undetermined Precontact	Camp	Henry 2005

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000 - 8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500 - 7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800 - 6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000 - 2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500 - 500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	800 - 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	400 BC - AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800 - 1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300 - 1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400 - 1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 - 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa Euro/Canadian	AD 1650 - 1800's AD 1800 -	present European settlement

### **2.3 Aboriginal Archaeological Resource Potential**

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance from water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The Ministry of Culture primer on archaeology, land-use planning and development in Ontario (1997:12-13) stipulates that undisturbed land within 300 metres of a primary water source (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.), and undisturbed land within 200 metres of a secondary water source (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.), as well as undisturbed land within 300 metres of an ancient water source (as indicated by remnant beaches, shorecliffs, terraces, abandoned river channel features, etc.), are considered to have archaeological potential for the presence of precontact Aboriginal archaeological sites.

Multiple tributaries of the Beaver Dams Creek traverse the study area, flowing northwest to the main Beaver Dams channel and eventually into Ten Mile Creek. On this basis, it is clear that the study area exhibits potential for the presence of pre-contact archaeological remains depending on the character and degree of more recent land use activities that may have resulted in disturbance(s).

### **2.4 Summary Review of Nineteenth-Century Mapping and Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential**

The study area comprises part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137 in the Geographic Township of Stamford, formerly in the County of Welland, now the City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 2).

The Geographic Township of Stamford, originally called Mount Dorchester, was initially allotted to approximately twelve families. The Cook and Durham families were among the first Europeans to settle in Stamford in 1776 (Berketa 2008). In 1793, Stamford became one of the first Townships in Canada to have a municipal form of government. It was self-governing from 1793 until 1963, when it became a part of the City of Niagara Falls (Niagara Falls Heritage Portal 2008). Lundy's Lane, originally an Aboriginal trail, was the first inland route used by the settlers and became a historically important corridor (Berketa 2008).

According to the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Page & Co. 1876), the subject properties were owned by seven land owners by the third quarter of the nineteenth century: John Garden (Lot 102), Alexander and Robert Spencer (Lot 119 and 120), B.C. (for the small portion in south-east of Lot 120), James and George Pew (Lot 136) and Miller Est. (Lot 137). Three homesteads and three orchards are shown within the limits of the subject property. One of the tributary creeks is illustrated bisecting the study area. The historically important transportation corridors of Lundy's Lane and Beaverdams Road are located north and south of the study area. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps.



