

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 1317 PELHAM ROAD,  
PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 8, TOWNSHIP OF LOUTH, LINCOLN  
COUNTY, CITY OF ST. CATHARINES, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF  
NIAGARA, ONTARIO**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results and recommendations of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property, 1317 Pelham Road, part of Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township, Lincoln County in the City of St. Catharines, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figures 1-4). The boundaries of the Study Area exist within the Subject Property being The Brown Homestead, which is located at the same address. The Study Area is the only portion of the Subject Property being assessed because it is the only area that will be impacted by future development. The assessment was carried out for the Executive Director of the property-owning organization, Andrew Humeniuk on behalf of The Brown Homestead, who undertook the assessment in compliance with heritage requirements for the City of St. Catharines. The assessment was triggered by the Ontario Heritage Act whereby archaeological resources are evaluated for cultural heritage value and interest prior to any proposed development and alteration.

The Study Area, located in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Concession 8 (Figure 5), is located along Pelham Road (Figure 6). The Study Area is bounded by Pelham Road to the south, as well as to the east, where it curves around and begins running in a north-south direction. Two residential properties are situated between Pelham Road and this eastern boundary of the Study Area (Figure 7). The Study Area is bounded on the north by farmland up to 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue Louth, and on the west by another residential property. The Study Area is irregularly shaped, and measures approximately 130 metres east-west, by 110 metres north-south (Figure 3). The Study Area totals approximately 8500 m<sup>2</sup> (0.85 ha) of space and includes all the area bounded by the red lines on Figure 3. The Subject Property, that being The Brown Homestead, measures approximately 30,350 m<sup>2</sup> (3 ha) in size. The Study Area is defined as the entire parcel of land which may be impacted by future development. The Brown Homestead intends to construct a new interpretive centre and adjoining driveway and parking lot within the Study Area within 2-4 years. Today the Study Area comprises the main grounds of The Brown Homestead historic site, including a variety of structures both permanent and temporary, as well as some scattered trees and bushes. The last time this Study Area was altered was in 2017 when the pond was infilled, and a portable washroom added to the site (Google Earth images, Figure 8).

The Study Area is situated in Louth Township, Lincoln County, where settlement began in 1796 when the original part of the house was constructed, and still exists today as part of the historic John Brown House. Lot 3 Concession 8 was settled by John Brown, who in 1797 was granted a Crown patent for this 100-acre lot in Louth Township. The land owned by John Brown was partitioned and sold over time by the next two generations of the Brown family who lived in the house until the mid-1850s. John Brown's sons Abraham & Adam Brown inherited the property in 1804 and the house operated as a tavern from 1809 until the 1830s, with the surrounding lands cleared and cultivated for crops.

In 1858 Joseph Chellew Sr. along with his wife and children acquired the land from the Brown family and continued to farm it until 1902 when the property again changed ownership. The Powers family lived on the property until the 1960s, severing it several times, when by 1966 only a single acre of the original land grant remained (Figure 30). In 1979, this same one acre upon which the John Brown House currently sits, along with the dairy, smokehouse, and pond, were sold to Niagara-based heritage consultant Jon-Karl Jouprien who purchased some of the original land, restored the house and outbuildings, and added a heritage building. A 2002 aerial photograph shows this structure, the historic Norton Cabin, situated on a new foundation in the western part of the Study Area.

In 2015, the 4.76-acre (1.9 ha) property was sold to the non-profit John Brown Heritage Foundation, known today as The Brown Homestead. This charitable organization uses the historic site as a place for the community to gather, enjoy the grounds, and partake in heritage-focused public programming. In 2019 and 2020, two of the residential properties including the eastern portion of the Study Area were purchased by the charitable foundation and re-integrated into the site (Figure 42).

Primary historical sources were examined for the Stage 1 Assessment to determine the history of ownership and occupation of the property. The Abstract Index of Deeds, Ontario decadal censuses, historical maps and aerial photos were consulted as a means of assessing archaeological potential as it relates to the historic period. Family photos from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were also utilised, indicating the location of certain structures and vegetation. Additionally, the Register of Archaeological Sites was consulted to determine archaeological potential for the pre-contact period.

The property is deemed to be potentially archaeologically significant based on the early history of settlement on the property, the location of a historic house (c. 1796) that has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act ([St. Catharines By-Law 2019-317](#)) and sits on a historic transportation route, proximity to a water source, and the discovery of one nearby registered archaeological site within a 1 km radius. It is recommended that a Stage 2 test-pitting assessment be carried out within the Study Area to determine if archaeological resources are present and if so to evaluate any artifacts or settlement features for cultural heritage value and interest prior to proposed future development.

**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results and recommendations of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property, 1317 Pelham Road, part of Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township, Lincoln County in the City of St. Catharines, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figures 1-4). The boundaries of the Study Area exist within the Subject Property being The Brown Homestead, which is located at the same address. The Study Area is the only portion of the Subject Property being assessed because it is the only area that will be impacted by future development. The assessment was carried out for the Executive Director of the property-owning organization, Andrew Humeniuk on behalf of The Brown Homestead, who undertook the assessment in compliance with heritage requirements for the City of St. Catharines. The assessment was triggered by the Ontario Heritage Act whereby archaeological resources are evaluated for cultural heritage value and interest prior to any proposed development and alteration.

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The Study Area is situated in Louth Township, Lincoln County, where settlement began in 1796 when the original part of the house was constructed, and still exists today as part of the historic John Brown House. Lot 3 Concession 8 was settled by John Brown, who in 1797 was granted a Crown patent for this 100-acre lot in Louth Township, as well as 400 acres in Thorold and 200 acres in Pelham. He acquired additional lands throughout the remainder of his life, owning a total of 1,206 acres in Niagara at the time of his death in 1804.

The land owned by John Brown was partitioned and sold over time by the next two generations of the Brown family who lived in the John Brown House on the 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township. John Brown's sons Abraham & Adam Brown inherited the property in 1804 and the house operated as a tavern from 1809 until the 1830s, with the surrounding lands cleared and cultivated for crops. Pelham Road became part of the Dundas-Niagara Stagecoach Line at that time and was therefore a main travel route along the escarpment for people traveling between Hamilton and Niagara. Abraham released his half of the interest in the property to Adam in 1819, and Adam's son Jacob inherited the 100 acres in 1855, selling it in 1858 to an English-born farmer named Joseph Chellew Sr.

Joseph Chellew Sr. along with his wife and children farmed the land for over three decades. He sold the 100 acres containing the Study Area in Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township to his oldest son



Joseph Chellew Jr. in 1892. A brick smokehouse and dairy were constructed within the Study Area while the Chellew family lived at The Brown Homestead, sometime during the 1860s (Figure 41). The first documentary indication of the John Brown House existing within the Study Area is in the 1862 Tremaine map of Lincoln County, the house shown in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Concession 8 (Figures 14-16). Joseph Chellew Jr. sold the 100 acres containing the Study Area in Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township to Lafontaine B. Powers in 1902.

The Powers family lived at The Brown Homestead for much of the 20th century, planting orchards, riding horses, and continuing the site's farming legacy. These 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 in 1902 slowly dwindled down to one lonely acre by 1966. By 1943, Lafontaine Powers had purchased more land in Thorold, and sold the entirety along with the 100 acres in Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township to his son Charles Powers. Between 1946 - 1961, these 100 acres were severed four times and sold as lots for residential housing (Figure 28). In 1966, 94.5 acres were sold, including the eastern part of the Study Area, leaving just one acre of the original land grant left (Figure 30).

In 1979, this same one acre upon which the John Brown House currently sits, along with the dairy, smokehouse, and pond, were sold to Niagara-based heritage consultant Jon-Karl Jouppien. In 1996, Jouppien purchased 3.77 acres of the attached meadow back from Masterson Farms Ltd., expanding The Brown Homestead property once more. A new structure was brought to the site in 1997, and placed in this newly purchased part of the property (Figures 35 & 39). By 2002, an aerial photograph shows that this structure, the historic Norton Cabin, was placed atop a new foundation in the western part of the Study Area.

In 2015, the 4.76-acre property was sold to the non-profit John Brown Heritage Foundation, known today as The Brown Homestead. This charitable organization is using the historic site as a place for the community to gather, enjoy the grounds, and partake in heritage-focused public programming. The directors of the charity filled in the pond within the Study Area in 2017. In that same year, a portable washroom was added within the Study Area beside the John Brown House. In 2019 and 2020, two of the residential properties including the eastern portion of the Study Area were purchased by the charitable foundation and re-integrated into the site (Figure 42).

Primary historical sources were examined for the Stage 1 Assessment to determine the history of ownership and occupation of the property. The Abstract Index of Deeds, Ontario decadal censuses, historical maps and aerial photos were consulted as a means of assessing archaeological potential as it relates to the historic period. Family photos from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were also utilised, indicating the location of certain structures and vegetation. Additionally, the Register of Archaeological Sites were consulted to determine archaeological potential for the pre-contact period.

The property is deemed to be potentially archaeologically significant based on the early history of settlement on the property, the location of a historic house (c. 1796) that has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act ([St. Catharines By-Law 2019-317](#)) and sits on a historic transportation route, proximity to a water source, and the discovery of one nearby registered archaeological site within a 1 km radius. It is recommended that a Stage 2 test-pitting assessment be carried out within the Study Area to determine if archaeological resources are present and if so to evaluate any artifacts or settlement features for cultural heritage value and interest prior to proposed future development.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Site Visit**

Following the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) an optional property inspection was carried out (Section 1.2). The property was visited on the morning of May 19, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny and calm. Pictures were taken of the property from each corner of the Study Area, and can be found in Appendix A.

