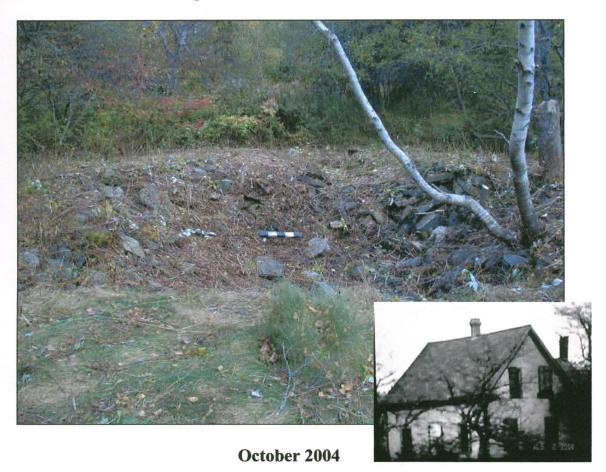
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: JEFFERSON PROPERTY, FALL RIVER

Heritage Research Permit A2004NS82



Submitted by: Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited 6519 Oak Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3L 1H6

Submitted to: Halifax Regional Municipality PO Box 1749 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3A5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: JEFFERSON PROPERTY, FALL RIVER

Heritage Research Permit A2004NS82 Category C

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited

Principal Investigator: April D. MacIntyre **Report Compiled by:** April D. MacIntyre & Stephen A. Davis

Cover: Remains of Jefferson house looking southeast. Inset: Jefferson house c. 1960 (from Thompson 2004: Appendix II, p. 8).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In October 2004, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Jefferson Property in Fall River under contract to Halifax Regional Municipality and in accordance with Heritage Research Permit A2004NS82 (Appendix A). The property is the proposed site for a community recreational facility to be constructed in 2005. The purpose of the assessment was to locate potential heritage resources within the study area, assess the archaeological significance of any such resources, and provide recommendations for mitigation if necessary. A field survey was conducted by three qualified archaeologists over three days between 20 and 22 October 2004 and was preceded by a historical background study. This report is a summary of the history of the study area, the activities carried out by the archaeologists during the assessment, the heritage resources encountered and their historical significance, as well as recommendations for their mitigation prior to and during construction.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT AREA

The development area encompasses a parcel of land 220 metres long along the east side of Fall River Road and 125 metres wide near the northwest end of Lake Thomas in Fall River.

3.0 STUDY AREA

The Jefferson property is located in an urban setting in Fall River, Nova Scotia opposite Jamieson Drive. The study area includes 4 hectares of land at the northwest end of Lake Thomas and includes a portion of the lake shore (Figure 3.0.1). The portion of road frontage which is slated for development is a relatively open space with low brush, alders and an apple orchard. The rear portion of the study area fronting on Lake Thomas is forested predominantly by young (60-70 year old) spruce trees. However, due to seasonal defoliation, this portion of the study area was also relatively open and easy to access.

Cultivation and cultural modification in the front portion (development zone) of the study area is quite obvious. The land here is very flat and much of this area was turned over to apple orchard in the nineteenth century. Except for a localized area near the north end of the study area, most of this portion of the land is dry. The rear portion of the study area, apparently, has seen less cultural modification. The forest floor here is undulating and very wet near the lake shore, as it is of a quite low elevation.

Throughout the study area, evidence of recent land use is present. At least four areas of recent subsurface disturbance were encountered. These incidences have resulted in submetre rectangular holes, possibly associated with surface prospecting for minerals, particularly gold, given the abundance of quartz in the area and the proximity of the study

area to the Waverley gold fields. In separate incidents, modern refuse has been discarded throughout the study area and at least two areas appear to have been repeatedly used for campfires.

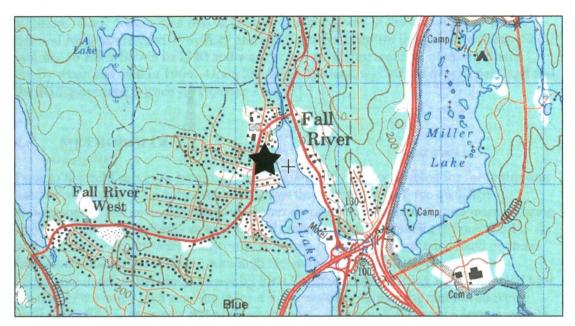


Figure 3.0.1: Map of Fall River and Lake Thomas showing location of study area. Scale 1:50000.

3.0.1 Historical Background

The study area is located on the shore of Lake Thomas on the historic Shubenacadie Canal. For at least 4000 years before the arrival of Europeans, the Shubenacadie watershed served as an important transport route and subsistence venue for aboriginal peoples. In the eighteenth century, the waterway was seen as a convenient trade route for European settlers and merchants. In the early nineteenth century, construction of the canal began and the waterway was navigable until late in the century. Several First Nations and European sites have been discovered along the canal, including sites associated with canal construction.

In the late eighteenth century, Henry Miller was granted several hundred acres of land on both sides of Lake Thomas which he divided among his four sons. At that time, the Old Cobequid Road ran through Fall River, parallel to Lake Thomas. It is likely that the old roadway running through the Jefferson property at the west end is a part of that road. Robert Fletcher Williams arrived in Nova Scotia in 1813 and took up a portion of the Miller grant on the west side of Lake Thomas around 1850. His land began on the north end of Lake Thomas near the outlet and stretched about a kilometre south on the east side of Old Cobequid Road. Williams built a two-storey house and barn near the road and cleared much of the land back to the lake for pasture and orchards. In the early days,

there was no church in Fall River so Williams' wife, Charlotte, organized meetings in the home. The first baptisms were in 1855 in Lake Thomas. In 1856, the Williams family built a community-funded church. Henry and Charlotte had eleven children, one of whom was Selena Elizabeth. Selena's brother, Sonny, was born and died on the Williams' land. Selena was one of the first black teachers in the community. She married Joseph Jefferson of Sydney and spent much of her life living in Montreal. She returned to Nova Scotia in 1940 and was the last surviving member of the Williams family when she died in 1964. Upon her death, the land was turned over to parkland and the Williams home burned on October 31, 1971.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Prior to the field survey, a historical background study was conducted for the entire four hectare study area. The entire study area was then surveyed by three qualified archaeologists and several heritage resources recorded, photographed, and mapped using traditional drafting methods as well as total station survey equipment (Figure 4.0.1). As this was a presence/absence study only, subsurface testing was not conducted on those features visible on the surface. Although the study area does not appear to be a favourable location for past land use by First Nations people, testing was conducted near the rear of the study area near the lake. Two areas were chosen for random shovel testing, the first in the north end of the study area on a very slight terrace approximately 15 metres west of the lake shore and the second being approximately 25 metres further south near the centre of the study area at the same distance from the lake (Plate 4.0.1). Fourteen test pits were dug in which the soils were very shallow and uncharacteristic of cultural deposits.

