



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment:

Flett Farm (BfGb-12)
Perth Golf Course Property
Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1,
Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2,
Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2,
Part of Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2,
Geographic Township of Bathurst,
Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1,
Compiled Plan No. 8828
Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2,
Compiled Plan No. 8828
Geographic Township of Drummond,
Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships
of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario

Prepared For

Hugo Lalonde
Caivan (Perth GC) Limited
2934 Baseline Road, Suite 302
Ottawa, ON
K2H 1B2
Hugo.lalonde@caivan.com

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Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

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Matrix Heritage Inc.
6131 Perth Street
Richmond
Ontario
K0A 2Z0
Tel: (613) 807-2071
www.MatrixHeritage.ca

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Perth GC), undertook a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) located on Lot 25, Concession 2 in the Geographic Township of Bathurst, in the Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1/Supplementary Documentation [SD] Map1). The development area is legally described as Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1, Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2, Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2, Part of Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst, Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1, Compiled Plan No. 8828, Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2, Compiled Plan No. 8828, Geographic Township of Drummond, Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario. The development area was subject to previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in 2010 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010) as part of a development application that was terminated, and a follow-up Stage 2 assessment in 2022 (Matrix Heritage 2022).

The objectives of the current investigation were to assess the cultural heritage value of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12), previously identified by Past Recovery (2010), in accordance with the Planning Act as Caivan is developing the property for residential construction (Map 2/SD Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Municipality of Perth as a component of a Plan of Subdivision and Zoning Bylaw Amendment under the Planning Act. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, [MCM] 2011).

The previous Stage 1 and 2 investigations recommended a Stage 3 archaeological assessment relating to historical finds along the river frontage of the property. These finds represent a scatter with two components of the remnants of the Flett farm (BfGb-12) and span from the mid 19th century into the 20th century. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was completed prior to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines* and the 2014 bulletin *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* which provide alternative approaches for investigating and defining historical farmstead sites. Accordingly, Matrix Heritage sought guidance from the Ministry on how to proceed with the recommended Stage 3 assessment of the site area considering the newer Standards and bulletin. Through their review, the Ministry found that the previous Stage 2 assessment does not meet the current standards and additional Stage 2 field work was required to further confirm the lack of archaeological potential in areas along the river and within the golf course, and to better delineate the historical Flett Farm artifact scatter and its nature (Matrix Heritage 2022). The latter was intended to provide additional site information to better define the nature of the archaeological deposit and to generate newer recommendations in accordance with the current *Standards and Guidelines*. MCM communications are included in the supplementary documentation package.

The 2022 Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the larger development area involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals across various operations, in addition to the excavation of eleven 1 x 1 m units strategically placed within the previously identified area of the Flett Farm Site (assigned Sub-operation 1 and 3) and the intervening scatter (Sub-operation 2) (Matrix Heritage 2022). During the test pitting survey in the Flett Farm site, a total of 304 artifacts were recovered from 50 findspots generally representing northern and southern concentrations with a sparse intervening scatter similar, to what had been identified in the original Stage 2 assessment (SD Map 2). A total of 321 artifacts were subsequently collected from the eleven test units representing a date range of mid 19th to early 20th century. Test units from Sub-operations 1 and 2 (northern node and scatter) document deep

disturbance through the intrusion of large proportions of modern material down to subsoil. This is the result of an ongoing occupancy into the 1900s and these areas were therefore not recommended for further assessment. Conversely, test units excavated in Sub-operation 3 (southern node) produced a collection of 19th century artifacts relating to a circa 1850 occupation with few indicators of later occupancy or disturbance beyond agricultural practices. It is likely that this node relates to the initial Flett family occupancy of the property. Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Sub-operation 3 of the Flett Farm site, this site was considered to have significant CHVI, and Stage 3 assessment of this area was recommended (MCM 2011) (Matrix Heritage 2022).

As per the 2022 Stage 2 recommendations for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12), as it was not evident that the site would proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid was laid out in the form of units on the full 5m grid, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). Accordingly, the Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) involved the excavation of 27 1 x 1 m units across a 5-meter grid (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 3) (Map 3/SD Map 3). An additional seven units (26% of the on-grid units) were excavated to examine further areas of interest within the site, with the goal of documenting artifact concentration drop-offs, increasing the sample size to better determine the nature and chronology of the site, and to delineate the extent of the site (Section 3.2.3, Table 3, Standard 2) (MCM 2011).

A total of 1,897 artifacts were recovered from the Stage 3 excavations at the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12). This collection is largely material typical of a rural early to mid-19th century Euro-Canadian farmstead. Structural evidence in the form of considerable numbers of wrought and cut nails, pane glass, and the possible rubble remains of a stone structure found in the north-central section of the site demonstrate that a building was constructed sometime in the early to mid-19th century. The site is largely undisturbed with very little modern disturbance or other artifacts that would point to an ongoing occupation of the site past the Flett's ownership (1820-1866). The lands within the development area were granted to Magnes Flett in 1820 and the family remained on the property until 1866 when his son James Flett sold the property to Edward Tovey. The site's occupation by the first generation of settlement in the area gives the site further significance as Magnus Flett was the original owner of the land as the Crown granted him all 100 acres of Lot 25, Concession 2 in 1820. Therefore, as per Section 3.4.2, the site does have CHVI warranting Stage 4 mitigation of development impact (MCM 2011).

The Stage 3 field work took place over the span of six days on October 18 to 21 and 24 to 25, 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast and slightly drizzling, which did not impact the assessment quality, with temperatures ranging from 5 to 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan and the Perth Golf Course.

In discussion with the proponent, it was determined that the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) cannot be avoided. The proposed development plan (mapping not available at the time of assessment) includes houses throughout this area with riverside community paths and the site is not in a location permitting long term protection and avoidance as per Section 4.1.4 (MCM 2011). Therefore, mitigation via Stage 4 excavation is recommended for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. A partial clearance of the development area be granted, except for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) area and a 10 m protective no-go buffer zone as shown on Map 2/SD Map 2.

2. The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the partially cleared areas of the property.
3. That a Stage 4 mitigation of development impact through excavation be conducted by a licensed archaeologist as per Section 4.2 (MCM 2011).
4. To better determine the nature of high yield areas where mechanical stripping is not suitable as per Section 4.2.3 (MCM 2011) (midden & potential structural remains), hand excavation shall be completed in the form of 1x1 m units placed immediately around and diagonally from very high yield units (as shown on Map 3/SD Map 3) from the Stage 3 excavations as per Section 4.2.2, Standard 3.
5. Any midden areas be hand excavated as per Section 4.2.7. Standard 2 (MCM 2011). Extent of middens to be determined by the Stage 4 excavations.
6. Following hand excavation as noted in Recommendation 4, in areas of the site that have been subject to ploughing for many years, plough zone soils within the site area shall be mechanically stripped using either a high-hoe or grade-all with smooth-edged bucket. Following mechanical stripping, all exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel ("shovel shine") to aid in identifying features. Cultural features shall be left in place until fully exposed after mechanical topsoil removal. The extent of soil stripping will proceed to 10 m past features as per Section 4.2.3, Standard 1 and 2 (MCM 2011). All features will be hand excavated and documented with photographs and plan and profile drawings as per Section 4.2, Standard 7 and 9 (MCM 2011).

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3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
Field Crew	Mallory Champagne (R1332) Caleigh Hartery Cheryl McCullough Natasha Dilkie Nicholas van Beek
Report Preparation	Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
Artifact Washing	Mallory Champagne (R1332) Caleigh Hartery Cheryl McCullough Natasha Dilkie Nicholas van Beek
Artifact Inventory	Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
Archival Research	Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

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At the time of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Caivan. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the township of Bathurst, in the County of Lanark. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include: *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1984); *In Search of Lanark* (McCuaig and Wallace 1980); *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County* (Brown 1984), and; *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community* (Lockwood 1991). Another useful resource is the Lanark Supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden & Co 1880). Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually

introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966; Wright 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003; Hart and Brumbach 2005; Hart and Brumbach 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.2 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. Bathurst Township, named after Lord Bathurst, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, was first settled in 1815 after Bathurst issued a proclamation or an 'assisted emigration scheme' in the British Isles offering free passage and provisions to those who came and settled in Canada. This scheme was undertaken in an effort to assist the economic struggles that were being experienced in various English and Scottish district across Upper Canada. The first to take up the offer were a group of 300 Scottish men, women, and children from Greenock, Scotland. For a small deposit of £16 they were not only given free passage but also 100 acres of land along the proposed military route from Ottawa to Kingston, free rations for a year, and agricultural tools at a reduced price. These tools included a grindstone, a crosscut and whip saw, two hoes, a hay fork, a drawing knife, and many other tools and supplies needed to start their lives in the great Canadian bush. The Scots arrived in Quebec on September 4th and then travelled to Brockville where they remained for the subsequent winter and spring seasons, as the land was not yet surveyed for their settlement (Tay Valley Township 2021).

The settlers arrived in the Bathurst township in the spring of 1816 and were soon joined by many other, so that by the fall of 1816 over 1,400 individuals had settled in the area. The Bathurst, Drummond, and Beckwith Townships were the first townships to be planned and surveyed specifically for British emigrants as well as former military men from the War of 1812. Many of

the first group of Scotchmen settled along what came to be known as 'the Scotch Line', present day County Road 10 and formed the "Scotch Colony". That first winter in the new colony was characterized by hardship as many settlers lived in tents or bark huts and survived with the assistance of the local Algonquin tribe who helped the settlers feed themselves and live off the land (Tay Valley Township 2021).

Along with the Scottish settlement, many other lots were given to former soldiers from the War of 1812. These included twelve lots given to the men of the Glengarry Fencibles, a light infantry unit from Upper Canada, in April of 1816. Amongst these Glengarry men was Magnus Flett, the historic owner of the current study area in Lot 25, Concession 2 (McGill 1984:20). These lots quickly became known as the 'Military Colony of Perth' and was settled by former British and Canadian military men who had fought in the recent wars with the United States. The settlement was under military rule and was part of a strategic plan to secure Upper Canada in the event that the United States should again attack British North America.

Occurring simultaneously with the establishment of the Perth settlement was a purchase agreement organized by Captain Ferguson, the Agent of Indian Affairs in Kingston, of four or five townships, totalling 300,000 acres of land, within the current townships of Bathurst, Drummond and Beckwith (Brown 1984:10). This agreement was with the chiefs of the Chippewa and Mississauga Nations and was signed by the Mississaugas in 1819 along with other Treaties which surrendered large tracts of land to the government of Upper Canada and subsequently the incoming European settlers. As noted by Past Recovery (2010) in their previous assessment, these treaties largely ignored the fact that multiple Indigenous groups, in addition to the Mississauga Nation, had legitimate claim to the lands included in the Treaties. The choice to ignore the claims of other Indigenous groups was made intentionally as the British had good relations with the Mississauga and knew this would influence their decision to sign the relevant Treaties.

By the fall of 1816 Perth was comprised of twenty to thirty residential houses, a storehouse, a nearly complete sawmill owned by Dr. Thom, a tavern called the Adamson Inn on Craig Street, and finally a general store (McGill 1984:42). The largest house belonged to Captain Fowler, the Superintendent of Perth, and was located across the street from the storehouse at the intersection of present-day Harvey and Gore Streets (McGill 1984:42). The first teacher in the township was John Halliday who came to the area in 1815 while the first clergyman, Reverend Bell, came in June of 1817. That same year the Perth settlement experienced an extremely lean year caused by many of the settler's one-year rations coming to an end and their crops not yet becoming fruitful. Although the government had supplied each household with potato seed and three bushes of Fall wheat, the potato crop had been killed by an early frost while the wheat had been damaged during transportation (McGill 1984:43). This resulted in many of the families going hungry and surviving the winter on the wild leeks that could be foraged, while other families left the settlement looking for more prosperous circumstances. Large-scale famine was avoided when the government sent additional rations for the remaining settlers.

Another wave of emigrants arrived in the area in 1820 and were known as the Lanark Society Settlers which were overseen by Colonel Marshall. These settlers belonged to approximately forty settlement societies from the Glasgow area of Scotland that organised and managed the assisted emigration of a large number of Scottish families to Lanark County, Upper Canada. The immigrants were granted undeveloped land in the townships of Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke, and Ramsay. Many of the families that emigrated were weavers from the Glasgow area. In 1823, a second major influx of settlers arrived in an organized emigration of mostly Irish Roman Catholics from the County Cork area of Ireland.

In 1823 Perth became the judicial seat for all of Lanark, Renfrew and part of Carleton Counties and was perhaps the most influential settlement within the Ottawa Valley until Bytown's settlement in 1826 (McGill 1984:60). By the late 1820s Perth had seven general stores, several religious denominations with churches including Presbyterian, Roman Catholicism, and Methodist, practicing lawyers, and the first newspaper in Eastern Ontario which was founded in 1828 and was called the Bathurst Independent Examiner. The opening up of the Tay Canal in 1834 also had a precipitous effect on Perth as its population reached 1,000 in 1836 and continued to grow, as did its commercial center. By 1836 the town had eight taverns, seven general stores, and three distilleries and breweries (NA 2022). Throughout the mid 1800s Perth continued to flourish as it became a separate municipality in 1851 and was later incorporated as a town on January 1st, 1854. In 1859 the Brockville and Ottawa Railway reached Perth but a through line was not constructed until 1884 with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through town. The town continued to add more businesses to its directory throughout the latter half of the 1800s as Perth experienced an economic boom in the 1880s, which was linked to the second Tay Canal being built throughout the decade. New businesses included several more sawmills, gristmills, churches, a town hall, taverns, and schools. Perth's population would exceed 3,000 by the 1890s. Electricity came to town in 1887 and a few months later nineteen telephones and a switchboard were active throughout town (NA 2022).

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

The Stage 3 study area lies within the eastern section of Lot 25, Concession 2, of the Township of Bathurst. Review of the Ontario Land Registry shows that in April of 1820, all 100 acres of the eastern half of Lot 25, Concession 2 were granted to Magnes (Magnus) Flett by the Crown (OLR Lanark (27), Bathurst). Magnus was a veteran of the War of 1812 and was part of the Glengarry Fencibles, a light infantry unit established in Upper Canada which disbanded at Kingston in June of 1816. Magnus is recorded as being a Corporal in the regiment and was stationed at Montreal, Kingston and Fort George under Colonel Edward Baynes, between December 25th, 1812 and September 24th, 1814 (Parnell et al. 2010).

Magnus Flett was listed as a farmer in Bathurst's 1821 assessment roll, who along with his wife, Mary, and their three children, James, Mary, and John, made their livelihood off the land they farmed. The 1842 census lists James as the head of the family and who farmed wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes on the family farm. At the time, the Flett farm was situated on 65 acres, of which, only 15 was developed. The family also owned five cows and sheep as well as two pigs (LAC Microfilm Reel M-555). The date of Magnus' death is somewhat ambiguous as his wife Mary is already listed as a widow in the 1851 census, but other sources list his death in 1852 after he moved to Perth and fell off a building on Foster Street while helping with construction (Statistics Canada 1851; Jordan 2000). That same decade, James had developed 35 more acres of land, now totally 50 acres, with 6 acres under crop and 44 being kept as pasture. By this time the Flett family had also added 22 sheep to their livestock herds (LAC Microfilm Reel C-11731). The 1851 census also lists the Flett family as sharing their home with a young woman, Margaret McDonald and her two young daughters, Elizabeth, and Sarah. At this time Margaret is not listed as a widow but no husband is mentioned.

In 1861, James is listed as a 41-year-old farmer who lived with his wife Elizabeth, 38, their two young children, Mary Ann and Elizabeth, along with James' younger brother John in a 1 ½ storey log home (Statistics Canada 1861). By this time James had also reduced his sheep flock from 22 to 4 but had also added a few more cows to his farm as well as two horses. The majority of the property remained within the Flett family until 1866 when James sold the entire lot to Edward Tovey in November after taking out two mortgages with Tovey in May and December 1863. The

1863 Walling Map of the Bathurst District shows a residence associated with a J. Flett, assumed to be Magnus' eldest son James, in the northeast half of Lot 25, Concession fronting the Tay River. After selling their property in Bathurst, James and his family moved to the Addington District in the Township of Oso which was approximately 50 km west of Perth.

Small sections of the property, amounting to approximately 8 acres, had previously been sold by Magnus to Alexander Thom and then John Haggart. Tovey subsequently bought out John Haggart in 1870 and became the sole owner of the entire east half of Lot 25, Concession 2. Edward Tovey and his wife then sold their property to Debora Warren in October 1871 who subsequently sold part of her land to George Butler in 1873 while reserving a 'Life Interest in Trust' as described in the comment section of the land registry record (OLR Lanark (27) Bathurst). In 1890 Deborah and a trustee for George Butler sold the entire Lot to Thomas Gorman who only kept the land for a decade before selling it in entirety to John Cuthbertson who kept the land until the mid-1970s.

It is unclear whether there was anyone actually residing on the lot after the Flett family left as there is no residence shown on the 1880 Belden map. Unfortunately, the 1871, 1881 and 1891 census rolls provide little information on the subject property. Similarly, the Belden map, dating to 1880, depicts few residential structures within the township, and none within the study area (Map 4). It is important to note, however, that the lack of buildings, especially residences, has more to do with the subscription fee required to appear on the map than with a general lack of settlement. The map does, however, provide an overview of the growth of Perth at this time, as well as the route of the Perth branch of the Canada Central Railway (formerly the Brockville and Ottawa Railway).

