

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Albertson Foundation (BbGd-60)

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PIF#: P206-0101-2014

Development Name: Elginburg Quarry Expansion
Development Project Designation #: N/A

Property Location: Lot 13, Concession 5, Kingston Township (now within the City of Kingston), Frontenac County, Ontario

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Executive Summary

In April of 2014, Ground Truth Archaeology carried out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of a large stone foundation (BbGd-60) located on a parcel of land near Elginburg, north of Kingston, that is slated for expansion of an adjoining quarry (Figure 4). The Stage 2 assessment recommended the BbGd-60 site to have cultural heritage value as a relatively rare rural industrial archaeological site and require Stage 4 mitigation.

Consequently, fifteen 1m x 1m units were excavated on a 10m interval grid around the foundation to determine the site's limits, its period of use and shed light on the function of the site. Artifacts were concentrated around the northeast corner of the structure and consisted primarily of metal objects, with machine cut nails dominating the sample. The interior of the foundation was not excavated as this was deemed to be a feature and beyond the scope of the Stage 3 assessment. A date of the last half of the nineteenth century has been tentatively assigned to the foundation based on the artifact sample.

The foundation located at BbGd-60 lies almost directly 100 metres downhill of a well preserved lime kiln (BbGd-59). The two structures probably were operational at the same time, in the second half of the 19th century, at a time when the Albertson family owned and farmed the property.

The foundation could have served as storage area for wood and coal for firing the lime kiln and also for storage of the resultant lime. It also could have housed farm animals on the Albertson's working farm. The foundation is located only about 100 metres from the K & P Railway which was incorporated in 1871 and had operating track running by the site by 1875 (trainweb.org). It is likely that both the lime kiln and the foundation were loosely connected to this readily available mode of transportation.

The foundation, especially taken in conjunction with the kiln and the railway, represents a light industrial use of the landscape of rural Ontario that is not often encountered in the archaeological record. Thus the foundation is considered to be a relatively rare archaeological site and is considered to have cultural heritage value.

As a result of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment Ground Truth Archaeology makes the following recommendations in regards to BbGd-60:

- The Albertson Foundation site (BbGd-60) should be considered to have cultural heritage value and is recommended for Stage 4 mitigation.
- Avoidance and protection of the site is the preferred option for mitigation.
- If protection and avoidance are not viable for BbGd-60 then the site or portions of the site will require Stage 4 mitigation through excavation and documentation in order to allow whatever subsurface impact that is anticipated by development to proceed.

- If avoidance and protection is chosen as the option for dealing with the archaeological site or portions of the site, it will be necessary to put in place a long term protection strategy for the site. There are two general approaches to this, either to protect the site and its 10m buffer alone or to put in place a broader protected area within which the site and its 10m buffer is contained. In the case of the "site only" approach it would be necessary to accurately survey the site limits, including a 10m buffer zone, and have this put on the registered plan (Figure 15) for the property as a separate part(s) with an associated proscriptive zoning and a restrictive covenant placed on title. This is the option chosen by the proponent for long term site protection
- In the case of avoidance and protection the local approval authority (City of Kingston) should acknowledge their concurrence with the avoidance and protection measures and commit to the application of the proscriptive zoning.
- All on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others must be issued “no-go” instructions regarding the archaeological site and the proponent must prepare a letter acknowledging the site and committing to its long term protection.
- The location of the area to be avoided must be shown on all contract drawings when applicable, including explicit instructions or labelling to avoid the site. Construction phase fencing should be erected around the buffer zone if construction in the vicinity of the site is necessary.
- If construction is to occur in close proximity to the buffer zone this must be inspected and monitored by a professional archaeologist and a report submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport documenting the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remains intact.

Project Personnel

Licensee:	Nick Gromoff (P206)
Project Manager:	Nick Gromoff (P206)
Field Director:	Helen Sheldon (P191)
Cartography:	Helen Sheldon
Report Writing:	Helen Sheldon
Artifact Analysis:	Nick Gromoff
Field Technicians:	Peter Cassidy, Dan Laderoute, Colin Smith, John Smith, Peter Smith

Project Context

Historical Context

The following is taken from the 2010 Stage 1 report (Berry 2010):

Lot 13 within Concession 5 was split along its eastern and western halves, with the east half first granted by the Crown to John Cummings *et al*, in 1802 (OLR). The west half was granted at the same date to Colonel Neil McLean. These men were Loyalists, and would have viewed these properties, by the Crown following the American Revolution, as capital, rather than as working farms.

In 1812, John Cumming and Peter Smith transferred title to the east half of Lot 13 to Peter Smith. The west half was mortgaged by John McLean in 1834 (OLR). In 1838, the Smiths sold the east half to William Dames, who sold it to William Albertson in 1840 (OLR). William Albertson was of Loyalist stock, on all sides. He was born in Kingston Township in 1806, and died there in 1881. His wife Ann Maria Loney was also from Kingston Township. They had many children, mostly girls, and in 1851 were living on Lot 13, in a one storey log house. A labourer, Charles Murray, his wife and daughter were living in a shanty nearby. It seems most likely that the Albertson house of 1851 was in the same location as the one shown on Walling's map of 1860, since the family was enumerated near the Switzers and Gibsons and Jacksons of Jackson's Mill. All of these families' properties lay on or near the fourth concession line. In 1860, Walling's map showed Lot 13 in the possession of W. Albertson (Walling 1860) (Figure 2).

The Historical Atlas, nearly two decades later, shows W. Albertson owning the east half of Lot 13 (Figure 3). There was a house located at the south end of the property, between the creek to the south, and the railway line to the north. The west half of Lot 13 was owned by Timothy

Donovan, who lived on Lot 14 (Meacham 1878). Donovan purchased the land in 1840 from John McLean (OLR). After the death of William Albertson, his wife, Maria, gave the property to her son, John in 1882. Both halves of the lot remained in the possession of the original settlers until after 1900 (OLR).

In summary, the study area was settled fairly late by local standards, and does not appear to have had any other use than agricultural during the historic period. An aerial photograph dating to 1953 (Figure 5) shows the predominantly agricultural nature of the area at that date, with not nearly as much tree cover as exists today (Figure 7).

Currently the study area contains no buildings and is primarily forested. A few largely grassed areas exist within the interior, surrounded by second growth forest consisting of scattered hardwoods, junipers and numerous thick stands of prickly ash. A significant ridge runs along the south end of the property, at the north edge of the K&P Trail that follows the former line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

Archaeological Context

The site is located near Elginburg on the west side of an active aggregate extraction site owned and operated by The Cruickshank Group. It consists of a large foundation located on a slight slope at the base of a significant ridge that runs along the south end of the Cruickshank property. The site is overgrown with mature and semi mature hardwoods, saplings and a sprinkling of prickly ash and poison ivy. The nearest water is a small creek located 100m to the southeast.

Consultation with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport's Archaeological Sites Database during the Stage 1 assessment found that there are no registered sites within the subject property and no registered sites within one kilometre of the property (Berry 2010). During the Stage 2 assessment a total of four archaeological sites were identified. One was a precontact isolated find (BbGd-61); and the other three were interpreted as nineteenth century light industrial sites (BbGd-59, BbGd-60 and BbGd-62).

The soil on the site is classified as Farmington loam (F1), a well-drained calcareous stony loam till, generally favourable for farming (Canada Dept. of Agriculture 1965) (Figure 9). Although the soil is suitable, the depth of it is not conducive to good farming conditions. With shallow bedrock, the soil is classed as 6R –Class 6 being soils that are only capable of producing perennial forage crops (such as pasture) and cannot be improved primarily because the terrain is unsuitable for farm machinery; and subclass R being soils where solid bedrock is less than one metre below the surface Canada Dept. of Agriculture 1967) (Figure 10).

The parcel of land located immediately to the north of the study area was assessed for archaeological resources in 2009 by Ground Truth Archaeology under PIF P206-048-2008 (Gromoff 2009). The study area was found to have low to no potential for the presence of archaeological resources and no further work was recommended. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the area including BbGd-60 was conducted in 2010 by Ground Truth Archaeology under PIF P246-040-2010 (Berry 2010), with archaeological potential identified as significant and a Stage 2 assessment recommended (Figure 8). The Stage 2 assessment occurred in November, 2013 by Ground Truth Archaeology and resulted in the discovery and registration of four archaeological sites – BbGd-59, BbGd-60, BbGd-61 and BbGd-62, under PIF P191-0085-2013 (Sheldon 2014).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of BbGd-60 occurred on April 24 and 25, 2014.

Development Context

In March of 2014 Ground Truth Archaeology was retained by The Cruickshank Group, Kingston, Ontario to undertake a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of a nineteenth century archaeological site (BbGd-60) located on an approximately 38 hectare parcel of land backing onto the K&P Trail just west of the village of Elginburg. The site is located within Lot 13, Concession 5 in Kingston Township, now within the City of Kingston (Figure 4). An existing Aggregate Extraction Facility is owned and operated by The Cruickshank Group on Lot 14 directly east of the subject property and fronting onto Unity Road to the north. It is the intention of The Cruickshank Group to prepare for the future expansion of the existing Aggregate Extraction property on Unity Road.

An archaeological assessment was required by the Ministry of Natural Resources for expansion of the quarry and by the City of Kingston as part of the Official Plan amendment and rezoning process. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the property, conducted by Ground Truth Archaeology in 2010 under PIF P246-040-2010, recommended a Stage 2 assessment of the entire property. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment, conducted in November 2013 resulted in the discovery of BbGd-60 and a Stage 3 assessment was recommended in order to determine the extent of the site and obtain further information regarding function and date of the site.

The current archaeological assessment was conducted for an application for quarry extension (Figure 4). The legislation triggering the assessment is the Aggregate Resource Act and the Planning Act. The Ministry of Natural Resources and the City of Kingston are the approval authorities for this application. Permission to access the property, conduct archaeological fieldwork and remove artifacts was given by Ken Bangma of the Cruickshank Group prior to the start of archaeological fieldwork.