¹ Thompson 2004:Appendix II, pp. 2-8; Department of Lands and Forests 1952.

Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment

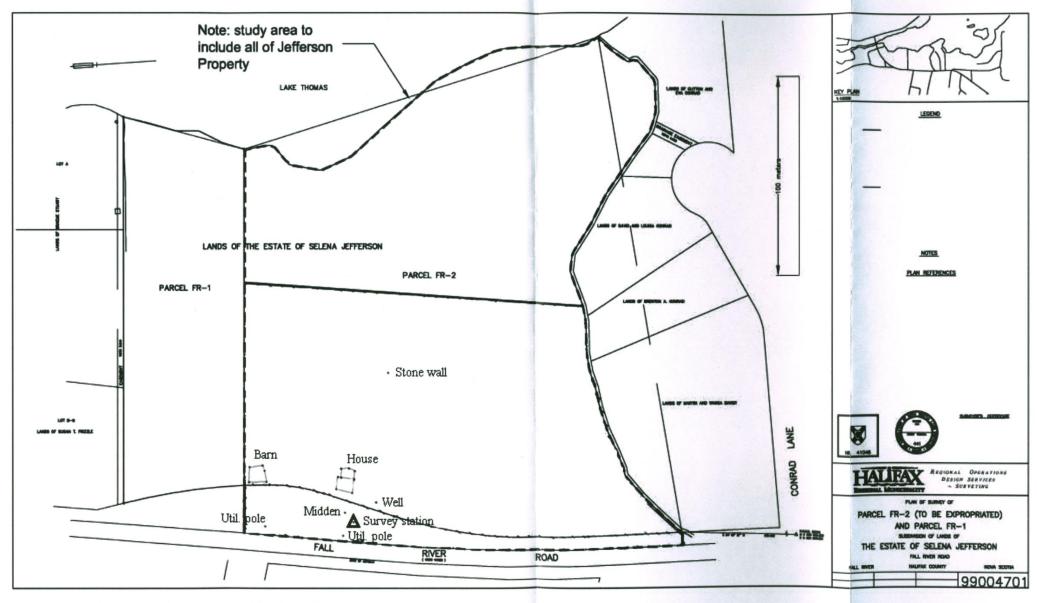


Figure 4.0.1: Location of archaeological features within the development area, produced from total station survey.

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited 4



Plate 4.0.1: Crew testing on high ground near centre of study area above Lake Thomas.

5.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

Seven significant heritage features were encountered during the archaeological survey. However, only five of those features are located within the study area and are believed to be associated with the Jefferson family homestead. Among them are the Jefferson family residence, an outbuilding, a well, a land enclosure, and a linear stone alignment related to field clearance. An old roadway runs roughly north-south through the west end of the study area, possibly the original alignment of Fall River Road. Near the centre of the study area, the roadway branches to the northeast and leads to the lake shore. Immediately adjacent to this intersection of the roadway on the southeast side is a large apple orchard that stretches to the south end of the study area.

The fieldstone foundation of an outbuilding (A2004NS82-01) is located at the north end of the study area 20 metres east of Fall River Road on the east side of the old roadway. The feature measures approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. The land in and around this feature is very wet and slopes eastward from Fall River Road. On the southeast corner of the feature is a break in the stone foundation, possibly an entrance into the building

(Figure 5.0.1). Other than some very slight disturbance caused by natural factors (vegetation growth and the freeze-thaw cycle), this feature is in pristine condition.

South of the outbuilding are the remains of what was likely the Jefferson family house (A2004NS82-02). The feature comprises a stone-lined depression constructed of blasted or quarried stone measuring approximately 5 metres by 7 metres with an addition on the west side. The addition appears to have been constructed on wooden sills but the footing of the south wall was likely replaced at some time with a stone footing from the same source as the main portion of the house. The addition measures approximately 6 metres by 8 metres. There is a possible entrance at the centre of the east wall of the depression and the remnants of brick chimney collapse adjacent to it near the southeast corner (Figure 5.0.2). Aside from the usual natural disturbance and some modern refuse dumped inside the depression, this feature also remains as it was left upon abandonment.

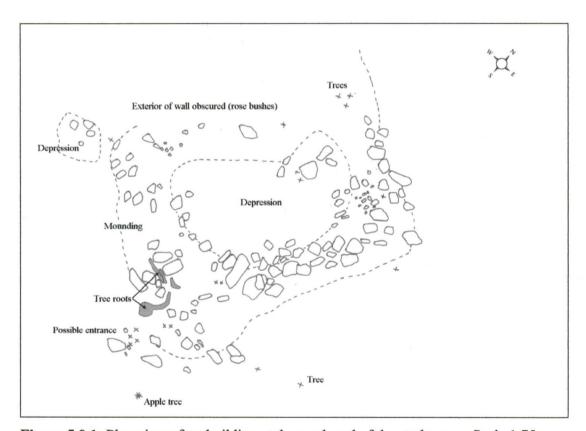


Figure 5.0.1: Plan view of outbuilding at the north end of the study area. Scale 1:75.

Southeast of the house on the south side of the roadway branch is a linear stone alignment (A2004NS82-03) oriented north-northeast by south-southwest located immediately adjacent to the apple orchard. The feature is approximately 50 metres long, 2.5 metres wide, and 1 metre high. In the centre of the alignment is a large fir tree, likely more than 100 years old, which the wall appears to have been built around as its growth has not

caused significant disturbance to the feature. The stones of the feature appear to have been carefully placed and the feature levelled, suggesting that it functioned as an enclosure, possibly for grazing livestock. At the south end of the feature is a stone field clearance pile measuring approximately 11.5 metres long by 5.5 metres wide. Recent disturbance near the centre of the wall on the east face has resulted in several of the stones being displaced from the wall to be placed around a campfire. There is modern refuse scattered about this area as well as on top of the wall. As well, an abandoned car lies on the northwest side of the wall approximately 6 metres away (Figure 5.0.3, Plate 5.0.1).

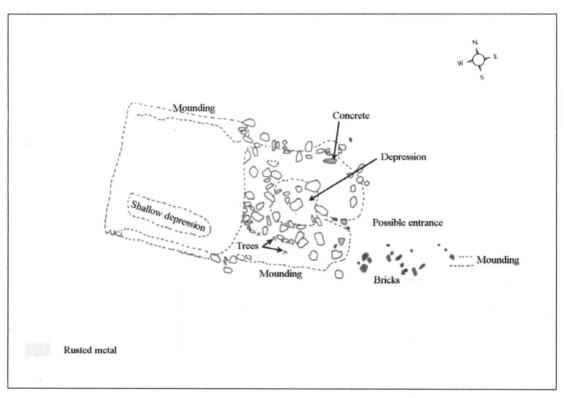


Figure 5.0.2: Plan view of Jefferson family residence. Scale 1:100.

