

AN ADDENDUM TO

An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)

of the proposed

Crain - Fernbank Property

Wayside Permit (Category 15) or Class "A" Pit Above Water (Category 3)

Lot 11, Concession 10

Geographic Township of Goulbourn

City of Ottawa

report prepared for

Mr. Wilburt Crain

through the auspices of

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of a dwelling or farm buildings was noted, however evidence of significant disturbance of the soils in the central-eastern part of the property was recorded.

It seems possible, therefore, that any evidence of the Brennan farmstead was removed during this disturbance.



Plate 1: The nature of the disturbance on the east side of the property could not be determined with any certainty, however, it appeared that trees and topsoil had been removed, and it is possible that some overburden had been stripped from the area.

During the mid-late 19th century, the west side of the property was occupied by the Jinkinsons. They did not acquire the property until 1874. Prior to that, the west half was farmed by a member of the Loney family. Since the Loney's have a dwelling on the adjacent lot (as indicated on the 1879 Historical Atlas), it seems reasonable to assume that they lived there, and farmed the west half of the study area as tenants. There is nothing to indicate occupation on the west half of the study area prior to 1874.

Perhaps more significantly, neither the Brennans nor the Jinkinsons occupation of Lot 11, Concession 10 could be considered 'first generation settlement'. Settlers had been active in Goulbourn Township for forty years prior to their use of this property.



Plate 2: The brick house on the west half of lot 11, Concession 10 Goulbourn Twp. This house was almost certainly Moses Jinkinson's farm. Architecturally, it is typical of many late nineteenth century farms in the area and occupies the same position on the landscape as the dwelling indicated on the 1879 Historical Atlas. It is highly doubtful that it pre-dates 1874.

In summary, while both the east and west halves of the property are shown as occupied on the 1879 Historical Atlas (and the east half also on the 1863 map), there seems little to be gained from conducting Stage 2 testing near either location. Part of the east half of the lot, in the vicinity of the presumed location of the Brennan dwelling has been disturbed, while the Jinkinson House is still standing, and currently occupied.

1b.

The presence of a 'historic settlement road' along one side of the property is of little relevance in this instance. The historical background research conducted as part of the Stage 1 assessment, clearly suggests that primary settlement of the lot occurred well away from the road, and not until well towards the middle of the nineteenth century - long after initial settlement in the township.

As a trigger for archaeological assessment, it may be regarded as appropriate since a Stage 1 assessment was triggered, but as a specific guide to areas of archaeological potential, in this instance, it has no value.

1c.

In reviewing the available information again, there is no demonstrable way to link the Great Fire of 1870 with settlement activity on Lot 11, Concession 10, Goulbourn Township. On some nearby properties, such as West ½ Lot 28, Concession 12, the fire had a recorded impact - the

owner Robert Grant lost his life and his house was destroyed ^{1,2}. However we have found nothing that would allow us to make the same assertion for Lot 11, Concession 10.

2.

At the time of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, no development plan or project map was available. Since the study was for a “Wayside Permit (Category 15) or Class "A" Pit Above Water (Category 3)” (not yet decided at the time), the Stage 1 assessment considered the whole of the area indicated on Figure 3.

If a pits and quarries application plan becomes available, it will be forwarded to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture as soon as possible.

OTHER ISSUES

Surficial Geology mapping of the area indicates that the property is traversed by some shoreline features associated with the demise of the Champlain Sea. Since these features may have provided an attractive environment for early human inhabitants of the region, they represent areas of archaeological potential. Consequently, Stage 2 archaeological testing is recommended of any portions of the Champlain Sea shoreline features which have not been subject to extensive disturbance through aggregate extraction.

The remaining lands consist of a level bedrock plain and have a low archaeological potential.



Figure 2: Portion of the sheet: Surficial Geology, Kemptville, Ontario / Géologie de surface, Kemptville, Ontario. Richard, S H, 1982. Geological Survey of Canada, "A" Series Map, 1492A

¹ Ibid: Robert Grant was buried in Hazeldean Union Cemetery, date of death was Aug 17, 1870.

² Grant built a two storey stone house on the land in 1832 (Location, Lot 27 or 28 is unclear from historical maps). The 1863 Walling Map indicates the presence of a structure on the bank of Poole Creek, which is the likely location of Grants 1832 house, as well as the location of the one built or rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1870, and then razed in 1992. There is a structure in approximately the same location on the 1879 Map of the township in the Historical Atlas. There are currently farm buildings in existence in the same general location.

SUMMARY

The archaeological potential of this property for historic archaeological sites is low. The archaeological potential for pre-Contact First Nations archaeological sites is moderate. Stage 2 archaeological testing is recommended.

Nick Adams
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