Maps

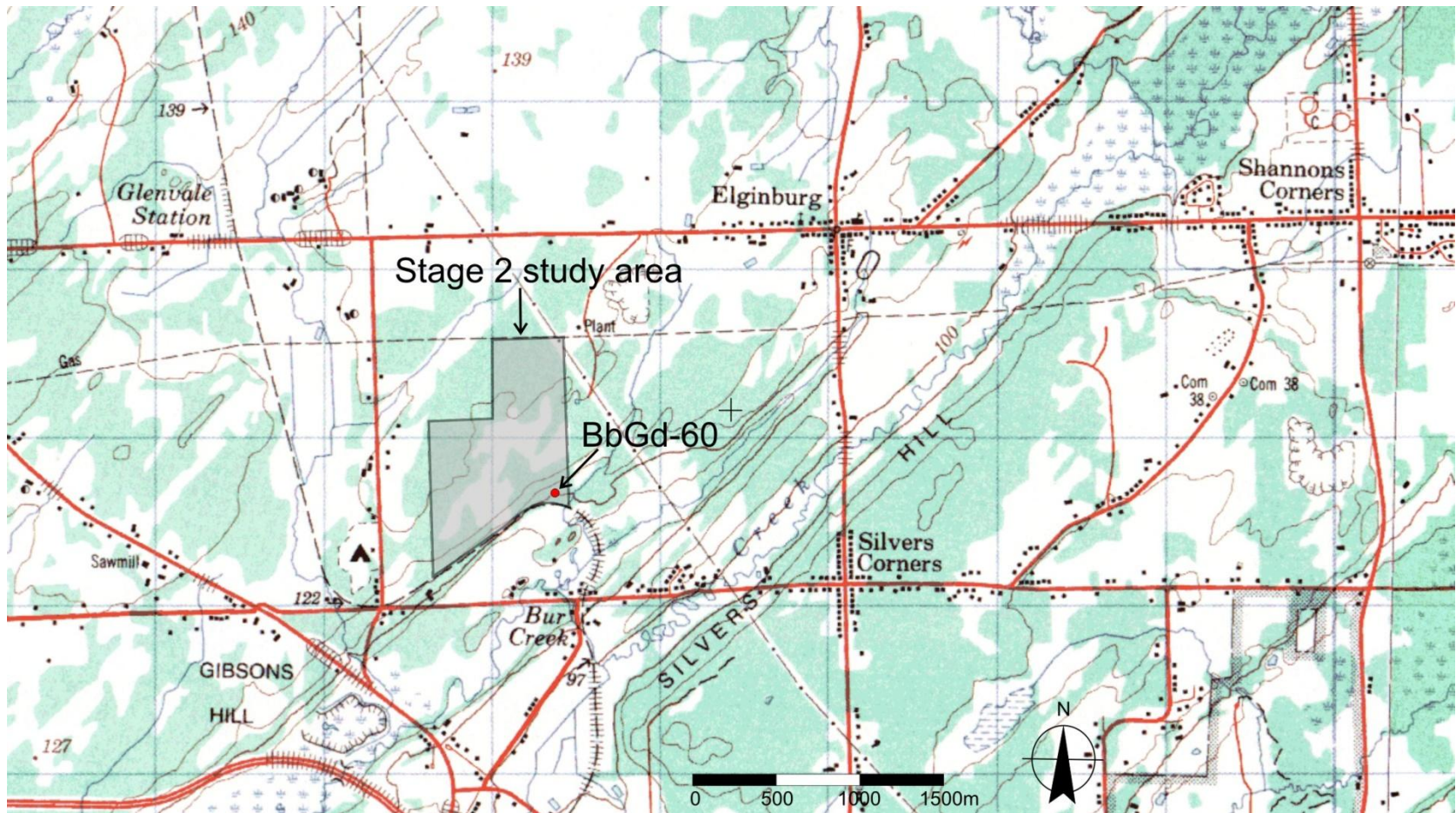


Figure 1: Site shown on the 1:50,000 NTS map (31C/7)