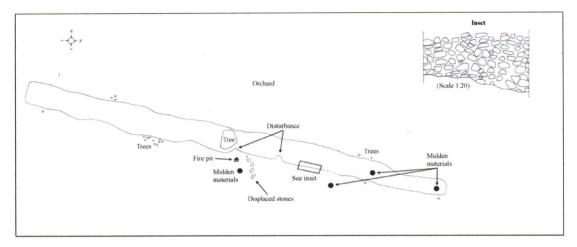


Figure 5.0.3: Linear stone enclosure behind apple orchard. Inset: profile of east face of the feature. Scale 1:125.



Plate 5.0.1: Profile of east face of linear stone enclosure.

Southeast of the Jefferson family residence is a linear stone alignment (A2004NS82-04) oriented northwest by southeast on the north side of the roadway branch. The feature is approximately 35 metres long and 2.5 metres wide. Its height varies throughout and the stones appear to be less strategically placed, suggesting that the feature is likely associated with field clearance rather than with field enclosure (Figure 5.0.4). On the northeast side of the wall, sherds of an ironstone wheat pattern plate and fragments of a glass milk bottle dating to the late nineteenth century were discovered on the surface. Again, this feature is relatively undisturbed.

Finally, a fieldstone-lined well (A2004NS82-05) was discovered on the west side of the old roadway approximately 12 metres southwest of the residence. It measured approximately 1.5 metres in diameter and had collapsed inward, likely due to natural factors (Figure 5.0.5, Plate 5.0.2). Modern refuse including pop bottle glass was found at the top of the well on the surface.

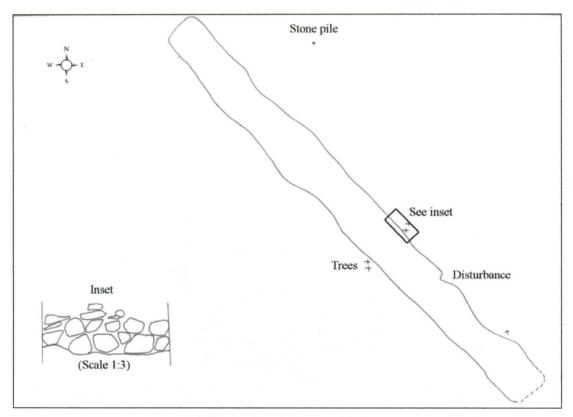


Figure 5.0.4: Plan view of linear stone field clearing southeast of the house. Inset: profile of east face of the feature. Scale 1:125.

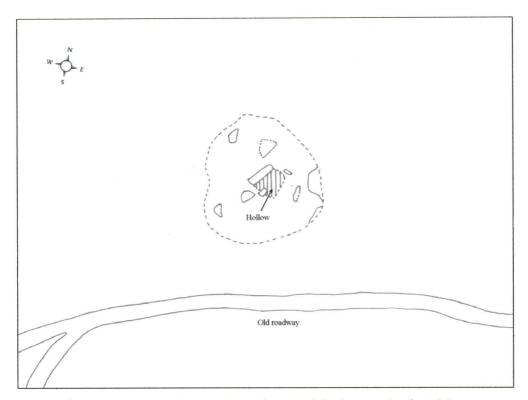


Figure 5.0.5: Plan view of the well southwest of the house. Scale 1:25.



Plate 5.0.2: Jefferson family well, looking north.

Modern and historic refuse including bottle glass, plastic, white earthenware ceramics and ironstone was discovered on the surface at the north end of the study area adjacent to Fall River Road but likely was not in its original context.

Two additional features were encountered just beyond the north edge of the study area included an early twentieth century stone-lined rectangular feature which had been burned, possibly the house that burned in 1971. Within 10 metres to the southeast of this feature was linear stone field clearing. Both of these features have been reported to the Nova Scotia Museum (Appendix B) but have not been recorded in detail.

6.0 RESOURCE EVALUATION

The majority of heritage features recorded within the study area have been assessed as being of high archaeological significance for several reasons. The site is representative of a nineteenth-century rural farmstead located in the midst of twentieth-century urban sprawl, making sites of this nature quite rare. In addition to that, despite the urban development surrounding it, the site remains in pristine condition so that disturbance to these features has not destroyed valuable evidence. In terms of cultural value, the site would likely be deemed of high significance to the Black community of Nova Scotia, particularly because no historic Afro-Canadian farmstead in the province has been subjected to a comprehensive archaeological examination. The residence, outbuilding, and well are deemed to be of the highest archaeological significance since these types of features typically produce the greatest wealth of material culture and architectural information. If a privy (outhouse) or midden (garbage dump) were to be found they would, likewise, be assigned a very high level significance.

The linear stone enclosure behind the apple orchard has been deemed of medium archaeological significance. Although a large number of artifacts would not be anticipated around this feature, the technique in constructing the wall makes the feature an important one. Stone wall construction techniques are believed to be culture-specific and on some sites, it is possible to see variation in technique among individual builders.

The linear stone field clearing pile at the north end of the study area, along with the several other field clearing piles throughout the study area are assessed as being of low archaeological significance since they are randomly produced and, therefore, provide little new information regarding historic farmstead practices.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the elevated archaeological and cultural significance of heritage resources within the study area, mitigative strategies prior to construction-related ground disturbance are recommended. Systematic formal subsurface testing of the Jefferson house, barn, and well is recommended at 5-metre intervals. This could be accomplished by setting out a grid over the site encompassing all three features and covering an area 80 metres by 55 metres which would include a 20-metre east-west and north-south buffer beyond the house and barn. This would entail a total of 176 test units.

Archaeological monitoring of the study area during construction-related ground disturbance is recommended in those areas where heritage resources have been identified (ie. the development zone).

If possible, the linear stone enclosure could be stabilized and restored to be incorporated into the landscape design. Otherwise, archaeological monitoring of this feature during construction-related ground disturbance is recommended.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

Department of Lands and Forests. 1952. Crown Land Grants Sheet #65.

Thompson, Katherine E. A. 2004. Going Natural: A Case Study of Children's Participation in Environmental Design. Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. Research Paper, ENVI 5000.