### **2.2 Background Research**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services

[REDACTED]



### **3.0 CURRENT CONDITIONS AND LAND USE**

The Study Area, located in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Concession 8 (Figure 5), is located along Pelham Road (Figure 6). The Study Area is bounded by Pelham Road to the south, as well as to the east, where it curves around and begins running in a north-south direction. Two residential properties are situated between Pelham Road and this eastern boundary of the Study Area (Figure 7). The Study Area is bounded on the north by farmland up to 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue Louth, and on the west by another residential property. The Study Area is irregularly shaped, and measures approximately 130 metres east-west, by 110 metres north-south (Figure 3). The Study Area totals approximately 8500 m<sup>2</sup> (0.85 ha) of space and includes all the area bounded by the red lines on Figure 3. The Subject Property, that being The Brown Homestead, measures approximately 30,350 m<sup>2</sup> (3 ha) in size. The Study Area is defined as the entire parcel of land which may be impacted by future development. The Brown Homestead intends to construct a new interpretive centre and adjoining driveway and parking lot within the Study Area within 2-4 years. Today the Study Area comprises the main grounds of The Brown Homestead historic site, including a variety of structures both permanent and temporary, as well as some scattered trees and bushes. The last time this Study Area was altered was in 2017 when the pond was infilled, and a portable washroom added to the site (Google Earth images, Figure 8).

### **4.0 ENVIRONMENT AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Study Area is situated in the Lake Iroquois Bench physiographic region of southern Ontario (Figure 12), (Chapman and Putnum 1984). The Bench, which includes the entire Niagara Escarpment, contains soil comprised of glacial till and lacustrine sediments as the geographical formation was formed by retreating glaciers. The soils sit atop a resistant dolostone bedrock. The Study Area is located on the edge of the Short Hills, a small physiographic region containing deep valleys and high terraces, formed by glacial retreat and subsequent stream erosion (Thompson 1981: 11). During the settlement period the waterways in the immediate area; i.e., Twelve Mile Creek located in Short Hills Provincial Park, and Fifteen Mile Creek, were harnessed for industry. These waterways dwindled in importance as sources of power by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Study Area is situated about 1 km from these primary water sources.

Vegetation in the region during the early historic period was likely mostly deciduous, although timber descriptions in Robert Gourlay's Statistical Account for Upper Canada in 1817 do indicate that local variations were common, and a mixed conifer-hardwood forest may have also been present. The Study Area is found in the Carolinian biotic zone. Clues as to the natural forest cover and botanical species present are available in historical sources such as diaries, travel journals, surveyor's notebooks, and maps compiled during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Food species along the Niagara Escarpment, available to aboriginal populations, and during early settlement, included nuts (black walnut, butternut, hickory, oak, beech, and chestnut), berries (raspberries, blackberries, elderberry, strawberry, blueberry, and cranberry), fruits (cherry, plum, crab apple, and currant) and cultivated vegetables. A wide variety of medicinal plants were also available (MacDonald and Cooper 2006: 25).

Fauna available to aboriginal populations, and early settlers, would have included a wide array of forest-dwelling animals. Among these were large mammals such as moose, white-tailed deer, wapiti (elk), black bear, and small mammals such as raccoon, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, cottontail, marten, fisher, river otters, weasels, foxes, wolf, cougar, bobcat, lynx, woodchuck, chipmunk, and grey squirrel (MacDonald and Cooper 2006: 27-28). Waterfowl would also have been available and included the passenger pigeon in profusion along with other native species such as green heron, Virginia Rail,

Cooper's hawk, eastern kingbird, willow flycatcher, brown thrasher, yellow warbler, common yellowthroat, northern cardinal, and savannah sparrow. Fish in the region include the longnose gar, channel catfish, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, walleye, northern hogsucker, banded killifish, and spottail shiner (Crins et al. 2009:52).

## 5.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Precontact Indigenous Chronology

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

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

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

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

### Post-Contact History

#### Niagara, Lincoln County, and Louth Township

The Study Area lies within the region encompassed by Treaty No. 3 with the Mississauga First Nation who sold the land to the Crown beginning in 1784.<sup>1</sup> The establishment of jurisdictional boundaries soon thereafter opened the land to settlement. Land was either granted or purchased from the Crown which signified ownership to a designated parcel. Land usually ranged in size from 100 to 200-acre plots but was quite variable. The Niagara Region, and Lincoln County specifically, was first surveyed between 1786-1789 by Philip Frey and his survey parties led by Daniel Hazen, Jesse Pawling, and Augustus Jones (Gayler 1994: 235).

#### Louth Township History

Settlement in Louth Township began with the Loyalists in the 1780s. One of the first surveys was conducted by Deputy Surveyor Augustus Jones in 1791 (Figure 10). Much of Louth Township was initially owned by higher-ranking officers from the Butler's Rangers including Col. John Butler himself who according to this 1791 survey owned 4700 acres in Louth, and Captain Peter TenBroeck who owned at least 900 acres there.

More Loyalists arrived in Niagara from the United States in the 1790s. These so-called "Late Loyalists" made up at least three-fifths of the Upper Canadian population at this point in time. Pennsylvania Mennonite families arrived and bought land in the area, especially around Louth and Clinton townships. The land in Louth now known as Ball's Falls was developed by the Ball family, who built a successful family enterprise with multiple mills and a store by the waterfall on the Twenty Mile Creek (Duquemin, 1968: 54). Louth's first ever township meeting was held in 1793, and its first church was likely a Presbyterian church in Rockway, just a few kilometres away from this Study Area and organized in 1809 by Rev. Daniel Ward Eastman (Thompson, 1898: 141).

During this early settlement period, one's proximity to main waterways was crucial to their economic success. The Fifteen, Sixteen, and Twenty Mile Creeks are all located in Louth Township, and were used to ship goods such as flour, lumber, potash, and more to central forts and military ports, commercial hubs in Montreal, and beyond. In fact, after the War of 1812, one major shipping port really became successful, located at the mouth of the Twenty Mile Creek at what is today called the Jordan Harbour. However, after the Great Western Railway bridge was built over the Twenty in 1852, the shipping industry in Louth became less valuable, and the railway became the major form of transportation.

Due to its temperate climate and good soil, fruit growing became the main industry in Louth in the late nineteenth and early-mid twentieth century, still welcoming tourists from around the province and offering delicious tender fruits that cannot be found elsewhere, such as peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes. It remains an agricultural area today, with many fruit growers and greenhouses and plant nurseries.

The Regional Municipality of Niagara was formed in 1970, at which point the land in Louth Township east of the Fifteen Mile Creek including The Brown Homestead in the hamlet of Power Glen became incorporated into the City of St. Catharines.

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

## Early Roads

Prior to Loyalist settlement, the Niagara peninsula was inhabited for around three hundred years by Iroquoian-speaking people known as the Attawandaron, or the Neutral Confederacy. In addition to hunting and trading, they engaged in agriculture in parts of Niagara township and disappeared in the mid-17th century (Jackes, 2008: 367). They formed three main east-west trails across the region, choosing to travel along the escarpment because it provided a flat, linear path and was a clear indicator of direction, connecting those living north of Lake Ontario to the Haudenosaunee in western New York (Burghardt, 1969: 422). The Haudenosaunee regularly crossed the Niagara River to hunt for furs that they would then trade with Dutch and English merchants. These well-worn paths were later augmented by the Mississauga Nation who inhabited the lands between York and the Head of the Lake, or modern day Burlington, travelling through on their way to the Niagara River. The most prominent Indigenous route through Niagara was the Iroquois trail that ran from Queenston to Ancaster along the bottom of the escarpment, but the Mohawk trail along the top of the escarpment and the Lakeshore trail along Lake Ontario were also essential (Burghardt, 1969: 424).

The Study Area on The Brown Homestead property is situated on Pelham Road, which is part of the old Mohawk Trail (Figure 11). It later transitioned into the Niagara-Dundas stagecoach line. This strategic location provided the Brown family farm with more opportunities for community connections; something that became evident throughout the 19th century as the home was used as a gathering place for early church services and was also a tavern from 1809 into the 1830s.

## History of Study Area within Louth Township

The Study Area is situated in Louth Township, Lincoln County, where settlement began in the 1790s when the most original part of the family home was constructed, the summer kitchen measuring 16 x 20 feet and still existing today as part of the historic John Brown House on The Brown Homestead property. The first documentary evidence of the property is from the 1791 Survey of Louth Township by Augustus Jones, on which John Brown is listed as living on the entire 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 (Figure 10, Table 2). In 1797, the Abstract Index of Deeds shows a Crown grant to John Brown for these 100 acres in Lot 3 Concession 8 in Louth Township (Figure 12). At the same time, John Brown was also granted 400 acres in Thorold Township and 200 acres in Pelham Township to reward his loyal service to the crown and to replace lands he lost in Schoharie, NY during the American Revolution. He was ultimately granted a total 900 acres of land in adjoining corners of Thorold, Pelham and Louth Townships. He acquired additional lands throughout the remainder of his life, owning a total of 1,206 acres in Niagara at the time of his death in 1804.

The land owned by John Brown was partitioned and sold over time by the next two generations of the Brown family who lived in the John Brown House on the 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township. John Brown's sons Abraham & Adam Brown inherited the property in 1804, with Abraham later selling his interest to Adam, who took full ownership in 1819, according to the Abstract Index of Deeds. Adam Brown operated the house as a tavern from 1809 until the 1830s. Pelham Road became part of the Dundas-Niagara Stagecoach Line at that time and was therefore a main travel route along the escarpment for people traveling between Hamilton and Niagara. Adam is listed in the 1851 census as a Presbyterian farmer, age 67, married to Elizabeth 55, with five of their unmarried children living with them, all between the ages of 29-41 (Figure 13). Three other children with different surnames (Smith,

Green) ages 17, 14, and 8 were also listed as part of their household, perhaps neighbour children who were helping the Browns work the farm.