No additional census information for Lot 25 was available until 1901, when an absentee owner and a vacant house (possibly brick) was the only entry reported for the entire 200 acre lot, though the farm had three barns (Statistics Canada 1901). This may represent the Flett farm, but more likely was the farm on the west half of the lot which is still extant. The land registry abstract index indicates that in 1900 Thomas Gorman deeded the east half of the lot to John Cuthbertson, whose family retained the land until the mid-1970s (OLR, (27)).

The 1928 topographic map shows a single structure along the east shoreline of the Tay River corresponding to the location of the later components of the Flett Farm site on the east half of Lot 25 (Map 5). A wooden bridge is illustrated leading to the farm at the end of a lane along the north shore of Blueberry Creek from the Christie Lake Road. A second wooden bridge provided access to the fields on the east side of the Tay on Lot 26.

The 1969 topographic map shows the golf course, club house and outbuilding in the northern half of the study area (Map 5). The Flett farm no longer appears on Lot 25, indicating that it had been demolished by this time, though both bridge crossings are still shown.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The Stage 3 study area is situated outside the northwest corner of the Perth Golf Club course (Map 1/SD Map 1). The study area is surrounded, on the northern border, by the Tay River (Figure 1) and seasonally wet low-lying marshland (Figure 2 to Figure 4) associated with the river which greatly limited how far north the site could extend as soil conditions grew marshy and wet in proximity to the river. The northern half of the site is located in a hawthorn forest (Figure

5), that was largely hand cleared before excavation commenced (Figure 6 to Figure 9), while the southern half extended into an open grassy field characterized by long scrubby grass and patches of hawthorn bushes (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The western border of the site is delineated by a small dry creek bed that leading into the marshland surrounding the Tay River to the north (Figure 12). Examples of dogwood, raspberry bushes, and tall grass were found in proximity to the creek bed, denoting its seasonal wetness (Figure 13 and Figure 14).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region, which is characterized by a generally shallow stony, sandy, and acid soil underlain by granite and other hard Precambrian rocks forming a relief of rough, rounded knobs and ridges. The depth of the soil can vary greatly over short distances and there are frequent outcrops of bare rock as well as low lying swamp and bog areas in the hollows. The vast majority of soil in this region is forested, being mainly non-agricultural due to the shallow acidic low nutrient soil, rough topography with rocky outcrops, and boggy swamp areas. The trees in the area can range from sugar maple, yellow birch, pine, hemlock, balsam, spruce and cedar depending on the varying soil conditions (Chapman and Putnam 2007:211-214).

The natural soil type of the study area is characterized by the Tennyson soil series which occur mainly in the region around the town of Perth and in several long, narrow, intermittent bands extending to Carleton Place. These soils have a gently rolling topography with slopes ranging from 2 to 6 percent. They are well drained as the moisture percolates readily through the coarse soil materials and runs off the gentle slopes. Stones occur throughout the profile but generally not in sufficient numbers to interfere with cultivation. The parent soil material is a calcareous sandy loam till that has been derived from grayish limestone and sandstones. Principle farm enterprises include livestock, pasture, and dairying. Some crops will grow including hay, oats, mixed grain, and winter wheat, but crop yields are medium to low, likely due to low soil fertility. The Tennyson sandy loam shallow phase is a gently sloping shallow soil with low moisture holding capacity and is therefore often droughty. The Tennyson sandy loam rock complex occurs in some areas in the form of rock outcrops, bare rock, or only a thin layer of till which limits agriculture but has potential for wildlife and forestry (Hoffman, Miller, Wicklund, 1967).

The surficial geology of the study area consists of Precambrian rock with a pocket of diamicton in the western portions, and organic deposits of muck and peat around the northern edges where the land gives way to marsh and river. The Precambrian Rock geology, also known as the Canadian Shield, is characterised by mainly bare, hummocky, rolling, or hilly rock knob upland, including areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated sediments up to 2 metres thick. The diamicton is a shield-derived silty to sandy till that is usually greater than 1 m thick, but with occasional scattered outcrops.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The development area was subject to a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment undertaken by Past Recovery Archaeological Services in 2010 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010). While this report was accepted by the Ministry, subsequent review by MCM in 2022, relating to a request for advice, lead MCM to request further work (see Supplementary Documentation for Ministry correspondence) to ensure compliance with the current Standards and Guidelines. This additional work, undertaken by Matrix Heritage (2022), was to address three main MCM concerns with the former report:

1. The assessment excluded the entire golf course footprint from Stage 2 testing as deeply disturbed, however many golf courses include areas between the playing surfaces that are not landscaped and disturbed.
2. The assessment excluded extensive permanently wet areas along the Tay River from testing and the Ministry viewed the documentation of this exclusion to require additional field review to ensure the area is indeed permanently wet and therefore qualifies for exclusion.
3. The recommendations regarding the extent of the artifact scatter at the Flett Farm site requiring Stage 3 assessment were not sufficiently justified nor clearly delineated, in particular concerning the artifacts recovered beyond the recommended Stage 3 extents.

The subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment undertaken by Matrix Heritage (2022) involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals across 15 operations (including the Flett Farm Site), in addition to the excavation of eleven 1 x 1 m units strategically placed within the previously identified area of the Flett Farm Site (SD Map 1). The 2022 Stage 2 archaeological assessment concluded that Stage 3 assessment was required for the southern portion of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) which retained CHVI while the other areas were significantly disturbed and did not require further assessment. Stage 3 was recommended to be completed as 1x1 m units on a 5 m grid with 20 % infill over the site area (as shown in dashed orange in Map 3/SD Map 3).

No additional previous archaeological assessment of the study area or adjacent properties has been entered into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are 12 registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the development area (Table 1). Six are pre-contact Indigenous sites, five are post-contact Euro-Canadian sites, and one is a multi-component site of both pre-contact Indigenous and post-contact Euro-Canadian affinity. Notably, the Flett Farm site (BfGb-12) did not appear in the data search yet is within the development area.

Borden	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
BfGb-12	Flett Farm	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmhouse	Further CHVI
BfGb-9	Log School/ St.Andrews	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	School	NA
BfGb-8	Sheridan	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Campsite	No Further CHVI
BfGb-7		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	No Further CHVI
BfGb-6		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	No Further CHVI
BfGb-5		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	No Further CHVI
BfGb-3	Lanark County Court House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Courthouse	Further CHVI
BfGb-2	Inge-va	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		NA
BfGb-13	Perth Gaol	Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Campsite, jail, seasonal	Further CHVI
BfGb-11	Groundstone fish effigy	Archaic	Indigenous	Unknown	No Further CHVI
BfGb-10	Churchyard Archaic	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Campsite	Further CHVI
BfGb-1	McMartin House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	NA

Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

There are twelve historical commemorative plaques in and around the Town of Perth (Table 2). These plaques generally commemorate people, families, and buildings from the town’s history since the initial European settlement following the War of 1812. The original Perth Military settlement is commemorated, as is the last fatal duel in Canada.

Plaque	Location
The Summit House	Harvey St. and Drummond St.
Alexander Morris, 1826-1889	80 Gore St. East
District Court House and Gaol 1843	43 Drummond St. East
The Haggart-Shortt House	41 Mill St.
Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C., 1828-1897	26 Beckwith St. East
Last Fatal Duel 1833	66 Carig St.
Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876	80 Gore St. East
McMartin House	Gore St. and Harvey St.
Perth Military Settlement 1816	80 Gore St. East
Reverend William Bell, 1780-1857	Drummond St. and North St.
Matheson House	11 Gore St. East
Perth Town Hall	80 Gore St. East

Table 2: Commemorative plaques within the Town of Perth.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits high potential for Indigenous archaeological sites based on the proximity to the Tay River, Grants Creek, Blueberry Creek, and the surrounding wetlands, as well as there being seven registered pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to the historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits high potential for historical period archaeological sites based on proximity to the historic town of Perth, the Brockville and Ottawa Railway line (Canada Central Railway) (approximately 500 m), the proximity to the Tay River, the historic bridge and buildings as seen on the aerial photos, as well as the early patent dates and settlements of the lots, specifically the Flett family farm which falls within the study area. Additionally, there are five registered post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area, generally within the historic town of Perth.

This study property demonstrates high potential for both pre-contact and historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

As per the Stage 2 recommendations for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12), as it was not clearly evident that the site would warrant a Stage 4 recommendation, the Stage 3 grid was laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011) covering the area of Stage 2 finds of significance and expanding as required. Accordingly, the Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) involved the excavation of 27 1 x 1-meter units across the 5-meter grid (Figure 15 to Figure 17) (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 3) (Map 3/SD Map 3). An additional seven 1 x 1-meter units (>20% of the on-grid units) were excavated to further examine areas of interest within the site, with the goal of documenting artifact concentration drop-offs, increasing the sample size to better determine the nature and chronology of the site, and to delineate the extent of the site (Section 3.2.3, Table 3, Standard 2) (MCM 2011). A total of 1,897 artifacts were recovered from the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) during the Stage 3 assessment.

The limits of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) Stage 3 area were determined through ensuring covering of the Stage 2 positive test pit area and repetitive decreasing and/or low yield units on the peripheries (Map 3/SD Map 3). The northern extent of the site was defined by moderate yields and a slope down to a wetter area along the Tay River. Unit yield categories for determining “low” yield units and thereby the limit of excavations were initially determined with field tallies of artifacts. To lend further rigour to the process, ESRI’s ArcMap Pro was employed in the post-excavation analysis to empirically determine quantitative categories of artifact yields using Jenks Natural Breaks classification method with five classes plus an added class for sterile units (Map 3/SD Map 3). This helped empirically determine the extent of the sites proper versus scattered artifacts around the periphery created from years of agricultural ploughing. Expansion of the Stage 3 5 m grid was considered complete when tallies along the edge of testing entered the low to very low categories or were impeded by topography.

All test units were stratigraphically hand excavated to a depth of 5 cm into subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh. No in-situ cultural features were found. Each unit was recorded on iPads using a standardized digital context form in a FileMaker database. Where archaeologically relevant, scaled plan and profile drawings were recorded in Microsoft OneNote on iPads. All recovered artifacts were collected, and their provenience recorded. All artifacts were returned to Matrix’s lab facility for washing, sorting, inventory, analysis, and storage. All excavated units were backfilled upon completion.

Two site datums were established, a fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum off site, and UTM Zone 18N coordinates were determined using a Trimble Catalyst unit with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy per reading was approximately 30 cm. Coordinates for each datum are provided in the Supplementary Documentation. The excavation grid was established with a Nikon DTM-322 total station (Figure 18). All survey data was compiled into ArcGIS. The site coordinates are listed in the Supplementary Documentation.

The provenience system used for this project is based on the Stage 3 Matrix Heritage project number (MH1072), plus the grid coordinates of the excavation unit, followed by lot number. Thus, the provenience of an artifact from Lot 1 in unit 500E 800N would be recorded as MH1072 500E 800N-1.

Field notes and photographs were taken during fieldwork to document current field conditions (see Map 3/SD Map 3 and for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section

7.8.6 (MCM 2011). A representative sample of all categories of diagnostic artifacts were also photographed (Section 7.5.11, Standards 1-2). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendices A - D.

The Stage 3 field work took place over the span of six days on October 18 to 21 and 24 to 25 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast and slightly drizzling, which did not impact the assessment quality, with temperatures ranging from 5 to 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan and the Perth Golf Course.

6.0 Record of Finds

All artifacts from the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) are contained in one banker's box, held at Matrix Heritage's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted.

6.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy across the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) is not complex. Most units consisted of a medium to dark brown loamy topsoil of about 30 cm, over a light brown to orangey silty sand subsoil with reddish pockets (Figure 19 to Figure 23). The units located in the hawthorn forest were unsurprisingly characterized as very 'rooty', with roots extending deep into the first lot (10-15 cm) while the units located in the open grassy field were largely devoid of roots but had a higher concentration of pebble inclusions, particularly the units nearing the dry creek bed along the western edge of the site (Figure 24).

No features were encountered but two notable layers were unearthed during the Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12), a rubble concentration possibly representing a former foundation or wall and a midden deposit.

Roughly 20 cm below surface a layer of displaced larger stones was encountered along with higher yields of household/domestic and structural artifacts, pockets of mortar, charcoal, and burnt planks of wood. This rubble concentration was found to extend from unit 490E 805N into expansion unit 489E 805N (Map #). Careful excavations determined that the stones and pieces of wood were not in-situ, rather they represent part of a large pile of rubble which haphazardly covered unit 489E 805N and continued eastward into unit 490E 805N (Figure 25 to Figure 27). Once the displaced rubble was removed, a thick layer of mortar with a silty sandy matrix was encountered with the percentage of mortar increasing drastically with depth until there was almost no soil left. This mortar lot sat directly on subsoil and contained a high concentration of cut nails, which were found lacking in the overlying lots. Mixed in with the rubble and mortar lots were pieces of wood. Notably, nothing in-situ was encountered and the layers may represent the remains of a collapsed or infilled stone foundation.

The second deposit of note is a possible midden found in unit 480E 795N, centrally located along the western border of the site, along the eastern edge of the small creek that continues into the Tay River to the north of the study area. The midden did not clearly extend into any adjacent units, but this should be confirmed through further hand excavation. No soil change was observed until 50 cm below surface when a slight change in texture was observed as soils turned siltier with depth. No obvious colour difference was remarked between this unit and others surrounding it. Over 500 artifacts were recovered from the unit, which greatly surpasses all other yield counts across the site. Subsoil was much shallower in the NE and SW corners (45 cm below surface) but then dove down to approximately 90 cm in the middle of the unit. Accordingly, it appears that the midden deposit is infilling either a natural or excavated depression (Figure 28). While no greasy soils or distinct differences in soil colour were encountered in this deposit, a much higher concentration of animal remains was found in comparison to surrounding units. An infill unit was also placed west of this unit, 478E 795N, and although there was a steep drop off of artifacts (~140) it was still relatively high compared to the other units across the site suggesting the midden may spread, but the extent is limited.

6.2 Finds

A total of 1,897 artifacts were recovered from the Stage 3 excavations at the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12). A breakdown of the assemblage by material type is shown in Table 3.

Most of the finds consist of ceramic, metal, and glass fragments which are typically the most common materials found on 19th century domestic sites. The ceramics from the assemblage are domestic in origin, including various types of tablewares and utilitarian wares, as well as a variety of clay smoking pipe fragments. The metal artifacts represent a variety of objects, mostly fasteners and hardware such as nails, bolts, hooks, hinges, chains, and wire. Metal sheeting and storage containers are included as well as personal items like buttons and buckles. Glass pieces represent a variety of food and household-related bottles and containers, as well as window glass. The faunal assemblage includes bird, fish, and mammal fragments, mainly representative of a range of domesticated mammals, some of which show signs of heating (burnt or calcined) as well as butchering. The Fuel and Industrial Materials include coal and mortar samples.

Material	Quantity
Ceramic	850
Fauna	668
Metal	205
Glass	158
Construction Mat / Compound	10
Flora	5
Fuels and Industrial Mat.	1
Total	1897

Table 3: Breakdown of the Flett Farm Site's Stage 3 Assemblage by Material Type.

An analysis by functional group allows for a better understanding of the site (Table 4). As is typical on 19th century domestic sites, the assemblage is dominated by household and structural items.

Function	Quantity
Household/Domestic	859
Faunal/Floral	659
Structural	233
Personal/Societal	96
Not Classified	43
Furnishing	4
Arms and Ammunition	2
Tools and Equipment	1
Total	1897

Table 4: Breakdown of the Flett Farm Site's Stage 3 Assemblage by Function Type.

6.2.1 Household/Domestic

Ceramic fragments dominate the assemblage of domestic or household items from the Stage 3 investigation of the Flett Farm Site. The 775 ceramic artifacts in this category represent a variety of vessel types primarily made of refined white earthenware. Ceramic artifacts are particularly useful because they can be readily dated based on the ware type and decoration. It should be cautioned that the time lag effect can impact the efficacy with which ceramics and glass objects

can date sites. Research on late 19th century domestic sites has shown that ceramic objects often date close to 20 years earlier than the time of an archaeological deposit. These numbers can vary widely depending on factors such as local economies (transportation and distribution networks) and socioeconomic status, which are difficult to quantify, but the potential effect of time lag should nonetheless be acknowledged (Adams 2002:66). Ware types are summarized in Table 5.

Ware Type	Quantity
RWE - Refined White Earthenware	555
Pearlware	111
Creamware	41
Coarse Earthenware red/buff	32
VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	14
Yellowware	12
Fine Earthenware red/buff/brown	4
Coarse Stoneware	3
Pearlware/Refined White EW	3
Total	775

Table 5: Household Ceramics by Ware Type.

Ceramic form and function are often difficult to identify due to the fragmentary nature of the sherds; however, the largest category is represented by tableware forms used in the domestic serving and consumption of food and drink. Ware types represented in this assemblage are refined white earthenware (RWE), vitrified white earthenware (VWE), pearlware, and creamware. Identified forms include bowls, plates, jugs/pitchers, mugs, saucers, and teacups, amongst a variety of unidentified flat and hollow wares. Utilitarian storage and kitchen wares are present in the vitrified white earthenware, coarse and fine earthenwares, coarse and fine stonewares, and yellowware ware types. These forms include crocks, milk pans, jugs, and a variety of unidentified vessels.

