Stage 1/2 Archaeological Assessment of the 17283 Loyalist Parkway Severance, Part Lot 13, Concession 1, Lakeside, Geographic Township of Hillier, Municipality of the County of Prince Edward, Ontario

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Project Personnel

Project Manager	Nick Gromoff (P206)
Licensee	Helen Sheldon (P191)
Field Director	Helen Sheldon
Historical Research	Helen Sheldon
Cartography	Helen Sheldon
Report Writing	Helen Sheldon
Field Technicians	Kira Brunatti, Courtney Gifford, Amanda Phillips

Executive Summary

In November of 2019 Ground Truth Archaeology Limited conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a property located at 17283 Loyalist Parkway in Prince Edward County. Specifically, the study area encompasses part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Lakeside, in the Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario. The property owner is planning to sever one lot from the main parcel (Figure 3).

The study area has a relatively early patent date of 1805 to Philip Dorland who likely did not settle on the land before he sold it in two halves in 1813. Part of Lot 13, including the study area came into the possession of various members of the Hubbs family starting in 1813 and remained with that family for the rest of the nineteenth century. The Hubbs were responsible for establishing a grist mill and associated pond to the north in the village that still bears their name. The study area lay on the extreme southern portion of the Hubbs lands and as far as is possible to determine from the historical mapping was never settled upon. All of the nineteenth century buildings are located north of Loyalist Parkway and are not within the study area (Figures 5 and 6).

As the study area did not consist of actively or recently cultivated agricultural land it could not be assessed by pedestrian survey (S&G 2.1.1 S1) and thus was assessed through a test pit survey. The entire study area (100%) was assessed for archaeological resources through a test pit survey conducted at 5m intervals (Figure 8).

Archaeological potential is considered to be moderate to high for the property as it lies within 300 metres of a body of water (Lake Ontario). No archaeological resources however were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

As a result of the Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment and in concordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Ground Truth Archaeology Limited makes the following recommendations in regards to the 17283 Loyalist Parkway severance:

- The property (as illustrated in Figure 8) was found to have no archaeological resources and is considered to have been cleared of all archaeological concerns. No further archaeology is required.

- The retained portion of the property (outlined in green on Figure 2) was not subject to assessment under P191-0192-2019 and further assessment is required.

Project Context

Development Context

In November of 2019 Ground Truth Archaeology Limited was contracted by PEC Farms to conduct an archaeological assessment of a parcel of land located on Loyalist Parkway in Prince Edward County, fronting onto Lake Ontario on the south. The property is located on part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Lakeside, in the Geographic Township of Hillier, in the Municipality of the County of Prince Edward, Ontario Bay Road.

This assessment of the severed lot was requested by the Municipality of the County of Prince Edward to support an application for a Plan of Severance for 17283 Loyalist Parkway. The retained portion of the property was not included in the archaeological assessment. The legislation triggering the assessment is the Planning Act. The Municipality of the County of Prince Edward is the approval authority for this application.

Permission to access the property was given by Debra MacDonald on behalf of PEC Farms prior to the start of archaeological fieldwork.

Historical Context

Hillier Township originally was part of Ameliasburg, one of the ten numbered townships of Upper Canada, (Ameliasburg being seventh town and named after the seventh daughter of the King) and one of the three original townships of Prince Edward County. Ameliasburg, and by extension, Hillier, was first surveyed by Louis Kotte beginning in 1785. Hillier was severed from Ameliasburg in 1824 following a successful petition to Parliament by the residents and was named after Major Hillier who was at that time secretary to the Governor of the province (Mika 1972).

The patent for Lot 13 of Concession 1, Lakeside, went to Philip Dorland on March 1, 1805 (OLR). Dorland split the lot in two in 1813 when he sold the 100 acres of the west half to Benjamin Garratt on March 7 and the 100 acres of the east half to William Hubbs on June 11 (OLR). On April 11, 1846 William Hubbs sold 80 acres of the southeast part of Lot 13 to Abraham Hubbs who is shown as the landowner on the 1863 Tremaine map (Figure 5). James Lane who owns a small parcel on the north side of the road opposite the study area on the Tremaine map bought his parcel of land in 1859. In 1876 Abraham Hubbs sold the 80 acres of the southeast part to Robert Hubbs who had also, by the time of the 1878 Belden map (Figure 6), acquired the property of James Lane as on that map there is no differentiation for the Lane property as there was on the Tremaine map. Robert Hubbs owned the property into the twentieth century.