The Abstract Index of Deeds shows that Adam's son Jacob inherited the property in 1855, and he sold it in 1858 to Joseph Chellew Sr. for £525.00 (Figure 12). Two new structures, a brick smokehouse and dairy which still exist on the property today, were constructed at some point during the 1860s. The 1862 Tremaine map of Lincoln County shows the 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 in Louth Township as belonging to "Jos. Chellew" and indicates the John Brown House in the southeast corner of the lot (Figures 14-16). The 1861 nominal census gives a little more information about the Chellews, listing an English-born Joseph "Shaloo", age 41, farmer, his wife Eliza, and their children Joseph Jr., William, John, Eliza Jr., Alfred, and George, all between the ages of 3-20 (Figure 17a). They are all listed as living together in a stone house — the John Brown House (Figure 17b). There were two families listed as living there, and this may indicate there were more labourer(s) living there with the Chellew family at that time.

The 1871 Census of Ontario lists Joseph "Chelew" age 50, farmer (born in England and the family listed as Reformed Jews), his wife Eliza 49, and their eight children John 18, Eliza 16, Alfred 14, George 12, Newton 10, Jane 8, Margaret 6, and Jesse 4 (Figure 18). The children aged 6-12 were all listed as "going to school." The two oldest boys had moved out by that time. William 24 had gotten married to Sarah 25 (German-born and listed as being both "deaf and dumb" in the census) and their daughter Maggie 1 all lived in Louth Township as farmers. The oldest son, Joseph Jr., had moved out to Timber Township in Illinois, in search of new horizons before returning a few decades later to inherit the John Brown House from his father Joseph Sr. The 1876 Illustrated Historical County Atlas map of Louth Township indicates one residence and associated cultivated land in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Concession 8 (Figures 19-20).

The 1881 census lists Joseph "Chewlew", age 50, farmer, his wife Eliza 49, and their children John 26, George 22, Jane A 18, Margaret 16, and Jessie 13 still living in Louth Township. Eliza Jr., Alfred, and (Isaac) Newton had all moved out. In 1892, out of all ten Chellew children, it was the oldest, Joseph Jr., who returned from Illinois and purchased the 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 in Louth Township along with the adjoining 19 acres in Thorold Township for \$1000. At the time of this sale, Joseph Chelew Sr., referred to in the 1891 census as Joseph "Clewlew", was in his early 70s, and only Jane A. still lived at home with him and Eliza Sr. Their house was listed as being made of stone, with two stories and 16 total rooms.

Joseph Chellew Jr., his American-born wife Florence, and their children lived at The Brown Homestead for ten years with their three youngest children before he became ill, selling the 100 acres in 1902 along with the adjoining 19 acres in Thorold Township to Lafontaine Baldwin Powers for \$5250. The Powers family lived at The Brown Homestead for much of the 20th century, planting orchards, riding horses, and continuing the site's farming legacy. These 119 acres in 1902 slowly dwindled down to one lonely acre by 1966. A 1904 topographical map of Niagara indicates a house in the Study Area in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Concession 8 in Louth Township (Figure 21). Some black & white photos from the Powers family album during World War 1 gives some idea of what the grounds looked like around a century ago. Some of the captured photos show Canadian soldiers training for battle in the park across the street, now Short Hills Provincial Park (Figure 22). Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's Minister of Militia & Defense appears in some of the photos on the front lawn as well, having arrived to inspect the troops

(Figure 23). Some of the photos taken from the front of the house indicate a wire fence with wooden posts running across the front yard (Figure 24). At least three trees are also visible in front of the John Brown House, and a long wooden fence also ran along the western perimeter of the property (Figure 25). In the back yard, one photo facing east shows two structures added onto the north side of the summer kitchen (Figure 26). The smaller structure may have been the smokehouse that still stands there today.

The first aerial photo of the Study Area, taken in 1934, shows the eastern portion of the Study Area contained a sporadic array of approximately 30 trees (Figure 27). The John Brown House is visible at the southern edge of the Study Area. The smokehouse and dairy are not visible, but there is a clear path leading to them from the adjoining farm on the left which indicates they existed, but just cannot be seen in this poor-quality aerial image. By 1943, Lafontaine Powers had purchased more land in Thorold, and in that year, he sold the entirety along with the 100 acres in Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township to his son Charles Powers. Between 1946 to 1961, these 100 acres was severed four times and sold as land for residential housing (Figure 28). An aerial photograph from 1954 shows the southeast part of the Study Area with trees no longer on it, but something much smaller being grown there instead. The John Brown House is visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is now visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are visible, as well as quite a few trees scattered around the property. Two horizontal lines of trees have also been planted, north of the dairy.

In 1966, 94.5 Acres were sold by Charles Powers to farmers James R. and James M. Masterson, including some northern and eastern parts of the Study Area (Figure 30), leaving one remaining acre of the original land grant of Lot 3 Concession 8 Louth Township (Figure 31). An aerial photograph from 1965 shows the southeast part of the Study Area with trees beginning to grow larger. The John Brown House is still visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is still visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are still visible, although they're covered up by all the trees scattered around the property. The two lines of trees north of the dairy were cut down by 1968, according to an aerial photograph of that year. Everything else within the Study Area remained the same. A pathway is shown going between the John Brown House and the property at 1291 Pelham Road which was owned by some extended Powers family members (Figure 32). In 1970, the Regional Municipality of Niagara was formed, at which point the Study Area became officially part of the City of St. Catharines.

By 1971, a lot of construction had taken place around the Study Area, with three new structures erected on the northeast, east, and west sides, but none of it within the Study Area itself (Figure 33). A topographic map from 1973 still indicates the John Brown House as the main structure within the Study Area (Figure 34). In 1979, the Powers era at The Brown Homestead ended, and the one acre in Lot 3 Concession 8 was purchased by Jon-Karl Jouppien. This included the brick dairy and smokehouse which still exist there today, as well as the pond in the backyard. In 1996, Jouppien purchased 3.77 acres of land back from Masterson Farms Ltd., as he prepared to add a new building to the property and required more room (Figure 35). In 1997, the Norton Cabin, built in Caledonia in 1817, was saved from demolition by being brought to The Brown Homestead property where it still sits today (Figure 36). It was initially placed on wood supports closer to the back meadow and next to a hoop house, within the Study Area. (Figures 37-38). An aerial photograph from 2000 indicates this temporary placement of the cabin while Jouppien worked to build the stone foundation for it, in the western part of the Study Area (Figure 39). This photo also shows there was a driveway now extending from Pelham Road around the



back of the John Brown House, into the dairy. The Norton Cabin was moved to its stone foundation by 2002 (Figure 40). Aerial photographs over the next decade show few changes within the Study Area.

In 2015, the 4.76-acre property (about 2 hectares) was sold by Jouppien to the non-profit John Brown Heritage Foundation, known today as The Brown Homestead, who use the historic site as a place for the community to gather, enjoy the grounds, and partake in heritage-focused public programming. The directors of the organization filled in the pond within the Study Area in 2017 (Figure 41). In that same year, a portable washroom was added within the Study Area beside the John Brown House. In 2019 and 2020, two of the residential properties east of the Study Area were purchased by the charitable foundation and re-integrated into the site (Figure 42).

**Table 2 - History of the Study Area in Lot 3, Concession 8, Louth Township**

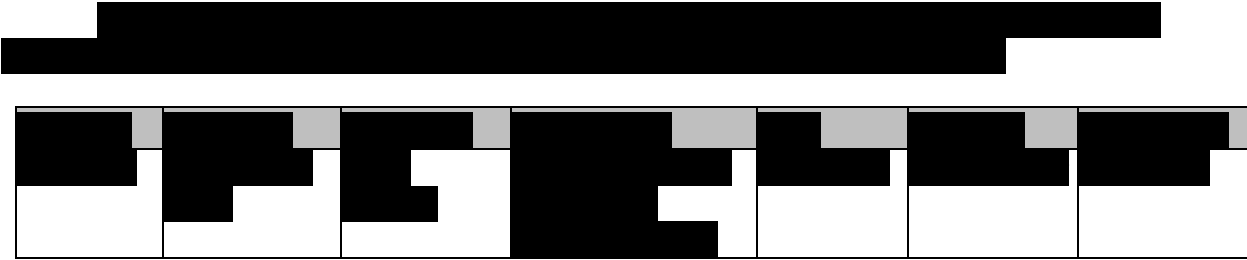
<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>1791</b>	Survey of Louth Township by Augustus Jones	The name “John Brown” is listed on entire 100 acres of Louth Township Lot 3 Concession 8
<b>1797</b>	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	<b>Crown granted to John Brown</b> all 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8
<b>1804</b>	Ontario Surrogate Court Index 1793-1858	<b>John Brown</b> leaves the entire 100 acres of Louth Township Lot 3 Concession 8 to his sons <b>Abraham &amp; Adam Brown</b> as joint heirs.
<b>1819</b>	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	<b>Abraham Brown</b> sold his interest in the 100 acres of Louth Township Lot 3 Concession 8 to his brother <b>Adam Brown</b> , who now had full ownership.
<b>1851</b>	Census Canada West	<b>Adam Brown</b> , age 67, farmer (Presbyterian), his wife Elizabeth 55, and unmarried children Anna 35, Maydon 33, Susan 31, and Jacob 29 are all listed as living together. Three other young people lived with them, listed as Adam Smith 17, Mary Smith 14, and James Green 8.
<b>1855</b>	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	<b>Adam Brown</b> leaves the entire 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 to his son <b>Jacob Brown</b>
<b>1858</b>	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Sale of 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 from <b>Jacob Brown to Joseph Chellew Sr.</b> It was around this time that the smokehouse and dairy were constructed in the Study Area.
<b>1861</b>	Census Canada West	<b>Joseph Shaloo</b> , age 41, farmer (born in England), his wife Eliza (born in England), children Joseph Jr. 20, William 14, John 9, Eliza Jr. 7, Alfred 5, and George 3 are all listed as living together in a stone house. There were two families listed as living there, which may indicate there were more labourer(s) living there with the Chellew family at that time.
<b>1862</b>	Tremaine Map of Lincoln & Welland Counties	The entire 100 acres of Louth Twsp. Lot 3 Concession 8 is labelled “Jos. Chellew”. Indication of a house is drawn in the southeast corner but there is nothing else shown in the Study Area.
<b>1871</b>	Census Ontario	<b>Joseph Chelew</b> age 50, farmer (born in England and listed as Reformed Jew), his wife Eliza 49, and their children John 18, Eliza 16, Alfred 14, George 12, Newton 10, Jane 8, Margaret 6, and Jesse 4.
<b>1876</b>	Illustrated County Historical Atlas, Lincoln and Welland Counties	The entire 100 acres of Louth Twsp. Lot 3 Concession 8 is still owned by “J. Chelew.” A house and orchard in the southeast corner comprising the Study Area is indicated.
<b>1881</b>	Census Ontario	<b>Joseph Chewlew</b> , age 60, farmer, his wife Eliza 59, and their children John 26, George 22, Jane A. 18, Margaret 16, and Jesse 13.
<b>1891</b>	Census Ontario	<b>Joseph Clewlew</b> age 71, farmer (born in England, belonging to the Church of England), his wife Eliza 69, and daughter Jane A. 28.