Creamware was first introduced in the mid-18th century by the British as a ceramic ware type to replace Chinese export porcelain. The ware acquires its name from the cream-coloured body with a clear lead glaze, of which earlier examples demonstrate deeper yellow hues. This ceramic type was one of the most common tablewares in the second half of the 18th century. A total of 41 undecorated creamware sherds are present in the Flett Farm assemblage. Creamwares from 1770 to circa 1800 were largely decorated with moulded rims without colour decoration. From the 1780s until after the War of 1812, undecorated creamware was the most popular style of vessel (Miller and Hunter 1990:110),

Potters continued to experiment to achieve the glassy, slightly bluish look of Chinese porcelain and in the 1770s production developments resulted in a ceramic with a whiter body. The addition cobalt to the lead oxide glaze produced a bluish tinge and in 1779, Josiah Wedgwood coined the term 'pearl white' (Miller and Hunter 2001), what we today refer to a pearlware. A total of 111 pearlware sherds were found through the excavation of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12), 84 of which were plain while the remaining 21 sherds represent a variety of decorative styles. These include painted (n=14), edged (n=3), transfer print designs (n=3), and moulded (n=1). The painted pieces represent a variety of floral motifs, some were painted cobalt blue with broad brush strokes and likely represent a chinoiserie style landscape or florals which were popular between 1775 and 1795 but continued to be made until ca. 1810 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2012). The other style of painting used polychrome painted or early palette patterns (1795-1830) which did not have any blue in their design, likely due to a lack of supply due to the Napoleonic Wars and instead focused on muted colours like dark green,

yellow, and brown (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2012). As for the transfer printed designs, two main themes are represented in the Flett Farm assemblage, the first a floral motif (1784-1869) and the second a Chinese style pattern called Blue Willow which was first introduced around 1790 by Josiah Spode and dominated printed designs from the late 1800s to around 1815 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2012).

One interesting blue floral transfer printed pearlware fragment included a post-production modification. A hole was drilled through the fired glaze of the sherd, which is likely from a marley of a plate, possibly a soup plate. A variety of reasons could exist for such a post-production modification including an attempt at mending the vessel for future use or repurposing the vessel into a strainer or other utilitarian vessel. Use as a pendant or piece of jewelry can likely be ruled out, as the sherd would likely demonstrate rounded edges had it been used in that way.

By the end of the 18th century, potters attempting to achieve the very white colour of bone china, continued reducing the amount of cobalt used in the glaze. This eventually and through a transitional process produced refined white earthenware (RWE). RWE has a whiter body with less coloured glaze and is more reminiscent of porcelain. It eventually replaced pearlware as the dominant ware type (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015).

Mason ware, known as Mason's Patent Ironstone China, was first produced by C.J. Mason & Company in 1813 to provide a cheap substitute for Chinese porcelain. The ironstone of this early phase bears a faint slate grey-blue hue and oriental motifs much like Chinese porcelain. A second phase of ironstone was introduced in the 1840s reflecting the hard paste gray-white colour porcelains produced in France. Known as vitrified white earthenware (VWE), this was an inexpensive and durable white semi-vitrified to vitrified ware type with the appearance of porcelain that was generally undecorated or had molded designs. It took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1985:7–8). Despite a chronological development of these ceramic types, earlier ware types were still available throughout the 19th century and used alongside their newer counterparts. Furthermore, there was not a rigid progression between these ceramic developments, but rather fluid transitions. This creates what archaeologists refer to as transitional wares.

Refined white earthenware (RWE, 1830+) sherds are the most common, accounting for 554 or 71.5% of the entire household ceramic assemblage. Just over a third (n=208, 37.5%) of these sherds are decorated, with 346 identified as plain or undecorated, but the small size of some fragments may reflect plain areas on a decorated vessel. Smaller numbers of other refined ware types are present including pearlware (n=112, 1775-1830), creamware (n=41, 1775-1830), vitrified white earthenware (n=14, 1845+), and yellowware (n=12, 1827-1972).

A diverse selection of decorative patterns is present on the ceramics from the assemblage, as shown below in Table 6. The most common decorative techniques in the assemblage are edged, as well as transfer printed designs (n=64, 1830+). Transfer patterns were made by engraving on a copper plate to which the pigment was applied and transferred to the ceramic vessel on a special tissue-like paper. Early transfer printing technology relied on coarse tissue paper that necessitated the carving on the copper plate in thick lines to properly transfer the ink to the paper. In 1803, a machine was invented to produce finer tissue paper which allowed engravers to use a series of small dots, known as stipple engraving, alongside the previous line-based designs. This new development allowed for tone gradations and added a sense of depth to the patterns. Printed wares allowed complex decorations that were uniform, meaning it was possible to have exactly matching pieces comprising a set versus hand decorated wares that showed

some variation. As such, transfer printed wares were the most expensive decorative style (George L. Miller 1980:3-4). A variety of patterns are present, including the ubiquitous Blue Willow which dates to approximately 1844-1880. Transfers print colours in this assemblage are predominantly blue, but other pigment colours include, brown, green, purple, and red (Figure 29). Broadly speaking, transfer printed wares were most popular in the years leading up to the mid-19th century, with a resurgence in the 1880s (Samford 1997:4).

Ware Type	Decorative Type	Quantity	
Coarse Earthenware red/buff	Unspecified	32	
Coarse Stoneware	Unspecified	3	
Creamware	Plain	41	
Fine Earthenware	Unspecified	4	
Pearlware	Blue	8	
	Early Palette	3	
	Even scalloped /impressed pattern	3	
	Floral generic sheet	2	
	Moulded	1	
	Painted unspecified	3	
	Plain	84	
	Willow	1	
	Unspecified	6	
	Pearlware/RWE	Late Palette	1
		Plain	1
		Unspecified	1
	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	16
Cable		2	
Edged ware unidentified		26	
Even scalloped /impressed pattern		16	
Exotic views generic		2	
Floral		1	
Floral generic sheet		9	
Impressed bud motif even scalloped		2	
Impressed repetitive pattern unscalloped rim		1	
Late Palette - Red/black/lit. Blue/lit. Green		27	
Moulded		1	
Painted unspecified		18	
Plain		346	
Rouletted		2	
Solid colour slip field		2	
Sponged		17	
Unmoulded unscalloped rim		1	
Unscalloped with lit. Impressed pattern		15	
Unspecified Transfer		50	
Unspecified		1	
Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain	14
Yellowware		Banded	2
		Mocha	1
	Plain	7	
	Unspecified	2	
Grand Total		775	

Table 6: Ceramic Sherds by Decorative Type.

A total of 64 sherds (both RWE and PWE) have shell-edged designs, which were inspired by 18th century rococo designs on continental porcelain. The first documented usage of shell-edged designs was by Josiah Wedgwood who used the motif on creamware in the mid-1770s and it was quickly embraced by other Staffordshire potters. Shell edged designs were the least expensive tableware available with colour from 1780 to 1860 (Miller 1980:3–4). The ceramic assemblage demonstrates a considerable degree of variation in attributes for edged ware vessels (Figure 30). These include even scalloped rims with impressed patterns that were popular from the 1800s to 1830s, even scalloped rims with impressed bud motifs (1813-1834), unscalloped rims with an impressed simple repetitive pattern indicative of the 1840s-1860s. Later varieties that were more popular from the 1860s to 1890s are present such as unmoulded unscalloped rims. Blue is the predominant colour of edged ware found in Ontario, but green is commonly found, while other colours such as red occur rarely (Kenyon 1991:6). Blue is the dominant edge colour in this assemblage, with some green examples present.

Painted designs are the next most represented decorative pattern in the assemblage (n=61) (Figure 31). These fragments represent a variety of patterns including banding around the rim and floral designs, as well as colour variations including polychrome patterns in early and late palette colours. Early palette colours (1795-1830) can include cobalt blue and earth tones made from oxides of copper to form green, antimony for yellow, iron and manganese for brown. Late palette colours are identified by the use of chrome colours – greens, reds, yellows – that became common after 1830 with the introduction of borax into the glazes. Since underglaze red and pink colors were not available until chrome oxides were introduced, these indicate a post 1830 manufacture date. Colours represented in the Flett Farm site assemblage include red, blue, black, pink, and green.

Industrial slipped designs are the third most common design on refined white earthenware in the assemblage (n=25, 1830-1930) and represent utilitarian wares such as bowls and mugs. Industrial slip designs were produced by turning vessels on horizontal lathes while decorations were applied with coloured slip(s). A fundamental decoration on factory made slipware was banding in various colours. Bands of slip were added by trailing them with a slip bottle onto a vessel mounted horizontally on a turning lathe. This type of decoration often appeared in conjunction with other forms of slip ware decoration. Multi-chambered slipped designs, such as cabled, and cat's eye were applied with a multi-chambered vessel that could apply three or four different colours at once either as a single drop that resembles a cat's eye or overlapping drops that created a cable. Other industrial slip techniques included rouletted bands, which were created with an embossed wheel that pressed a repetitive pattern into the vessel and then painted over with a glaze that looked darker where the glaze pooled, slip trailed designs often with curved lines and dots, and the "mocha pattern". The mocha pattern features a coloured slipped band adorned with a tree-like branching pattern that resembles the natural marking on moss agate, known as 'mocha stone' as it was imported from the port of Mocha (el Mukha in Yemen) (Carpentier and Rickard 2001). The motif was created using a brush dipped in a solution of "mocha tea" (usually made of urine, tobacco juice, and hops) applied onto the wet slip-coated surface of the vessel. The design spread instantly when the acidic solution met the alkaline slip. There are many examples of the various industrial slip designs present in the assemblage (Figure 32).

The remaining decorative patterns represented in the assemblage include sponged/stamped and moulded designs. Sponged/stamped (n=17), also known as cut sponged motifs, are common from 1845 onwards, with the greatest popularity from the 1840s to 1870s (Jefferson Patterson Park 2015). These decorative patterns are represented on RWE fragments in the assemblage in blue.

Other table wares in the assemblage include four fragments of fine stoneware, with a red fabric and Jackfield-type glaze. Jackfield is a refined red earthenware that was developed in the 1740s and reached its peak popularity in the 1750s and 1760s. It is known for its thin walls, lustrous black glaze, and unique grayish purple to purple body. This ware was made primarily in tea and coffee service forms. The ware name is associated with the town of Jackfield in Shropshire, England, but was actually produced in Staffordshire, where most English pottery was made, thus the preferred ware type name of “Jackfield-type”. Even though the popularity of Jackfield began to decline in the 1760s, alternate versions of the ware continued to be produced. There was a revival of the Jackfield glaze in the late nineteenth century, but these versions are usually found on white earthenware or terra cotta (Jefferson Patterson Park 2015a).

Utilitarian wares include coarse earthenwares, of red or buff fabric (n=32) decorated with green, yellow, brown, and colourless glazes, while some are unglazed (Figure 33). Coarse stoneware fragments (n=3) include salt glazed exterior with Albany slip interior. Utilitarian ware forms consist of food storage containers including crocks, pots, bottles, and jugs, as well as food preparation vessels including milk pans. Crocks, pots, and jugs were used for medium to long term storage of liquids and foodstuff such as vinegar, cooking oil, cream, butter, and cheese. One coarse earthenware shard is identifiable as part of a milk pan. Milk pans were used as food preparation vessels largely in the separation of cream from milk as the wide everted sides and rim made it easier to pour out separated milk and cream. Milk pans were also used as large mixing bowls for food preparation (Gusset 1994:172–173).

Most of the remainder of the Household/Domestic group is composed of glass artifacts (n=78). Glass vessels can be dated based on rapidly changing methods of manufacture in the 19th century. They are often a more reliable indicator of the date of a site, because of their short use-life, and consequently shorter time lag, when compared to ceramics. The time lag for glass on late 19th century sites has been demonstrated to be in the order of 3-6 years (Adams 2002:66). That said, most glass fragments from archaeological contexts are difficult or impossible to date, given their fragmentation. Where present, bases, and finishes (rim/lip area) are the most diagnostic for dating purposes.

Most of the glass fragments in the Flett Farm Site assemblage come from various bottles (beverage, storage, and pharmaceutical), jars, and tableware in a variety of colours including clear (n=37), dark olive green (n=21), light blue (n=7), amber (n=3), aqua (blue/green) (n=7), and white (n=1).

The remainder of the Household/Domestic items in the assemblage include six utensil pieces made of iron or bone (forks, knives, and spoons) (Figure 34) and a bottle cap.

6.2.1 Faunal

Faunal material, in the form of mammal bones (n=532) and teeth (n=77), bird bones (n=27), unspecified shell (n=9), and fish bones (n=14) accounted for nearly 35% of the assemblage. Most of the faunal material is too fragmentary to identify, but many of the teeth suggest the most common species are domestic herbivores, such as cows, pigs, and sheep. Several fragments of bone (n=132, 20%) were either burned or calcined, while an additional 10 pieces showed butchering/cut marks.

6.2.2 Structural

This category represents the third largest functional group in the artifact assemblage of the Flett Farm Site and accounts for 12% (n=233) of the entire assemblage. The tally of artifacts by item are detailed in Table 7.

Row Labels	Quantity
Wrought / forged nail	83
Pane glass	70
Cut nail	54
Sample (mortar/charcoal/coal)	13
Nail unidentified	4
Brick	3
Wire / drawn nail	2
Bolt	2
Hinge	1
Screw	1
Grand Total	233

Table 7: Structural Artifacts by Item.

Nails make up the bulk of the structural group, accounting for over half (60%, n=139). The three different types of manufacturing technology, which evolved over time, are present in the assemblage. These are listed in chronological order as: wrought (n=83, 60%), cut (n=54, 39%), and wire (n=2, 1%) (Figure 37). The general progression of wrought to cut to wire nails is a ubiquitous trend, but the dates at which the different types appear is variable and highly regionally dependant (Adams 2002). By the late 18th century, machines for cutting nails from large plates were in limited use; these early nails still required handmade heads. Several decades later, machines were produced which could cut and head nails as part of a single process (Adams 2002:67–68). Wire nails came to dominate the market in the late 19th century, though limited production actually began sometime around mid-century. It was not until the 1880s, however, that they began to be produced in appreciable quantities in North America (Adams 2002:69). Early patent dates and initial production certainly do not correlate with consumer use of particular types of nails. Other local factors might delay the adoption of new technologies, especially in more rural areas. Furthermore, time lag may be introduced through the re-use and recycling of nails from earlier structures. Thus, while there is a general chronological progression, accurate dating is difficult.

Nonetheless, the breakdown of the nail assemblage from the Flett Farm is informative. The dominance of wrought nails followed by cut documents that a large portion of construction activities took place at the time of the earliest settlement, when wrought nails were more common, and continued into the more widespread use of cut nails in the mid-19th century.

Besides nails, an assortment of other structural fasteners are a part of the Flett Farm assemblage. These include bolts, screws, and hinges. The second most common object in the Structural group is pane glass, accounting for 30% of the category (n=70). Samples of other building materials collected include brick and mortar.

6.2.3 Personal/Societal

Although the 94 personal pieces represent only 5% of the artifacts recovered from the site, they remain some of the more interesting finds as they have the power to remove the anonymity of individuals from the past.

Smoking was a common pastime in the 19th century. The low cost of smoking pipes, which were considered disposable items, often creates a high number of pipe fragments that appear on historical archaeological sites. A total of 72 fragments of white clay smoking pipes were found at the Flett Farm Site (Figure 35). The assemblage includes 31 stem, 36 bowl, 4 spur/foot, and 1 mouthpiece/bite fragments. Of the bowl pieces 20 fragments had some type of decoration including bands of raised rectangles, TD, effigy, and a rare design with a canon on wheels which likely represents a pipe made in the USA commemorating the Boer War (1899-1902) (Kenyon 2008:30). There is one other pipe bowl whose designs is barely distinguishable but could represent a snowshoe or lacrosse stick which is typically seen on pipes made by Dixon of Montreal (1876-1894) (Kenyon 1981). TD pipes were a popular type of pipe, while this style was developed in the 18th century (the initials TD likely referring to the original manufacturer), by the 19th century many different companies were producing TD pipes. Two of the clay pipe stems are impressed with the maker's name and city of manufacture on the opposite side, this practice did not become common until the 1840s. Consistent with most pipes found on 19th century sites in Ontario, the pipes found at the Flett Farm Site were produced in Scotland. Pipe manufacturers represented in the assemblage include W. White of Glasgow (1805 – 1955) and Duncan McDougall & Co. of Glasgow (1846-1967) (Adams 1994:97).

Clothing-related items are present in the assemblage including buttons and buckles. The 10 buttons in the assemblage are made of a variety of materials, including bone, copper, brass, pewter, and porcelain (Figure 36). They range in size and design which suggests that the buttons were used for shirts, trousers, and undergarments, as well as sturdier outerwear and coats. There is one "Prosser" type button (1840+) which is a glass-like ceramic button manufactured using the Prosser process. The common varieties of this type of button are characterised by a smooth top side and an under side with an "orange peel" like surface. Other clothing items include 3 iron buckles, two of which are very small and could represent a shoe buckle or a buckle used for children's clothing.