APPENDIX A: Heritage Research Permit

Permit No. A2004NS82



Nova Scotia Museum Special Places Protection Act, R.S.N.S. 1989

Application for Heritage Research Permit

(Archaeology)

(Original becomes Permit when approved by the Executive Director of the Nova Scotia Museum)

APPENDIX B: Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory Form, Feature Records, and Level Record

MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Date Form Filled Out (YYYY/MM/DD)

2004-10-21

NB NS PE

A.	SITE NAME, LOCATION AND ACCESS
A1	SUGGESTED SITE NAME Jefferson Homestead
A2	TEMPORARY SITE NUMBER A2004NS82
АЗ	PERMIT/LICENSE NUMBER A2004NS82
A4	PERMIT/LICENSE TYPE Category C
A5	WHEN DID YOU GATHER THE INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT ?
	2004-10-18 through 2004-10-23
A6	Additional Information and/or Resources:
	Video Footage Maps / Plans Still Photos Drawings Archival Information Artifacts Articles Contacts Other
A7	ACTIVITY a) Surface collecting b) Surface recording c) Site Revisit b) Subsurface testing c) Extensive excavation d) Monitoring e) Surveillance
A8	COUNTY Halifax

A9 LOCATION DESCRIPTION

On east side of Fall River Road opposite Jamieson Drive and Arnold Drive.

A10 LOCATION ACCESS

Take exit 5 off Highway 102 to Waverley/Fall River. Form exit, travel north approximately 1.4 km to Fall River Road. Travel south alongFall River Road for approximately 300 metres. Site is to the east adjacent to Fall River Road (opposite Jamieson Drive).

A11 SITE LOCATION MAP NUMBER 11D13 (Attach photocopied section of NTS 1:50000 scale map and indicate the site location. Make sure that the map number is indicated, eg. 21H16).

Borden No.

	SITE POSITION	
	UTM (eg. 20TKE 1447 5362) Zone 20	E 5569903 N 4964223
	Latitude •• 'N	Longitude W
14	METHOD(s) OF DETERMINING LOCATION and/or position.	
	Projection UTM	Datum NAD83
	GPS estimated errorm•	Total Station
	Differential GPS•	Estimate from description
	Map (scale =1: 50000)	Other (please specify)
5	SITE ELEVATION	
	Elevation 5 m. (A.S.L) to 10 m. (A.S.L.)
6	METHOD(S) OF DETERMINING ELEVATION	
	Projection UTM	Datum NAD83
	GPS	Total Station
	Differential GPS	Geodetic Marker (#)
	Map (scale =1: 50000) Aerial Photo (scale =1:)	Estimate from description
	Other (please specify)	
7	OTHER MAD(S)	
8	Arrest Duezo Neuronio)	
9	PROPERTY IDENTIFIER NUMBER(S)	
		Provincial Crown First Nation Land Unknown
	. 5 /	
21	NEAREST FIRST NATION COMMUNITY (if applicable)	
	Contacted ? Yes	No _=_
	SITE ENVIRONMENT	
		Name of Property (Forders)
	Natural Region # (Provincial) 413a	NATURAL REGION # (Federal)
	NATURAL REGION # (Provincial) 413a HABITAT DESCRIPTION (please check those appropriate)	NATURAL REGION # (Pederal)
ı		Freshwater
ı	HABITAT DESCRIPTION (please check those appropriate) Offshore 1.1 Open Water	Freshwater 3.1 Open-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	HABITAT DESCRIPTION (please check those appropriate) Offshore	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	HABITAT DESCRIPTION (please check those appropriate) Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal 2.1 Rocky Shore 2.2 Boulder/Cobble Shore 2.3 Sandy Shore 2.4 Mud Flat	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	### Coastal 2.1 Rocky Shore 2.2 Boulder/Cobble Shore 2.3 Sandy Shore 2.4 Mud Flat 2.5 Tidal Marsh 2.6 Dune System **Coaste those appropriate) **Coastal those appropriate **Coastal those	Freshwater 3.1 Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
	HABITAT DESCRIPTION (please check those appropriate) Offshore 1.1 Open Water 1.2 Benthic Coastal 2.1 Rocky Shore 2.2 Boulder/Cobble Shore 2.3 Sandy Shore 2.4 Mud Flat 2.5 Tidal Marsh 2.6 Dune System Terrestrial Unforested	Freshwater 3.1. Onen-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams)
1 22	### Coastal 2.1 Rocky Shore 2.2 Boulder/Cobble Shore 2.3 Sandy Shore 2.4 Mud Flat 2.5 Tidal Marsh 2.6 Dune System ###################################	Freshwater 3.1 Open-Water Lotic (Rivers and Streams) 3.2 Open-Water Lentic (Lakes and Ponds) 3.3 Bottom Lotic (Rivers and Streams) 3.4 Bottom Lentic (Lakes and Ponds) 3.5 Water's Edge Lotic (Rivers and Streams) 3.6 Water's Edge Lentic (Lakes and Ponds) Freshwater Wetland 4.1 Bog 4.2 Fen 4.3 Swamp 4.4 Freshwater Marsh (Inland)

Additional Habitat Description Apple orchard, spruce forest. Slate, shale and quartz. West shore of Lake Thomas.

C1	Period							
	Palaeo-Indian (> 9000 BP) Early/Middle Archaic (9000 Late Archaic (6000 - 3000 l Maritime Woodland (3000 -	- 6000 BP) BP)	\equiv		Colonial	(1500 - 1604) (1604 - 1867) st-Confederatio	on (1867 to 1950)	<u>=</u> :
	Basis of identification							
	Williams/Jefferson home wall. Other features incl							d stone
C2	TRADITION							
L S L	Palaeo-Indian Early/Middle Maritime Archai Early/Middle Maritime Archaic Ehield Archaic Eate Maritime Archaic Eusquehanna Early Maritime Woodland Othe		Middle/Lat Maliseet Mi'kmaq Passamaq British French Acadian Scottish	e Woodland			Jamaican Maroon Planter Loyalist Black Loyalist German Irish Unspecified	
	Oute	Black						
C6	SITE FUNCTION							
	Aeroplane Agricultural Commercial Construction Extractive Fishing Forestry		General Activi Hunting & Gat Manufacturing Military Mining Miscellaneous	thering			Religious/Sacred Residence Settlement Transportation Undetermined Vessel	-
C7	GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION							
	Linear stone alignment piles. Three stone-line study area on north bot Apple orchard. Site ac	d depressions undary). One	(1 burned, ap of the depress	parently m sions appe	nore mode ears to hav	rn than the of e addition ma	thers located just ade to it. Stone-lin	outside
C8	OBSERVED SITE DIMENSIONS	Length 2	220 m	Width 1	25 n	n		
C9	ESTIMATED SITE DIMENSIONS	Length 2	50m	Width 1	25m			
C10	DISTANCE TO WATER 200	m						
C11	ORIENTATION TO WATER	Perpendicu	lar·	F	Parallel		Not applicable	

SITE DESCRIPTION

C12 DESTRUCTIVE AGENTS

		Hig	High		ium	Low		
а	Natural	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	
	Marine Erosion	-	-	-			-	
	Lacustrine Erosion		-			******		
	Vegetation Growth Bioturbation		-		-		-	
	Diotarbation	With all constraints and constraints	-	-	**************************************	-	-	
b	Cultural	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	
	Agriculture Construction							
			-		**********	-	-	
	Transportation Forestry					**************		
	Mining/Quarrying			-		Marine State Company Constitution		
	Dam/reservoir	***************************************						
	Vandalism	-	-	*			***********	
	Site Visitation	-		-	-	-		
	Military					-	-	
	Other							
			-	-			construction desires.	
В.	AND OF ADDEDOMENT							

Tree and brush growth in ad around features. Some features disturbed by visitors (recent digging throughout study area, possibly associated with mineral prospecting). Also disturbance to features where stones have been pulled from walls to provide seating around campfires.

