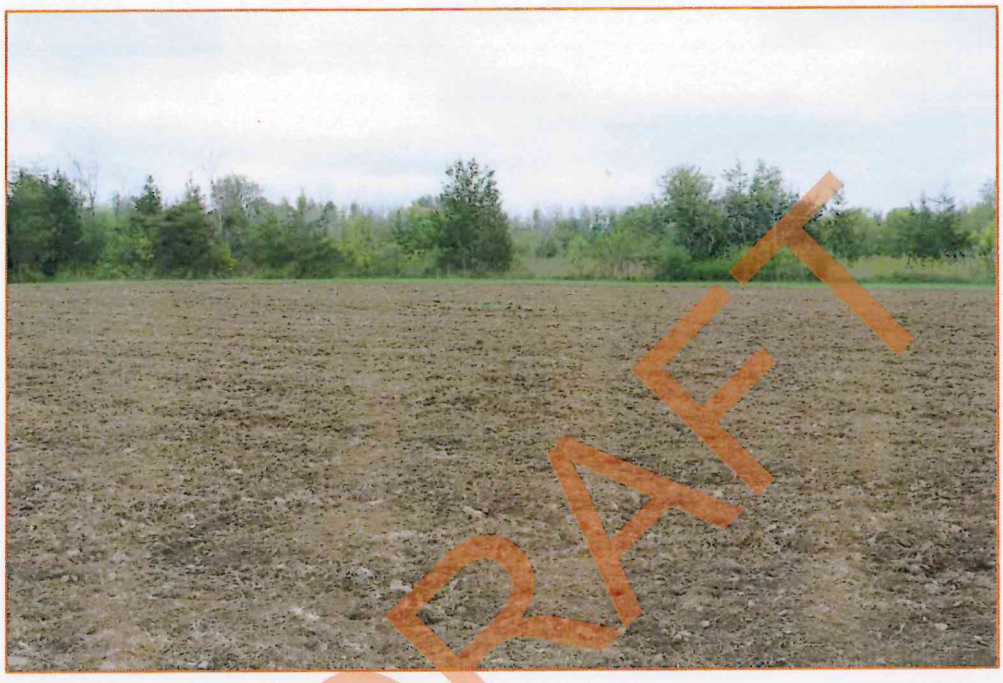
STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON



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DRAFT REPORT

Date: 9 September 2026
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary only provides key points from the report. The reader should examine the complete report including background, results, as well as limitations.

LHC was retained by Gillian and Todd Taylor on 27 June 2025 to prepare a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) as a condition for the severance of a 26.3 ha lot, located at 2544 County Road 13, on part Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of Marysburgh, Prince Edward County. It is understood that the lot is to be divided in half. The east half being the retained Lot A, and the severed lot (west half), is the one where the planned home is to be built on the north end (see Figure 1-Figure 3). The assessment was undertaken as a requirement by the Municipality, under the *Planning Act*, for the lot severance.

At the outset of the assessment, the Stage 1 area consisted of the entire 26.3 ha parcel. As a development plan had yet to be provided, the Stage 2 area consisted of the northern portion of the severed lot where the home, associated well, septic system and access road was to be established (Figure 3). This resulted in the Stage 2 assessment of the north end of the severed lot rather than being restricted to the area of development. Figure 3 depicts the development plan (construction envelope,) which was provided during the course of the assessment. Following the results of that assessment, in consultation with the proponent and based on advice received from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Supplemental Document C), the **Project Area** (Stage 1 and Stage 2) has been refined to the specific areas to be impacted by the planned home construction envelope. The remaining portions of the property that were subject to Stage 2 testing have been identified as the **Assessed Area**, with the entire property referenced as the **Property Parcel**

The Property Parcel is located within the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113) with the soil comprised of South Bay Clay -Loam at the north end of the property and Farmington Loam throughout most of the remainder of the lot and with water sources within 300 metres. The Crown Patent for Lot 9 was issued to Benjamin Hicks and [illegible] Mcarsty (possible McCarthy) in 1800. The lot or portions thereof, would remain with the Hicks Family until the latter half of the 20th century. The area was farmed through the 19th century and first half of the 20th century (Figure 7-Figure 9), until acquired in 1970 by the father of the proponent, at which point the north end was only used for hay with the reminder of the lot reforested by the Ministry of Natural Resources in the 1990s (Gillian Taylor, per. com 2025).

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The Stage 1 AA Property Inspection and Stage 2 field assessment was undertaken on 25 August, 5 September and 24 October 2025 as well as 10 June 2026 under Project Information Form P051-00332-2025 with Nathan Parrott (R1373) and Hugh Daechsel (P051) serving as field directors. Permission to access the property was granted by the proponent. Based on a variety of factors including the site inspection, a review of land use history, as well as nearby features indicating archaeological potential [including proximity to South Bay, as well as County Road 13 (a historic transportation corridor)], it was determined that the Assessed Area of the Property Parcel exhibited archaeological potential. Consequently, a Stage 2 AA was required for the area to be developed. A Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey was initially undertaken for the entire northeastern corner of the lot under the field direction of Nathan Parrott (R1373) and Hugh Daechsel (P051).

Within a portion of the property that was subject to Stage 2 assessment (Assessed Area), but not to be included as part of the area to be developed (Project Area), a concentration of mid-19th century artifacts was noted within a 5 by 10 metre (m) area by the property's west edge. This resulted in the identification of the Hicks-Wood Site (AlGg-31), a mid 19th century homestead, probably associated with the structures immediately adjacent to the west edge of the property line, on Lot 10, West Bay, as noted on both the 1863 Tremaine and 1878 Belden Atlas. The site included eight positive test pits and one test unit producing 148 artifacts of which 53 date from the 19th century. Consequently, the Hicks-Wood Site (AlGg-31) has cultural heritage value. The site, as identified in the Stage 2 assessment, will not be impacted by the planned development of on the property.

This assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- That a Stage 3 AA be undertaken of the Hicks-Wood site (AlGg-31) based on the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) The Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads (2014) Section 3.3 and the *S&Gs* Section 3.2.2 and as per Table 3.1 No. 1 and 2, which stipulates that one metre square test units should be excavated at 5m intervals and additional infill units (20% of the grid total) placed to assess areas of interest within the site extent as identified by the Stage 2 results on Supplementary Figure B-2. All soil should be screened through 6 mm mesh and artifacts collected and recorded according to provenience (MCM 2011, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1);
- Additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required for the remainder of the Property Parcel ahead of any future development, excluding agricultural use, outside of the Assessed Area as indicated on Figure 10;

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- Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, all work will cease, and a professionally licensed archaeologist will be consulted to assess the cultural heritage value and significance of any such archaeological deposits.

It is requested that the MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CONTEXT

LHC was retained by Gillian and Todd Taylor on 27 June 2025 to prepare a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) as a condition for the severance of a 26.3 hectare (ha) Property Parcel, located at 2544 County Road 13, on part Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of Marysburgh, Prince Edward County. It is understood that the lot is to be divided in half lengthwise with the east half being the retained Lot A. The '**Property Parcel**' refers to the entirety of the un-severed property. The limited archaeological assessment is focussed on the '**Project Area**' which is comprised of the proposed development construction envelope, with a 5 m buffer off the proposed driveway, in the proposed severance (see Figure 1-Figure 3). The '**Assessed area**' refers to the portion of the Property Parcel which was subject to Stage 1 property inspection and Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey, including but not limited to the Project Area.

At the outset of the assessment, the Stage 1 area consisted of the entire 26.3 ha parcel and the Stage 2 Assessed Area consisted of the northern portion of the severed lot on which the home and associated well, septic system as well as access road was to be established, as a development plan had yet to be provided (Figure 3). This resulted in the Stage 2 assessment of the entire north end of the severed lot, rather than being restricted to the area of development. Figure 3 depicts the development plan, which was provided during the course of the assessment. Following the results of that assessment, in consultation with the proponent and based on advice received from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Supplemental Document C), the Stage 2 Assessed Area has been refined to the portion of the Property Parcel to be impacted by the planned home construction envelope ('Project Area') and the immediately surrounding area.

The Stage 1-2 AA was prepared by Hugh Daechsel (P051), Nathan Parrott (R1373) and Nick Clarke in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 (*OHA*) as per the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (*S&Gs*).

This Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment is a requirement of the lot severance and site plan approval by Prince Edward County. A 26.3 ha lot is to be severed into two lots of approximately 13.15 ha with a new home to be constructed at the north end of the severed lot (Figure 3). The requirement for the completion of an Archaeological Assessment ahead of the severance of the lots is triggered by the *Planning Act* and the work was conducted during the pre design phase.

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1.2 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of a Stage 1 AA is to provide information about the land use history and present conditions of the Project Area, to identify registered archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Project Area, to document previous archaeological research along the corridor and to evaluate the Project Area's archaeological potential. Stage 1 AA involves research into the geography, topography, and history of the Property Parcel and Project Area. The study examines previous archaeological fieldwork conducted on or near the property as well as the Project Area's current conditions.

1.2.1 STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Stage 1 AA has been completed in accordance with the 2011 *S&Gs*. Stage 1 AA field methods employed during the property inspection are described in Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs*. There are three basic components to a Stage 1 AA: background research, property inspection, and analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential.

Background research for a Stage 1 AA involves, but is not limited to, reviews of: the geographic contest and topographical features of a property; pre-European contact cultural context of the area; post-European settlement land use history and ownership records (e.g., historical maps, topographic maps, and aerial imager); and existing registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Project Area (based on the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database) and previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity.

Property inspection is intended to assess, first-hand, the topographic and geographic context of the property and to identify any features of archaeological potential or modern disturbance. The property inspection may also identify areas that might affect further archaeological assessment strategies (if further work is warranted). The property inspection must be undertaken when weather conditions permit, and visibility is good.

Analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential is based on evidence collected during background research and current conditions observed during the property inspection.

1.3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE

Where archeological potential is identified by a Stage 1 AA, a Stage 2 AA is recommended. The purpose of a Stage 2 AA is to determine whether the Project Area contains archaeological resources through on-site survey (generally systematic pedestrian survey of ploughed fields or test pit survey).

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1.3.1 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Stage 2 AA was undertaken by test pit survey in accordance with the *S&Gs* Section 2.1.2.

Test pit survey involves the hand excavation of test pits at 5 m intervals. Each test pit is 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil or to bedrock, whichever was encountered first. All soil is screened by hand through 6 mm wire mesh and once examined each test pit is backfilled with the screened soil. If insufficient artifacts to recommend Stage 3 AA are recovered during regular test pit survey, test pit intervals are reduced to 2.5 m intervals, and eight additional test pits are excavated surrounding the positive test pits, as well as a 1 m x 1 m test unit over the initial positive test pit.

Any archaeological resources recovered during the Stage 2 survey are documented and analyzed to determine their nature (i.e., age and/or cultural affiliation). Based on the amount and density of archaeological resources encountered a determination is made as to whether the resources constitute an archaeological site with cultural heritage value or interest, or not. The identification of an archaeological site might result in further work. Single examples of artifacts of special interest or concentrations of artifacts within a 10 m x 10 m survey area would likely require further assessment in the form of a Stage 3 AA.

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2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 HISTORY AND EARLY INDIGENOUS LAND USE

Southern Ontario became populated following the final retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which had covered much of the Great Lakes area until 12,000 B.P. The retreat of the glacier produced glacial meltwater ponding, resulting in glacial lakes. Lake Iroquois covered the area of an overlarge Lake Ontario; the shoreline would have been north of the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) in Oakville before the glacial lake dramatically receded to the point where Early Lake Ontario at its lowest point was an estimated 40 m below its current level in the Kingston area (Sly and Prior 1984). The present Lake Ontario water levels were reached by about 5,000 B.P. when the Upper Great Lakes began to drain through Lakes Erie and Ontario.

It should be noted that historical documentation related to the location and movement of Indigenous peoples in present-day Southern Ontario is based on the documentary record of the experiences and biases of early European explorers, traders, and settlers. This record provides only a brief account of the long and varied occupation and use of the area by various Indigenous groups known, through oral histories and the archaeological record, to have been highly mobile over vast territories which transcend prevailing modern understandings of geographical boundaries.

A summary of the cultural sequence of the Kingston region is provided in Table 1.

2.1.1 PALEO PERIOD (11,000 – 9,500 B.P.)

The earliest human occupation of Southern Ontario dates to 11,000 B.P. These early populations consisted of small groups of hunter gatherers who ranged long distances, relying on caribou and other resources available in spruce dominated forests. Identified as the Paleo period, the lithic assemblages are characterized by lanceolate shaped points with a channel or flute extending from the base. Three "phases" for the Early Paleo period, Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield, are distinguished by stylistic variations in the fluted points. While there is substantial evidence of the early Paleo occupation in Southwestern Ontario, indications of Early Paleo populations in Eastern Ontario are largely limited to reported finds from the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982) and along the north shore of Lake Ontario (Roberts 1984; Ellis 2015).

Evidence suggests that populations in the later half of the Paleo period, though still covering large areas, were more restricted in their movements suggesting that food resources were more readily available. These hunters made smaller non-fluted points produced from a broader range of lithic materials. A number of late Paleo sites that have been identified along the north shore of Lake Ontario (Roberts 1985). In Eastern Ontario late Paleo Plano Points,

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Table 1: Pre and Post Contact overview of the Kingston region.

Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
Paleo[1] 11,000-9,500					
Early	11,000 - 10,400	Gainey Barnes Crowfield	Fluted Points; Use of Collingwood and Onondaga Cherts	Highly mobile Hunter-Gatherers	
Late	10,400 - 9,500	Holcombe Hi-Lo Lanceolate Points	Half-moon shaped, thin. Thick with slight ear flaring Parallel flaked lanceolate points	Mobile Hunter-Gatherers	Allen Point[7] Gordon Island[8] Thompsons Island[8]
Archaic[2] 9,500 – 2,800 Notched Points; Ground Stone Tools					
Early	9,500 – 8,000	Side-Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate	Haldimand Chert serrated edges Dovetail Points	Hunter-Gatherers within smaller territories	Ottawa South, Bancroft[9]
Middle	8,000 – 4,500	Middle Archaic I Middle Archaic II Laurentian Archaic	Stemmed Points (Kirk, Stanely); netsinkers; banner stones Otter Creek Side Notched; Brewerton Corner Notched; Use of Copper; Polished stone tools	Evidence of Regional "cultural" trading networks	East Sugar Island Brophy's Point
Late	4,500 – 2,800	Narrow Point Broad Point	Lamoka; Normanskill Points Genesee; Adder Orchard (coarse grain material)	Upland site locations	Collins Bay[10] Armstrong Site[11]

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Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
		Small Point	Crawford Knoll; Inness; Hind	Glacial Kame Burials	
Woodland 2,800 – 500 Ceramics Introduced					
Early[3]	2,800-2,400	Meadowood Middlesex	Adena Blades; Grit tempered Cord Impressed ceramics		York Site Pike Farm[12]
Middle	2,400-1,600	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point (Transition)	Conical Based grit tempered ceramics with dentate and pseudo scallop impressions	Hunter-gatherers' seasonal sites concentrated on major waterways	Belle Island[13] Johnson's Point[14] Foster[15]
Late[4]	1,600 - 400	**Early**[5] Pickering Algonquin/Ojibway **Middle**[6] Middleport Algonquin/Ojibway **Late** Algonquin/Ojibway Wendat Nation St. Lawrence Iroquois	Paddle and Anvil ceramics with collars. Increased predominance of bone tool tech.	Introduction of horticulture (corn, beans and squash)	Kingston Outer Station[16] Arbour Ridge[17] Gan 12[18]
Contact 400 - 150					
	400	Algonquin	Long established in Ottawa Valley		Ganneious[19]
	400	French	Champlain 1613		Fort Frontenac
	350	Mississauga	Return of Ojibway people to S. Ontario by 1701		
	250	English			

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[1] (Ellis and Deller 1990); [2] (Ellis et al. 1990); [3] (Spence et al. 1990); [4] (Smith 1990); [5] (Williamson 1990); [6] (Dodd et al. 1990); [7] (Heritage Quest 2000); [8] (Wright 2004); [9] (Fox and Pilon 2015); [10] (Ritchie 1980); [11] (CARF 1988); [12] (Spence 1967); [13] (CARF 1989); [14] (Abacus 2016); [15] (Daechsel 1985); [16] (Heritage Quest 1999); [17] (Adams 2003); [18] (Golder 2017); [19] (Adams 1986).

which are lanceolate shaped with parallel flaking, have been recovered from Allen Point in Kingston (Heritage Quest 2000) and Gordon Island (Wright 2004) near Gananoque.

