Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment – Part Lots 31 & 32, Concession 6, Township of Lincoln, Formerly the Township of Gainsborough, Regional Municipality of Niagara, ON

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Proponents: Fred vander Velde

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Content

List of Tables and Images

1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment, and Stage 2 archaeological property survey on Part Lots 31 & 32, Concession 6, Formerly the Township of Gainsborough, Regional Municipality of Niagara, ON. This assessment is required by Fred vander Velde (Royal LePage) in advance of proposed development under the *Planning Act* (1990).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the project location's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- Review of historic maps of the study area.

It was determined that the study area retained both Indigenous and Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, as such Stage 2 property survey was recommended. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The study area consists of a mix of agricultural lands that include ploughed fields, scrublands, woodlands, as well as part of a former railway corridor. Ploughed fields were subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, all areas where ploughing was not feasible were subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 through 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of two Historic Euro-Canadian artifact scatters; The Algernon Page site (*AgGv-146)* represents the undisturbed mid--late 19th century homestead of Algernon Page based on historical mapping. The J. Patterson site (*AgGv-147)* is also representative of a Mid- to Late- 19th century domestic Euro-Canadian assemblage; however, it is in a plough disturbed setting. Both sites retain cultural heritage value or interest and are recommended to undergo Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment. PHC's Stage 2 property survey also led to the identification of an Indigenous findspot consisting of a scraper made of Haldimand chert; however no further material was found during intensification of the survey, and as such the findspot is considered clear of further archaeological concern.

2. Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Carla Parslow, Ph.D. (P243)
Field Directors	Tina Kagi, H.BA (R1173)
	Alexandra Mullan, M.A. (P1006)
Field Crew	Leo O'Reilly
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Report Writing	Adam Long, MSc (P1153), Tina Kagi (R1173)
Report Graphics	James Wright
Review	Carla Parslow

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fred vander Velde

3. Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context and archaeological context.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment, and Stage 2 archaeological property survey on Part Lots 31 & 32, Concession 6, Formerly the Township of Gainsborough, Regional Municipality of Niagara, ON (Map 1). This assessment is required in advance of proposed zoning bylaw amendment under the *Planning Act* (1990).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the project location's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- Review of historic maps of the study area.

The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest. Permission to enter the property was provided by Mr. Fred vander Velde.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

3.2 Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MHSTCI Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

3.2.1 Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province which show continuity with past peoples, even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for southern Ontario.

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000-6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000-4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000- 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill) Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard) Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	2,000-1,800 BC 1,800-1,500 BC 1,500-1,100 BC	Increasing site size Large chipped lithic tools Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100-950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 BC	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery Princess Point	400 BC-AD 500 AD 550-900	increased sedentism Introduction of Corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian Middle Ontario Iroquoian Late Ontario Iroquoian	AD 900-1,300 AD 1,300-1,400 AD 1,400-1,650	Emergence of agricultural villages Large longhouses (100m +) Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain

described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called "la nation neutre" as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimated vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersion of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brebauf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

The study area is part of a large swath of land that made up the 19 July 1701 Deed, or Nanfan Treaty, between the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy and John Nanfan, on behalf of the British Crown. The deed granted a large area of the Five Nations as beaver hunting grounds to the Crown, "*after mature deliberation out of a deep sence of the many Royall favours extended to us by the present great Monarch of England King William the third*" (Six Nations n.d.). New France, aligned with the Algonquin, also had claim on this territory and therefore, did not recognized the deed of land to the Iroquois. Both the French claims to the land and the British deed to the land were completed solely for domination over each other in the fur trade industry and were a direct response to the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars. The Canadian Federal Government does not currently recognize this Deed/Treaty.

The area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 3 made with the Mississauga Nation on December 7th, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The counties encompassed by this Treaty are: Lincoln County (except Niagara Township), and townships in Wentworth County; Brant County; Oxford County; Middlesex County; Elgin County; and all of Norfolk County.

> *All that parcel or tract of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south' westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Mississaugue Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake, known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degree west, fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees*

> *west, twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase at Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses and appurtenances thereunto belonging*
>
> (J. Morris 1943:18)

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Settlement History

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area fell within the Home District.

The Home District, which originally included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian bay, and a line on the east running north from Presqu'ile Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1792, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada then further subdivided each district into counties and townships. The study area is located in Lincoln County, former Township of Gainsborough.

Township of Gainsborough

Lincoln County was formally established through a Provincial Act in 1798, and included the townships of Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, Binbrook, Gainsborough, and Caistor in its first riding (Lincoln County Council, 1956). Euro-Canadian settlement of the Township had begun in the 1780s, and primarily consisted of United Empire Loyalists who had fled the United States during the Revolutionary War. Augustus Jones completed the first official survey of the Township in 1789; however, settlement was slower in the region due to its more inland location from Lake Ontario (Lincoln County Council, 1956). As the survey was completed and infrastructure grew, settlements such as St. Anns, Wellandport, Bismak, and Smithville were settled throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Town of Smithville

The Town of Smithville was first settled by the Griffin family, United Empire Loyalists who fled upstate New York in 1787. It is located on the historical route connecting Grimsby and Dunnville. Originally known as Griffintown, the settlement's name was later changed to Smithville, after the maiden name of Mrs. Griffin – Smith (Lincoln County Council, 1956). The town is located along Twenty Mile Creek, which allowed for the establishment of several mills along the creek. By 1846, the population had grown to 150 people, and included a post office, sawmill, gristmill, cloth factory, machine shop, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, and tannery (Smith, 1846).

Part Lots 31 and 32, Concession 6

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, historical mapping was consulted. The study area is depicted on a map dating to 1791 (Map 2),

however the study area itself is blank on this map, indicating that it had not yet been surveyed or settled at the time of publication. The 1862 *Tremaine Illustrated Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Map 3), as well as the 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Map 4) show multiple landowners for the study area. These are shown below in Tables 2 and 3, including the presence or absence of structures within each.

