



**Stage 2 Archaeological
Assessment: Proposed Wellings of
Brockville Development**

Part of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 2,
Geographic Township of Elizabethtown,
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville,
City of Brockville, Ontario

September 2, 2022

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Project # 160401602

ORIGINAL REPORT



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE
DEVELOPMENT**

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I

PROJECT PERSONNEL II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS II

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT1.1

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT1.1

 1.1.1 Objectives1.1

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT1.1

 1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources1.1

 1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources1.4

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT1.6

 1.3.1 Natural Environment1.6

 1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources.....1.6

 1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys1.11

 1.3.4 Summary of Previous Archaeological Work.....1.11

 1.3.5 Existing Conditions.....1.12

2.0 FIELD METHODS2.1

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS3.1

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS4.1

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS5.1

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION6.1

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES7.1

8.0 IMAGES8.1

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS8.1

9.0 MAPS.....9.1

10.0 CLOSURE.....10.1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Property Owners / Residents and Historical Features Depicted in the 1861 Map
of Elizabethtown Township1.5

Table 2: Generalized Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology1.7

Table 3: Weather and Field Conditions2.1

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record3.1



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE
DEVELOPMENT**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of Study Area.....9.2
Figure 2: Study Area in Detail9.3
Figure 3: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)9.4
Figure 4: Portion of the 1811 Survey of Elizabethtown Township.....9.5
Figure 5: Portion of the 1861 Map of Elizabethtown Township9.6
Figure 6: Stage 2 Results.....9.7



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Nautical Lands General Contractors Inc. (Nautical Lands Group) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Wellings of Brockville Development (the Project) located at 3064 and 3076 Parkedale Avenue, part of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville, Ontario. The proposed development includes a planned residential community, internal roads, greenspaces, and community common structures.

The study area is approximately 5.3 hectares (ha) in size and is composed of undeveloped woodlot, meadow, steep slope, and wetland. The study area is roughly bounded by Parkedale Avenue on the south and private properties on the remaining sides.

The Stage 1 assessment completed by Stantec (2021) identified the majority of the study area as retaining potential for recovering archaeological resources. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between July 21 and August 17, 2022, under PIF number P415-0375-2022 issued to Patrick Hoskins of Stantec. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of the study area.

Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MTCS's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is required for the study area.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

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The study area is approximately 5.3 hectares (ha) in size and is composed of undeveloped woodlot, meadow, steep slope, and wetland (Figure 2). The study area is roughly bounded by Parkedale Avenue on the south and private properties on the remaining sides.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment to meet the requirements of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS) (Government of Ontario 2020) related to the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To document archaeological resources within the study areas.
- To determine whether the study areas contain archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

Permission to enter the study area to conduct Stage 2 assessment was provided by the client.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of contact is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon Indigenous territory. However, despite this shift, written accounts of material culture and livelihood, correlations of historically recorded villages to their archaeological assemblages, and the resemblances of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been explicitly recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

During the Late Woodland period (1400 – 1650 Common Era (CE)) a distinctive material culture emerges at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River up to Québec City, associated with a population generally known the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. However, recent examinations of ethnographic data and historical resources has suggested that not all of the sites associated with this material culture represent the presence of Iroquoian peoples, and that some sites may have been home to Algonquin peoples within this area (Fox 2015:29). The St. Lawrence Iroquoians, or more appropriately, people of the St. Lawrence complex, occupied a territory that extended from the mouth of Lake Ontario to Québec City, southward to the northern tip of Lake Champlain. Seasonal habitation also extended into the estuarine area and the shores of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence (Gates-St. Pierre 2016:48). Many of the known St. Lawrence complex archaeological sites are concentrated in the west, near present day Jefferson County in upper New York State; however, St. Lawrence complex sites have been found eastwards along the St. Lawrence River valley towards the region of modern-day Québec City. As a result of their geographic location, people of the St. Lawrence complex were among the earliest Indigenous societies to encounter Europeans, namely Jacques Cartier in 1534 (Jamieson 1990:385).

The people of the St. Lawrence complex practiced maize agriculture and occupied large, fortified settlements. Fishing was also a very important part of their subsistence base: yellow perch in particular, have been found on St. Lawrence complex sites and Jacques Cartier described the eel fishery as a very important part of their diet (Gates-St. Pierre 2016:56; Jamieson 1990:385). Cartier specifically describes two settlements: Stadacona, near modern day Québec City; and Hochelaga, at the modern-day site of Montreal. By 1603, when Samuel de Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence, people of the St. Lawrence complex had abandoned the settlements described by Cartier (Jamieson 1990:385; Tremblay 2006). There have been multiple hypotheses proposed as to why people of the St. Lawrence complex dispersed. These include climate change, disease, famine, and intertribal warfare between each other or with outside groups such as the Anishnaabeg, the Iroquois of New York State and the Huron-Wendat (Tremblay 2006:123). It is now understood that during the late 16th century, people of the St. Lawrence complex abandoned the St. Lawrence Valley and coalesced with populations living elsewhere in the Great Lakes Basin. Oral traditions of both the Huron-Wendat and Mohawk identify ancestral lands in the St. Lawrence Valley (Warrick & Lesage 2016:135-6). Archaeological and linguistic evidence indicates that some St. Lawrence complex populations lived amongst the Huron-Wendat in the late 16th century (Birch 2016:41; Steckley 2016:24).