Other personal items of note from the assemblage include several fragments of light blue or colourless pharmaceutical bottles, some of which have impressed lettering on the side including the words "Balsam & Lavender". Possibly related to communications are two fragments from Derbyshire bottles that either held ink or blacking – without more of the vessels it is not possible to determine the type of bottle. Blacking was a weather proofing that was rubbed into leather to prevent moisture damage and cracking. It was also used as weather protection for metal objects such as iron stoves, furniture, and rifle barrels (Cary 2005:22–24). Since blacking was a multipurpose item, these bottle fragments could also be placed in the Domestic/Household or Agricultural/Tools functional groupings.

6.2.4 Miscellaneous

There are 43 pieces in the assemblage that did not fit the other functional categories. These mostly consist of unidentified metal objects of various materials including iron or cast iron. These are corroded lumps or fragments of objects of various shapes and sizes that could have been part of any tool, machinery, utensil, or hardware. One such object is heavily corroded, made of iron, and looks like a comb with four tines, while another object has a distinct oval shape with a

double peaked foot coming from its long edge and could represent a part of an agricultural tool, the last object of note is a potential saw blade, unknown which kind, that seems to have several teeth but is heavily corroded. Collected samples representing fuel sources include coal and charcoal.

6.2.5 Furnishing

There are 4 pieces in the artifact assemblage that represent furnishing. The majority of these (n=3) are clear colourless glass fragments from a lamp chimney. All the chimney fragments are body pieces. While the last piece in this category is a brass fuel cap from an oil lamp (Woodhead et al. 1984:64). These items are all part of a liquid fuel lamp that used a wick to deliver the fuel within a glass chimney that enhanced the steadiness and brightness of the flame. An adjustment knob controlled the lamp's brightness by raising or lowering the wick to vary the size of the flame, making these safer, more efficient, and easier to operate than earlier oil lamps. Early fuel sources included whale oil and vegetable oils, that were obsolete with the discovery of kerosene in 1846. By 1855 kerosene was a commercial product and was in widespread use by the 1860s

6.2.6 Arms and Ammunition

This category includes two small caliber brass cartridge bullets, likely .22 short which were manufactured by Smith & Wesson beginning in 1857. One of these cartridges has a D on the headstamp which indicates it was manufactured by Dominion Cartridge Co., in Montreal, Quebec (founded in 1886 by Captain A. L. "Gat" Howard).

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) produced an assemblage of material typical of a rural early to mid-19th century Euro-Canadian farmstead. This assemblage corresponds temporally with the Magnus Flett occupancy from 1820 until 1866 when Magnus Flett's son James sold the property to Edward Tovey.

According to the land registry records, 100 acres of the eastern half of Lot 25, Concession 2 were granted to Magnes (Magnus) Flett by the Crown in 1820 (OLR Lanark (27), Bathurst). The family seems to have resided here even after Magnus' death in the early 1850s. The majority of the property remained within the Flett family until 1866 when James sold the entire lot to Edward Tovey in November after taking out two mortgages with Tovey in May and December 1863. The 1863 Walling Map of the Bathurst District shows a residence associated with a J. Flett, assumed to be Magnus' eldest son James, in the northeast half of Lot 25, Concession fronting the Tay River. After selling their property in Bathurst, James and his family moved to the Addington District in the Township of Oso which is approximately 50 km west of Perth.

Although historical documentation makes it unclear whether anyone was residing on the lot after the Flett family left, as there is no residence shown on the 1880 Belden map, both Stage 2 assessments clearly demonstrate that part of the Flett Farm was continuously occupied well into the 20th century (Matrix Heritage 2022; Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010). This later occupation is evidenced by the level of modern disturbance (wire nails, manganese glass, modern plastics, and machine made bottle finishes) found throughout the east section of the site, along the fence line that divides Lots 25 and 26. Unfortunately, the 1871, 1881, and 1891 census rolls provide little information on the subject property, similarly, the Belden map, dating to 1880, depicts few residential structures within the township, and none within the study area (Map 4). It is important to note, however, that the lack of buildings, especially residences, has more to do with the subscription fee required to appear on the map than with a general lack of settlement.

In 1901, the census notes an absentee owner, a farm with three barns, and a vacant house (possibly brick) (Statistics Canada 1901). This could be in reference to the Flett Farm but more likely describes the farm on the west half of the lot, extant today. The land registry abstract index indicates that in 1900 Thomas Gorman deeded the east half of the lot to John Cuthbertson, whose family retained the land until the mid-1970s (OLR, (27)).

The artifact assemblage supports the documentary evidence of the Flett occupancy. Early ware types such as pearlware and creamware as well as early decorative styles including early palette painted, edged ware, and wrought nails all date to the time when Flett first owned the property. Chronological evidence based on the material culture suggests that the residential occupation at the site spans primarily the early to mid portion of the 19th century. The presence of a larger portion of RWE (n=554, 1830s-), Pearlware (n=112, 1775-1830), and Creamware (n=41, 1775-1830) in comparison to VWE (n=14, 1845+) is suggestive of an earlier to mid 19th century occupation, as the increase in popularity of vitrified earthenwares occurred over the latter half of the 19th century (Miller 1991). The distinct lack of later 19th and early 20th century material in all contexts of the site also points to a complete abandonment of the site and its discontinued use after the mid 19th century. Notable as this aligns with the end of the Flett family's ownership of the land in 1866.

It has long been established that a close relationship exists historically between the value of ceramics and the wealth and social position of a household (Kenyon and Kenyon 1993; Miller

1980, 1991). Therefore, from the ceramic assemblage we can gain an idea of the tenant's socio-economic status. When basing socio-economic status solely on the ceramic assemblage we must account for the fact that ceramics were typically bought at general stores rather than specialty china and pottery shops, therefore decorative style was largely grounded in the availability of a pattern a merchant had ordered from England (Kenyon 1985). That being said, we can apply Miller's four cost groups based on decoration to the assemblage, which are as follows ranging from least to most expensive: undecorated; minimally decorated (edged, sponged, or factory-slipped); painted; and printed (Miller 1980:3-4).

Looking only at the refined white earthenware, the largest ware type, most of these fall into the least expensive level, undecorated sherds, however their small size may reflect plain areas from decorated vessels. Decorated sherds are primarily minimally decorated (99) or printed (61). Minimally decorated ceramics were the least expensive as they required the least amount of skill to produce. Most of the painted ceramics (46) are decorated with floral designs. Painting was slightly more expensive as it required slightly more skill to produce. Printed designs were the most expensive decorative type as it was possible to have exactly matching pieces comprising a set. Overall analysis of the ceramic assemblage using Miller's four categories indicates a median socio-economic status.

The presence of matching decorative types can also inform on socio-economic status. In the late 18th century, with the development of mass-produced ceramics, the matching service became the customary table setting in Britain and the colonies (Sussman 1978:100). To achieve this Victorian ideal required purchasing more than one item at a time and the increased expense of purchasing sets may reflect a higher social position (Hull 2007). The assemblage demonstrates the presence of similar but not exact matching pieces. Overall, the majority of table and teawares display similar versions of patterns to form a place setting that would have looked alike but was not an exact match. This method of evaluating socio-economic status must also consider that the assemblage could reflect a purchase of replacement pieces that only slightly match with a previous pattern rather than the purchase of sets. Likewise, general stores may have only carried a half dozen or dozen plates, requiring the acquisition of a set over time, accounting for slight differences in patterns (Kenyon and Kenyon 1993:16).

The Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) is considered culturally significant due to the overall integrity of the site as all archaeological contexts to subsoil are intact with no modern disturbances noted across the site. The site is also deemed to have cultural heritage value due to 80% or more of the artifact assemblage dating before 1870 (Standard 1.a., Section 3.4.2.) as well as the site's association with Magnus Flett, who was a first-generation settler in the Perth area (Standard 1.b., Section 3.4.2.).

Located approximately 2.5 km southeast of the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) is the McMartin House (BfGb-1) located at 125 Gore Street, Perth which is a comparable early to mid-19th century domestic homestead site that was excavated and reported upon in sufficient detail to warrant a brief comparison. The basement of the McMartin House (BfGb-1) was first excavated in the mid-1970s subsequent to the acquisition of the house by the Ontario Heritage Trust in 1972, during which a dressed stone floor was found along with a brick garden wall (Ontario Heritage Trust 2011:4). Further Stage 3 excavations in the southwest corner of the property took place in 1987 (undertaken by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation) which recovered 1,653 artifacts dating from the 1830s to the early 20th century and suggest the presence of several outbuildings (Ministry of Culture and Communications 1987). More recent Stage 3 excavations took place in 2010 and were undertaken by the Ontario Heritage Trust (2011) in which eleven 1x1m units were dug on the east side of the house and an additional 2,357 artifacts were found,

which largely demonstrate the disturbed nature of this section of the house. Like the Flett Farm Site, the McMartin House was first settled in the 1820s by a first-generation settler in Perth. Daniel McMartin moved to Perth in 1823 and became the town's first lawyer. The McMartin House was continuously occupied well into the 20th c. The house itself was built in 1830 and remained in the McMartin family until 1868 when it was seized for lack of payments, after which the house has been continuously occupied and used as a home until 1919 when the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston converted it to a parish hall (Ontario Heritage Trust: 4). While the Flett Farm Site demonstrates a short occupation ending in the 1860s, other sections of the property show ongoing occupation well into the 20th c.

The McMartin House contained many of the same ceramic types (refined white earthenware (n=295, 65%), pearlware (n=28, 6%), and creamware (n=12, 2.6%) with similar decorations on the RWE and PWE (blue edged, painted, transfer printed) as found at the Flett Farm Site, there was also only a small percentage of vitrified white earthenware (VWE, n=6, 1.3%) found at the McMartin House which is similar to its counterpart that has a very low percentage of VWE in the assemblage (1.8%), indicating the archaeological remains likely date to the McMartin occupation of the house. Although the Flett Farm Site was found in a partially wooded forest and a former agricultural field, the McMartin House is located in downtown Perth which depicts a much more urban example of 19th c. life in Perth. At this time the Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm Site has only revealed a possible midden and rubble pile which may represent the remains of a stone structure, unlike the extant two-storey McMartin House which has been preserved and restored with its American Federal Style showcasing red brick in Flemish bond, marble trim, and quoins (Ontario Heritage Trust 2011: 4). From this limited comparison, it seems the Flett Farm Site is a typical mid-19th century homestead, though a unique snapshot in time as there seems to be no evidence of continued occupation beyond the mid-1800s. This lack of later influence is rare for historical archaeological sites and increases the significance of the Flett Farm Site.

8.0 Recommendations

The Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) is considered culturally significant due to the overall integrity of the site as all archaeological contexts to subsoil are intact with no modern disturbances noted across the site. The site is also deemed to have cultural heritage value due to 80% or more of the artifact assemblage dating before 1870 (Standard 1.a., Section 3.4.2.) as well as the site's association with Magnus Flett, who was a first-generation settler in the Perth area (Standard 1.b., Section 3.4.2.). In discussion with the proponent, it was determined that the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) cannot be avoided. The development plan includes houses throughout this area with riverside community paths and therefore the site cannot be considered for long term protection and avoidance as per Section 4.1.4 (MCM 2011) (mapping not available at the time of assessment). Therefore, mitigation via Stage 4 excavation is recommended for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12).

Based on the results of the investigation at the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) it is recommended that:

1. A partial clearance of the development area be granted, except for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) area and a 10 m protective no-go buffer zone as shown on Map 2/SD Map 2.
2. The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the partially cleared areas of the property.
3. That a Stage 4 mitigation of development impact through excavation be conducted by a licensed archaeologist as per Section 4.2 (MCM 2011).
4. To better determine the nature of high yield areas where mechanical stripping is not suitable as per Section 4.2.3 (MCM 2011) (midden & potential structural remains), hand excavation shall be completed in the form of 1x1 m units placed immediately around and diagonally from very high yield units (as shown on Map 3/SD Map 3) from the Stage 3 excavations as per Section 4.2.2, Standard 3.
5. Any midden areas be hand excavated as per Section 4.2.7. Standard 2 (MCM 2011). Extent of middens to be determined by the Stage 4 excavations.
6. Following hand excavation as noted in Recommendation 4, in areas of the site that have been subject to ploughing for many years, plough zone soils within the site area shall be mechanically stripped using either a high-hoe or grade-all with smooth-edged bucket. Following mechanical stripping, all exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel ("shovel shine") to aid in identifying features. Cultural features shall be left in place until fully exposed after mechanical topsoil removal. The extent of soil stripping will proceed to 10 m past features as per Section 4.2.3, Standard 1 and 2 (MCM 2011). All features will be hand excavated and documented with photographs and plan and profile drawings as per Section 4.2, Standard 7 and 9 (MCM 2011).

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)* as a condition of licencing 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*, 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.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. 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.

10.0 Closure


Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than 1384341 Ontario Ltd or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Matrix Heritage Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Mercedes Hunter, M.A.
Field Director

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OLR, (27)

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: View of the Tay River (MH1072-D029).



Figure 2: Seasonally wet area along northern boundary, near Tay River (MH1072-D030).



Figure 3: Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay River (MH1072-D031).



Figure 4: Seasonally wet area along northern boundary, near Tay River (MH1072-D028).



Figure 5: View along northern line of units in study area (MH1072-D026).



Figure 6: General overview of the site after clearing (MH1072-D002).



Figure 7: View of cleared thorn forest (MH1072-D010).



Figure 8: Piles of cleared brush from forest (MH1072-D034).



Figure 9: Clearing the thorns for excavation (MH1072-D021).



Figure 10: General overview of site conditions (MH1072-D019).



Figure 11: View of western section of study area (MH1072-D020).



Figure 12: Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay River (MH1072-D025).



Figure 13: Dogwood found near creek along western edge of study area (MH1072-D023).



Figure 14: Dogwood found near creek along western edge of study area (MH1072-D033).



Figure 15: Excavating units (MH1072-D008).



Figure 16: Excavating units (MH1072-D013).



Figure 17: Excavating units (MH1072-D014).



Figure 18: Laying in the grid prior to excavation (MH1072-D006).



Figure 19: South profile of unit 485E 805N (MH1072-D046).



Figure 20: East profile of unit 495E 805N (MH1072-D041).



Figure 21: North profile of unit 505E 790N (MH1072-D039).



Figure 22: North profile of unit 480E 810N (MH1072-D049).



Figure 23: North profile of unit 478E 800N (MH1072-D054).



Figure 24: South profile of unit 480E 800N (MH1072-D051).



Figure 25: West profile of unit 490E 805N (MH1072-D043).



Figure 26: Plan view 490E 805N (MH1072-D015).



Figure 27: South profile of units 490E 805N & 489E 805N (MH1072-D057).



Figure 28: North profile of unit 480E 795N (MH1072-D052).



Figure 29: Ceramics - Blue transfer, purple transfer, brown transfer, creamware, pearlware (MH1072-D059).



Figure 30: Various edged ware examples (MH1072-D063).



Figure 31: Ceramics - Pink band on spout, polychrome late palette, green paint with impressed edge, blue stamped, green, and brown early palette, yellow early palette, blue early palette, blue sponge. (MH1072-D060).

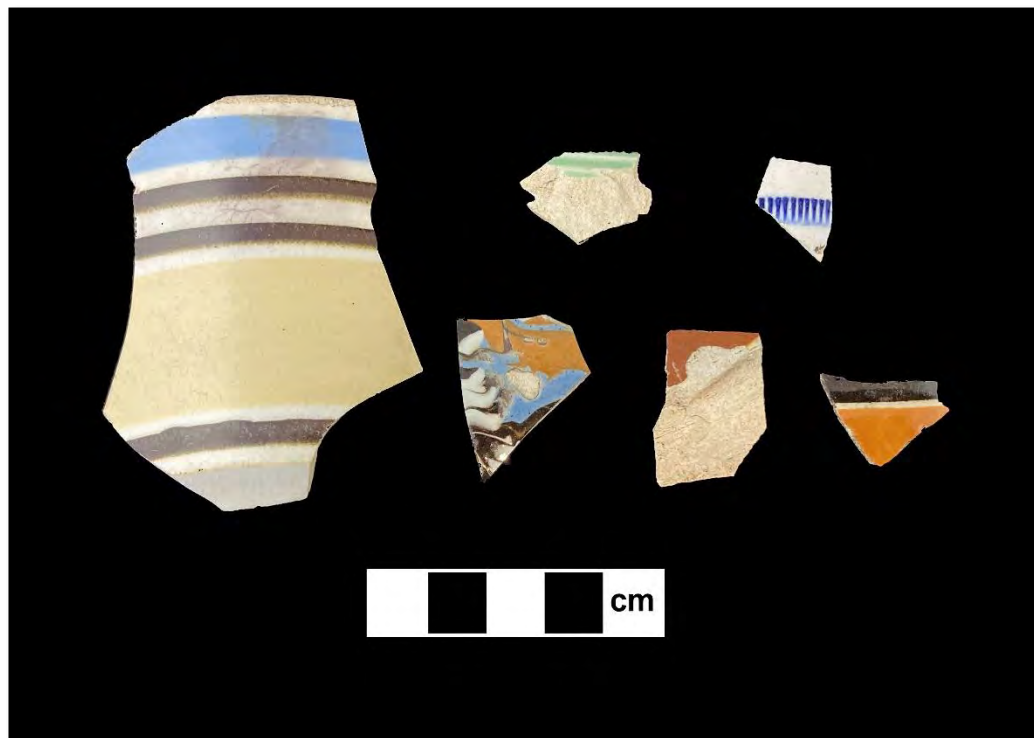


Figure 32: Ceramics - Industrial slipped examples (MH1072-D064).