Table 2: Land use history from 1862 *Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland*

Landowner Name	Lot and Concession	Structures present
J Tremblay	Part Lot 32, Concession 6	Yes
Simon P Emmerson	Part Lot 32, Concession 6	None
James Patterson	Part Lot 31, Concession 6	None
Estate of James Page	Parts Lot 30 and 31	None

Table 3: Land use history from 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland*

Landowner Name	Lot and Concession	Structures present
J Tremblay	Part Lot 32, Concession 6 (15 acres)	Yes
Algernon Page	Part Lot 31, Concession 6 (10 acres)	Yes
James Patterson estate	Part Lots 31 and 32, Concession 6 (25 acres)	None
William Patterson	Part Lot 31, Concession 6 (15 acres)	None
TW Patterson	Part Lot 32, Concession 6	Yes

3.2.3 Past and Current Land Use

Based on documented information, the study area appears to have been primarily agricultural in nature, with several family farms being present. The current use for the land remains the same, although there are more residential properties (Map 5).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 Archaeological Sites and Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *AgGv*.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sties within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area are to be listed, a total of 34 archaeological sites were found in the OASD. These are listed below in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of study area.

Borden Number	Site name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Further CHVI
AgGv-86	Wolf	Late Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot	
AgGv-84		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGv-83		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGv-82		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGv-81		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGv-80		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGv-79		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGv-77	Bartel Bridge	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-76	Area 12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-75	Area 11	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-74	Area 10	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-73	Area 9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-72	Area 8	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite, scatter	
AgGv-71	Area 7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-70	Area 6	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian, Neutral	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-69	Area 5	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite, scatter	
AgGv-68	Area 4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-67	Area 3	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-66	Area 2	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite, scatter	
AgGv-65	Area 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-62*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AgGv-61*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	
AgGv-60**		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	

AgGv-58	-	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	
AgGv-57	Grassy Knoll	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-56	Mini Soccer Field	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-55	North Creek	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-54*	Riverview Estates	Other		Othercamp/campsite	
AgGv-145*					Further CHVI
AgGv-137	Historic Site # 1	Post-Contact		farmstead	Further CHVI
AgGv-103		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AgGv-102		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	No Further CHVI
AgGv-101	Debono	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AgGv-100	Tower 153	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	scatter	

** Site within 300m of study area; *Site within 500m of study area

Of these 34 sites, 1 is within 300 m of the study area, and another 4 are within 500 m. Unfortunately, the reports for these sites are not currently accessible on the MHSTCI database due to their age and or/they are currently under review. Per MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4, A search of the OASD did show that previous Stage 2 work has been performed on a portion of the study area as part of an Integrity dig for an Enbridge gas pipeline in 2015 (Stantec, 2015 P256-0369-2015), as well as in 2019 (Stantec, 2019 P1060-0002-2019). The report for the 2015 work indicates that no archaeological resources were found, however the 2019 report has not been examined as it is currently under review by the Ministry.

3.3.2 The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the "Haldimand Clay Plain" physiographic region that spans the Niagara Peninsula, south of the Niagara Escarpment:

> *"Although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur" (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:156).*

> *"The southeastern part of the peninsula might almost be considered as a separate subregion, characterized by levelness and poor drainage. The main part of Welland county comprises heavy clay, while the lowest part of the plain lies in the southern portion of that country. Here the watershed is provided by*

> *the Onondaga cuesta, which, though quite low and lying close to the shore of Lake Erie, nevertheless forces the drainage to the north and east"*
>
> *(Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 157)*

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of several seasonal creeks running throughout the study area, likely small tributaries of the Twenty Mile Creek that runs to the north and east of the study area.

4. Field Methods

Stage 2 property assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Dr. Carla Parslow by the MHSTCI (P243-0417-2019). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologists, Tina Kagi (R1173), and Alexandra Mullan (P1006). The field directors were delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

4.1 Weather and Lighting Conditions

During the Stage 2 property assessment, the weather was mostly overcast, with temperatures ranging between 1- 18 degrees Celsius. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The table below illustrates the weather conditions and ground visibility during fieldwork on this property.

Table 5: Daily weather conditions during Stage 2 Property Assessment

Date	Weather Conditions	Ground Visibility	Field Method
November 25th, 2019	Overcast, 9˚C	< 80 %	Test-pitting
November 26th, 2019	Overcast, 13˚C	< 80 %	Test-pitting
November 28th, 2019	Overcast, 6˚C	< 80 %	Test-pitting
December 3rd, 2019	Overcast, 1˚C	< 10 %	**no fieldwork was done this day**
May 20th, 2020	Sunny, 18˚C	< 80 %	Field Walking
May 21st, 2020	Sunny, 15˚C	< 80 %	Test-pitting and Field Walking

4.2 Stage 2 Property Survey Methods

Areas that were considered to have low archaeological potential due to previous impacts were photo-documented and did not undergo Stage 2 property survey. Areas that were determined to have archaeological potential and were subject to Stage 2 property survey. Agricultural areas that could be ploughed were pedestrian surveyed at five-metre intervals. Areas that could not be ploughed (i.e woodlots and manicured lawns) were subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Survey methods for the property included a mixture of pedestrian survey for the ploughed field, and test pit survey in the woodlots and grass areas. These are indicated on Map 6.

When archaeological resources were recovered during pedestrian survey, the survey was decreased to one-metre transects over a minimum of 20 metres; or, until the full extent of the scatter of artifacts is defined. All formal and diagnostic artifacts were collected. A small number of artifacts were left in the field for the purpose of relocating the site. These include a small sample of plain refined white earthenware shards and window glass.

When archaeological resources were recovered during test pit survey, the test pit excavation continued along the survey grid to determine if there were enough resources to meet the criteria

to recommend further archaeological assessment. This was the case and no further intensification was required.

All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated, were possible, to within the first five centimetres of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through a six millimetres mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material before the test pits were backfilled (Image 10). For the test pit survey in the woodlot, several areas were densely vegetated making it difficult to maintain five-metre intervals. Several low and wet areas were identified and were not subject to survey (Images 4 and 7). Test pits showed stratigraphy of a dark brown clay loam topsoil (~15-25cm in depth), and a light brown silty clay subsoil (Image 2).

