

**Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment
of the North East Picton Subdivision Property
Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 1
South East of Carrying Place
Township of Hallowell
Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario
Original Report**

**Approval
Authority:** Prince Edward County

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PIF# P246-0374-2018
Date 27-July-2018



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Executive Summary

In June of 2018 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the approximately 22 ha property at 12697 Loyalist Parkway, Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 1 South East of Carrying Place, Township of Hallowell, Municipality of Prince Edward County (Map 4). The property is currently undeveloped and contains tall grasses and trees located on the east side of the Loyalist Parkway/County Road 33 frontage. The property owner plans to develop the property for residential purposes with the construction of a subdivision. An archaeological assessment was required in support of applications for Zoning By-Law Amendment.

Three registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the subject property. Background research showed that the property had high potential for the presence of archaeological material due to its location upon a historic transport route and proximity to the shore of the Bay of Quinte waterway. Primary occupation of the area began in the first half of the 19th century when G.W. Ryland and Mary Pitt Ryland obtained the north half of Lot 19. The property has served primarily as agricultural lands into the present period.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed between June 20th and 22nd, 2018 under Project Information Form number P246-0374-2018. No features or material of archaeological significance was recovered during the Stage 2 excavation.

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area (Map 11).

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the study area.

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Project Personnel

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Field Director	Michael Berry
Historical Research/Report Writing	Michael Berry
Field Crew	Peter Cassidy Douglas Kirk Edward Stewart Maggie Stewart

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context:

In June of 2018 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the approximately 22 ha property at 12697 Loyalist Parkway, Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 1 South East of Carrying Place, Township of Hallowell, Municipality of Prince Edward County (Map 4). The property is currently undeveloped and contains tall grasses and trees located on the east side of the Loyalist Parkway/County Road 33 frontage. The property owner plans to develop the property for residential purposes with the construction of a subdivision. An archaeological assessment was required in support of applications for Zoning By-Law Amendment. Prince Edward County is the approval authority for this application.

All activities carried out during the Stage 1-2 assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

This report was written and assembled by Michael Berry, PhD of Abacus Archaeological Services. Background research utilized Land Registry Records, local histories and relevant maps. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out the assessment was granted by the property owner. All images and documents generated during this project will be archived by the licensee until such time that a suitable repository is established.

1.2 Historical Context:

The area of Prince Edward County lies outside of the earliest limits of settlement in the early years of European Colonization. A mission was established c. 1668 at the Cayuga village of Kente somewhere near Lake Consecon by French priests Trouve and Fenelon however this was abandoned in 1680. The British assumed control of the area in 1763 however they were prohibited from settlement under the Treaty of Paris. Following the American Revolution lands were required to resettle Loyalists who had been expelled from the Thirteen Colonies. The area lands were purchased from the Mississaugas in 1783 and townships were laid out in what is today Eastern Ontario between 1784 and 1786.

Captain Justine Sherwood carried out a reconnaissance survey of Prince Edward County in 1783. Settlements soon arose at safe harbours in the County received including Picton Bay, Smiths Bay and South Bay. A naturally secure harbour at Picton Bay lead to its development as a shipping and distribution centre through the area and a series of roads were built by the time of the War of 1812. The settlement area was originally named Hallowell after a prominent Loyalist settler; however Boston's Benjamin Hallowell never actually set foot in the township that bore his name. By 1825 the nearby village site was named Picton.

Picton would become the administrative centre of the District of Prince Edward County. Hallowell and Picton were amalgamated into the Town of Picton which was incorporated in 1837. The Loyalist leader Rev. William Macaulay decided to unite the two settlements under 'Picton' in 1837 after Major General Thomas Picton, British Army Officer and friend of the Macaulay family.

1.3 Property and Structural History:

*Lot 19 & 20, Concession 1
South East of Carrying Place
Geographic Township of Hallowell
Prince Edward County*

The subject property is located within the western part of Lot 19 and the north western part of Lot 20, Concession South East of Carrying Place of Hallowell Township (Map 3). Small portions of the westernmost part of the subject property are located within town lots of Picton (Lots 1080, 1081), the remainder of the property was located at the limits of the young town and were exchanged as land within the wider township.

The entire 200 acres of Lot 19 was granted by the Crown in December 1803 to Lucretia Darling (OLR). The eastern 100 acres containing the subject property was sold on January 4, 1813 to Deborah Harrison. Prior to 1860 the north half of the lot came to be part of the estate of G.W. Ryland (1801-1883) and his wife, Mary Pitt Ryland (1808-1879). The Ryland couple, married in Montreal in 1833, were both from well-established British families. G.W. Ryland was the son of Herman Witsius Ryland, whom served as secretary to Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) and George Prevost, as well as the Clerk of the Executive Council in Montreal among other important positions within the civil service (Borthwick, 1892: 131). G.W. Ryland followed in his father's footsteps, serving as secretary of the Jesuit's Estate Commission, Assistant Clerk to the Executive Council and Registrar of the cities of Quebec and Montreal (Corbett, 1976). Mary Pitt Gore (Ryland) was born the youngest daughter of Col. Ralph Gore, the Earl of Ross. The Gore family were all well connected military men and were involved at all levels of 19th century British military action (for example, her brother Lieut. Arthur Gore died at the battle of Waterloo with his men of the 33rd Regt.) (Morgan, 1923).

During the early part of the century the property contained a small, likely a simple symmetrical box of a home located on the west side of the roadway opposite the current subject property. However the Ryland's decided to renovate the structure c. 1863 with the construction and addition of a gothic style castle home which the Ryland's named Warwick House; G.W. Ryland's mother's maiden name was Warwick. The Ryland's were well established in the City of Montreal and likely only visited Picton on the rare occasion and so decided to sell the property in July 1866 for the establishment of a boarding school. The school was short-lived however and the home and accompanying property were sold to Arthur Hepburn, first leased in 1876 before purchasing outright in 1877. Hepburn renamed the home Rickarton Castle after a family estate in England. The subject property lands on the north part of Lot 19 appear to have been solely used for agriculture and as a woodlot during this period.