The traditional homeland of the Mohawk at the time of European contact was along the middle Mohawk River in what is now New York State. Being the easternmost of the Iroquoians they were among the first to encounter Europeans and enter into trading relationships (Fenton and Tooker 1978:467). One of the earliest encounters, in 1609, was between the Mohawk and Champlain and his Huron and Algonquin allies, which resulted in the death of three Mohawk chiefs. The following summer another attack resulted in the deaths of 15 Mohawk warriors and the capture of dozens of others (Trigger 1985:176). These events initiated a period of hostilities between the Mohawk and the Indigenous and French allegiance that was centered at Montréal and along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers (Bonaparte n.d.). The Mohawk instead focused their trade with the Dutch and English along the Hudson River (Trigger 1985:177).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

As the fur trade intensified during the first quarter of the 17th century the Mohawk became increasingly concerned that the Dutch would enter into trade with the Huron and Algonquin to the north. To circumvent this, in 1624 they made peace with the Huron, Algonquin and Montagnais alliance (Trigger 1985:182). Trade with the Dutch continued and eventually the supply of furs began to dwindle, resulting in the need to obtain furs from territories controlled by groups to the north of the lower Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and led to increasing instances of raiding of Algonquin trade parties and hunting and trapping within the Algonquin territory (Fenton and Tooker 1978:468). Eventually, in the latter half to the 1640s, this led to the destruction of the northern Iroquoian groups (the Huron, Petun, Neutral and Erie) by a combined effort of the Mohawk and the Seneca. This resulted in the acquisition of a large number of furs and an influx of captives to help replenish their population, which had been reduced through the effects of introduced diseases and decades of hostilities (Fenton and Tooker 1978:468).

With the dispersal of their Indigenous allies, the French entered into a peace treaty with the Mohawk in 1653 (Fenton and Tooker 1978:467; Trigger 1985:277-278). In pursuing greater economic relations with the French, a large number of Mohawk left their traditional territory and settled along the St. Lawrence River near Montréal; by the 1670s there was one settlement on the north side of the Island of Montréal and another on the south side of the St. Lawrence River (Fenton and Tooker 1978:469). However, the area on the south side of the river was unsuitable for growing crops and that settlement moved upriver to a new location near the Lachine Rapids. This settlement was known as Kahnawake (“at the rapids”), named after their village on the Mohawk River (Bonaparte n.d.; Fenton and Tooker 1978:470).

By the middle of the 1700s the soil around Kahnawake was becoming depleted and an additional settlement was established upriver at the head of Lake St. Francis (a widening of the St. Lawrence River east of present day Cornwall) between the Saint Regis and Raquette rivers, on the south side of the St. Lawrence River (Fenton and Tooker 1978:473). Known as Saint Regis, the settlement dates to around 1750 and was the foundation of the present-day Mohawk community of Akwesasne, which straddles the Canada – United States border southeast of Cornwall. Shortly thereafter the so-called French and Indian War occurred between the British and French, and their Indigenous allies, in their colonial territories. In this war the Mohawk were for the most part allied with the French. Peace after the conclusion of the French and Indian War was short-lived though, and in 1775 the 13 American colonies declared war on Britain in what became the American Revolutionary War. In this conflict the Mohawk largely sided with the British and at the conclusion of the war the Mohawk largely left their traditional lands in the Mohawk River valley and settled on lands on the Bay of Quinte, west of Kingston (Fenton and Tooker 1978:476) and the Mohawk presence along the upper St. Lawrence River has continued into the present day.

The study area is located within the boundaries of the 1783 Crawford’s Purchase (Figure 3). Note that Figure 3 does not represent an exhaustive list of the various treaties, land claims, and land cessions within the region. Rather, Figure 3 is based on Morris (1943) which provides a general outline of some of the treaties within the Province of Ontario from 1783 to 1923. Crawford’s Purchases consists of three purchases between Captain Crawford and the Iroquois and Mississaugas. The first treaty, identified as “B”, was made between the Crown and the Iroquois. It included lands “reaching from Point Baudet on the north side of Lake St. Francis, up to the mouth of Gananoque River...includes the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, Russell, Prescott, the eastern part of Carleton and the southern part of Lanark” (Morris 1943:16-17). The second treaty, identified as “B1”, was made between



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

the Crown and the Mississaugas. It included lands “from the mouth of the Gananoque River to the mouth of the Trent River...includes the southern portions of the Counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Frontenac” (Morris 1943:16-17).

In 2018 a settlement was reached between the seven Williams Treaty First Nations (comprising the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, and the Rama First Nation) and the provincial and federal governments that provided financial compensation to the nations and formally recognized pre-existing harvesting rights to areas covered by Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20 and 27-27^{1/4}, the Crawford Purchases (including the “Gunshot Treaty”) and around Lake Simcoe.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

In 1783 the Treaty of Paris was signed, and Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States of America. This resulted in a wave of Loyalist emigration out of the fledgling United States and towards Quebec (which at that time included much of what is now southern Ontario). Many Loyalists from New York State left and crossed to the British side in Quebec (then encompassing part of present-day Ontario and Quebec). Frederick Haldimand was the colonial governor of Quebec and in the summer of 1783 decided to settle these Loyalists along land from Long Sault to the Bay of Quinte (Craig 1964:4).