2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (9,500 – 2,800 B.P.)

Although largely arbitrary, the Archaic period is initially distinguished by the appearance of notched projectile points and the use of ground stone utilized in the production of heavy "wood working" tools. At the outset of this period forests were dominated by pine and approached present day conditions of mixed deciduous forests by 5,000 B.P. Water levels in the lower Great Lakes continued to rise through the first half of the Archaic with present day levels reached between 7,000 and 5,000 B.P. Throughout this period populations continued to hunt, gather, and fish.

Within the Early Archaic period three "phases" have been recognized, again distinguished by projectile point types: side notched, corner notched and bifurcate. Serrated edges are unique to projectile points made during the Early Archaic. Although sites in the Kingston region are rare, they have been identified along the north shore of Ontario further east (Jackson 2004; Roberts 1985). Evidence suggests that the seasonal movement of extended family units were becoming increasingly regionalized, encompassing smaller territories as food resources became more abundant. Dovetail or St. Charles Points have been identified in the Ottawa and Bancroft areas (Fox and Pilon 2015).

The Middle Archaic, encompassing several millennia, has been divided into two sub periods, Middle Archaic I and II. It is represented in Eastern Ontario by the Laurentian Archaic exhibiting cultural affinities with contemporaneous populations to the east, including New York State, and Atlantic Canada. Associated with the Middle Archaic I are stemmed points such as Kirk and Stanley along with the introduction of net sinkers and banner stones, the former, offering evidence for the increasing importance of fishing. Middle Archaic II included the production of side and corner notched points (Otter Creek and Brewerton). Laurentian Archaic sites have produced artifacts manufactured from copper originating from the north shore of Lake Superior in addition to ground stone projectile points, gouges, adzes, and plummets (Watson 1982).

Three phases, Narrow Point, Broad Point, and Small Point have been identified for the Late Archaic Period. By this time there is increasing evidence to suggest the further regionalization of populations in Southern Ontario. An example is the increased utilization of local lithic

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materials including quartz, and other silicates in the projection of projectile points and other tools in Eastern Ontario, contrasting with the almost exclusive use of cherts such as Onondaga, Selkirk, and Kettle Point in Southwestern Ontario. Within the Middle and Late Archaic period is the first evidence of burials, sometimes including grave goods such as Allumette Island in the Ottawa River (Clermont et. al. 2003), as well as Late Archaic Glacial Kame burials identified at Collins Bay (Ritchie 1980), Prince Edward County, and east at Prescott.

2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (2,800 – 400 B.P.)

The Woodland period is demarcated by the appearance of ceramics. The first ceramics produced in Southern Ontario consisted of thick walled, grit tempered vessels with exterior cord marked impressions, referred to as Vinette 1. Although few Early Woodland occupation sites have been excavated in Southern Ontario, of those that have been investigated, the presence of ceramics was not ubiquitous (Jackson 1980; Parker 1997), suggesting that Early Woodland populations "eased" into the usage of this new technology which did not become fully integrated until the Middle Woodland period.

Two complexes, Middlesex and Meadowood, are recognized as part of the Early Woodland period. The Meadowood is thought to have emerged from the Glacial Kame Burial complex of the Late Archaic. Associated artifacts included polished stone birds, gorgets, pipe bowls, along with other materials. Sites dating to this period in the Ottawa Valley are rare. Two sites representative of this complex in the Kingston region are the York site to the north and the Pike Farm site situated on Wolfe Island. The use of "exotic" cherts for the production of medium to large Ovate shaped blades known as Adena are also a feature of this complex. Medium sized, parallel projectile points with a distinctive side notched and principally manufactured from Onondaga chert are also characteristic of the Early Woodland.

By the Middle Woodland period, circa 2400 B.P., there is a recognizable increase in the population of Southern Ontario. Nowhere is this more evident than in Eastern Ontario with a large number of sites identified along interior larger lakes as well as along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Several recognized complexes or traditions in Ontario appear at this time indicating the further regionalization of groups within the province. These include Point Peninsula through much of Southeastern and Southcentral Ontario, Saugeen and Couture in Southwestern Ontario and Laurel in Northern Ontario. The Melocheville Tradition centred along the St. Lawrence has been distinguished by some archaeologists (Gates St. Pierre 2004).

Middle Woodland populations continued to hunt, gather and fish, with smaller extended family units congregating in the late summer and early fall at larger sites of which there are a number of examples in Eastern Ontario such as Bell Island in the Cataraqui River, Johnson's

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Point on Loughborough Lake north of Kingston (CARF 1989; Abacus 2016), Marshalls Bay in the Ottawa Valley, Ault Park along the St. Lawrence near Cornwall and a number of locations on Rice Lake along the Trent/Severn River system. These populations continue to participate in extensive trade networks. They are distinguished archaeologically by grit tempered, coil manufactured, conical based ceramics with variety of dentate stamp impressions including pseudo scallop shell stamp decoration.

Circa 1400 B.P. cultigens are introduced into Southern Ontario. In Southwestern Ontario there is a shift in settlement pattern, with the location of permanent and semi-permanent sites in riverine locations (e.g., Grand River valley). There is less evidence for this shift in Eastern Ontario. Across much of the province there appears to be a universal ceramic horizon characterized by the production of fine tempered, globular shaped ceramic vessels with cord wrapped stick impressions along with punctates (circular depressions) and bosses (raised surfaces). Identified as Princess Point, based on the type of site excavated at the western end of Lake Ontario, this transitional period has been distinguished in Eastern Ontario as Sandbanks (Daechsel and Wright 1993). Ceramics associated with this period have been identified along the Rideau and Gananoque waterways as well as the Foster Site located north of Belleville along the Moira River (Daechsel 1985).

The Late Woodland period is defined in Southern Ontario by the increased reliance on cultigens and the associated transition to permanent village sites. While much of Southern Ontario moved towards horticulture and semi-permanent and permanent villages, there remained largely hunting and gathering populations along the Ottawa Valley and in the Georgian Bay regions throughout the Late Woodland period.

Three phases identified as Early, Middle, and Late Late Woodland have been distinguished in the literature. In Eastern Ontario these are represented by Pickering, Middleport, and Wendat/St. Lawrence Iroquoian occupations which are not always distinguishable from the Algonquin and Ojibway occupation of the area owing to the often reciprocal relationship that characterized the interaction between these First Nation communities throughout this period. These villages consisting of cabins and longhouses were often palisaded. Ceramic vessel forms included larger globular shaped pots often with collars and later with castellations. In Eastern Ontario, a well-developed bone tool technology emerged with lithic project points becoming comparatively rare. The Wendat developed along the north shore of Lake Ontario including Prince Edward County, moving northward in villages that increased in size. Village sites in the Kingston area have been noted at Arbor Ridge (Adams 2003) and at Gan 12 near Joyceville (Golder 2015) and Late Iroquoian sites along the Cataraqui River including the Kingston Outer Station (CARF 1989; Heritage Quest 1999), and the Brass 1 and 2 sites (Golder 2024).

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2.1.4 CONTACT

While there may have been the appearance of European goods originating from the Basque fishing activities in the 16th century off the coast of Labrador it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that permanent European settlements were established in northeastern North America resulting in rapid changes in Indigenous populations influenced by trade, warfare, and disease. The Wendat Nation who, by the mid-17th century, had occupied areas around Lake Simcoe and along the south end of Georgian Bay, were dispersed by the Iroquois from south of Lake Ontario to Quebec and the American mid-west. The Attawandaron (Neutral), at the west end of Lake Ontario, were similarly displaced by 1650 and the St. Lawrence Iroquoian, encountered by Cartier at Hochelaga (Montreal), had completely disappeared, likely absorbed by neighbouring First Nations including the Wendat Nation and Algonquin, by the time of Champlain's arrival to the region at the beginning of the 17th century.

Samuel de Champlain documented his numerous interactions with Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley during visits in 1613 and 1615. At the time, an extensive, complex network of trade existed with various culturally distinct peoples around the Ottawa Valley (Pilon 2005). Early European documentation reveals three Algonquin cultural groups within the Ottawa Valley region: the Matouweskarini, Onontchataronon, and the Weskarini (Heidenreich and Wright 1987).

European activity in Southern Ontario during the 17th century was principally limited to fur trade. Fort Frontenac was located at the confluence of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River in present day Kingston. By this time, the Iroquois had established seven villages along the north of Lake Ontario including Ganarakas at the present-day site of Port Hope (Adams 1986). In the Niagara Peninsula, the Attawandaron were initially succeeded by the Seneca who controlled the Niagara River. Early in the 18th century these were abandoned as the Ojibway successfully pushed south from Georgian Bay, occupying all Southern Ontario (Schmalz 1987).

Following the defeat of the French in the Seven Years War the British issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763 to administer the territories, including Canada, which had been won. The Proclamation established the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary between the Indian and Colonial lands and in doing so recognized the rights of Indigenous populations to their lands (Calloway 2018). The Royal Proclamation was the basis upon which lands were ceded to the Crown for compensation through treaties and/or land acquisitions. In Eastern Ontario, a succession of often vague agreements were made beginning with the Crawford purchases of 1783, the Gunshot Treaty (1783-87) and provisional surrender of land claims from the Mississauga that included much of Renfrew, Carleton, Lanark, Frontenac and Lennox

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and Addington counties in 1819 (French 2006), and the "Simcoe Deed" Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe signed in 1792 with Mohawk families displaced by the American Revolution.

2.2 INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.2.1 MISSISSAUGA CONTEXT

The following is an official background release from the Curve Lake First Nation (2014):

> "The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as Southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon people" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.
>
> The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. They were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.
>
> Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa language is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian [sic] periods. They are the original inhabitants of Southern Ontario, and they are still here today.
>
> The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the Tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak

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Ridges Moraine, and all the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creek) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy. These newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Petun, the Tobacco, the Neutral, and the Huron-Wendat Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into Southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous Nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the

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large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, waiting for the smoke to clear.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities". First Nations of the Williams Treaties.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron, but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people. We are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties, and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in Southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So, we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, we still continued to have some wampum which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis." The Michi Saagiig have always been in Southern Ontario, and they remain here to this day.

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig nation.

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2.2.2 HISTORY OF THE NATION WENDAT

The following text has been provided by the Nation Wendat:

> "As an ancient people, traditionally, the Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake Yehen', represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Wendat nation, and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.
>
> According to our own traditions and customs, the Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.
>
> Today, the population of the Wendat Nation is composed of more than 5,500 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.
>
> The Council of the Wendat Nation (CWN) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Akiawenhrahk River (Saint Charles River). There is only one Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Onyionhwentsïio', which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language. The Wendat Nation is also the only authority that has the rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake Yehen'."

2.2.3 MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE

The following is background history prepared by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte (2026):

> The ancestral homeland of the Mohawk Nation is the Mohawk River Valley, which is in present day New York State. The Mohawks are considered the easternmost Nation within the Iroquois/Six Nation Confederacy and as such are referred to as the Keepers of Eastern Door. The original Five Nation Confederacy was made up of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Nations. When the

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Tuscaroras were adopted into the Iroquois Confederacy around 1722, the Iroquois became known as the Six Nations Confederacy.

"Mohawks were military allies of the British Crown during the American Revolution"

Our ancestors were military allies of the British Crown during the American Revolution as well as many previous wars between England and France. Fighting as British allies in the American Revolution, some of the bloodiest battles took place in the Mohawk Valley. Although the official position at the onset of the revolutionary war was one of neutrality, our ancestors later assisted the British as the Mohawk Valley broke out in warfare. One of the many promises made to our ancestors in order to gain their support was that their homeland villages would be restored at the end of the war. However, when the war ended with the signing of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, Britain gave up the Mohawk homelands to the American rebel forces.

In recompense for the loss of the homelands and in recognition for their faithful military allegiance with the British Crown, the Six Nations were to select any of the unsettled lands in Upper Canada. As a result of this Crown promise, our ancestors selected lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario for settlement. These lands were not unknown to the Six Nations people as they were part of a vast northern territory controlled by Iroquois Confederacy prior to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Bay of Quinte is also the birthplace of Tekanawita, the Peacemaker that brought the original Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy under a constitution of peace in the 12th century.

After travelling by canoe from Lachine, Quebec, our ancestors arrived on the shores of the Bay of Quinte on May 22, 1784. About 20 families, approximately 100-125 people, were met by Mississaugas who were in the area. It is our tradition to mark the anniversary of the Landing with a re-enactment of landfall and a thanksgiving for the safe arrival of our ancestors.

Our Treaty, Our Lands

Although the Crown had promised the lands to the Six Nations the year before, our ancestors found some of the lands had been occupied by Loyalist families. After nine years of reminding the Crown of promises made at the close of the war, the Six Nations were granted a tract of land although smaller than originally promised. The land came to be known as the Mohawk Tract, about the size of a township, approximately 92,700 acres on the Bay of Quinte. A deed to this land

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known as the Simcoe Deed or Treaty 3½ was executed on April 1, 1793 by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe.

Not long after the Mohawks made settlement, many United Empire Loyalists continued to come into the Bay of Quinte area. Within a span of 23 years (1820-1843) two-thirds of the treaty land base under the Simcoe Deed was lost as the government made provisions to accommodate settler families. Today, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte have approximately 18,000 acres remaining of the original treaty land base and the current membership numbers over 8,000.

2.3 TREATY

The subject Property Parcel falls within the area of Crawford's purchases (1783-84) with the Mississauga that included the land along the north shore of eastern Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

> "…all the lands from the Toniata or Onagara River [Jones Creek near Brockville] to a river [Trent River] in the Bay of Quinte…including all the Islands…and extending back from the lake as far as a man can travel in a day." (Boileau 2020)

2.4 EARLY EURO-CANADIAN ACTIVITY & SETTLEMENT

French explorers and missionaries arrived in Southern Ontario during the first half of the 17th century, brought disease for which the Indigenous peoples had no immunity and contributed to the collapse of the three Southern Ontario Iroquoian confederacies. In addition, to European influence, the dispersal and collapse of the Wendat, Petun, and Attawandaron, was due to the movement of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy from south of Lake Ontario. Between 1649 and 1655, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy waged military warfare on the Huron, Petun, and Attawandaron, pushing them out of their villages and the general area (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nations [MCFN] 2018). As the Haudenosaunee Confederacy moved across a large hunting territory in Southern Ontario, they began to threaten communities further from Lake Ontario, specifically the Ojibway (Anishinaabe). The Anishinaabe had occasionally engaged in military conflict with the Haudenosaunee over territories rich in resources and furs, as well as access to fur trade routes; but in the early 1690s, the Ojibway, Odawa, and Potawatomi, allied as the Council of Three Fires (MFCN 2018). The Three Fires Confederacy initiated a series of offensive attacks on the Haudenosaunee and eventually forced them back to south of Lake Ontario (MCFN 2018).