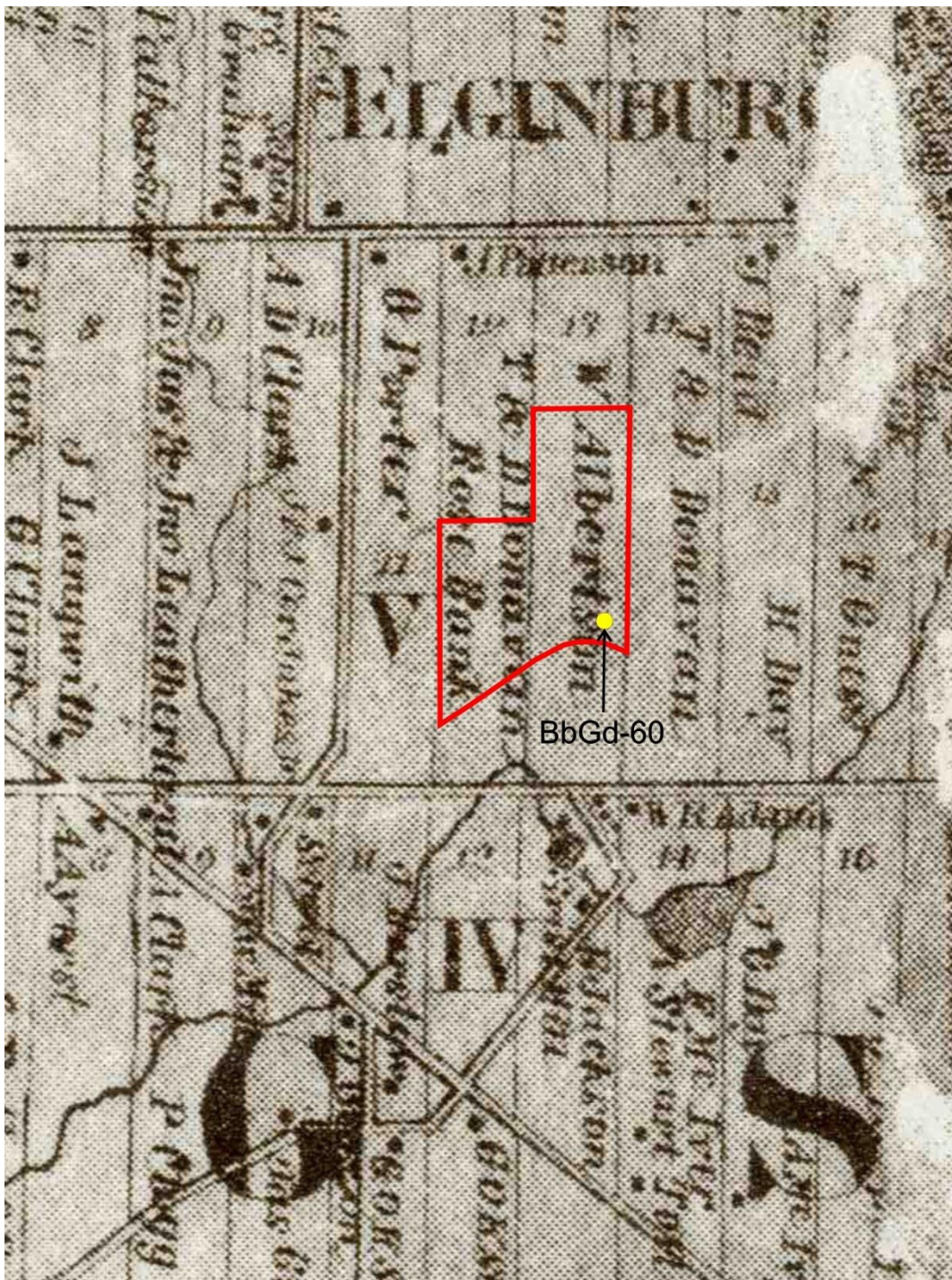


Figure 2: Site on the 1860 Walling map

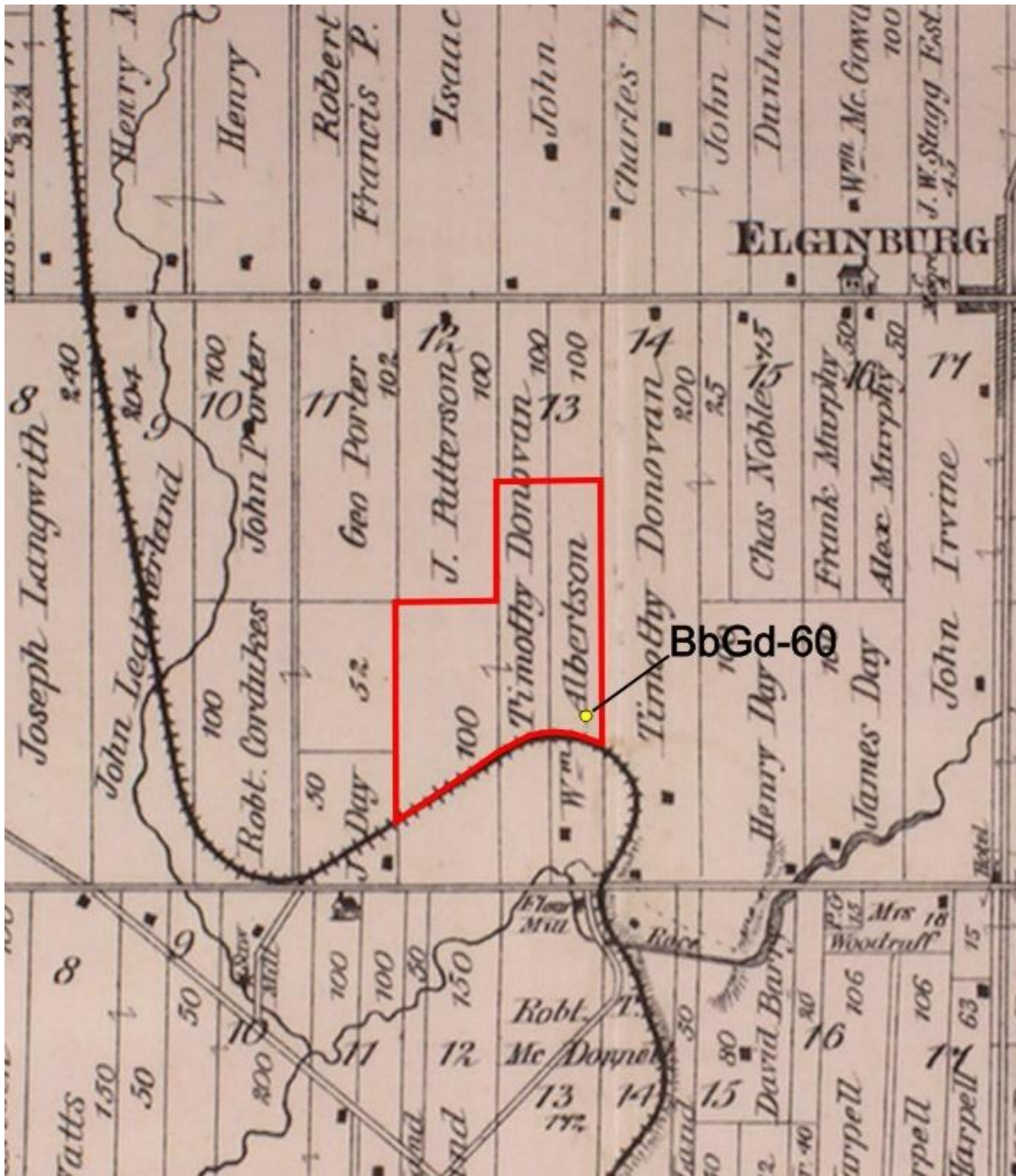


Figure 3: Site on the 1878 Meacham map

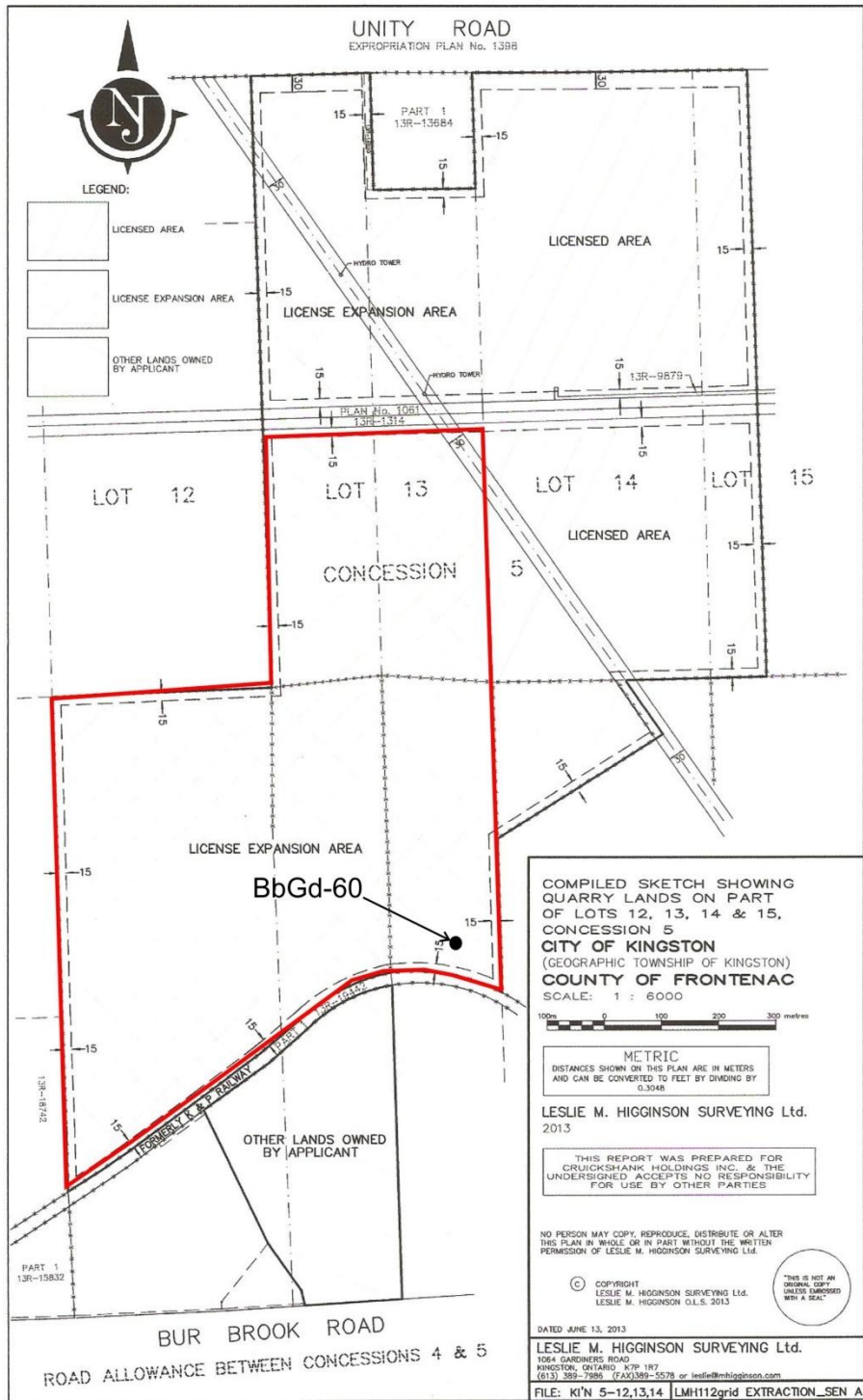


Figure 4: Site on the development plan

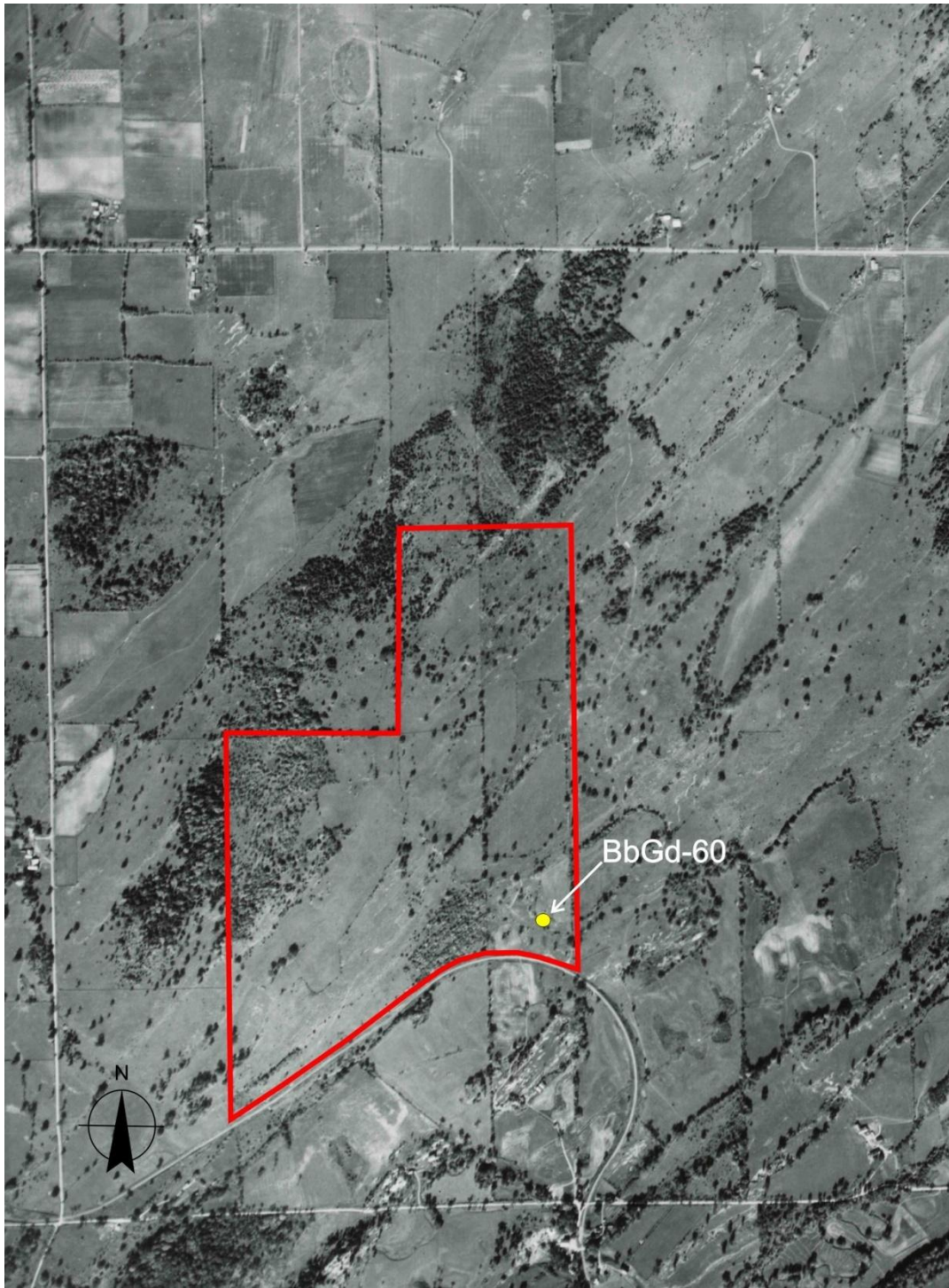


Figure 5: Site on a 1953 aerial photograph

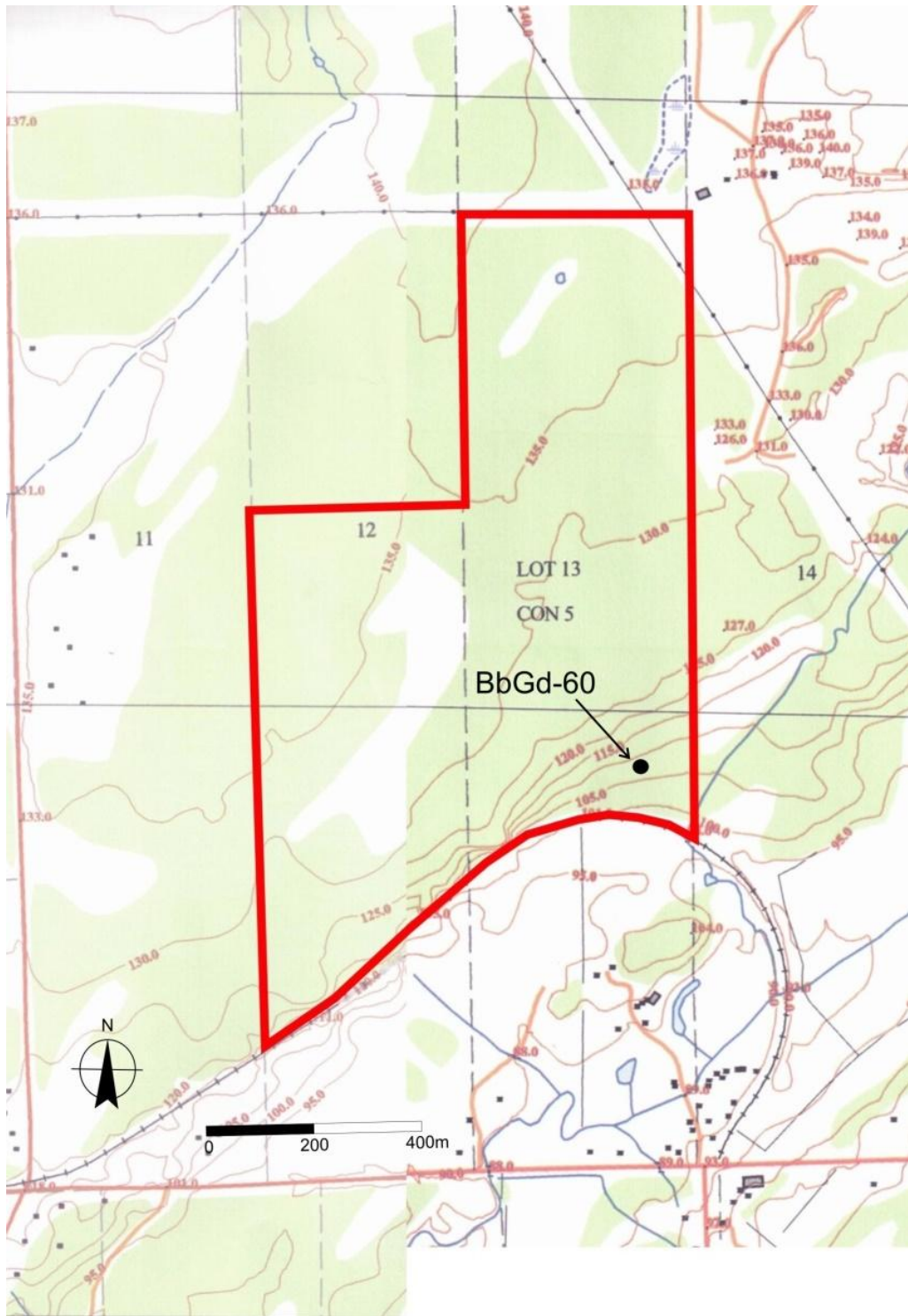