The Hubbs family was a prosperous farming and milling family who operated the grist mill in Hubbsville, located on Lot 13 well to the north of the study area (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984).

In the 1851 census Abraham Hubbs is listed as a 37 year old farmer living in a one story frame house with his wife Eustatia (31) and children Margaret (13), Cornelius (11), Stephen (11), Paul

(9), Benjamin (6), Robert (3) and William (1). Also in the household were Harvey Terry (21) and Margaret Wiggins (21). Ten years later in the 1861 census Abraham Hubbs is a 45 year old farmer living with Eustatia (40) and their seven youngest children, Margaret presumably having left to be married at some time during the previous decade. Cornelius and Stephen were not twins as their ages in 1861 were 20 and 19 respectively. In the 1871 census Abram Hubbs (57) is listed as a farmer and miller. Eustatia is 50 and only the three youngest children remain in the household – Benjamin (23), a farmer, Robert (21) and William (19).

Robert Hubbs married Sophia McFaul on November 4, 1873 when he was 24 and she was 19 (Marriages). Robert is identified as the son of Abraham Hubbs and Eustatia Clapp, so we know it is the same person. Robert then purchased the southeast part of the lot, which includes the study area, from his father in 1876.

In the 1881 census Robert Hubbs is a 28 year old farmer living with Sophia (25) and two children William (5) and Violet May (1). A servant named John Hutchinson, age 15, also lived in the household. By 1891 Robert Hubbs (40 is still a farmer living with Sophia (33) and still only the two children William (15), also a farmer, and Violet May (12).

Transaction	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
Patent	March 1, 1805	Crown	Philip Dorland	All
B&S	March 7, 1813	Philip Dorland	Benjamin Garratt	100 W ½
B&S	June 11, 1813	Philip Dorland	William Hubbs	100 E ½
B&S	April 11, 1846	William Hubbs	Abraham Hubbs	80 SE part
B&S	June 22, 1857	Abraham Hubbs and wife	Thomas P. Cooper	part
B&S	Sept. 20, 1859	Thomas P. Cooper and wife	James Lane Jr.	part
B&S	May 27, 1876	Abraham Hubbs and wife	Robert Hubbs	80 SE part

Table 1: Summary of land transactions for Lot 13, Concession 1 (Ontario Land Registry)

Currently the property consists of a strip of lawn situated on the west side of a residence at 17283 Loyalist Parkway. The study area fronts onto Lake Ontario on the south. No buildings currently exist within the study area.

Archaeological Context

The study area consists of 0.836 hectares of maintained lawn sandwiched between Loyalist Parkway on the north and Lake Ontario on the south. The retained portion of the property is located at 17283 Loyalist Parkway and consists of a house and driveway that currently crosses the proposed severance portion of the land. Rural residential properties lie to the west, east and north.

Consultation with the Ministry's Archaeological Sites Database found that there are no registered archaeological sites within the subject property no registered archaeological sites exist within one kilometre of the property (MHSTCI 2019). As far as can be determined there are no historical plaques or monuments associated with the property and no archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within 50 metres of the property.

The soil of the study area consists of Ameliasburg clay loam (Acl), a stony alkaline soil typically consisting of up to one metre of soil over bedrock with good natural drainage (Figure 7). The topography is generally flat within the study area with a slight slope to the shore of Lake Ontario.

The key indicator of archaeological potential for the property is its proximity to water. Land located within 300 metres of a body of water is considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of archaeological resources (MTC 2011). This property borders on Lake Ontario and thus is considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of both historic and precontact archaeological resources (MTC 2011).

The Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on November 22, 2019.