The earliest known and recorded European in the area was Samuel de Champlain, who arrived in 1615 at an area called the False Ducks Islands. In 1668, Sulpician priests established a mission in the Cayuga Village of Kente. The mission served as a trading post between French

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fur traders and the Iroquois villages on the north shore of Lake Ontario near present-day Consecon (OHT 2025a). Following the Anglo-French-Dutch trade wars of the 17th century and when Canada became British North America, the Crown prevented new legal settlement in the newly won territory (Collinson and Taylor 1999).

2.5 PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Prince Edward County, a peninsula located along the north shore of Lake Ontario west of Kingston, had many advantages owing to its ease of access to the Saint Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. Many of the early industries in the County were mills that transported their goods through these major waterways. To facilitate the use of these waterways, Prince Edward County was cut off from the mainland by the construction of the Murray Canal (Parks Canada 2020). The eight-kilometre-long canal, that connects Lake Ontario with the Bay of Quinte, was built between 1882 and 1889 (Parks Canada 2020). A notable individual that had his roots in the County was John A. Macdonald's father, Hugh Macdonald, who operated a flour and carding mill between 1829 and 1836 (Collinson and Taylor 1999).

2.5.1 MARYSBURGH TOWNSHIP

Marysburgh was the fifth of five townships surveyed in 1784 to accommodate the settlement of the area between the Cataraqui and Trent River by the United Empire Loyalists following the end of the American Revolution (Mika and Mika 1984). Marysburgh is one of the three original townships of Prince Edward County, named in honour of the daughters of King George III alongside Ameliasburgh and Sophiasburgh (Cruickshank and Stokes 1985). It was notably settled by not only United Empire Loyalists, but also by a small group of disbanded German mercenaries under the command of Baron von Reitzenstein. In 1784 this group of about 40 persons had settled in Marysburgh area and begun to clear and cultivate land, establishing one of the first German-speaking communities in Ontario (OHT 2025b).

After the Royal Navy's Crown Reserve on Pine was lifted in 1826, Milford, the largest town in Marysburgh, grew rapidly thanks to its role as a ship building centre. In 1846 cedar remained a considerable export for the region (Smith 1846:112), and white pine was used for ship building until the early 20th century when more complex ships forced smaller ports into obsolescence (Collinson and Taylor 1999).

It is recorded in 1850 that the population of Marysburgh had reached 3,405, principally United Empire Loyalists and their descendants (Smith 1846:112, Smith 1851:265). The township is described as having five grist and nine sawmills. Marysburgh was divided into north and south townships in 1871, due to the vast distances within the township, the Property Parcel being within the south township (Cruickshank and Stokes 1985).

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Throughout the 19th century, agricultural exports to the United States of America offered an important economic foundation for Prince Edward County. When in 1890 a US tariff killed the export of wheat and barley, locals resorted to growing canning crops and dairy farming. By 1902, it is estimated the County supplied one third of Canada's canned fruits and vegetables.

During the beginning of the Great Depression rum-running provided the Township of Marysburgh with a source of economic relief; despite this, many farmers left the area and the population declined (Collinson and Taylor 1999). In 1998, the townships of north and south Marysburgh were integrated into the Corporation of the County of Prince Edward. In 2001, the population of South Marysburgh was 1,013 and the population of North Marysburgh was 1,303, with small population declines since the previous census data.

2.6 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Property Parcel is located on the northwest corner of Lot 9, Concession 'Round Prince Edward Bay', Township of Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, Ontario. The following property history is to provide a sense of ownership of the property and not a comprehensive history of Lot 9, Concession 'Round Prince Edward Bay'. The land registry records from the 19th to mid 20th centuries are summarized in Table 2.

Lot 9 was granted to Benjamin Hicks and [illegible] McCarsty (possible McCarthy) in 1800 by way of Crown patent (LRO47). The nearby Hicks House, built in 1876, is a testament to the prominence of this Marysburgh family during the early history of the area (Cruickshank and Stokes 1985). After a period of subdivision, the property was consolidated by John G. Hicks in the 1840s, confirmed by the Tremaine map of 1863 (Figure 4). The Tremaine map also indicates that a small northeastern portion of Lot 10, immediately adjacent to the west side of the Property Parcel, had been severed and illustrates a home belonging to D. Wood. In 1875, the property was divided when John G. Hicks sold 65 acres of land on the northwest side of the lot to Wesley Hicks, to whom he willed the rest of the property upon his death. The 1878 map of Prince Edward County (Figure 4) shows the period after the first sale, but before the death of John Hicks. The Wood home is still extant on Lot 10 in the 1878 map of the Township.

Wesley Hicks sold the 65-acre area containing the subject property to Philip R. Hicks in 1898, and in 1916 Philip Hicks sold a portion [illegible] of the lot to Prince Edward County. In the mid-20th century, other members of local families held land within Lot 9 at various times such as the Wellbanks family and the Collier family. The subject property was acquired from the Wellbanks family by John and Maureen Ann Munro-Cape in 1970.

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Both the 1932 and 1951 topographic maps (Figure 5) show the entire 26.3 ha as an open area. There is a structure, which is likely that of the Wood homestead, in the northeast corner of Lot 10 on the south side of County Road 2 (Lot 10 abuts the western edge of Lot 9). There is also an intermittent stream near the southern end that empties into an extensive wetland area along the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is possible that the creek appearing on the 1863 Tremaine map is part of the same drainage. There is also a structure, possibly a barn, on the east half of Lot 9 immediately east of the subject Property Parcel on both the 1932 and 1951 maps. A 1929 aerial photograph that includes the Property Parcel shows that most of the property is farmed with the possible exception of the south end where there are traces of drainage systems likely part of the above noted creek (Figure 6). The existing storm water management pond south of the Property Parcel can be seen in the 1929 aerial photo and all subsequent aerial photo images of the Property Parcel. There is also a small orchard at the northern edge of the Property Parcel along the south side of County Road 13. This orchard, not represented in either of the topographic maps from this era, is gone by 1951 (Figure 6). The outline of the former orchard, however, remains in subsequent aerial photographs and in the currently available satellite imagery (Figure 3, Figure 6,Figure 7 and Figure 8) indicating that it has not been ploughed in at least the past 100 years.

Aerial imagery from 1962 shows that the possible barn to the immediate east of the Property Parcel is no longer present by this time. A drainage ditch, that bisects the property approximately 800 m south of the Assessed Area, is first depicted on topographic maps in 1968; however, this feature appears to have already been present and is visible in the 1929 aerial imagery (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

The two structures, abutting the west edge of the property in the vicinity of the Project Area, may have fallen into a state of disrepair, were possibly partially demolished, or abandoned sometime between 1973 and 1977 as they are no longer depicted on the 1977 topographic map (Figure 5 and Figure 7). The structure closest to the Project Area is still visible in the 1989 aerial imagery, however, the second structures appear to be in a state of ruin with no roof visible (Figure 8). A possible driveway/road of dirt or gravel which ran along the boundary/edge of Lot 9 and Lot 10, visible in previous years, also appears to have fallen into disuse by this time. A residence comprising several buildings and an orchard across County Road 13, opposite the Property Parcel, have also since been demolished/abandoned (Figure 8). By the late 1980s and mid 90's much of the southern half of the property had become wooded assisted by tree planting (Figure 8). At about that time the remainder of the property was reforested through a tree planting program undertaken by the Ministry of Natural Resources (Gillian Taylor, 2025 personal communication). None of the Property Parcel had

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ever been ploughed since the property was acquired by Gillian Taylor's father in the mid 1970s (Gillian Taylor, 2025 personal communication).

Table 2. Summary of Historic Ownership of Property

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
[Patent]	28 Jan 18[00]	Crown	[Benjamin] Hicks	100 E 1/2
[Patent]	19 Jun 18[00]	Crown	[-] McCarsty	100 W 1/2
B&S	8 Jan 180[7]	[Benjamin] Hicks Wife	Joshua Hicks	100 E
B&S	25 Jan 1808	Donald M ----- wife	Joshua Hicks	100 N
B&S	11 Sept 1820	Joshua Hicks	John Barrow	50 E
B&S	5 [-] 1824	William Barrow	---- [Barrow]	--
B&S	11 [-] 1841	James W Hicks	John Hicks	21 N
B&S	[29] May 18--	James W Hicks	Wilie H C [Dimmond]	[38] E
B&S	15 Jun 18--	[Dermot] [Brown]	Nehemiah Brown	100 E
B&S	5 Dec 18--	Wilie H C [Dimmond]	John G Hicks	[-]W
B&S	19 Feb 18---6		John G Hicks	[75]
B&S	25 May 18--		[Marley] Hicks	26a ---
B&S	6 Feb 186[illegible]		----------	[S]
B&S	6 July 1875	John G Hicks	Wesley Hicks	65a W
Will	6 Nov 1877	John G Hicks	Wesley Hicks	--- E
Deed	5 July 1881	George Brown et all	Marshall Brown et all	
B&S	5 July 1881	David H Brown wife	Marshall Brown et all	
B&S	5 July 1881	Marshall Brown et all	David Brown	
B&S	20 Dec 1883	John Brown	Marshall Brown	

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Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
Will	25 June 1883	David Brown	Marshall Brown	
B&S	29 Mar 1884	Marshall Brown wife	Orlando Brown et all	
B&S	4 Aug 1889	Orland Brown ------	George A M Laughlan	
Will	24 Aug 1889	Marshall H Brown	Matilda Elanore [Brown]	30a E
B&S	3 [Nov] 1890	Francis Bra----- & James C---- ----	Matilda E. Brown	30a E
B&S	21 [Mar] 1896	John J---- Hicks Wife	----------	
B&S	6 May 1896	Marshall Brown Wife	George A M Laughlan	
B&S	30 --- 1896	Matilda E Brown --- --- & [Myrtle] Brown	George A M Laughlan	
Release	13 May 1896	George Rosé	George A. M. Laughlan	-- [sq] -------
B&S	22 May 1896	[Joseph Benin]	Mary Wellbanks	--- 20a & [sand]
B&S	8 Jan 1897	Mary Wellbanks	[Arnie] M Cornell	
B&S	5 ---- 1898	Wesley Hicks	Philip R Hicks	
B&S	5 --- 1898	Wesley Hicks	John [F] Hicks	
B&S	11 Jan 1898	Amy & Arnie M Cornell	D D -- Vitton	
B&S	11 Oct 1898	Wesley Hicks & Richard [oath]erman [Egan] & John --- Hicks & John [L] Hicks & --- --- Hicks & --- -	John [Francis] Hicks	
Release	12 Aug 1904	Freddie [Brown]	George A M Laughlan	
B&S	6 July 1896	Wesley Hicks Wife	[Juling] Hicks	

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Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
Agreement ---	5 Aug 1898	John J & [Maili-] R Hicks	Wesley Hicks & Margret M Hicks	
B&S	13 May 1911	John L--- Hicks	George M Hicks	
B&S	20 Sep 1916	Philip R Hicks & Wife	Confederation of the County of Prince Edward	
Will	19 Mar 1923	John [Freedlan] Hicks	Eugene L Hicks	
Quit Claim	9 Feb 1927	George M Hicks	Eugene L Hicks	
[Expropriate]	22 Oct 1929	[Aron] H M Laughlan	[Aron] H M Laughlan	
Deed		Ben & George A M Laughlan		
QC	14 [-]	Eugene Hicks	Henry Hel----	
Quit CLaim	10 Oct 1936	[Nelie] Hicks, H--- Hicks, Ola Hicks, B--- ---, [Rapinal] L Hicks & wife, William Hicks, ------ ------, Geraline ----, [Earnie] [Laughlan], Keith Hicks, ----- ---, Agnes --- [Hicks], ---	Keith Hicks	65 ac
Grant	19 Feb 1951	Keith Hicks	Cyril Welbanks, Ola Welbanks his wife	65 ac
Grant	25 Aug 1970	Cyril Wellbanks and Ola Welbanks; Keith Hicks	John Munro-Cape and Maureen Ann Munro	

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3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Project Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian people.

3.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Project Area is situated on the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region is characterized by a plain or low plateau of limestone with shallow soils of less than 76 cm comprising over half the area (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The area surrounding and including the Project Area differs from areas further inland. The Project Area lies entirely within the 'South Bay Series', characterized by undulating topography, good soil drainage, and deeper clay deposits forming clay plains (Richards and Morwick 1990).

Two distinct soil types have been identified in this series. The South Bay clay type, consisting of a light brown clay topsoil and a yellow-brown clay subsoil, and the South Bay Clay Loam type, consisting of a dark brown clay loam topsoil and a yellow brown clay loam subsoil (Richards and Morwick 1990). Dairy farming has thrived on this first soil type, and cereal grains, hay and canning crops have succeeded in this region, while the South Bay Clay Loam type has brought success in the cultivation of fruit trees. An orchard present on the adjacent property in 1962 suggests this second type is present in the Property Parcel (Richards and Morwick 1990). Soils are characteristically shallow (27 cm to 30 cm) with limestone bedrock lying below the subsoil throughout this region.

The Project Area lies within the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River primary watershed, the Lake Ontario secondary watershed, and the Northeast Lake Ontario Shoreline tertiary watershed. (Ontario GeoHub 2020). There is an intermittent stream in the southern part of the Property Parcel. The Project Area is approximately 150 m south of the Prince Edward Bay coastline of Lake Ontario.

3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

There are no registered sites within 1 km of the Project Area.

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3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A review of records available within the PastPortal System (provided and managed by the MCM) did not result in the identification of any previous archaeological assessments within 50 m of the Project Area.

3.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

There are no designated properties within 1 km of the Project Area. The Mouck House (1836), 2733 County Road 13 is a listed property located just under 1 km northeast of the Project Area (Prince Edward County 2025). No plaques have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Area.

3.6 CEMETERIES

Early Euro-Canadian settlements, including cemeteries are indicators of archaeological potential (Section 1.3.1 *Standards and Guidelines*). No registered or former cemeteries either within the Project Area or within 300 m were identified as part of this study.

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4 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

4.1 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 1 Property Inspection is described under Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs*. The Property Inspection is an optional visual inspection conducted to supplement background research and gain first-hand experience of a subject property's geography, topography, and current conditions to inform recommendations for further assessment strategies. Per Section 1.2.2 of the *S&Gs*, the Property Inspection must be conducted when weather conditions allow for the observation of features of archaeological potential.

The Stage 1 AA Property Inspection was carried out under Project Information Form (PIF) No. P051-0332-2025 on 25 August 2025 with Nathan Parrott (R1373) serving as Field Director and 24 October 2025 with Hugh Daechsel (P051) serving as Field Director. Weather was 22° C and partly cloudy on 25 August 2025 and 7° C and partly cloudy on 24 October 2025. Visibility was excellent at all times during both days.