1892	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Sale of all 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 by <b>Joseph Chellew Sr.</b> to his son <b>Joseph Chellew Jr.</b>
1901	Census Ontario	<b>Joseph Chellew Jr.</b> age 59, farmer (born in England, Presbyterian), his wife Florence 49, and children Walter J. 24, Lettie 26, and Arthur J., 19.
1902	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Sale of all 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 by <b>Joseph Chellew Jr. to Lafontaine B. Powers</b>
1904	Topographic map of Niagara 1:126000	Indication of a house in the Study Area in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Concession 8, Louth Township
1914-17	Powers Family Photos from The Brown Homestead Collection	Some of the photos taken from the front of the house indicate a wire fence with wooden posts running across the front yard. At least three trees are also visible in front of the John Brown House, and a long wooden fence also ran along the western perimeter of the property. In the back yard, one photo facing east shows two structures added onto the north side of the summer kitchen. The smaller structure may have been the smokehouse.
1934	Aerial Photo, Ministry of Natural Resources Canada A4702-56	This photo shows the eastern portion of the Study Area contained a sporadic array of approximately 30 trees. The John Brown House is visible at the southern edge of the Study Area. The smokehouse and dairy are not visible, but there is a clear path leading to them from the adjoining farm on the left which indicates they existed, but just cannot be seen in this poor quality aerial image.
1943	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Grant by <b>Lafontaine B. Powers</b> of all 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8 to his son <b>Charles Powers.</b>
1954	Aerial Photo, Ministry of Natural Resources Canada 4305-048	The southeast part of the Study Area no longer has trees on it, but something much smaller being grown there instead. The John Brown House is visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is now visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are visible, as well as quite a few trees scattered around the property. Two horizontal lines of trees have also been planted, north of the dairy.
1965	Aerial Photo, Ministry of Natural Resources Canada 19342-094	The southeast part of the Study Area shows the trees beginning to grow larger. The John Brown House is visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is still visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are visible, although they're covered up by all the trees scattered around the property.
1966	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Grant by <b>Charles Powers</b> of 94.5 ac to <b>James R. &amp; James M. Masterson.</b> In this year, all that remained of the original 100 acres in Lot 3 Concession 8, was one acre.
1968	Aerial Photo, Canada Dept. of Energy, Mines & Resources 20444-126	There are considerably less trees surrounding the John Brown House. The east part of the Study Area contains trees that are beginning to grow larger. The John Brown House is still visible at the southern part of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is still visible just north of the house. The smokehouse

		and dairy are still visible. The two lines of trees north of the dairy look to have been cut down, along with the orchard in the north meadow. A pathway is shown going between the John Brown House and the property at 1291 Pelham Road which was owned by some extended Powers family members.
1970		The Regional Municipality of Niagara is formed, at which point the Study Area became part of the City of St. Catharines.
1971	Aerial Photo, Canada Dept. of Highways Line 20-394	The north half of the Study Area is bare, except for the section that was sold to the Jessome family. There are now three new structures around the Study Area. The pond is visible north of the John Brown House, and the dairy as well.
1973	Niagara Topographic Map Images	The John Brown House is indicated within the Study Area.
1979	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Grant by Execs of <b>Charles V. Powers to Jon-Karl Jouppien</b> of the one acre upon which the John Brown House sits in Lot 3 Concession 8, along with the dairy, smokehouse, and pond.
1996	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	Transfer of 3.77 ac meadow from <b>Masterson Farms Ltd.</b> to <b>Jon K. Jouppien</b> . The Brown Homestead property now comprises approximately 4.76 acres (ca. 2 ha) in total.
1997	Jouppien Family Photos from The Brown Homestead Collection	The Norton Cabin is moved to the Study Area property.
2000	Niagara Air Photo Index	The meadow in the north part of the Study Area contains one new rectangular structure, and one new square structure. Two new outbuildings have been built in the southeast section of the Study Area. A pond (reduced in size), the smokehouse and dairy and one other small building are visible in the yard. Where the Norton Cabin sits today, there is a rectangular hole in the ground.
2002	Niagara Air Photo Index	The meadow in the north part of the Study Area doesn't have the square structure there anymore. It has been moved to where the Norton Cabin sits today, meaning it's likely the cabin that had been sitting on wood cribbing temporarily at the back of the property while waiting for the foundation to be completed.
2015	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	The 4.76 ac is purchased by the <b>John Brown Heritage Foundation</b> , who's name will later change to <b>The Brown Homestead</b> .
2018	Niagara Air Photo Index	The pond has been filled in, and a washroom has been added beside the John Brown House.
2019	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	The Jessome property was purchased back in this year by the John Brown Heritage Foundation, along with the rectangular section of land that was sold to Albert & Elizabeth Powers in 1958.
2020	Abstract of Deeds Register, Louth Township	The southeast third of the Study Area was purchased back in this year by the John Brown Heritage Foundation.

**6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

**Nearby Archaeological Sites**



**6.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

The Study Area is irregularly shaped, and measures approximately 130 metres east-west, by 110 metres north-south (Figure 3). The Study Area encompasses approximately 8500 m<sup>2</sup> (0.85 ha) and includes all the area bounded by the red lines on Figure 3. The Study Area is defined as the entire parcel of land which may be impacted by future development.

Within the Study Area, the Brown Homestead intends to construct a new interpretive centre and adjoining driveway and parking lot within 2-4 years.

**7.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS**

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## **9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

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

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Standards:

2. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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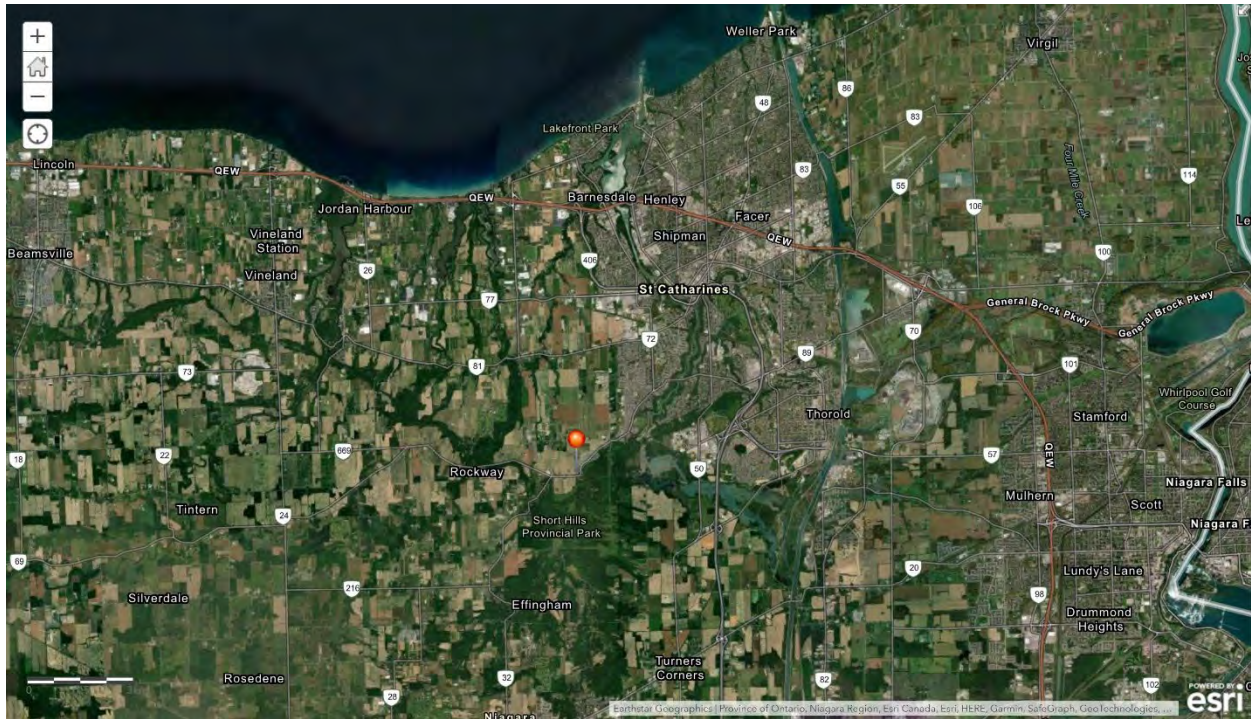
2000 Aerial photographs Google Earth Imagery.