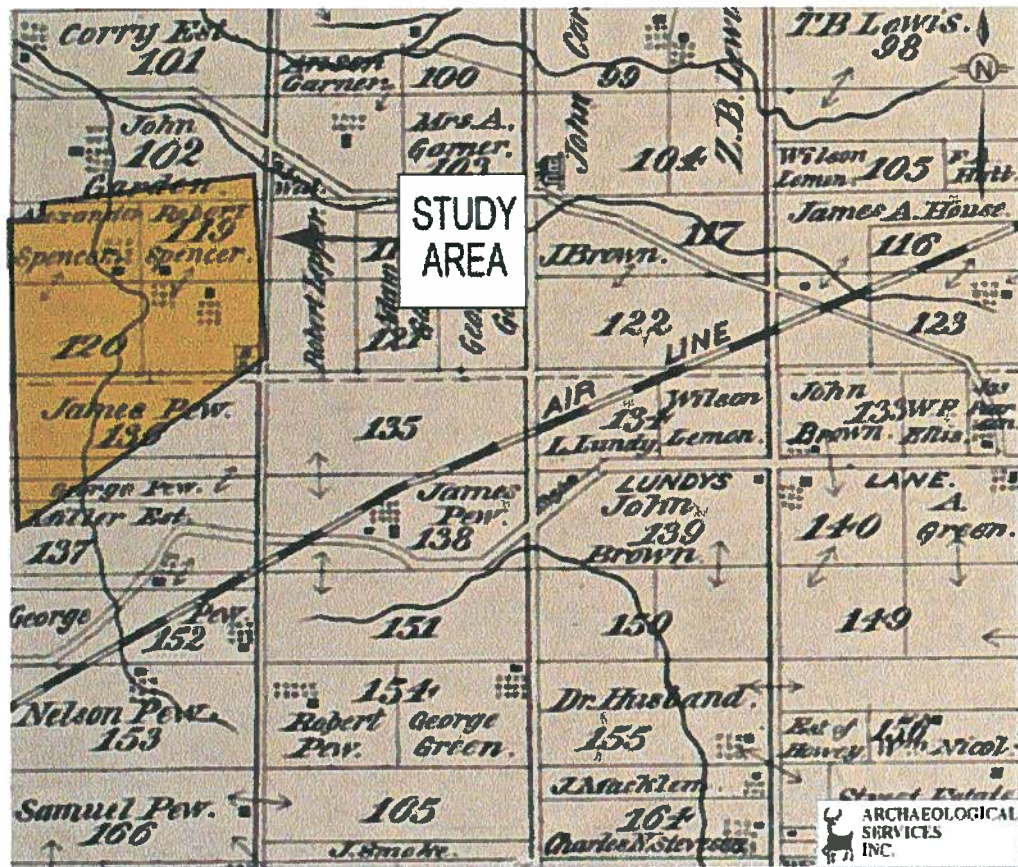


Figure 2: Location of Subject Property on the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, 1876.*

### 3.0 FIELD REVIEW AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

A field review was conducted on December 3, 2008, in order to refine the basic understanding of the archaeological potential of the study area and to determine the degree to which development and landscape alterations may have affected that potential (Figures 3 and 4). It was partly cloudy and cold.

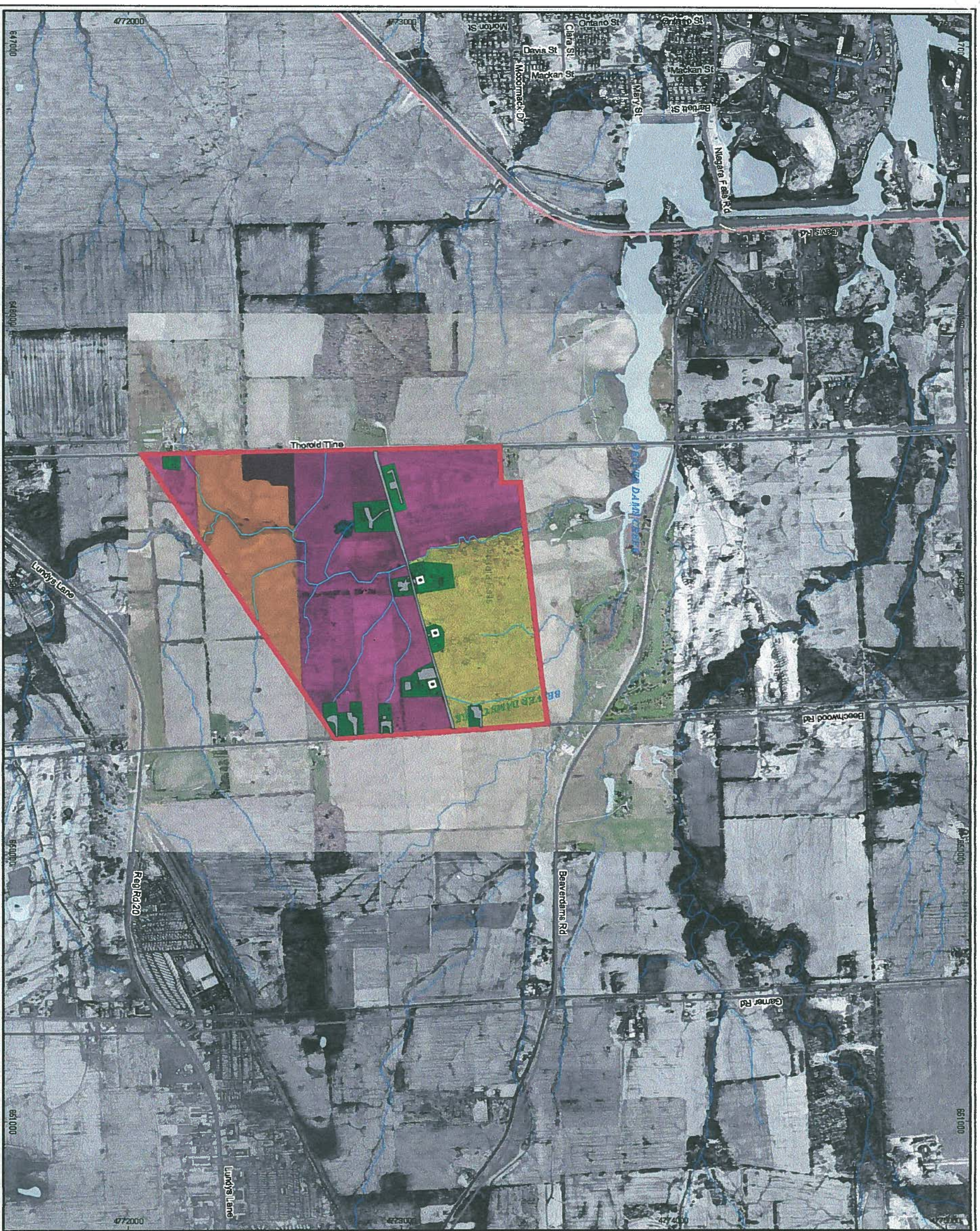
The overall topography of the land is gently rolling (Figure 4; Plate 1) with meandering large and small tributaries of Ten Mile Creek traversing the study area (Figure 4; Plate 2). A hydro corridor abuts the southern limit of the study area (Figure 4; Plate 3). Approximately fifteen percent of the study area is disturbed by existing houses, 3% consists of wooded areas, 10% is comprised of the multiple meandering tributaries of Ten Mile Creek and the remaining 72% consists of agricultural fields which, at the time of the field review, were in wheat or corn or were fallow.