The Property Inspection was completed by walking the entirety of the Project Area and a portion of the Property Parcel including the northern end but excluding the densely wooded areas comprising much of the 26.3 ha in the central and southern portions of the property.

4.2 PROPERTY INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

The property inspection observations presented below cover the Project Area with additional information regarding the surrounding area, within the Property Parcel, provided for context.

The north end of the Property Parcel, containing the Project Area, consists primarily of open field with three rows of trees and shrubs separated by small open areas within 30 m of County Road 13 (Image 1 and Image 15). This area had previously been an orchard in the early half of the 20th century (Figure 6). Between the alignment of trees and the forested area there is an open field that has been used for hay for at least 50 years (Image 2; Gillian Todd, personal communication, 2025). This area of open field contains the primary portion of the Project Area where a house, well, and septic tank are planned to be constructed. The remaining portion of the lot (approximately ¾ of the property) is forested with a thick underbrush (Image 4 and Image 6). In the northeast quarter of the Property Parcel there is a drainage pond that appears in a 1929 aerial photograph that included the Property Parcel (Image 3) (Figure 6). The forested areas consisted largely of pine and spruce, most of which were planted approximately 30 years ago (Gillian Todd, personal communication 2025).

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5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following features or characteristics are indicative of archaeological potential (based on MCM 2011).

- Previously identified archaeological sites within close proximity
- Water sources
- Primary water sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- Secondary water sources (i.e., intermittent streams and creeks, marshes, swamps, springs)
- Past water sources (i.e., glacial shorelines, relic water courses, former lakes, marshes, or beaches)
- Elevated topography
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- Distinctive land formations
- Access to raw materials or resources
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement to early historical transportation routes
- Properties listed on municipal heritage inventories or registers
- Places identified by local historians or oral tradition as being possible archaeological sites

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In instances where there is archeological potential, that potential may have been removed or disturbed by extensive and deep land alterations. Activities causing extensive and deep land alterations might include major landscaping involving grading, building footprints or sewage and infrastructure development. It is possible for disturbances to have removed archaeological potential for part or all of a property.

Based on the evaluation of archaeological potential, a recommendation will be made for either: a) further work or b) to clear the site from any further archaeological requirements.

The Project Area had a number of features of archaeological interest that resulted in ascribing archaeological potential to the area. These included the proximity to an early historic transportation corridor (County Road 13), water source (Lake Ontario), and early Euro-Canadian settlement. Historic mapping indicated that there is also a stream identified in the superseded topographic mapping as intermittent at the south end of the property (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

5.1 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF LOW OR NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Project Area was evaluated for physical features of low or no archaeological potential in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2a of the *S&Gs*. Features that demonstrate this attribute include permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes except in areas likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

No physical features indicating low or no archaeological potential were encountered within the Project Area during the field visits. However, it is worth noting that just to the south of the Project Area, a low-lying permanently wet area consisting of a drainage pond is present (Image 3) (Figure 10).

5.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND IDENTIFIED DISTURBANCE

The Project Area was evaluated for features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed as described in Section 1.3.2 of the *S&Gs*. Extensive or major disturbances may include but are not limited to quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. Minor disturbances such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential. Deeply buried archaeological resources may also be unaffected by any disturbance and may not be identified through background research or property site inspections.

No significant features indicating the removal of archaeological potential were identified during the field visits.

5.1.2 PREVIOUS CLEARANCES OR OUTSTANDING WORK

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.

No portions of the Project Area or the Property Parcel itself were subject to previous archaeological assessment.

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6 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) was completed over four days, three in 2025 and one in 2026, and included a combination of pedestrian and test pit surveys. Nathan Parrott (R1373) acted as field director on 25 August and 5 September 2025 and 10 June 2026, while Hugh Daechsel (P051) served as field director on 24 September 2025. Weather on 25 August 2025 was 22° C and partly cloudy, 5 September 2025 was 21° C and partly cloudy, and 24 September 2025 was 19° C and overcast; 10 June 2026 was partly cloudy with periodic light rain. Lighting and visibility were excellent during each day of fieldwork.

Field methods are indicated on Figure 10.

The Stage 2 AA pedestrian survey was undertaken in accordance with the *S&Gs* Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011). Only the area of the planned development was ploughed in preparation for the pedestrian survey. The field had not been ploughed within at least the past 50 years. This required several separate ploughing and discing events (at least five times ploughed and six times disced), separated by heavy rainfalls, in order to meet the minimum surface visibility of 80% as identified in 2.1.1 Standard 5 of the *S&Gs*. The field was reploughed in late spring 2026 and achieved greater than 90% visibility and pedestrian survey at 5 m interval was conducted once again to confirm the previous results.

In addition to the Project Area itself, the areas surrounding it within the Property Parcel were also subject to Stage 2 AA, as such an entire portion of the NW corner of the Property Parcel was assessed by Stage 2 AA (Figure 10), as this was the area that had been originally identified as the Study Area prior to receiving the development plans from the proponent. It is also worth noting that following completion of the initial Stage 2 AA pedestrian survey, and upon receipt of the development plan, it was noticed that the ploughed area of the field extended further south, beyond the limits of the Project Area.

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Table 3. Documentation of ploughing and field inspection.

Date (s)	Activity	Comment
13-14 July 2025	Ploughed and disced	
21 July 2025	Ploughed	Plough damaged by bedrock under shallow soils
10 Aug 2025	Ploughed	
25 Aug 2025	**Site Visit**	Surface visibility did not meet 80% standard. Field surveyed at 5 m intervals - no surface finds identified (Image 7 and Image 8).
27 Aug 2025	Disced 3 times in one day	
05 Sep 2025	**Second Site Visit**	Surface visibility remained below 80%. Field surveyed at 5 m intervals - one surface find identified and intensified (Image 9 and Image 10).
08 Sep 2025	Ploughed and tilled	
24 Sep 2025	**Third Site Visit**	Surface visibility improved - minimum 80% visibility, field re-surveyed at 5 m intervals - second surface find identified and intensified (Image 11-Image 13).
Early June 2026	Ploughed and tilled	
10 June 2026	**Fourth Site Visit**	Surface visibility very good over 90%, lots of limestone bedrock fragments; field re-surveyed at 5 m intervals – nothing further identified.

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The Stage 2 AA test pit survey was undertaken in accordance with the *S&Gs* Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). The test pit survey involved the hand excavation of test pits at 5 m intervals. Each test pit was 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil. All soil was screened by hand through 6 mm wire mesh, and once examined, each test pit was backfilled with the screened soil. In accordance with the *S&Gs* Section 2.1.3.2, when archaeological resources are encountered through standard test pit survey but are insufficient to recommend Stage 3 AA, survey coverage around a positive test pit(s) is to be intensified with additional test pits dug in a 2.5 m radius around the original test pit along with the excavation of a 1 m x1 m test unit over the original positive test pit.

The area of the former orchard, which has not been ploughed for at least 100 years, was test pitted as well as those areas within the Project Parcel but outside of the Project Area that was subsequently defined by the development plan (Figure 3). The planned access road to the home extends through the area of the former orchard (Figure 3).

Locates were acquired for the Assessed Areas in advance of the Stage 2 AA fieldwork. Permission to access the property was granted by the proponent. The fieldwork was recorded through photographs, field notes and mapping. The location of pedestrian survey finds, positive test pits, and 1 m x 1 m intensification test unit were collected through GPS/GNSS survey. Approximately 40% of the Assessed Area was covered by pedestrian survey while the remaining 60% was covered by test pit survey.

6.2 STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

The ploughed field was walked several times. North-south at 5 m intervals during the first visit, east-west at 5 m intervals during the second visit, and north-south at 5 m intervals during the third visit (Image 8, Image 10, and Image 13). Artifacts were identified on the surface of the ploughed field in two separate locations (Image 10 and Image 14). In accordance with the *S&Gs* Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey was intensified around the finds at 1 m intervals over a 20 m radius (Image 10), and all artifacts collected and recorded with GPS providing greater than 1 m accuracy, completing the requirements of a Controlled surface pick-up (CSP) as per S&Gs Section 3.2 and as recommended in the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads* Section 2.2.2. In neither case was it determined that any additional archaeological assessment was required for these find spots.

The repeated field survey at 5 m intervals in different directions and after different ploughing/discing episodes was utilized as an alternative to survey intervals at less than 5 m to achieve the minimum 80% visibility (*S&Gs* Section 2.1.1 Guideline 2). The field was ultimately re-surveyed again in 2026 after an additional ploughing/discing and with a greater than 90% surface visibility. No further artifacts were discovered.

6.3 STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY

The Stage 2 AA test pit survey covered all portions of the Assessed Area beyond the ploughed section subjected to Stage 2 AA pedestrian survey (Figure 10). The Stage 2 AA test pit survey covered the entirety of the driveway segment of the Project Area as portions were inaccessible for ploughing do to trees and that the land had not been cultivated (ploughed) for over 100 years. The areas surrounding the ploughed section were also subject to Stage 2 AA test pit survey rather than having been ploughed for pedestrian surveyed due to several factors such as the difficulties encountered in reaching 80% visibility due to the shallow rocky soil and the

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dense sod layer covering the surface, and as the area had not been agriculturally cultivated (ploughed) in over 50 years (personal communication, property owner, following the initial ploughing of the Project Area). Additionally, the test pit survey allowed for observations of the stratigraphy which is normally not possible with pedestrian survey.

The encountered soils were comprised largely of a brown loam topsoil over either bedrock and/or a yellow-brown or red-brown clay subsoil (Image 16 and Image 18). Soils were generally shallow with bedrock often encountered 20-25 cm below surface.

Artifacts were recovered from several test pits north of the ploughed zone, outside of the Project Area (Figure 10). Intensification test pits were excavated in a 2.5 m radius around one of the positive test pits in the west portion of the Assessed Area, in accordance with the *S&Gs* Section 2.1.3.2. Following the intensification test pits, a 1 m x 1 m intensification test unit was excavated over the original positive test pit (Image 17-Image 20). As the number of artifacts recovered, following completion of the intensification unit, met the conditions to recommend further work (Stage 3 AA), intensification of the remaining positive test pits was not conducted.

A total of 10 pages of field notes and 189 digital photographs were created during the Stage 1-2 AA. All records are stored digitally on LHC's cloud server. The artifacts are stored in a large, re-sealable bag at LHC's office at 837 Princess Street, Kingston.

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7 RECORD OF FINDS

A complete artifact catalogue is presented in Appendix A. A sample of artifacts is provided in Image 21.

A total of 161 artifacts were recovered during Stage 2; 148 of which were recovered from within a 10 metre radius of the original positive test pit (TP1), 96 of which were recovered from the 1 m x 1 m intensification unit. All of the artifacts were a combination of historic and modern Euro-Canadian artifacts. The breakdown of artifacts by material type is provided in Table 4 and by class and group in Table 5.

Table 4. Stage 4 Recovered Artifacts by Material

Material	Frequency	%
Ferrous	81	50.31
Ceramic	34	21.12
Glass	27	16.77
Bone	16	9.94
Metal	1	0.62
Dentition	1	0.62
Copper-Alloy	1	0.62
TOTAL	**161**	**100**

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The largest artifact material type was ferrous metal (n=81, 50.31%). Of the ferrous metal most (n=78) was scrap metal from an unidentified metal container. The next largest component was ceramic (n=34, 21.12%) all of which were related to the class of Food Preparation and Consumption.

These two material types, ferrous metal and ceramic, represent 71.43%) of the Stage 2 assemblage.

The most recovered artifact from the Stage 2 assessment was ferrous scrap metal from an unidentifiable metal container (n=78, 48.45%) and the most recovered artifact class was Food Preparation and Consumption (n=139, 86.34%).

Table 5. Stage 2 Recovered Artifacts by Class, Group, Object, & Dateable Attribute.

Class	Group	Object	Dateable Attribute	Freq.	%
Food Preparation/Consumption				**139**	**86.34**
	Metal Containers	Unidentifiable		78	48.45
	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle/Container	Coloured & Colourless	27	16.77
	Ceramic Tableware	Pearlware/RWE, blue transfer		20	12.42
	Ceramic Tableware	RWE		4	2.48
	Ceramic Tableware	RWE, flow blue		4	2.48
	Ceramic Tableware	Pearlware		2	1.24
	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone		1	0.62
	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone, moulded		1	0.62
	Ceramic Tableware	RWE, moulded		1	0.62
	Ceramic Cooking/ Storage	Coarse Stoneware, salt-glazed		1	0.62
Faunal/Floral				**17**	**10.56**
	Bone	Mammal		16	9.94
	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth		1	0.62
General Function				**3**	**1.86**
	Misc. Material	Strapping		2	1.24
	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal		1	0.62
Clothing				**1**	**0.62**
	Apparel	Heel Plate		1	0.62
Architectural				**1**	**0.62**
	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut	1	0.62
TOTAL:				**161**	**100**

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7.1 ARTIFACT CLASS: FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION

The Food Preparation and Consumption Class includes the following groups: Metal Containers, Ceramic Tableware, Ceramic Cooking and Storage, and Glass Beverage Containers. The breakdown of artifacts is presented in Table 5 and artifact descriptions are provided as follows.

The majority of the artifact in this class (and assemblage) was ferrous scrap metal of unidentifiable metal containers. None of these artifacts can be assigned a manufacture date.

A total of 27 shards of bottle/container glass (n=16.77% of assemblage) were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment; 17 of which were recovered from the intensification test unit. Dating bottle glass by colour can provide approximate date ranges rather than absolutes. Colourless bottle glass was not in common use before 1870. Olive glass was not often used post-1900 (Lindsey 2025a). The recovered bottle glass included colourless (n=4), 11 light green (n=11), purple/manganese solarization (n=7), aqua (n=4), olive (n=1). The 11 light green fragments were all from a single bottle with a 'Champagne Finish'. The finish fragment is some version of hand-tooled and not mold formed which suggests a pre-1910 date of manufacture (Lindsey 2025b). Solarized glass contained manganese, an element commonly used in the discolouration of glass during the increase in glass bottle production of the late-19th century (ca 1875) and prior to World War I (ca 1914) when it was needed for the war effort (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

RWE (refined white earthenware) is generally considered to have been created in the early 19th century and is a marker that the ceramics post-date common pearlware use (late 18th century to early 19th century) and even earlier creamware (1760s – 1820s). RWE continues to be used and produced. There are a portion of historic material culture specialists who argue against the use of "ware" types to provide date ranges and suggest that decorative elements are a more useful guide to production age versus the categorization of creamware, pearlware, and RWE (MACL 2015; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller et al. 2000). Of those approximate ware types, the following undecorated pieces were recovered: four RWE and two pearlware.

Twenty pieces of transitional pearlware/RWE decorated with light blue transfer print were recovered; light blue transfer had a primary range of production from 1818-1867 (MACL 2015). Four flow blue RWE fragments also suggest a very general date of manufacture of mid-19th century through to 1929 (MACL 2015).

Of the two ironstone fragments, one was plain and one was moulded with a version of the wheat pattern which dates from the mid-late 19th century (Sussman 1985).

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7.2 ARTIFACT CLASS: FAUNAL/FLORAL

A total of 16 bone fragments and one tooth were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment, representing 10.56% of the total artifacts. The bone fragments were all identified as mammalian; three of which refit as part of a single broken metapodial bone. The tooth is also identified as molar-type mammalian tooth.