The south half of Lot 19 was sold to George Laird in the 1856. Laird had emigrated from Ireland in the 1840s and arrived in Hallowell Township in the 1850s where he built a home located on the east side of the roadway, just west of the present subject property

(Map 5). George Laird died in 1885 and his wife retained the property until 1906 when it was sold to John McLeod.

Lot 20 was divided into northern and southern halves upon Crown Patent. The southern 100 acres of Lot 19 was granted by the Crown on November 24, 1803 to William McCauley (OLR). The northern 100 acres containing the subject property was granted in May 1802 to Richard Ferguson (OLR). In February of 1805 Ferguson sold the northern 100 acres to prominent Loyalist businessman Richard Cartwright. Among his many business interests Cartwright operated a shipping company based out of Kingston which supplied goods from England to the people of Upper Canada which drew upon his contacts in the British establishment in Montreal. Richard Cartwright would have purchased the land on the speculation that it would increase in value as Picton grew. In 1842 the north half of the lot was acquired by Philip Low. Philip Low is depicted on the property in Tremaine's 1863 county map source (Map 4). The Lot 20 portion of the subject property remained undeveloped at that time.

In 1872 Philip Low sold what would become town lots within Picton to William Owens (OLR). Philip Low and his wife sold the northern part of Lot 20 to John Laird September 4, 1884. At that time Laird was also the owner of the south half of Lot 19 to the north. He retained the parcel until December 6, 1907 when it was sold to James Smith Valteau (OLR). In February 1911 Valteau sold the land to Charles Watson.

The area of the subject property remained undeveloped land during the 19th century. The eastern half of the land was crossed by the steeply sloping ridge which runs north-south parallel to Picton Bay (Map 7). Aerial photography from 1953 indicates the land use at that time, which likely closely reflects the historic use of the property. The western portions of the property were cleared and in use for some form of agriculture, likely serving as hay fields. The eastern limits of the property, once likely woodlot, had then been cleared and were subject to secondary planting of trees in rows (Map 8). By the modern period it appears that the land was abandoned as an agricultural source and was allowed to nearly completely overgrow. A small temporary structure was built on the northern half of Lot 19 within the property c. 2009 (Map 9). The structure was accessed by gravel roadways and ringed with ditches.

1.4 Archaeology of the Region:

The Paleo-Indian Period in Eastern Ontario (here defined as the Trent Valley and eastwards) begins during the Belleville phase of Lake Iroquois (12,000 BP) when the land between the ice covered Algonquin Highlands and Lake Iroquois was exposed as far east as the Champlain Sea (Muller and Prest 1985). Later as the land rebounded from the weight of the glacier the shallows of Lake Iroquois became a fertile plain. Small bands of hunters likely moved into the area after a steppe environment had been established and they could hunt caribou and megafauna such as mastodons. As the climate moderated to the general conditions of the recent Holocene a boreal lifeway became established. This lifeway can be superficially described as alternating between spring/summer amalgamation of the regional people around locations for harvesting spawning fish; the fall/winter dispersal of the population into small family units, to winter in large hunting territories where moose hunting was important (Wright, 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are rare but not unknown in Eastern Ontario and are usually the random find of a spear point typical of the Late-Paleo Period.

The Archaic Period begins around 7000 BP in Eastern Ontario and is marked by the extinction of the megafauna and the switch to a way of life focused on fishing and the harvesting of wild foods such as hickory nuts. For the most part the Archaic way of life appears similar to the historic way of life of the Cree and Ojibwa of northern Ontario. In the spring, family groups coalesce into large encampments around rapids and waterfalls in order to catch spawning fish. In the late fall, family groups disperse across the landscape to individual hunting territories where they trap and hunt locally. The bulk of the goods made by natives were of biodegradable materials so the majority of the artifacts found on Archaic sites are of stone, though in good soil conditions bone tools and refuse bone can survive. On occasion tools or fragments of copper are also found. Copper appears on sites east of the Rouge River about 5000 BP, particularly along the Trent and Ottawa River systems. By the Late Archaic, cemeteries and burial goods, particularly copper and shell objects appear.

The beginning of the Woodland period is marked by the appearance of pottery on First Nation's sites. In Eastern Ontario this occurs around 3000 BP, a time when the Meadowood Culture of Western New York State begins to occupy the province. Although a useful temporal marker, the appearance of ceramics in eastern Ontario does not seem to have profoundly changed the hunter-gatherer lifestyle (Williamson et al., 2008: 19).

Shortly after 2300 BP the Middle Woodland Period begins with a steady increase in the population of Ontario. Long distance trade is evident from the appearance of exotic materials such as marine shell, mica and copper. Evidence from archaeological sites indicates that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. For the first time this allows archaeologists to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions Laurel (northern

Ontario), Point Peninsula (eastern and south-central Ontario), Saugeen (southwestern Ontario) and Couture (extreme southwestern Ontario).

The range of sites and archaeological evidence collected thus far have provided a picture of the seasonal patterns of activity that Middle Woodland people used to exploit the wide variety of resources in their territories. The spring, summer and fall saw macrobands, larger groups of people congregating at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish and hunt in the surrounding forests. The approaching close of the summer season resulted in an emphasis on collection and storage of hunted resources, due to the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter. By late fall and early winter, the community would split into microbands, small family hunting groups, each relocating to a smaller 'family' hunting area inland where they would stay until the process repeated and larger macrobands rejoined in the spring.