4.3 Results of Stage 2 Property Survey

When conducting the test pit survey in the northern woodlot totaled, eight of a total 122 test pits were positive for cultural material. Most of the artifacts recovered in this area were whiteware shards as well as glass fragments and machine cut nails. Some of the test showed evidence of previous disturbance containing gravel and modern construction fill (Image 3). A foundation of a historic house was found and test pits around the foundation contained charcoal and burnt wood (Image 1). This concentration of historical artifacts located during test pitting of the woodlot in the northwest corner of the property was assigned as The Algernon Page Site (*AgGv-146).* This correlate to roughly the same position as the wooden structure on the property of Algernon Page in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Map 5). The Eastern border of the northern wooded area was low and wet, so that area was not subject to test pitting. There were multiple areas in the center and south of the northern wooded area that could not be accessed due to the density of the vegetation.

The woodlot abutting the southeastern property line was completely disturbed as it contained gravel related to being a former railway corridor. The eastern and western portions were also heavily sloped or low and wet (Image 5) and were not surveyed.

The south-central wooded area was low and wet (Images 11 and 12). The soil was nearly black in colour due to the heavily damp, organic component, moving north the soil transitions to a dark brown color and from silty clay to clay loam. The middle portion of the property was wet because of a large creek running along the eastern side. Additional tributaries of the creek ran through the southern woodlot with large areas containing standing pools of water and being permanently low and wet. All test pits in this portion of the property were sterile for cultural material and consisted of approximately 10 cm of topsoil and 5 cm of subsoil.

Pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields within the study area was conducted on May 20th and 21st, 2020. The fields had been appropriately ploughed, disked, and weathered prior to the commencement of the survey and surface visibility was > 80%. The fields were surveyed in 5 metre transects, and if cultural material was observed transects were intensified at 1 metre intervals for a radius of 20 metres to determine extent of any potential scatters as noted in section 4.2 of this report (Images 13 and 14).

The soil in the agricultural field is medium brown clay- loam topsoil. The field was relatively flat with a slight slope near the southern-east section of the field. When an artifact was located it was recorded using a hand-held GPS (Legend E-Trex) with an accuracy of ± 3 m to 4 m. Survey was intensified to 1 m for a minimum of 20 m to determine the size of the locations. A second historic scatter – H2 (*AgGv-147)* was located in the northern portion of the field (Map 2). After intensification approximately 75 artifacts were collected from this scatter and its GPS coordinates were collected. All diagnostic artifacts were collected

An isolated pre-contact Indigenous findspot was also located during pedestrian survey. Further intensification at 1 m intervals around it did not yield any additional cultural material.

Maps 2 and 5 illustrate the method of Stage 2 assessment, location of artifact scatters and photo direction arrows. Maps 7 and 8 show finer resolution mapping for the two identified sites.

5. Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MTCS Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 4 (MTCS Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

Table 6: Record of Documentation.

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	4 lined sheets stored in project file and 2 photo logs	6 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	5 maps in project file.
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	189

Stage 2 property survey of the study area resulted in the identification of two Mid- to Late- 19th century Euro-Canadian historic sites, as well as one Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot. A total of 113 artifacts were collected from these 3 locations. Appendix A contains the complete catalogue and Map 7 illustrates the site locations across the study area, and each one is discussed in greater detail below. The Supplementary Documentation provide geographical information on the site locations.

5.1 The Algernon Page Site (*AgGv-146)*

Site Type: Mid- to Late- 19th Century Historic Euro-Canadian Rural Historical Farmstead

Site Size: 40m north-south by 30m east-west.

Assessment Method: Test pit survey was at 5 m intervals.

Artifact Collection and Description: A total of 42 artifacts were recovered from this location during test pit survey. A catalogue of the recovered items is provided below in Table 7.

Table 7: Stage 2 artifact summary for the Algernon Page Site (*AgGv-146)*

Material	Frequency
Construction	**14**
Brick	2
Nails, Cut	11
Slate, Roofing	1
Faunal	**1**
Avian, Long bone, Small	1
Horse Hardware	**1**

Misc., Unknown	1
Household	**11**
Bottle Glass – 2 Brown, 1 Olive	3
Drinking Glass - Clear	2
Window Glass	6
Personal	**1**
Clay Marble	1
Refined Ceramics	**14**
Creamware - Plain	1
Ironstone - Plain	4
Porcelain - Plain	3
Refined White Earthenware - Plain	6
Grand Total	**42**

5.1.1 Refined Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 14 ceramic fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 test pit survey at *AgGv-146.* These included: six pieces of refined white earthenware, three pieces of porcelain, four pieces of ironstone and one piece of creamware.

Refined white earthenware (RWE) is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware in the late 1820s and early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call "whiteware" is not known. Early RWE tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century.

Three pieces of undecorated porcelain was also recovered from *AjGv-146.* Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently, the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Bone China was first manufactured in 1794 but due to its high cost, any form of porcelain is rare on 19th century sites in Ontario; however, by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs (Miller 2000, Kenyon 1980).

Ironstone is a durable opaque stone china characterized by dense white semi-vitrified to vitrified paste and brilliant glazes, most known as white ironstone. It was produced in England's Staffordshire and United States. Introduced in 1830s, but not commonly produced until 1840s most popular in the United States between 1840 and 1870 and continued to be sold into the twentieth century. Ironstone is a later version of RWE, with a thicker, more vitrified finer clay body. Production and availability in Ontario began around 1840 and has continued into the modern period. A total of 4 pieces of ironstone were recovered from *AgGv-146*.

Finally, one piece of plain creamware was recovered. Creamware, similar to refined white earthenware, has a hard, somewhat porous cream-colored body and thin walls.

5.1.2 Household Artifacts

A total of 11 glass household fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of *AjGv-146*. These consisted of three pieces of bottle glass (two brown and one olive), two pieces of clear drinking glass and six pieces of window glass.

5.1.3 Construction Artifacts

Construction artifacts include two fragments of brick, 11 cut nails and one piece of slate roofing material. The cut nails date to the mid-to-late 19th century. Cut nails were machine cut and have a flat head. They were invented as early as 1790 but did not become common in Ontario until 1830. They were replaced by wire drawn nails in the 1890's.