7.3 ARTIFACT CLASS: GENERAL FUNCTION

A total of three general function classed artifacts were recovered from the Stage 2 assessment, representing 1.86% of all recovered artifacts; two pieces of ferrous strapping and one pieces of scrap metal. None of the artifacts can be assigned a manufacture date.

7.4 ARTIFACT CLASS: CLOTHING

A single copper-alloy heel cap was recovered from the Stage 2 intensification test unit.

Both and heel and toe caps have been used to protect footwear soles and extend their use. A similar style cap is often referenced in American Civil War forums and so a manufacture and use date of early-mid 1860s as a minimal terminus post quem (tpq) (Southern 2012).

7.5 ARTIFACT CLASS: ARCHITECTURAL

A single machine cut nail was recovered from the Stage 2 intensification test unit.

The development of machine cut nails contributed to the decline of hand-wrought nails because machine cut nails were easier and cheaper to produce as well as being more consistent in quality. In general, 'modern' machine cut nails date to post-1850 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:83-84).

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8 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the site inspection and a review of land use history as well as nearby features indicating archaeological potential, including proximity to South Bay as well as County Road 13 (a historic transportation corridor), it was determined that the Assessed Area exhibited archaeological potential and consequently a Stage 2 AA was required for the area to be developed. A Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey was initially undertaken for the entire northwestern corner of the lot under the field direction of Nathan Parrott (R1373). The provision of a development plan (Figure 3) has resulted, in consultation with MCM (Supplemental Document D), in the restriction of the Stage 2 Project Area to those areas to be impacted by construction of the new home, associated septic bed, existing well, and laydown areas as well as the access lane from County Road 13 (Figure 3).

A total of 161 artifacts were recovered during Stage 2 assessment, all of which were historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. Of the total artifact assemblage, at least 53 potentially date to mid-to-late 19th century including ceramic tablewares and utilitarian ware, coloured and colourless glass, copper-alloy shoe/heel plate, and one machine cut nail. Of the test pits/find spots/intensification within 10 m of original Test Pit 1, a total of 148 artifacts were recovered and 53 of them potentially pre-date 1900. Due to the close proximity of the artifact find locations to the west property boundary, the artifacts may possibly be attributed to the adjacent historic property which was formerly the site of a historic structure (19th century) (Figure 4).

The artifacts have identified a site, which has been registered with the province as the Hicks-Wood Site (AlGg-31), a mid-19th century homestead. The site is in a portion of the property outside of the development Project Area (see Supplemental Document B). A total of 150 artifacts, 148 within 10 m of original Test Pit 1, were collected and attributed to the site. The artifact collection indicated a date range of mid-late 19th century (at least 53 artifacts that date the period of use to pre-1900 (MCM 2011, Section 2.2 Standard 1.c.)). Based on advice from MCM, the limits of the site were established based on the identification of a cluster of artifact find locations, each within 20 m of another artifact find location, with the recovered material meeting the criteria required to register the area as a site.

Artifacts recovered beyond 20 m from the nearest artifact in the main cluster were considered to be outliers due to there distance from the cluster and that they were largely undiagnostic and/or datable to post-19th century. Surface Find 2 is considered an outlier just under 20 m from the site cluster which was not included as part of the site based on its consisting of five pieces of solarized bottle/container glass, likely from the same vessel, which date circa 1875 to 1914, and the absence of any additional artifacts in its vicinity during intensification.

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Additionally, as SF 1 and SF2 were both intensified through CSP, confirming them as outliers with no associated artifact concentration.

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered from the Hicks-Wood site that date the period of use to pre-1900, as such Stage 3 is recommended and as a small post-contact Euro-Canadian site where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, one metre square test units should be excavated at 5 m intervals and additional infill units (20% of the grid total) placed to assess areas of interest within the site extent. All soil should be screened through 6 mm mesh and artifacts collected and recorded according to provenience (MCM 2011, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1).

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9 RECOMMENDATIONS

This assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- That a Stage 3 AA be undertaken of the Hicks-Wood site (AlGg-31) based on the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) The Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads (2014) Section 3.3 and the *S&Gs* Section 3.2.2 and as per Table 3.1 No. 1 and 2, which stipulates that one metre square test units should be excavated at 5m intervals and additional infill units (20% of the grid total) placed to assess areas of interest within the site extent as identified by the Stage 2 results on Supplementary Figure B-2. All soil should be screened through 6 mm mesh and artifacts collected and recorded according to provenience (MCM 2011, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1);
- Additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required for the remainder of the Property Parcel ahead of any future development, excluding agricultural use, outside of the Assessed Area as indicated on Figure 10;
- Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, all work will cease, and a professionally licensed archaeologist will be consulted to assess the cultural heritage value and significance of any such archaeological deposits.

It is requested that the MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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10 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 a 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 Archaeological 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*.

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.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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11 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for Gillian and Todd Taylor. Any use of this report by a third party is the responsibility of said third party.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain deeply buried archaeological resources. In the event that unexpected, deeply buried archaeological resources are encountered advice on compliance with legislation outlined in Section 10 should be followed.

In the event that such a discovery should occur, the undersigned will be available to answer any questions you may have.

Hugh J. Daechsel, MA, Bsc, CAHP
Principal

Nathan D. Parrott, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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13 IMAGES



Image 1: View of north end of Assessed Area through which the access road is to go looking northeast, 25 August 2025.



Image 2: Ploughed field looking southeast from northwest corner, 24 September 2025.

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Image 3: Stormwater pond looking southeast from northwest edge, 24 September 2025.



Image 4: South part of ploughed field looking south at north edge of wooded area, 24 September 2025.

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Image 5: Hay field east of ploughed field looking northwest, 24 October 2025.



Image 6: Forested area in south end of property looking east from south of drainage pond, 24 October 2025.

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Image 7: Ploughed field conditions looking northeast, 25 August 2025.

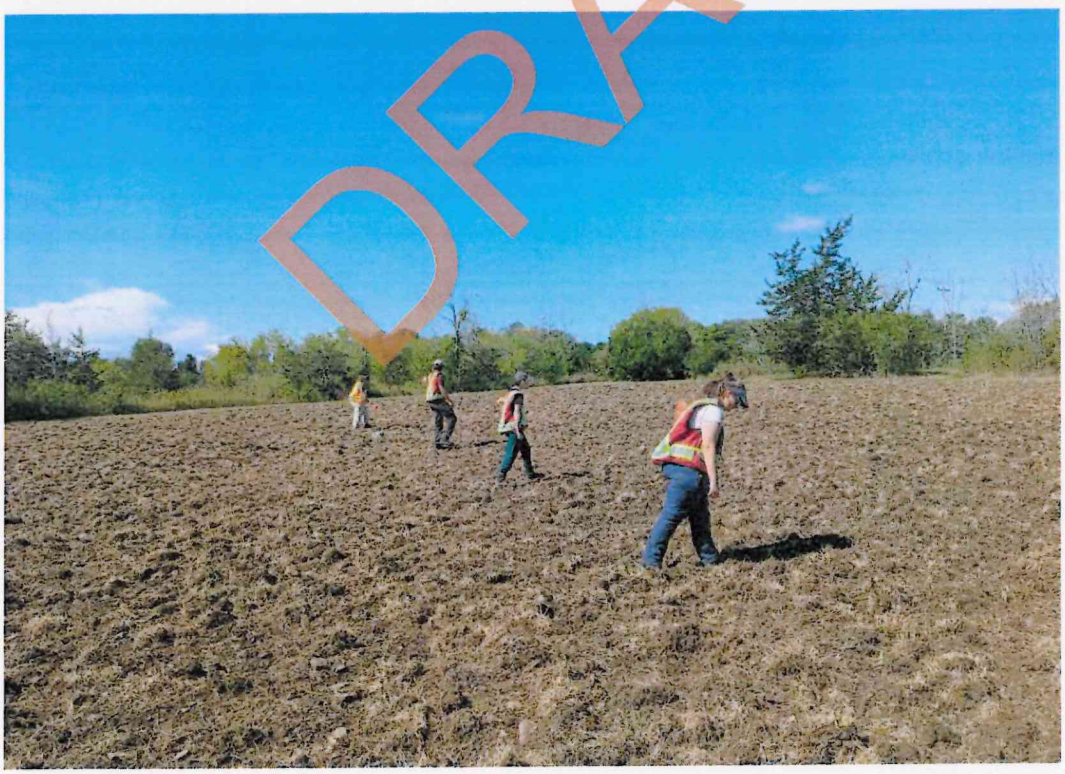


Image 8: Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals looking west, 25 August 2025.

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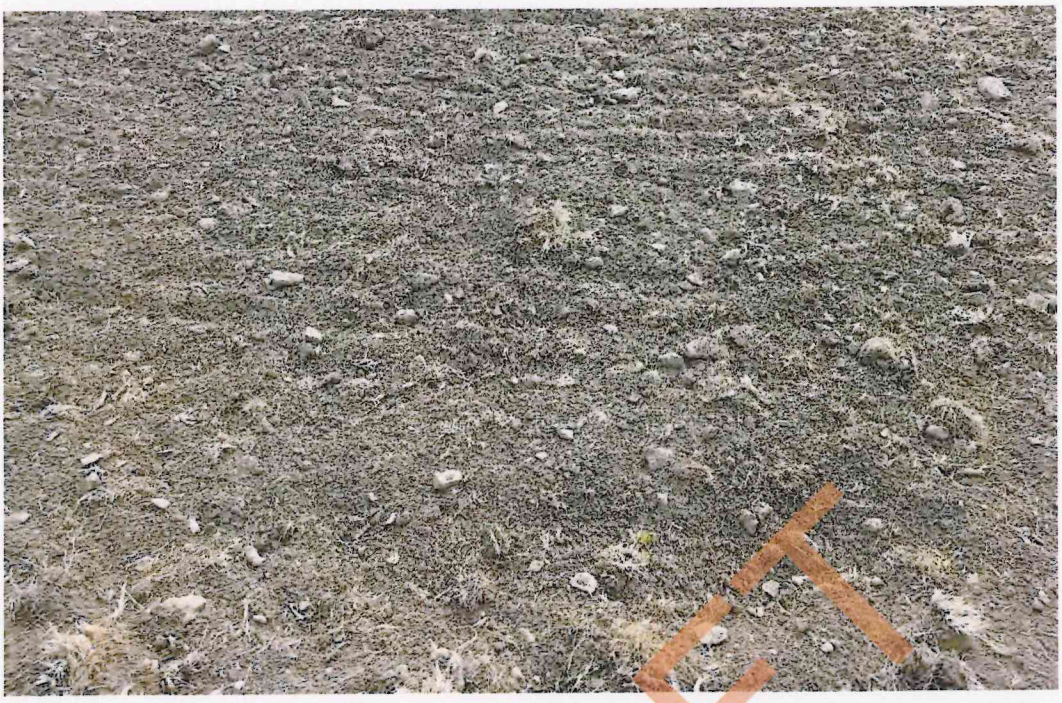


Image 9: Ploughed field conditions looking southwest from northeast end of field, 5 September 2025.



Image 10: Intensification survey following initial find spot near west edge of field looking west, 5 September 2025.

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Image 11: Ploughed field from north end looking southwest, 10 June 2026.



Image 12: Pedestrian survey of south end of ploughed field looking south, 10 June 2026.

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Image 13: Northwest portion of ploughed area looking northwest, 24 September 2025.



Image 14: Surface conditions of ploughed field looking north, 24 September 2025.

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Image 15: Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of western edge of ploughed field, looking northwest, 24 September 2025.



Image 16: Area of findspot at north end of ploughed field looking southwest, 24 September 2025.

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Image 17: Test pit survey at 5 m intervals, looking north, 5 September 2025.



Image 18: Test pit in northwest corner of Assessed Area. Brown loam topsoil with yellow-brown clay loam subsoil; looking north, 5 September 2025.

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Image 19: Stage 2 Intensification Test Unit excavation on Hicks-Wood Site (AlGg-31) looking south, 5 September 2025.

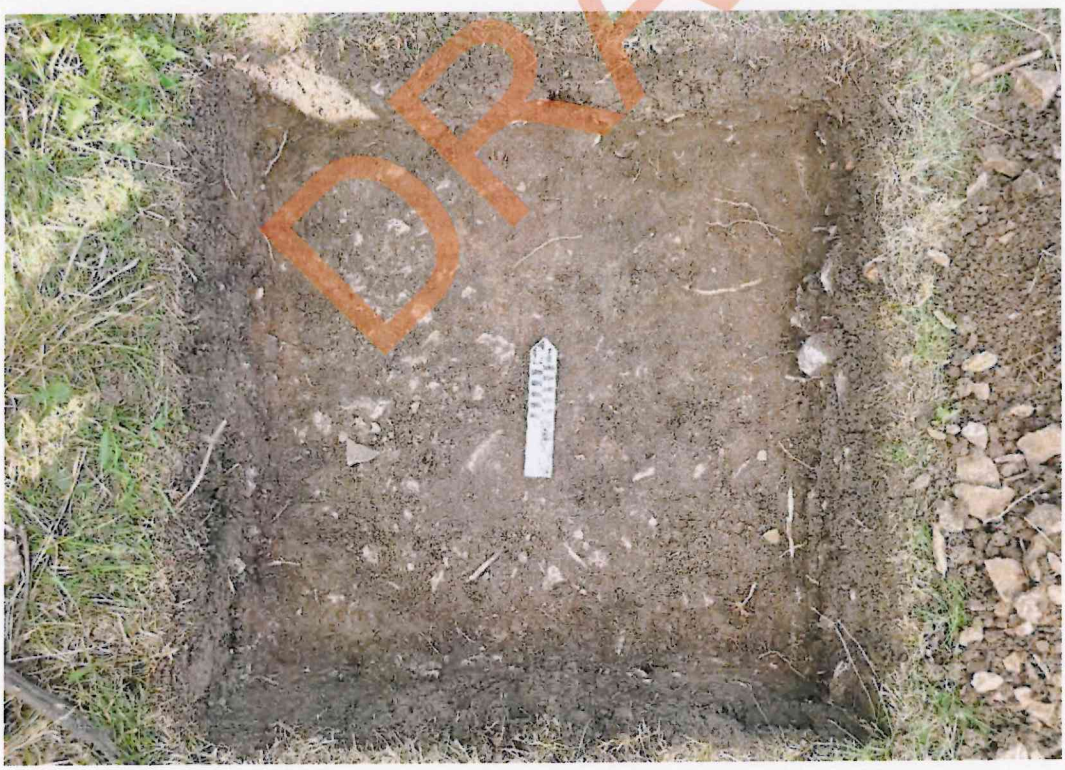


Image 20: Stage 2 Intensification Test Unit plan view, looking grid north, 5 September 2025.