2002 Aerial photographs Google Earth Imagery.

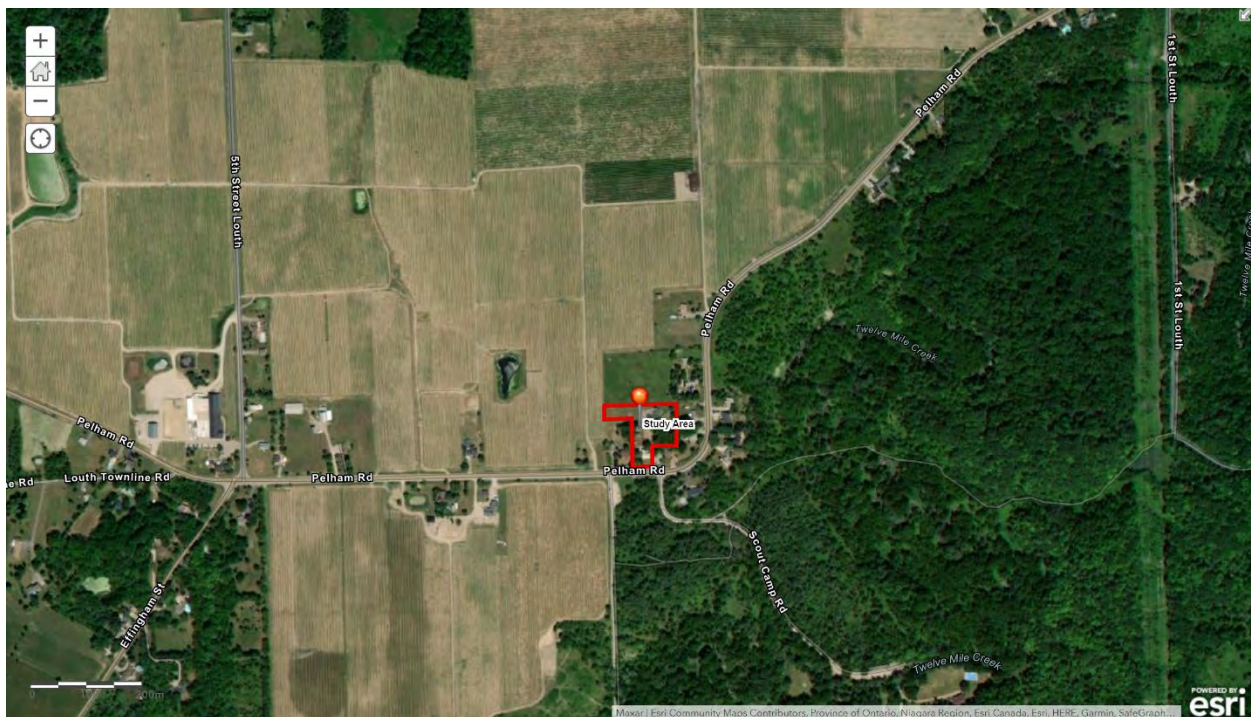
2018 Aerial photographs Google Earth Imagery.



**11.0 FIGURES**



**Figures 1 and 2** - Google Earth images showing Study Area on Pelham Road in Louth Township. The address is 1317 Pelham Road and currently operates as The Brown Homestead. The image below shows the irregularly shaped Study Area located where Pelham Road curves around. (Precise dimensions in Figure 3.)





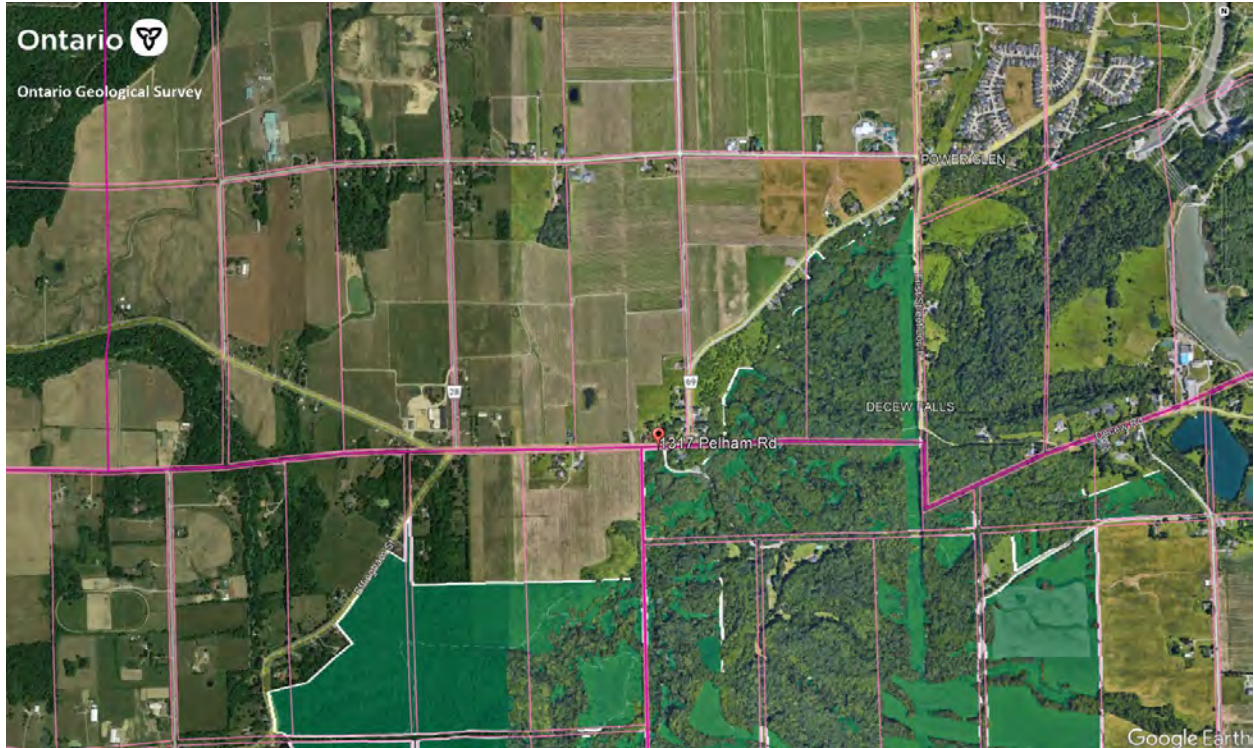


**Figure 3** - Study Area with property dimensions indicated. The Study Area is approximately 8500 m<sup>2</sup> (0.85 ha) and includes all the area bounded by the red lines.

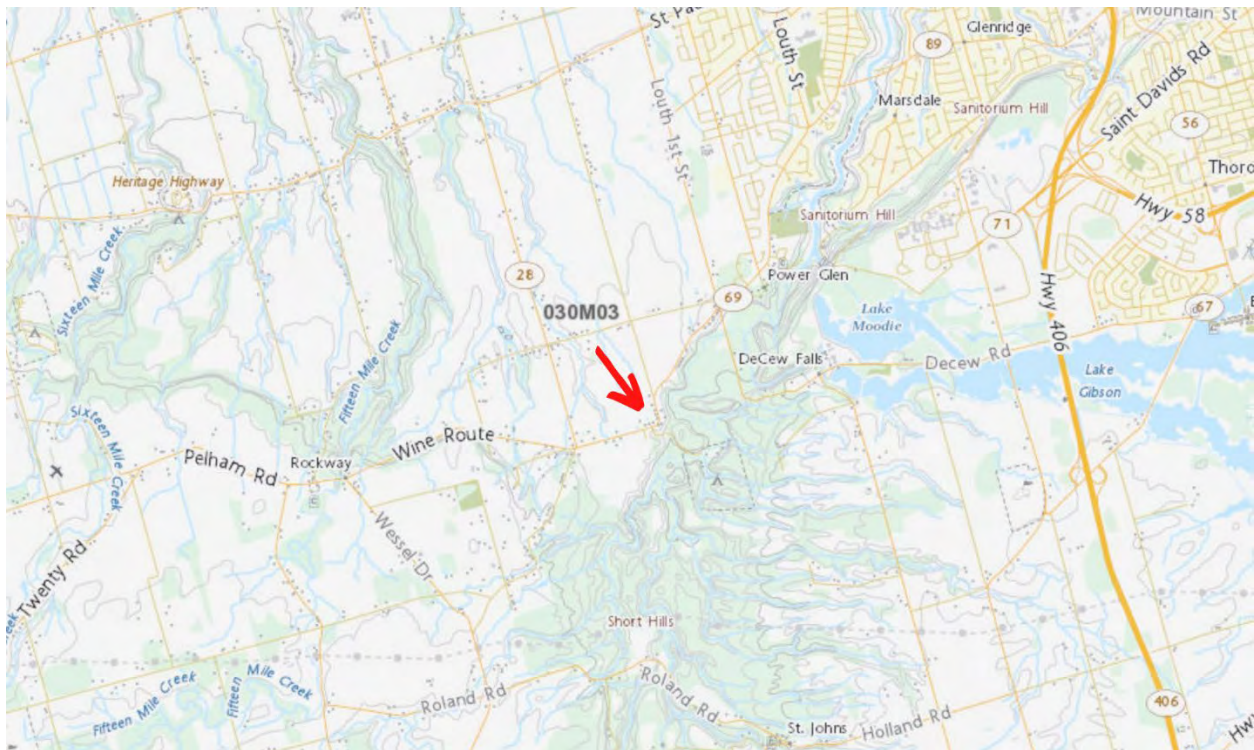


**Figure 4** – Google Street View of the Study Area, facing north. Image capture is from December, 2021.





**Figure 5** - Google Earth image showing Lot and Concession boundaries in pink. The Study Area at 1317 Pelham Road is indicated within Lot 3 Concession 8.