Of the three historic homesteads illustrated on the 1876 *Atlas*, only two remain; the home located on lot 119, owned by Alexander Spencer in 1876 (Figure 4; Plate 4), and the homestead located on lot 120, owned by Robert Spencer in 1876 (Figure 4). The historic homestead located on lot 119, owned by Robert Spencer, is no longer evident (Figure 4; Plate 5). The additional homes located within the subject property are of fairly recent construction.

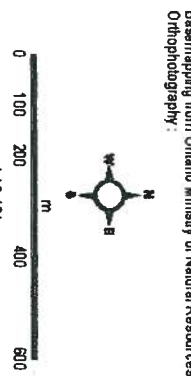
The southwestern corner of the study area contains a recently constructed home with a landscaped lawn surrounded by a small fallow field. Directly north of this area is a wheat field (Figure 4; Plate 6) with a small wooded section in the field's northwestern corner (Figure 4; Plate 7). The central section of the study area, bordered by Upper's Lane in the north, Beachwood Road in the east and Thorold Town Line in the west, contains the majority of the smaller tributaries flowing through an overgrown, fallow field (Figure 4; Plate 8). This field contains six residential areas, including the historic homestead illustrated as Robert Spencer's on Lot 120, located in the northeastern corner. The historic homestead remains standing alongside a parking lot, church and other outbuildings, located at 9764 Upper's Lane (Figure 4). The home located in the northwestern portion of this field (10200 Upper's Lane) is a newly constructed house with a driveway and landscaping, as is the house at 10006 Upper's Lane. The three homes located on the east side of the central field (5417, 5497 and 5545 Beachwood Road) all appear to be recently built with landscaped lawns and driveways (Figure 4; Plates 9-11).

The remaining section of the study area that is north of Upper's Lane consists mainly of an overgrown field in the west (Figure 4; Plate 12) and a corn field in the east (Figure 4; Plate 13). Located in the northwestern portion, along Upper's Lane, is a model airplane flying area (Figure 4; Plate 14). A large tributary of Ten Mile Creek divides the overgrown field from the corn field. Located on a small knoll at 10033 Upper's Lane, is the second standing historic homestead illustrated as Alexander Spencer's on Lot 119. This homestead, called Harvest Acres, has multiple outbuildings and is surrounded by debris (Figure 4; Plate 15).

There are no historic structures remaining at the location of the Robert Spencer's homestead illustrated on Lot 119, in the 1876 *Atlas* (9903 Upper's Lane). Rather, this location now has a recently constructed barn and an outbuilding. The house located in the western portion of the corn field (5205 Beachwood Road) is of recent construction and features a driveway and landscaped lawn (Figure 4; Plate 16).



- Legend**
- Intermittent Stream
  - Permanent Stream
  - ▭ Study Area
  - ▭ Municipalities
  - ▭ Waterbody
  - ▭ Wetland Area, Permanent



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Walker Aggregates  
**Property Contacts**  
November 2008  
Project 80625  
**AECOM**



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF THE PROPOSED  
SOUTH NIAGARA QUARRY SITE,  
PART OF LOTS 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD,  
CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA

**LEGEND**

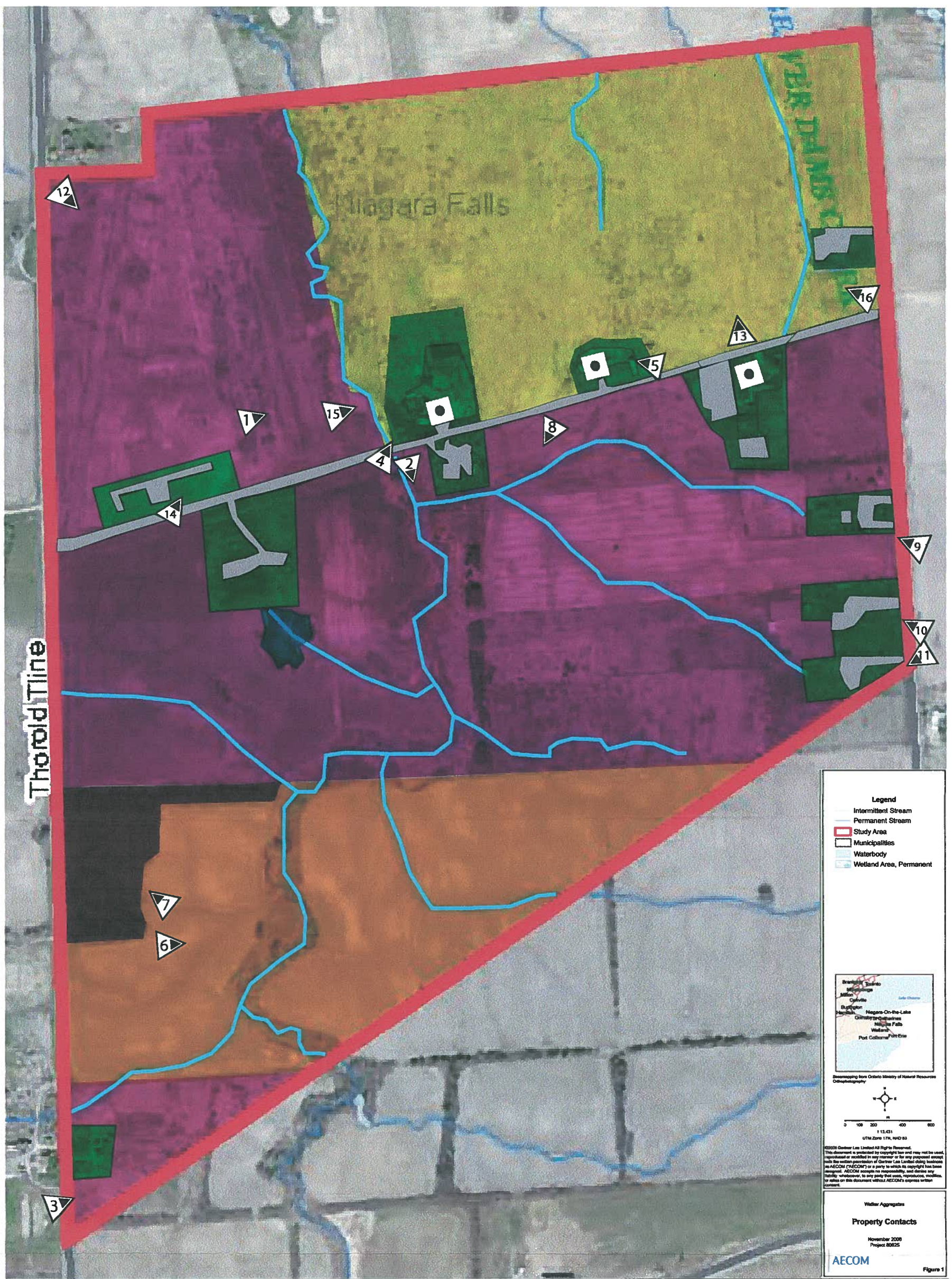
- ▭ Limits of the Study Area
- ▭ Disturbed; No Potential
- ▭ Wooded Area; Test Pit Survey @ 5m
- ▭ Cut Wheat; Pedestrian Survey
- ▭ Corn; Pedestrian Survey
- ▭ Landscaped; Test Pit Survey @ 5m
- ▭ Fallow Field; Pedestrian Survey
- ▭ Low/Wet; No Potential
- ▣ Historic Homestead Depicted 1876



DATE: December 2, 2008  
DRAWN BY: N.G.  
FILE: 08SP-54

Figure 1

Figure 3: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment South Niagara Quarry, Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137, City of Niagara Falls