D	REPORTER INFORMAT	TION							
D1	REPORTER'S NAME April MacIntyre								
D2	MAILING ADDRESS	6519 Oak Street, Halifax, NS			D3 POSTAL CODE B3L 1H6				
D4	PHONE (H) (902) 422-0801		D5	PHONE (W)	(902) 444-2854				
D6	FAX	(902) 444-2854	D7	E-MAIL	darch@hfx.eastlink.ca				
D8	AFFILIATION Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited								
D9	HOW DID YOU FIND THE SI	TE?							
	Chance Find Map Or Chart		Field Survey Historical Research		Local Contacts Existing Site Records				
	Comments								
Γ									
D10	CONTACT'S NAME								
D11	MAILING ADDRESS								
D12	POSTAL CODE			2					
D13	PHONE (H)		D14	PHONE (V	w)				

Extent of Site/Étendue du Site	4.5000 Mar Na (0.44 N		
Building/Édifice	1:50,000 Map No./Carte No		
Foundation/Fondation	True/Vrai []		
Road/Chemin	Magnetic/Magnetique []		
Trail/Sentir	Date		
Fence/Cloture ——X——X——X—	Scale/Echelle 1cm=m.		
River-Creek/Riviére-Ruisseau	Constant toning in the second		

Steep Rise/Pente Abrupte

F. REMARKS

Old roadway (possibly original alignment of Fall River Road) at south end of study area leads off main road and heads northward. On left (west) side of old roadway is a stone-lined well partially obscured by brush. at north end of property on the east side of the roadway is a fieldstone constructed fooring with wooden structural remains. Wood has been burned, wire nails in wood and modern refuse inside feature. Possible 20th century residence.

South of this, on east side of old roadway is a linear stone alignment, possibly field clearing, running east-west. Beyond this to the south (east side of roadway) is a rectangular or square stone-lined depression. Dry fieldstone construction. Possible entrance on SE corner. Area is wet. Possibly outbuilding for livestock. Southeast of this is another rectangular stone-lined depression with an addition to the west. Addition is sitting on wood sills except for the south wall which is constructed of blasted or broken up slate. Depression is constructed of the same slate. Brick among the rubble. Modern midden materials inside depression and north of addition. Beyond this feature, to the east is a second linear stone alignment of field clearing running NW-SE.

To the south is a branch of the old roadway that leads northeastward to Lake Thomas. On the south side of the roadway is a linear stone alignment (pasture enclosure) that runs NNE-SSW behind (east of) an old apple orchard. Modern midden materials (tarp, tin cans, beer cans, bottle glass, etc.) on top of and behind wall. Derelict car on west side of wall.

Stone piles (field clearing) on south end of study area. Modern activity (campfires) throughout wooded area east of orchard. Recent digging (within last 5 years) throughout study area, possibly associated with gold prospecting. Several tree falls resulting from Hurricane Juan.

Wooded area east of orchard is comprised mainly of spruce trees. Growth is new (c. 40-50 years) with a few very old (>100 years) fir trees interspersed, some of which have been uprooted by Hurricane. A strip of land approximately 20 metres wide east of the orchard and pasture enclosure appears to have been cultivated. Beyond that, the land becomes hilly and slopes gradually to the lake. No terracing present. Ice rafting along shore of Lake Thomas has resulted in mounding along the shore.

Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory

Feature Record

Date form filled out (YYYY/MM/DD) 2004 / 10 / 21

Bora	len No					Fe	ature No.	A2004NS82-01		
		Jefferson Far	nily Outb	uilding						
	Feature description Fieldstone-lined square depression, approximately 0.50 metres deep. Possible									
	ance at southea		ıll collans	e on all sides						
Cita	ance at southear	occorner. vve	ш сопара	e on an sides.						
Phys	sical Appearance	e of Feature			kanaga mani dan sagar kalendarikan di Antoning pagan meganari menadi					
0000	Mound Depression Mounded Depres Structural Remain	ns	0000	Modified Hilltop Excavated Linear Stone Alignment Linear Earth Alignment		000	Artifact Sci Modified S Stone Pile Other			
Sna	pe of Surficial C	ultural Featu	ire			_				
0	Circular Oval Irregular			Linear Rectangular		0	Curvilinear Undetermin			
Feat	ture Function									
•000000	Agricultural Commercial Construction Extractive Fishing Forestry General Activity		000000	Hunting & Gathering Industrial Manufacturing Military Mining Miscellaneous Religious/Sacred		0000	Residence Settlement Transporta Undetermi Other	tion		
Feat	ture Type									
00000000000000000000	Aboiteau Airplane Artifact Ballast Deposit Barn Bridge Burial Cabin Cache Campsite Canal Church Dam Ditch Drain Dump Dyke Earthwork Factory Fence Lines		000000000000000000000	Field Forge Fortification Habitation Hearth Hot House Icehouse Kill site Kiln Latrine Lithic scatter Lock Magazine Midden Mill Mine Outbuilding Oven Petroglyph		000000000000000000	Pictograph Pier Pit Quarry Railway Refinery Roadway Sentry Pos Mine Shaf Smelter Tailings Trail Undeterm Vessel Wall Weir Well Wharf Other	it Tt		
	x. Observed nensions	Length	10	m Width	10r	n	Height/Dep	oth		
	c. Estimated nensions	Length	10	_m Width	10	m	Height/Dep	oth1m		

Destructive Agents

High Medium Low								
a) Natural	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	Existing	Future		
Marine Erosion Lacustrine Erosion Vegetation Growth Bioturbation Other	0000	0000		0000	0000	0000		
Agriculture Construction Transportation Forestry Mining/Quarrying Dam/reservoir Vandalism Site Visitation Military Other	000000000	00000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000		

Feature Plan

Please provide a drawing or sketch of the feature. Include overall dimension. Note the direction of true North and the scale of the plan.

