

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fawcettville Subdivision
233 Fawcett Avenue
Part of Lot 5,
Concession 1, Northwest Side of Carrying Place
Township of Hallowell
Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario
Original Report**

**Approval
Authority:** Prince Edward County

Licensee: Michael Berry, PhD
Licence No: P246
Prepared by: Michael Berry, PhD
PIF# P246-0682-2023
Date 31-October-2023



www.abacusarchaeology.ca
abacusarchservices@gmail.com
(613)530-7944

Executive Summary

In May of 2023 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed Fawcettville Subdivision, 233 Fawcett Avenue, Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 Northwest Side of Carrying Place, Township of Hallowell, Municipality of Prince Edward County (Map 4). The subject property is situated at the western terminus of Fawcett Avenue and is west of County Road 49. The owner of the property is proposing to develop the land with the construction of a residential subdivision within the subject property. An archaeological assessment was a condition of municipal applications for Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-law Amendment and Draft Plan of Subdivision to support the redevelopment of the lands with a residential subdivision.

Three registered archaeological sites area 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 early 19th century when James Dougall and his family obtained the lot. The property has served primarily as agricultural lands into the present period.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the property contains potential for archaeological resources within the property. Due to the established potential Stage 2 testing was performed on October 27, 2023 under Project Information Form number P246-0682-2023. 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 12).

- 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 assessed Stage 2 study area indicated on Map 12.

Table of Contents

Project Personnel	iii
1.0 Project Context.....	1
1.1 Development Context:	1
1.2 Historical Context:	2
1.3 Property and Structural History:	3
1.4 Archaeology of the Region:	4
2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context	8
2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:	9
2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:	10
3.0 Field Methods	11
4.0 Record of Finds.....	12
4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field.....	13
5.0 Analysis and Conclusions	14
6.0 Recommendations.....	14
7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	15
8.0 Bibliography and Sources	16
Images	18
Maps.....	22

Images

Image 1. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.....	18
Image 2. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.....	18
Image 3. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.....	19
Image 4. A view of the open grassed areas during Stage 2 assessment.....	19
Image 5. A view of the open grassed areas during Stage 2 assessment.....	20
Image 6. A view of the interiors of the property with atv trails.....	20
Image 7. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.....	21
Image 8. A view of the sandy soils found within the property.....	21

Maps

Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan.....	22
Map 2. The subject property location on 1:25 000 NTS plan.....	23
Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map.....	24
Map 4. A survey plan of the subject property with proposed developments.....	25
Map 5. A section from the 1863 map of Prince Edward County.....	26
Map 6. A section from Belden’s 1878 map of Hallowell Township.	27
Map 7. A section from a 1933 topographical map source.	28
Map 8. A aerial view of the subject property in 1953	29
Map 10. A modern aerial view of the subject property	30
Map 11. A section of the soil survey plan of Stormont County	31
Map 12. A plan of the archaeological potential within the subject property.....	32

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licence Holder	Michael Berry, PhD Licence No. P246
Field Director	Michael Berry
Historical Research/Report Writing	Michael Berry
Archaeological Technician	Noah Dupere John Errington

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context:

In May of 2023 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed Fawcettville Subdivision, 233 Fawcett Avenue, Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 Northwest Side of Carrying Place, Township of Hallowell, Municipality of Prince Edward County (Map 4). The subject property is situated at the western terminus of Fawcett Avenue and is west of County Road 49. The owner of the property is proposing to develop the land with the construction of a residential subdivision within the subject property. An archaeological assessment was a condition of municipal applications for Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-law Amendment and Draft Plan of Subdivision to support the redevelopment of the lands with a residential subdivision. Prince Edward County is the approval authority for this application.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the property contains potential for archaeological resources within the property. Due to the established potential Stage 2 testing was performed on October 27, 2023 under Project Information Form number P246-0682-2023.

All activities carried out during the Stage 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism - MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report was written and assembled by Michael Berry, PhD of Abacus Archaeological Services. Stage 2 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 5, Concession Northwest Side of Carrying Place
Geographic Township of Hallowell
Prince Edward County*

The subject property is located within the northeastern part of Lot 5, Concession Northwest Side of Carrying Place of Hallowell Township. Described as 200 acres, Lot 5 was granted by the Crown to Abraham Johnson in July of 1806 (OLR). Land Registry Abstracts are unclear for the early period of the 19th century; however it is clear that the Lot was acquired by a James Dougall by the early 1820s. This is likely a reference to James Bogart Dougall (1779-1839). By the 1860s the Land Registry Abstracts directly refer to James F. Dougall in land transactions. This is a reference to the elder Dougall's son, James Fletcher Dougall who was born in Hallowell in 1820.

James F. Dougall and family retained the Lot into the latter half of the 19th century. The earliest map sources indicate that the family was residing on the eastern limits of the parcel near the shoreline of Picton Bay and the east road frontage of modern day County Road 49 (Map 5). The subject property remained an isolated and undeveloped portion of what was likely farmland into the latter stages of the 19th century (Map 6). During the latter stages of the 19th century and into the early 20th century development of Lot 5 was constrained to the areas directly adjacent to the roadway. James Fletcher Dougall, gentleman, died in his home in 1907 at the age of 86. Having never married, his lands were distributed upon his passing.

During this early 20th century a number of smaller lots were severed and developed along the road frontage (Map 8). In 1947 John Harold Fawcett acquired a large portion of the property described as the northeast part. Beginning in the same year Fawcett divided and sold a number of small town lots as part of the subdivision development of what would become known as Fawcettville (OLR). The development of Fawcettville can be seen in aerial photography from the period (Map 9). The subject property remained isolated farm fields into this period.

The subject property remained undeveloped agricultural/pasture fields into the present century (Map 10). By the present period the property is primarily overgrown with a mixture of trees and long grasses (Map 8). A series of residential homes abut the eastern limits of the property with the western limits bounded by the Millennium Trail. The Millennium Trail is a network of trails which crosses Prince Edward County. The former CN railway line was acquired by the County in 1997 after which the gravel trail line was established.