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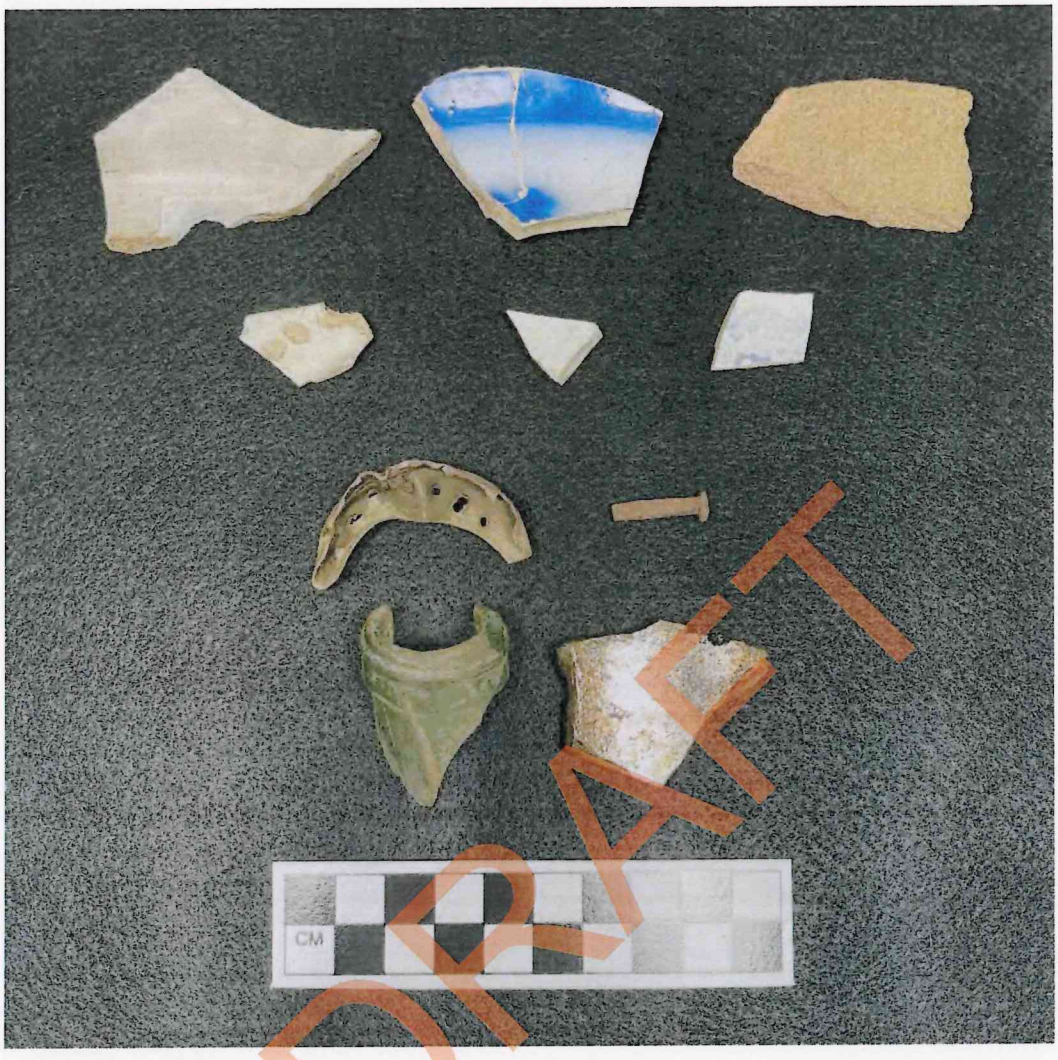


Image 21: Stage 2 Intensification Test Unit west profile, looking grid west, 5 September 2025.



Image 20: View of group of positive test pits at Hicks-Wood Site (AlGg-31) looking southwest, 24 September 2025.

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Image 21. Sample of Stage 2 collected artifacts (Top L-R): moulded RWE, flow-blue RWE, stoneware, (Middle Top L-R): pearlware, ironstone, blue transfer printed pearlware/RWE (Middle Bottom L-R): copper-alloy shoe cap, machine cut nail, (Bottom L-R): bottle glass 'Champagne Finish', patinated bottle glass. Scale as indicated.

14 FIGURES

All figures will follow on subsequent pages.

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Legend

- Property Parcel
- Project Area Location

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S) 1. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS
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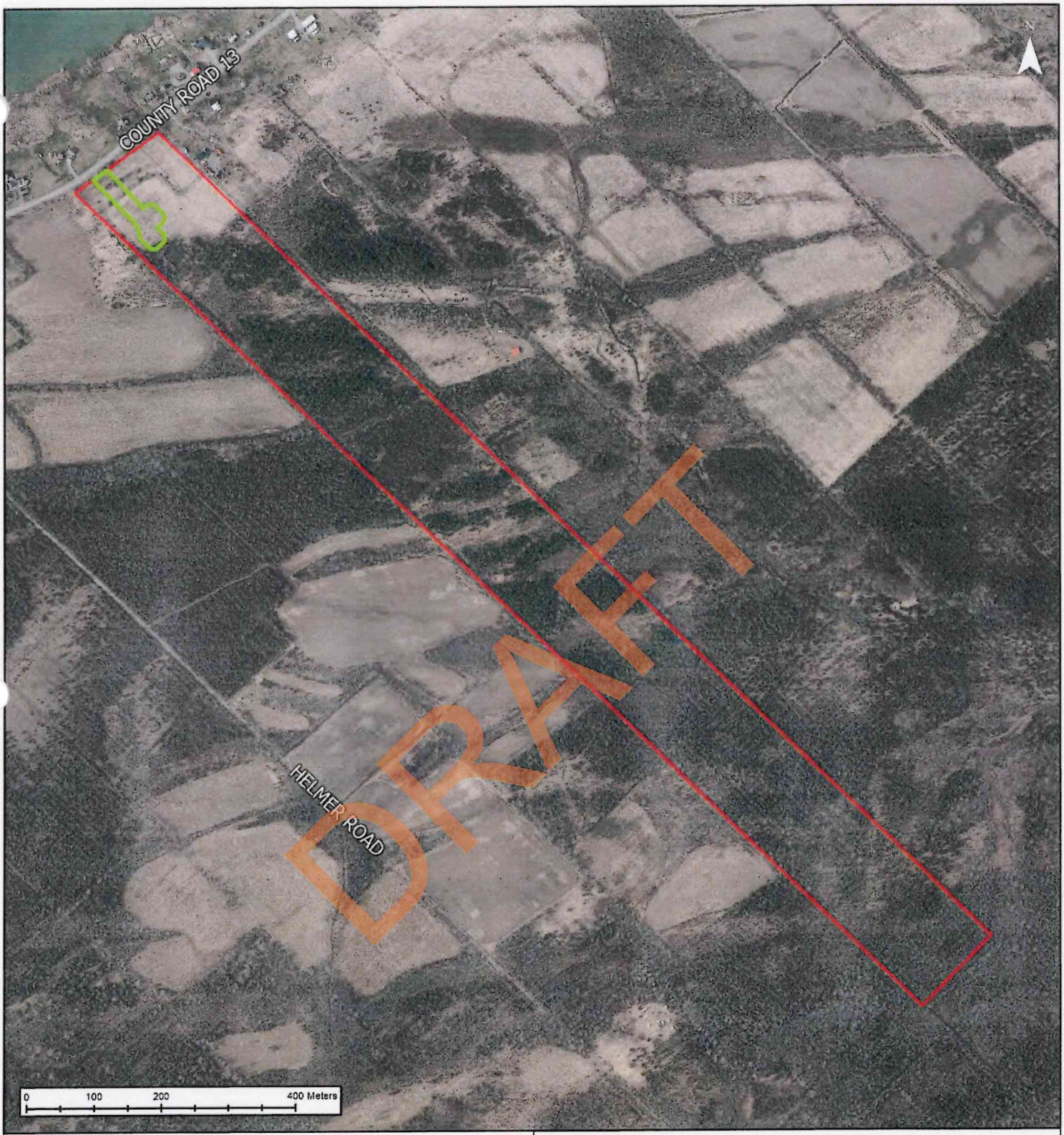
TITLE
Location of the Project Area

CLIENT	PIF
Gillian and Tod Taylor	P051-0332-2025

PROJECT — PROJECT NO. LHC0534
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

LHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD	1/20/2026
FIGURE #	1



Legend

- Property Parcel
- Project Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S) Land Information Ontario. 2025. Geospatial Ontario Imagery Data Services(Geo Imagery Data Service 2023 to 2027). "Ontario GeoHub". Raster dataset via WMS Server Connection. Accessed 9 June, 2025. https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/maps/lio_geospatial-ontario-imagery-data-services/about
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TITLE
Project Area

CLIENT	PIF
Gillian and Tod Taylor	P051-0332-2025

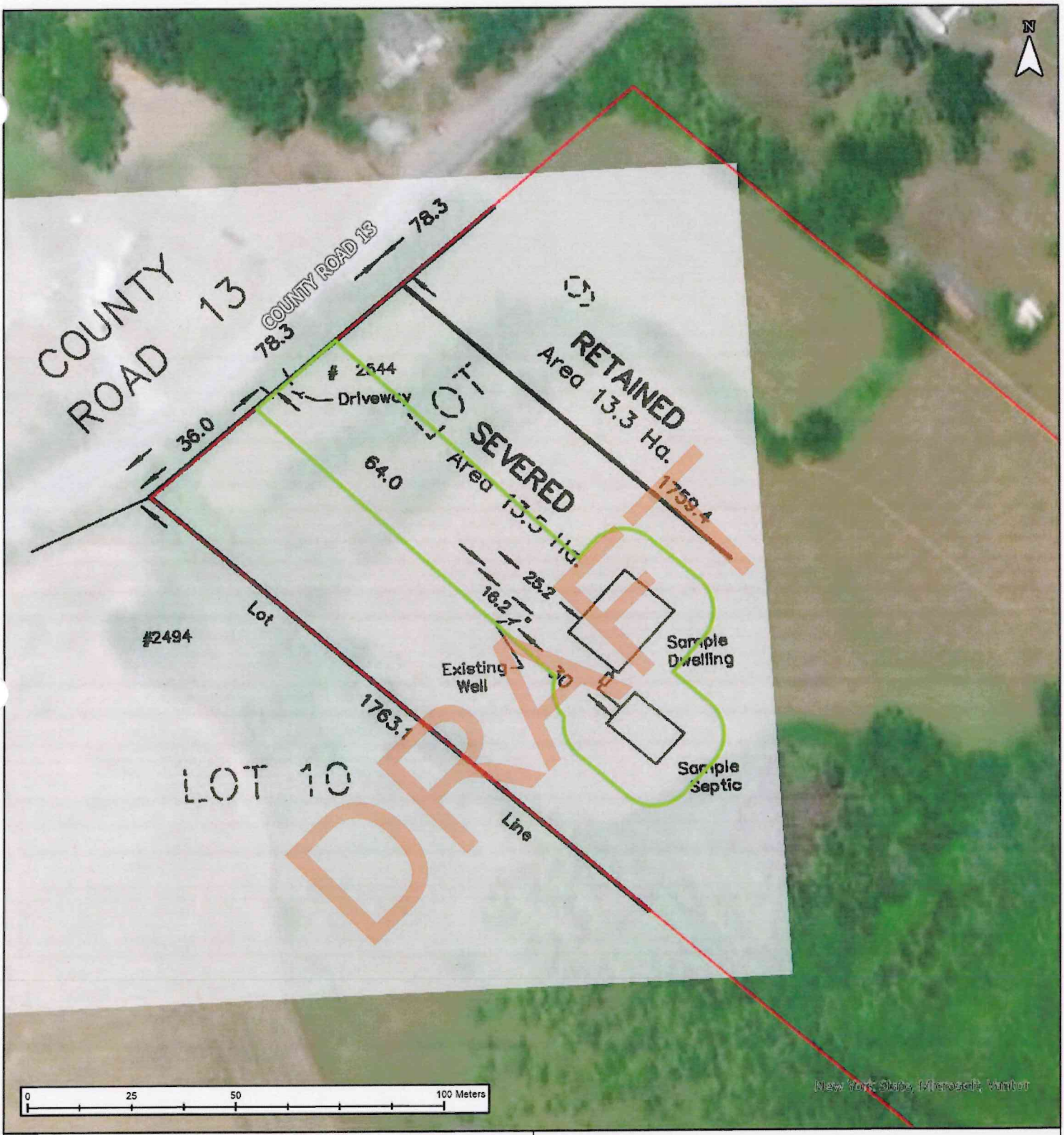
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Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, West Bay, Geographic Township of Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0534

LHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD 9/2/2026

FIGURE # 2



Legend

- Project Area
- Property Parcel

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S) Land Information Ontario. 2025. Geospatial Ontario Imagery Data Services(Geo Imagery Data Service 2023 to 2027). "Ontario GeoHub". Raster dataset via WMS Server Connection. Accessed 9 June, 2025. https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/maps/lio_geospatial-ontario-imagery-data-services/about

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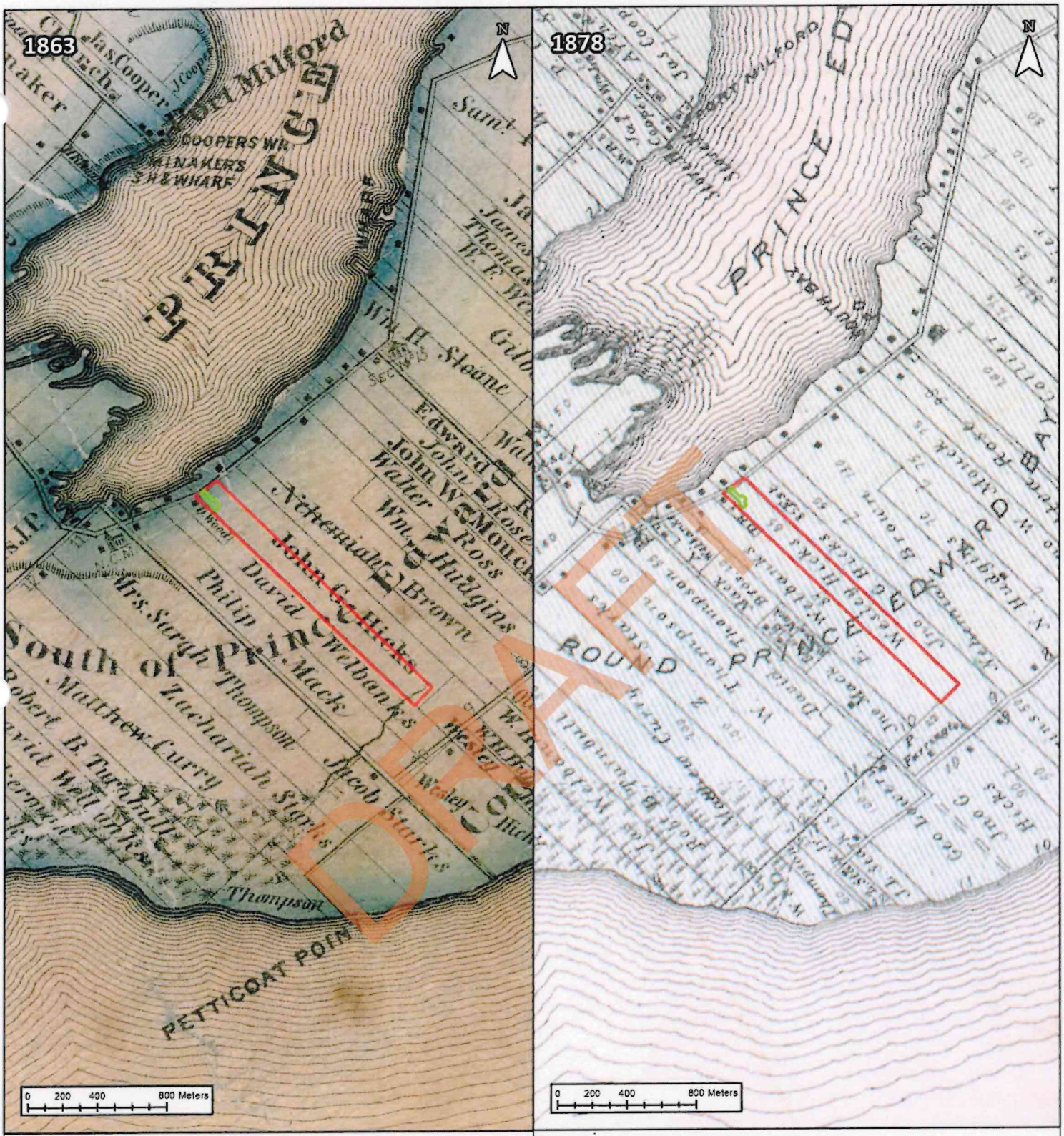
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Gillian and Tod Taylor	P051-0332-2025