To settle the Loyalists, eight townships were surveyed in 1783 and 1784 along the St. Lawrence River. Originally these townships were simply referred to as Townships 1 through 8. After Haldimand’s departure from Canada these townships became known as the “Royal Townships” as Lord Dorchester named the eight townships after the children of George III. The Township of Elizabethtown was originally Township Number 8 and was the westernmost of the Royal Townships (Fryer 1984:102).

The Royal Townships, including the Township of Elizabethtown, were surveyed using the Single Front System (Figure 4). The Single Front System usually laid out deep and narrow lots and was most often used in Upper Canada between 1783 and 1818. The Township of Elizabethtown contained 11 concessions running from east to west and each concession contained 38 lots that were usually 200 acres in size.

Land allocation in the Royal Townships was according to military rank with civilians and privates receiving 100 acres of land. Noncommissioned officers received 200 acres of land, officers 500 acres of land, captains 700 acres of land, and field officers 1,000 acres of land (Fryer 1984:105). Most of the military veterans who settled in Elizabethtown Township were members of the Loyal Rangers (Fryer 1984:106). The Loyal Rangers was created in 1781 when several smaller Loyalist units were amalgamated.

In 1791, the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada at the behest of the United Empire Loyalists. The division maintained French laws and customs in Lower Canada but established English Common Law in Upper Canada, which the Loyalists were accustomed to in the former Thirteen Colonies and Great Britain (Craig 1964:17).

By 1802, settlement in the Township of Elizabethtown had developed to the point that a town plot was laid out in the southern parts of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 along the St. Lawrence River. The hamlet was



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

originally laid out by Ensign William Buell and was known initially as “Buell’s Bay.” By 1808, the settlement was renamed Elizabethtown and was chosen as the District town for the Johnston District. A jail and courthouse were built in the community in 1810. By 1811 the community contained 26 buildings and a growing population. In the summer of 1812, the hamlet was renamed Brockville in honour of General Isaac Brock. In 1832, Brockville was the first community in Upper Canada to be incorporated (Heritage Brockville 2021).

The Township of Elizabethtown also prospered during the first decades of the 19th century. According to *Smith’s Canadian Gazetteer*, the township contained a population of 6,437 in 1846 and had five gristmills and nine sawmills (Smith 1846:53). The location of some of the early mills located along Buells Creek are shown on the 1811 survey map of Elizabethtown Township (Sherwood 1811) (Figure 4). The 1811 survey map also shows the roads which had been opened at that time, including present-day Parkedale Avenue and an early version of County Road 29/Stewart Boulevard that appears to have run through the west part of the study area. At the northwest corner of these two roads, southwest of the study area, the 1811 map shows the location of “Manharts Tavern”, likely a reference to David Manhard, who settled in the hamlet of Manhard north of Brockville and built an inn in the hamlet in the 1830s (Lyn Heritage Place Museum 2021). The variable soil of the township and the unpredictability of the local wheat harvest led to most of the forested land in the township being logged and cleared (Austin 2009). Smith described Brockville as a “handsome town” of mostly stone buildings with a population of 2,111 (Smith 1846:21).

Economic prosperity in Brockville and the Township of Elizabethtown increased when the Brockville and Ottawa Railway was incorporated in 1853. The railway allowed lumber traffic to pass from the Ottawa Valley into southern Ontario. Brockville and Elizabethtown Township received a further boost when the Grand Trunk Railway was built through the township in 1855. In 1860, the Brockville Railway Tunnel was completed to connect the waterfront of Brockville with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. When completed, the structure was the first railway tunnel in Canada (Brockville Railway Tunnel 2020).

Historical mapping from 1861 shows that much of the land in the township had been settled and most lots are depicted as having an owner and containing a structure (Figure 5). Table 1 lists the landowners of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 2. None of the structures are illustrated within the study area. It should be noted that the 1879 mapping available for Elizabethtown Township was a reprint of the 1861 maps.

Table 1: Property Owners / Residents and Historical Features Depicted in the 1861 Map of Elizabethtown Township

Lot	Owner / Resident	Parcel Portion	Euro-Canadian Features in Proximity to Study Area
14	S. &W. A. Davidson	Eastern portion	One structure illustrated along Stewart Boulevard, east of study area
	George Sherwood	Western portion	One structure, a designated Temperance House, illustrated along Stewart Boulevard, north of study area
15	Charles Dickinson	Eastern portion	One structure illustrated along Parkedale Avenue, west of study area
	A. Easton	Western portion	One structure illustrated along Stewart Boulevard, northwest of study area

Other communities in the township besides Brockville in the mid to late 19th century included Selees Corner, Tin Cap, Lyn, Fairfield Station, Clarks Crossing, Dublin Corners, Unionville, Addison, Greenbush,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

Rockspring, Bells Crossing, Jellys Crossing, and Bellamys. In 1871 the township contained 742 occupied farms on 73,386 acres of land. Of that acreage 26,164 were under crops, 15,744 were pasture, and 787 were gardens or orchards (Census of Canada 1871). The main crops grown in the township were wheat, oats, peas, corn, and hay (Census of Canada 1871).

