

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 11210 LAKESHORE ROAD
PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF
WAINFLEET, WELLAND COUNTY, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF
NIAGARA, ONTARIO**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines the findings of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Wainfleet Township in the Regional Municipality of Niagara (Images 1, 2, and 3; Figures 1 and 2). The assessment was carried out for the property owner, Mr. Jason Krtek, who undertook the assessment in compliance with Section 7.18 of the Township of Wainfleet Official Plan, which requires an archaeological assessment for land development and alteration in areas of archaeological potential. This is to ensure that the development proponent meets their legal obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act. The property is proposed to be developed for residential use.

The Study Area, defined as the portion of Lot 12, Concession 1, Figure 1 in this report, measures about 3.3 acres (1.34 ha) in area and is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Lakeshore Road and Golf Course Road. The Study Area is situated in the Township of Wainfleet, Welland County where settlement began after 1812. Today the Study Area is undeveloped.

Primary historical sources were examined for the Stage 1 Assessment to determine the history of ownership and occupation of the property. The Abstract to Deeds, Ontario decadal censuses and historic maps were consulted as a means of assessing archaeological potential as it relates to the historic period. Additionally, the physiographic and drainage features on or adjacent to the Study Area, and the Register of recorded archaeological sites, were consulted to determine archaeological potential for the pre-contact period.

Based on the above information in the Stage 1 Assessment carried out by John Triggs (P-048) under PIF P048-0126-2021, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment – pedestrian survey - is recommended in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (2011), Archaeology Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (Figure 17).

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Senior Project Manager..... John Triggs (P048)
 Project Director (licensee) John Triggs
 Report Preparation John Triggs
 Report Graphics John Triggs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the findings of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Wainfleet Township in the Regional Municipality of Niagara (Images 1, 2, and 3; Figures 1 and 2). The assessment was carried out for the property owner, Mr. Jason Krtek, who undertook the assessment in compliance with Section 7.18 of the Township of Wainfleet Official Plan, which requires an archaeological assessment for land development and alteration in areas of archaeological potential. This is to ensure that the development proponent meets their legal obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act. The property is proposed to be developed for residential use.

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2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Site Visit

Following the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) an optional property inspection was not carried out (Section 1.2). After reviewing the historical sources, and in consideration of the regulations in effect for conducting Stage 1 and 2 assessments under winter weather conditions that may impact visibility of the ground (MHSTCI Bulletin November 18, 2021, see below), it was decided that a greater level of detail would be required to recommend assessment strategies than could be provided by a property inspection. In December the Study Area was periodically covered in snow, and subject to heavy rainfall, which together with poor light conditions, meant that it was not possible to properly assess topographic features.

We will not require winter strategies for Stage 1 and 2 PIFs, however Stage 1 and 2 reports documenting fieldwork on properties with winter weather conditions that may have impacted visibility of the ground or study area will not be entered into the Register. This includes reports documenting Stage 1 property inspection and Stage 2 pedestrian survey.

2.2 Background Research

A search of the Archaeological Site Database was conducted by contacting the Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Program Unit, Heritage, Tourism and Culture Division, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Further archival research was carried out using on-line sources as described below in section 5.0, Historical Background.

3.0 CURRENT CONDITIONS, LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The Study Area, defined as the portion of Lot 12, Concession 1, Figure 1 in this report, measures about 3.3 acres (1.34 ha) in area and is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Lakeshore Road and Golf Course Road. The Study Area is situated in the Township of Wainfleet, Welland County. The land is currently in an uncultivated condition, with a few small shrubs and one or two mature trees. An examination of Google Earth images over several decades indicate that the land was last cultivated in 2006. Topography is mostly level with a slight southerly slope towards the lake a few hundred yards distant.

The study area is slated for development of three residential lots. Each pie-shaped lot is on average about 1 acre (0.405 ha) in size.

4.0 ENVIRONMENT AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The study area is situated in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Figure 3), specifically in the sub-region referred to as the Niagara River Valley, a flood plain about 400 metres wide (Chapman and Putnum 1984). Overlying the sedimentary upper Silurian and lower Devonian age bedrock geology, the clay plain is characterized by a very compact, glacio-lacustrine clay deposit varying in thickness from a few centimetres closer to the lakeshore to at least 40 centimetres in undisturbed areas inland. The physiographic region can include dunes, cobble, clay and sand beaches, limestone pavements and back-shore wetland basins. The most significant outcrops of the bedrock geology are the Onondaga Formation and the Bois Blanc Formation, both sources of cherty limestone. Onondaga chert, the most abundant natural material from which chert was quarried by indigenous peoples, is available in outcrops on the north shore of Lake Erie from Fort Erie to about 100 kilometres west to Nanticoke.

Soils in the physiographic region are referred to as luvisolic, characterized by slightly acidic A- and B-horizons formed over calcareous parent materials. Natural sediment formation (the clay-loam A-horizon) over the clay subsoil (the B-horizon) can be variable in thickness from a few centimetres to as many as 30-40 centimetres.

Vegetation in the region during the early historic period was likely mostly deciduous, although timber descriptions in Robert Gourlay's Statistical Account for Upper Canada in 1817 do indicate that local variations were common, and a mixed conifer-hardwood forest may have also been present. The study area is found in the most northern extent of the Carolinian biotic province, a zone more characteristic of areas south of Lake Erie. Clues as to the natural forest cover and botanical species present are available in historical sources such as diaries, travel journals, surveyor's notebooks, and maps compiled during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Wood charcoal recovered during excavations at the Peace Bridge in Fort Erie by Archaeological Services Inc. from various contexts indicate that the area was dominated by ash, elm, and oak, with lesser quantities of maple, beech, ironwood, white pine, and larch (MacDonald and Cooper 2006: 22). Food species in the southeastern Niagara Region, available to

aboriginal populations, and during early settlement, included nuts (black walnut, butternut, hickory, oak, beech, and chestnut), berries (raspberries, blackberries, elderberry, strawberry, blueberry, and cranberry), fruits (cherry, plum, crab apple, and currant) and cultivated vegetables. A wide variety of medicinal plants were also available (MacDonald and Cooper 2006: 25).

Fauna available to aboriginal populations, and early settlers, would have included a wide array of forest-dwelling animals. Among these were large mammals such as moose, white-tailed deer, wapiti (elk), black bear, and small mammals such as raccoon, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, cottontail, marten, fisher, river otters, weasels, foxes, wolf, cougar, bobcat, lynx, woodchuck, chipmunk, and grey squirrel (MacDonald and Cooper 2006: 27-28). Waterfowl would also have been available and included the passenger pigeon in profusion along with other native species such as green heron, Virginia Rail, Cooper's hawk, eastern kingbird, willow flycatcher, brown thrasher, yellow warbler, common yellowthroat, northern cardinal, and savannah sparrow. Fish in the region include the longnose gar, channel catfish, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, walleye, northern hogsucker, banded killifish, and spottail shiner (Crins et al. 2009:52).

5.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Precontact Indigenous Chronology

The pre-contact era of southern Ontario is divided into cultural periods based on archaeological research. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide the following classification for cultural periods recognized by most archaeologists.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Culture History of Southern Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

Registered archaeological sites dating to all cultural periods have been documented in the Niagara region.

Post-Contact History

Niagara, Welland County, and Wainfleet Township

The Study Area lies within the region encompassed by Treaty No. 3 with the Mississauga First Nation who sold the land to the Crown beginning in 1784.¹ The establishment of jurisdictional boundaries soon thereafter opened the land to settlement. Land was either granted or purchased from the Crown by settlers who then had title to a designated parcel which could range widely in size but was generally in 100 or 200-acre plots. The Niagara region, and Welland County specifically, was first surveyed in 1788 by Lieut. P.R Frey. Wainfleet Township was named by Lieut.-Governor John Graves Simcoe after a location in England with the same marshy conditions. By 1817 Wainfleet Township consisted of scores of farmsteads and was populated by 460 residents. Large scale immigration beginning in the 1840s – mostly from Ireland – saw the population increase to more than 3000 (Township of Wainfleet 2015). As with many communities in southern Ontario industry shifted to the growing urban centres beginning in mid-century. Steam-powered mills rapidly replaced the older, mostly rural economy where grist and sawmills were based on waterpower. In the period 1860s to 1880s there was a corresponding decrease in the rural population as people moved to the growing urban industrial centres nearby including places such as Brantford, Hamilton, and Toronto. By the early 20th century there was a decrease in population in Wainfleet (Township of Wainfleet 2015). During the last third of the 19th century successful farmers consolidated and increased their holdings as land became available due to the urban migration.