Figure 6: Site on the 1:10,000 Ontario Base Map

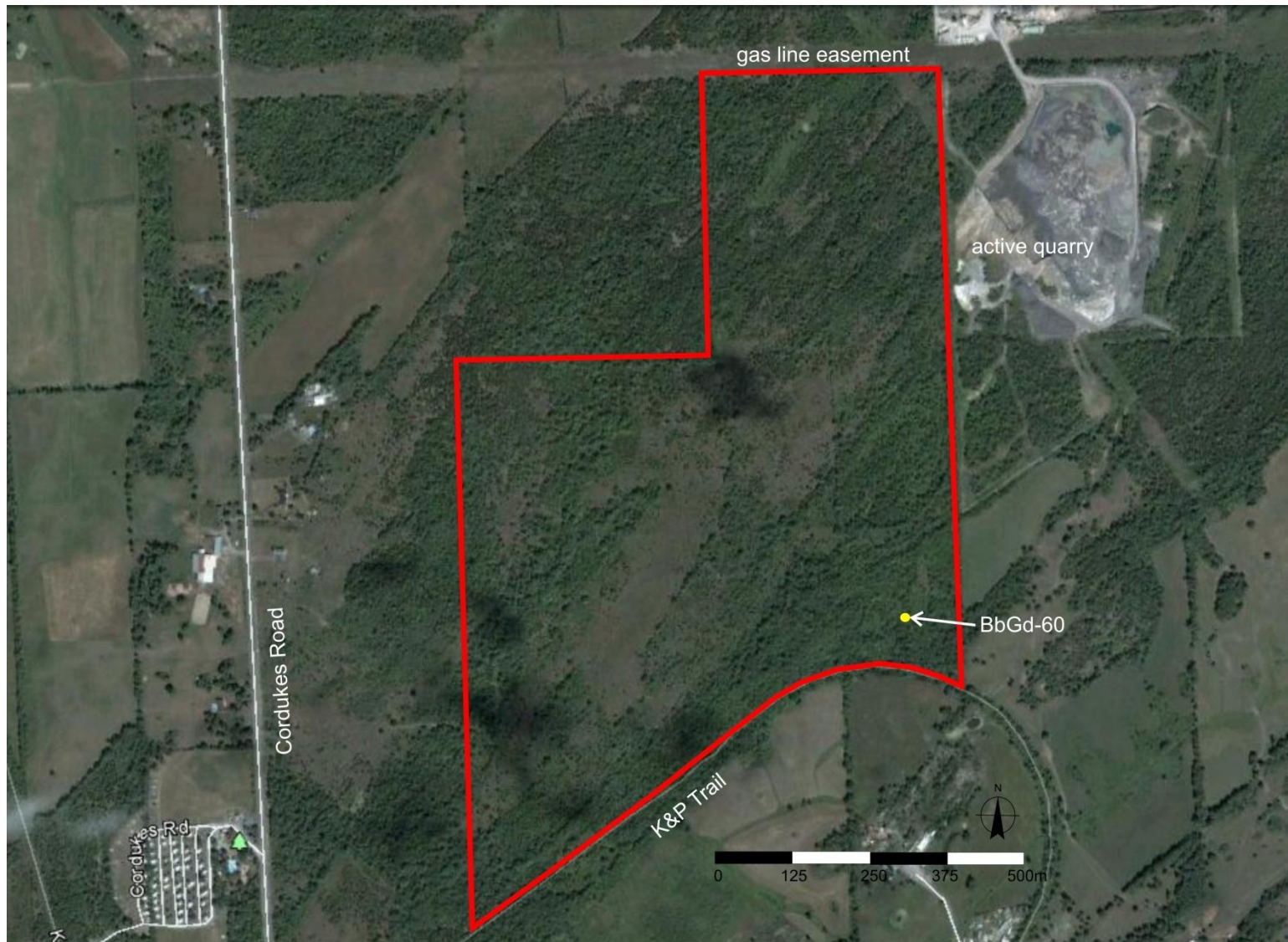


Figure 7: BbGd-60 on a recent aerial view (base image Google Earth)

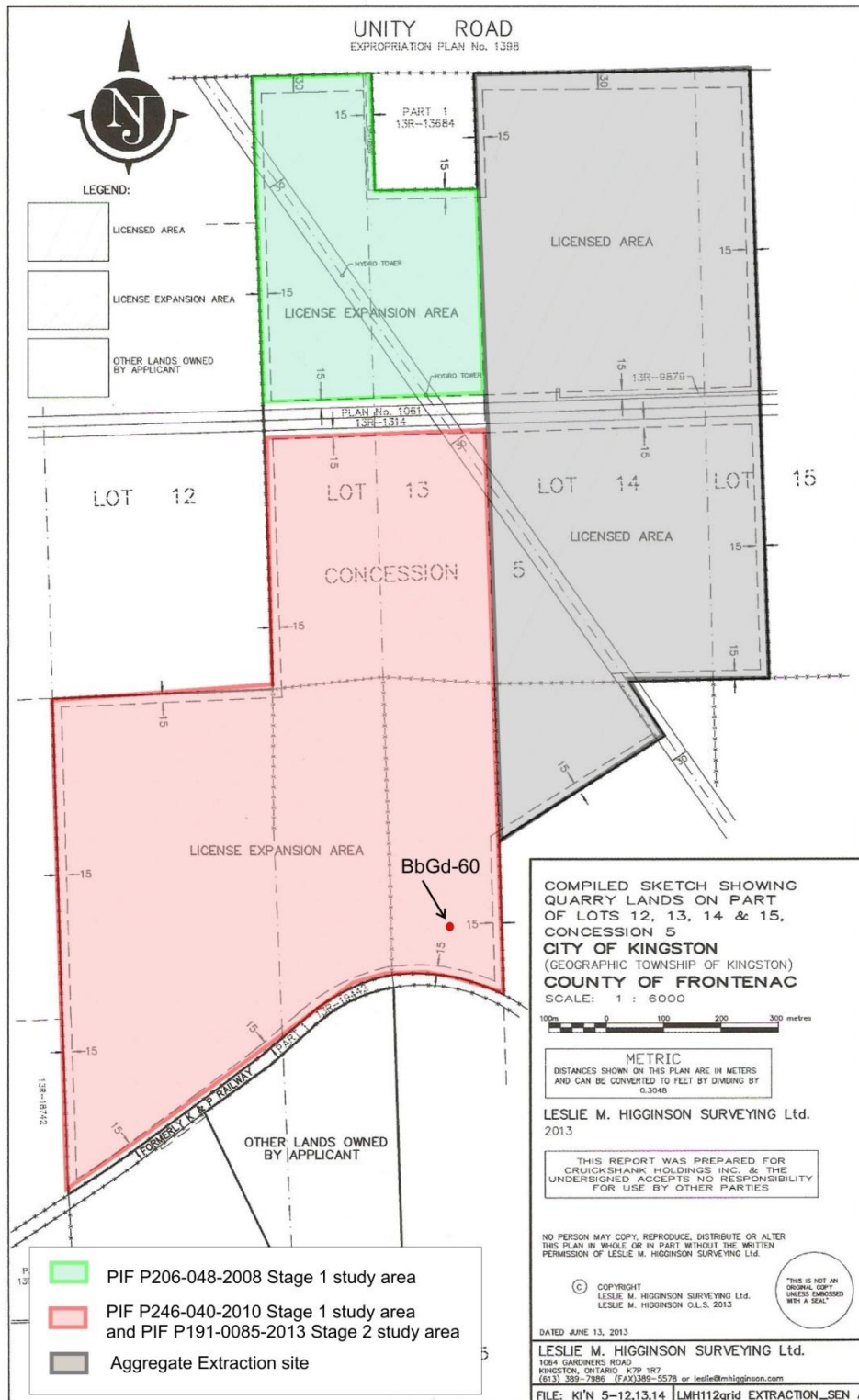


Figure 8: Previous archaeological assessments



Figure 9: BbGd-60 Stage 3 with 10m buffer on the topographic survey (base map Cruickshank 2014)