1.4 Archaeology of the Region:

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris, 2013). The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario began with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians (Ellis and Deller, 1990: 39). 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 rarity of Paleo-Indian sites is in part due to physiographic changes upon the landscape. Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. However, late Paleo-Indian non-fluted lanceolate points have been found in the Thousand Islands and along the Cataraqui River.

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. The earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools appears in this period, which is interpreted as an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. With greater ties to direct land areas and socially prescribed territories we see the earliest evidence for cemeteries and indications of increased social organization (approximately 4,500-3,000 BP), and an investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al., 1990).

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. Maize was first introduced into southern Ontario during this period, though at that time it would have only supplemented people's diet and would not have been the primary energy source. Archaic sites have been identified in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson, 1981) and at Jessups Falls (Daechsel, 1980). Late Archaic components consisting of Narrow Point traditions have been recorded on Wolfe Island including the Armstrong site on Button Bay. Evidence of Archaic occupations within the Upper St. Lawrence Valley includes the Gordon Island (Wright, 2004: 357).

The beginning of the Woodland period is marked by the appearance of pottery on First Nation's sites. The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. In Eastern Ontario this occurs around 3000 BP a time when the Meadowood Culture of Western New York State begins to occupy the province.

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. 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 provided a large food reserve. Beans, squash and sunflowers were also grown.

Three distinct tribal groups are known to have occupied eastern Ontario in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. While there appears to have been a hiatus in the occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley through the early stages of the Late Woodland period, by the end of this period a considerable population belonging to what archaeologists refer to as the St. Lawrence Iroquois had become established in the region. 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 likely due to conflict between the Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

Settlement clusters have been identified near the Spencerville/Prescott area and lying just north of Lake St. Francis (sometimes identified as the 'Cornwall cluster'). The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island). At this time, there was a significant increase of St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population may have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees.

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
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - Present	European Settlement

Table 1. A generalized table of the region's archaeological timeline. Based on material assembled by N. Adams.

2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context

No archaeological study has been previously performed within the study area. No archaeological assessments are known to have been performed within 50 m of the property. Consultation with the MCM’s Archaeological Sites Database found that three registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area¹. These sites are the Picton Hospital Farmstead (BaGg-32), the Sand Pot site (BaGg-2) and the Chimney Point site (BaGg-12).

The Picton Hospital Farmstead (BaGg-32) was identified in 2021 on the grounds of the Picton Hospital, Lot 4 of the Concession North of Carrying Place, near the helicopter pad. Stage 2 test pit assessment collected over 800 historic period artifacts dating to the latter half of the 19th century and early 20th century. The site was determined to have no further cultural heritage value or significance.

Very little information is 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.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time-Period	Cultural Affinity	Site Type
BaGg-32	Picton Hospital Farmstead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead
BaGg-2	Sand Pot	Pre-Contact	Indeterminate	Findspot
BaGg-12	Chimney Point			

¹ Information courtesy of the Sites Registry, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

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 grassed and wooded field located west of Picton Bay. The property is relatively flat in form. The subject property is located in an area of Darlington Loam soils (Dl) (Map 11). The Darlington Loam soils (Dl) commonly are found in areas of rolling topography which is most commonly cleared and used for dairy and specialised farming (Richards and Morwick, 1948). These soils are well suited for alfalfa, corn and other crops and are cultivated with ease.

2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:

The archaeological potential of the study area is primarily dictated by the history of occupation and subsequent use within the subject property. The subject property has a moderate level of archaeological potential according to the 2011 MCM Standards and Guidelines (2011).

The property area was settled during the early 1800's by the Dougall family. The property is located approximately 300 from early farmsteads and a historic transport route established during the earliest period of Loyalist Euro-Canadian development (County Road 49). Three registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the subject property. A June 30th, 2023 property inspection identified that the subject property contains areas of high potential for archaeological remains.

The inspection revealed that the subject property contains areas of modern mechanically fills in the form of a trail or walkway leading to the Millennium Trail system (Image 1). Along the eastern limits of the property the land drops off to a lowland area with wet conditions (Image 2). This appears to be an isolated secondary streamlet or seasonal runoff with potential removed only in those locations. The remainder of the property contain wooded areas or open lands featuring dense brush and grass vegetation. The subject property contains archaeological potential and should be subject to test pit assessment (Map 12).

Stage 1 Recommendation:

- The subject property has been assessed and determined to contain areas of high potential for significant archaeological resources. A Stage 2 assessment should be performed within areas of high potential within the subject property. Due to the wooded nature of these property areas 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 performed on October 27, 2023 under Project Information Form number P246-0682-2023 by the licensee and a team of experienced archaeological field technicians. Field conditions were photo documented. The study area consisted of the wooded and grassed lands located within the subject property (Map 12). The study area limits were determined in the field using a combination of established landmarks, GPS technology and aerial photography. This area was subject to test pit assessment.

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. All finds were to be flagged and geo-located. Field conditions were photo documented. The area assessed by test pit survey represents 95% of the total parcel study area, the remaining 5% of the property was determined to hold no archaeological potential due to modern infill disturbances.

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 was sunny during Stage 2 assessment, the lighting conditions during the entire Stage 2 testing were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

4.0 Record of Finds

The study area consisted of a wooded and grassed parcel within a rural/suburban area of Picton (Images 1-8). The property was assessed via test pit survey on a five metre interval. A pathway crosses the property from approximate east-west, dividing the land into northern and southern halves. This walking path has been improved by gravel fills during the past and has seen repeated disturbance from all-terrain vehicles resulting in a removal of potential within that area.

The subject property consisted of a dense cover of wooded vegetation along with several areas of more open grassed and brush lands. The northeast section of the property contained several smaller atv trails within the wooded lands; these areas were subject to test pit assessment (Image 6). Testing within the property found intact natural soils. The subject property was found to primarily contain dense topsoil deposits of clayey sand topsoil located over a mid orangey brown subsoil sand (Image 8).