Lot 12, Concession 1, Wainfleet Township

The following history of occupation on the study area, Part of Lot 12, Conc. 1, was compiled using primary sources. The objective was to determine the occupants on the lot in the 19th century, the dates of occupation, and details of the household that may relate to the archaeological potential. Nineteenth century censuses, maps, and secondary historical sources were consulted.

Lot 12, Concession 1, was granted by the Crown to Jacob Seitz in 1797 (Abstract to Deeds; Table 2). The entire lot comprised 250 acres rather than the more usual 200 acres because of the irregular shape of the lot fronting on the Lake Erie shoreline. Various mortgages and Bargain and Sales were taken out throughout the 1810s and 1820s with the smaller parcels of the lot changing ownership several times. In 1828 William Fares – spelled sometimes Faris – acquired the SE angle comprising 2 ¼ acres. It is unknown whether this refers to the Study Area as it is not marked on any 19th century map consulted for this study. The small plot suggests that it was for a homestead. William Fares (Sr.) died in 1838 and, in a probated will, left the same plot to his wife Elizabeth.

¹ Indigenous engagement is not required for a Stage 1 Assessment under the Standards (2011) of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. No indigenous engagement was conducted as part of this Stage 1 assessment.

The 1842 Census does not list William Fares but it does list Isaac (Faris), who owned the adjacent Lot 11 Conc. 1, and who was resident in the province for 36 years (since 1806). Isaac purchased the land from A. Neff in 1846. In 1841, the sale of part of lot 12 by Elizabeth, the deceased William's wife, to Isaac, suggests that this was a son. William Faris (Jr.), presumably another son of William Faris Sr., acquired 45 acres, that being the north part of the south part of lot 12, Conc. 1, in 1845 through a Bargain and Sale from Abraham Neff. This is the plot that is depicted on the 1862 Tremaine map of Lincoln and Welland Counties, and which comprises the Study Area. The south part of Lot 12 fronting the lake is depicted on the 1862 Tremaine map as owned by Isaac 'Ferris'. The 1862 map does not depict a residence on lot 12, although this may be because the structure was an impermanent log cabin. Such structures were not always depicted as were the more permanent frame, brick and stone residences.

William Fares (Faris) Jr. is listed in the 1861 census as a widower, aged 47, living in a 1 ½ story log cabin with his 6 children – Elizabeth, Susan, George, John, Martha, and Candace ages 21 to 9. Elizabeth is likely named after her mother. The 1871 census lists the same household members and provides details such as Mennonite for religion, English origin, and that there were two dwellings on the property that were occupied. The 1876 Illustrated County Historical Atlas does depict a residence on the western section of the south part of Lot 12, with an adjacent orchard. The property is attributed to William Fares. This suggests that the log cabin pre-dating 1861, and probably built in the 1820s (Abstract to Deeds), may still have been present on the property and further, that a more substantial frame or brick home had been built by this date. William continued to live in the house with his four daughters in the 1880s (1881 Census) although his son George appears to have set up his own household, either on Lot 12 or an adjacent lot, as his is the next census entry. His son John is absent from the census. Additional details and apparent corrections include the fact that William is of German origin, not English as was listed in the 1871 census. In 1891 William Fares lived on the property with three of his daughters – aged 48 to 34 – as well as a presumed boy relation, Merritt Fares aged 10, and a farm labourer, William Bush. One additional detail is that William was born in the United States, in 1814/1815 based on previous records. The 1901 census does not list any Fares family members for Wainfleet Township or the larger Monck Census District. It appears that William died between 1892 and 1901, and sometime after his death the family left the farm and region.

Briefly, the history of ownership and occupation of Lot 12, Conc. 1 is summarized in Table 3. The historical records indicate that part of lot 12, Conc. 1, comprising the Study Area, was occupied by at three generations of the Fares family between 1828 and ca. 1900. William Fares Sr. was an immigrant from the United States who arrived in the province following the War of 1812 where he established himself as a farmer in Wainfleet Township. His son, William Jr., continued to farm the land for as many as six decades following the death of his father. Structures associated with the property include a 1 ½ story log cabin, probably erected in the late 1820s and occupied up until William's death after 1891, and another more substantial residence after 1871.

Table 2 Abstract Parcel Register Book						
Conc. 1 Lot 12 Wainfleet Ontario Land Registry Access (onland.ca)						
Instrument	Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Amount Mortgage
Patent	16 March 1797		Crown	Jacob Seitzs	all 250 acres	
B&S (Bargain and sale)	22 Nov 1818	14 Jan 1819	Christian Lavity	Benjamin Horton	133 acres south part	£100
B&S	3 Sept. 1822	10 Apr. 1823	Benjamin Horton	David Neff	133 acres south part	£450
Mortgage	29 April 1824	14 May 1824	David Neff	Thomas Clarke and Samuel Street	133 acres south part	£142
Release of Mort.	14th May 1826	29 May 1826	Thomas Clarke and Samuel Street	David Neff		
B&S	9 June 1826	4 Feb. 1824	David Neff	Abraham Neff Jr.	130 acres front	£375
B&S	16 Feb 1825	23 Jan. 1828	David Neff	William Faris (Sr.)	2 1/4 acres SE angle	£50
B&S	30 May 1820		Christian Lavity	Henry Gurdy	117 acres N pt	£117
B&S	30 May 1820	2 Oct. 1833	Christian Lavity	Henry Gurdy	117 acres N pt	£117
Probate of Will	25 April 1838	5 Nov. 1838	William Faris (Sr.)	Elizabeth Faris wife	2 1/4 acres SE angle	
B&S	16 Feb. 1842	28 Apr. 1846	Henry Gurdy	Michael Antkes	50 acres begins on limit between Lots 11 and 12, 50 chains north from SW angle Lot no. 11 on Lake Erie then 50 chains then west 10 chains	£100
B&S	24 Jan. 1845	12 Aug. 1846	Abraham Neff Jr.	William Faris (Jr.)	45 acres n pt of s pt	£265
B&S	14 Apr. 1841	12 Aug. 1846	Elizabeth Faris	Isaac Faris	105 acres w part of 11 and pt of s pt of 12	£312
B&S	24 Jan. 1845	12 Aug. 1846	Abraham Neff Jr.	Isaac Faris	55 acres s pt of s pt	£195
B&S	14 June 1848	18 July 1845	Michael Antkes et ux	Ephraim Morgan	50 acres same as No. 11 above	£250
B&S	23 Oct. 1852	3 Nov. 1853	Henry Gurdy	Brantford and Buffalo Railway Co.	1 acre pt of w 1/2 2 rods in width on each side of centre line of said RR from W to E of said w 1/2	£10