5.1.4 Miscellaneous Artifacts

Other artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 test pit survey of AgGv-146 include a clay marble, a small avian long bone fragment and a piece of metal, assumed to be part of horse hardware.

5.2 The J. Patterson Site (*AgGv-147)*

Site Type: Mid- to Late- 19th Century Historic Euro-Canadian Rural Historical Farmstead

Site Size: 35m north-south by 45m east-west.

Assessment Method: Pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in ploughed agricultural field with intensification.

Artifact Collection and Description: A total of 75 artifacts were recovered from the pedestrian survey. A catalogue of the recovered items is provided in table 8.

Table 8: Stage 2 artifact summary for the J. Patterson Site (*AgGv-147)*

Material	Frequency
Construction	**8**
NCU	8
Faunal	**1**
BAF	1
Household	**11**
GBO, Purple	1
GDR, Clear	1
GWI	9
Lithics	**2**
Chipping detritus	2
Personal	**3**
BUS	1

WPB	2
Refined Ceramics	**40**
Ironstone, Plain	1
Pearlware, Plain	5
Refined White Earthenware	34
Utilitarian Ceramic	**5**
Red Earthenware	1
Yellow Earthenware	4
Grand Total	**70**

5.2.1 Refined and Utilitarian Ceramics

Approximately 63% of the assemblage consists of ceramic artifacts, including the following ware types: pearlware, refined white earthenware, ironstone, and utilitarian red and yellow earthenware.

Pearlware is represented by five pieces, or 11% of the ceramic assemblage. Pearlware has an off-white clay body with a clear lead glaze with a slightly bluish tint. It was originally manufactured in Europe beginning around 1775, and continued production until around 1830. In Ontario, it was primarily available from the mid-1780s mid 1830s (Sussman 2000).

Refined white earthenware (RWE) comprised 75% of the total ceramic assemblage. Out of the 34 pieces of RWE recovered at this location 6 pieces were scalloped edged (blue), 4 pieces are painted with a blue design, 10 pieces were blue transfer printed, and 1 piece of banded (blue). The remaining 13 are plain. Transfer printed RWE became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the unglazed surface of the clay vessel. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple, and red became more common.

Ironstone is a durable opaque stone china characterized by dense white semi-vitrified to vitrified paste and brilliant glazes, most known as white ironstone. It was produced in England's Staffordshire and United States. Introduced in 1830s, but not commonly produced until 1840s most popular in the United States between 1840 and 1870 and continued to be sold into the twentieth century. Ironstone is a later version of RWE, with a thicker, more vitrified finer clay body. Production and availability in Ontario began around 1840 and has continued into the modern period. A total of 1 plain piece of ironstone were recovered from *AgGv-147*.

The remaining ceramics are utilitarian in nature and consist of one piece of red earthenware with a brown to black glaze and four pieces of yellow earthenware with a clear to light brown glaze.

5.2.2 Construction and Household

One piece of domestic drinking glass (clear) and one bottle fragment (purple) were recovered while a total of 9 pieces of window glass were recovered as well as a total of eight nails were recovered, all machine cut.

5.2.3 Personal and Miscellaneous

Two clay pipe bowl fragments were recovered. One has an anchor design, the other has striations. White clay pipes were popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use by 1880 when they were replaced by briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams 1994: 93). The clay tobacco pipe is one of the most commonly found artifacts on colonial and post-colonial settlements in Canada, for it was both fragile and cheap. The manufacture of conventional clay pipes which are made from ball clay, and not, as is commonly asserted in North American archaeological publications, of kaolin — probably commenced in England two or three years before 1590. A total of 2 white clay pipe bowls fragments were recovered from *AgGv-147.*

Additionally, one four-holed pearl button was recovered and one partial tooth, potentially a canine from a mid-sized mammal was recovered.

5.2.4 Lithics

Two pieces of chipping detritus made of Haldimand chert were also located within the bounds of the scatter. Both flakes are Haldimand chert.

5.3 Findspot 1

Site Type: Indigenous Ancestral Findspot.

Site Size: Isolated find.

Assessment Method: Pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals across the Project Area, with intensive one metre survey to a minimum 20 metre radius around the find. Ground surface visibility was at least 80%, and weathering was adequate. Despite pedestrian survey intensification, as described in MHSTCI S&G's Section 2.3, no additional archaeological resources were uncovered within 20 metres of the find.

Artifact Collection and Description: Findspot 1 produced a single scraper.

Table 7: Findspot 1 Catalogue.

Catalogue #	Material 1	Material 2	Attribute 1	# of Artifacts
1	Lithic	Scraper (Haldimand)	complete	1

6. Analysis and Conclusion

6.1 Analysis

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- Resource areas including:
  - Food or medicinal plants;
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- Early historical transportation routes.

Following the criteria outlined above to determine Indigenous archaeological potential, there are factors to be considered. There are several archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area and the soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous agricultural practices. When the above noted archaeological potential criteria were applied to the study area, the study area exhibits high archaeological potential for Indigenous sites.

Following the criteria outlined above to determine Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, it is understood that the property is close to a several historical transportation routes and it is demonstrated that there was Euro-Canadian occupation, including the construction of infrastructure in the proximity of the study area. When the above noted archaeological potential criteria were applied to the study area, the study area exhibits archaeological potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

> *Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MTCS 2011:18)*

6.2 Analysis

Stage 1 background research of the study area indicated a relatively continuous Euro-Canadian historical settler occupation of the study area beginning in the early 19th century until present. The location of the study area along two important historical transportation routes within the township have led to many settlements along the periphery of the study area, while the more central portions have remained agricultural or wooded in nature. These factors contribute to the increased potential for Euro-Canadian historical archaeological sites.

Similarly, the presence of numerous already known indigenous sites within 300 m of the study area, along with the well-draining soil suitable for pre-contact Indigenous agriculture, as well as the presence of many water courses nearby also lead to the conclusion that the study area exhibits heightened potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites: two historic Mid- to Late- 19th century Euro-Canadian domestic sites, and an isolated indigenous pre-contact findspot.