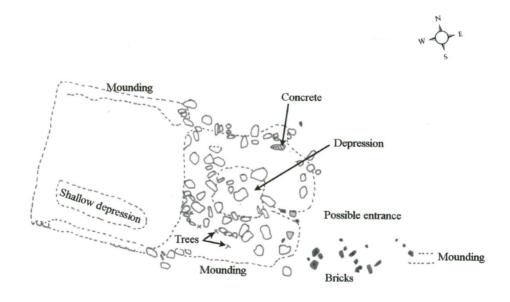


Destructive Agents

High: Medium Low								
a) Natural	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	Existing	Future		
Marine Erosion	0	0		0		0		
Lacustrine Erosion			D D					
Vegetation Growth			•					
Bioturbation					O O			
Other								
b) Cultural								
Agriculture			o.	a	a			
Construction	•							
Transportation								
Forestry								
Mining/Quarrying								
Dam/reservoir								
Vandalism								
Site Visitation					` a			
Military								
Other	ā					ā		
Dumping	_		_	_	_	_		

Feature Plan

Please provide a drawing or sketch of the feature. Include overall dimension. Note the direction of true North and the scale of the plan.



Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory

Feature Record

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Campsite

Canal

Dam

Ditch

Drain

Dump

Dyke

Earthwork

Church

Date form filled out (YYYY/MM/DD) 2004 / 10 / 22

Feature No. A2004NS82-04 Borden No. __ Jefferson Family Field Clearance Feature name Fieldstone linear alignment running perpendicular to fall river Road on north side of Feature description old roadway. **Physical Appearance of Feature** Mound 0 Modified Hilltop Artifact Scatter 0 Depression 0 Excavated Modified Stone Mounded Depression 0 Linear Stone Alignment 0 Stone Pile Structural Remains Ò Linear Earth Alignment Other **Shape of Surficial Cultural Feature** Curvilinear a Circular Linear Undetermined Rectangular Oval Irregular **Feature Function** Residence Agricultural Hunting & Gathering Ó 0 Settlement Commercial Industrial Construction Manufacturing Transportation 0 Extractive 0 Undetermined Military 0 Fishing Mining Other 0 Forestry Miscellaneous 0 Religious/Sacred General Activity **Feature Type** Field Pictograph 0 Aboiteau Airplane 0 Forge Pier Fortification Pit O Artifact 0 0 Habitation Quarry 0 Ballast Deposit 0 O Hearth 0 Railway Barn Bridge Refinery 0 0 Hot House Roadway O House Burial a 0 Icehouse 0 Sentry Post Cabin 0 Mine Shaft 0 0 Kill site Cache

G Factory Fence Lines		Ove	en roglyph			Other Fie	eld clearance	
Max. Observed Dimensions	Length35	m	Width	3	m	Height/Depth	1	r
Max. Estimated Dimensions	Length35	m	Width	3	m	Height/Depth	1	

0

0

0

0

0

Smelter

Tailings

Undetermined

Trail

Vessel

Wall

Weir

Well Wharf

0

0

0

0

0

0

Kiln

Latrine

Lock

Mill

Mine

Magazine

Midden

Lithic scatter

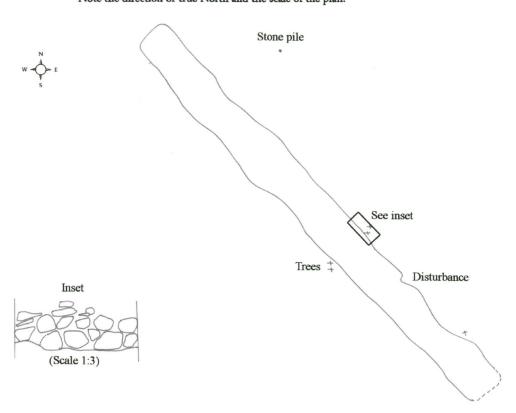
Outbuilding

Destructive Agents

	Hil	gh	Med	ium	Lo	V
a) Natural	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	Existing	Future
Marine Erosion Lacustrine Erosion Vegetation Growth Bioturbation Other	0000	0000	0000	0000		0000
Agriculture Construction Transportation Forestry Mining/Quarrying Dam/reservoir Vandalism Site Visitation Military Other	000000000	0000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	00000000

Feature Plan

Please provide a drawing or sketch of the feature. Include overall dimension. Note the direction of true North and the scale of the plan.



Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory

Feature Record

Date form filled out (YYYY/MM/DD) 2004 / 10 / 21

A2004NS82-03 Feature No. Borden No. __ Jefferson Family Enclosure Feature name Fieldstone-constructed linear alignment, located behind (east of) apple orchard on Feature description south side of old roadway. Large tree (>100 years) in centre of wall - wall likely built around it. Field clearing stone pile at SSW end of feature. **Physical Appearance of Feature** Mound Modified Hilltop Artifact Scatter 0 Depression Modified Stone Excavated 0 Mounded Depression Linear Stone Alignment Stone Pile Structural Remains Linear Earth Alignment Other **Shape of Surficial Cultural Feature** a Curvilinear Linear Circular Rectangular Undetermined Oval 0 Irregular **Feature Function** Agricultural Hunting & Gathering Residence 0 Settlement Commercial 0 Industrial Manufacturing Construction Transportation 0 Extractive Military Undetermined O Fishing 0 Other Mining Forestry Miscellaneous 0 Religious/Sacred General Activity **Feature Type** Field Pictograph 0 Aboiteau Pier 0 Forge Airplane O Artifact 0 Fortification 0 Pit 0 Habitation Quarry Ballast Deposit 0 Railway Hearth 0 Hot House Refinery Bridge 0 Roadway House Burial 0 Icehouse Sentry Post Cabin 0 0 Kill site 0 Mine Shaft Cache 0 Kiln Smelter Campsite 0 **Tailings** Latrine Canal Lithic scatter 0 Trail Church 0 Undetermined Lock 0 Dam 0 0 Magazine Vessel Ditch 0 Midden Wall Drain Weir O Mill Dump 0 Well Mine Dyke 0 Outbuilding Wharf Earthwork 0 Oven Factory Other O Petroglyph Fence Lines Max. Observed Width ______ 3 ____m Height/Depth _____m 50 **Dimensions** Length _ Max. Estimated 50 Width 3 m Height/Depth _____1 ___m **Dimensions**