Maps

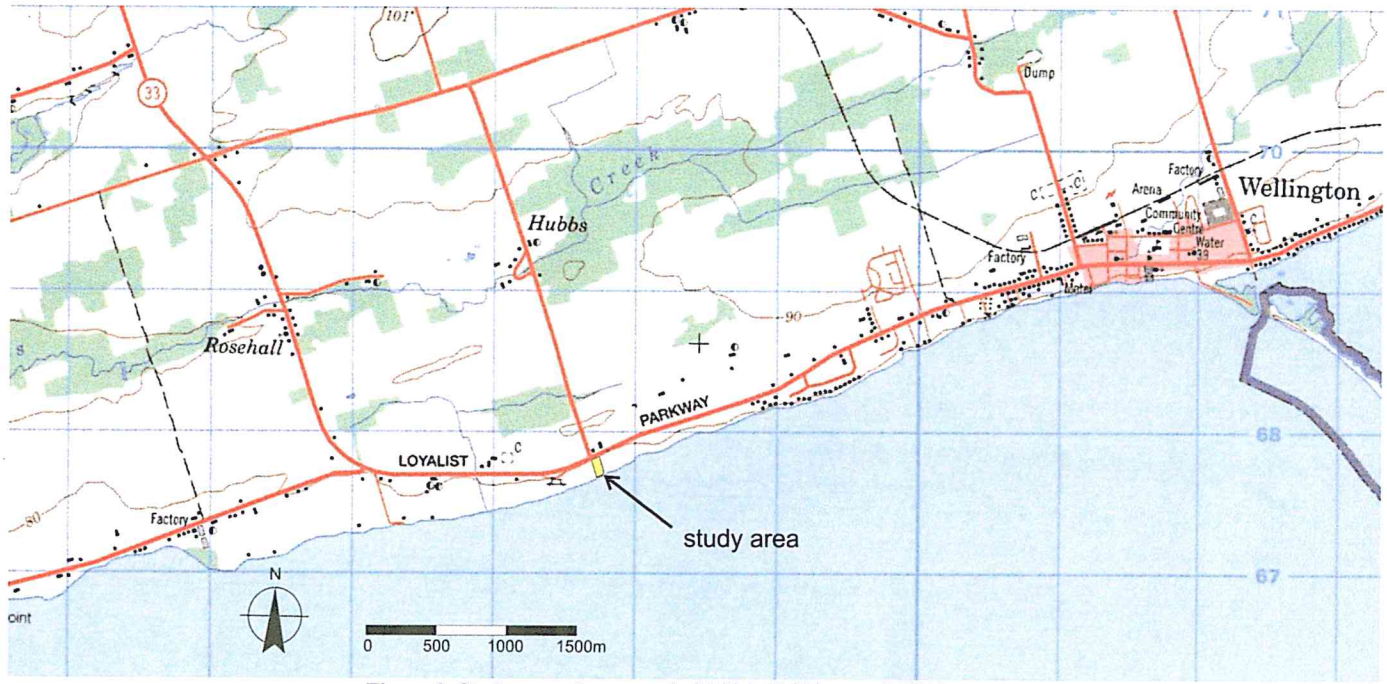

Figure 1: Study area shown on the NTS 1:50,000 map (30N14)

Figure 2: Aerial view of development property (base plan Google Earth)