**Figure 6** - Topographic map, 1:50,000, showing Study Area in Louth Township, 1317 Pelham Road. Open Maps Data Viewer - [Open Government Portal \(canada.ca\)](https://openmaps.govt.ca/)





Figure 7 - Google Earth image showing the different roads names surrounding the Study Area.



Figure 8 – Google Earth image from 2018 showing the Study Area, which includes all the area bounded by the red lines. The John Brown House is the main structure within the Study Area, which also includes a brick smokehouse and dairy, the Norton Cabin, scattered trees, and few piles of debris.

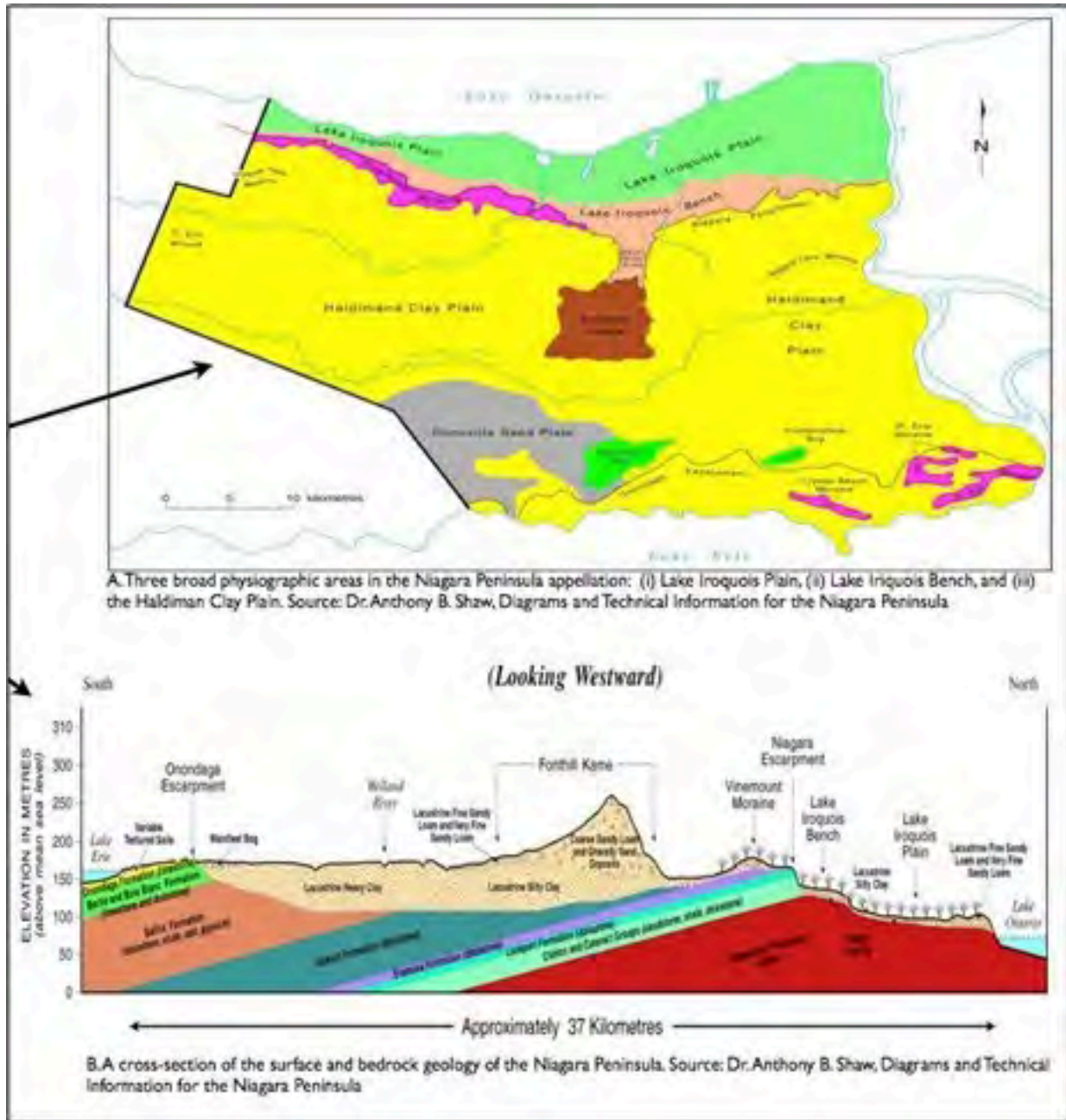


Figure 9 - Physiographic region Niagara Peninsula. Study Area is situated in the Lake Iroquois Bench.



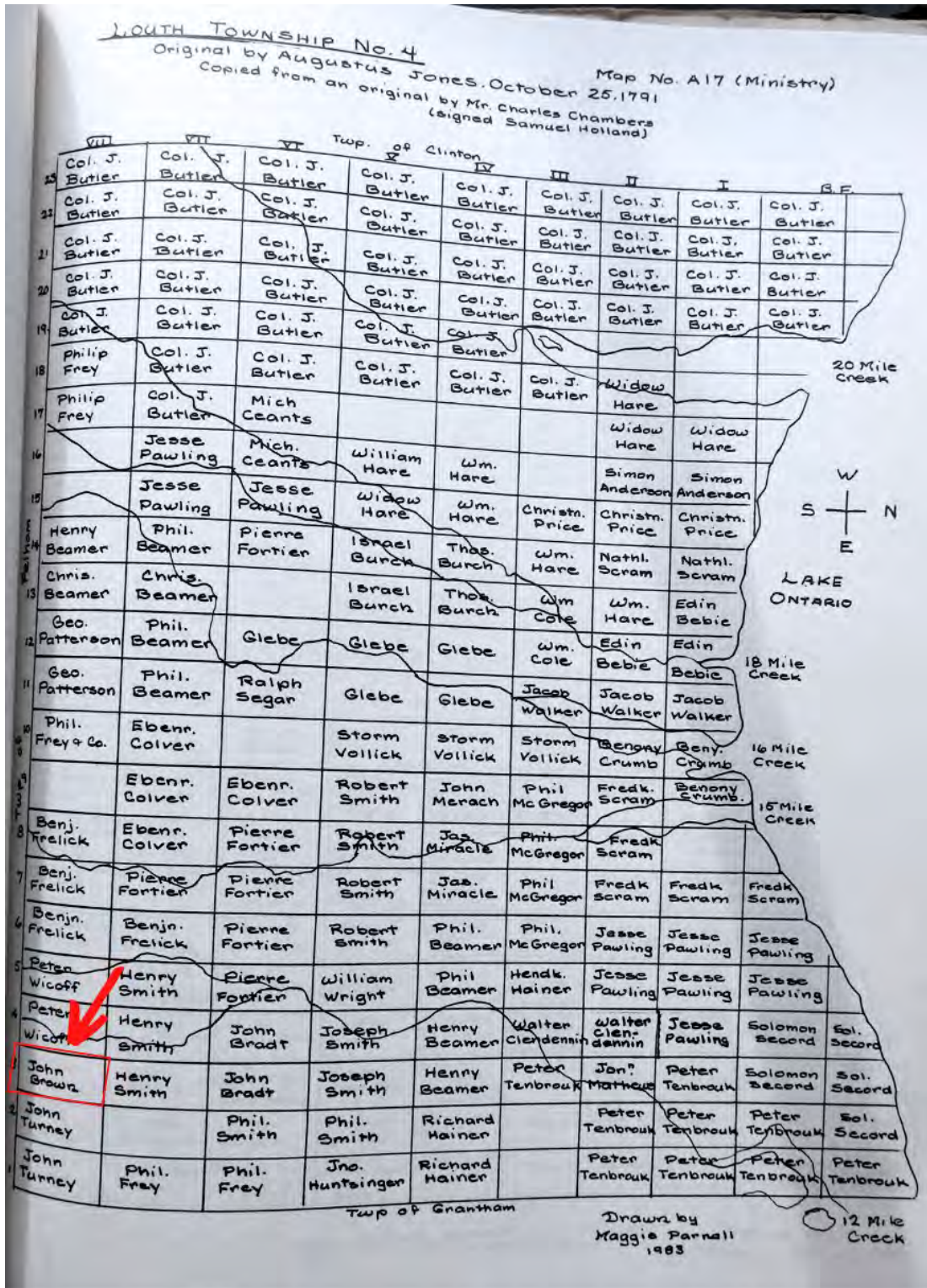
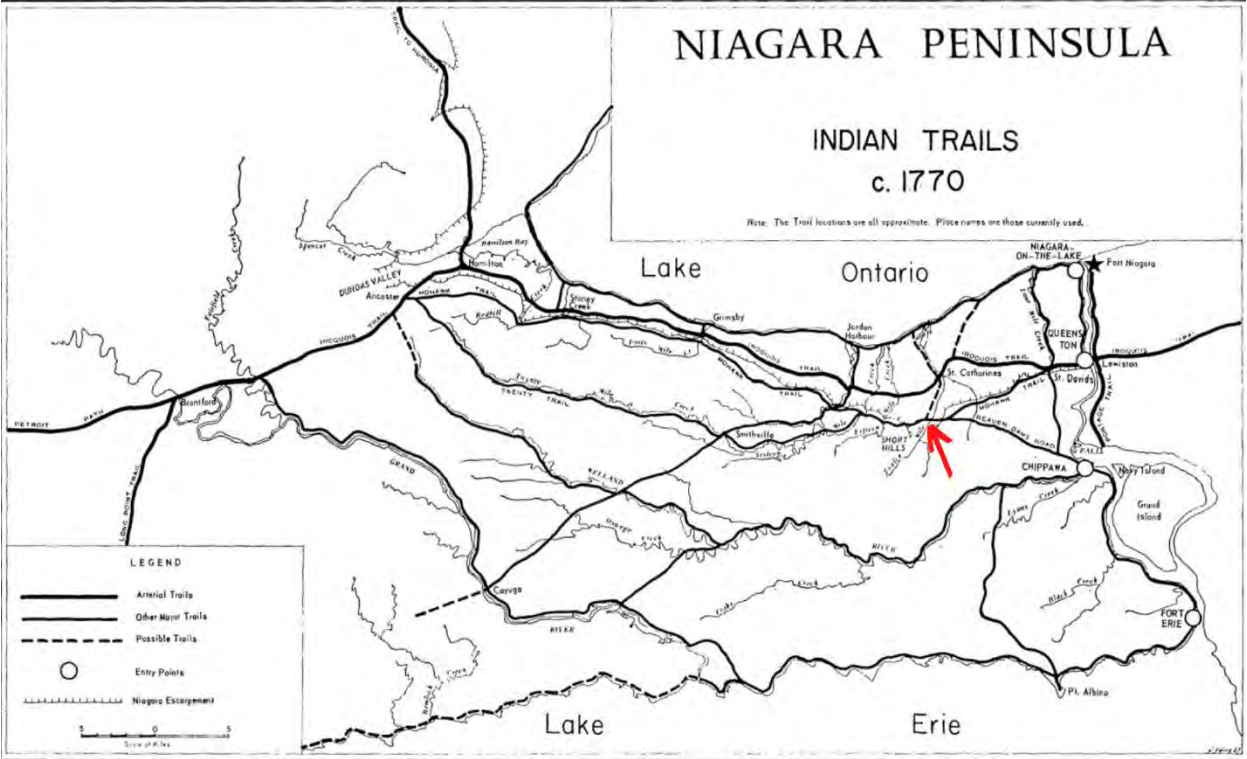