PROJECT — PROJECT NO: LHC0534

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

LHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD	9/2/2026
FIGURE #	3



Legend

Property Parcel Project Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

H. Belden & Co. 1878. Township of Marysburgh South. "The Canadian County Atlas Project". Digitized map. Accessed 25 July, 2025. <LINK>https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/Images/Maps/TownshipMaps/has-m-marysburgh-s.jpg</LINK>

Ward, J.F. & Keddie, A.W. 1863. Tremaine s Map of the County of Prince Edward Upper Canada. Scale 50 chains to one inch. "Ontario Historical County Maps". Digitized map. Accessed 25 July, 2025. <LINK>https://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/princeedward/Prince_Edward_1863-04.jpg</LINK>

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TITLE
Historic Maps Showing the Project Area

CLIENT	PIF
Gillian and Tod Taylor	P051-0332-2025

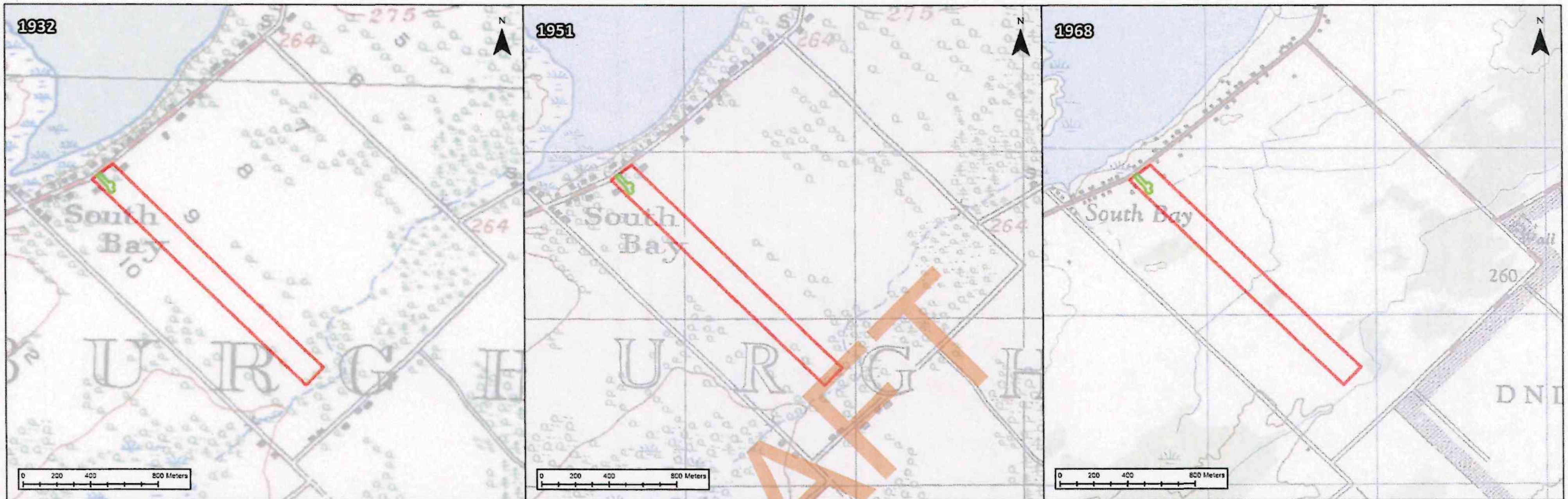
PROJECT
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

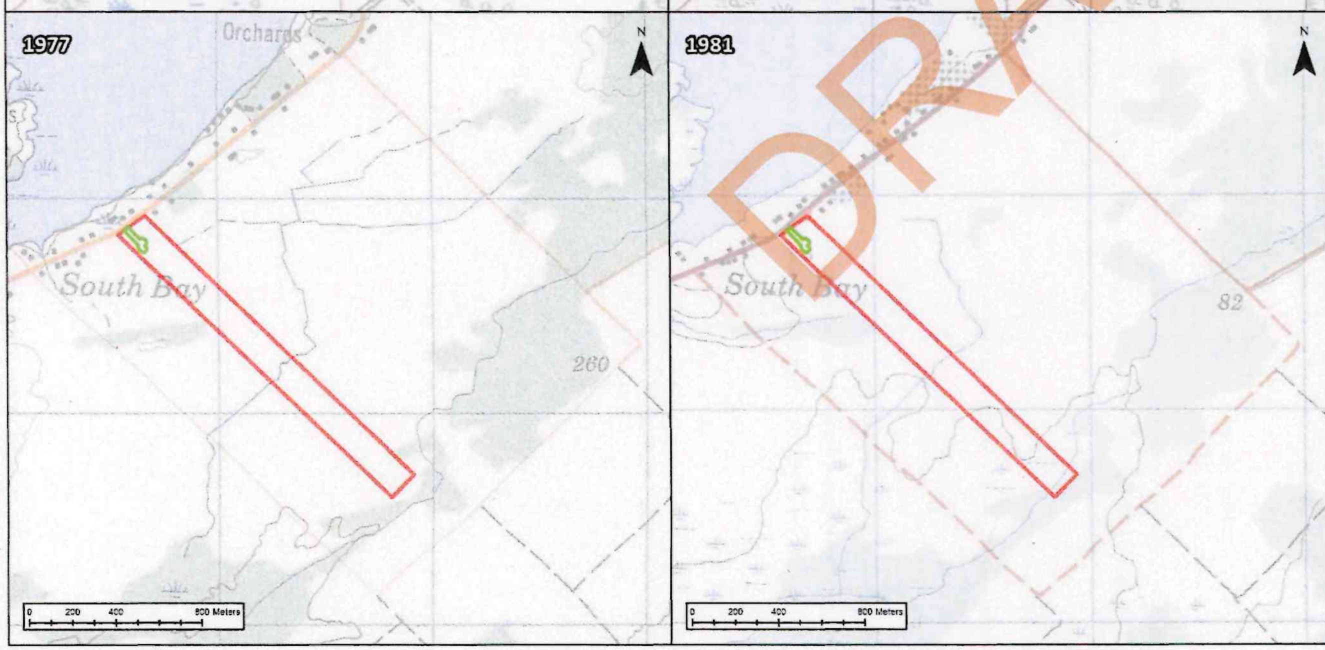
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YYYY-MM-DD 9/2/2026

FIGURE # 4





Legend

- Property Parcel
- Project Area

TITLE
Topographic Mapping Showing the Project Area

CLIENT	PIF
Gillian and Tod Taylor	P051-0332-2025

PROJECT — PROJECT NO. LHC0534

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate

REFERENCE(S)

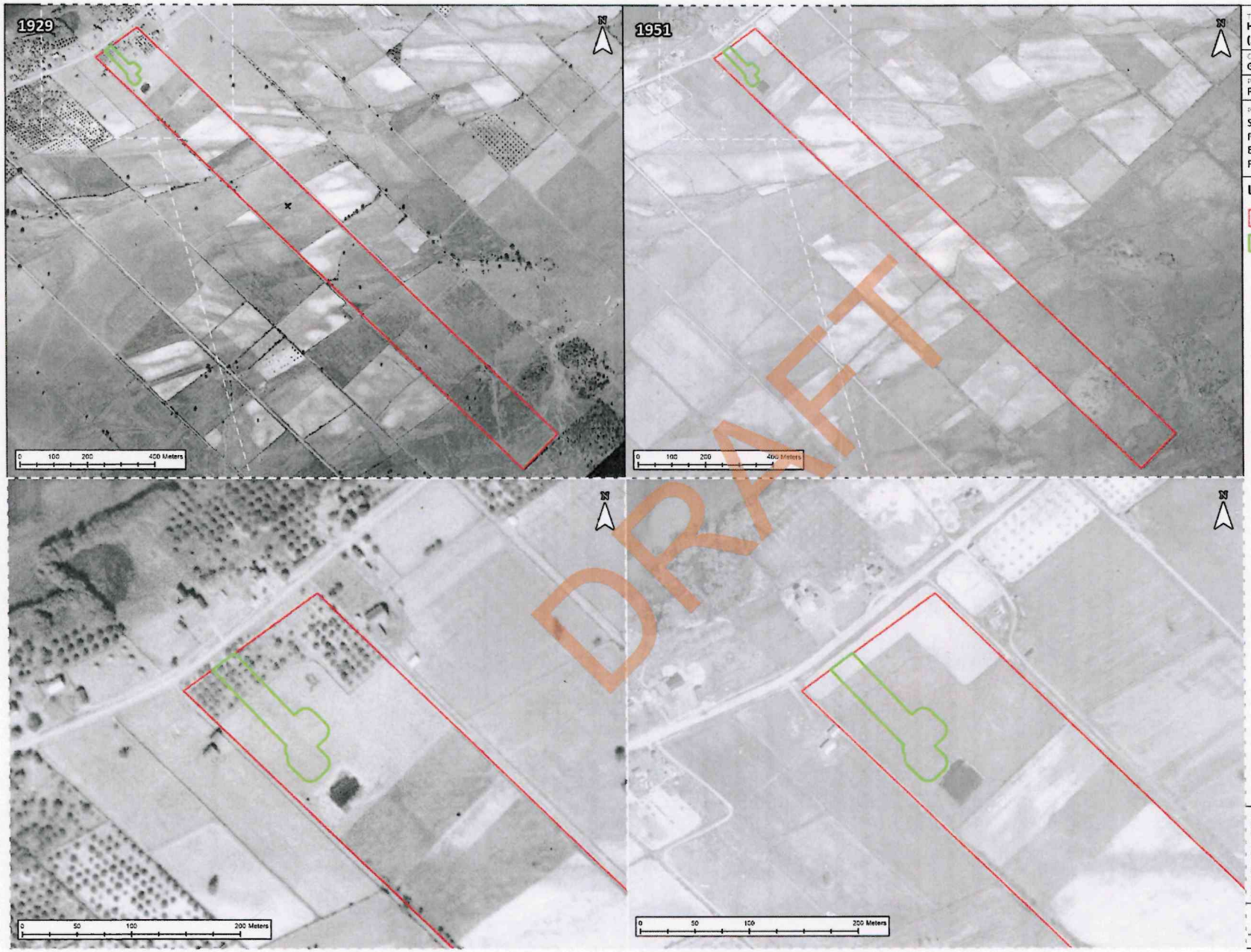
Department of National Defence. 1932. Topographic Map, Ontario, Wellington Sheet. Sheet 30 N/14. Edition 1. Scale 1:63,360. "Scholars Geoportal". Digitized map. Accessed 25 July, 2025. https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030N14_1932TIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan).
1951. Wellington. Sheet 30 N/14. Edition 1. Scale 1:50,000. "Scholars Geoportal". Digitized map. Accessed 25 July, 2025. https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#/details/_uri@=NTS50K030N14_1951ed1ETIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true
1968. Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ontario. Sheet 30 N/14. Edition 2. Scale 1:50,000. "Scholars Geoportal". Digitized map. Accessed 25 July, 2025 https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#/details/_uri@=NTS50K030N14_1968ed2mceETIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true
1977. Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ontario. Sheet 30 N/14. Edition 3. Scale 1:50,000. "Scholars Geoportal". Digitized map. Accessed 25 July, 2025 https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#/details/_uri@=NTS50K030N14_1977ed3mceTIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true
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HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD	9/2/2026
FIGURE #	5



TITLE
Historic Aerial Photographs of the Project Area (1929 and 1951)

CLIENT
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P051-0332-2025

PROJECT PROJECT NO: LHC0534
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

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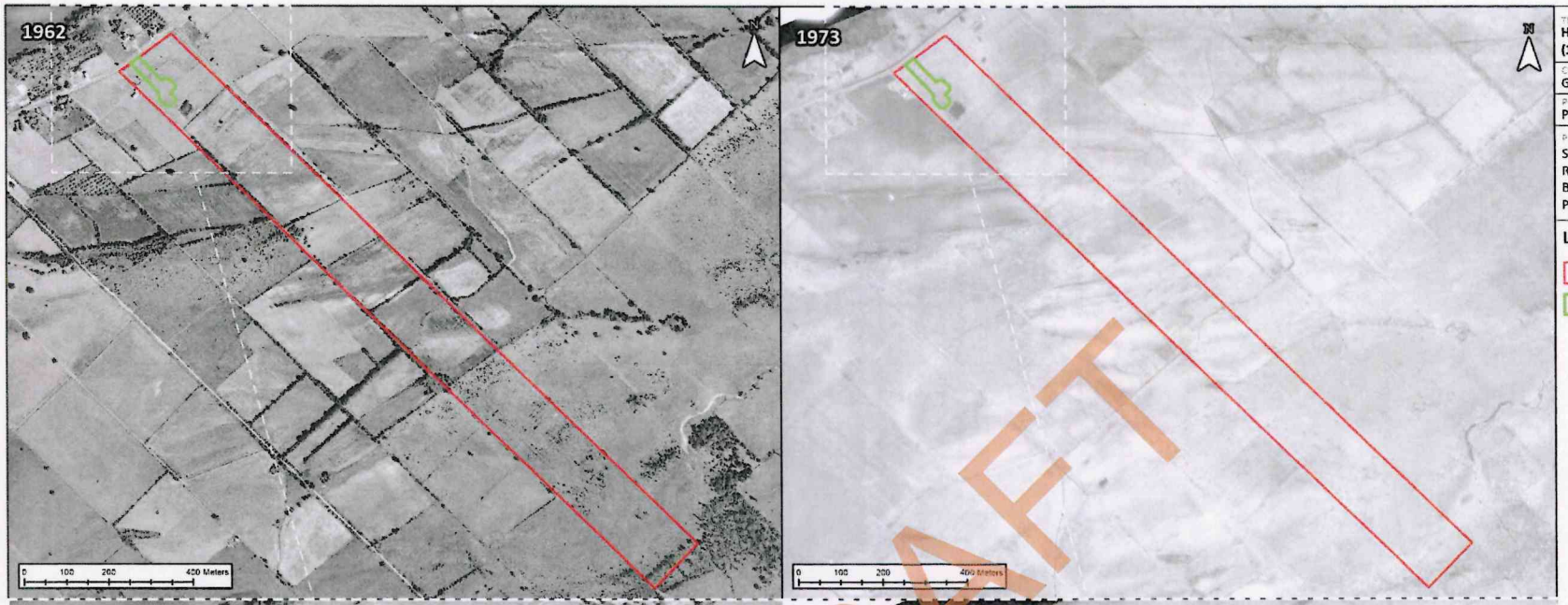
- Property Parcel
- Project Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
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National Air Photo Library.
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1951. A13254-0042. Scale 1:20,000. Roll A13254 Line 3N Photo 42. Digitized air photo.
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YYYY-MM-DD 9/2/2026