Table 3 Selected History of Occupation Conc. I, Lot 12, Bertie Township

Date	Source	Details
1797	Abstract to Deeds	Crown grant to Jacob Seitzs
1825	Abstract to Deeds	Bargain and sale of SE angle 2 ¼ acres
1838	Abstract to Deeds	Probate – William Faris (Sr.) to Elizabeth his wife 2 ¼ acres SE angle
1841	Abstract to Deeds	Elizabeth Faris to Isaac Faris part of south pt of lot 12
1842	Census	Samuel Neff owns Lot 12 Concession 1, resident in the province for 9 years.
1845	Abstract to Deeds	Bargain and sale of 45 acres N part of S part from Abraham Neff to William (Jr.) Faris
1845	Abstract to Deeds	Abraham Neff to Isaac Faris 55 acres south part of south part
1851	Census	Not available – missing for Wainfleet
1861	Census	William Fares (Faris) – widower – age 47 lives in 1 ½ story log house with daughter Elizabeth 21, Susan 19, George 16, John 12, Martha 11, and Candace 9
1862	Tremaine Map	William Fares owner of Study Area with Isaac Ferris on part of lot 12 to the south – (surname misspellings) – no residence shown possibly because log cabin
1871	Census	William Fares (Faris) – age 56, widower, Mennonite, English origin, with Elizabeth 30, Susan 28, George 24, John 22, Martha 21, Candace 17 – note says there are two dwellings occupied
1876	Historical Atlas Map	William Fares owns both land on north and south side of Lakeshore Road - parts of lot 12 – Isaac not shown – residence shown to west of Study Area with adjacent orchard
1881	Census	William Fares 63 – widower, farmer, German origin, Mennonite religion with Elizabeth 39, Susan 36, Martha 29, Candace 26 – son George has separate household but adjacent to William based on order of enumeration
1891	Census	William Fares – 76 – farmer, Mennonite with Elizabeth 48, Susan 45, Candace 34 and Merritt Fares 10, a domestic servant, and William Bush 23 a farm labourer – new information is that William is from USA – all household members can read and write
1901	Census	No Fares household members listed for Wainfleet or Monck District

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Nearby Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport and Culture Industries archaeological database revealed that are 15 archaeological sites are registered within a 1 km radius of the study area. One site, AfGu-53, the Harbourview 1 Site, is located on the property. This was identified in 1990 by Dean Knight of Archaeological Research Associates (ARA) and the site was designated as having Cultural Heritage Value and Interest (CHVI). Many sites are unidentified as to function and cultural affiliation although three are identified as Late Woodland, Glen Meyer occupations (ca. AD 850-1250).

Borden #	Site Name	Submitted	Organization	Date	Activities	Purpose
AfGu-38	Ellsworth 4					
AfGu-54	Harbourview 2	Knight, Dean	ARA	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-55	Harbourview 3	Knight, Dean	ARA	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-53	Harbourview 1	Knight, Dean	ARA	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-58	Harbourview 6	von Bitter, Robert	MTCS	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-58	Harbourview 6	Knight, Dean	ARA	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-56	Harbourview 4	Knight, Dean	ARA	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-57	Harbourview 5	Knight, Dean	ARA	01-Sep-90		
AfGu-2	Bonisteel			01-Jan-75		
AfGu-2	Bonisteel	Wood, Lara	WSP Canada Inc.	23-Aug-19	Mapping, Observation/ recording, Pedestrian survey	Stage 1-2
AfGu-2	Bonisteel			01-Jan-75		
AfGu-50	AfGu-50	von Bitter, Robert	MTCS	01-Aug-12	Other: test pit	Other: Consulting Stage 2
AfGu-50	AfGu-50	Woodley, Philip	New Directions Archaeology Ltd.	01-Aug-12	Other: test pit	Other: Consulting Stage 2
AfGu-50	Hann	Michael, Rita	Michael Archaeological Services	01-Jun-85		
AfGu-50	AfGu-50	von Bitter, Robert	MTCS	01-Aug-12	Other: test pit	Other: Consulting Stage 2

7.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Integrity of Archaeological Resources

Based on the historical background of the site, its physiographic setting, close to a water source (Lake Erie), and the proximity of 15 registered archaeological sites, one of which is located on the subject property, there is archaeological potential in the Study Area.

The context of historic period settlement for the site is significant as it dates to the early period of settlement for the township. The Fares (Faris) family, who resided in a 1 ½ story log cabin from as early as 1828 to the 1890s, represent one of the early settler families in the region arriving from the United States after the War of 1812.

The precise location of the log cabin resided in by William Fares (Sr.), and his son William Fares (Jr.), together with his grown children is unknown. The first depiction of a structure on the property, adjacent to, but possibly west of the Study Area, is shown on the 1876 Illustrated County Historical Atlas. This likely depicts a more permanent frame or brick residence erected between 1862 (see Tremaine map) and 1871 (see 1871 Census). The log cabin is not shown although the 1861 census does indicate that a log cabin was present. Investigation of the property by a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has the potential to locate and assess the remains of the cabin if present in the Study Area.

The physiographic characteristics of the land – a sand plain with the larger clay plain – together with the proximity to a water source, Lake Erie, further adds to the archaeological potential of the property for the pre-contact period.

Due to the existing undeveloped nature of the Study Area, there is potential to assess undisturbed pre-contact and historic period archaeological resources.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis of historical sources and physiographic characteristics of the property, carried out in the Stage 1 Assessment completed by John Triggs (P-048) under PIF P048-0126-2021, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (2011), Archaeology Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (Figure 17).

The following specific assessment strategy is recommended. All assessments must be undertaken by a licensed archaeologist.

Pedestrian Survey

Aerial photographs of the Study Area suggest that the Study Area was last cultivated in 2006 (Google Earth). Images from 2006, 2015, 2017 and 2018 indicate that the land has been left in a fallow state since before 2006. The 1934 aerial view does however indicate that the land was under cultivation at that time. Today, the land is accessible for ploughing.

Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey

Standards

1. *Actively or recently cultivated land must be subject to pedestrian survey.*
2. *Land to be surveyed must be recently ploughed. Use of chisel ploughs is not acceptable. In heavy clay soils ensure furrows are disked after ploughing to break them up further.*
3. *Land to be surveyed must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve visibility of archaeological resources.*
4. *Provide direction to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.*
5. *At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. If visibility is below 80% (e.g., due to crop stubble, weeds, young crop growth), ensure the land is re-ploughed and weathered before surveying.*

The Study Area shown on Figure 15 should be assessed by pedestrian survey following the above sections in Standards and Guidelines, as well as other relevant sub-sections under 2.1, namely 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.1.8, and 2.1.9, all of which concern field methodology.

Additional Comments

Should development occur outside the project area shown on Figure 17 these areas would require an additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following statements are required by MTC (2011) to be included in reports of archaeological assessments:

- 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.
- Standards:

2. 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.

10.0 REFERENCES CITED

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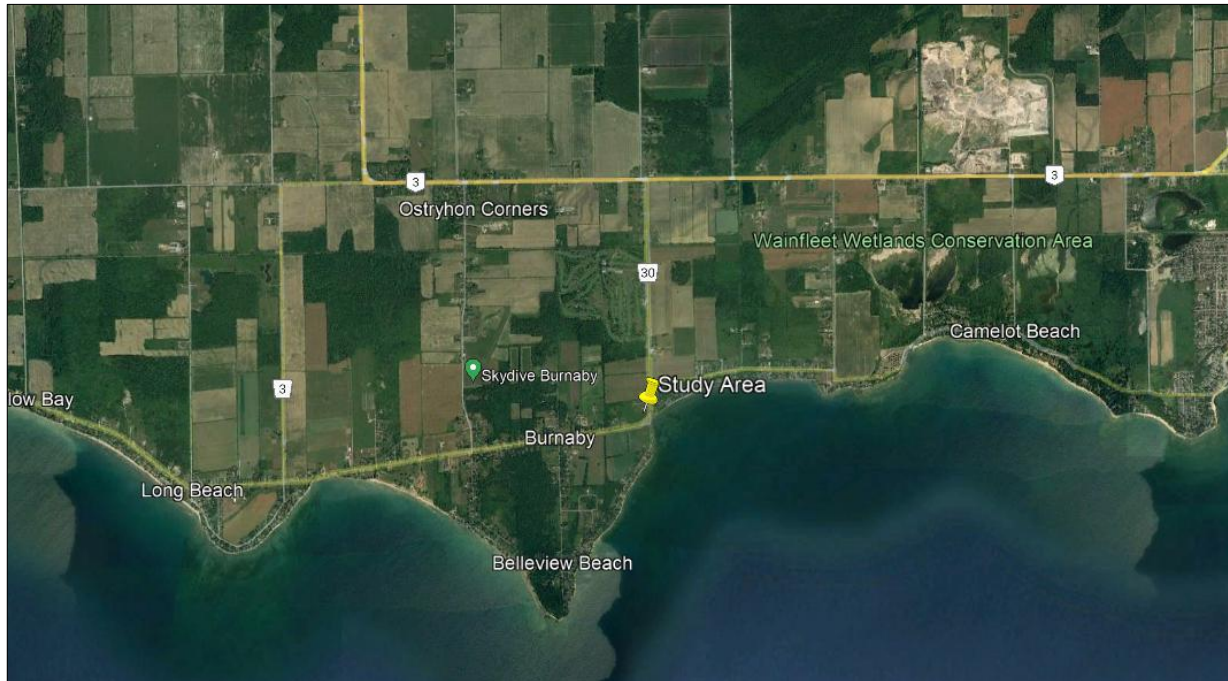
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1862 Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West, 1862 Digital reproduction: Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection: NMC-19014. Brock University Map Collection, [Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West \(brocku.ca\)](#)