The Algernon Page Site (*AgGv-146)* is an undisturbed Euro-Canadian historical scatter in the northeastern-most portion of the study area dating from the Mid- to Late- 19th century and is situated quite close to the structure depicted on the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas* map on the property of Algernon Page, who farmed 10 acres at the corner of Concession 6, Lot 30, Township of Gainsborough (Map 5). The assemblage collected is comprised primarily of domestic ceramic ware types that span the Mid- to Late- 19th century. As such, *AgGv-146* holds CHVI under *MHSTCI S&G 3.4.2 S1a*. and is recommended to undergo Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment.

The J. Patterson Site (*AgGv-147)* is a Euro-Canadian historical scatter in the northeastern portion of agricultural field within the study area, also dating from the Mid- to Late- 19th century. It is located

within the property listed as the "J. Patterson Estate" on the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas,* however no structures are depicted in its vicinity (Map 5). The estate is listed in the Atlas as consisting of 25 acres of land within Concession VI, Lots 31-32, Township of Gainsborough. Patterson is also listed as owning 45 acres on Concession VI, Lot 33 on which numerous structures are depicted, as well as 50 acres on Concession IV, Lot 6. This indicates that his residence was likely on Lot 33 and he farmed the other two parcels of land. The assemblage collected is comprised primarily of domestic ceramic ware types that span the Mid- to Late- 19th century. As such, *AgGv-147* holds CHVI under *MHSTCI S&G 3.4.2 S1a*. and is recommended to undergo Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment.

Intensification around Findspot 1 did not result in any additional cultural material being recovered; therefore, due to the ephemeral nature of the site it has been mitigated and no does not hold any further cultural heritage value or interest.

6.3 Conclusions

The Algernon Page Site and the J Patterson Site are sites that represent rural historical farmstead occupations of the study area from the Mid- to Late- 19th century; as such they retain cultural heritage value or interest under *MHSTCI S&G 3.4.2 S1a*. and the *Rural Farmsteads Bulletin* (MHSTCI 2014) and are recommended for Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment. Intensification around Findspot 1 did not result in the identification of any further cultural materials, as such it is considered free of further archaeological concern.

7. Recommendations

Findspot 1, yielded an isolated pre-contact Indigenous scraper. Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the artifact, the cultural heritage value and information potential of Findspot 1 is judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

Both the Algernon Page Site (AgGv-146) and the J. Patterson Site (AgGv-147) yielded historical Euro-Canadian artifacts. Both sites are considered to exhibit cultural heritage value and interest related to the 19th century occupation of the property by the Page and Patterson families respectively. Stage 3 Site-Specific archaeological assessment is recommended for them both.

Stage 3 Site-Specific assessment of The Algernon Page Site *AgGv-146* should begin with the establishment of a 5-metre grid radiating out from the positive test pit/unit location within the woodlot prior to test unit excavation. The J Patterson Site *AgGv-147* is located within the ploughed field portion of the study area, allowing for a comprehensive Stage 3 CSP be completed prior to test unit excavation.

The Stage 3 assessment of both sites should include the hand excavation of a series of one-metre square units at five metre intervals with an additional 20% as infill units. All Stage 3 test units should be excavated to subsoil, at which time the subsoil should be assessed for signs of cultural features. Should signs of cultural features be identified the cleaned subsoil will be drawn, photographed and covered with geo-textile fabric before being backfilled to protect the features. Should subsoil not reveal any signs of cultural interest excavation will resume and continue into the first five centimetres of subsoil. All soils excavated from the test units will be screened through hardware cloth with an aperture no larger than six millimetres, to facilitate the recovery of any artifacts that may be present.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

8. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries a letter will be issue by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. 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*.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

As per MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011, Section 7.5.9 Standard 2):

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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10. Images

Image 1: Historic Foundation of house (view facing south-west).

Image 2: Test pit # B3, overview (east).

Image 3: Disturbed soil (Test pit # A5) (view facing down and east).

Image 4: Crew Test-pitting (view facing west).

Image 5: Railroad tracks (view facing north).

Image 6: Southern Wooded Area (view facing east).

Image 7: Low lying area (view facing north).

Image 8: Testpit # B2, low and wet area (SE).

Image 9: Crew Field walking (view facing southwest).

Image 10: Crew Test pitting (view facing east).

Image 11: Low and wet area (view facing south).

Image 12: East border of field (view facing north).

Image 13: North view across J Patterson Site.

Image 14: East view across J Patterson Site

11. Artifact Plates

Image 15: Pre-contact Artifacts.