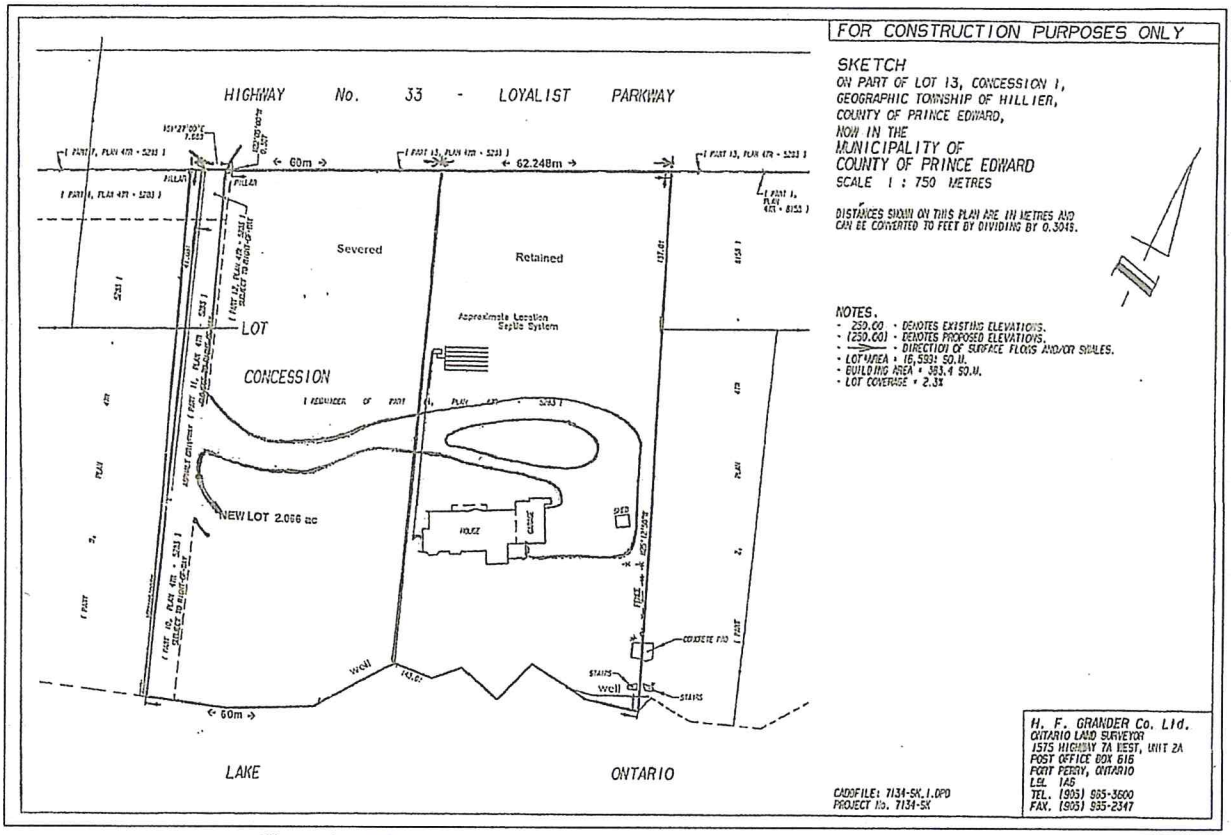

Figure 3: 17283 Loyalist Parkway severance plan (provided by PEC Farms)

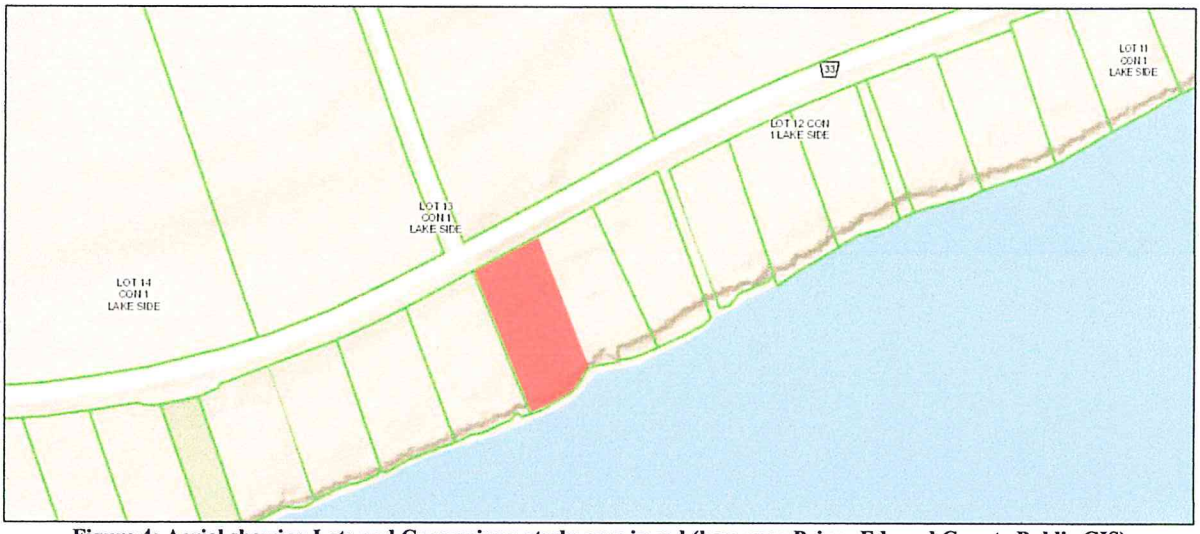

Figure 4: Aerial showing Lots and Concessions, study area in red (base map Prince Edward County Public GIS)