By the Late Woodland Period, c. 800 AD, a definitively Iroquoian people were occupying the north shore of Lake Ontario. Most Iroquoian people seem to have inhabited large, sometimes fortified villages throughout southern Ontario, including the north shore of Lake Ontario (Adams, 1991). The period is most clearly distinguished by the changes in pottery construction and decoration. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method with various stamped decorations (dentate, rocker, pseudo scallop shell) was abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, with vessels decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. Intensive horticulture is practiced in this period as maize (corn) was introduced sometime after 500 AD, providing a large reserve of corn. Beans, squash and sunflowers are also grown. Villages of longhouses with many hundreds of people begin to be seen particularly in Prince Edward County and on the sandy ridges along the north shore of Lake Ontario. The area appears to have been largely abandoned around 1550 AD possibly due to conflict between the Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

Period	Group	Time Range	Comment
Paleo-Indian			
	Fluted Point Hi-Lo	11000 - 10400 BP 10400 - 9500 BP	big game hunters small nomadic groups
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 BP 9700 - 8900 BP 8900 - 8000 BP	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 BP 5500 - 4000 BP	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500 - 3000 BP 4000 - 3500 BP 3500 - 3000 BP ca. 3000 BP	polished - ground stone tools, river - lakeshore orientation burial ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 BP 2400 - 2000 BP	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks - Princess Point	2300 - 1300 BP 1500 - 1200 BP	long distance trade, burial mounds agriculture begins
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron - St. Lawrence Iroquois	1100 - 700 BP 670 - 600 BP 600 - 350 BP	transition to defended villages, horticulture large village sites tribal organization, warfare abandonment
Historic			
Early	Mississauga	300 - Present	southward migration into Iroquoian territory
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - Present	European Settlement

Table 1. A generalized table of the regions archaeological timeline. Based on table and data assembled by N. Adams.

2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research near the Subject Property:

No archaeological excavations have been undertaken directly within the study area. No archaeological assessments have been performed within 50 m of the property. Consultation with the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Sites Database found that three registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area¹.

These sites are the Mary Street Site (BaGG-3), the Sand Pot site (BaGg-2) and the Chimney Point site (BaGg-12). The Mary Street Site (BaGG-3) was a findspot associated with an Archaic Laurentian recovered from the backyard of 56 Mary Street, Picton. The associated site form is incomplete and relatively little other information on the find and site is available in MTCS resources.

Very little information is also known about the Sand Pot site (BaGg-2), which was identified in 1951. The location of the site is described as "Wind-eroded sand banks near Picton" where a single pot was found washing out of the bank. The property is identified as being located upon Chimney Point located approximately 1 km to the south of the subject property.

The Chimney Point site (BaGg-12) is situated on the north side of Chimney Point, north of the Picton Harbour mouth also located approximately 1 km to the south of the subject property. No other information pertaining to the site is included in the registry so no other inference can be made about the sites impact upon the current study.

¹ Information courtesy of the Sites Registry, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:

The subject property is located in a physiographic area known as the Prince Edward Peninsula (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The whole county is virtually an island, being joined at the thin neck of land near Carrying Place. The region consists of a shallow soil plain or low plateau underlain by Trenton limestone. The region was utilised for many years by farming based mainly upon grain farming and the production of barley but also included orchards and fruit production. The entire Prince Edward County lies within the Huron-Ontario sub region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region (Rowe, 1977: 93). The forests of this region commonly contain Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Beech, Basswood and red and white Oaks as well as coniferous trees such as Eastern Hemlock and White Pine.

Locally, the subject property consists of a former grassed and wooded field located upon the east side of Picton Bay. The property is situated upon the edge of a long north-south running ridge with a steep downward slope towards the water's edge to the west.

The subject property is located in an area of Ameliasburgh Clay Loam soils (Al) (Map 10). The Ameliasburgh Clay Loam soils series (Al) are composed of materials weathering out from the underlying bedrock combined with deposits of morainic, marine and outwash origins (Richards and Morwick, 1948). The moderately shallow soil series have fair to good drainage due to the stoney nature of the soil, only inhibited by high clay content. Little of the soils series is retained as woodlands but it likely developed with hardwood cover such as elm, maple and ironwood. The Ameliasburgh Clay Loam soils are most often used for hay crops or pasture.

2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:

The subject property has high archaeological potential according to the 2011 MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011). The archaeological potential of the study area is dictated by the proximity to significant physiological features and historic record of activity in the area. The location within 300 m of the shoreline of the Picton Bay, Bay of Quinte, a primary water source, suggests that the property contains a high potential for pre-contact archaeological remains. The property area was developed during the first half of the 19th century and redeveloped c. 1863 by the Ryland family. The property is situated upon a historic transport route established during the earliest period of Loyalist Euro-Canadian development.

In accordance with Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Standards and Guidelines a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended and subsequently performed within the subject property. The results of this testing will follow.

Stage 1 Recommendation

- A Stage 2 assessment should be performed within the subject property. This assessment should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval.

3.0 Field Methods

Based upon the potential for archaeological resources within the subject property a Stage 2 study was recommended and performed on between June 20th and 22nd, 2018 by the licensee and a team of experienced archaeological technicians. Field conditions were photo documented. The study area consisted of the grassed and wooded field. A standard five metre survey grid was established within the subject property. The test pits were 30cm in diameter and dug by hand at least 5cm into subsoil or to bedrock. The pits were examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy and cultural features. All soils from the test pits were screened through ¼” (6mm) mesh and the test pits were backfilled. Any positive test pits were to be flagged and geo-located using a Garmin model GPS map76 handheld GPS unit.

The area assessed by test pit survey represents approximately 95% of the total study area; the remaining 5% of the property contains disturbance from past structures and related gravel access roadways as well as a series of mechanically excavated ditches. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was received from the landowner prior to commencement of the project. The licensee will retain all field notes and photographs taken during the project, until such time that a suitable repository is established for their curation. A total of 1 field notebook page was used during the assessment. The field notes and photographs will be retained by the licensee. The record is considered stable and the long-term curation plan is that the data be stored within the licensees archive. The weather and lighting conditions during the entire Stage 2 testing were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

4.0 Record of Finds

A test pit survey was conducted within the subject property. Inspection of the property upon arrival revealed that the formerly wooded property had been mechanically stripped and cleared of vegetation within the last several years. The resulting clearance of the property produced large spreads of woodchips and interspersed piles of trees and brush. The test pit survey determined that the subject property consisted of a relatively flat grassed area within the western half of the property which rises towards a sloping ridge located along the eastern extents of the property (Images 1-12).