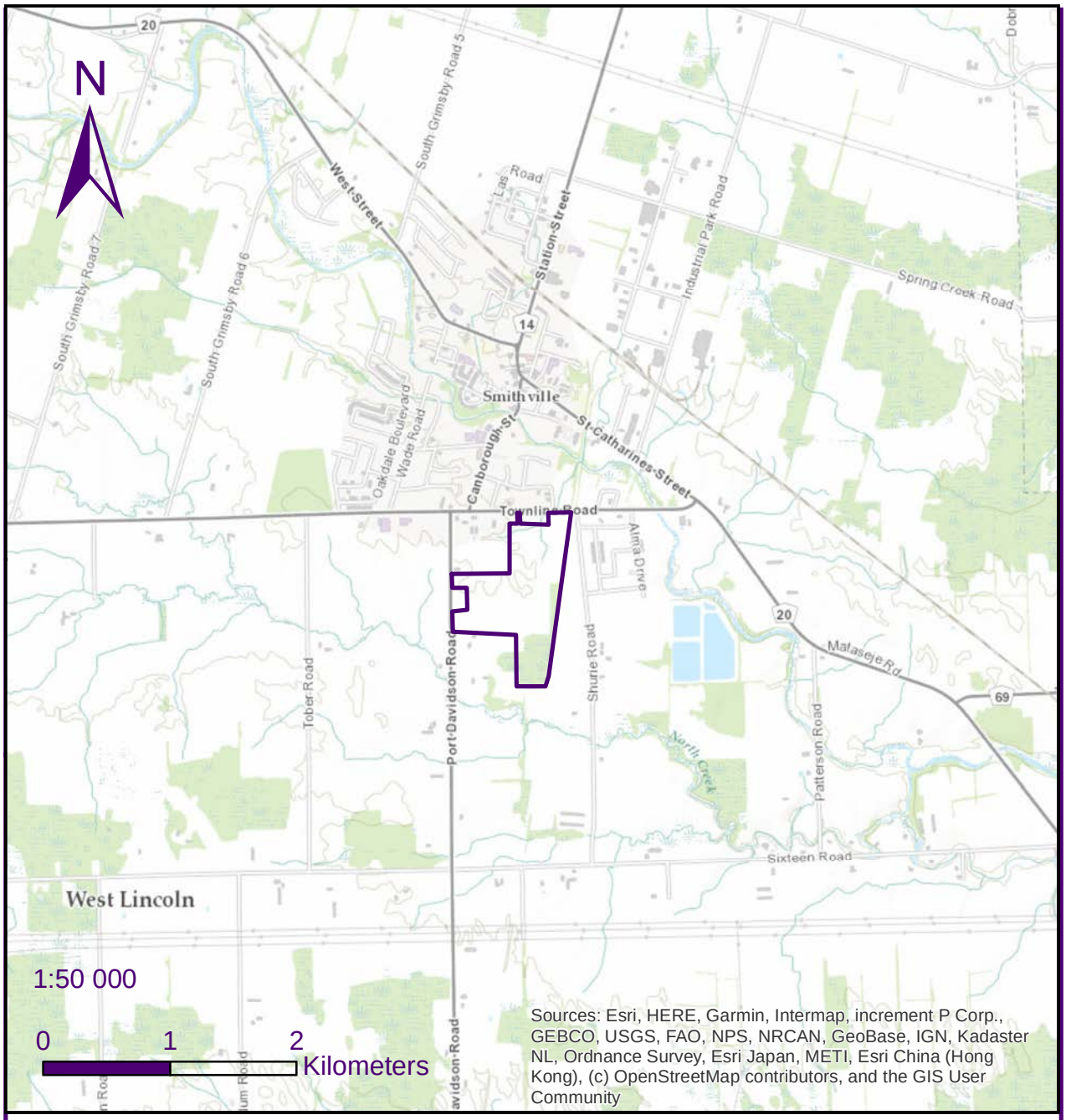
Image 16: Ceramic artifacts.

Image 17: Artifacts from the J. Patterson site (left to right – bottle glass, animal tooth, clay pipe bowl fragment with anchor image, and shell button)

12. Mapping

All mapping on succeeding pages

Map 1 - Study Area on Topographic Map



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

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Legend

Study Area

Date: 20-07-2020

Map 2 - 1791 Historical Map of Grimsby

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

Legend

Study Area

Date: 20-07-2020

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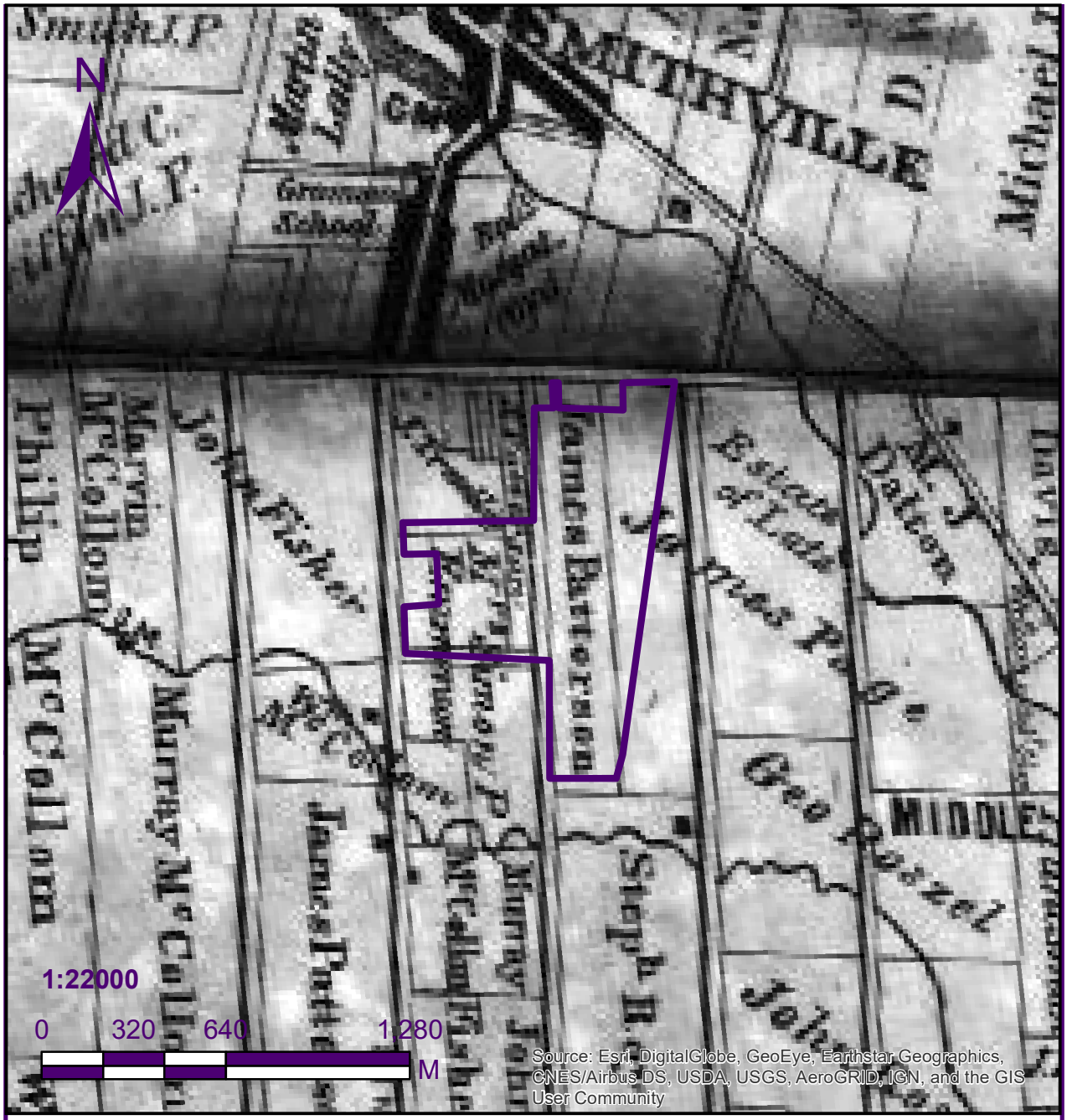
Map 3 - Study Area on 1862 Tremaine Map