The Stage 1 inspection revealed that the subject property contains areas of potentially wet conditions along the eastern limits of the property where the land drops off to a lower level. During the Stage 2 assessment this lowland area was encountered and is fed by a shallow depression providing seasonal runoff. At the time of testing these areas were dry and subject to test pit assessment. These areas featured higher levels of silty muck soils over the sandy subsoil base.

The test pit survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources, features or finds of archaeological significance (Map 12).

4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field

Photographs

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2460682D01	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	S	27-Oct-23
2460682D02	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	S	27-Oct-23
2460682D03	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	E	27-Oct-23
2460682D04	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	W	27-Oct-23
2460682D05	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	W	27-Oct-23
2460682D06	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	W	27-Oct-23
2460682D07	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	N	27-Oct-23
2460682D08	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	S	27-Oct-23
2460682D09	View of sandy soils	S	27-Oct-23
2460682D10	View of sandy soils	S	27-Oct-23
2460682D11	View of the open northern grassed area	E	27-Oct-23
2460682D12	View of the open northern grassed area	E	27-Oct-23
2460682D13	View of the open northern grassed area	W	27-Oct-23
2460682D14	View of the open northern grassed area	W	27-Oct-23
2460682D15	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	E	27-Oct-23
2460682D16	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	N	27-Oct-23
2460682D17	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	N	27-Oct-23
2460682D18	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	E	27-Oct-23
2460682D19	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	W	27-Oct-23
2460682D20	View of dense internal vegetation during testing	E	27-Oct-23

Field Notes

Catalogue #	Format
P246-0682-N-1	Field Notebook page

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

In May of 2023 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed Fawcettville Subdivision, 233 Fawcett Avenue, Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 Northwest Side of Carrying Place, Township of Hallowell, Municipality of Prince Edward County (Map 4). The subject property is situated at the western terminus of Fawcett Avenue and is west of County Road 49. The owner of the property is proposing to develop the land with the construction of a residential subdivision within the subject property. An archaeological assessment was a condition of municipal applications for Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-law Amendment and Draft Plan of Subdivision to support the redevelopment of the lands with a residential subdivision.

Three registered archaeological sites area 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 early 19th century when James Dougall and his family obtained the lot. The property has served primarily as agricultural lands into the present period.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the property contains potential for archaeological resources within the property. Due to the established potential Stage 2 testing was performed on October 27, 2023 under Project Information Form number P246-0682-2023. 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 12).

- 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 assessed Stage 2 study area indicated on Map 12.

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 MCM, 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

Archival Map References

1863 Tremaine's Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada. Published by George C. Tremaine, 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.
- CHAPMAN, L. J. & PUTNAM, D. F. 1984. The Physiography of Southern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Vol.2.
- DAECHSEL, H. 1980. An Archaeological Overview of the South Nation River Drainage Basin: . *Background Paper No. 3. South Nation River Conservation Authority.*
- ELLIS, C. & DELLER, B. 1990. Paleo-Indians. *In: ELLIS, C. & FERRIS, N. (eds.) The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650.* Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS.
- ELLIS, C., KENYON, I. & SPENCE, M. W. 1990. The Archaic. *In: ELLIS, C. & FERRIS, N. (eds.) The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650.* London: Ontario Archaeological Society.
- FERRIS, N. 2013. Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province.* McGill-Queen's University Press.
- MATHEWS, B. C. & RICHARDS, N. R. 1954. Soil Survey of Stormont County. Guelph.
- MULLER, E. H. & PREST, V. K. 1985. Glacial Lakes in the Ontario Basin. *In: KARROW, P. F. & CALKIN, P. E. (eds.) Quaternary Evolution of the Great Lakes.*
- OLR Ontario Land Records Abstract Index.
- RICHARDS, N. R. & MORWICK, F. 1948. Soil Survey of Prince Edward County. *The Ontario Soil Survey.* Guelph.
- ROWE, J. S. 1977. *Forest Regions of Canada,* Ottawa, Canadian Forestry Service and the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.
- WATSON, G. 1981. A Late Archaic Broadpoint Phase in the Rideau Lakes Area of Eastern Ontario. *Arch Notes,* 1981, 7-20.
- WRIGHT, J. V. 1972. *Ontario Prehistory: an eleven thousand-year archaeological outline,* Ottawa, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man.
- WRIGHT, J. V. 2004. The Gordon Island North Site and Cultural Settlement Distributions along the Upper St. Lawrence River Valley. *In: WRIGHT, J. V. & PILON, J. (eds.) Passion for the Past: Papers in Honour of James F. Pendergast.* Gatineau: Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Images



Image 1. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.