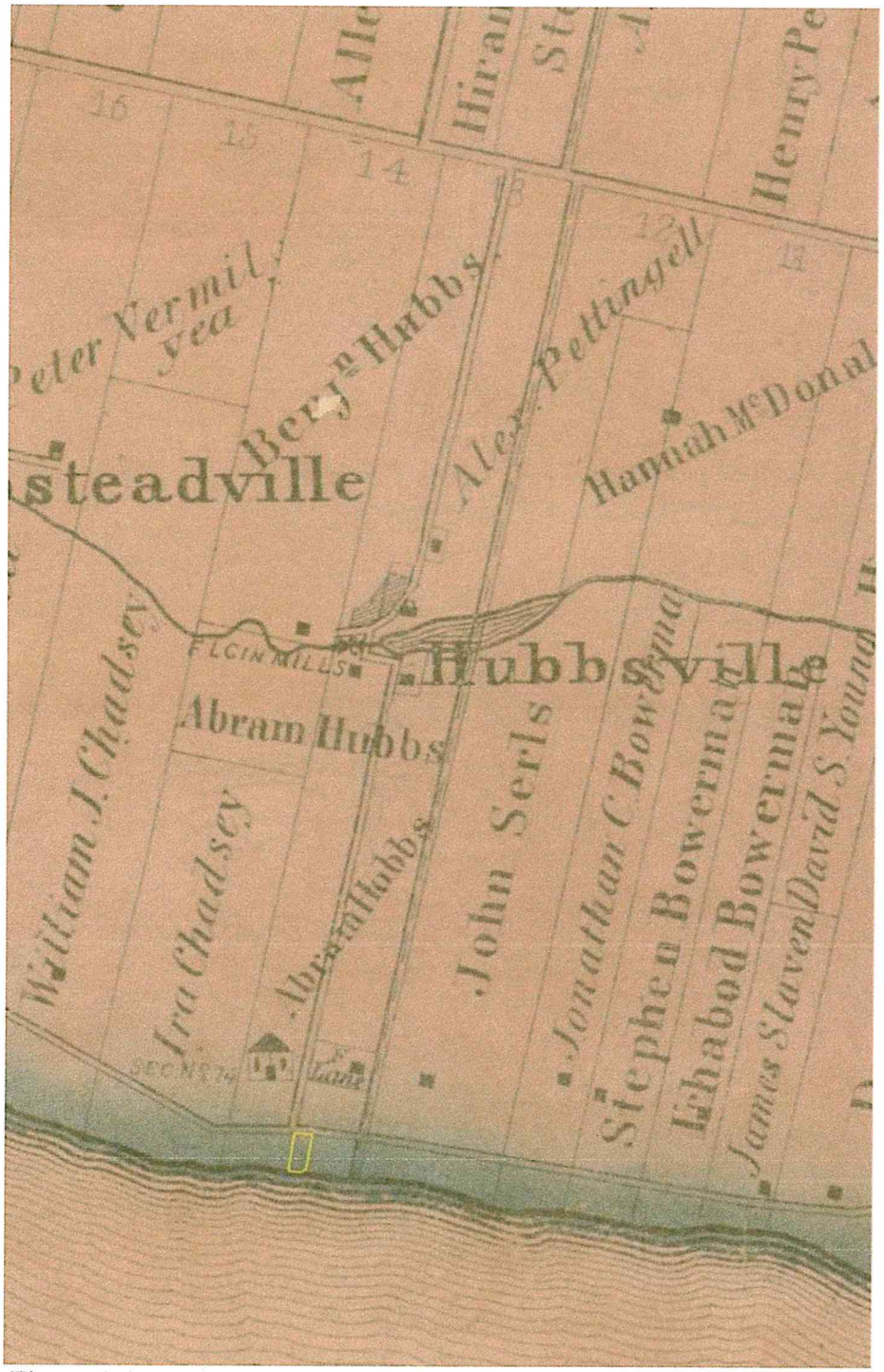

Figure 5: Study area shown on the 1863 Tremaine map, outlined in yellow

Figure 6: Study area shown on the 1878 Belden map, outlined in red

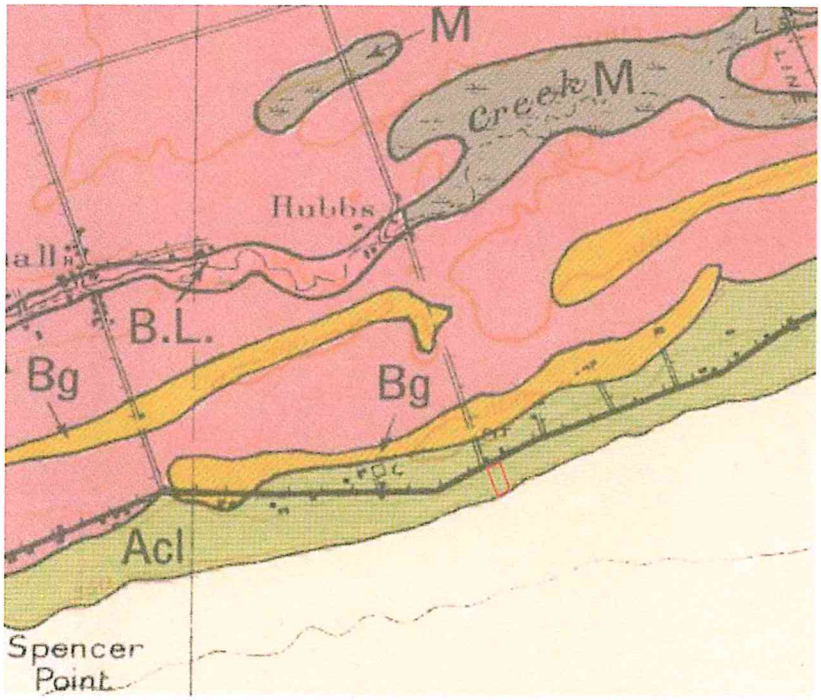

Figure 7: Study area shown in red on the soil map (Dominion Dept. of Agriculture 1947)