<p><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.</b></p>	<p>0 200m</p> <p>SCALE</p>	<p><b>LEGEND</b></p>	
<p>STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SOUTH NIAGARA QUARRY SITE, PART OF LOTS 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD, CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA</p>	<p>DATE: December 8, 2008</p> <p>DRAWN BY: N.G.</p> <p>FILE: 08SP-54</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 2px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Limits of the Subject Property</li> <li><span style="background-color: grey; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Disturbed; No Potential</li> <li><span style="background-color: black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Wooded Area; Test Pit Survey @ 5m</li> <li><span style="background-color: orange; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Cut Wheat; Pedestrian Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Corn; Pedestrian Survey</li> <li><span style="background-color: green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Landscaped; Test Pit Survey @ 5m</li> <li><span style="background-color: purple; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Fallow Field; Pedestrian Survey</li> <li><span style="background-color: blue; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low/Wet; No Potential</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Historic Homestead Depicted 1876</li> <li><span style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Direction of plates</li> </ul>

Figure 4: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of South Niagara Quarry, Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137, City of Niagara Falls

#### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed South Niagara Quarry, located on Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137, in the Former Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, revealed that while no archaeological sites have been registered previously within the limits of the study area, twenty-one sites have previously been registered within a one kilometre radius. A review of the general physiography and local nineteenth century land use within the study area suggested that these lands encompass areas that would be considered to exhibit potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources in those locales that have not been disturbed by recent land uses or low/wet areas.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment must be carried out in the portions of the study area which have archaeological potential, as indicated on Figure 3. Previously cultivated land, such as agricultural fields, must be assessed by pedestrian survey: the land should be ploughed and weathered by at least one substantial rainfall before an archaeological field survey can be conducted. Cultivated and weathered fields are optimal for pedestrian survey, since potential visibility of cultural material on the surface is at its highest. The field cannot be surveyed with any crop debris remaining on the surface as the primary concern from an archaeological perspective is that nothing impedes visibility of the soil.

Areas that cannot be cultivated such as lawns surrounding existing residences or woodlots must be test pitted. Test pits are approximately 30 cm in diameter and are shovel excavated to subsoil allowing for the examination of stratigraphy and the detection of cultural soil horizons. Areas of archaeological potential must be subjected to testing at five metre intervals. Test pit soil must be screened through one quarter inch (6 mm) mesh in order to facilitate artifact recovery. The pattern and intensity of testing may be adjusted, in the course of fieldwork, due to variation in site potential or the results of test pits.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required on any lands identified as having archaeological potential. This assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Draft 2006).
2. Notwithstanding the completion of the necessary Stage 2 assessment, it must be noted that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, is infallible. In the event that deeply buried archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Culture should be immediately notified.
3. Furthermore, in the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the consultant archaeologist, the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of

Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

5.0 PLATES



**Plate 1:** Looking east at general topography of study area.



**Plate 2:** Looking south at a tributary of Ten Mile Creek.



**Plate 3:** Looking northeast at hydro corridor and house located at 5872 Thorold Town Line.



**Plate 4:** Looking northeast at historic house located at 10033 Upper's Lane.



**Plate 5:** Looking northwest at site of historic house at 9903 Upper's Lane. Barn and outbuilding of recent construction.



**Plate 6:** Looking east across wheat field.



**Plate 7:** Looking northwest at a small woodlot.



**Plate 8:** Looking southwest at fallow overgrown field.





**Plate 9:** Looking northwest at house located at 5417 Beachwood Road.



**Plate 10:** Looking northwest at house located at 5497 Beachwood Road.



**Plate 11:** Looking southwest at house located at 5545 Beachwood Road.



**Plate 12:** Looking southeast across fallow field.



**Plate 13:** Looking north across corn field.



**Plate 14:** Looking northeast across model airplane flying area.



**Plate 15:** Looking east at historic home, outbuildings and debris located at 10033 Upper's Lane.



**Plate 16:** Looking northwest at house located at 5205 Beachwood Road and across corn field.

## 6.0 SOURCES

### ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.)

- 2004 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Ascot Woods Subdivision Extension Number 7, Part of Lots 116 and 124, Stamford Township, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara*. Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Toronto.

### Berketa, Rick

- 2008 *Niagara Falls Townships: A History*. <http://www.niagarafontier.com/townships.html>. Accessed November 28, 2008.

### Chapman, L.J., and D.F. Putnam

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

### Niagara Falls Heritage Portal Partners

- 2008 *What is the History of Stamford Township?*  
<http://www.niagarafallsheritage.ca/heritage/show.asp?id=280782>. Accessed November 28, 2008.

### Page & Co.

- 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, On.*, Page & Co., Toronto.