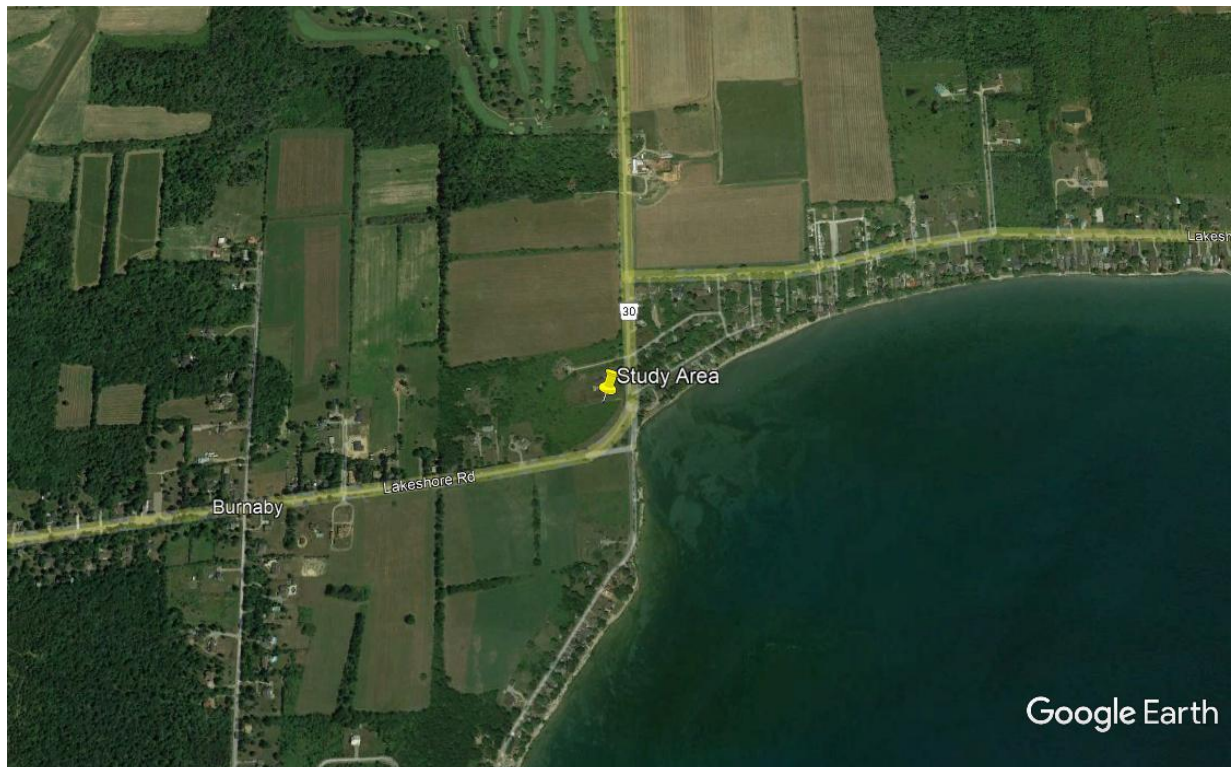
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1934 Aerial photographs Google Earth Imagery.

11.0 IMAGES



Images 1 and 2 Google Earth images (2018) showing study area in Wainfleet Township. Image below shows Study Area north of Lakeshore Road and west of Golf Course Road (Hwy 30).



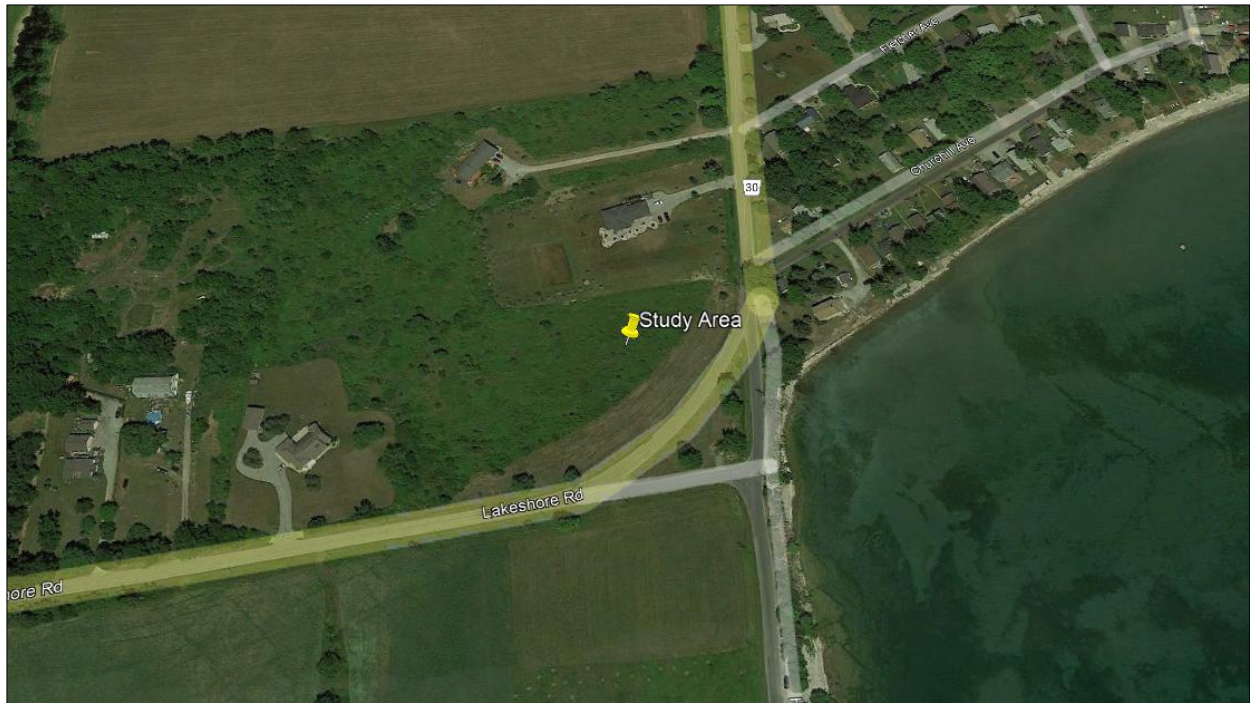


Image 3 Google Earth view July 2018.