The western part of the property is accessed by a gravel laneway which winds east from the Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33 road frontage towards the former location of a temporary structure within the property. The now removed structure was likely some form of trailer or other temporary building as no foundations remain. The area currently contains a large gravel pad and the remnants of the past building including severed electric services (Image 6, 7). The area around the former structure is ringed by a series of large ditches, likely dug to divert water flowing downward off of the ridge located to the east. One of the ditches is large and exists on historic photographic sources however it and other ditches show clear signs of recent excavation or “mucking out” as soils are piled at the edges (Image 8).

Test pits within the whole property revealed the land to contain only a thin spread of sandy clay soil with many natural types of gravel (30%) located over a thin spread of subsoil clay (Image 12). The testpits measured approximately 10-20 cm in depth.

The test pit survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources, features or finds of archaeological significance (Map 11).

4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field

Photographs

Photo #	Description	E	Date
2460374D01	A view of the property grasslands and hill	N	20-Jun-18
2460374D02	A view of the property grasslands and hill	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D03	A view of the property grasslands and hill	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D04	A view of the property grasslands and hill	E	20-Jun-18
2460374D05	A view of the property grasslands and hill	E	20-Jun-18
2460374D06	View of stoney clay testpit soils	E	20-Jun-18
2460374D07	View of stoney clay testpit soils	E	20-Jun-18
2460374D08	View from ridge slope during testing	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D09	View from ridge slope during testing	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D10	View from ridge slope during testing	S	20-Jun-18
2460374D11	View down slope	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D12	View down slope	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D13	View down slope	W	20-Jun-18
2460374D14	View of gravel pad for former structure	S	20-Jun-18
2460374D15	View of gravel pad for former structure	N	20-Jun-18
2460374D16	View of hydro line	S	20-Jun-18
2460374D17	View of hydro line	S	20-Jun-18
2460374D18	View of excavated large ditch	S	20-Jun-18
2460374D19	View of excavated large ditch	S	20-Jun-18
2460374D20	View of excavated large ditch	N	20-Jun-18
2460374D21	View during Stage 2 testing	W	21-Jun-18
2460374D22	View during Stage 2 testing	W	21-Jun-18
2460374D23	View during Stage 2 testing	S	21-Jun-18
2460374D24	View during Stage 2 testing	S	21-Jun-18
2460374D25	View during Stage 2 testing	N	21-Jun-18
2460374D26	View during Stage 2 testing	S	21-Jun-18
2460374D27	View during Stage 2 testing	S	21-Jun-18
2460374D28	View during Stage 2 testing	E	21-Jun-18
2460374D29	View during Stage 2 testing	E	21-Jun-18
2460374D30	View during Stage 2 testing	E	21-Jun-18

Field Notes

Catalogue #	Format
P246-0374-N-1	Field Notebook page

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

In June of 2018 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the approximately 22 ha property at 12697 Loyalist Parkway, Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 1 South East of Carrying Place, Township of Hallowell, Municipality of Prince Edward County (Map 4). The property is currently undeveloped and contains tall grasses and trees located on the east side of the Loyalist Parkway/County Road 33 frontage. The property owner plans to develop the property for residential purposes with the construction of a subdivision. An archaeological assessment was required in support of applications for Zoning By-Law Amendment.

Three registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the subject property. Background research showed that the property had high potential for the presence of archaeological material due to its location upon a historic transport route and proximity to the shore of the Bay of Quinte waterway. Primary occupation of the area began in the first half of the 19th century when G.W. Ryland and Mary Pitt Ryland obtained the north half of Lot 19. The property has served primarily as agricultural lands into the present period.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed between June 20th and 22nd, 2018 under Project Information Form number P246-0374-2018. No features or material of archaeological significance was recovered during the Stage 2 excavation.

6.0 Recommendations

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area (Map 11).

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the study area.

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. 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 Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard 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 licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. 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*. d.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

8.0 Bibliography and Sources

Image and Topographic Map References

1:250, 000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/C, 1975

1:25, 000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/C3b, 1975

1:10, 000 Topographical Map - OBM # 1018 3250 48750, 1993

1 inch to 1 mile National Topographical Series Map - 31/C3, 1933

Ontario Provincial Air Photograph Series 1953 (53-4401-36-192).

Archival Map References

1863 Tremaine's Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada. Compiled by Edward Ferris Ward, Drawn from actual surveys by Arthur W. Keddie. Engraved and printed at Tremaine's Map Establishment, 79 Front Street, Toronto. Toronto, 1863.

1878 Map of Hallowell Township, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward County, Ontario, Belleville. H. Belden & Co.. Reprinted by Mika Silk Screening Limited. Queen's University Library Map Collection.

Source References

2011. Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Toronto: Ministry of Tourism and Culture.
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Images



Image 1. A view east of the subject property.



Image 2. A view west during Stage 2 assessment.



Image 3. A view across the open central part of the property with hydro easement in background.



Image 4. A view south at the edge of the ridge slope.



Image 5. A view west of the former wooded area within the subject property.



Image 6. A view of the former location of a structure within the property.



Image 7. A view of the former location of a structure within the property.



Image 8. A view south within the large ditch within the property.



Image 9. A view down the slope of the ridge with cleared lands and woodpiles.



Image 10. A view north across the top of the ridge with woodchips and woodpile in foreground.