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

Legend

Study Area

Date: 20-07-2020

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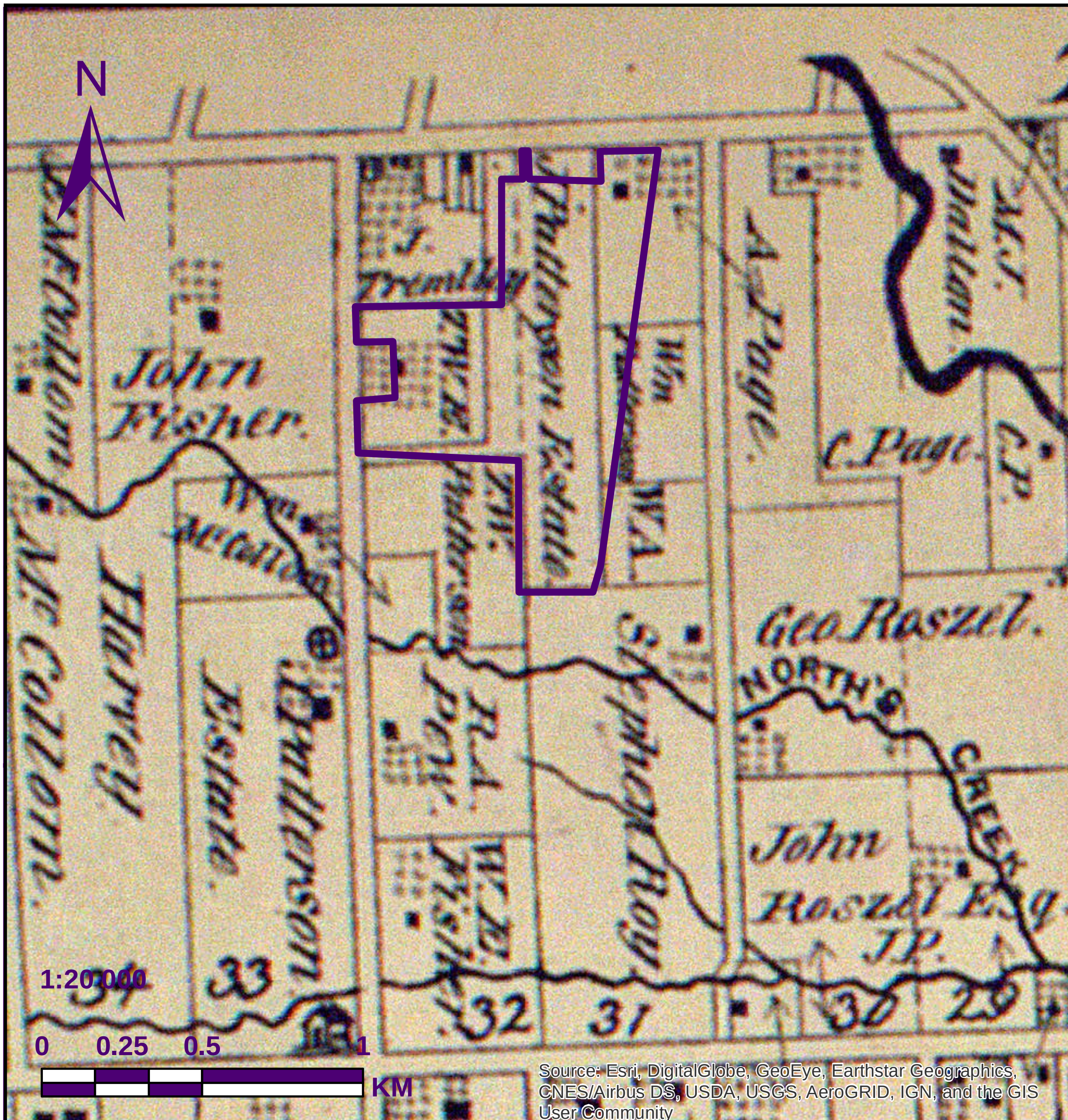
Map 4 - Study Area on 1876 Historical Map