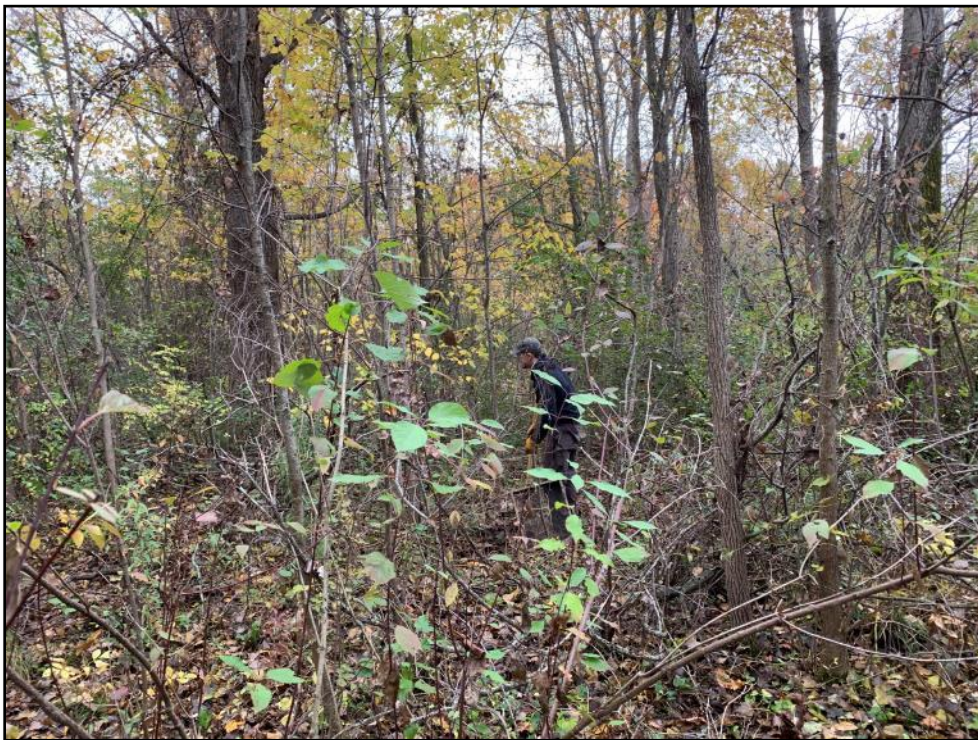


Image 2. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.



Image 3. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.



Image 4. A view of the open grassed areas during Stage 2 assessment.



Image 5. A view of the open grassed areas during Stage 2 assessment.



Image 6. A view of the interiors of the property with atv trails.

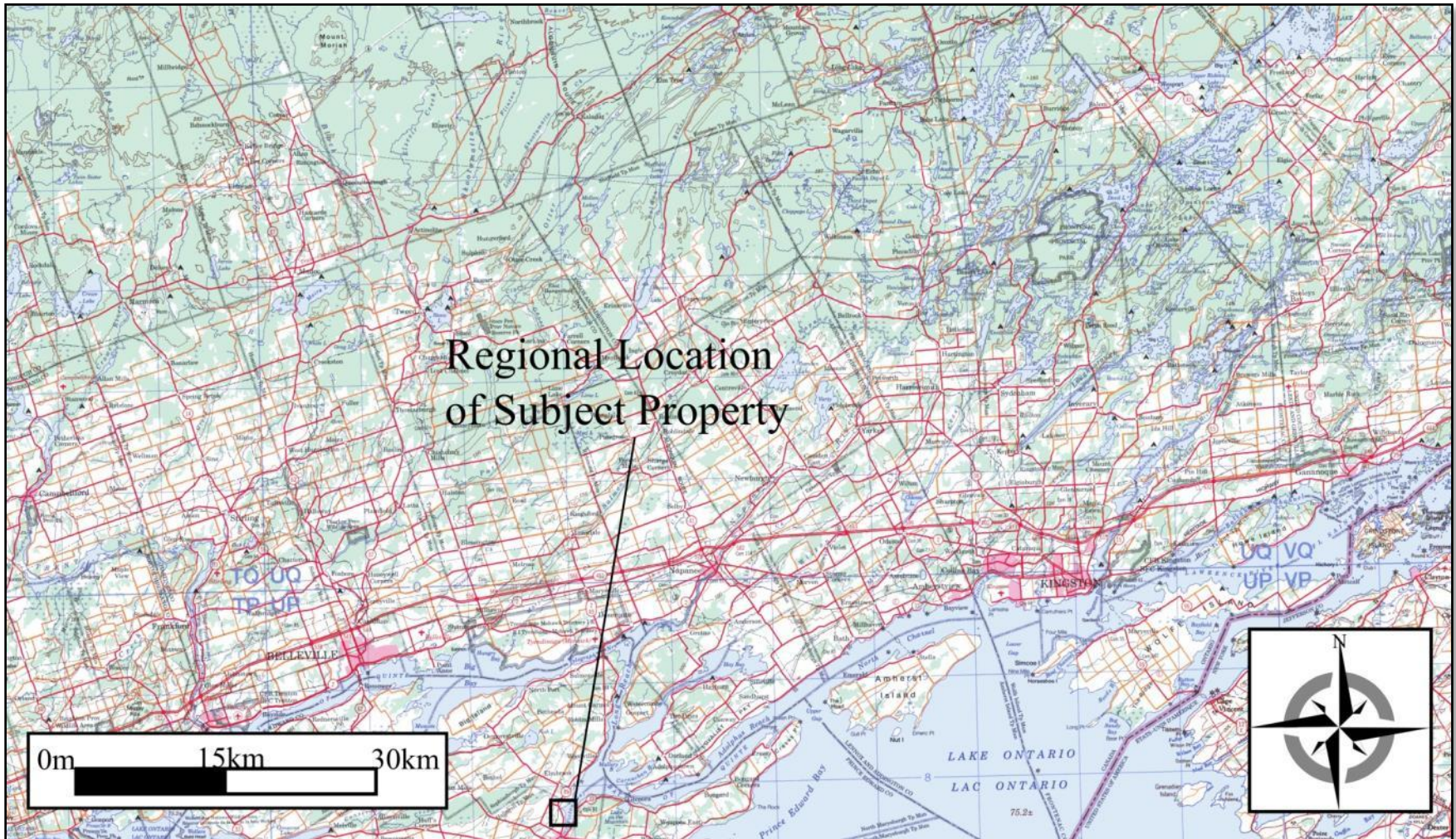


Image 7. A view of the dense vegetation during Stage 2 assessment.