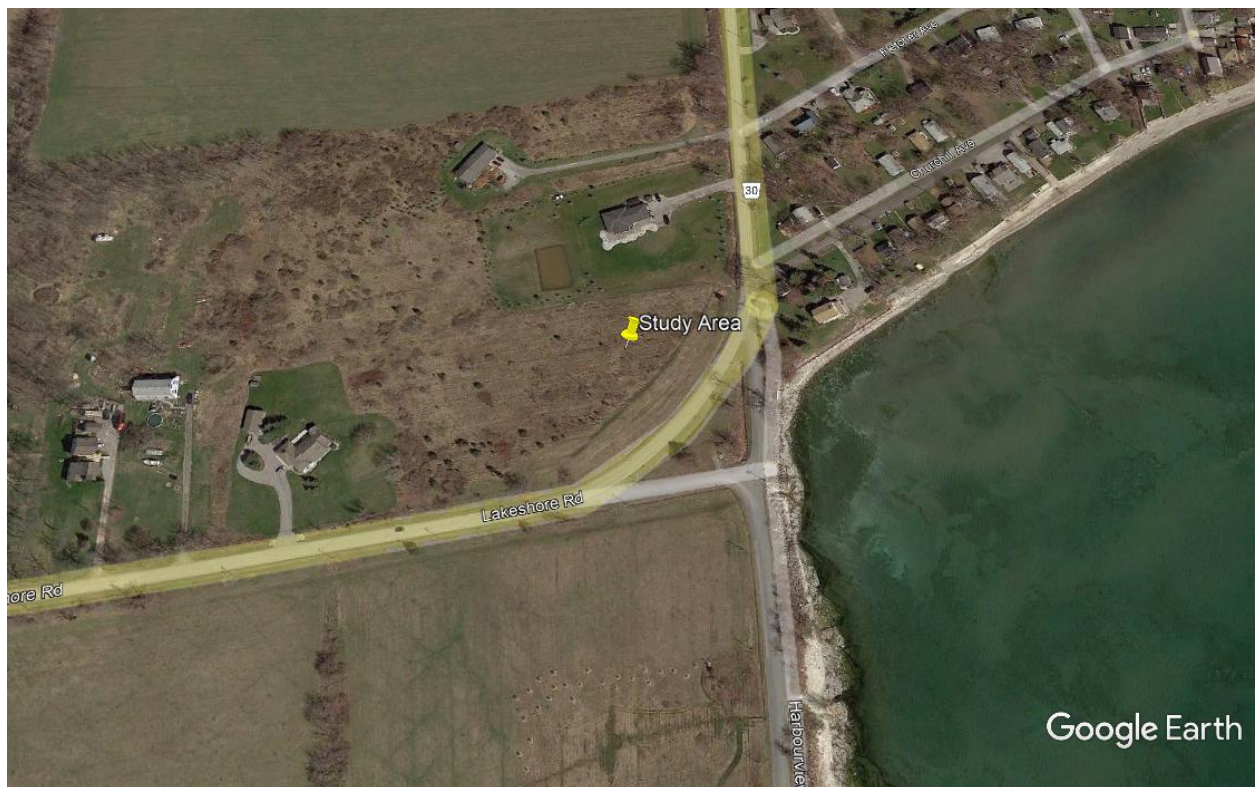
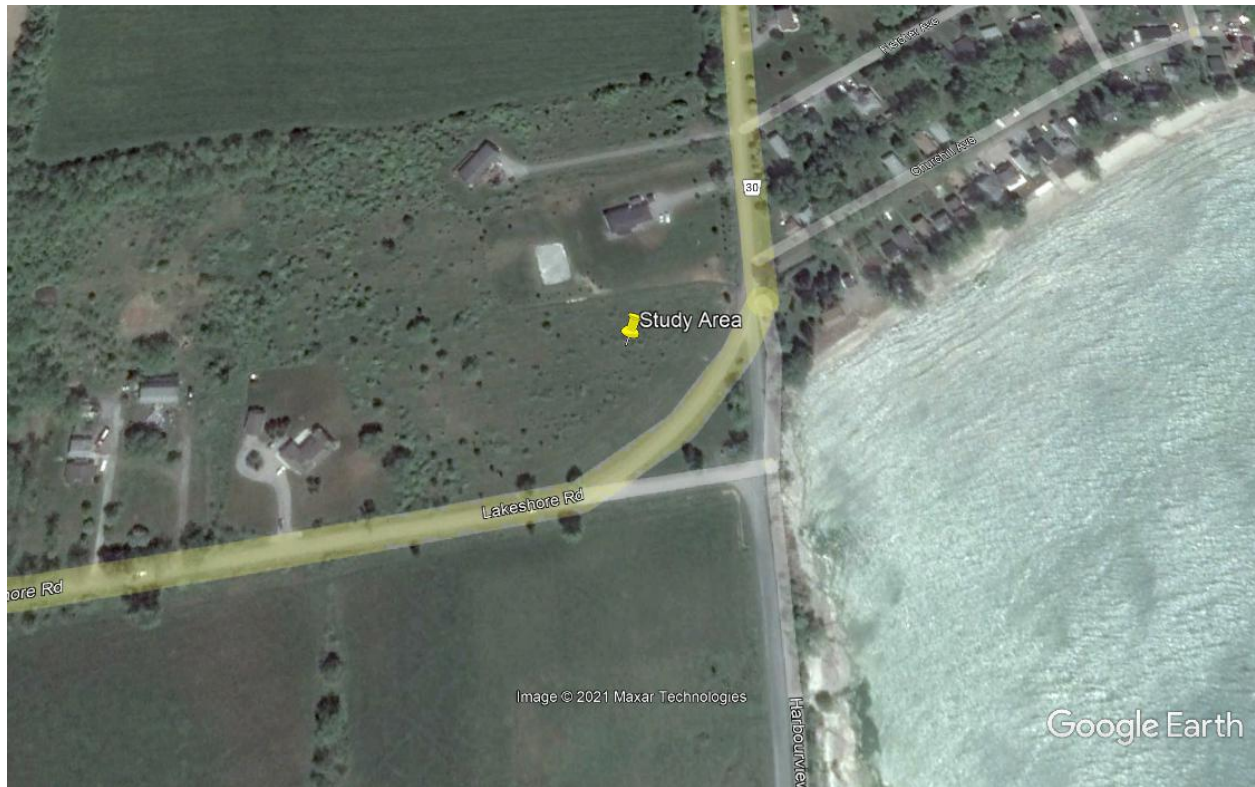
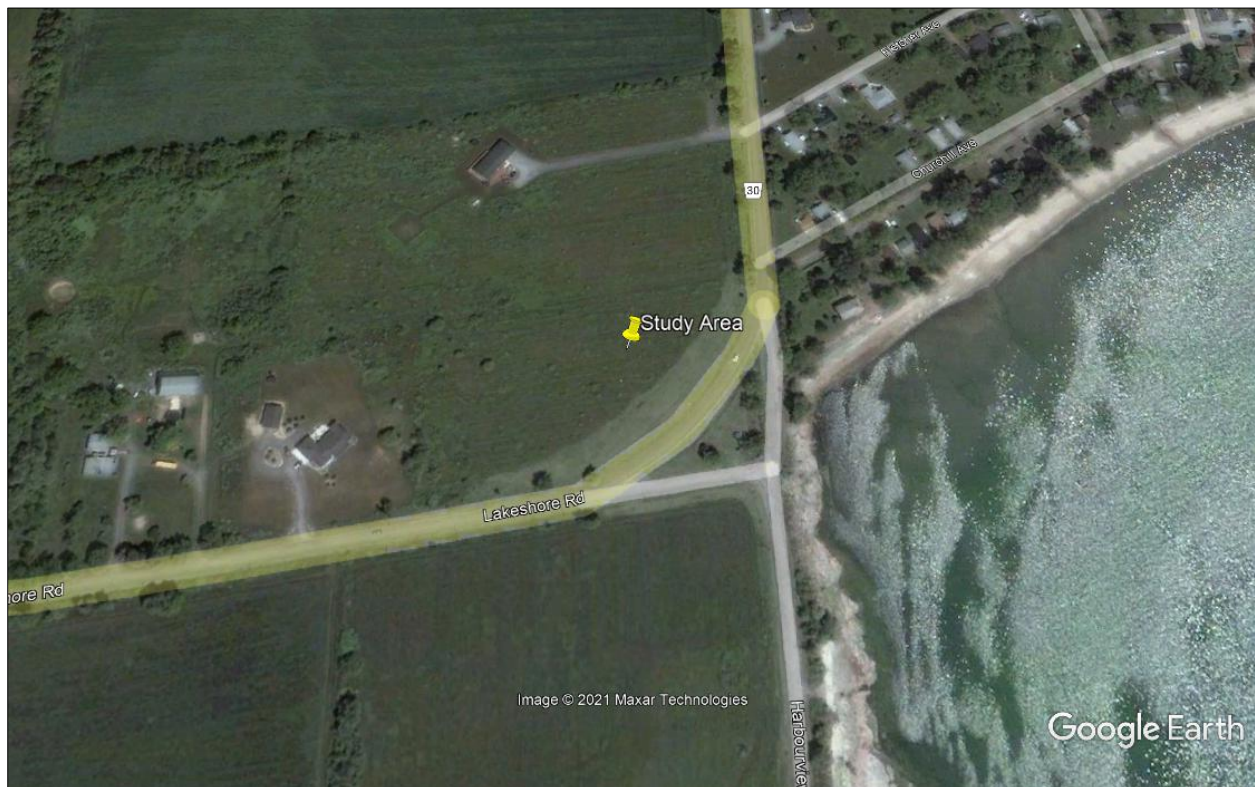