Maritime Archaeological **Resource Inventory**

Feature Record

Dimensions

Date form filled out (YYYY/MM/DD) 2004 / 10 / 22

Feature No. A2004NS82-05 Borden No. ___ Jefferson Family Well Feature name Circular stone-lined depression. Located on west side of old roadway, approximately Feature description 30 metres south of Jamieson Drive. **Physical Appearance of Feature** Mound Modified Hilltop Artifact Scatter Depression Modified Stone 0 O Excavated 0 Mounded Depression Linear Stone Alignment Stone Pile 0 stone-lined depression Structural Remains 0 Linear Earth Alignment **Shape of Surficial Cultural Feature** Curvilinear Linear Circular Rectangular 0 Undetermined Oval 0 Irregular **Feature Function** 0 Hunting & Gathering Residence Agricultural Settlement 0 Commercial 0 Industrial Construction 0 Transportation 0 Manufacturing Extractive 0 Military Undetermined Other Fishing Mining Forestry Miscellaneous Religious/Sacred General Activity **Feature Type** 0 Pictograph Aboiteau Field Pier Forge Airplane 0 Fortification 0 Pit O Artifact 0 Habitation 0 Quarry 0 Ballast Deposit O 0 Railway Hearth 0 Barn 0 0 Hot House Refinery Bridge 0 0 Roadway Burial House 0 0 Sentry Post Q Icehouse Cabin 0 0 Kill site 0 Mine Shaft Cache 0 Smelter Campsite Kiln Tailings 0 0 Latrine Canal 0 0 Trail Lithic scatter Church Undetermined 0 Dam Lock 0 Vessel Magazine Ditch Midden Wall Drain 0 Mill Weir 0 Dump Well 0 Mine Dyke à Wharf 0 Outbuilding Earthwork Oven Other Factory Petroglyph Fence Lines Max. Observed 0.5 m Width _____ 1.5 __m Height/Depth _____ 1.5 m Length ____ **Dimensions** Max. Estimated Height/Depth ? m Length _____1.5 ___m Width 1.5 m

Destructive Agents

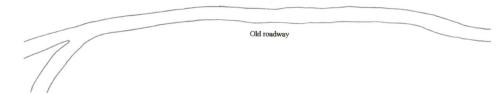
	Hi	gh	Med	ium	Lo	w
a) Natural	Existing	Future	Existing	Future	Existing	Future
Marine Erosion Lacustrine Erosion			0	00	0.0	00
Vegetation Growth Bioturbation Other	000	000	000	000	000	000
b) Cultural	_	_				
Agriculture Construction Transportation Forestry Mining/Quarrying Dam/reservoir Vandalism Site Visitation Military Other	0000000000	0.00000000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000	0000000000

Feature Plan

Please provide a drawing or sketch of the feature. Include overall dimension. Note the direction of true North and the scale of the plan.

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Excavation / Test Unit # Random

Borden#/Site Name: Jefferson Property

Team Leader: A. MacIntyre

Location:

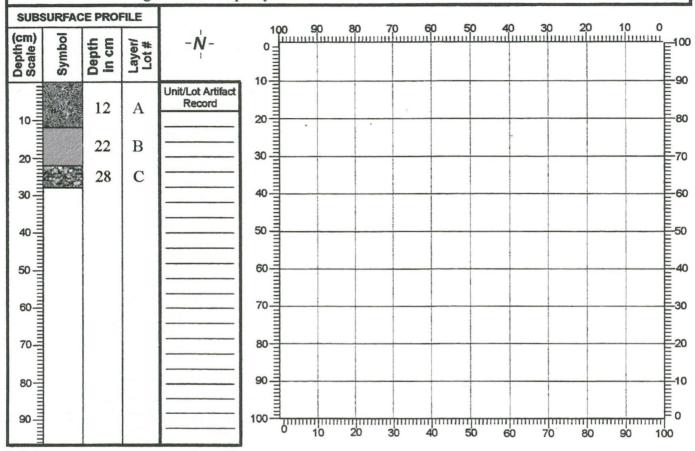
Excavated By: N. Brown

Project:

Excavation Date: Oct. 22, 2004

Client: Halifax Regional Municipality

Excavation Type: 50 x 50 cm shovel



Remarks			
A horizon: Dark brown	forest podzol. le	eaf mould, tree roots.	
B horizon: Leached gree	y till and broker	n shale.	
C horizon: Yellow-oran	ge sterile.		
Photographic Record : Roll#	Frame #('s)	Reference to Map:	Recorder's Initial's: AM

APPENDIX C: Field Notes and Photographic Record

Field Notes

April D. MacIntyre

Wednesday, 20 October 2004:

9:00 Sunny and cool (4°C). Crew for the next three days will include myself, Nicole Brown, and Nancy Granter.

Parked at south end of study area and followed an old roadway in to site to north end of study area. Large orchard along east side of old roadway. Noted location of well on west side of old roadway.

Approximately 10 metres from Fall River Road just outside north edge of study area, found a burned structure, likely a house. Window glass, burned wood with square nails. Mortared brick and fieldstone foundation. Surrounding it is more recent discarded wood with wire nails, possibly part of a derelict cabin. Linear stone field clearing approximately 5 metres southeast of house, running roughly east-west.

New sign: "Selena Elizabeth Jefferson Park" erected by HRM on north edge of study area.

Hurricane damage (downed trees) throughout the study area. We will survey them for cultural material.

Fieldstone clearance pile at north end of study area approximately 15 metres from Fall River Road.

Approximately 10 metres northeast of Lake Thomas, area of upturned soil and recent burning (campfire) adjacent to it. Very large old tree down (broken trunk) next to it. Modern refuse (beer bottles, glass tumbler, plastic bags, pop cans, tin cans, plastic pop bottles, etc.).

Log constructed feature approximately 12 metres north of lake near centre of study area. Wire nails, vinyl siding. Possibly some sort of windbreak or hunter's blind.

Possible linear stone alignment (moss covered and overgrown) approximately 15 metres northwest of lake at south end of study area.

Large fieldstone constructed wall approximately 2 metres wide and up to 1 metre high running NNE-SSW behind (east of) orchard. Very large tree in centre of wall, wall likely built around it as the tree is likely more than 100 years old and has not caused disturbance to the wall. Tarp hanging in trees on east side of wall. Modern refuse (sheet metal and beer cans, tin cans, etc.) Fire pit adjacent to wall on east side near the large tree. Stones have recently been pulled from the wall here for sitting around the fire. Old car on northwest side of wall. Recent digging (approximately 0.50 m deep and 2 m by 1 m) to north of the car. Modern midden on NE side of wall near the north end of the feature -

tin cans, galvanized metal buckets, bottle glass, oil can, ironstone and white earthenware ceramics, and baby food jars.

Recent digging 10 metres east of wall. Spring chair frame inside. Similar recent digging approximately 15 metres east of Fall River Road near south end of study area, approximately 3 m by 1 m in size. Possibly related to surface prospecting given the presence of quartz and the proximity to the Waverley gold fields. 2 stone piles (field clearance) 4 metres south of this.

4 stone piles on south boundary of study area, approximately 10 metres east of Fall River Road. Just east of them is a modern structure demolished by Hurricane Juan – downed tree with boards nailed to it, possibly a cabin.