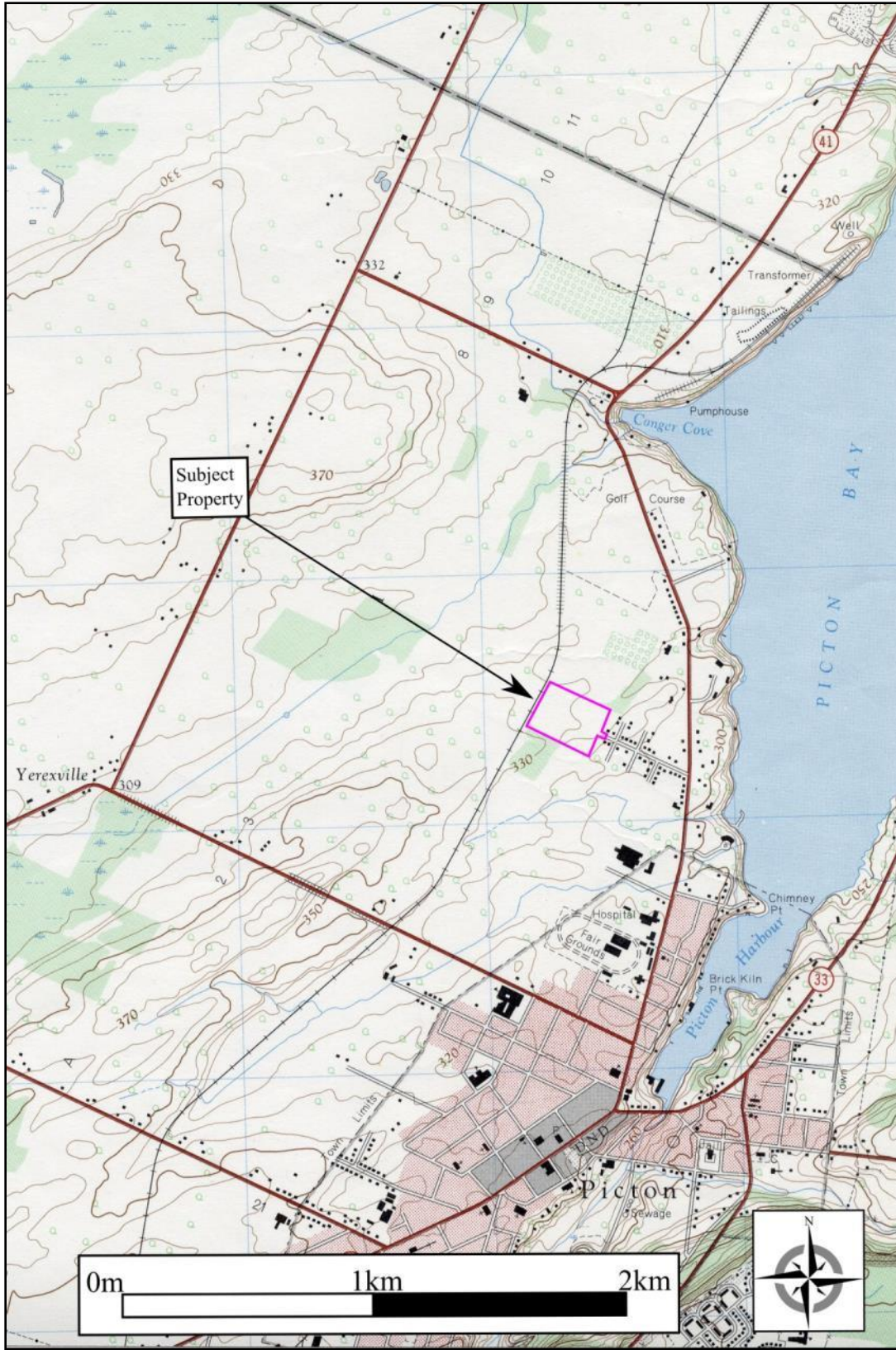


Image 8. A view of the sandy soils found within the property.