Image 4 Google Earth view April 2017

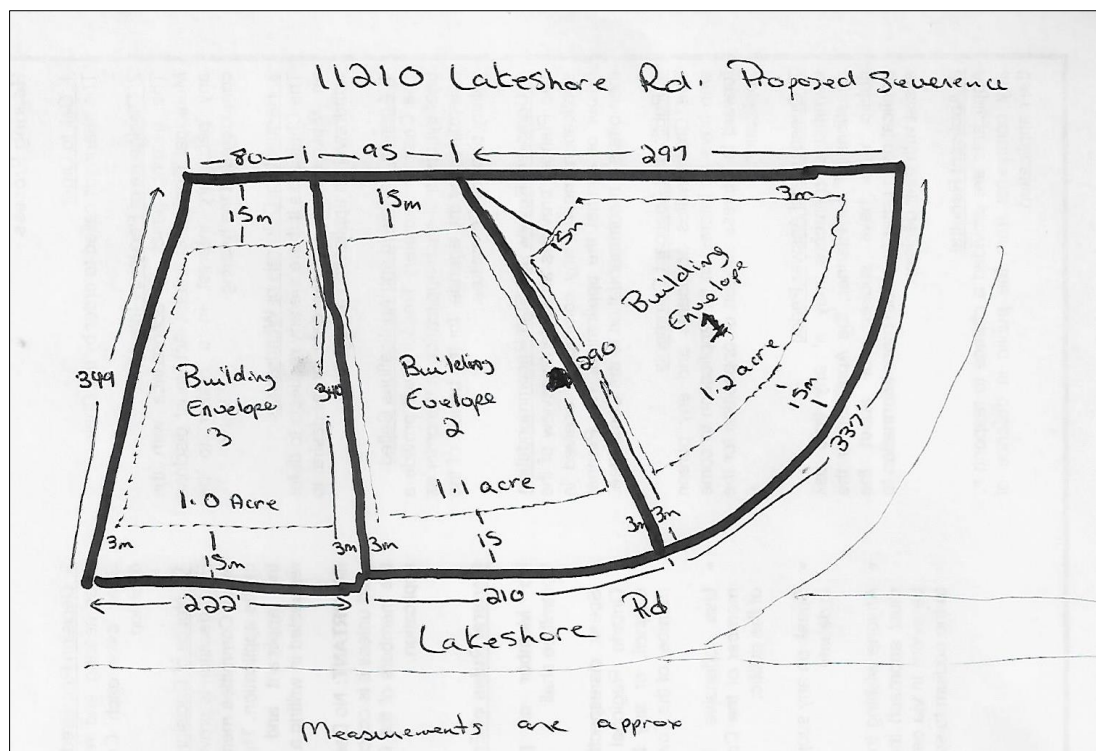
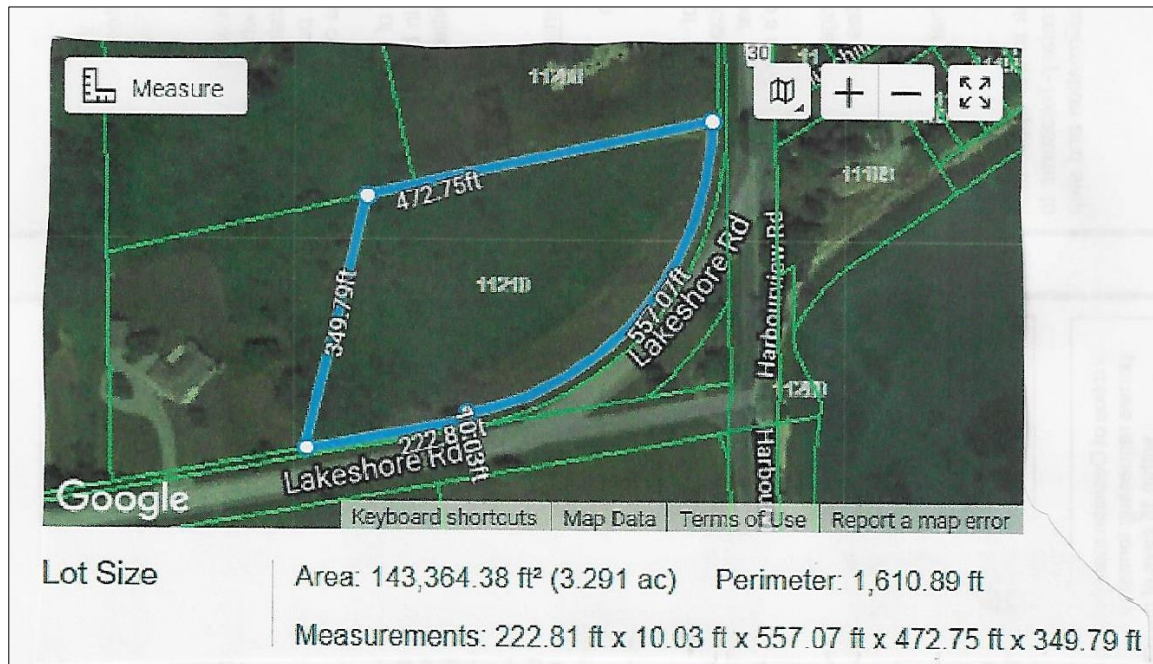


Images 5 and 6 Google Earth view May 2015 (above) and June 2006 (below).



12.0 FIGURES

Figure 1a Topographic map, 1:50,000, showing Study Area in Wainfleet Township.



Figures 1 and 2 Surveys of property showing development area.