Figure 33: Utilitarian wares - Derbyshire glaze blacking bottle, Jackfield-like glaze, Albany slip, Yellowware with industrial slipped designs, Derbyshire glaze ink well, glazed red earthenwares (MH1072-D062).



Figure 34: Household items - fork, fuel cap, shell cartridge, utensil, bone utensil handle, embossed pharmaceutical bottle, spoon (MH1072-D066).



Figure 35: Smoking Pipes - Bowls - Effigy, T.D., cannon wheel, ribbed; Stems - Decorated foot, McDougal, glazed, White of Glasgow (MH1072-D058).

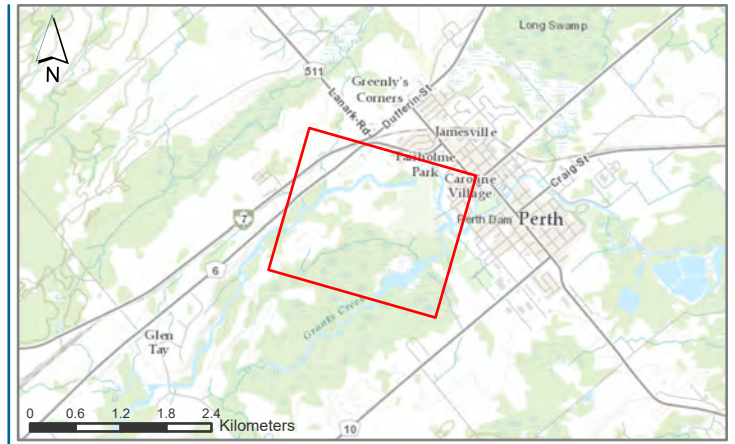
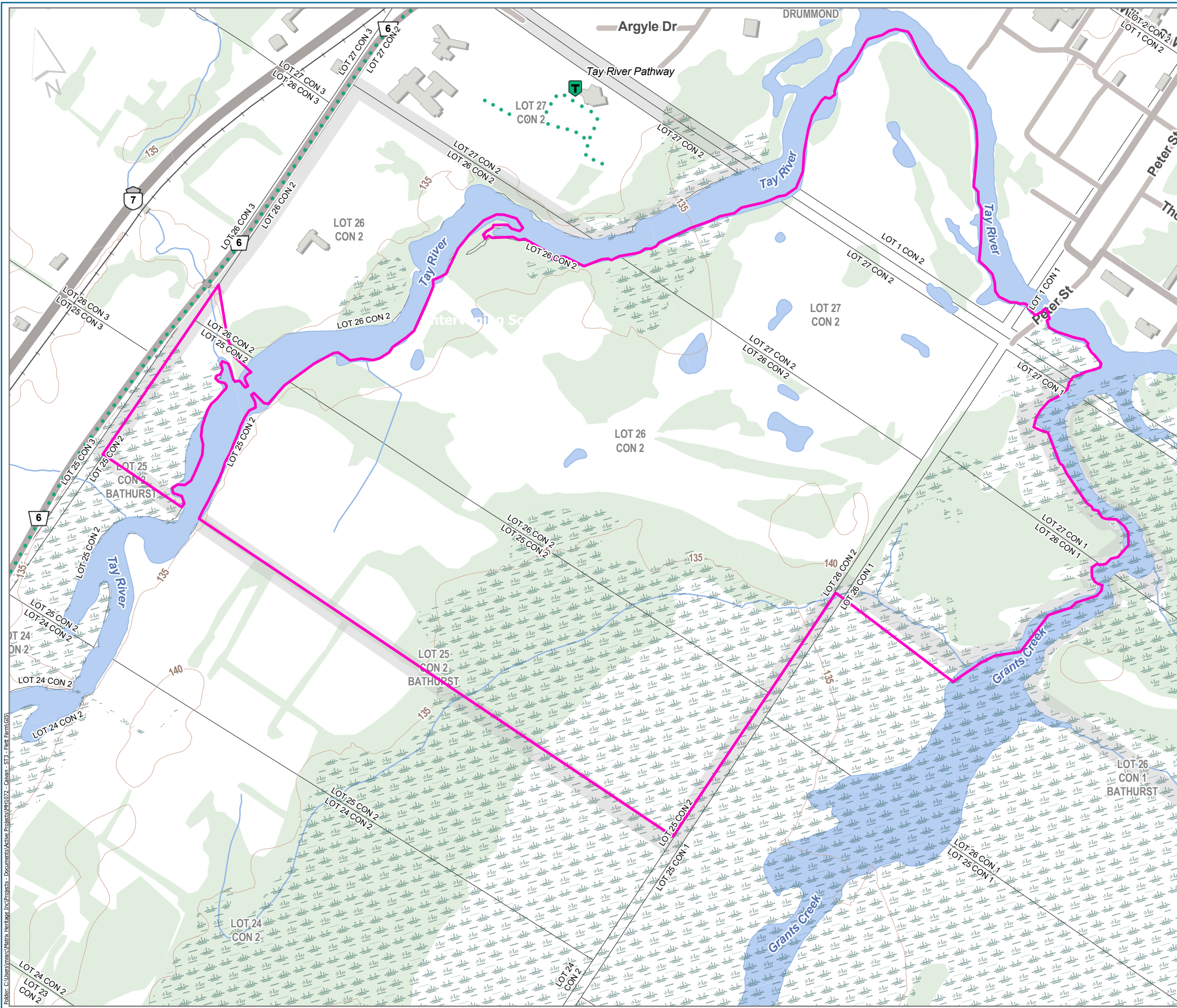


Figure 36: Clothing - Prosser button, 2 bone buttons, 2 metal buttons, 3 iron buckles (MH1072-D061).




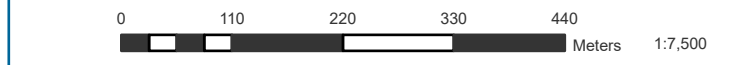
Figure 37: Nail examples - Wrought, cut, wire, horseshoe, screw (MH1072-D065).

13.0 Maps



LEGEND

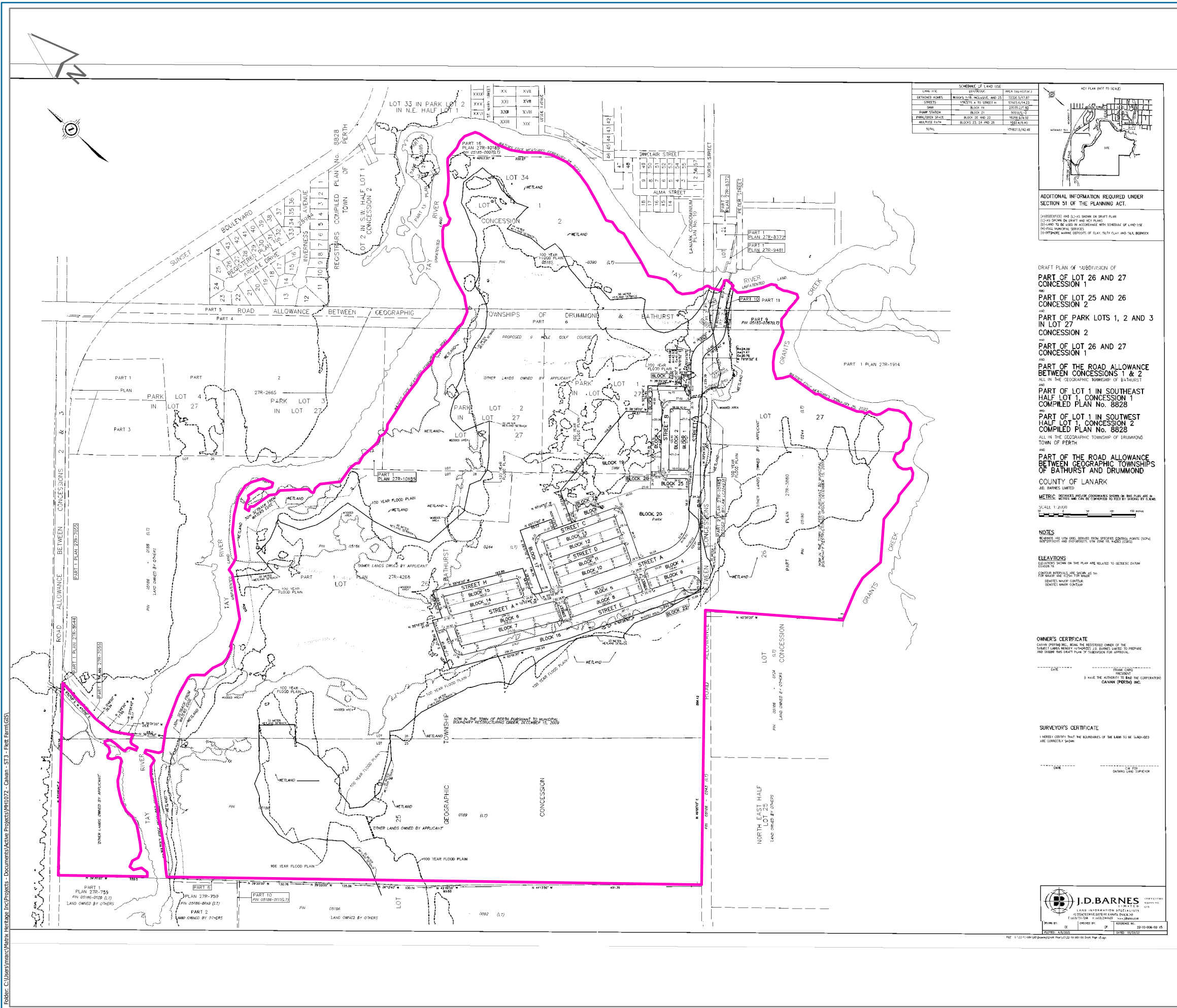
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA

REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO
 MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA,
 NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1072	DATE 2022-12-15
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
LOCATION	1

Folder: C:\Users\jmatrix\Matrix_Heritage_Inc\Projects\Active Projects\MH1072 - Coven - ST3 - Pitt Farm\GIS



CONTRIBUTOR	DESCRIPTION	AREA (SQUARE METERS)
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XXXIII	LOT 3	10,000.00
XXXIV	LOT 4	10,000.00
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51 OF THE PLANNING ACT.

CHARACTERIZED AND SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN AS A ROAD ON DRAFT AND KEY PLANS SHALL BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE OF LAND USE PERMITTED MUNICIPAL SERVICES. THEREFORE, THESE SERVICES OF CLAY, SILT, SAND AND FULL REPAIR.

DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF
 PART OF LOT 26 AND 27
 CONCESSION 1
 AND
 PART OF LOT 25 AND 26
 CONCESSION 2
 AND
 PART OF PARK LOTS 1, 2 AND 3
 IN LOT 27
 CONCESSION 2
 AND
 PART OF LOT 26 AND 27
 CONCESSION 1
 AND
 PART OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE
 BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 1 & 2
 ALL IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BATHURST
 AND
 PART OF LOT 1 IN SOUTHEAST
 HALF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1
 COMPILED PLAN No. 8828
 AND
 PART OF LOT 1 IN SOUTHWEST
 HALF LOT 1, CONCESSION 2
 COMPILED PLAN No. 8828
 ALL IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DRUMMOND
 TOWN OF PERTH
 COUNTY OF LANARK
 AS SHOWN LIMITED

METRIC DISTANCES AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METERS AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.

SCALE: 1:2000

NOTES
 REFER TO THE DRAFT PLAN FOR THE LOCATION OF CONTROL POINTS (CP) REPRESENTED AND IDENTIFIED WITH THEIR LOTS (CP#).

ELEVATIONS
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE RELATED TO GEODETIC DATUM CANADIAN MEAN SEA LEVEL (C.M.S.L.).
 ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN AS M.
 POINTS MARKED WITH A TRIANGLE ARE CONTROL POINTS.
 POINTS MARKED WITH A SQUARE ARE CONTROL POINTS.

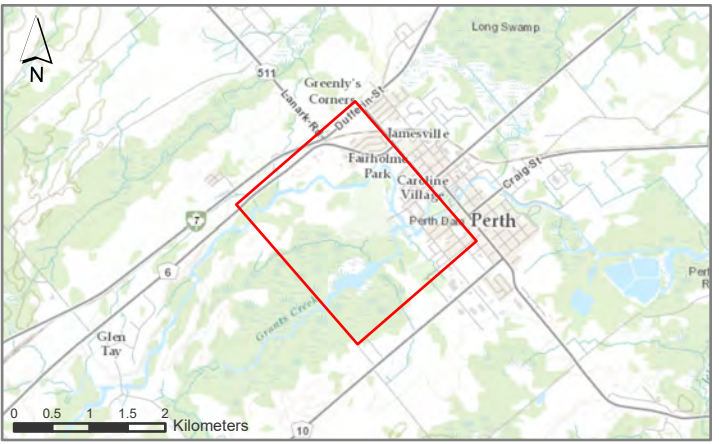
OWNER'S CERTIFICATE
 I, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE SUBJECT LAND HEREIN SHOWN, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION FOR APPROVAL.

DATE: _____
 SIGNATURE: _____
 I HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO SIGN THE CORPORATION: CAVAN (PERTH) INC.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE CORRECTLY SHOWN.

DATE: _____
 SIGNATURE: _____
 (PRINT NAME AND SURNAME)

J.D. BARNES
 LAND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS
 1000 SHEPPARD AVENUE EAST, SUITE 100
 AURORA, ONTARIO M1T 3K7
 TEL: (905) 709-1100 FAX: (905) 709-1101
 WWW: JDBARNES.COM
 LICENSE NO. 122-10-006-03 15
 EXPIRES: 03/31/2022



LEGEND
 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA



REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 PLAN DATED APRIL 6 2022 PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT

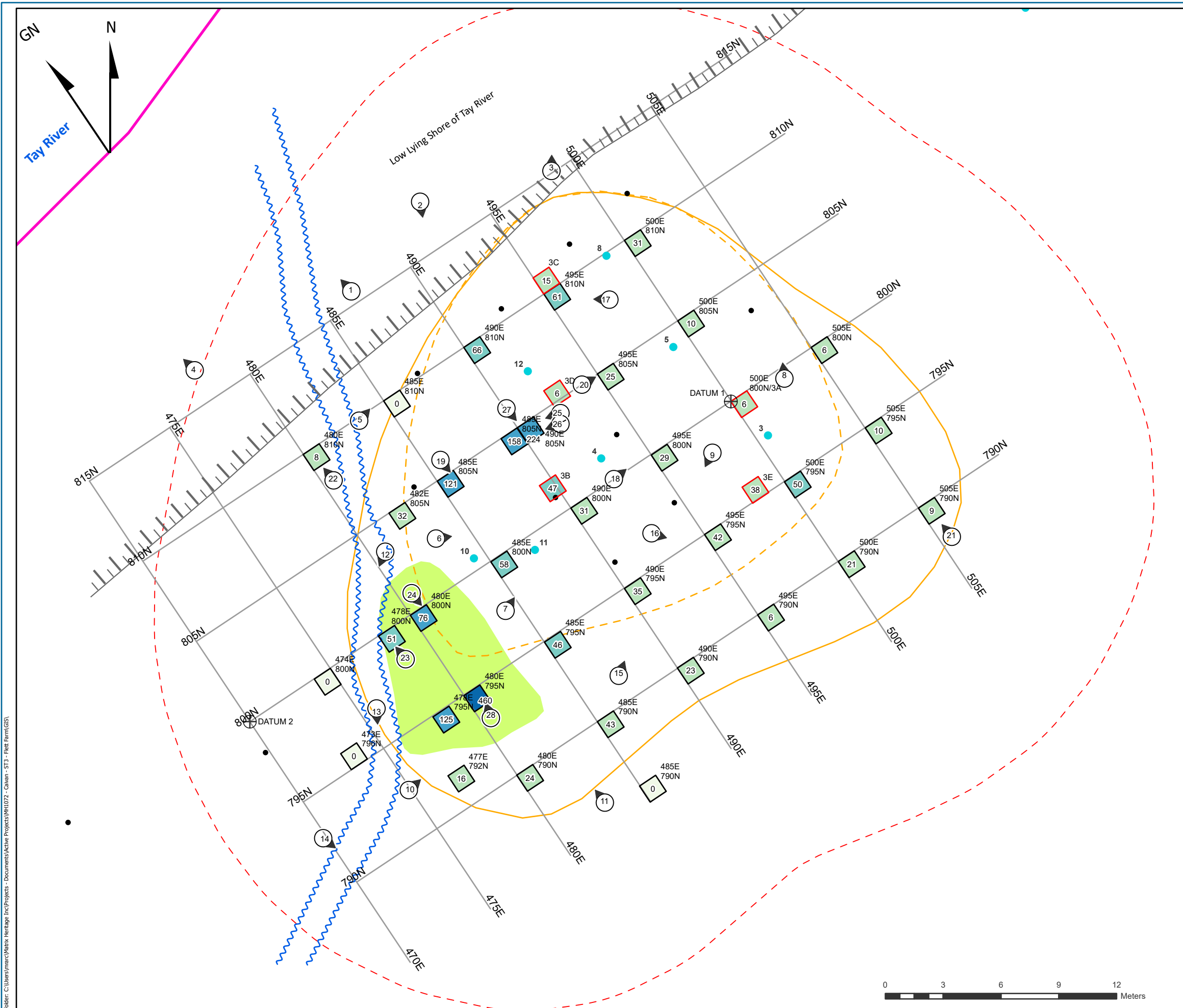
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PROJECT STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO CHECKED BY: NK