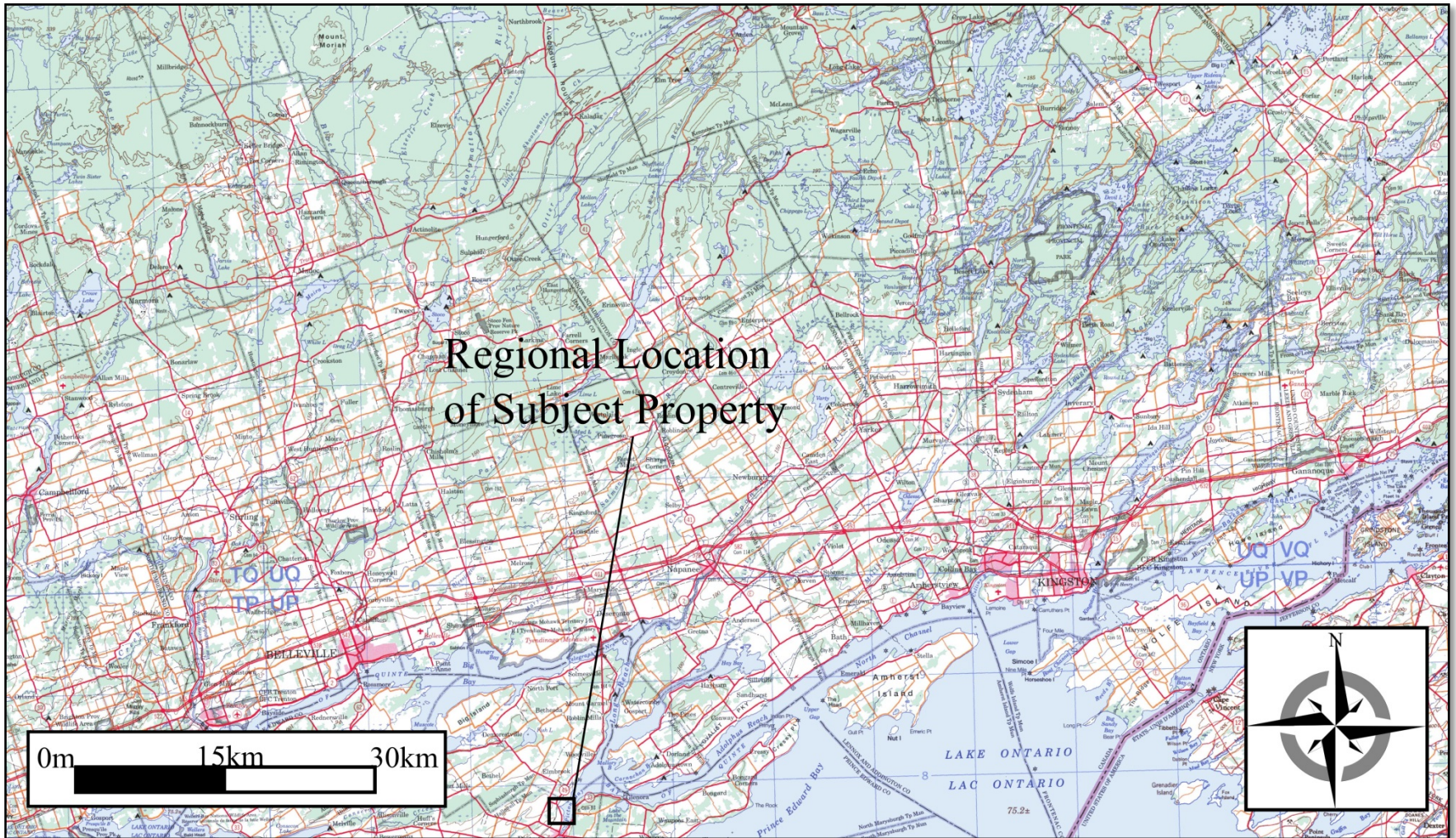


Image 11. A view of the south limits of the property during Stage 2 assessment.