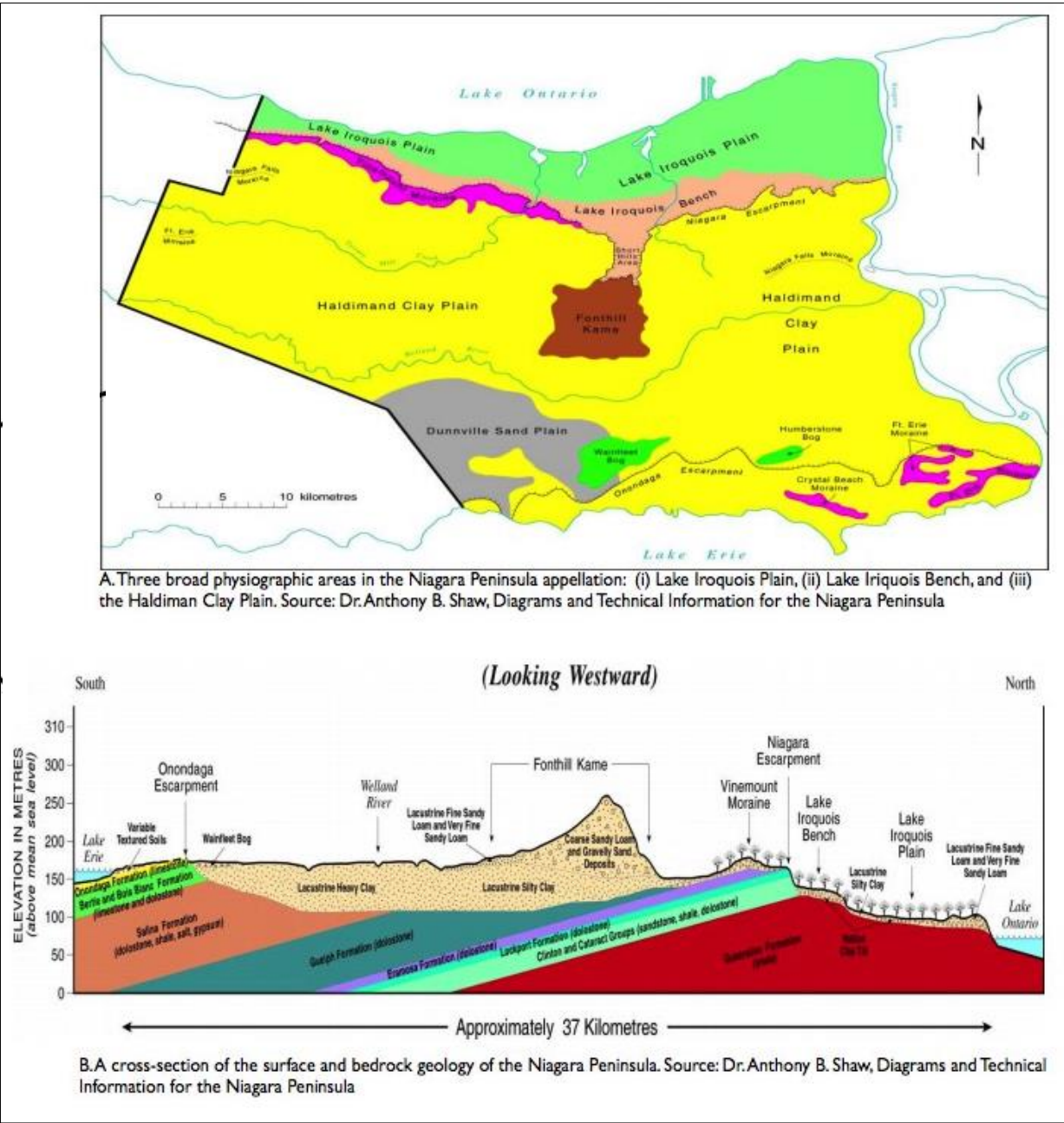


Figure 3 Physiographic region Niagara Peninsula. Study area is situated in the Dunnville Sand Plain in the larger Haldimand Clay Plain.

TOWNSHIP OF WAINFLEET LOT No. 12 in Concession 1									
No.	Acres	Deed No.	Deed Date	Deed Recd.	Deed Recd.	Deed Recd.	Deed Recd.	Deed Recd.	Deed Recd.
1									
2	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
3	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
4	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
5	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
6	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
7	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
8	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
9	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
10	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
11	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
12	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
13	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
14	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
15	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
16	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
17	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
18	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
19	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
20	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
21	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
22	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
23	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
24	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
25	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
26	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
27	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
28	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
29	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
30	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
31	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
32	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
33	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
34	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
35	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
36	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
37	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
38	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
39	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
40	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
41	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
42	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
43	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
44	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
45	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
46	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
47	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
48	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
49	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
50	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
51	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
52	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
53	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
54	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
55	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
56	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
57	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
58	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
59	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
60	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
61	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
62	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
63	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
64	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
65	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
66	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
67	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
68	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
69	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
70	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
71	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
72	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
73	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
74	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
75	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
76	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
77	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
78	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
79	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
80	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
81	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
82	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
83	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
84	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
85	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
86	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
87	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
88	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
89	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
90	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
91	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
92	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
93	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
94	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
95	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
96	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
97	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
98	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
99	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821
100	1/2	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821

Figure 4 Abstract Index to Deeds for Concession 1 Lot 12, Wainfleet. [Search Historical Books - Ontario Land Registry Access \(onland.ca\)](#) (See Table 2 for transcription).

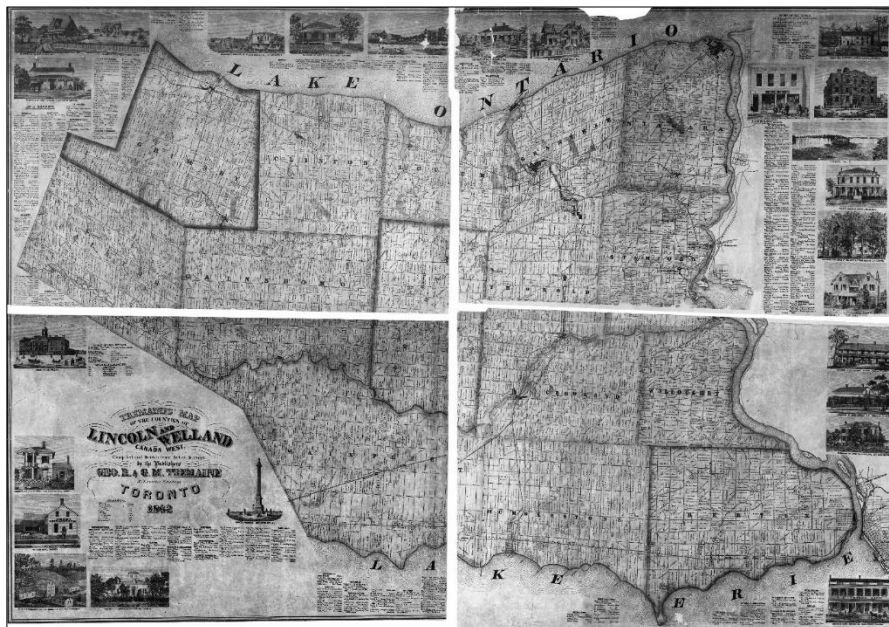


Figure 5 Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West, 1862
Digital reproduction: Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection: NMC-19014. Brock University Map Collection, [Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West \(brocku.ca\)](http://Tremaine's%20map%20of%20the%20Counties%20of%20Lincoln%20and%20Welland,%20Canada%20West%20(brocku.ca))



Figure 6 Detail of Tremaine Map showing William Fares (Faris) Lot 12 Conc. 1, and Study Area (rectangle).



Figure 7 1842 Census of Canada, Canada West, Welland County, Wainfleet Township, showing Samuel Neff who owned Lot 12 Concession 1, resident in the province for 9 years. Below is Isaac Fares (Faris) on the adjacent Lot 11 Conc. 1, resident in the province for 36 years. Isaac purchased the land from Abraham Neff in 1846. Both are farmers (yeoman) with 7 and 5 family members, respectively, residing on the land.