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

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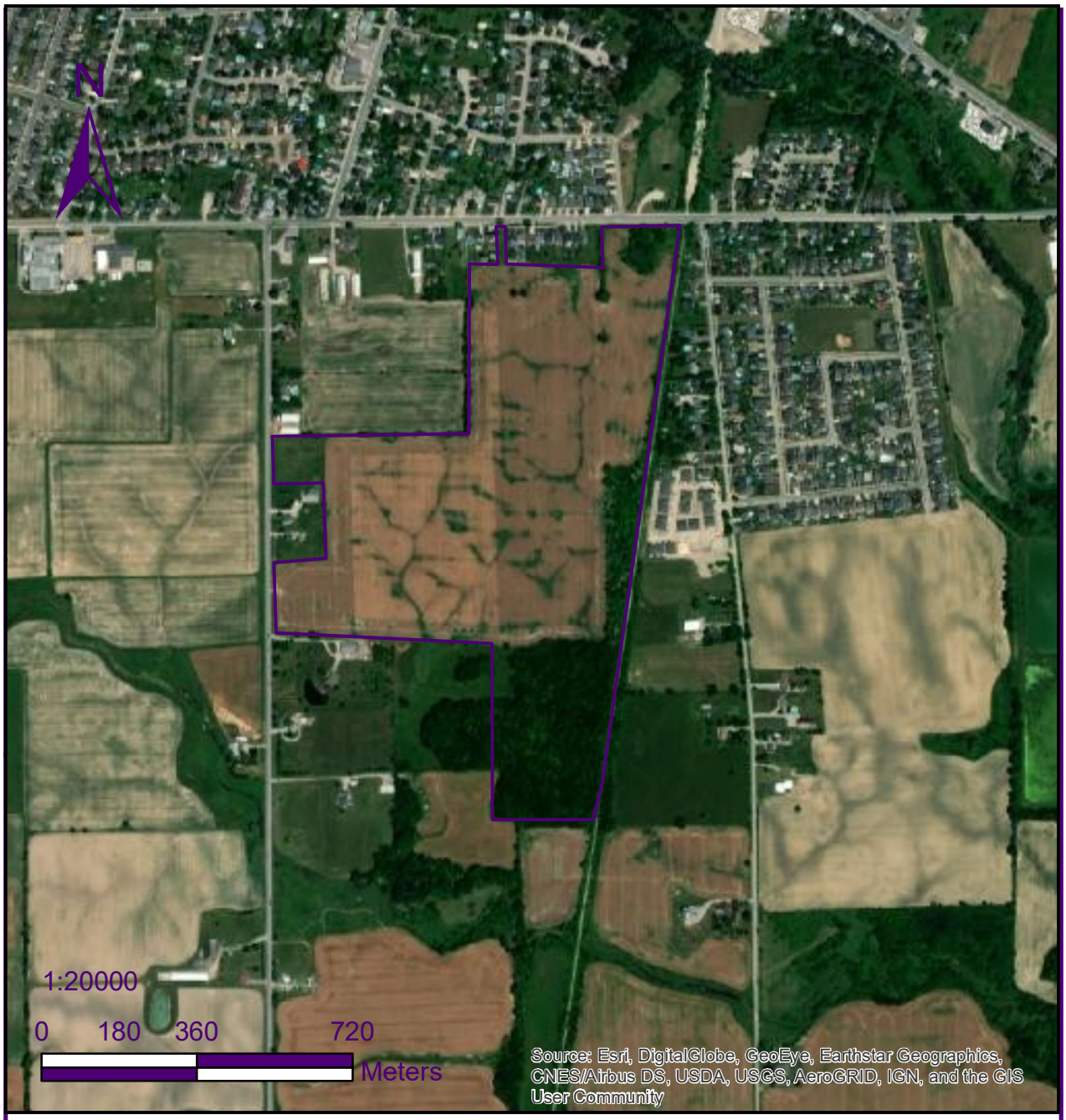
Legend

Study Area

Date: 20-07-2020

Map 5 - Study Area and Assessment Methodologies



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

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Legend

Study Area

Date: 20-07-2020

Map 6 - Stage 2 Property Survey Methodologies

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

Legend

- Study Area
- Pedestrian Survey 5m Intervals
- Test Pit Survey 5m Intervals
- Low and Wet Lands Photo-documented Only
- Disturbed Lands Photo-documented Only

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Map 7 - Photo Directions and Results

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
West Lincoln Lands

Legend

- 4 photos taken: N, E, S, W
- Photo Direction
- AgGv-147: J Patterson Site
- Study Area
- AgGv-146: Algernon Page Site
- Isolated Scraper

Date: 20-07-2020

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalogue

Algernon Page Site (AgGv-146)

Cate #	Test Pit	Material	Code	Freq	Comment
1	F5	Refined Ceramics	I--	2	Plain
2	E5	Refined Ceramics	I--	2	Plain
3	A2	Household	GDR	1	Clear
4	A2	Construction	SLT	1	Roofing Material
5	F8	Refined Ceramics	POR	1	Plain
6	E5	Refined Ceramics	RWE	1	Plain
7	E5	Construction	NCU	1	
8	C2	Construction	NCU	2	
9	C1	Construction	NCU	1	
10	C1	Household	GWI	1	
11	C1	Construction	NCU	1	
12	B3	Construction	NCU	2	
13	C1	Construction	NCU	1	
14	C5	Refined Ceramics	RWE	3	Plain
15	C5	Household	GWI	5	
16	C5	Faunal	BAF	1	Avian Longbone, small
17	B3	Household	GBO	2	Brown
18	B3	Personal	CLM	1	Clay Marble
19	A2	Refined Ceramics	RWE	1	Plain
20	F6	Refined Ceramics	POR	1	Plain
21	F6	Household	GDR	1	Clear
22	E2	Refined Ceramics	C--	1	Plain
23	B3	Construction	NCU	1	
24	B3	Household	GBO	1	Olive
25	B3	Refined Ceramics	POR	1	Plain
26	E3	Construction	NCU	2	
27	E3	Refined Ceramics	RWE	1	Plain
28	E3	Horse Hardware	MHH	1	Unknown
29	B3	Construction	BRI	2	

J. Paterson Site (AgGv-147

Cate #	Depth	Material	Code 1	Code 2	Freq	Comment
1	Surface	Household	GWI		9	
2	Surface	Household	GDR		1	Clear
3	Surface	Contruction	NCU		8	
4	Surface	Refined Ceramics	I--		1	
5	Surface	Personal	BUS		1	Pearl, 4 holed
6	Surface	Utilitarian Ceramic	EPA		1	Black/Brown glaze
7	Surface	Utilitarian Ceramic	CRE		4	
8	Surface	Lithics	CDR		2	
9	Surface	Lithics	UTI		1	
10	Surface	Personal	WPB		2	
11	Surface	Faunal	BAF		1	partial canine of mid to large mammal
12	Surface	Household	GBO		1	Purple
13	Surface	Refined Ceramics	RWE		13	Plain
14	Surface	Refined Ceramics	RWE	EW	6	
15	Surface	Refined Ceramics	RWE	BA	1	
16	Surface	Refined Ceramics	RWE	PA	4	
17	Surface	Refined Ceramics	RWE	TR	10	
18	Surface	Refined Ceramics	L--		5	

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