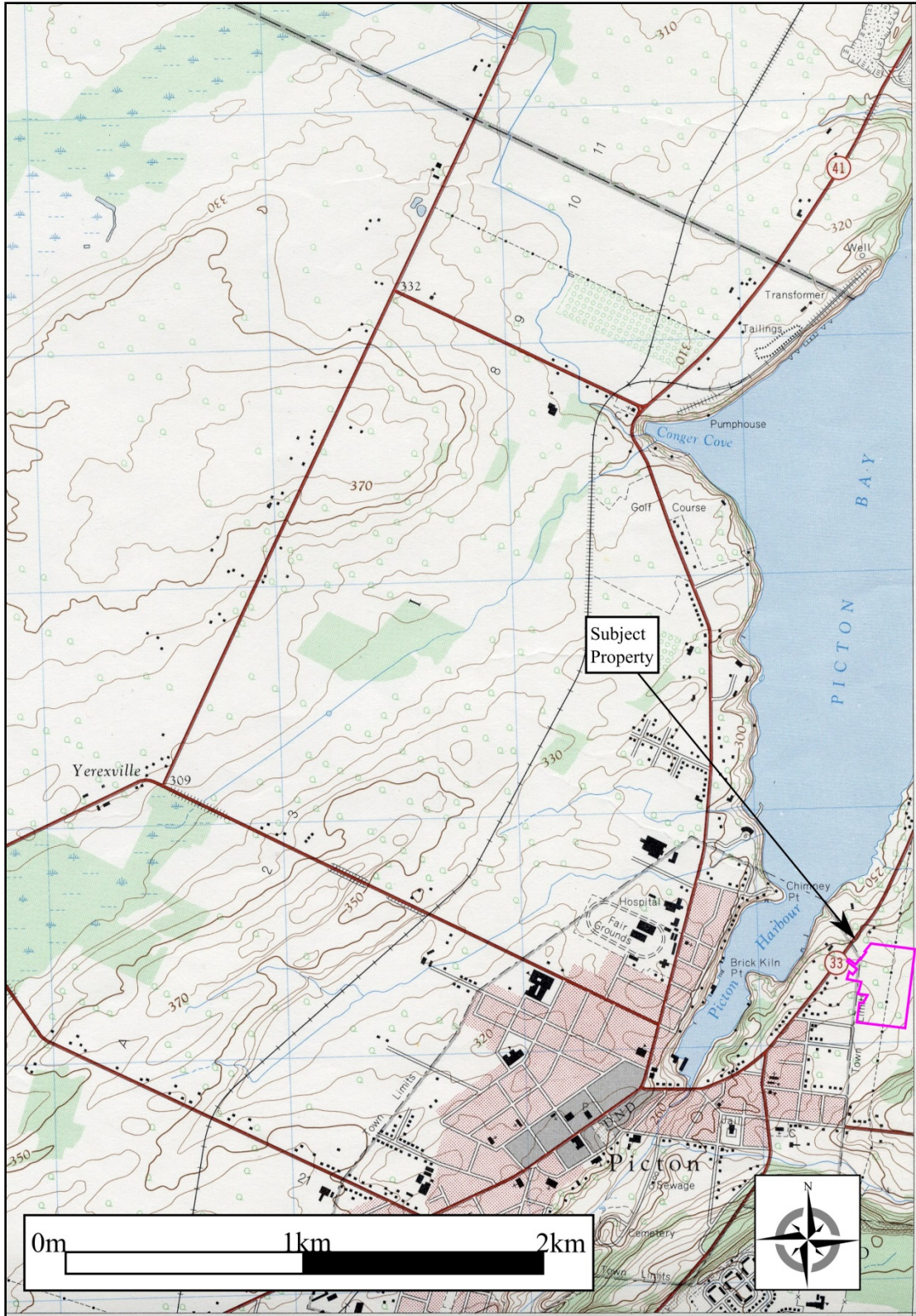


Image 12. A view of the typical stoney clay based soils found during Stage 2 assessment.

Maps



Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan (31 C).



Map 2. The subject property location on 1:25 000 NTS plan (31C3b).



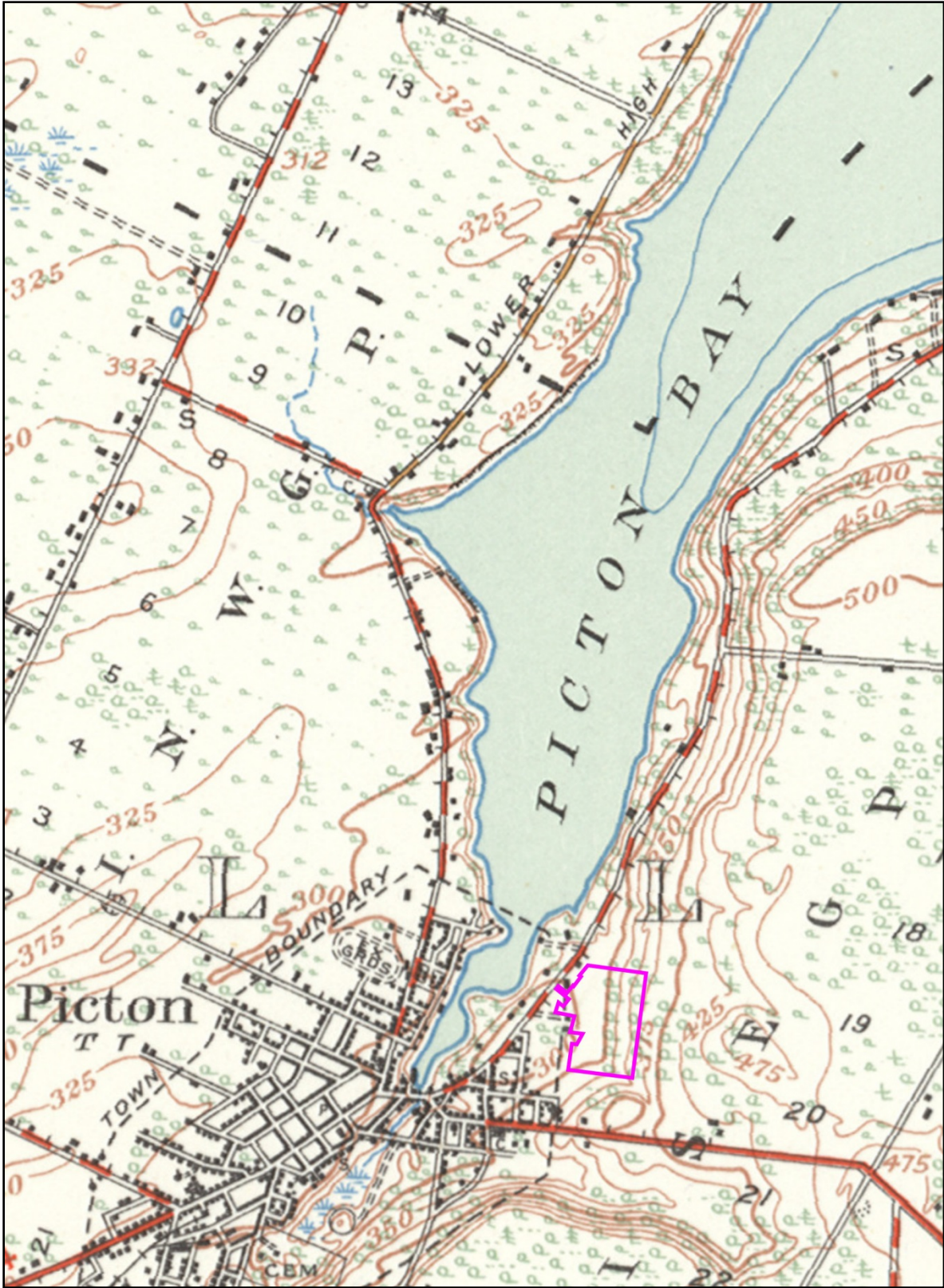
Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map (OBM #1018 3250 48750).



Map 5. A section from Tremaine's 1863 map of Prince Edward County with the subject property outlined in purple.