FIGURE # 6







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TITLE
Historic Aerial Photographs of the Project Area (1962 and 1973)

CLIENT
Gillian and Tod Taylor

PIF
P051-0332-2025

PROJECT PROJECT NO: LHC0534
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

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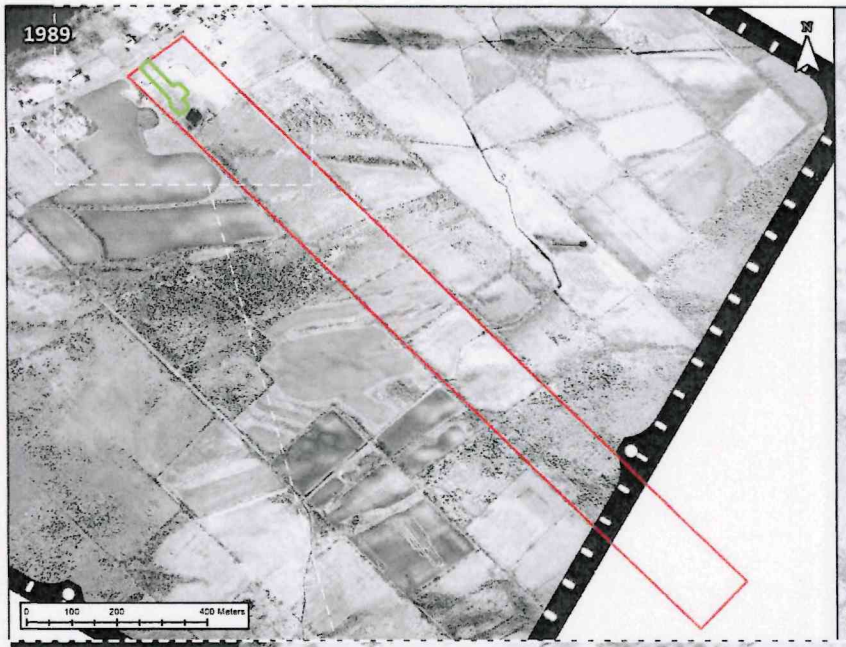
- Property Parcel
- Project Area

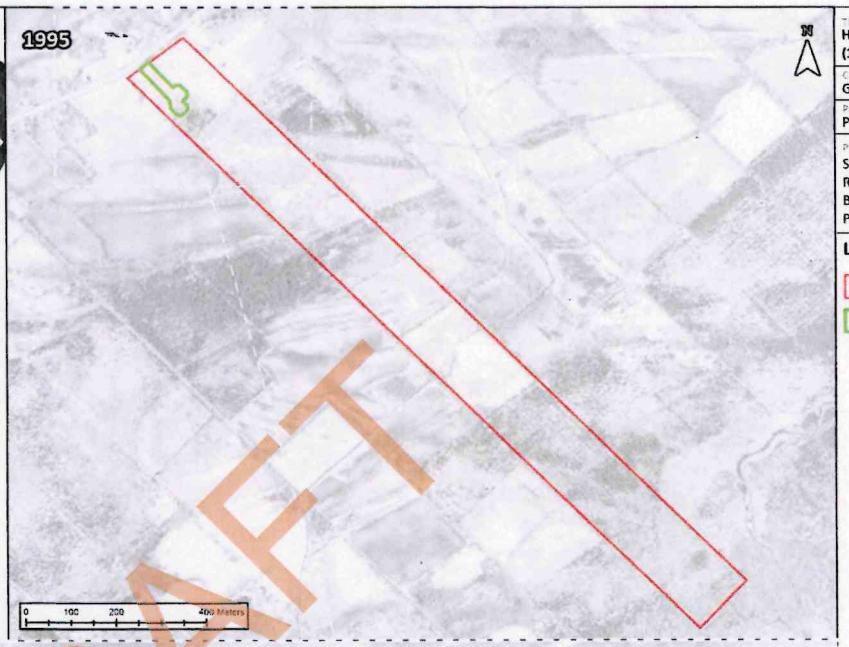
NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S)
National Air Photo Library.
1962. A17835-073. Scale 1:15,000. "Air photos Out of Copyright (2025)". Digitized air photo. Provided by Trent University. Accessed 30 October, 2025 https://trentuniversity.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/attachmentviewer/index.html?appid=fd7137e2bca748b083e57bcd54b536e1
1973. A23545-024. Scale 1:20,000. Roll A23545 Line 18-SW Photo 24. Digitized air photo
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LHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

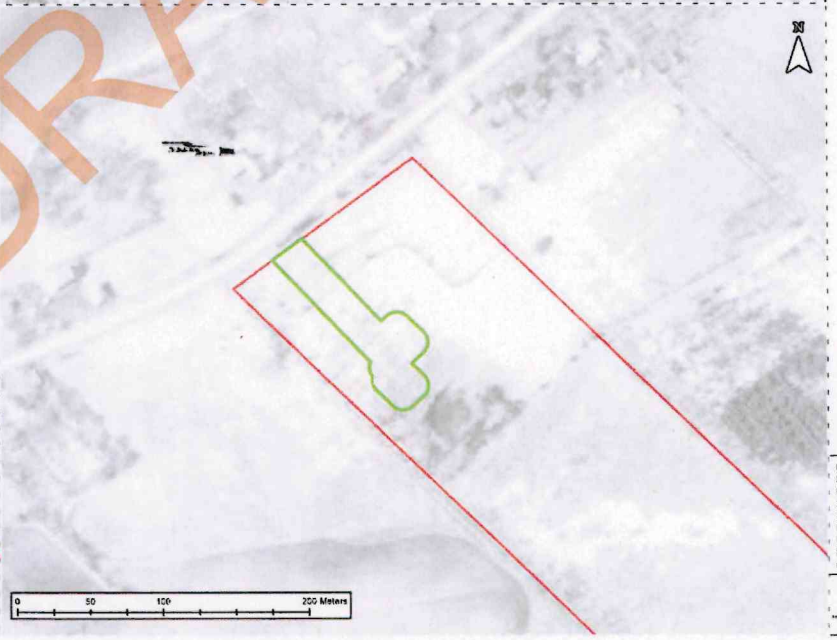
YYYY-MM-DD 9/2/2026

FIGURE # 7









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TITLE
Historic Aerial Photographs of the Project Area (1989 and 1995)

CLIENT
Gillian and Tod Taylor

PIF
P051-0332-2025

PROJECT PROJECT NO: LHC0534
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

Legend

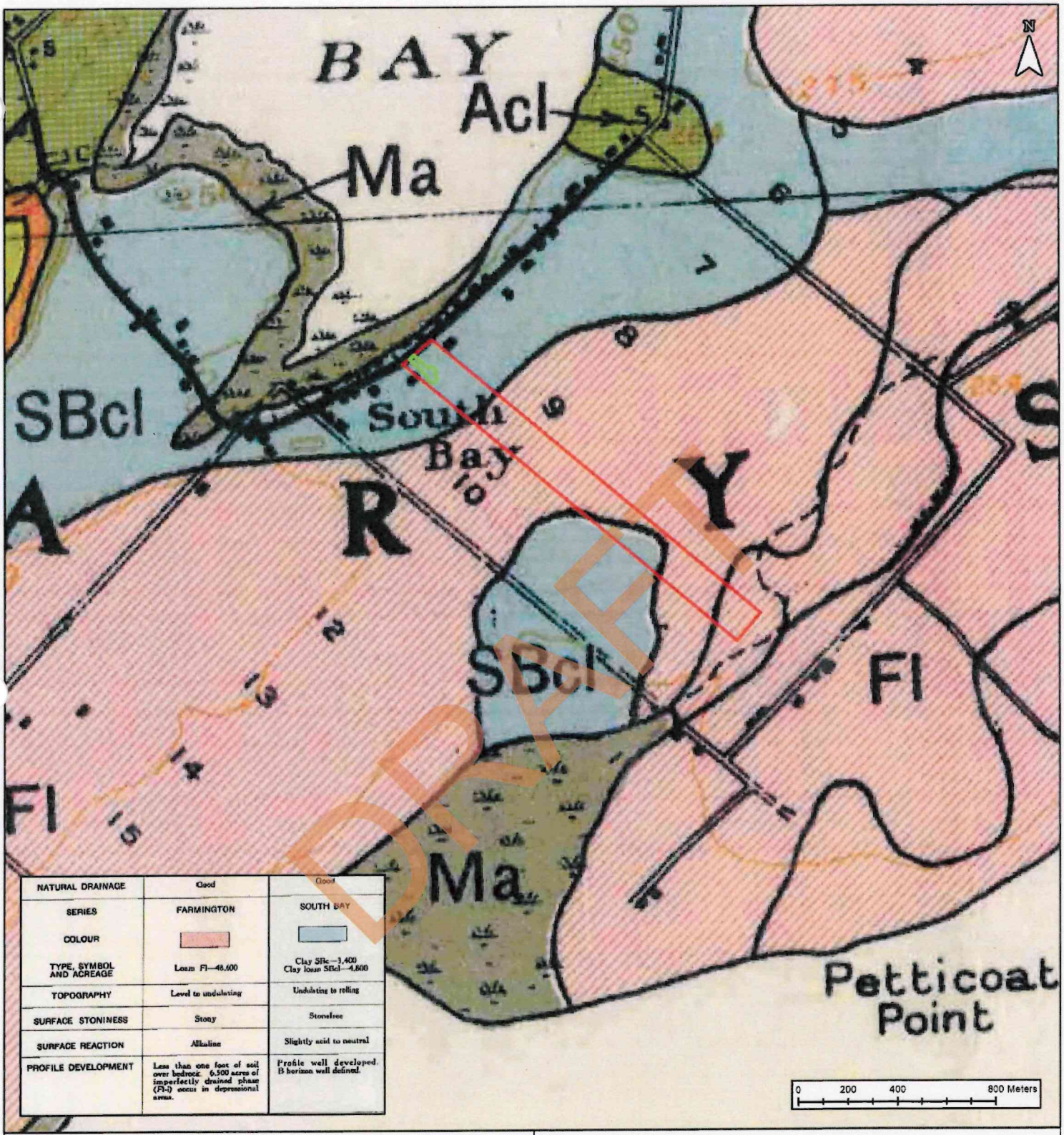
- Property Parcel
- Project Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S)
National Air Photo Library.
1989. A27409-140. Scale 1:9,000. Roll A27409 Photo 140. Digitized air photo.
1995. A28172-212. Scale 1:50,000. Roll A28172 Line 18W Photo 212 Digitized Air Photo.
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IHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD 9/2/2026

FIGURE # 8



NATURAL DRAINAGE	Good	Good
SERIES	FARMINGTON	SOUTH BAY
COLOUR		
TYPE, SYMBOL AND ACREAGE	Loam Fl—48,600	Clay SBc—3,400 Clay loam SBcl—4,800
TOPOGRAPHY	Level to undulating	Undulating to rolling
SURFACE STONINESS	Stony	Stonefree
SURFACE REACTION	Alkaline	Slightly acid to neutral
PROFILE DEVELOPMENT	Less than one foot of soil over bedrock. 6,500 acres of imperfectly drained phase (Fl-i) occur in depressional areas.	Profile well developed. B horizon well defined.

DRAFT

Legend

- Property Parcel
- Project Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

Experimental Farm Service and Ontario Agricultural College. 1948. Soil Map of Prince Edward County Ontario, Soil Survey Report No. 10 Scale 1:63,360. "Soil Survey of Prince Edward County". Digitized map. Accessed 26 November, 2025.

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TITLE
Soil Mapping of the Project Area

CLIENT
Gillian and Tod Taylor

PIF
P051-0332-2025

PROJECT
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

PROJECT NO: LHC0534

LHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD 9/2/2026

FIGURE # 9



TITLE
Stage 1-2 AA Methods, Results & Image Locations

CLIENT
Gillian and Tod Taylor

FILE
P051-0332-2025

PROJECT — PROJECT NO: LHC0534
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 2544 County Road 13, Lot 9, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Geographic Township of South Marysburgh, Prince Edward County, ON

Legend

- Image Location, Number, and Direction
- Proposed House Location
- Property Parcel
- Project Area

Stage 1-2AA Results

- Subject to Stage 2 AA Pedestrian Survey
- Subject to Stage 2 AA Test Pit Survey
- Permanently Wet Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
REFERENCE(S) Land Information Ontario. 2025. Geospatial Ontario Imagery Data Services(Geo Imagery Data Service 2023 to 2027). "Ontario GeoHub". Raster dataset via WMS Server Connection. Accessed 9 June, 2025. https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/maps/lio_geospatial-ontario-imagery-data-services/about

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LHC HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD 9/8/2026

FIGURE # 10

Appendix A Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

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LHC0534 Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

	Date	Context	Sub-Context	Total Depth (cm)	Material	Class	Group	Object	Dateable Attribute	Freq	Comments
1	25-Aug-25	TP #1	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	1	
2	25-Aug-25	TP #1-Int S	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, moulded	1	Faint line of indented dots
3	25-Aug-25	TP #1-Int SW	TS		Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Coloured glass	1	Aqua
4	25-Aug-25	TP #1-Int W	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	1	Foot ring
5	25-Aug-25	TP #1-Int N	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	2	Rim pieces, pot lids
6	25-Aug-25	TP #2	TS		Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Coloured glass	2	Aqua
7	25-Aug-25	TP #3	TS		Ferrous	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Metal Containers	Unidentifiable	Unknown	43	Possible can
8	25-Aug-25	TP #4	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	1	
9	05-Sep-25	TP #5	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware, salt glaze	1	
10	05-Sep-25	TP #6	TS		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	1	
11	05-Sep-25	TP #7	TS		Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone		3	Broken meta podial, fit together
12	05-Sep-25	TP #8	TS		Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Solarized/manganese	1	Purple
13	05-Sep-25	TP #9	TS		Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Solarized/manganese	1	Purple
14	05-Sep-25	Surface Find 1	Surface		Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Ironstone, moulded	1	Moulded wheat on interior, possible makers mark on exterior
15	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Copper-alloy	Clothing	Apparel	Heel plate		1	7 punched holes
16	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Ferrous	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Metal Containers	Unidentifiable	Unknown	35	Possible can
17	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Ferrous	General Function (Unassigned)	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous	2	
18	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Metal	General Function (Unassigned)	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap metal		1	
19	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut	1	
20	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Coloured glass	1	Aqua
21	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass		4	Clear
22	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Coloured glass	1	Olive, gold patina on interior

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	Date	Context	Sub-Context	Total Depth (cm)	Material	Class	Group	Object	Dateable Attribute	Freq	Comments
23	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Coloured glass	11	Light green, 1 "Champagne Finish", push up base, all from one container
24	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone		13	
25	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth		1	Mammal tooth
26	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware/RWE, blue transfer	20	Light blue, geometric, trees, same vessel, 9 plain, foot ring (transition pearlware/RWE)
27	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, plain	1	
28	05-Sep-25	Test Unit 1 (TP1 Int)	TS	25/30	Ceramic	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flow blue	4	Dark blue, floral, foot ring
29	24-Sep-25	CSP	Surface		Glass	Food Preparation/ Consumption	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable bottle/container glass	Solarized/manganese	5	Purple

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