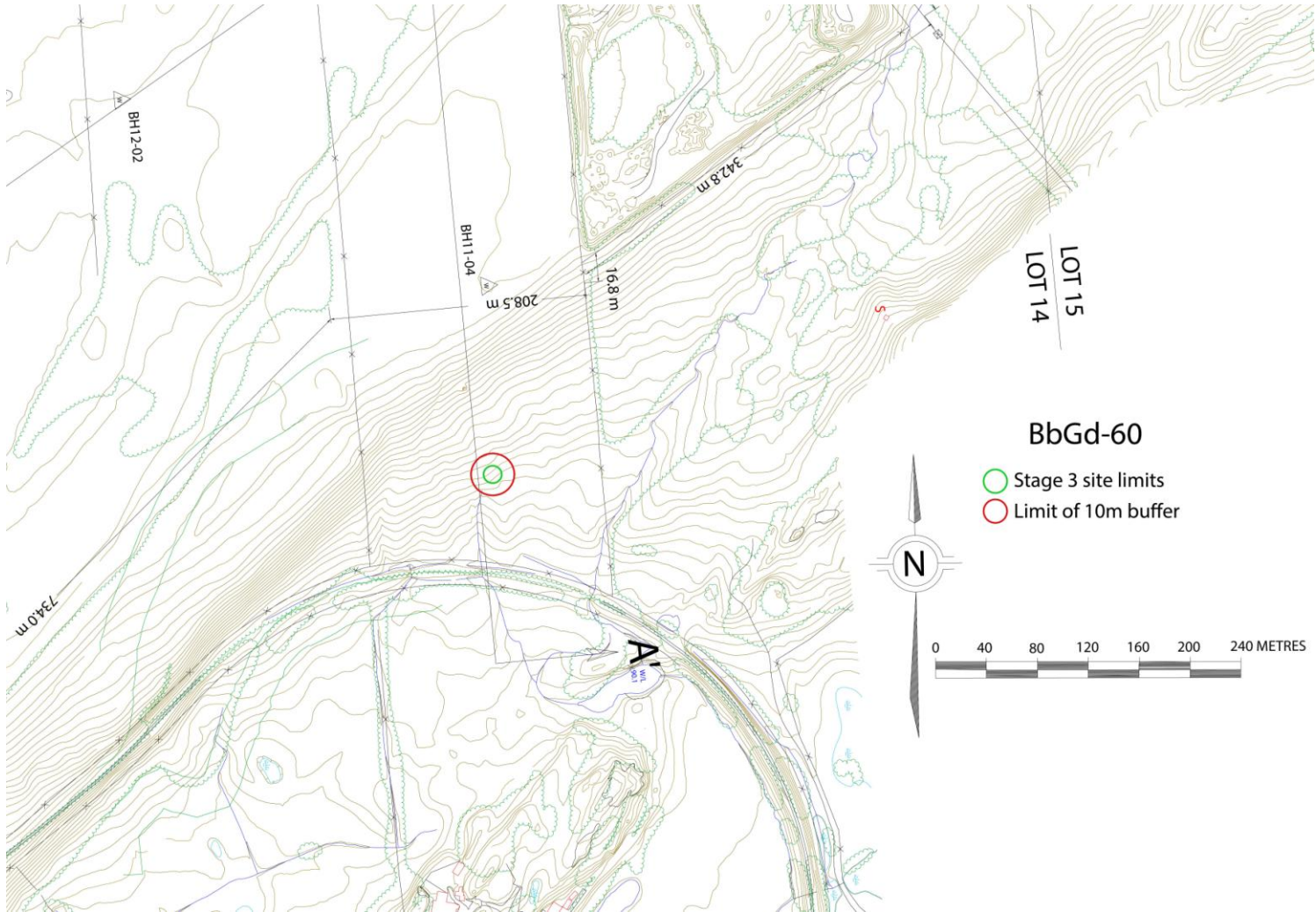


Figure 10: : Closeup of Stage 3 site limits and 10m buffer on topographic survey (base map Cruickshank 2014)