TITLE PLAN OF SURVEY MAP 2

Folder: C:\Users\jmbarnes\Documents\Projects\Active Projects\MH1072 - Cavan - ST3 - Plot Farm(GIS)



LEGEND

- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND FIGURE NUMBER
- DATUM
- PRAS STAGE 2 POSITIVE TEST PIT (2011)
- MATRIX HERITAGE POSITIVE STAGE 2 TEST PIT (2022)
- SEASONAL CREEK
- TOP OF SLOPE
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA AFTER STAGE 2 (2022)
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA AFTER STAGE 3
- APPROXIMATE MIDDEN AREA
- PARTIAL CLEARANCE 10 M PROTECTIVE BUFFER

1X1 M UNIT

- STAGE 3
- STAGE 2

STAGE 2 AND 3 UNIT TALLY

- STERILE (0)
- VERY LOW (1 - 43)
- LOW (44 - 55)
- MODERATE (56 - 66)
- HIGH (67 - 224)
- VERY HIGH (225 - 460)



REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

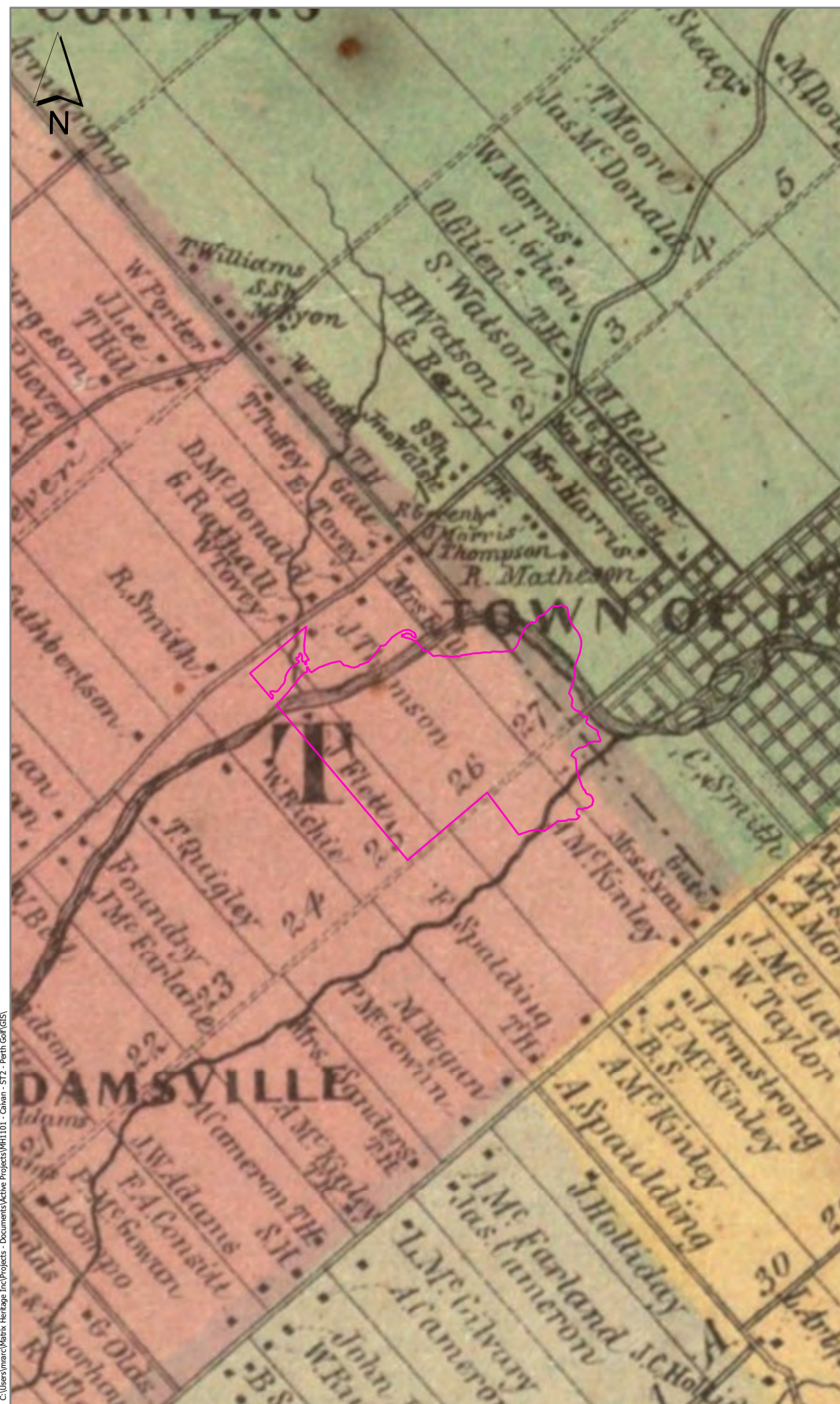
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 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE **FLETT FARM DETAIL** MAP **3**



Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix_Heritage_Inc\Projects\Active Projects\MH1072 - Caven - ST3 - Flett Farm(GIS)



1863 WALLING



1881 BELDEN



LEGEND

 DEVELOPMENT AREA



0 450 900 1,350 1,800
Meters

REFERENCES:
COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NR CAN
MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING.

SEGMENT OF BATHURST AND DRUMMOND TOWNSHIPS FROM THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF LANARK COUNTY, BELDEN 1880.

FILE MH1072

DATE 2022-11-04

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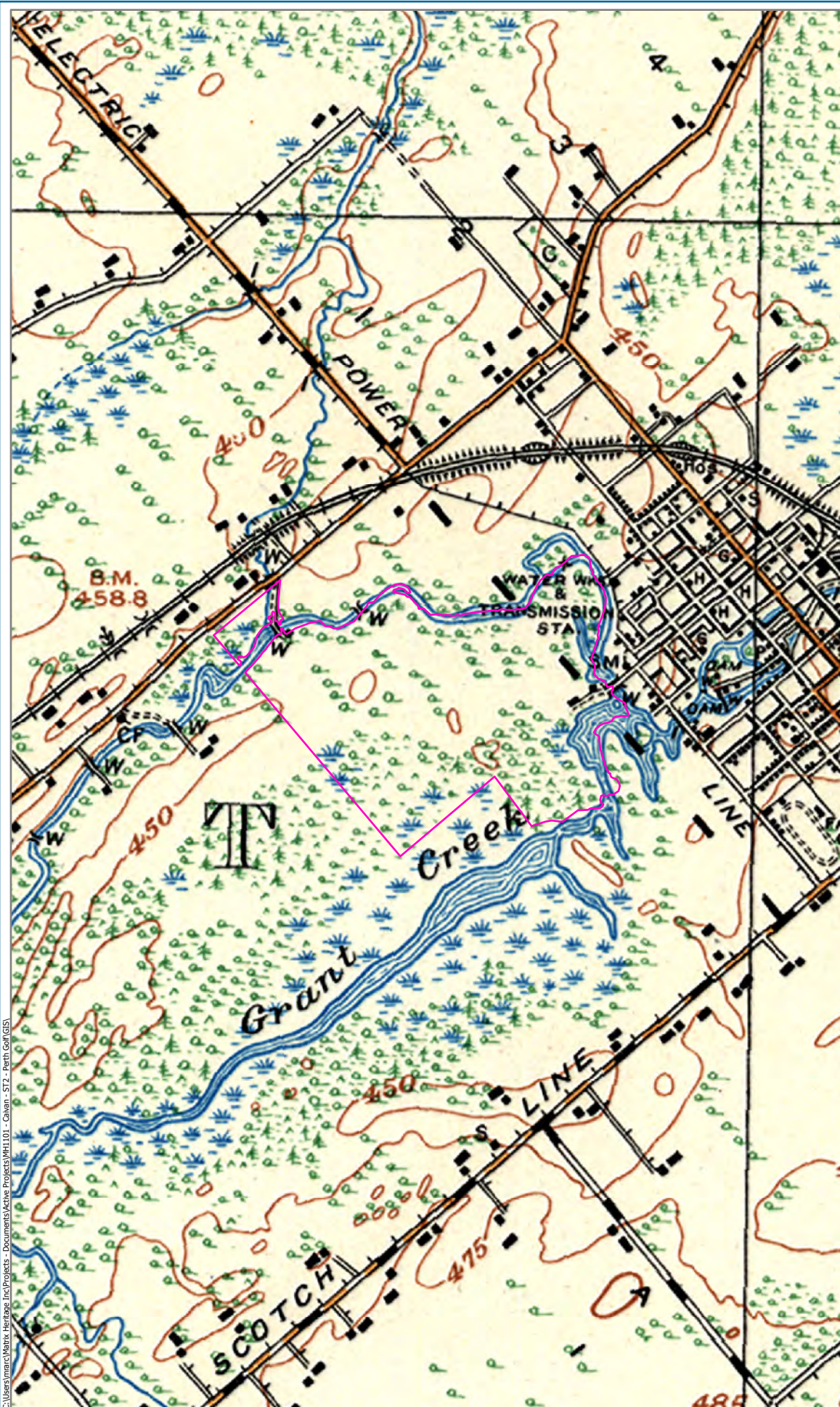
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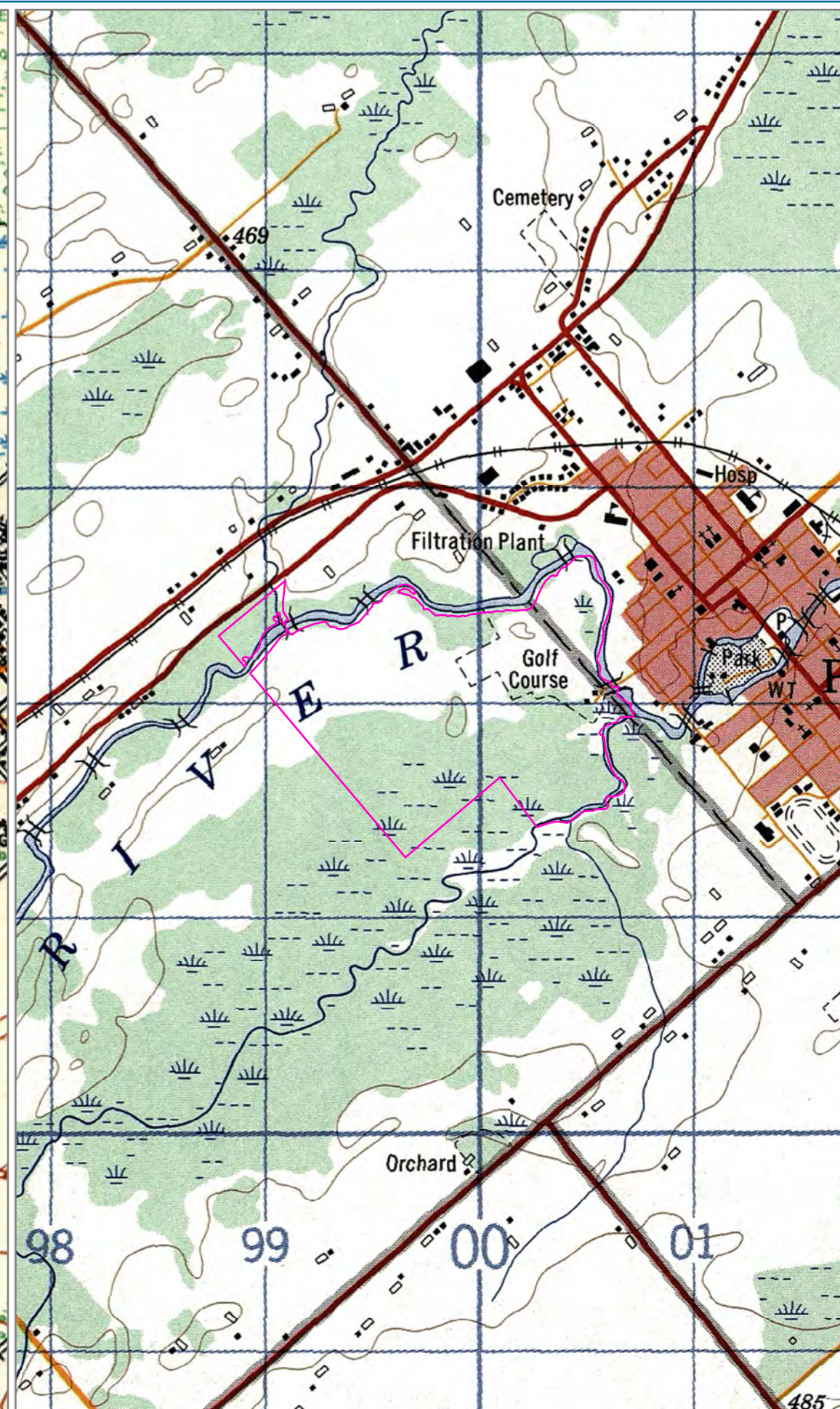
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PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE
HISTORIC

MAP
4




1925



1969



LEGEND
 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA



REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, NEW YORK STATE, MAXAR SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

FILE MH1072 DATE 2022-11-04
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM
 CHECKED BY: NK
 PROJECT
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO
 TITLE HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 5

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH101 - Chican - ST2 - Perth Golf GS1

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1072-D001	Mode of transportation to site everyday	25	N. Kopp	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D002	General overview of the site after clearing	90	N. Kopp	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D003	Clearing the thorns for excavation	301	M. Hunter	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D004	Clearing the thorns for excavation	269	M. Hunter	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D005	Laying in the grid prior to excavation	332	M. Hunter	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D006	Laying in the grid prior to excavation	50	M. Hunter	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D007	Excavating units	322	M. Hunter	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D008	Excavating units	21	M. Hunter	Oct-19-2022
MH1072-D009	General overview of the site after clearing	335	M. Hunter	Oct-19-2022
MH1072-D010	View of cleared thorn forest	33	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D011	Laying in units for excavation	306	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D012	Excavating units	117	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D013	Excavating units	106	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D014	Excavating units	271	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D015	Plan view of potential feature, 490E 805N	57	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D016	View of northwest corner of study area	306	M. Hunter	Oct-21-2022
MH1072-D017	General overview of site conditions	23	M. Hunter	Oct-21-2022
MH1072-D018	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	322	M. Hunter	Oct-21-2022
MH1072-D019	General overview of site conditions	47	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D020	View of western section of study area	322	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D021	Clearing the thorns for excavation	207	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D022	Clearing the thorns for excavation	256	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D023	Dogwood found near creek along western edge of study area	175	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D024	View of excavated units	17	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D025	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	201	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D026	View along northern line of units in study area	41	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D027	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	329	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D028	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	314	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D029	View of the Tay River	317	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D030	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	169	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D031	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	0	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D032	Seasonally wet conditions along northern boundary, near Tay river	239	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D033	Dogwood found near creek along western edge of study area	127	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D034	Piles of cleared brush from forest	353	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D035	Piles of cleared brush from forest	71	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D036	West profile of unit 500E 805N	250	M. Hunter	Oct-19-2022
MH1072-D037	North profile of unit 505E 800N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-18-2022
MH1072-D038	North profile of unit 495E 795N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-19-2022
MH1072-D039	North profile of unit 505E 790N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-19-2022
MH1072-D040	East profile of unit 490E 795N	60	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D041	East profile of unit 495E 805N	60	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D042	South profile of unit 490E 800N	140	M. Hunter	Oct-20-2022
MH1072-D043	West profile of unit 490E 805N	250	M. Hunter	Oct-21-2022
MH1072-D044	South profile of unit 490E 805N	140	M. Hunter	Oct-21-2022
MH1072-D045	North profile of unit 485E 805N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-21-2022
MH1072-D046	South profile of unit 485E 805N	140	M. Hunter	Oct-24-2022
MH1072-D047	Plan view of unit 500E 810N	250	M. Hunter	Oct-24-2022
MH1072-D048	North profile of unit 500E 810N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-24-2022
MH1072-D049	North profile of unit 480E 810N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-24-2022
MH1072-D050	Plan view of unit 480E 800N	250	M. Hunter	Oct-24-2022
MH1072-D051	South profile of unit 480E 800N	140	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D052	North profile of unit 480E 795N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D053	North profile of unit 480E 795N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1072-D054	North profile of unit 478E 800N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D055	North profile of unit 478E 795N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D056	North profile of unit 482E 805N	340	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D057	South profile of units 490E 805N & 489E 805N	140	M. Hunter	Oct-25-2022
MH1072-D058	Smoking Pipes - Bowls - Effigy, T.D., cannon wheel, ribbed; Stems - Decorated foot, McDougal, glazed, White of Glasgow		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D059	Ceramics - Blue transfer, purple transfer, brown transfer, creamware, pearlware		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D060	Ceramics - Pink band on spout, polychrome late palette, green paint with impressed edge, blue stamped, green and brown early palette, yellow early palette, blue early palette, blue sponge.		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D061	Clothing - Prosser button, 2 bone buttons, 2 metal buttons, 3 iron buckles		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D062	Utilitarian wares - Derbyshire glaze blacking bottle, Jackfield-like glaze, Albany slip, Yellowware with industrial slipped designs, Derbyshire glaze ink well, glazed red earthenwares		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D063	Various edged ware examples		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D064	Ceramics - Industrial slipped examples		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D065	Nail examples - Wrought, cut, wire, horeshoe, screw		A. Jackson	
MH1072-D066	Household items - fork, fuel cap, shell cartridge, utensil, bone utensil handle, embossed pharmaceutical bottle, spoon		A. Jackson	

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1072	Flett Farm, Perth, Field Notes Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	M. Hunter

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Survey Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Site Details	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Historic Topo	B. Mortimer



SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment:

Flett Farm (BfGb-12)

Perth Golf Course Property

Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1,

Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2,

Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2,

Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2,

Geographic Township of Bathurst,

Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1,

Compiled Plan No. 8828

Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2,

Compiled Plan No. 8828

Geographic Township of Drummond,

Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario

Prepared For

Hugo Lalonde

Caivan (Perth GC) Limited

2937 Baseline Road

Ottawa, ON

K2H 1B2

Hugo.lalonde@caivan.com

December 2022

Submitted for review January 31, 2023

Stage 3 PIF: P369-0217-2022

Stage 2 PIF: P369-0243-2022

Related Stage 1 & 2 PIF: P030-081-2010

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: Report: MH1072-REP.01SD

Matrix Heritage Inc.
6131 Perth St
Richmond, Ontario
K0A 2Z0
Tel: (613) 807-2071
www.MatrixHeritage.ca

1.0 Datum and Site Coordinates

General GPS readings made with a BadElf GPS connected to ArcGIS FieldMap using the NAD 83 datum and UTM zone 18 projection with WAAS, DGPS enabled providing an average of 2 m horizontal and 5.0 m vertical accuracy.