Figure 10 – Survey of Louth Township compiled from Abstract Index of Deeds, c. 1791 by Deputy Surveyor Augustus Jones. Lot 8 Concession 3 indicated. John Brown was the original patentee. From Parnall & Taylor, “Louth Township No. 4, Bureau of Archives” in *The Mini Atlas of Early Settlers in the District of Niagara 1782-1876*.



**Figure 11** – The Study Area is indicated along the Mohawk Trail in this map drawn by Andrew Burghardt, 1969. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8306.1969.tb00683.x>.

No. of INSTRUMENT	INSTRUMENT	ITS DATE	DATE OF REGISTER	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	QUANTITY OF LAND	CONSIDERATION AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE	REMARKS
	<i>Lot No 3 in the 8<sup>th</sup> Concession</i>							
	<i>Patent</i>	<i>March 10 - 1797</i>		<i>The Crown</i>	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>100 acres. all</i>		<i>See Patent Book</i>
<i>3566</i>	<i>Buy sale</i>	<i>June 18 - 1818</i>	<i>March 11 - 1819</i>	<i>Abraham Brown</i>	<i>Adam Brown</i>	<i>" " "</i>	<i>0-0-0</i>	<i>with the hands</i>
<i>6586</i>	<i>Sol. of bill</i>	<i>Sept 11 - 1853</i>	<i>May 31 - 1855</i>	<i>Adam Brown</i>	<i>Sarah Brown</i>	<i>" " "</i>	<i>Under Conditio</i>	<i>See bill</i>
<i>9329</i>	<i>Quit claim</i>	<i>Sept 4 - 1858</i>	<i>Sept 6 - 1858</i>	<i>Adam Brown</i>	<i>Joseph Chelso</i>	<i>" " "</i>	<i>£323. 0-0</i>	

**Figure 12** – Abstract Index of Lot 3 Concession 8, in Louth Township, showing the original Crown patent given to John Brown in 1797 for all 100 acres. <https://www.onland.ca/ui/30/books/55818/viewer/688923521?page=130>



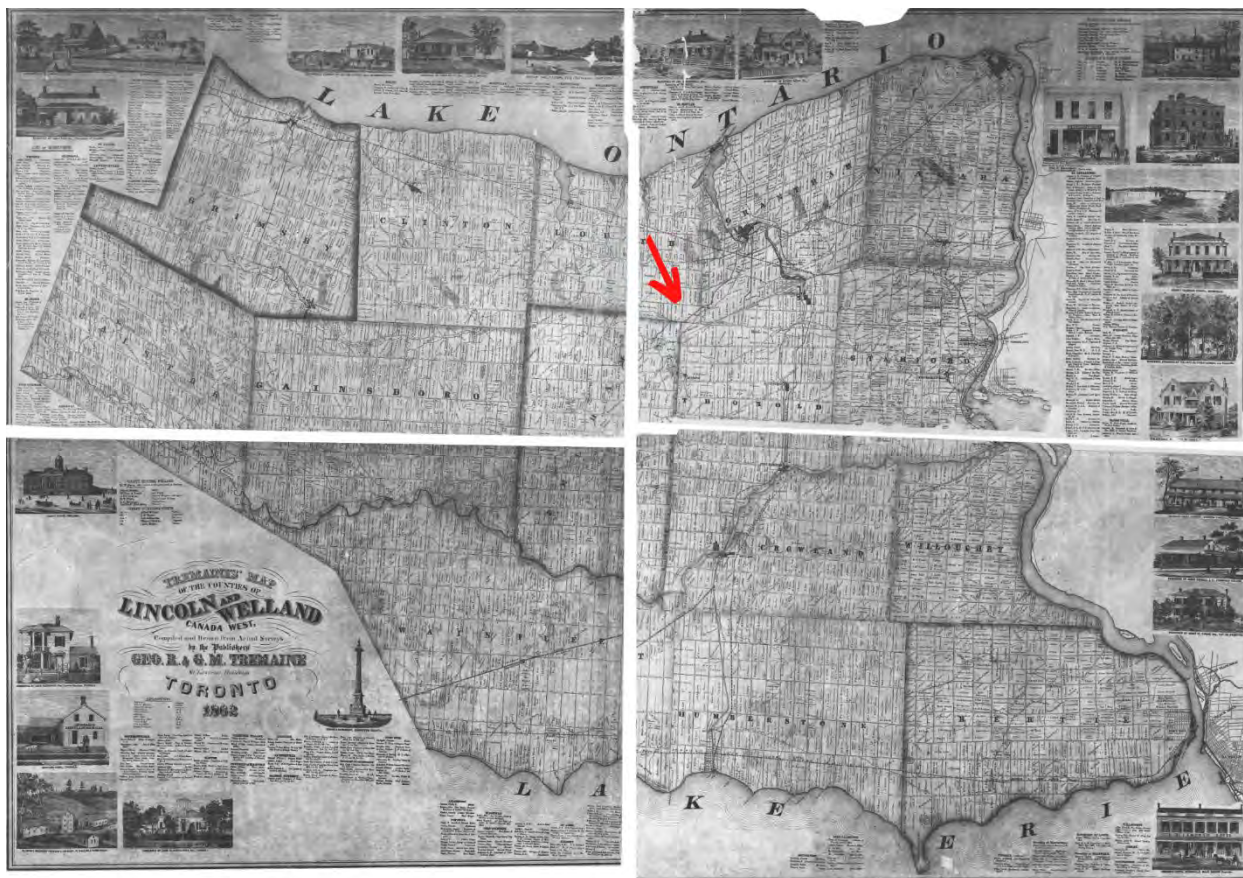
43 22 OF

**PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. 5**

No.	Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.	Sex.	
							Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Emily Monette		US	Deuple		46	1	
2	Arson Monette		F	Do		17	1	
3	Sarah Monette		F	Do		15		1
4	James Osborne	Labourer	US	Episcopal		41	1	
5	Jane Osborne		Ireland	Do		36		1
6	Catharine Osborne		F	Do		12		1
7	Elizabeth Osborne		F	Do		9		1
8	Jane Puchison		F	Do		11		1
9	John Pummerfelt	Farmer	US	None		63	1	
10	Delilah Pummerfelt		F	Do		43		1
11	Joseph Pummerfelt		F	Do		20		1
12	Elizabeth Pummerfelt		F	Do		16		1
13	Benj Smith	Labourer	F	None		65	1	
14	Mary Smith		US	Do		56		1
15	Joseph Longly		F	Do		19		1
16	Jaylome Longly		F	Do		17		1
17	George Longly		F	Do		15		1
18	Leithons Sumner	Farmer	US	None		52	1	
19	Elizabeth Sumner		Do	Do		51		1
20	Charles Sumner	Labourer	Do	Do		20		1
21	Allen Sumner		Do	Do		17		1
22	Margaret Sumner		Do	Do		14		1
23	John Brown	Farmer	F	Do		41	1	
24	Adam Brown	Do	F	Presbyterian		67	1	
25	Elizabeth Brown		F	Do		55		1
26	Anna Brown		F	Do		35		1
27	Margdon Brown		F	Do		33		1
28	Susan Brown		F	Do		31		1
29	Jacob Brown		F	Do		29		1
30	Adam Smith		F	Do		17		1
31	Mary Smith		F	Do		14		1
32	James Green		F	Do		8		1
33	Joseph Chillum	Fa	England	Methodist		31	1	
34	Elysa Chillum		Do	Do		30		1
35	Joseph Chillum		Do	Do		11		1
36	William Chillum		Do	Do		5		1
37	Jane Chillum		Do	Do		2		1
38	Benj. Pickard	Farmer	US	Presb		61	1	

**Figure 13** – 1851 Canada West Census for Louth Township showing Adam Brown living in together with his wife Elizabeth and four of their adult children. Their son John Brown is also listed as living nearby, but on a separate farm. Three other young people lived with them, listed as Adam Smith 17, Mary Smith 14, and James Green 8. <https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1851&op=img&id=e002358126>