The population of Elizabethtown Township would begin to decrease in the last decades of the 19th century, shrinking from 5,373 in 1871 to 4,726 in 1891 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). During the same period, the Town of Brockville grew from 5,102 to 8,791 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). The contraction of population in the township and growth of the town was part of a broader trend of urbanization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The emergence of industrialization and urbanization increased the number of wage workers required in cities and towns. At the same time, improvements in farm equipment and the mechanization of farming meant that less labour was required on a farm (Sampson 2012), which encouraged out-migration from rural areas to the growing cities of Ontario (Drummond 1987:30).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The Smiths Falls Limestone Plain is the largest tract of shallow soil over limestone in southern Ontario. It covers nearly 1,400 square miles of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Lanark County, and the City of Ottawa. The town of Smiths Falls is located generally in the centre of the region and the Rideau River divides the region into two portions (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 196).

Soils within the study area are comprised of Farmington loam. Farmington loam is comprised of shallow till over limestone bedrock and is well-drained (Gillespie *et al.* 1968).

Grants Creek is located approximately 110 metres to the west of the study area. The St. Lawrence River is located 2.2 kilometres to the southeast of the study area.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources

Overall, archaeological research in many parts of south central and eastern Ontario has been fairly limited, at least compared to adjoining areas in southern Ontario and northern New York State, resulting in a limited understanding of the cultural processes that occurred in this part of the province. The following summary of the pre-contact occupation of south central and eastern Ontario (see Table 2 for a generalized chronological chart) is based on syntheses in Archaeologix (2008), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Jacques Whitford (2008), Pilon (1999), Gates-St Pierre (2009), and Wright (1995). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

Table 2: Generalized Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology

Archaeological Period	Time	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000 – 8400 BCE	Caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammal hunters, small camps
Late Paleo	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth, emergence of woodworking industry, development of specialized tools
Middle Archaic	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present, fishing becomes important component of subsistence, wide trade networks for exotic goods
Late Archaic	2000 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size, large chipped lithic tools, introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	1800 – 1500 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries with inclusion of exotic trade goods
Early Woodland	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of pottery, continuation of Terminal Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns
Middle Woodland	1100 – 950 BCE	Increased sedentism, larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter, some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism
Transitional Woodland	950 – 400 BCE	Incipient horticulture in some locations, seasonal hunting & gathering
Early Late Woodland	400 BCE – 500 CE	Limited horticulture by some populations, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses
Middle Late Woodland	500 – 800 CE	Shift to horticulture as major component of subsistence for some populations, larger villages with large longhouses for some types of sites, increasing political complexity
Late Late Woodland	800 – 1200 CE	Politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network, increase in size of some types of village sites

Identifiable human occupation of Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Native groups that had been living to the south of the emerging Great Lakes. This initial occupation is referred to as the “Paleo” archaeological culture.

Early Paleo (EP) (9000-8400 BCE) settlement patterns suggest that small groups, or “bands”, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. Many (although by no means all) of the EP sites were located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin and research/evidence indicates that the vegetative cover of these areas would have consisted of open spruce parkland, given the cool climatic conditions. Sites tend to be located on well-drained loamy soils, and on elevations in the landscape, such as knolls. The fact that assemblages of artifacts recovered from EP sites are composed exclusively of stone skews our understanding of the general patterns of resource extraction and use. However, the taking of large game, such as caribou, mastodon and mammoth, appears to be of central importance to the sustenance of these early inhabitants. Moreover, EP site location often appears to be located in areas which would have intersected with migratory caribou herds.

The Late Paleo (LP) period (8400-8000 BCE) is poorly understood compared to the EP, the result of less research focus than the EP. As the climate warmed the spruce parkland was gradually replaced and the



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

vegetation of southern Ontario began to be dominated by closed coniferous forests. As a result, many of the large game species that had been hunted in the EP period either moved north with the more open vegetation or became locally extinct. Like the EP, LP peoples covered large territories as they moved around to exploit different resources. Environmental conditions in Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley were sufficient to allow for a LP occupation, although the evidence of such is still very limited.

The transition from the Paleo period to the Archaic archaeological culture of Ontario prehistory is evidenced in the archaeological record by the development of new tool technologies, the result of utilizing an increasing number of resources as compared to peoples from earlier archaeological cultures and developing a broader based series of tools to more intensively exploit those resources. During the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 BCE), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the LP environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous elements. Early Archaic projectile points differ from Paleo forms most notably by the presence of side and corner notching on their bases. A ground stone tool industry, including celts and axes, also emerges, indicating that woodworking was an important component of the technological development of Archaic peoples. Although there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal mobility, it is still likely that population density during the Early Archaic was low, and band territories large.

The development of more diversified tool technology continued into the Middle Archaic period (6000 – 2500 BCE). The presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increase in the importance of fishing in subsistence activities. Another new tool, the bannerstone, also made its first appearance during this period. Bannerstones are ground stone weights that served as counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers, again indicating the emergence of a new technology. The increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for chipped stone tools suggests that in the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories lacking high quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been glacially deposited in local tills and river gravels were used.

This reduction in territory size appears to have been the result of gradual region-wide population growth, which forced a reorganization of subsistence patterns, as a larger population had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. Stone tools designed specifically for the preparation of wild plant foods suggest that subsistence catchment was being widened and new resources being more intensively exploited. A major development of the later part of the Middle Archaic period was the initiation of long-distance trade. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from sources near Lake Superior were being widely traded.