1851 There are no 1851 census records from Wainfleet Twp. They have not survived.

8	William Fares	Farmer	do	do			27	1	5	1	1						Log House	16	1	-	-	9
9	Elizabeth A Fares		do	do	"		21	1	"		1						"	"	"	"	-	9
10	Evan M Fares		do	do	"		8	1	"		1						"	"	"	"	-	10
11	George Fares		do	do	"		16	1	"		1						"	"	"	"	-	11
12	Jos. Fares		do	do	"		12	1	"				1				"	"	"	"	-	12
13	Martin Fares		do	do	"		11	1	"		1						"	"	"	"	-	13
14	Candace Fares		do	do	"		9	1	"		1			1			"	"	"	"	-	14

Figure 8 1861 Census of Canada West listing William Faris (Jr.) and family residing in a log house. [.item \(3000x2441\) \(bac-lac.gc.ca\)](#)

[illegible]

Figure 9 1871 Census of Canada West listing William Faris and family [.item \(3000x3367\) \(bac-lac.gc.ca\)](#)

5				Jane William	M	68	-	O	Marion R German	Farm! Mr	-	-	-	-	6
6	-	X	-	1/3 43	" Elizabeth	F	39	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	7
7					" Susan	F	16	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	8
8					" Martha	F	29	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	9
9					" Charles	F	11	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	10

Figure 10 1881 Census of Canada West listing William Faris and family [.item \(2976x3536\) \(bac-lac.gc.ca\)](#)

[illegible]

Figure 11 1891 Census of Canada West listing William Faris and family [.item \(3323x3687\) \(bac-lac.gc.ca\)](#)

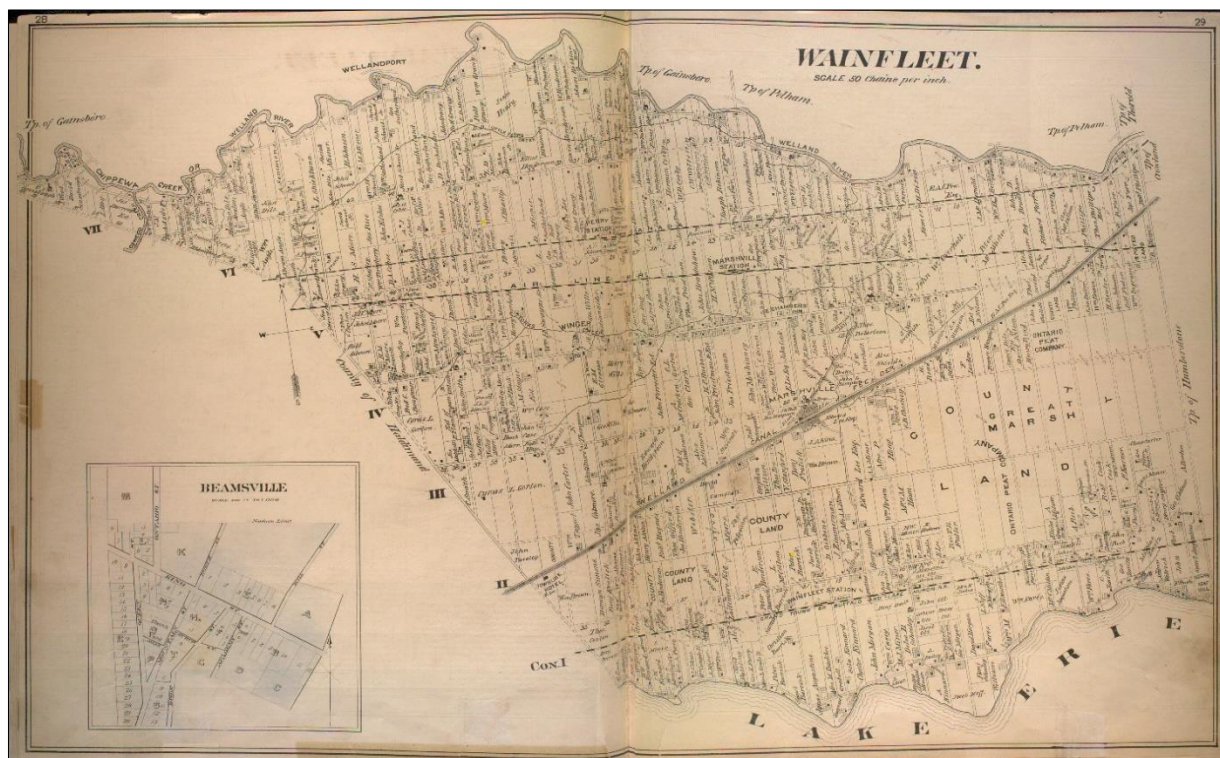


Figure 12 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont. Toronto : H.R. Page & Co., 1876.
[The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project \(mcgill.ca\)](http://The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project (mcgill.ca))



Figure 13 Detail of Wainfleet Township map showing Study Area, Lot 12 Conc. I, owned by Fares (Faris).
 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont., Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1876.

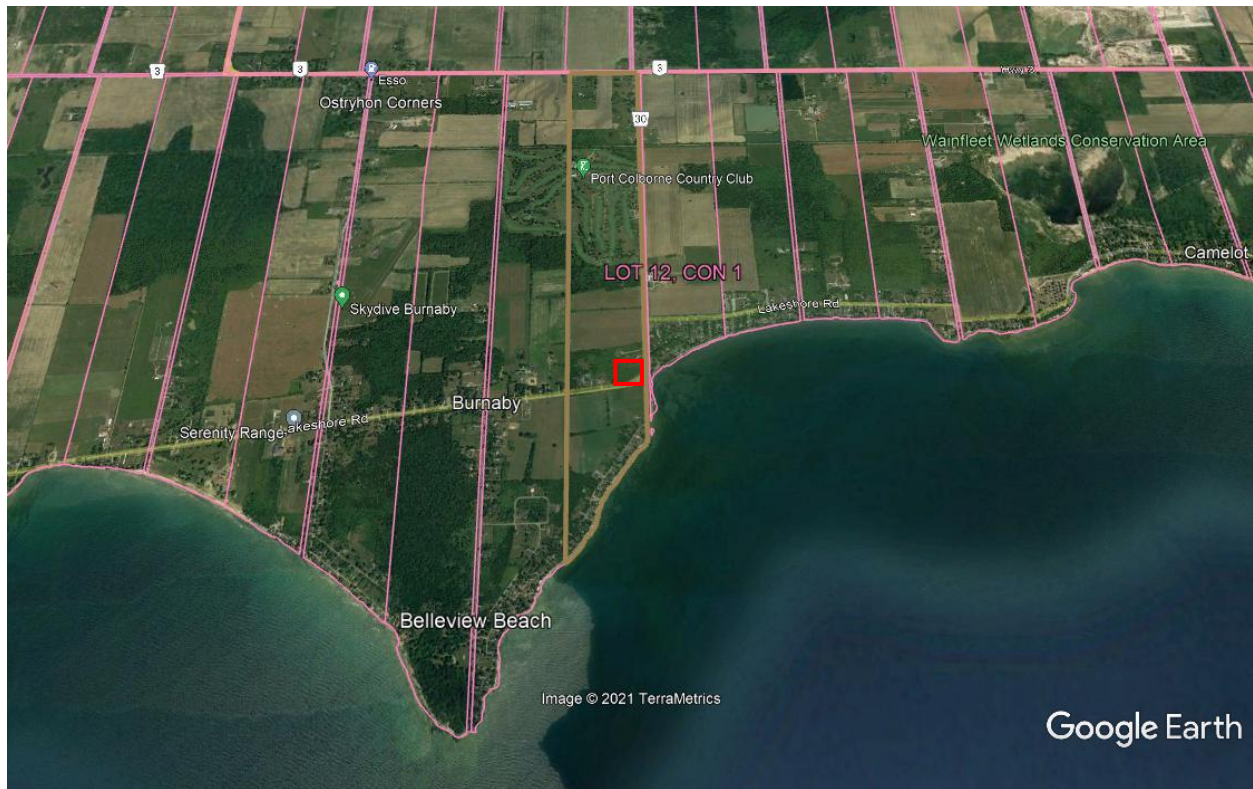


Figure 14 Google Earth image showing lot and concession boundaries. Rectangle indicates Study Area.



Figures 15 and 16 1934 aerial photo from Google Earth Pro with detail showing Study Area.



Figure 17 Study Area showing boundaries for recommended pedestrian survey -Stage 2 assessment. The study area is approximately 1.34 ha in size and includes all the area bounded by the blue lines.