Figure 8: Stage 2 assessment methodology

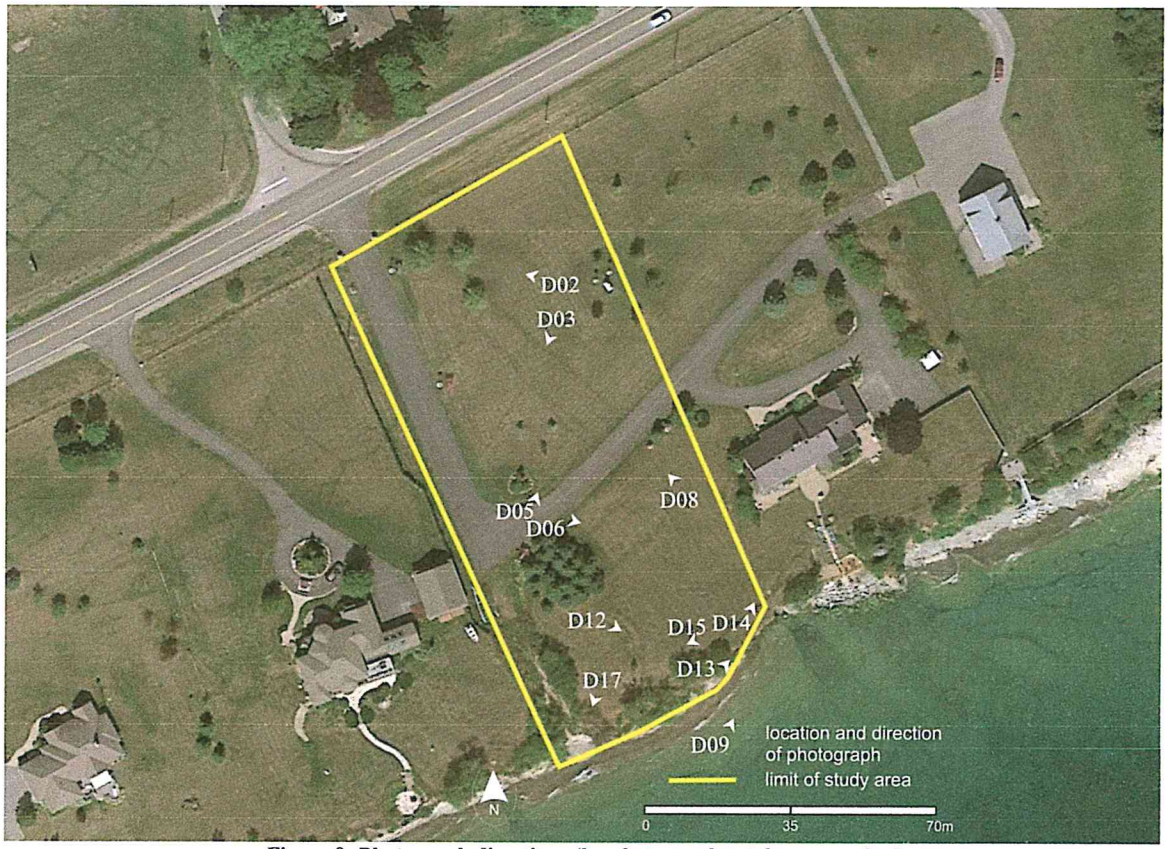

Figure 9: Photograph directions (by photograph catalogue number)

Field Methods

The Stage 2 study area consisted of an area of maintained lawns on the west side of an existing dwelling. As the study area did not consist of actively or recently cultivated agricultural land it could not be assessed by pedestrian survey (S&G 2.1.1 S1) and thus was assessed through a test pit survey. The entire study area (100%) was assessed for archaeological resources through a test pit survey conducted at 5m intervals (Figure 8). Test pits measured a minimum of 30cm in diameter and were excavated at least 5cm into sterile subsoil, with all backdirt screened through 6mm steel mesh screens. Test pits were backfilled upon completion. The test pits were examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy and cultural features.