During the late part of the Middle Archaic (3500 – 2500 BCE) a distinctive occupation, or tradition, known as the Laurentian Archaic, appears in southeastern Ontario, western Quebec, northern New York and Vermont. Laurentian Archaic sites are found only within the transitional zone between the deciduous forests to the south and coniferous forests to the north known as the Canadian Biotic Province and are identifiable through the association of certain diagnostic tool types, including ground slate semi-lunar knives (or "ulus"), plummets for use in fishing, ground slate points and knives, and ground stone gouges, adzes and grooved axes. It is thought that there was less reliance on plant foods and a greater reliance on hunting and fishing in this region than for Archaic peoples in southern and southwestern Ontario.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

Laurentian Archaic sites have been found in the middle Ottawa River valley, along the Petawawa River and Trent River watersheds and at Brockville.

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic (2500 - 900 BCE). Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites. It appears that the increase in numbers of sites at least partly represents an increase in population. However, around 2500 BCE water levels in the Great Lakes began to rise, taking their modern form.

The appearance of the first true cemeteries occurs during the Late Archaic. Prior to this period, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. However, with the advent of the Late Archaic and local cemeteries individuals who died at a distance from the cemetery would be returned for final burial at the group cemetery often resulting in disarticulated skeletons, occasionally missing minor bone elements (i.e., finger bones). The emergence of local group cemeteries has been interpreted as being a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources, in that cemeteries would have provided symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources.

Increased territoriality and more limited movement are also consistent with the development of distinct local styles of projectile points. The trade networks which began in the Middle Archaic expand during this period and begin to include marine shell artifacts (such as beads and gorgets) from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast. These marine shell artifacts and native copper implements show up as grave goods, indicating the value of the items. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "birdstone", small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

The Early Woodland period (950 – 400 BCE) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this rather limited ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads. Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland period. These trade items were included in increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies, some of which involved construction of burial mounds.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (400 BCE – 500 CE) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years. Because this is the case, rich deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on throughout the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from the Middle Archaic and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland period.

There are three complexes of Middle Woodland culture in Ontario. The complex specific to eastern Ontario is known as “Point Peninsula” most notably represented by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as “pseudo scallop shell”. Another common decorative style is the dentate stamp, a comb-like tool creating square impressions. Middle Woodland components have been identified at St. Regis Island and Sheek Island, both near Cornwall, at Tidd’s Island, near Ganonque, in Vincent Massey Park along the Rideau River in the City of Ottawa, at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers at Lac Leamy Park in Gatineau, Quebec and there is evidence for a widespread Woodland occupation along the Rideau River and Rideau Lakes system (Howard 2010; Jacques Whitford 2004; Kenyon 1986; Laliberté 1999; Watson 1991, 1992, 1999).

The relatively brief period of the Transitional Woodland period is marked by the acquisition of cultivar plants species, such as maize and squash, from communities living south of the Great Lakes. The appearance of these plants began a transition to food production, which consequently led to a reduced need to acquire naturally occurring food resources. Sites were thus occupied for longer periods and by larger populations. Transitional Woodland sites have not been discovered in eastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland period is often divided into three temporal components; Early, Middle and Late Late Woodland. In eastern Ontario there is considerable overlap of people continuing to practice a hunting and gathering economy and those using limited horticulture as a supplement to gathered plants. For the most part, however, classic Late Woodland sites in eastern Ontario are limited to an area at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River valley. Middle Late Woodland sites have not been identified east of the Kingston area.

During the Late Late Woodland period a distinctive material culture emerges at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River up to Québec City, known as the St. Lawrence complex. St. Lawrence complex sites are characterized by large semi-permanent villages and associated satellite



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

settlements. The inhabitants of these villages and satellites practiced horticulture of staple crops which made up the bulk of their diet. Other food resources were hunted, fished and gathered. St. Lawrence complex village sites can be extensive, up to 10 acres or more in size and composed of a number of longhouse structures. Special purpose satellite settlements, such as hunting and fishing camps, are smaller in area and in the number and size of structures within the settlement. While the early contact period descendants of the Late Woodland St. Lawrence complex and Huron used the Ottawa River and its tributaries as transportation routes between the St. Lawrence River and the interior, Late Woodland village sites have not been identified.

1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MTCS who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block BdFw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there is one registered archaeological site within one kilometre of the study area (Government of Ontario 2022a). The single site, BdFw-1, was an unidentified pre-contact Indigenous findspot comprised of a single stemmed slate projectile point. The site is not within 50 metres of the study area. Based on a query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, the only assessment within 50 metres of the study area is the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this project and is detailed in Section 1.3.4 (Government of Ontario 2022b).

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Archaeological Work

Stantec (2021) carried out a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on the study area. The Stage 1 assessment indicated that portions of the study area retained potential for the recovery of archaeological



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Project Context

resources. The property inspection identified two low and wet areas in the northern portion of the study area and a steep slope within the central portion of the study area. Two houses and driveways were identified as previously disturbed. The remainder of the study area was identified as retaining archaeological potential and was recommended for a Stage 2 test pit survey.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The study area is approximately 5.3 hectares (ha) in size and is comprised of undeveloped woodlot, meadow, steep slope, and wetland.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Field Methods

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between July 21 and August 17, 2022, under Project Information From (PIF) number P415-0375-2022 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The Stage 2 study area comprises 5.3 hectares (ha) in size and is comprised of undeveloped woodlot, meadow, steep slope, and wetland.