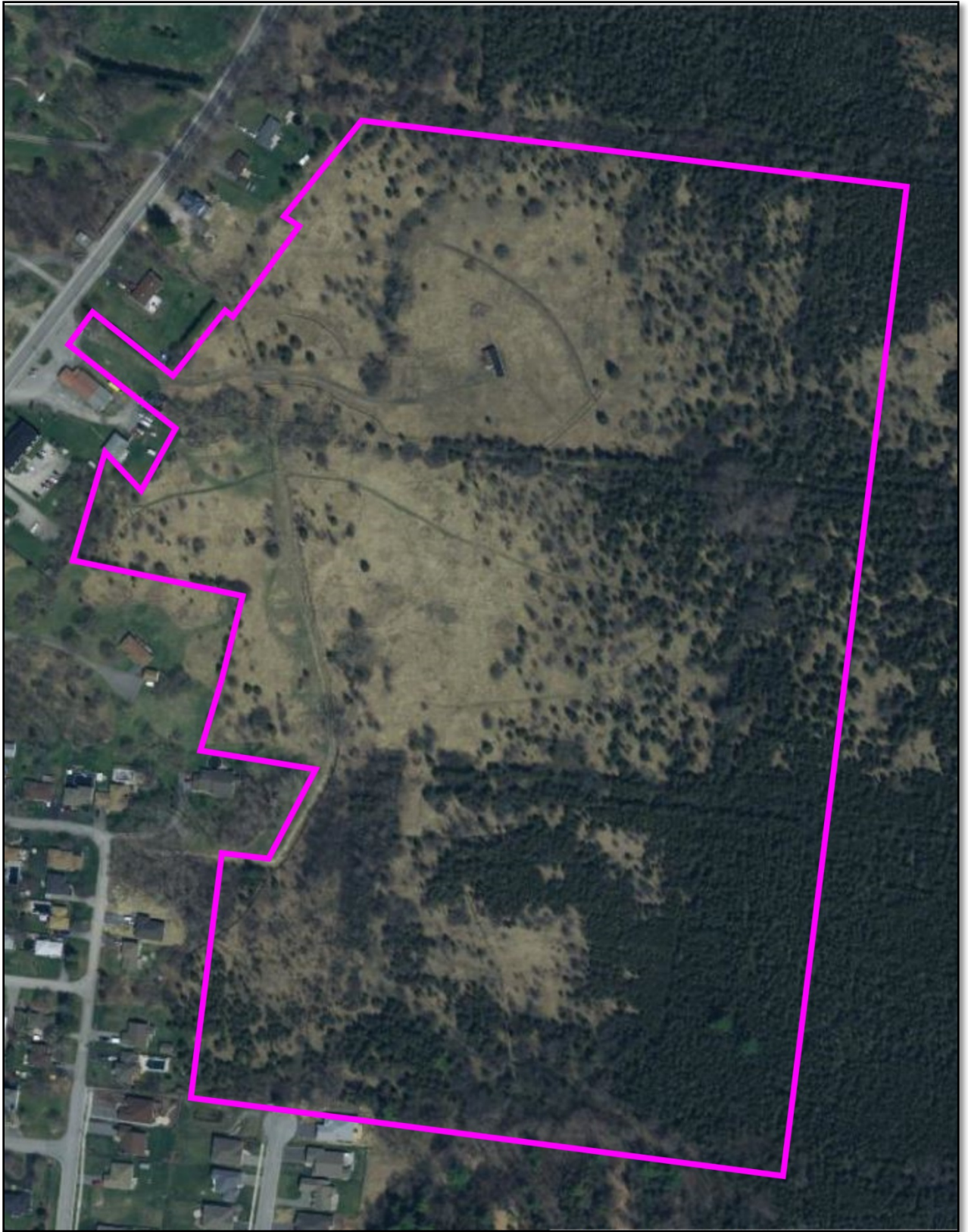
Map 6. A section from Belden's 1878 map of Hallowell Township with the subject property outlined in purple.



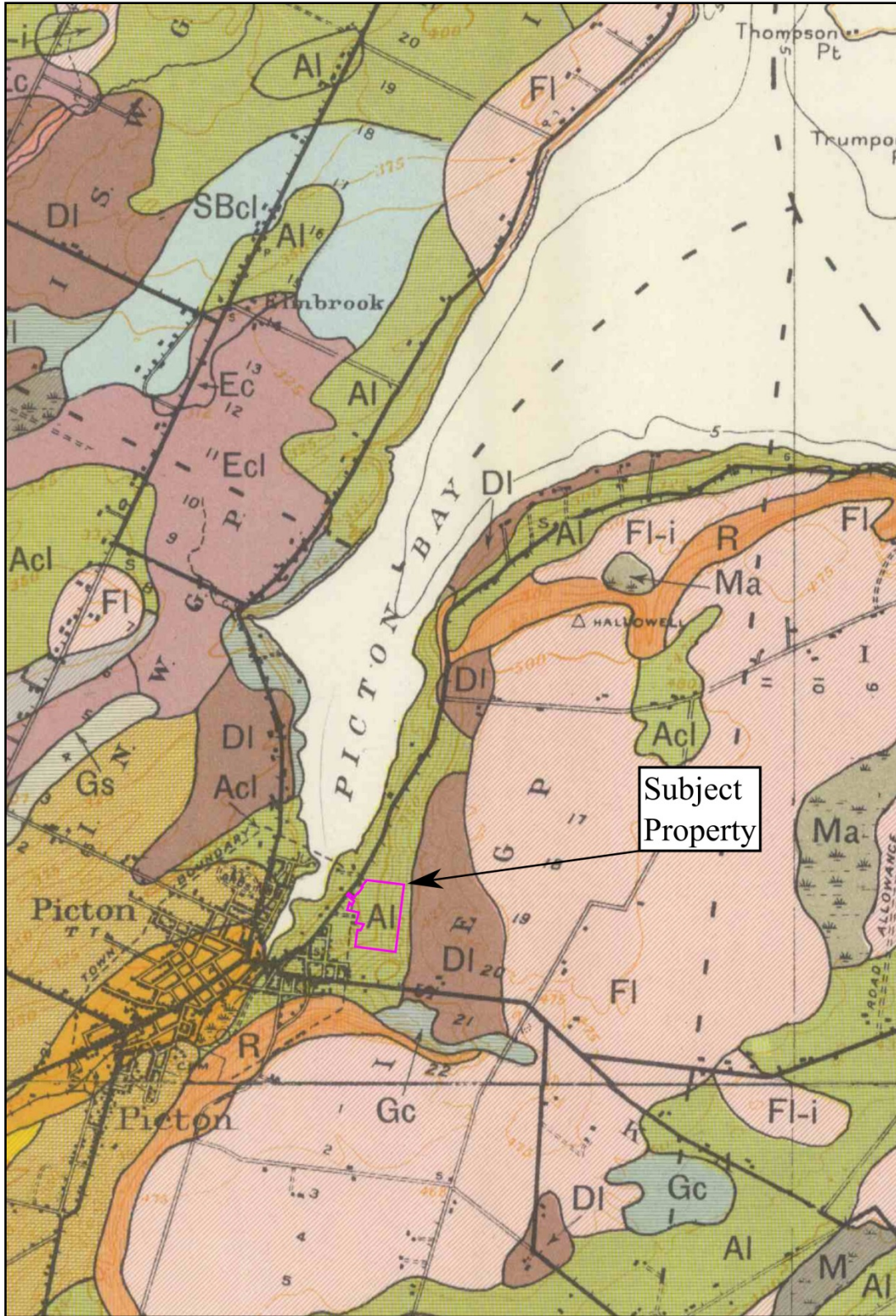
Map 7. Sections from the 1933 national topographical series map with the subject property outlined in purple (31C3).