Approximately 8 metres south of the stone wall at the north end of the study area, found a stone-lined depression, obviously a foundation. Fieldstone construction, older than the domestic structure to the north, outside the study area. Tree growing in centre is upwards of 60-70 years old. Ground in and around feature is wet. Orchard is to the south. In southwest interior corner, there is structural collapse, possibly from the chimney. Feature is located directly across from Jamieson Drive, placing it just within the north boundary of the study area, approximately 8 metres east of Fall River Road. Survey marker (#441) approximately 2 metres north of the feature. Possible entrance on southeast corner of feature. Recent digging approximately 10 m southeast of the feature.

12:10 Lunch. After lunch, we headed to the lake to survey the shoreline for precontact evidence. Very little exposed soils. Fresh water mussels or clams strewn about the lake edge and visible in the water.

Headed back to north end of study area adjacent to Fall River Road to get a closer look for artifacts around the stone-lined depression. Encountered another stone-lined depression (built of blasted or quarried stone) approximately 10 metres southeast of it. Modern refuse inside depression. Significant collapse on all sides. Intrusive concrete on northeast side of feature. Depression is approximately 1 m deep. Modern and burned bricks in and around feature. Adjacent to the depression and attached to it is a flat grassy area on top of which is wooden sills around the perimeter. Midden material under an apple tree approximately 3 metres north of the feature. Possibly a barn with an attached root cellar.

Linear stone field clearance to the south of this feature, running roughly east-west.

Thursday, 21 October 2004:

10:00 Arrived at site. Accident on Highway 101 tied me up for almost an hour. Overcast and cool (5°C).

When we arrived, we headed to the north end of the study area to start recording the foundation opposite Jamieson Drive, on the study area boundary. We encountered 3

white-tailed deer on the east side of the old roadway near the feature, likely feeding on nearby apple trees.

Filled out a feature record for this feature. MARI filled out yesterday afternoon. Finished mapping first feature at 11:35. Filled out a feature record for the foundation to the south and took lunch at 12:10.

Returned at 12:40 to barn feature to map it. Steve is expected this afternoon. Finished recording feature just as Steve arrived at 1:50.

Steve believes the foundation on the north end of the study area is the barn, because of the low, wet ground there and that the foundation south of it (wooden sills and attached root cellar?) is the house. He suggested that the stone-lined depression which I believed was the root cellar is actually the original house which had an addition made to it (flat grassy area with wooden sills). This makes more sense in terms of the landscape. The ground here is drier and closer to the orchard and well to the south.

Did a quick walk-about with Steve to the east side of the study area to point out areas of interest there. He suggested negative evidence for precontact use: the study area is located south of the narrows in an area where there is no easily-accessed beach. Ice rafting in lake has resulted in what I initially thought was the wall of the Shubie canal (stone along lake edge, adjacent mounding running parallel to it). This hinders access via the water. Area immediately behind mounding is wet. No terracing, just gentle sloping westward (approximately 1:10 slope). Glacial till throughout the area adjacent to lake making it unsuitable for setting up camp.

Modern midden east of stone wall behind orchard, located approximately 30 metres west of lake. Broken cinder block, galvanized metal buckets, paint cans, etc.

Steve left at 3:00. We headed to stone wall behind orchard to record it. Finished at 3:30 just as it started to rain so we headed out.

Friday, 22 October 2004:

9:00 Arrived on site. Sunny and cool (5°C). Headed to lake at north end of study area to shovel test on a slight terrace approximately 15 metres from the lake shore. Random 50 x 50 cm shovel tests. Dug 7 in total. A horizon is dark brown forest podzol, leaf mould, and roots; average depth is about 5 cm. B horizon is leached grey till and broken slate, average depth about 12 cm. C horizon is yellow-orange sterile. No artifacts in any of the shovel tests. Recorded one of the test pits.

Moved southward to test on high ground above the lake near the centre of the study area. Dug 7 shovel tests here as well and found the soil to be of much the same character as the first 7 pits, although there tends to be more surface glacial till. Soil is even more shallow than in the first 7 pits. No artifacts in any of these tests.

Finished up shovel testing and took a break at 10:45. At 11:00, we headed to the north end of the study area to record the linear stone field clearance there. Lunch at 12:20.

Steve showed up at 1:00 with 2 students (Joe Cosgrove and John Keen). They cleaned around the well with 5 minutes and we moved in to record it.

Did a 2 metre-wide profile of the linear stone field clearance pile on the north face. Found half of an ironstone wheat pattern plate (late 19th century) on the south side of the wall as well as a neck and finish from a milk bottle.

Steve, Joe, and John are clearing brush from around what we initially identified as the barn. Now that this feature is cleaned up a bit, it looks much larger than we first thought and it will need to be remapped. Upon further investigation, we noticed that the footing of the south wall of the add-on is actually stone-constructed. The wood sills may have been replaced here at some point.

Steve, Joe, and John left at 3:30. We finished remapping the feature at 3:40 and packed up our things.

Photographic Record

Frame	Description
1	Field clearing stone pile approximately 15 metres east of Fall River Road at north end of study area.
2	Linear stone alignment 12 metres west of Lake Thomas as north end of
2	study area.
3	Path that leads to Lake Thomas near north end of study area.
4	Recent activity (refuse and campfire) northwest of lake.
5	Recent activity (refuse and campfire) northwest of lake, upturned soil in background.
6	Log constructed feature 12 metres north of lake near centre of study area
7	Modern activity (campfire) on east side of stone wall, behind orchard.
8	Stone wall behind orchard, looking northwest.
9	Top of stone wall, looking NNE, showing large tree in centre of wall.
10	Derelict car on northwest side of stone wall behind orchard.
11	Modern structure nailed to downed tree (possible cabin) on south boundary of study area
12	Linear stone field clearance pile south of Jefferson outbuilding, looking west toward Fall River Road.
13	Outbuilding at north end of study area, looking southwest.
14	Linear stone field clearance pile outside north end of study area.
15	Crew shovel testing in north end of study area near Lake Thomas, looking SW.
16	Crew shovel testing in north end of study area near Lake Thomas, looking east.
17	Typical shovel test pit in north end of study area.
18	Crew shovel testing on high ground near centre of study area, looking east.
19	Crew shovel testing on high ground near centre of study area, looking west.
20	Surface artifacts found adjacent to old roadway near north end of study area.
21	Well, looking north.
22	Profile of stone wall behind orchard, looking west.
23	Profile of linear stone field clearance pile south of Jefferson outbuilding, looking south.
24	Stone-lined depression of Jefferson house, looking southeast.
25	Stone-lined depression of Jefferson house, looking southeast. Stone-lined depression of Jefferson house, looking south.
26	West addition to Jefferson house, looking southeast.