During the Stage 2 surveys, field, weather, and lighting conditions were suitable for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when the field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 3). Photographic documentation in Section 8 of this report confirms that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a.; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 6 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
July 21, 2022	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Test pit survey, photo documentation	Warm, sunny	Soil dry and friable, soil screens well
July 22, 2022	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Test pit survey, photo documentation	Warm, sunny	Soil dry and friable, soil screens well
August 17, 2022	Patrick Hoskins (P415)	Test pit survey, photo documentation	Warm, sunny	Soil dry and friable, soil screens well

Approximately 3.9 hectares (73.9%) of the study area is inaccessible for ploughing and was subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals (Photos 1 to 5) in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The excavated test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. The soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Soils encountered during the test pit survey were typically a brown sandy loam overtop of yellow or yellow-orange subsoil. Topsoil depth was generally around 30 centimetres in depth.

No archaeological resources were recovered during the test pit survey of the study area and no further test pit methodology was required.

Low and wet areas (approximately 17.6% [0.95 hectares]), steeply sloped areas (approximately 7.5% [0.4 hectares]), and previous disturbance (approximately 1.0% [0.05 hectares]) were identified as having no or low archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment (Stantec 2021). These areas were not subject to Stage 2 survey as per Section 2.1 Standard 2a and b of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Record of Finds

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
4 pages of field notes	Stantec server in London, Ontario	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 electronic map	Stantec server in London, Ontario	Digital copies in project file
1 electronic map provided by Enbridge	Stantec server in London, Ontario	Digital copies in project file
45 digital photographs	Stantec server in London, Ontario	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the study area and so no material culture was collected. As a result, no artifact storage arrangements were required.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Analysis and Conclusions

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stantec, on behalf of Nautical Lands Group, conducted Stage 2 archaeological assessment within the study area. The Stage 1 assessment completed by Stantec (2021) identified the majority of the study area as retaining potential for recovering archaeological resources. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between July 21 and August 17, 2022, under PIF number P415-0375-2022 issued to Patrick Hoskins of Stantec. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of the study area.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Recommendations

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MTCS's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is required for the study area (Figure 6).**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the MTCS's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided verbatim from the MTCS's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18 (Government of Ontario 1990a). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990a). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

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



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Images

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing southeast



Photo 2: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing east



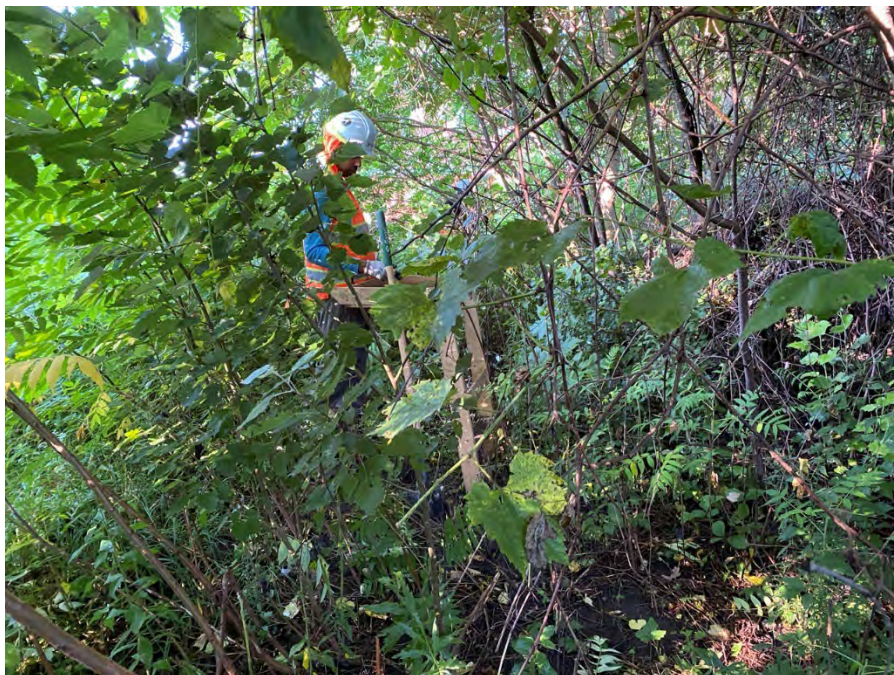
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Images