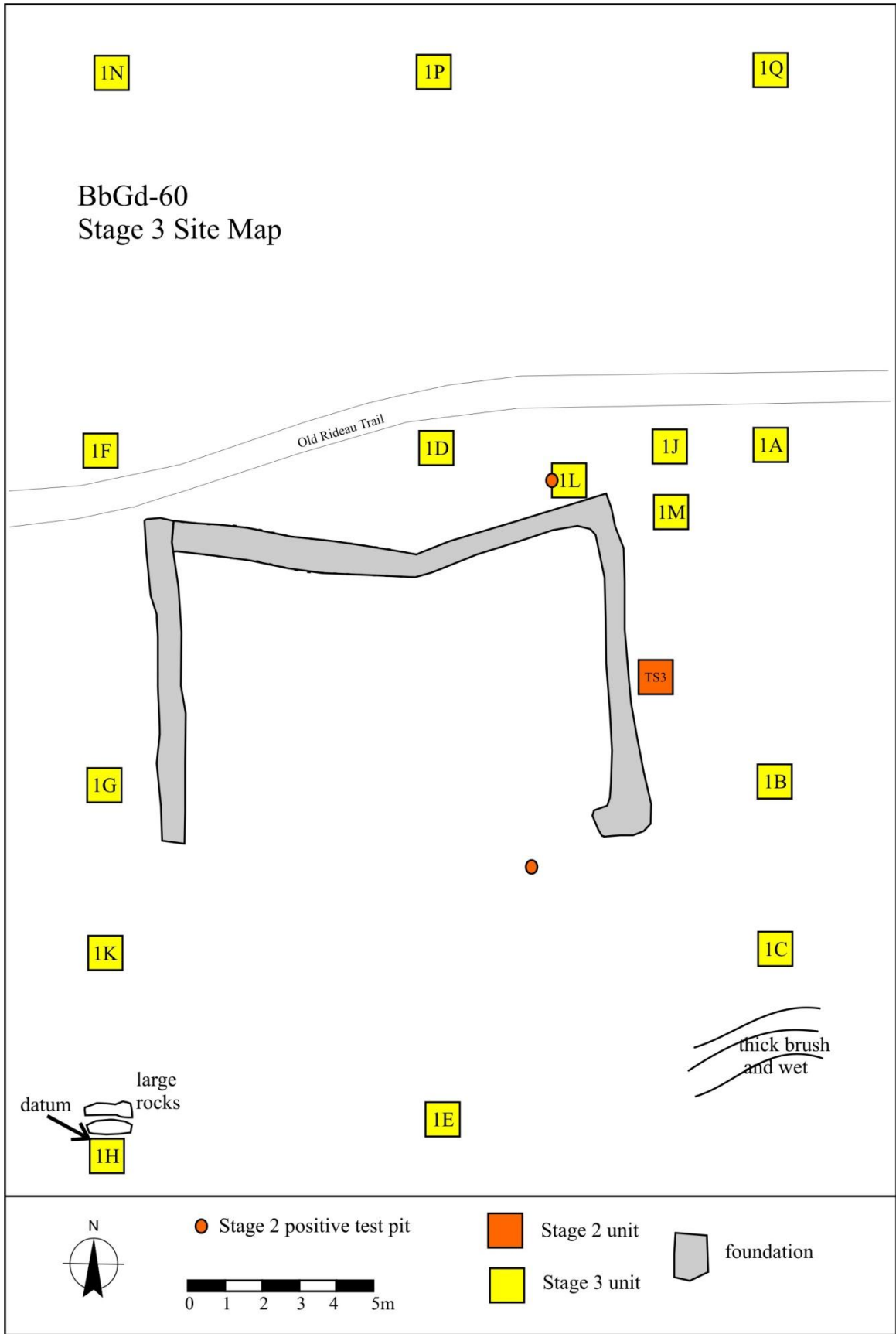


Figure 11: BbGd-60 Stage 3 site map

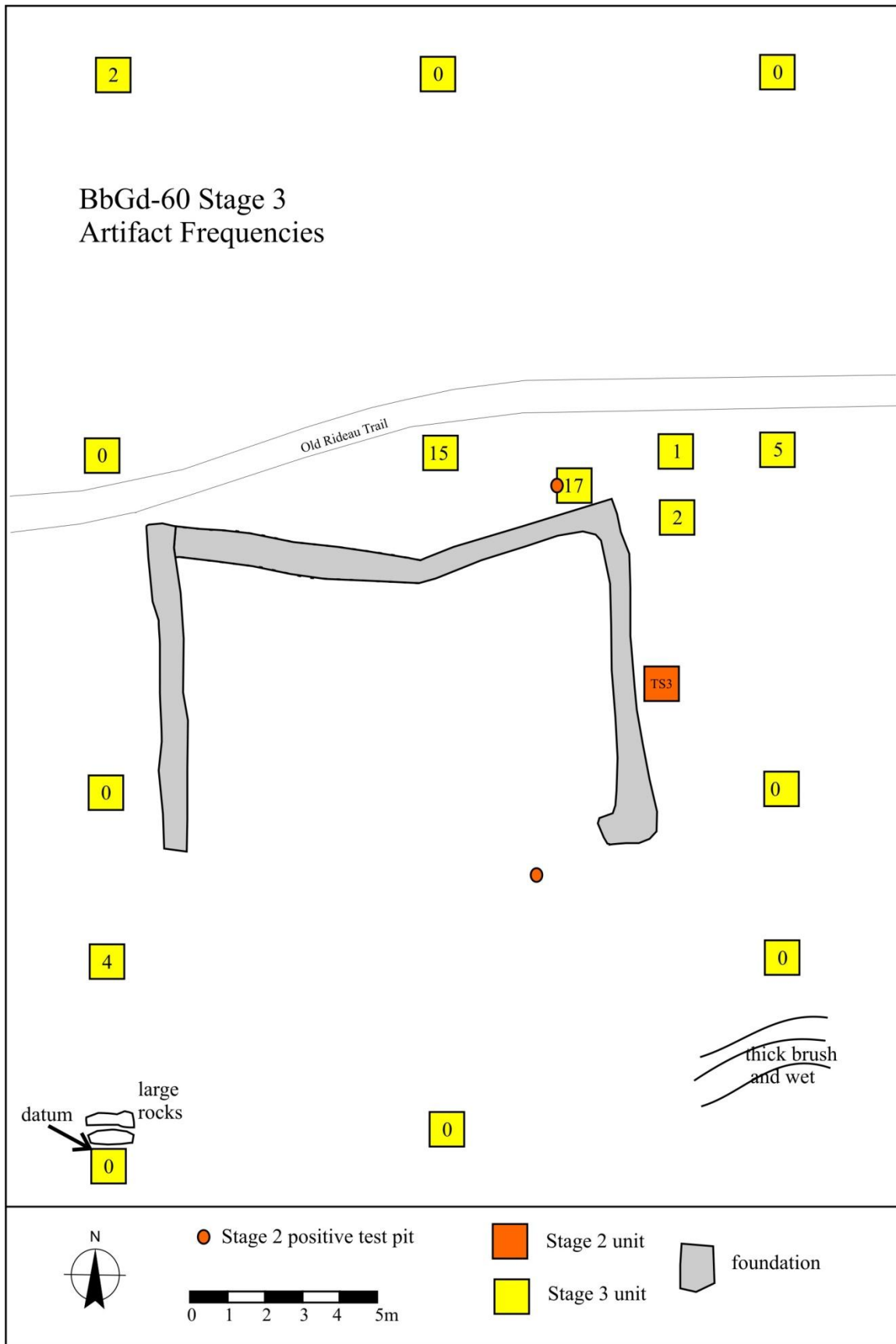


Figure 12: Artifact frequencies

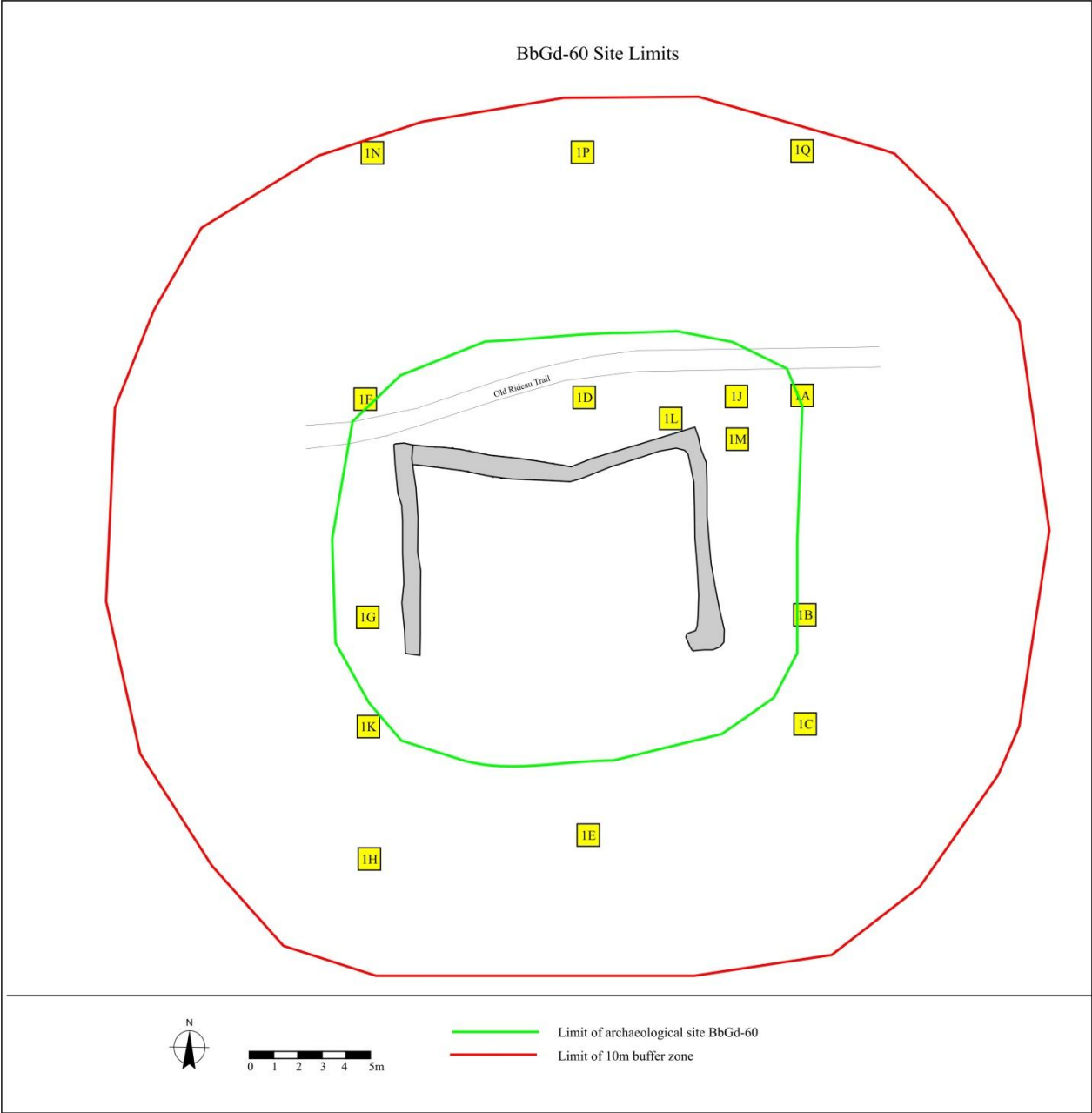


Figure 13: BbGd-60 site limits

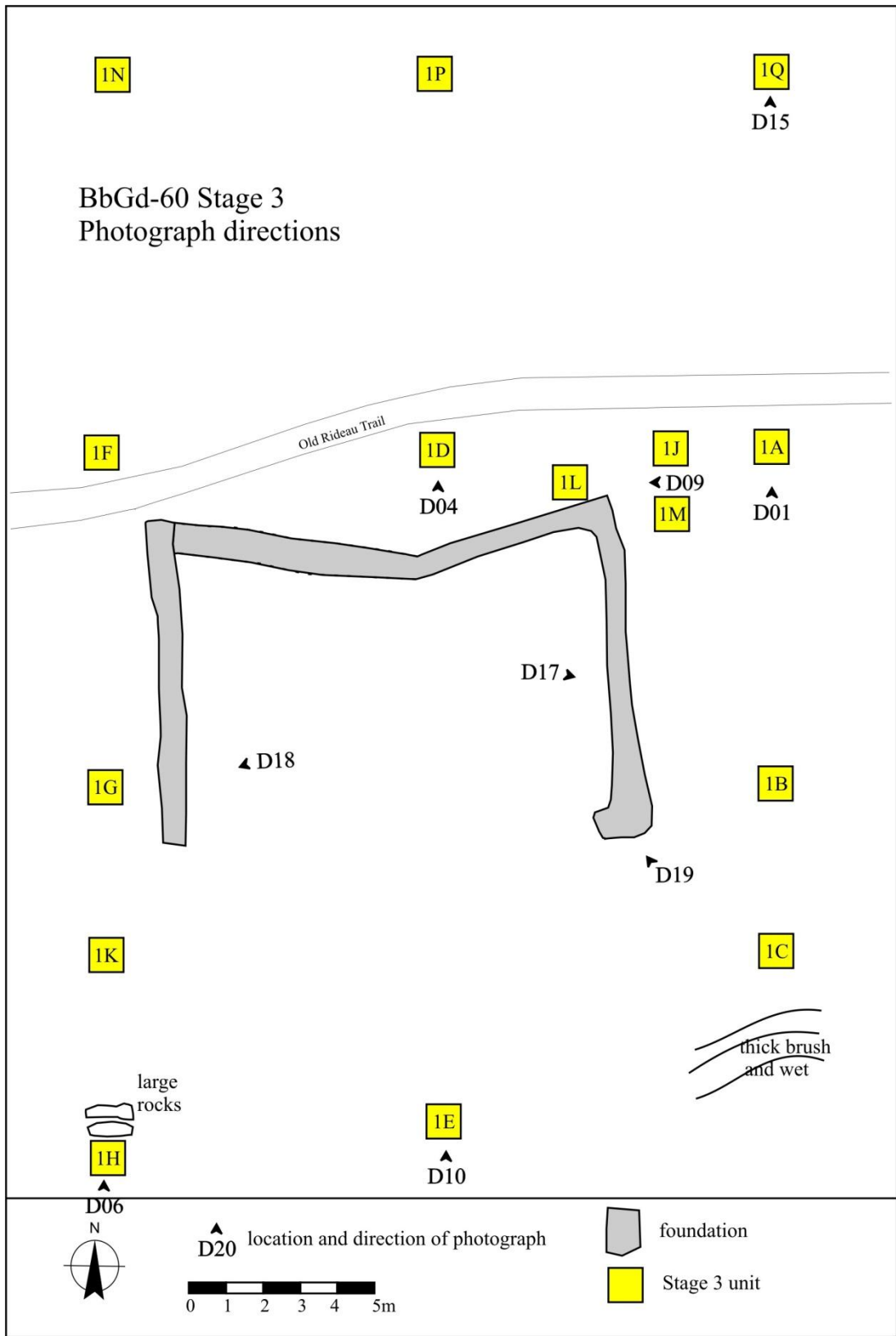


Figure 14: Photograph directions (by photograph catalogue number)