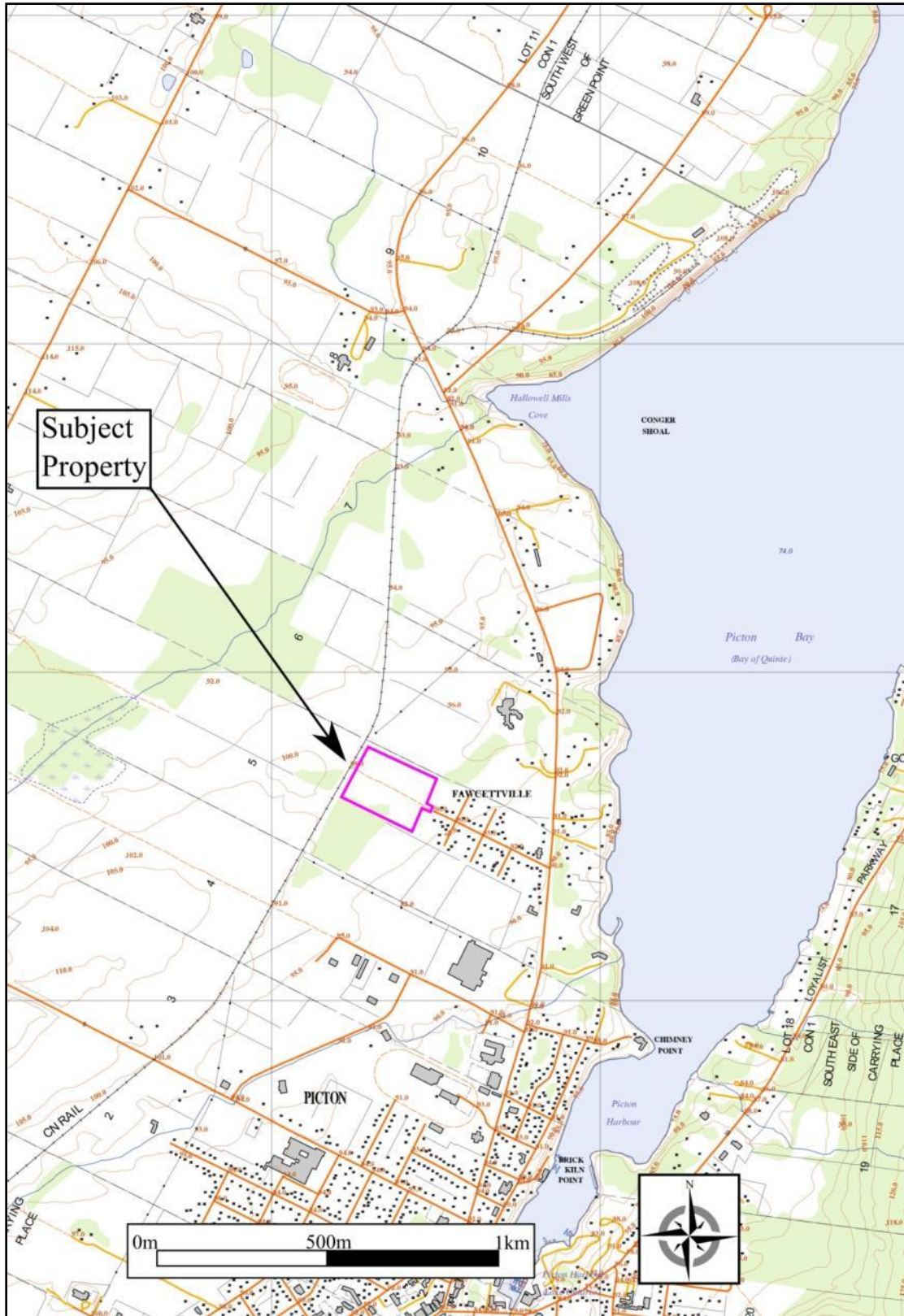
Maps



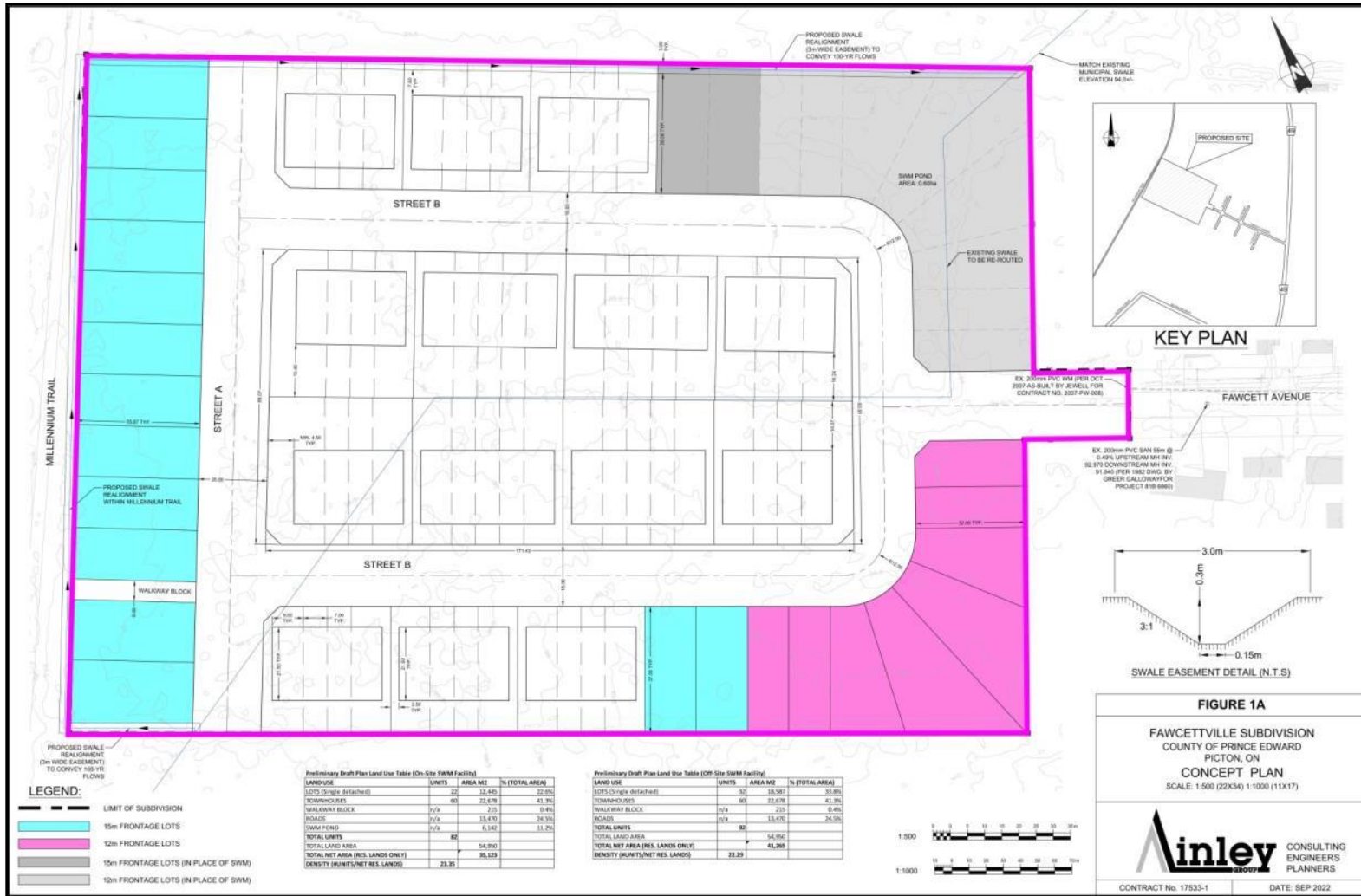
Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan (31 C).