Photo 3: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing west



Photo 4: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing northwest



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Images

Photo 5: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing southeast



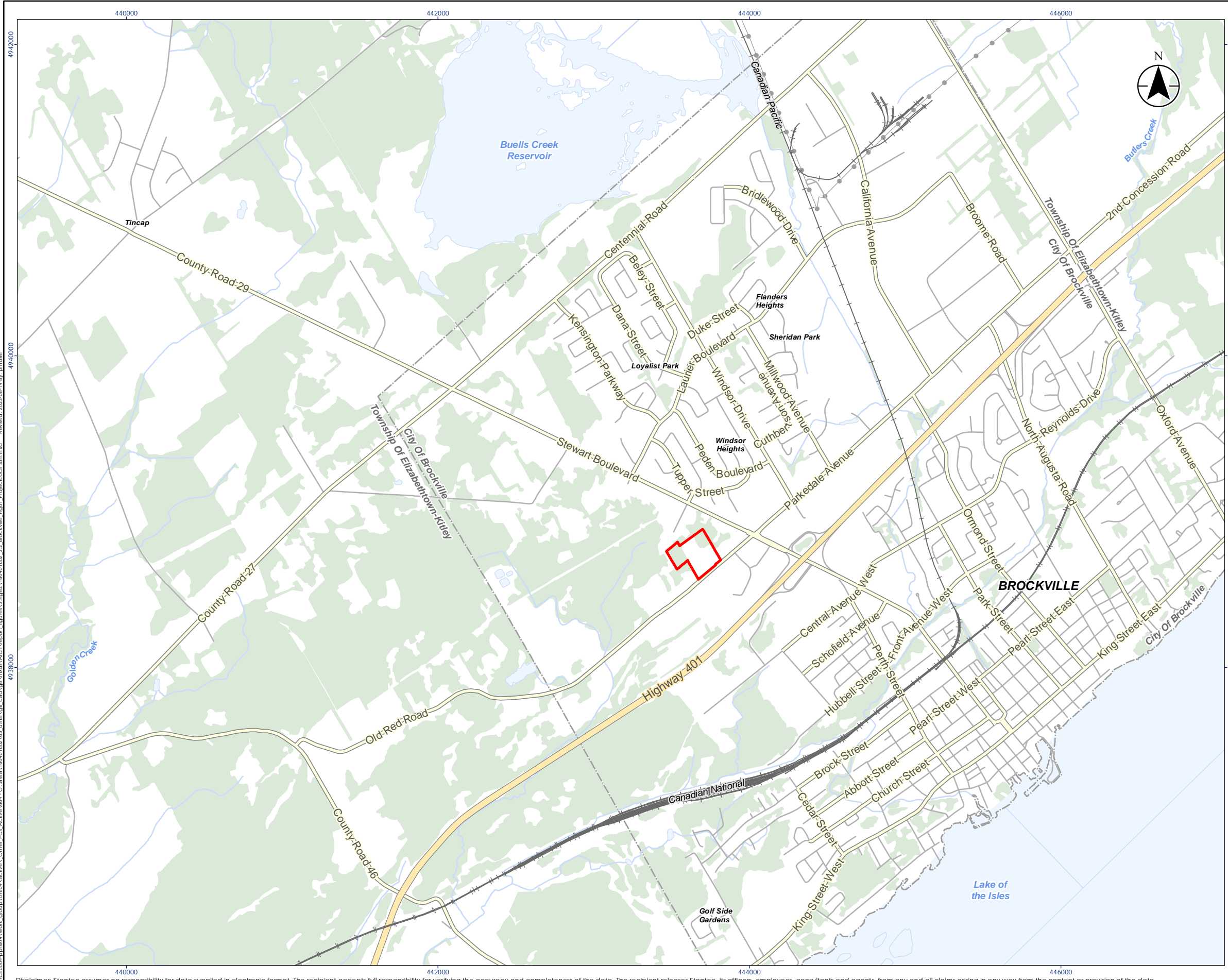
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Maps

9.0 MAPS

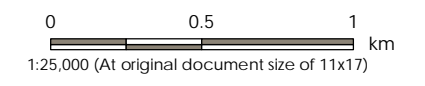
General maps of the study area will follow on succeeding pages.





Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Hydro Line
- Railway
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area
- Municipal Boundary, Lower



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2020.



Project Location: City of Brockville
 Prepared by PRM on 2022-08-19
 Technical Review by PH on 2022-08-19

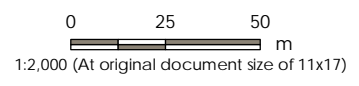
Client/Project: WELLINGS 2019 INC.
 WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 1

Title: Location of Study Area



Legend
 Study Area



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021. Imagery Date, 2018.