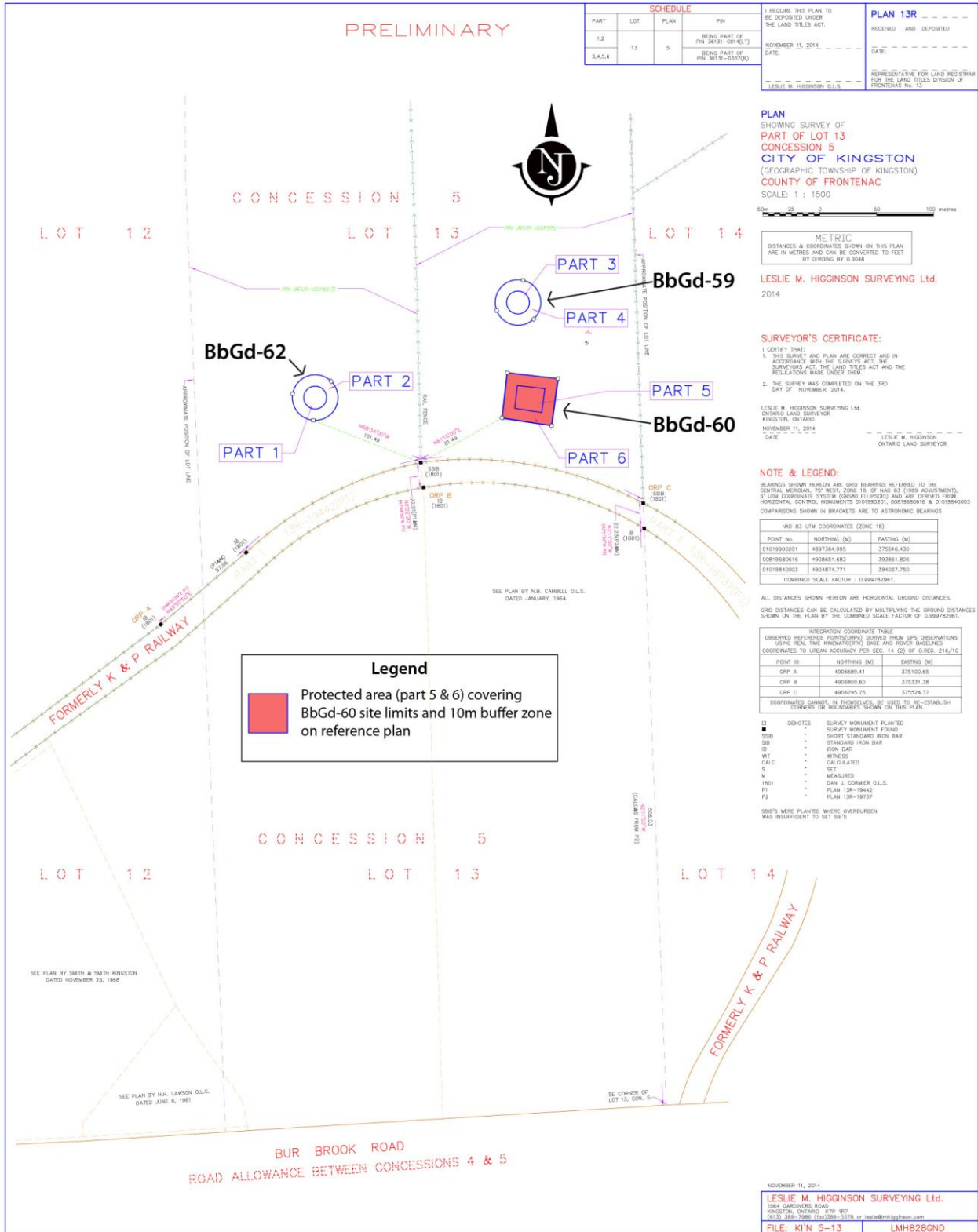


Figure 15: Reference plan put in place with parts for site protection

Field Methods

A large dry laid limestone foundation with associated 19th century artifacts was discovered during the Stage 2 assessment of the Cruickshank property in 2013. The find was registered as an archaeological site with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and assigned the Borden number BbGd-60. A 1m² unit was excavated over test pit TS3 during the Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 3 assessment at the site consisted of the excavation of 1m² units on a 10m grid centred over the foundation in order to determine the nature and limits of the site. A 10m grid was chosen as the Stage 4 option for the site had already determined to be avoidance and protection and the Stage 3 assessment was conducted in order to narrow down the area to be preserved.

At the beginning of the Stage 3 assessment, a 10m grid was established with a baseline running north-south along the west side of the foundation with a total station. A permanent datum was established at the south end of the baseline, at the northwest corner of unit 1H. Units were laid out at 10m intervals, surrounding the foundation, and the locations of the baseline, datum and units were plotted onto a site map.

For ease of reference the units were referred to by a number-letter designation similar to that used by Parks Canada where each unit is identified by an operation and a suboperation number. The Stage 3 excavations began with Operation 1, with the units labelled 1A and then sequentially through the alphabet. The Stage 2 1m² unit retained its Stage 2 designation of TS3, and the Stage 3 units were labelled 1A through 1Q. The Parks Canada model was also used for the designation of lots – where a lot designation is given to each natural or artificial stratum and also to each feature within a unit, thus 1A2 refers to unit 1A, lot 2. Lots were designated sequentially for each unit. The artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment are listed in the artifact catalogue at the end of this report.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of BbGd-60 consisted of the excavation of 11 1m² units on a ten metre grid centred over the foundation. An additional 4 units were excavated in areas of interest, for a total of 15 units. A ten metre interval grid was used as the cultural heritage value of the site had been established by the Stage 2 assessment (Sheldon 2014). The unit designated for the southeast corner of the site (1C) was moved 5m to the north in order to avoid a low lying, wet area and unit 1H in the southwest corner of the site was offset by a metre to the south in order to avoid two large rocks.

In each excavation unit the undisturbed deposits were removed by trowel and shovel and the excavation extended to bedrock or sterile subsoil. The units were examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy and cultural features and the exposed surface of the subsoil was examined for the presence of features. Soil profiles were photographed and drawn to scale for each unit. All soils from the Stage 3 excavation units were screened through 6mm steel mesh screens. When subsoil was encountered the excavations extended 5cm into the subsoil.

All artifacts and associated documentation arising from the Stage 3 fieldwork will be held by Ground Truth Archaeology in Quinte West, Ontario until a suitable repository is established. During the Stage 3 assessment the weather was suitable for the recovery and recording of archaeological materials with no precipitation and a high temperature of 9° C on both days of fieldwork.

Record of Finds

Field note inventory: Author/recorder: Helen Sheldon

Field notes: 2060101NB1-2

Field drawings: 2060101FD01

Field recording forms: 2060101FRF01-14

Photographs: 2060101D01-19

The dominant feature of the site is a substantial three sided foundation with interior dimensions of 12 metres E-W and 8.5 metres N-S. The east and west walls are parallel to each other and appear reasonably intact; the north wall is built into the hill somewhat and has slumped southward in the middle. A south wall is not evident at all, and judging from the neatly squared southern end of the east wall, probably never did exist. The foundation is built of large blocks of roughly cut limestone, many over a metre in maximum length, and rises up to five courses high. The foundation is built into the side of the hill on its north side and has a stepped bedrock floor.

The stratigraphy in the excavation units on the exterior of the foundation generally consisted of a dark brown loam or dark brown silty clay (lot 1) over either limestone bedrock or a yellow brown to medium brown clay subsoil. Lot 1 was usually 10-20 cm thick, with extremes of 4-5 cm at the west and southeast edges of the site and over 30 cm at the southwest corner. No units were excavated in the centre of the foundation for two major reasons – (1) bedrock was visible over much of the interior and it was believed that little archaeological information probably could be retrieved from the sparse soil therein, and (2) thorough clearing and exposure of the entire foundation (as a feature) was deemed to be beyond the scope of the Stage 3 assessment.

No features other than the foundation itself were identified during the Stage 3 assessment.

Images



Plate 1: Close of unit 1A (2060101D01)



Plate 2: Close of unit 1D (2060101D04)



Plate 3: Close of unit 1H (2060101D06)



Plate 4: Excavating on the northeast side of the foundation (2060101D09)



Plate 5: Interior east wall of the foundation (2060101D017)



Plate 6: Interior west wall of the foundation (2060101D18)



Plate 7: South edge of the east wall of the foundation (2060101D19)



Plate 8: Close of unit 1E (2060101D10)



Plate 9: Close of unit 1Q at the north edge of the site (2060101D15)

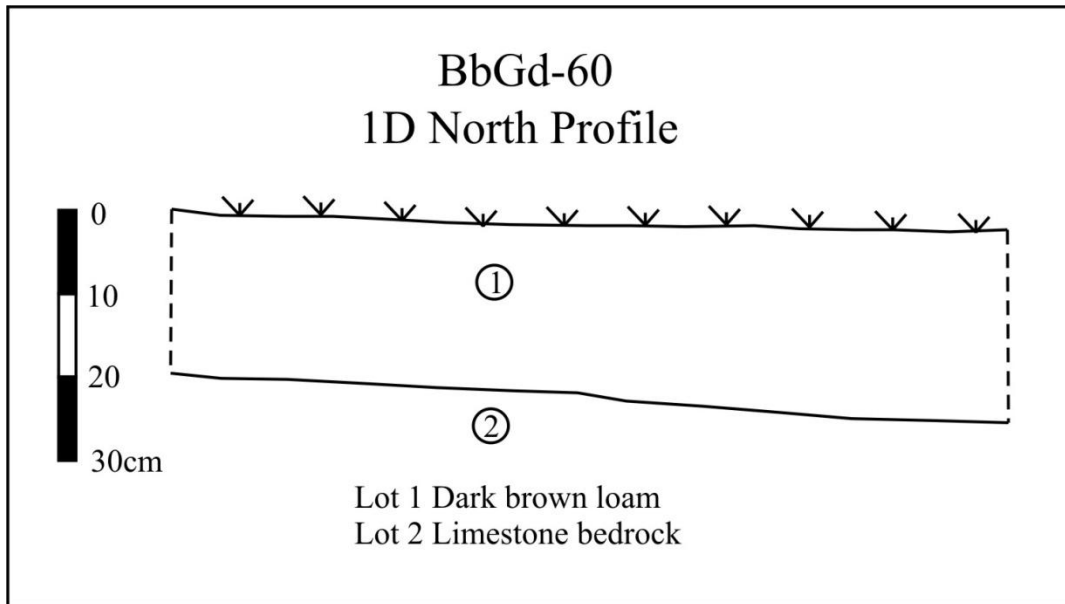


Figure 16: North profile of unit 1D

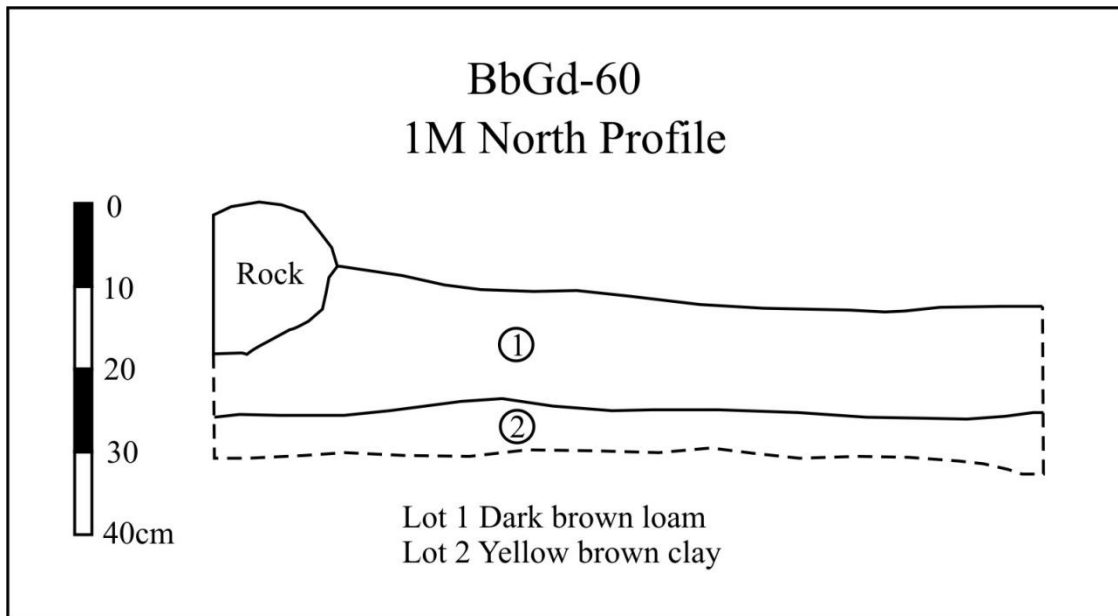


Figure 17: North profile of unit 1M



Plate 10: Clay pipe stem and coarse buff earthenware from 1M1



Plate 11: Vessel glass from 1A1 (clear) and 1K1 (blue-green)