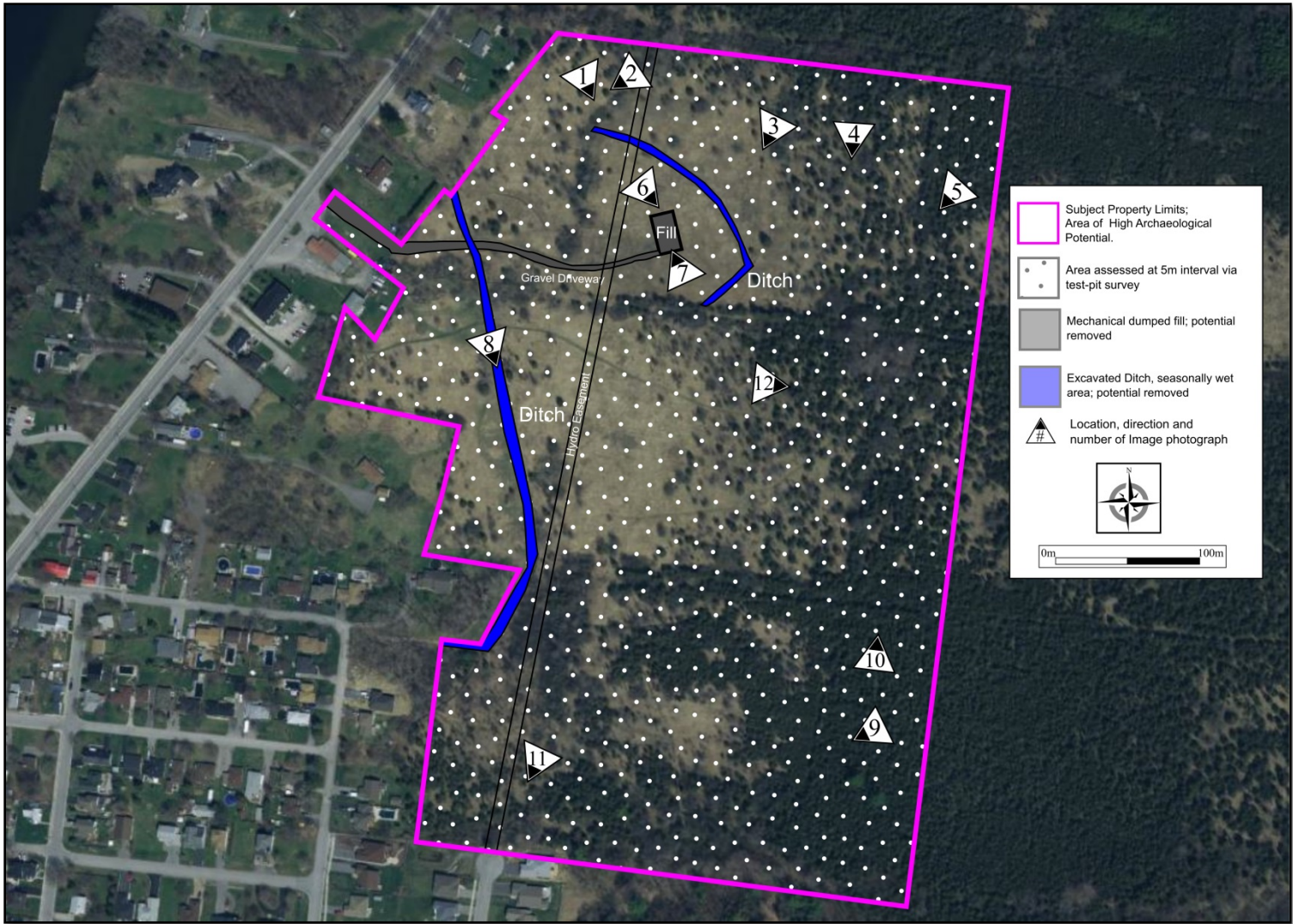
Map 8. A section from a 1953 aerial photograph with the subject property outlined (53-4401-36-192).



Map 9. An aerial view of the subject property in 2009 (Prince Edward County GIS Resource).



Map 10. A section of the soil survey plan of Prince Edward County with the subject property outlined in purple (Richards and Morwick, 1948).



Map 11. A Stage 2 assessment plan of the subject property.