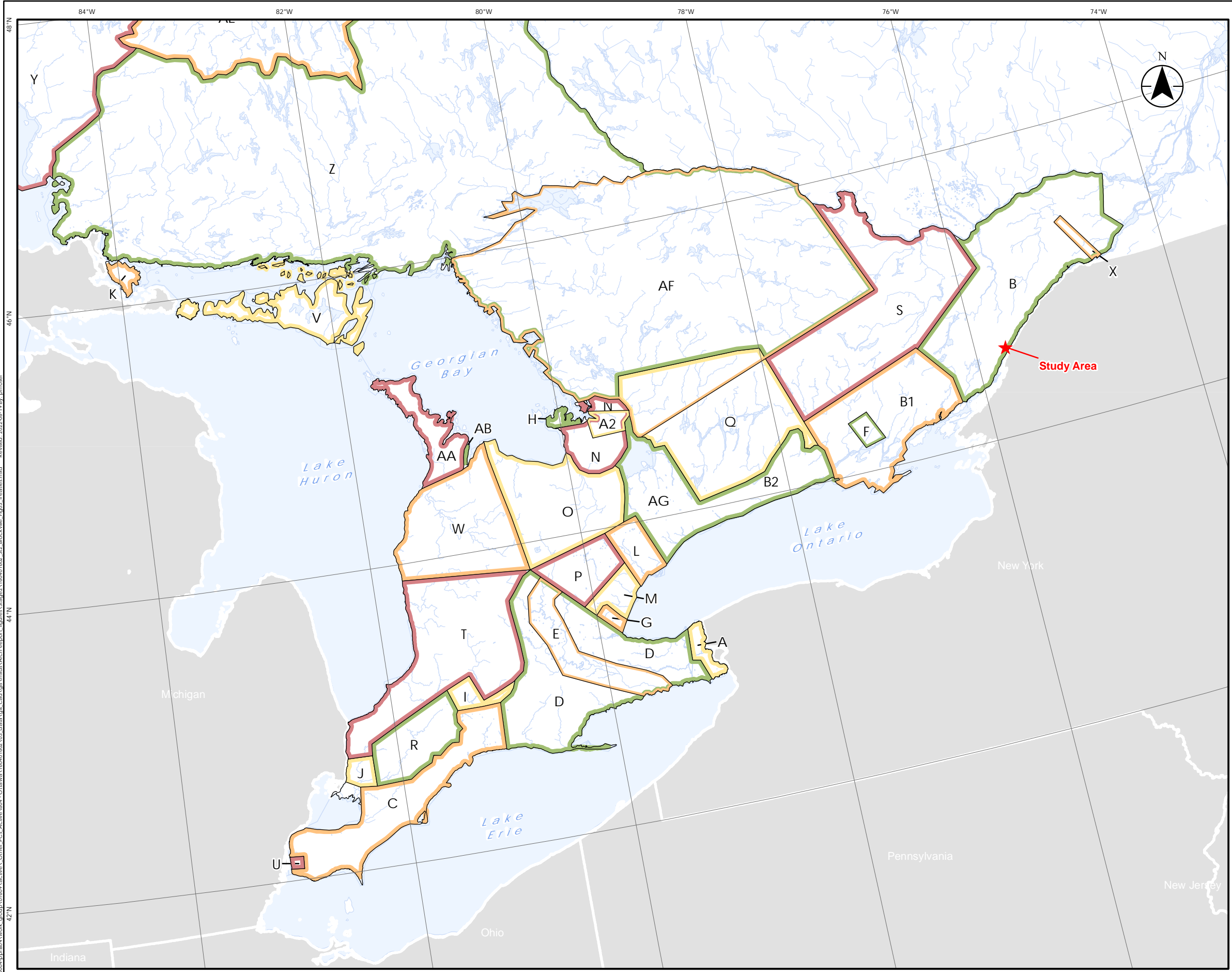


Project Location 160401602 REVA
 City of Brockville Prepared by PRM on 2022-08-19
 Technical Review by PH on 2022-08-19

Client/Project
 WELLINGS 2019 INC.
 WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 2

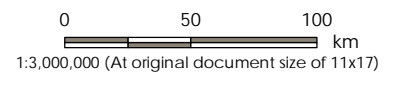
Title
 Study Area in Detail



Legend

- ★ Study Area
- Waterbody

- A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AE** Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibwa and Cree)
- AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
- A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2** Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
- C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatom, and Huron)
- D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E** Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F** Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G** Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- K** Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
- L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- N** Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Y** Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
- Z** Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2020.
 3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 3

Title
 Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from
 Morris 1943)

\\ca0004\pp\50\A\work_group\01659\active\Other\PCS_Active\604 - Ottawa\160401602\03_data\y8k_cad\y8k\mxd\figures\stage2\160401602_S2_Brockville_Fig04_1811_Survey\Elizabethtownship.mxd Revised: 2022-08-19 By: pmozer



Legend
Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes
1. Reference: Sherwood, Reuben. 1811. *Elizabethtown B. 12* Peterborough: Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Office of the Surveyor General.



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Client/Project
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WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4

Title
Portion of the 1811 Survey of
Elizabethtown Township

\\ca0004\ppl60\work_group\01609\active\Other_PCS_Active\604 - Citisawa\160401602\03_dba\y8k_cad\y8k\mxd\stage2\160401602_S2_Brockville_Fig05_1861_PortionElizabethtownTownship.mxd Revised: 2022-08-19 By: pmoser




Legend
 Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes
1. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1861 *Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville*: Canada West. Putnam & Walling Publishers, Kingston.



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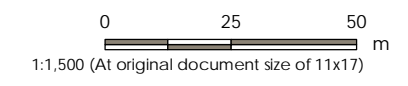
Figure No.
5

Title
Portion of the 1861 Map of Elizabethtown
Township



Legend

- Study Area
 - Archaeology Photo Location
- Assessment Method
- Area of Steep Slope, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
 - Low and Permanently Wet Area, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
 - Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
 - Test Pit Survey, 5 m Intervals



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2020.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021. Imagery Date, 2018.



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Client/Project: WELLINGS 2019 INC., WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE, STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 6

Title: Stage 2 Results and Recommendations

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED WELLINGS OF BROCKVILLE DEVELOPMENT

Closure

10.0 CLOSURE

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Quality Review _____
(signature)

Colin Varley - Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review _____
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael – Managing Principal, Environmental Services