The weather was appropriate for an archaeological assessment with mixed sun and cloud conditions and a high temperature of 5° C. The field records and associated documentation are stored at the offices of Ground Truth Archaeology Limited in Quinte West, Ontario until a suitable repository is established.

Record of Finds

Inventory of field notes: Author/recorder: Helen Sheldon
Field notes: 1910192NB1
Photographs: 1910192D01-17

The soils in the study area were found to consist of 10-15 cm of a dark brown sandy clay with very few stones over an orange brown sandy clay subsoil. The vegetation within the study area consisted of a variety of ornamental plantings, with no wild areas. The lake side of the property ended in a substantial cliff drop to the beach, which consisted of exposed limestone bedrock. The shallow bedrock of the study area was evident in the profile of the shoreline cliff. The water level of the lake was high due to the problems with dam control in the St. Lawrence in 2019 and the waves were crashing onto the shore at the time of the assessment. No buildings existed within the study area.

The Stage 2 assessment covered the entire area of the proposed severance as illustrated in Figure 8.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Images

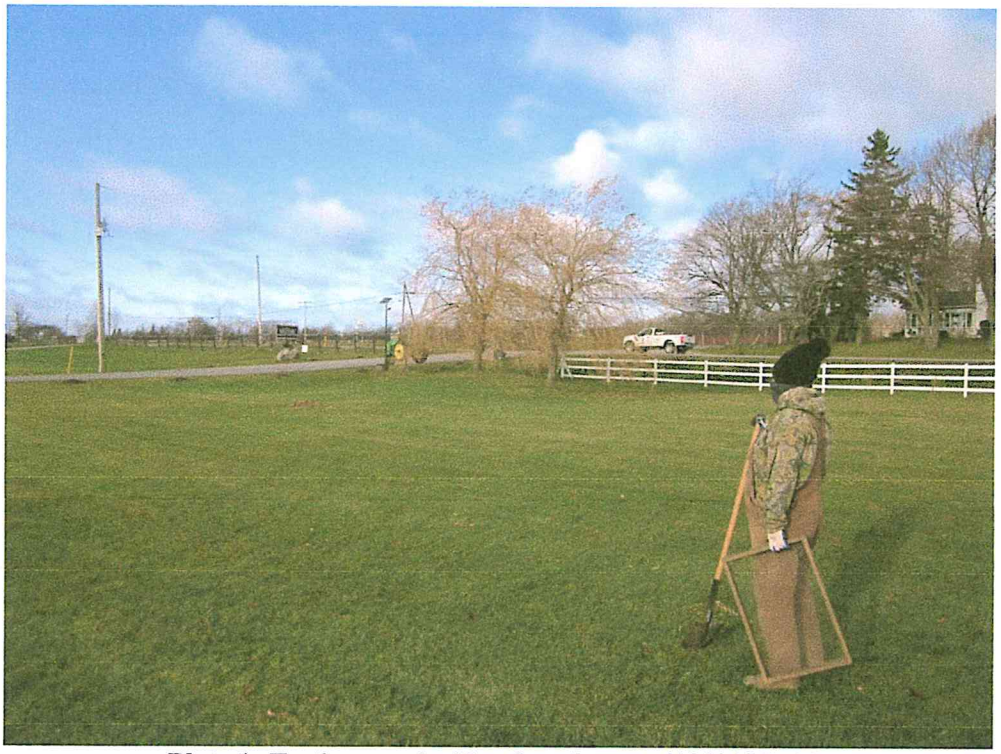

Plate 1: Testing north side of study area (1910192D02)

Plate 2: View over study area (1910192D03)

Plate 3: View over north half of study area (1910192D05)

Plate 4: View over south half of study area (1910192D06)

Plate 5: Testing south of the driveway (1910192D08)

Plate 6: Testing south portion of study area (1910192D12)

Plate 7: View of shoreline showing shallow bedrock and beach (1910192D13)

Plate 8: Testing the southeast corner of the study area (1910192D14)

Plate 9: Testing along the shore (1910192D15)

Plate 10: Wave action during fieldwork (1910192D17)

Analysis and Conclusions

In November of 2019 Ground Truth Archaeology Limited conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a property located at 17283 Loyalist Parkway in Prince Edward County. Specifically, the study area encompasses part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Lakeside, in the Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario. The property owner is planning to sever one lot from the main parcel (Figure 3).