Site datums were established using a Trimble Catalyst unit with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy per reading was approximately 30 cm.

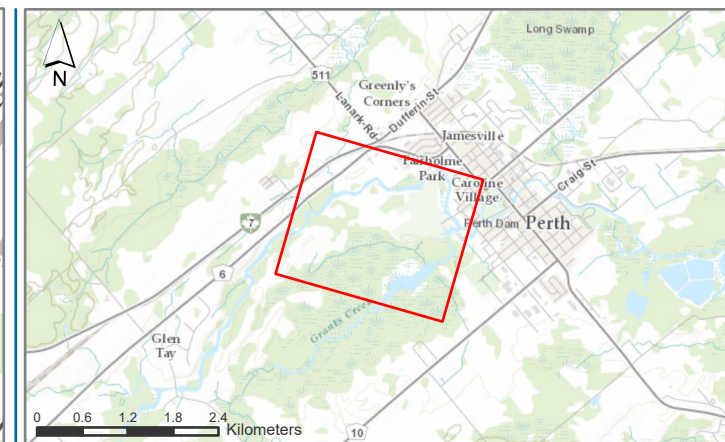
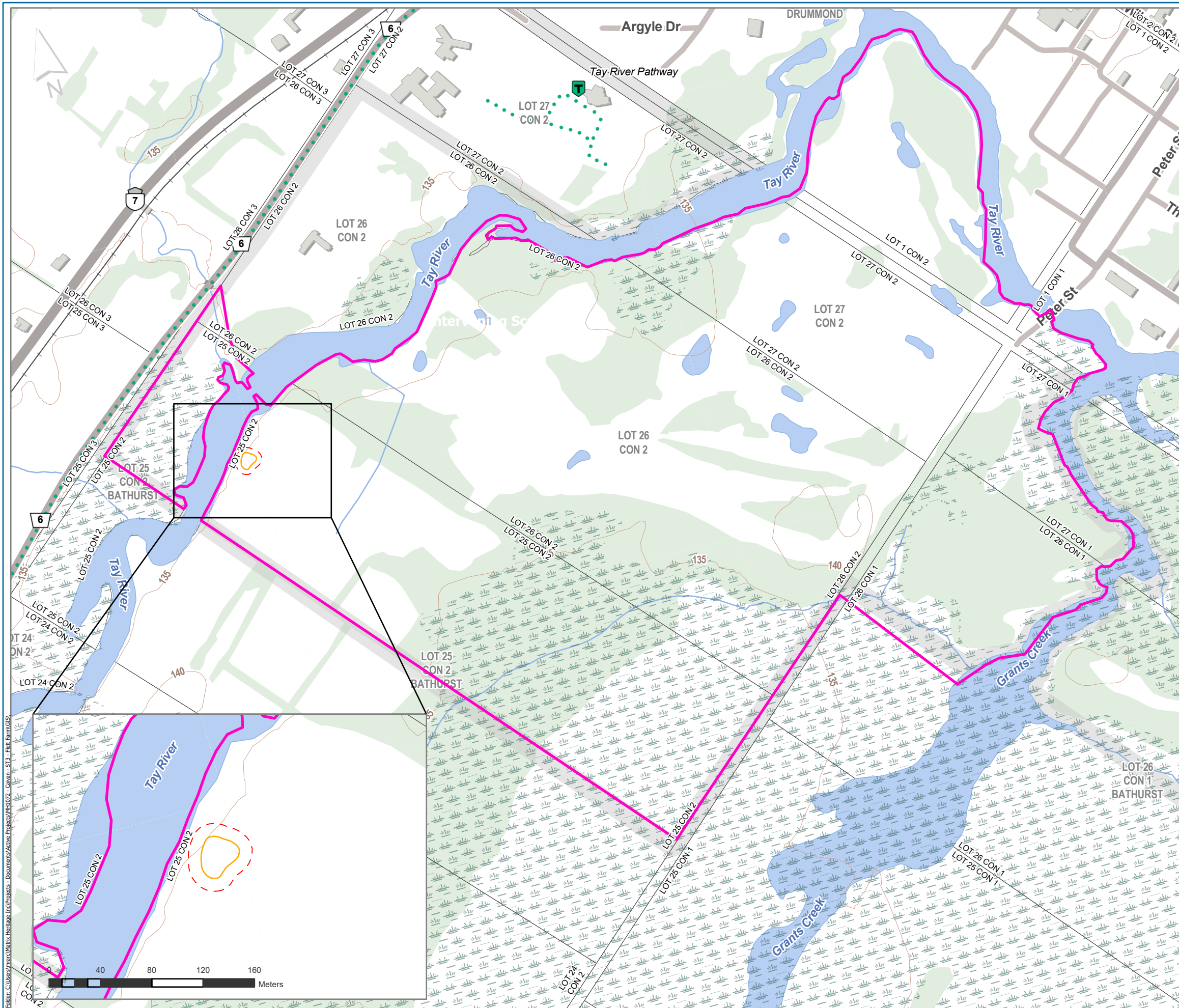
Conditions for GPS survey were clear with no to partial cloud cover on October 18th and 25th between 8 am to 4 pm.

Flett Farm (GfGb-12) Site Area Coordinates (Updated following Stage 3):

Point	UTM NAD 83 Coordinate
N	18T 399071 4972465
E	18T 399090 4972450
S	18T 399068 4972432
W	18T 399059 4972444
Centre	18T 399074 4972450
Datum 1	18T 399079 4972454
Datum 2	18T 399054 4972437

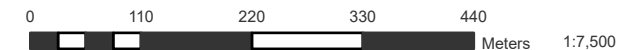
Elevation 137 m asl

2.0 Maps



LEGEND

- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA AFTER STAGE 3
- PARTIAL CLEARANCE 10 M PROTECTIVE BUFFER



REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

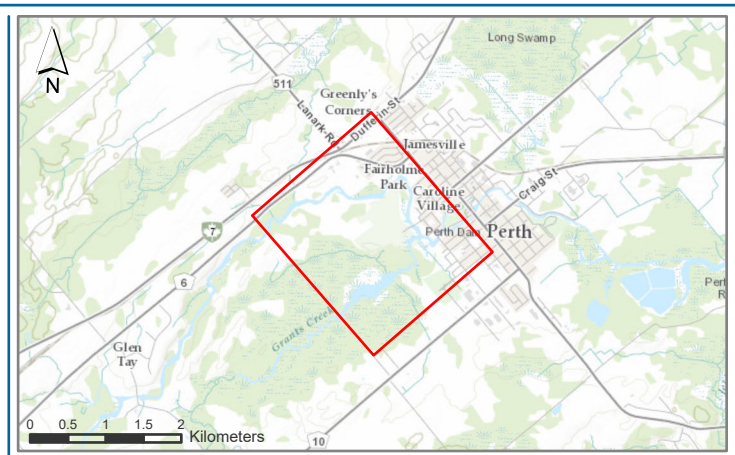
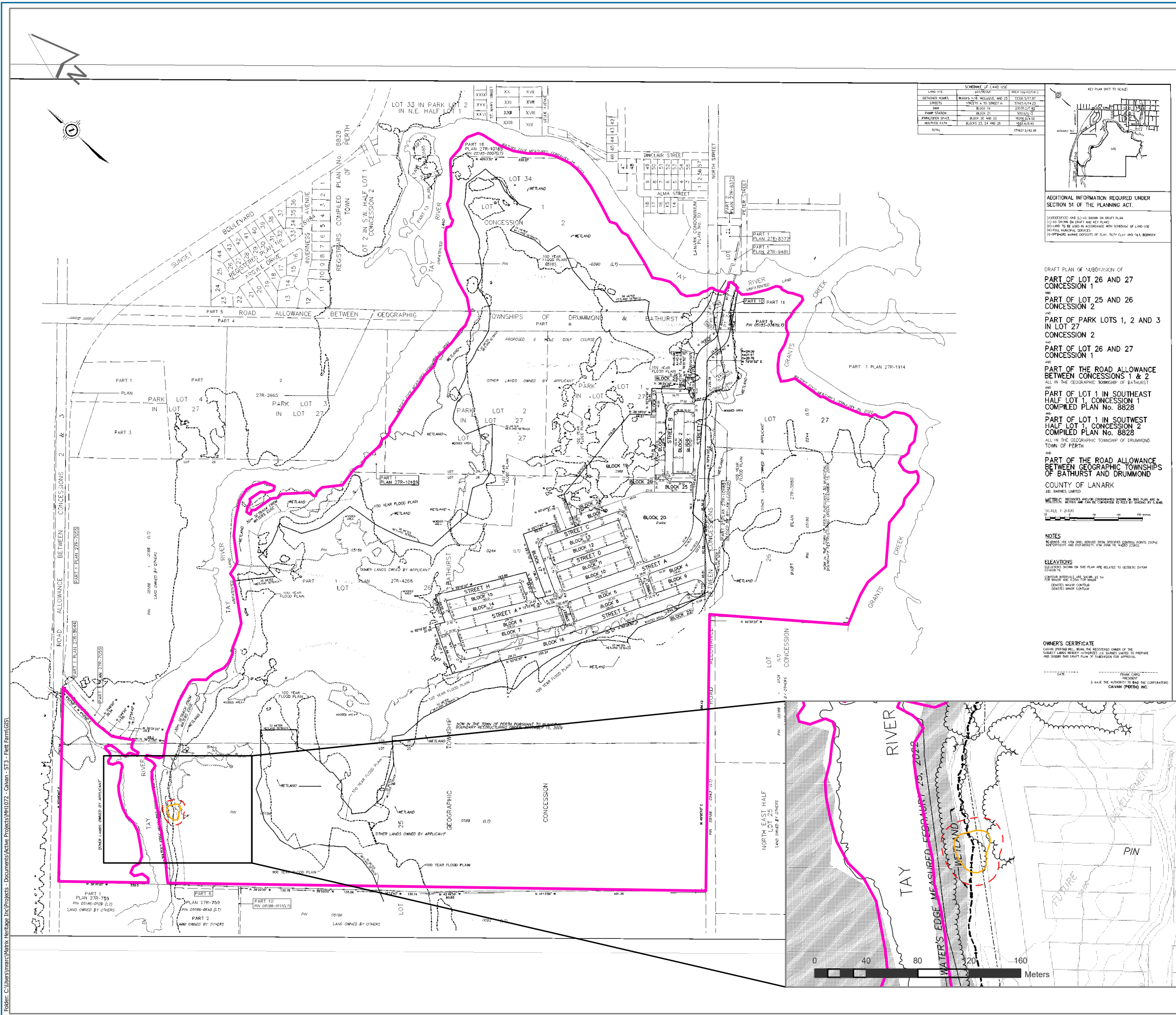
FILE MH1072 DATE 2022-12-15

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO


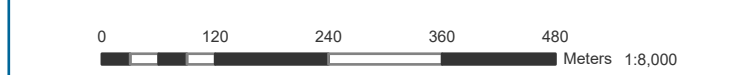
TITLE MAP
LOCATION SD 1

Folder: C:\Users\jmarc\Matrix_Heritage_Inc\Projects\Active Projects\MH1072 - Glen - ST3 - Flett Farm\GIS



LEGEND

- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA AFTER STAGE 3
- PARTIAL CLEARANCE 10 M PROTECTIVE BUFFER

REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 PLAN DATED APRIL 6 2022 PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT

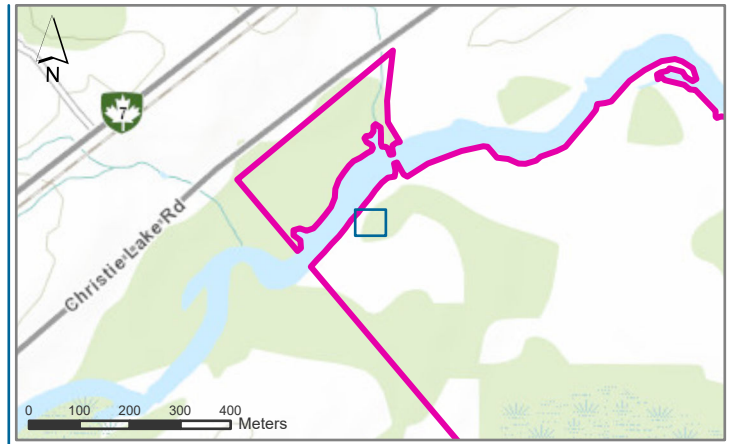
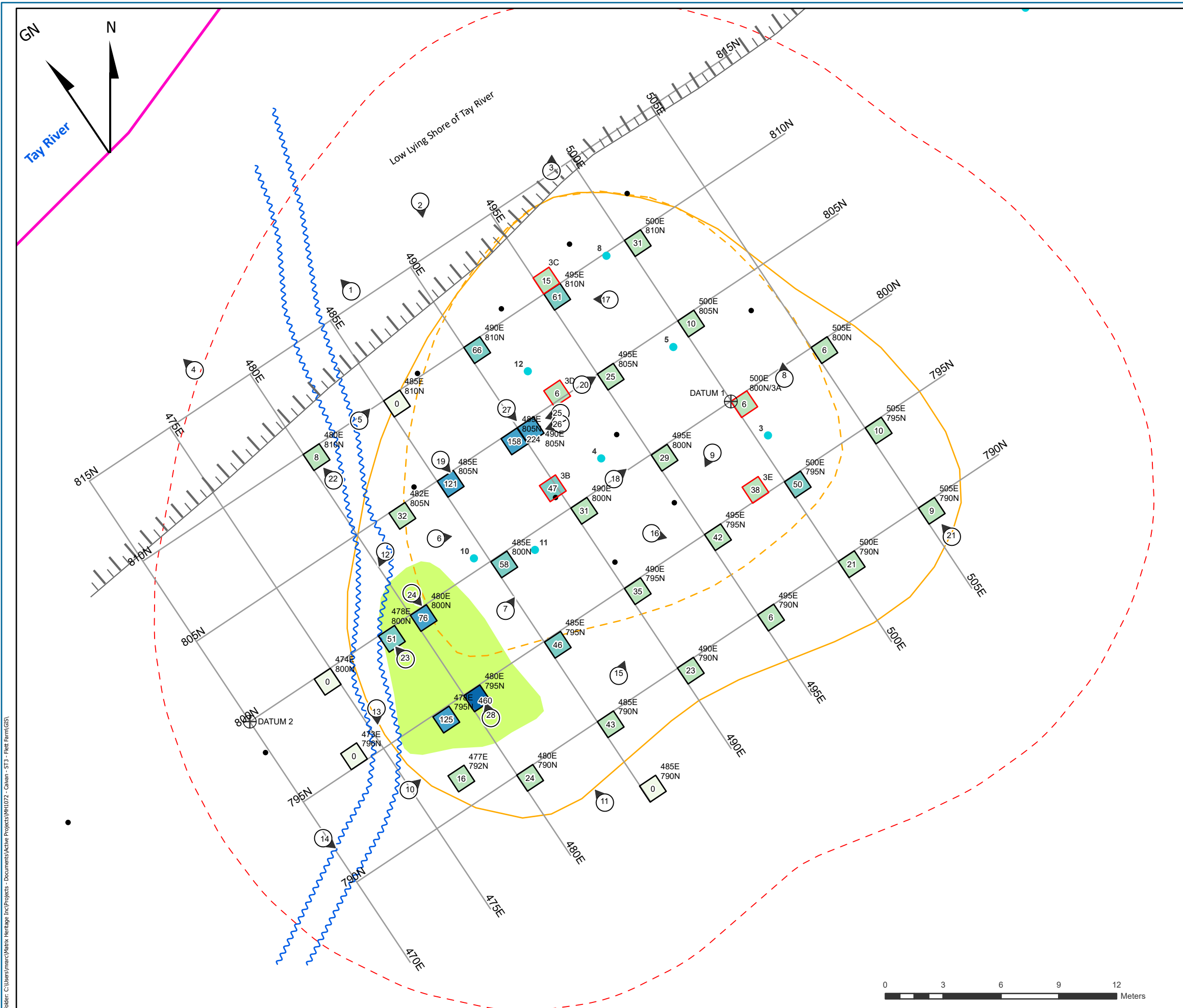
FILE MH1072 DATE 2022-12-15
CREATED BY: BM
CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