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



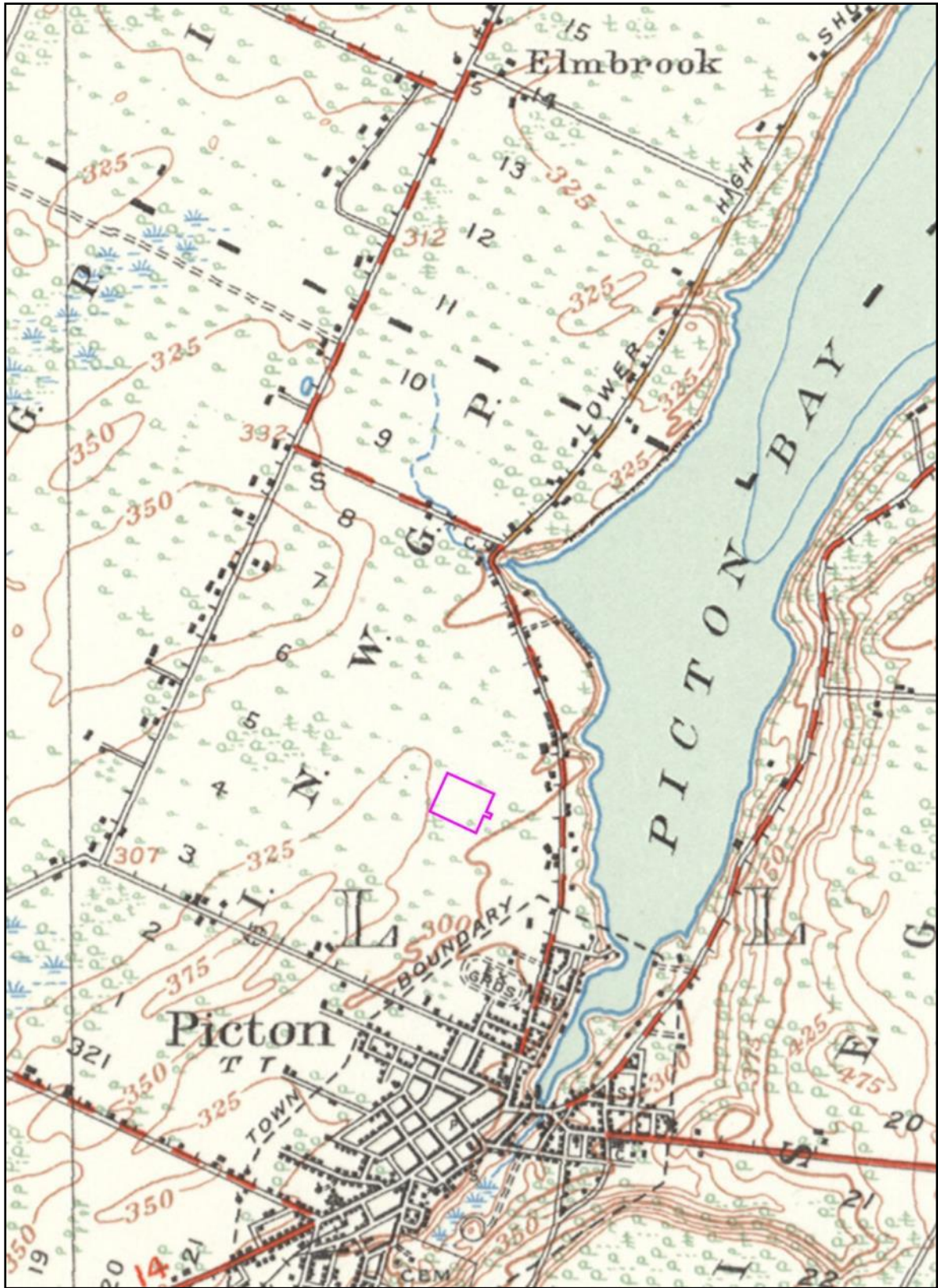
Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map (OBM #1018 3250 48750).



Map 4. A survey plan of the subject property with proposed developments (provided courtesy K. Jones).



Map 5. A section from the 1863 map of Prince Edward County.



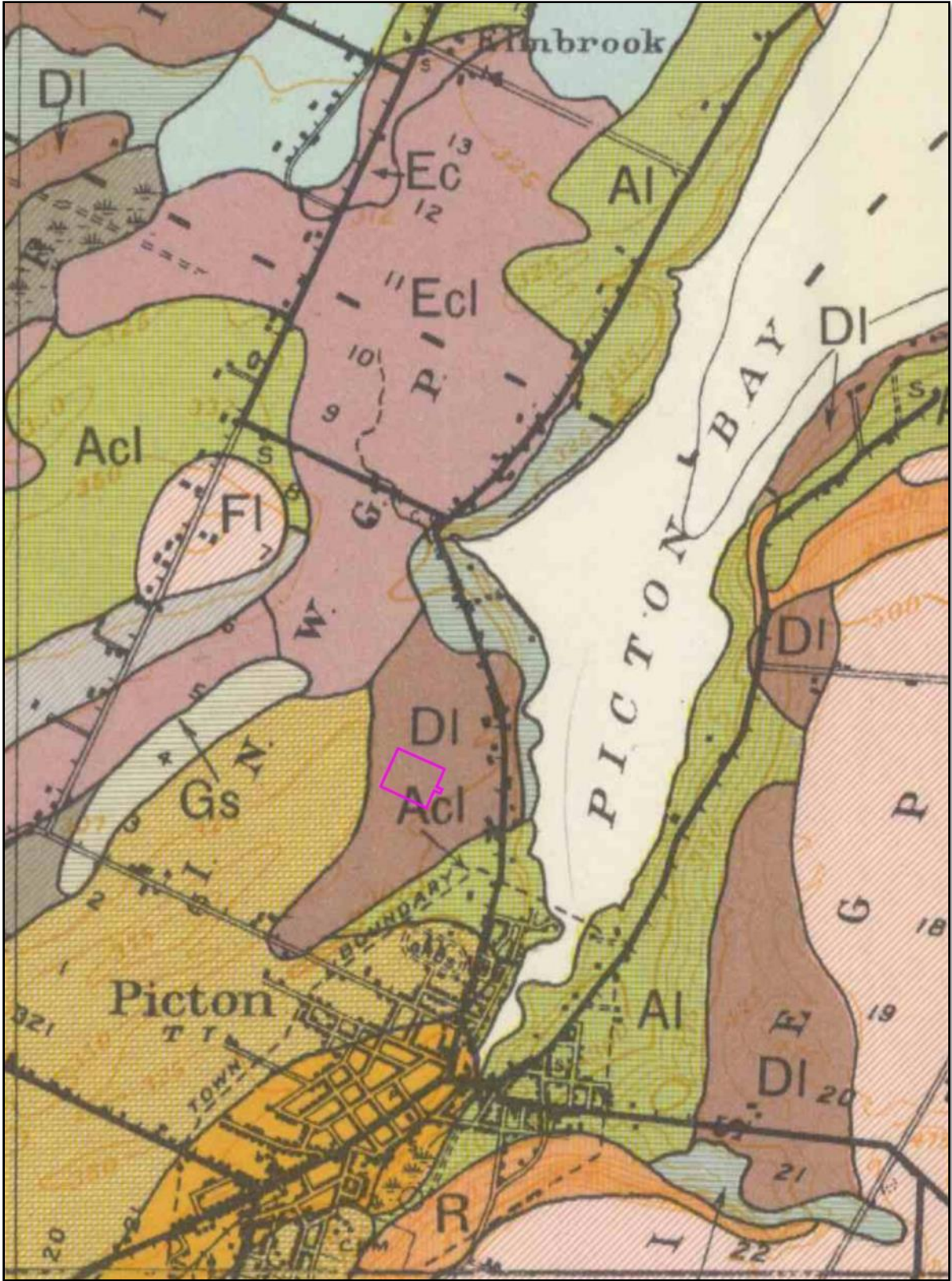
Map 7. A section from a 1933 topographical map source (31C3).