Plate 12: Nails from BbGd-60 – A) cut trim nails, B) cut lathe nails, C) wire lathe nail



Plate 13: Horseshoe from 1L1

Artifact Analysis

Ware Type	#	%
Coarse earthenwares	1	100%
Total	1	100%

Table 1: BbGd-60 ceramics by ware type

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	# by class	# by type	% of total
Architectural		30		65%
	cut nails		29	
	wire nails		1	
Ceramics (vessel)		1	1	2%
Smoking	smoking pipe	1	1	2%
Glass: vessel		5	5	11%
Horse related		2		4%
	horseshoe		1	
	horseshoe nail		1	
Misc. stone		2		
	coal		1	4%
	slag		1	
Misc. Iron		5		11%
	shim		1	
	strapping		1	
	unid metal		1	
	unid part		1	
	wire		1	
Total			46	100%

Table 2: BbGd-60 Stage 3 artifact assemblage

Of the 46 artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment most were iron objects (n=37, 80%). Architectural items predominated in the assemblage (n=30, 65%) with machine cut nails (n=29) accounting for all but one of these artifacts. A single wire nail was also found. Given that only a single wire nail was recovered, the majority of activity at the site probably predated the 20th century when wire nails became common.

The only vessel ceramic recovered was a single piece of coarse buff earthenware likely from a cream pan. This particular piece provides evidence that the structure functioned as a barn for at least part of its life. In the same unit was a stem piece from a white ball clay smoking pipe.

Five glass shards from three different vessels were recovered from units 1A and 1K. The type of manufacture could not be discerned but these shards generally are typical of the late 19th and early 20th century.

A horseshoe nail and a horseshoe were also recovered indicating that horses were being utilized. In unit 1J a small steel shim likely from the head of a small headed hand tool was recovered. These artifacts and the rest of the assemblage support both an industrial and livestock related function for the structure.

A piece of coal and slag were recovered from which we can infer that coal for the lime kiln (BbGd-59) was stored in the structure at BbGd-60.

The three-sided nature of the structure open to the down slope implies either a bank barn for livestock or a storage building oriented towards the railway. Given the roughness of the terrain and the proximity of an active railroad the association of the building with a barn seems less likely. However the barn could have predated the railway. The situation of the barn could also be taking advantage of the railway as transport for raw milk produced there. Based on its size (12 x 8.5 metres), it could have housed a few milk cows and a workhorse. It certainly also could have functioned partially as a storage shed for lime made in the kiln located higher up the slope.

Packed artifact inventory: 1 banker's box labelled BbGd-60

Conclusions

The foundation located at BbGd-60 lies almost directly 100 metres downhill of a lime kiln (registered as archaeological site BbGd-59). The two structures probably were operational at the same time, in the mid to late 19th century, at a time when the Albertson family owned and farmed the property.

The foundation could have served as storage area for wood and coal for firing the lime kiln and also for storage of the resultant lime. It also could have housed farm animals on the Albertson's working farm. The foundation is located only about 100 metres from the K & P Railway which was incorporated in 1871 and had operating track running by the site by 1875 (trainweb.org), and it is quite possible that both the lime kiln and the foundation were loosely connected to this readily available mode of transportation.

The foundation, especially taken in conjunction with the kiln and the railway, represents a light industrial use of the landscape of rural Ontario that is not often encountered in the archaeological record. Thus the foundation is considered to be a relatively rare archaeological site and is considered to have cultural heritage value.

Recommendations

As a result of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment Ground Truth Archaeology makes the following recommendations in regards to BbGd-60:

- The Albertson Foundation site (BbGd-60) should be considered to have cultural heritage value and is recommended for Stage 4 mitigation.
- Avoidance and protection of the site is the preferred option for mitigation.
- If protection and avoidance are not viable for BbGd-60 then the site or portions of the site will require Stage 4 mitigation through excavation and documentation in order to allow whatever subsurface impact that is anticipated by development to proceed.
- If avoidance and protection is chosen as the option for dealing with the archaeological site or portions of the site, it will be necessary to put in place a long term protection strategy for the site. There are two general approaches to this, either to protect the site and its 10m buffer alone or to put in place a broader protected area within which the site and its 10m buffer is contained. In the case of the "site only" approach it would be necessary to accurately survey the site limits, including a 10m buffer zone, and have this put on the registered plan (Figure 16) for the property as a separate part(s) with an associated proscriptive zoning and a restrictive covenant placed on title. This is the option chosen by the proponent for long term site protection
- In the case of avoidance and protection the local approval authority (City of Kingston) should acknowledge their concurrence with the avoidance and protection measures and commit to the application of the proscriptive zoning.
- All on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others must be issued “no-go” instructions regarding the archaeological site and the proponent must prepare a letter acknowledging the site and committing to its long term protection.
- The location of the area to be avoided must be shown on all contract drawings when applicable, including explicit instructions or labelling to avoid the site. Construction phase fencing should be erected around the buffer zone if construction in the vicinity of the site is necessary.
- If construction is to occur in close proximity to the buffer zone this must be inspected and monitored by a professional archaeologist and a report submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport documenting the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remains intact.

In addition, the following two standard clauses apply:

- Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during development activities, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (416-314-7148) should be notified immediately.
- In the event that human remains are encountered during development, the proponent should immediately contact local law enforcement, then Michael D’Mello, Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services, 416-326-8404, and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

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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 (31 C/7)

1:10, 000 Ontario Base Map - OBM # 1018 3750 49050/1018 37000 49050

Google Earth imagery date July 29, 2005, accessed November 13, 2013

Air Photography

1953 Provincial Series 4414-29-38. Queen's University Air Photograph Collection

Archival Map References

Walling, H.F.

1860 Kingston inset from the map of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Canada West, from actual Surveys under the Direction of H. F. Walling. Putnam & Walling Publishers. Queen's University Library Map Collection.

Meacham, J.H.

1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Ontario, Belleville. J.H. Meacham. Reprinted by Mika Silk Screening Limited. 1971.

Canada Department of Agriculture

1965 Soil Map of Frontenac County, Ontario, South Sheet. Soil Survey Report No. 39. Soil Research Institute, Research Branch. Ottawa.

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1967 Soil Capability Map of Frontenac County, Ontario, South Sheet. Soil Research Institute, Research Branch. Ottawa.

Primary Historic Documents

Ontario Land Registry (OLR) Records Kingston Township, Frontenac County

Other

Berry, Michael

2010 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Part of Lots 12 &13, Concession 5, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, City of Kingston. Consultant report, Ground Truth Archaeology.

Gromoff, Nick

2009 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Cruickshank Re-zoning, Part of Lot 13, Concession V, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, City of Kingston. Consultant report, Ground Truth Archaeology.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC)

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

Sheldon, Helen

2014 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Elginburg Quarry Expansion, Frontenac County, Ontario. Consultant report, Ground Truth Archaeology.

[www.trainweb.org/oldtimetrains/CPR Trenton/History KandP.htm](http://www.trainweb.org/oldtimetrains/CPR_Trenton/History_KandP.htm)

Appendix A: Photograph Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2060101D01	close of unit 1A	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D02	close of unit 1B	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D03	close of unit 1C	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D04	close of unit 1D	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D05	close of unit 1F	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D06	close of unit 1H	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D07	close of unit 1G	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D08	close of unit 1J	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D09	excavating on the northeast corner of the foundation	W	April 25, 2014
2060101D10	close of unit 1E	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D11	close of unit 1K	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D12	close of unit 1P	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D13	close of unit 1L	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D14	close of unit 1N	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D15	close of unit 1Q	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D16	close of unit 1M	N	April 25, 2014
2060101D17	interior east wall of the foundation	E	April 25, 2014
2060101D18	interior west wall of the foundation	W	April 25, 2014
2060101D19	south edge of the east wall of the foundation	N	April 25, 2014

Appendix B: Artifact Catalogue BbGd-60

Stage 3

Lot #	Artifact #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	Portion	Count	Notes
1A1	AR001	glass	vessel: unid shape	moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	3	
1A1	AR002	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	1	
1A1	AR003	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	1	
1D1	AR004	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	2	
1D1	AR005	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	1	
1D1	AR006	metal	iron	rolled		unid metal	fragment	1	
1D1	AR007	metal	iron	drawn	heavy gauge	wire	fragment	1	
1D1	AR008	metal	iron	machine made: cut	medium weight	horseshoe nail	partial	1	
1D1	AR009	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	5	
1D1	AR010	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	1	
1D1	AR011	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	1	
1D1	AR012	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	2	
1J1	AR013	metal	iron	machine made: cut	small	shim	partial	1	
1K1	AR014	glass	vessel: unid shape	moulded	blue green	unid bottle	shard	2	
1K1	AR015	metal	iron	rolled		strapping	fragment	1	
1K1	AR016	stone	coal	anthracite		coal	fragment	1	
1L1	AR017	metal	iron	machine made: wire	lathe	nail	complete	1	
1L1	AR018	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	5	
1L1	AR019	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	7	
1L1	AR020	metal	iron	cast		unid part	fragment	1	

Lot #	Artifact #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	Portion	Count	Notes
1L1	AR021	metal	iron	cast	medium weight	horseshoe	complete	1	12x15cm
1L1	AR022	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
1L1	AR023	metal	iron	machine made: cut	unid	nail	partial	1	
1M1	AR024	ceramic	coarse buff earthenware	glazed: one side	caramel	unid vessel	sherd	1	
1M1	AR025	ceramic	white ball clay	undecorated		smoking pipe	stem frag	1	
1N1	AR026	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
1N1	AR027	stone	coal			slag	fragment	1	

Appendix C: Profiles