PROJECT
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE **MAP**
PLAN OF SURVEY **SD 2**

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Heritage - Documents\Active Projects\MH1072 - Cavan - ST3 - Flett Farm (GIS)



LEGEND

- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND FIGURE NUMBER
- DATUM
- PRAS STAGE 2 POSITIVE TEST PIT (2011)
- MATRIX HERITAGE POSITIVE STAGE 2 TEST PIT (2022)
- SEASONAL CREEK
- TOP OF SLOPE
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA AFTER STAGE 2 (2022)
- FLETT FARM SITE AREA AFTER STAGE 3
- APPROXIMATE MIDDEN AREA
- PARTIAL CLEARANCE 10 M PROTECTIVE BUFFER

1X1 M UNIT

- STAGE 3
- STAGE 2

STAGE 2 AND 3 UNIT TALLY

- STERILE (0)
- VERY LOW (1 - 43)
- LOW (44 - 55)
- MODERATE (56 - 66)
- HIGH (67 - 224)
- VERY HIGH (225 - 460)



REFERENCES:
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE **MH1072** DATE **2022-12-15**
 CREATED BY: BM
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
FLETT FARM DETAIL **SD 3**



Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix_Heritage_Inc\Projects\Active Projects\MH1072 - Caven - ST3 - Flett Farm(GIS)

3.0 Ministry Correspondence

From: [Horne, Malcolm \(MTCS\)](#)
To: [Ben Mortimer](#)
Cc: [Archaeology \(MTCS\)](#)
Subject: Further Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022
Date: September 13, 2022 1:08:40 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)

Hi, Ben. Apologies for the delayed response. The test units should be placed at locations where the highest density of the earliest artifacts have been recovered. If at least three test units at those locations demonstrate clearly later dating and/or disturbed characteristics, then a recommendation of no further CHVI can be made. We do not advise excavating more than five test units within one locus during Stage 2 unless the ministry has agreed. If it cannot be clearly demonstrated that a given locus is later dating and/or disturbed such that a recommendation of no further CHVI can be made, and it has become necessary to excavate more than five test units, we advise taking out a Stage 3 PIF and continuing the grid on a 10 metre interval. However, please do not continue test unit excavation beyond the point at which it is clear that the locus is of no further CHVI. We would be pleased to advise on the results at any point. If we agree that the results demonstrate no further CHVI, no further test units need to be completed.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Program Unit
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
Mobile: 437-339-8861
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: Ben Mortimer <bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca>
Sent: August 22, 2022 8:04 AM
To: Williams, Andrea (MTCS) <Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca>
Cc: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>; Archaeology (MTCS) <archaeology@ontario.ca>
Subject: RE: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth,

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Morning,

Hope you had a great weekend!

Looking to get confirmation on the one semi-outstanding question:

“To what level of effort would we need to complete Stage 2 test units to document the mixed contexts, a couple to ascertain deposits or would we end up doing a Stage 3 level of effort to be able to clear the site anyway and therefore simply moving to a Stage 3 process under the RHF (Section 3.2.2), on the 10 m interval and concentrating in would likely be more prudent?”

-I will check in to get an opinion from Malcolm when he’s back. I think the answer to this is going to depend on how clearly the Stage 2 units confirm mixed contexts (the pilot document Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 directs that the number and placement demonstrate site stratigraphy and integrity but no specific parameters or numbers are stated). It will also depend on whether any features are identified (Section 2.1.3, Standards 5 and 7 of the pilot document). Can I get back to you on that one?

Cheers,
Ben

From: Williams, Andrea (MTCS) <Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca>

Sent: August 4, 2022 4:16 PM

To: Ben Mortimer <bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca>

Cc: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>; Archaeology (MTCS) <archaeology@ontario.ca>

Subject: RE: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022

Hi Ben,

Apologies for the delay in getting you a reply. I am backing up Malcolm for a couple of weeks.

I have pulled your three questions out:

“Would the previous recommendations for Stage 3 assessment set a precedent requiring a higher level of assessment, therefore a Stage 3 recommendation is ultimately a likely recommendation regardless of the Stage 2 results”

-No, there’s no concern about precedent: it is acceptable for the current licensee to recommend a different level of assessment using their professional judgment, based on a new interpretation and/or additional information. There’s a standard that allows for this possibility: S&Gs 7.5.8 Standard 5b: "documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work". Understood that you are following up a Stage 2 recommending Stage 3 with another Stage 2

instead.

“To what level of effort would we need to complete Stage 2 test units to document the mixed contexts, a couple to ascertain deposits or would we end up doing a Stage 3 level of effort to be able to clear the site anyway and therefore simply moving to a Stage 3 process under the RHF (Section 3.2.2), on the 10 m interval and concentrating in would likely be more prudent?”

-I will check in to get an opinion from Malcolm when he’s back. I think the answer to this is going to depend on how clearly the Stage 2 units confirm mixed contexts (the pilot document Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 directs that the number and placement demonstrate site stratigraphy and integrity but no specific parameters or numbers are stated). It will also depend on whether any features are identified (Section 2.1.3, Standards 5 and 7 of the pilot document). Can I get back to you on that one?

“Additionally, in any scenario, would testing of the intervening area between the concentrations be required, e.g., a test unit or two added to confirm context in this area? From that intervening area only a few cut nail fragments, ~10 pieces of pane glass, and a few wire nails were recovered.

-As you said, I do suggest a unit or two to confirm context, which may serve to back up your interpretation of two mixed concentrations separated by a diffuse scatter of plough-dragged artifacts.

Thank you for your patience while I work through a high volume of inquiries. I will discuss your second question with Malcolm next week and get back to you. Thanks.

-Andrea

Andrea Williams

Archaeology Review Officer + Marine Archaeology Licensing and Information

Archaeology Program Unit

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Cell phone: 437-339-9197

Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca



This advice has been provided by the Ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects.

Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise

found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

From: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>
Sent: July 22, 2022 4:52 PM
To: Williams, Andrea (MTCS) <Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca>
Cc: Archaeology (MTCS) <archaeology@ontario.ca>
Subject: FW: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022

From: Ben Mortimer <bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca>
Sent: July 13, 2022 10:03 AM
To: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>
Cc: Archaeology (MTCS) <archaeology@ontario.ca>
Subject: RE: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hi Malcolm,

As per your comments, which I fully agreed with by the way, we completed further Stage 2 work for the development area under P369-0243-2022. This included:

1. Assessing areas of the golf course (which may have retained potential),
2. Revising areas near the water (to confirm permanently wet/complete testing), and
3. Undertaking more Stage 2 test pitting in the area previously identified as the Flett Farm site (preliminary Stage 2 mapping attached).

I'm writing to get your input on/discuss the next steps at the Flett Farm Site, i.e., Stage 2 test units under the RHF vs Stage 3 RHF.

While our analysis is not finalized, testing throughout the large scatter area that was identified as the Flett Farm produced an assemblage largely documenting the occupancy of the area from the late 19th century into the 20th. Of the diagnostic materials recovered, a large portion is modern or late 19th century (wire nails, manganese glass, machine made glass, plastics) with very limited diagnostic historical material mixed in. The assemblage, to put it bluntly, is crappy. There is nothing indicating a pre-1830 occupancy and very little to show for any pre-1870 occupancy. This is relatively consistent across the entire area. As Past Recovery found in the previous Stage 2, artifacts are concentrated to either end of the large scatter, but most (almost all) test pits contain post 1900 material. The southern concentration tends to contain less historical material (fewer artifacts overall), and while the northern concentration does have a mid to late 19th century historical component, every

context from our Stage 2 work includes artifacts attesting to the ongoing occupancy well into the 20th century. The intervening scatter of again mostly modern material between the concentrations is sparse and is likely the result of plow scatter from years of agriculture and should not be of further concern. While the ends of the scatter may have moderately more CHVI, that is very debateable and is likely low.

Our results are supported in large part by the Past Recovery's previous finds and their historical research (we are doing a brief reanalysis of their testing results as part of our process by mapping historic and modern artifact concentrations). While they note the occupancy may have started in the mid-1800s, the artifacts and research documented in their report (including topographic maps and aerials photography) shows an occupancy carrying into the mid-1900s. The nagging issue is if there are potentially deposits retaining 19th century context within the end concentrations, which is I believe was the reason Past Recovery recommended Stage 3.

However, given the additional Stage 2 assemblage and further documentation of mixed contexts, our preference is to approach the site under the draft RHF S&Gs, as I believe the site fits the criteria for a pilot of the new approach very well. The evidence thus far shows that the occupancy into the 1900s caused the loss of *any* secure 19th century context. Based on the mixed artifacts found across the concentrations at either end of the scatter, the documented ongoing occupancy into the 20th century, and the lack of concentrations of bonafide mid-19th century diagnostics, the potential of encountering a secure historical context is very low. Given that, I'm wondering if a few strategically placed 1x1 units under the RHF process (RHF Section 2.1.3) could potentially be sufficient to clear the site if mixed contexts are stratigraphically documented in the concentrations? Units would be placed where historical artifacts are most prevalent to determine if there are secure 19th century contexts present.

My concern with proceeding in such a manner is twofold:

1. Would the previous recommendations for Stage 3 assessment set a precedent requiring a higher level of assessment, therefore a Stage 3 recommendation is ultimately a likely recommendation regardless of the Stage 2 results, and
2. To what level of effort would we need to complete Stage 2 test units to document the mixed contexts, a couple to ascertain deposits or would we end up doing a Stage 3 level of effort to be able to clear the site anyway and therefore simply moving to a Stage 3 process under the RHF (Section 3.2.2), on the 10 m interval and concentrating in would likely be more prudent?

Additionally, in any scenario, would testing of the intervening area between the concentrations be required, e.g., a test unit or two added to confirm context in this area? From that intervening area only a few cut nail fragments, ~10 pieces of pane glass, and a few wire nails were recovered.

Your review and comments are much appreciated!

Best Regards,
Ben



Ben Mortimer

Principal, Matrix Heritage

Phone 613-807-2071

Mobile 613-614-6002

Web <http://www.matrixheritage.ca>

Email bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca

Office 6131 Perth St, Richmond, Ontario, K0A 2Z0

Mailing PO Box 69, Richmond, Ontario, K0A 2Z0

Preserving the past by planning and building for the future.

From: Horne, Malcolm (MHSTCI) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>
Sent: May 6, 2022 2:37 PM
To: Ben Mortimer <bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca>
Cc: Archaeology (MHSTCI) <archaeology@ontario.ca>
Subject: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316

Hi, Ben. Please find the following comments:

- What is the current development application? Does it include all parts of the area that was assessed in 2010?
- Will the golf course be redeveloped? The Stage 1-2 assessment of the golf course does not appear to meet the 2011 Standards and Guidelines. While it may vary, golf courses often are not completely disturbed and have much more potential than was documented by the 2010 Stage 1-2 report. We are not concerned if the golf course will not be redeveloped or is not part of the current development application. If the golf course is to be redeveloped, we have concerns for further assessment.
- There are areas of forest along the river for which it is not clear that they are wet and lacking potential, notably in 'Operation 5'. If this is part of the current development application, we have concerns for further assessment.
- There is an area of positive test pits extending approximately 300 metres, 30 to 40 metres wide, paralleling the Tay River in historical Lot 25. This was defined into three clusters for which Stage 3 assessment was recommended for parts of two of those clusters (Sites 1 and 3). We are unable to support these recommendations because they are not specific enough. There is internal disagreement within the recommendations as to which clusters require further work and the discussion elsewhere is difficult to follow. The recommendations furthermore do not clearly provide a basis for defining the areas for Stage 3 assessment versus those areas which are of no further concern. It appears that the positive yielding test pits comprise a relatively continuous scatter resulting from a serial occupation by one family. As such, we advise developing a strategy to address the full extent of the artifact distribution with the objective of obtaining a complete picture of the historical occupation of this location

by a single family. As opposed to excavating test units on the basis of the current information, we suggest carrying out a second round of test pitting in order to obtain a larger artifact sample and provide further support for focusing the Stage 3 test unit excavation. Additional historical research may also be useful. On the basis of this information, please then provide mapping and a detailed layout of the location and extent of the proposed Stage 3 test unit excavation.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Program Unit
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
Mobile: 437-339-8861
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: Ben Mortimer <bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, May 3, 2022 8:52 AM
To: Archaeology (MHSTCI) <archaeology@ontario.ca>
Subject: Request for Advice

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good morning,

We have been retained to undertake a Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm site in Perth, recommended under PIF P030-081-2010 by Past Recovery and are looking to confirm our general approach prior to proceeding. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment (2010) recommends Stage 3 archaeological assessment relating to historical finds along the river frontage of the property. These finds represent two nodes of the remnants of the Flett farm and are believed to span from the mid-19th century into the 20th century. In summary, the northern node was found to incorporate a significant quantity of material from later occupants (well into the 20th century) while the southern was more aligned with a mid-19th century occupancy (still with some post 1900 artifacts, but less than the other node). The recommendations from the Stage 1-2 report are as follows:

1) *A Stage 3 archaeological assessment by a licenced archaeologist is required around two clusters of positive test pits found near the Tay River on the Lot 25, Concession*

2, geographic Township of Bathurst part of the property (comprising parts of Sites 1 and 3 in Operation 3) prior to any development in this area (see Figure 130). [Figure included below]

2) No further archaeological assessment of the remainder of the property as presently defined is required and clearance of any archaeological conditions placed on this part of the study area should be granted.

3) Should archaeological remains be found on the property during any construction activities, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416 314-7148) should be notified immediately.

4) In the event that human remains are encountered during construction activities, both the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416 314-7148) and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (416 326-8392) should be notified immediately.

As these pre-2011 S&Gs recommendations are relatively open in terms of methodology, I want to ensure our approach is acceptable prior to beginning the assessment. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was completed prior to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines and the 2014 bulletin The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads which provide alternative approaches for historical farmstead sites. We have reviewed the Stage 1-2 report and it is clear the site nodes do relate to a 19th homestead and appear to incorporate materials suggesting occupancy from the mid-1800s well into the 20th century within at least the one node. We plan to proceed with commencing excavations within the two nodes recommended for Stage 3 (as shown in the attached figure from the Stage 1-2 report) on a 10 m grid and then infilling on the 5 m grid as required unit it can be adequately determined if there is CHVI warranting Stage 4 mitigation of development impact. An appropriate % of the on-grid total would then be infilled off the 5 and 10 m grind as well. This is an approach we have used in similar situations and has worked well in refining our understanding of other mid-19th to early 20th century homesteads.

Best Regards,
Ben



Ben Mortimer

Principal, Matrix Heritage

Phone 613-807-2071

Mobile 613-614-6002

Web <http://www.matrixheritage.ca>

Email bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca

73 Moore Street, Richmond Ontario, KOA 2Z0



Preserving the past by planning and building for the future.

4.0 Proponent Support of Partial Clearance

Citizenship and Multiculturalism
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
Heritage Branch
Archaeology Program Unit
5th Floor, 400 University Ave
Toronto, ON
M7A 2R9

Re: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Flett Farm (BfGb-12), Perth Golf Course Property Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1; Part Lots 25, 26, and Part of Park Lots 1,2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2, and Part of Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst, and Part Lot 1, Concession 1, and Part Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Drummond, and Part of Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario

Prior to ground disturbing activity, as the proponent of the proposed development, Caivan is committed to implementing an avoidance strategy developed in consultation with a licensed consultant archaeologist, (i.e., a no-go zone). This strategy will protect the archaeological site noted in the report Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Perth Golf Course Property until such time as all archaeological concerns for have been addressed or subsequent overriding recommendations (i.e., Stage 4) are implemented.

Any ground alterations will avoid the noted archaeological site with outstanding concern and protective buffers. Additionally, prior to construction activity that extends to the edge of the protective buffer, a temporary barrier will be erected around the 10 m protective buffer, as outlined in the report, to ensure the safe keeping of the archaeological site.

Prior to construction activity near the 10 m buffer zone, as outlined in the report, the proponent will notify a licensed consultant archaeologist regarding the proposed start date for such activities. All construction activity near the 10 m buffer zone area will be monitored at all times by a licensed consultant archaeologist. The licensed consultant archaeologist is hereby empowered to stop construction if there is concern of impact to the noted archaeological site. Caivan is also committed to completing the remaining archaeological investigation on the archaeological site identified in the report prior to construction activity or other ground disturbing activity (aside from normal agricultural work or the routine maintenance of property, as per the Ontario Heritage Act (1990), Part IV, 48) within that parcel before August 2023.

Sincerely,

Colin Haskin

Colin Haskin, Land Development Project Manager
Colin.Haskin@Caivan.com; 613-947-6169

CAIVAN
COMMUNITIES