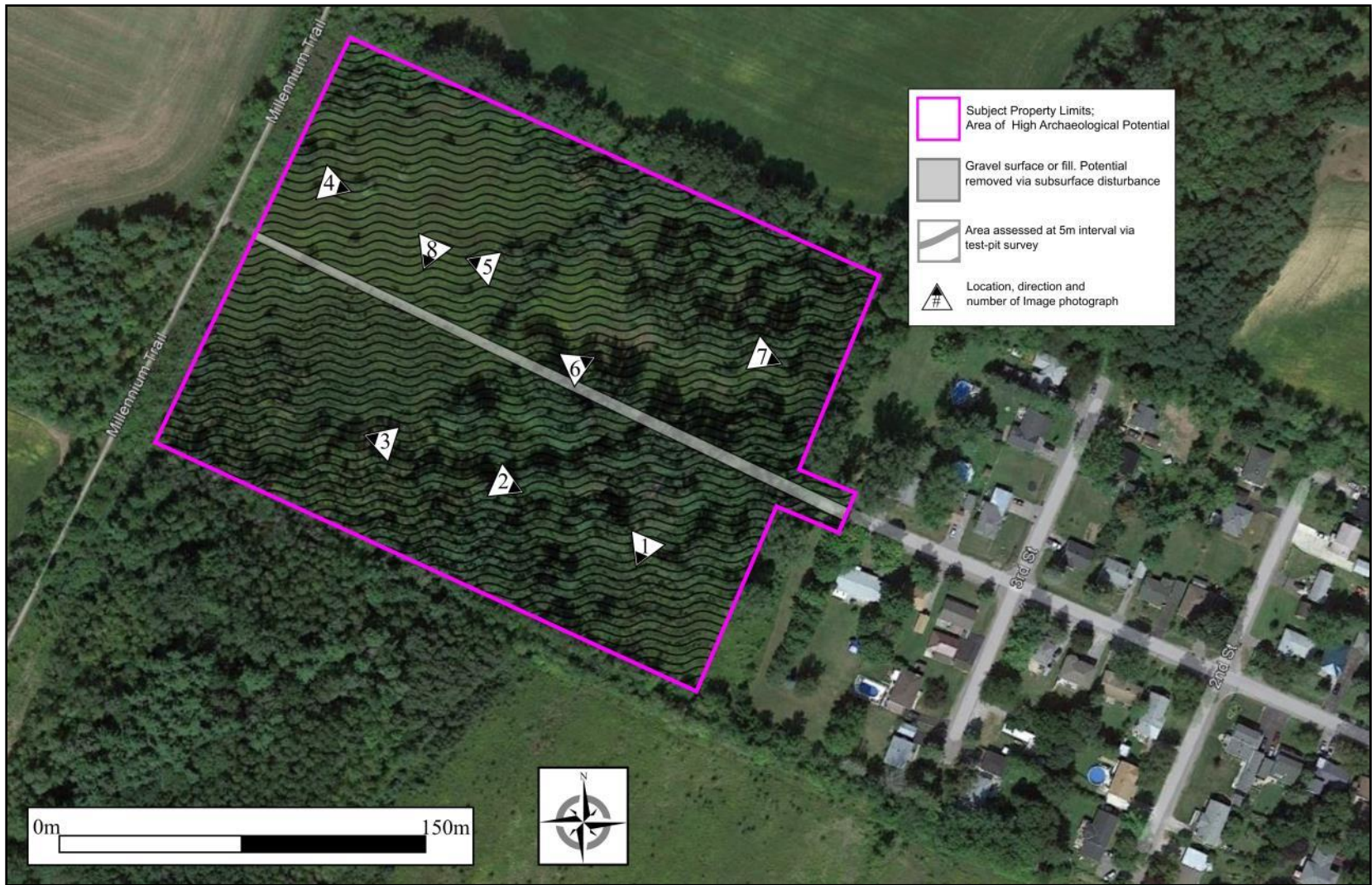
Map 8. A aerial view of the subject property in 1953 (53-4401-36-192).



Map 9. A modern aerial view of the subject property (Google Earth).



Map 10. A section of the soil survey plan of Stormont County (Mathews and Richards, 1954).



Map 11. A plan of the archaeological potential within the subject property.