The study area has a relatively early patent date of 1805 to Philip Dorland who likely did not settle on the land before he sold it in two halves in 1813. Part of Lot 13, including the study area came into the possession of various members of the Hubbs family starting in 1813 and remained with that family for the rest of the nineteenth century. The Hubbs were responsible for establishing a grist mill and associated pond to the north in the village that still bears their name. The study area lay on the extreme southern portion of the Hubbs lands and as far as is possible to determine from the historical mapping was never settled upon. All of the nineteenth century buildings are located north of Loyalist Parkway and are not within the study area (Figures 5 and 6).

Archaeological potential is considered to be moderate to high for the property as it lies within 300 metres of a body of water (Lake Ontario). No archaeological resources however were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

Recommendations

As a result of the Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment and in concordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Ground Truth Archaeology Limited makes the following recommendations in regards to the 17283 Loyalist Parkway severance:

- The property (as illustrated in Figure 8) was found to have no archaeological resources and is considered to have been cleared of all archaeological concerns. No further archaeology is required.

- The retained portion of the property (outlined in green on Figure 2) was not subject to assessment under P191-0192-2019 and further assessment is required.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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*.

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

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.

References

Maps

National Topographic Series – 1:50,000 map (30N14)

Google Earth base image September 3, 2015, accessed December 3, 2019

Prince Edward County Public GIS, accessed December 3, 2019

Archival Map References

1863 Tremaine's Map of Prince Edward County, Upper Canada: Original copy on display, Wellington Archives, Wellington, Prince Edward County.

1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Hastings and Prince Edward Counties, Ontario. H. Belden and Co. Reprinted by Mika Silk Screening Ltd. Belleville, Ontario 1972.

1947 Soil Map of Prince Edward County, Ontario, Soil Survey Report No 10. Experimental Farms Service Ottawa. Dominion Department of Agriculture and Ontario Agricultural Service, Guelph ON.

Primary Historic Documents

Ontario Land Registry (OLR) Records Hillier Township, Prince Edward County, original documents, Wellington Archives, Wellington, Prince Edward County

Online Sources

1851 Census
Year: *1851*; Census Place: *Hillier, Prince Edward County, Canada West (Ontario)*; Schedule: *A*; Roll: *C_11750*; Page: *107*; Line: *24.* Ancestry.com. *1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2006. Abraham Hubbs

1861 Census
Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; *Census Returns For 1861*; Roll: *C-1069-1070.* Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1861 Census of Canada* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2009. Abraham Hubbs

1871 Census
Year: *1871*; Census Place: *Hillier, Prince Edward, Ontario*; Roll: *C-9989*; Page: *6*; Family No: *28.* Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1871 Census of Canada* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2009. Abram Hubbs

1881 Census
Year: *1881*; Census Place: *Hillier, Prince Edward, Ontario*; Roll: *C_13237*; Page: *33*; Family No: *167.* Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1881 Census of Canada* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2009. Robert Hubbs

1891 Census
Year: *1891*; Census Place: *Hillier, Prince Edward, Ontario, Canada*; Roll: *T-6365*; Family No: *136.* Ancestry.com. *1891 Census of Canada* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2008. Robert Hubbs

Marriages
Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; *Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928*; Reel: *9* Ancestry.com and Genealogical Research Library (Brampton, Ontario, Canada). *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1937* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Robert Hubbs

Other

Cruickshank, Tom and Peter John Stokes
1984 The Settler's Dream: A Pictorial History of the Older Buildings of Prince Edward County. Corporation of the County of Prince Edward, Picton.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC)
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Ministry of Tourism and Culture: Toronto.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)
2019 Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area Provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, November, 2019

Appendix A: Photograph Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
1910192D01	testing north side of study area	N	November 22, 2019
1910192D02	testing north side of study area	NW	November 22, 2019
1910192D03	view toward Lake Ontario	S	November 22, 2019
1910192D04	testing west side of study area	N	November 22, 2019
1910192D05	north half of study area	NE	November 22, 2019
1910192D06	south half of study area	SE	November 22, 2019
1910192D07	testing east side of study area	N	November 22, 2019
1910192D08	testing south half of study area	NW	November 22, 2019
1910192D09	west side of study area	S	November 22, 2019
1910192D10	testing southwest portion of study area	N	November 22, 2019
1910192D11	view over south half of study area	E	November 22, 2019
1910192D12	testing south half of study area	SE	November 22, 2019
1910192D13	southern shoreline	E	November 22, 2019
1910192D14	testing southeast corner of study area	NE	November 22, 2019
1910192D15	testing south edge of study area	W	November 22, 2019
1910192D16	testing south edge of study area	SW	November 22, 2019
1910192D17	southwest corner of study area showing wave action	SW	November 22, 2019