**Figure 14** - Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West, 1862. Arrow indicates Study Area. Digital reproduction: Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection: NMC-19014. Brock University Map Collection, [Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West \(brocku.ca\)](http://brocku.ca)



**Figure 15** - Detail of Tremain's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West, 1862 showing Joseph Chellew as the owner of the 100 acres in Lot 3, Concession 8 in Louth Township. Digital reproduction: Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection: NMC-19014. Brock University Map Collection, [Tremain's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West \(brocku.ca\)](http://brocku.ca)





**Figure 16** - Detail of Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West, 1862 showing Joseph Chellew as the owner of the 100 acres in Lot 3, Concession 8 in Louth Township. A residence is indicated in the Study Area — the John Brown House — which still stands there today. Digital reproduction: Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection: NMC-19014. Brock University Map Collection, [Tremaine's map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West \(brocku.ca\)](http://brocku.ca)

34	Elizabeth	Wid				67					
35	Wm Green	Solomon				16					
36	Joseph Shaloo	Freeman	Eng	1	✓	41					
37	Eliza Shaloo				✓	35					
38	Joseph "				✓	20					
39	William "				✓	14					
40	John "				✓	7					
41	Eliza "				✓	1					
42	Alfred "				✓	5					
43	George "				✓	3					
44	Henry Colman	Farmer	German	1	✓	5					
45	Christian Colman				✓	35					
46	Wm Colman				✓	17					

**Figure 17a** - 1861 Census of Canada West for Bertie Township showing Joseph "Shaloo" and his family. [https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1861&op=img&id=4391944\\_00510](https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1861&op=img&id=4391944_00510)





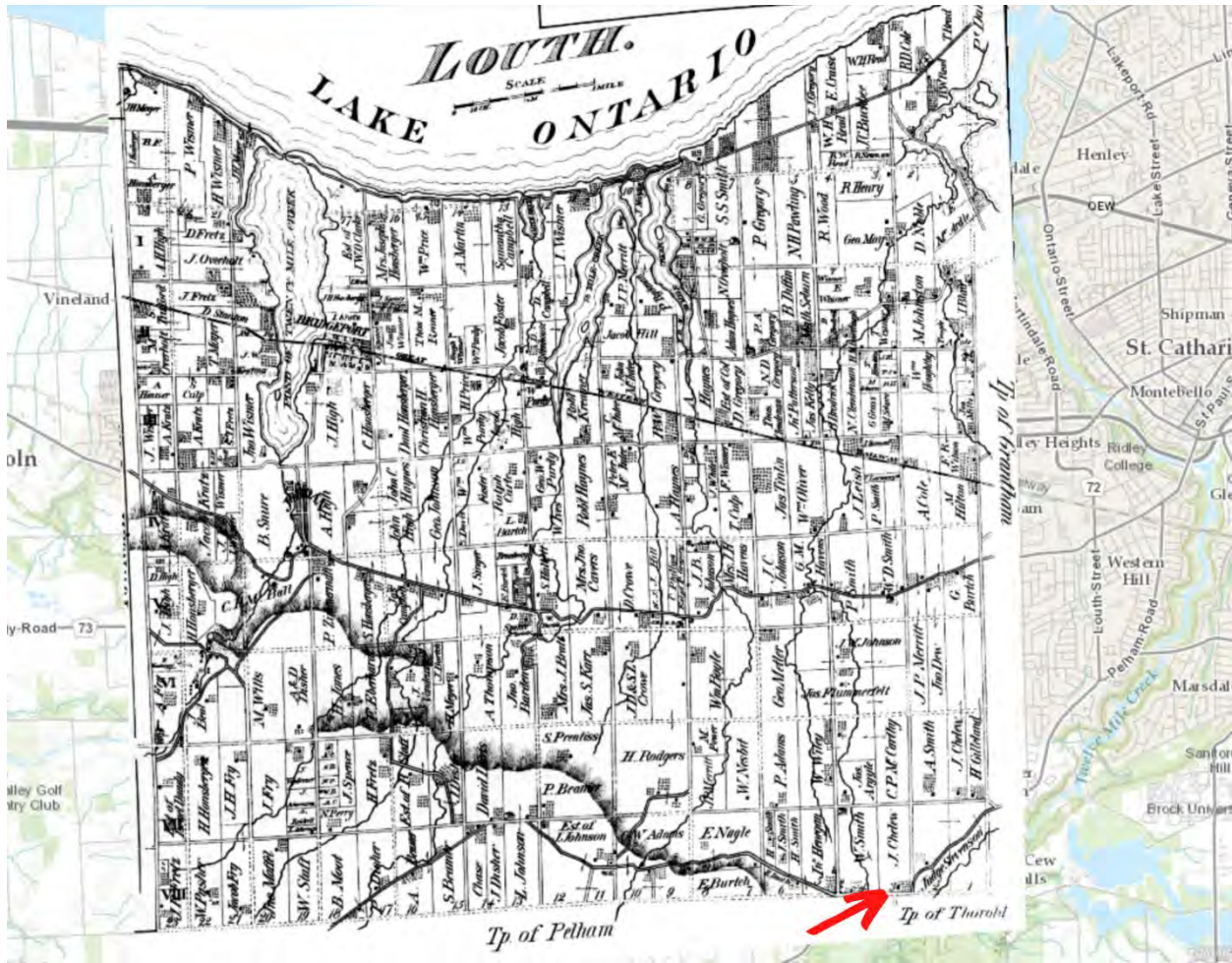


Figure 19 - Louth Township, from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont. Toronto : H.R. Page & Co., 1876. Study Area indicated, Lot 3, Concession 8. [The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project \(mcgill.ca\)](http://TheCanadianCountyAtlasDigitalProject(mcgill.ca))



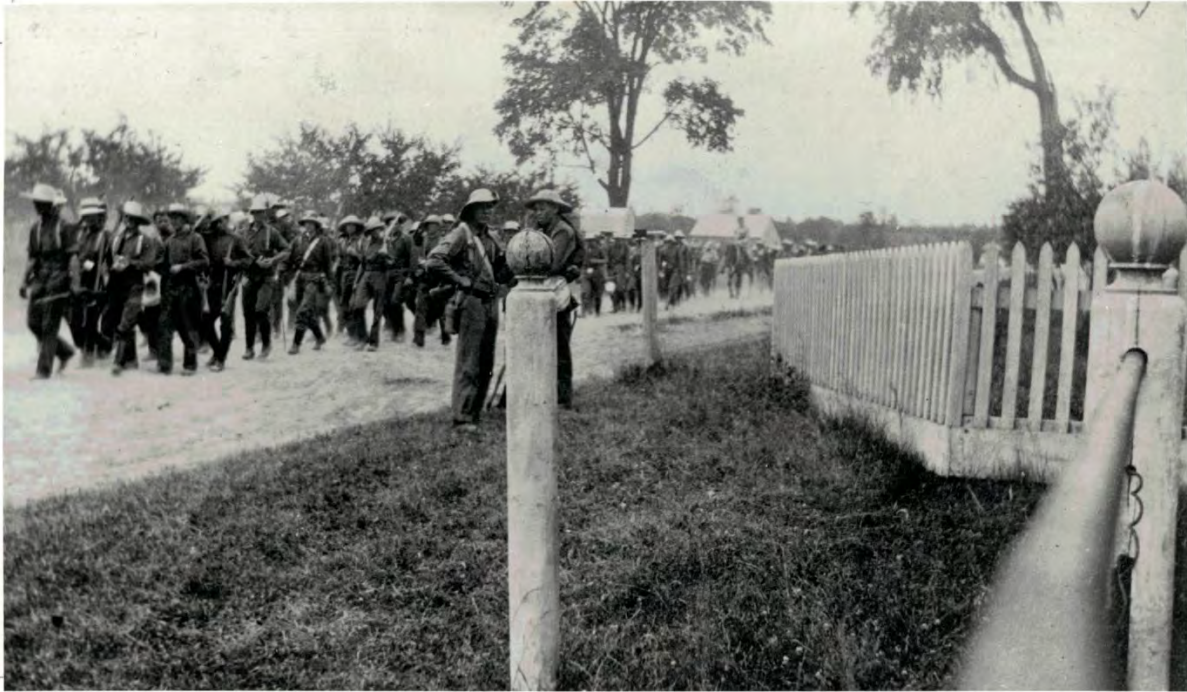


**Figure 20** - Detail from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont. Toronto : H.R. Page & Co., 1876. Study Area indicated, Lot 3, Concession 8. A residence and some cultivated lands are shown in the southeastern portion of Joseph Chellew's 100 acres. [The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project \(mcgill.ca\)](http://TheCanadianCountyAtlasDigitalProject(mcgill.ca))



**Figure 21** – This 1904 topographic map of the Niagara Peninsula shows one structure in the southeast 100 acres of Lot 3 Concession 8. The Study Area is shown in red, although the overlay onto the historical map is not completely accurate due to the age and quality of this historical map. What it does show, is that the building in the southeast corner of Lot 3 Con 8 would have been somewhere near the Study Area. <https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10791>





**Figure 22** – This photo taken some time during World War 1 shows a group of Canadian soldiers training for battle in the park across the street from the Study Area, now Short Hills Provincial Park. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.



**Figure 23** – This photo taken some time during World War 1 shows Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's Minister of Militia & Defense along with two other men in an automobile on the front lawn of the John Brown House, within the Study Area. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.





**Figure 24** – This photo taken some time during World War 1 from the front porch of the John Brown House indicates a wire fence with wooden posts ran across the front yard at one time, within the Study Area. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.



**Figure 25** – This photo taken some time during World War 1 shows that at least three trees existed in front of the John Brown House within the Study Area, as well as a long wooden fence which ran along some of the western part of the Study Area. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.



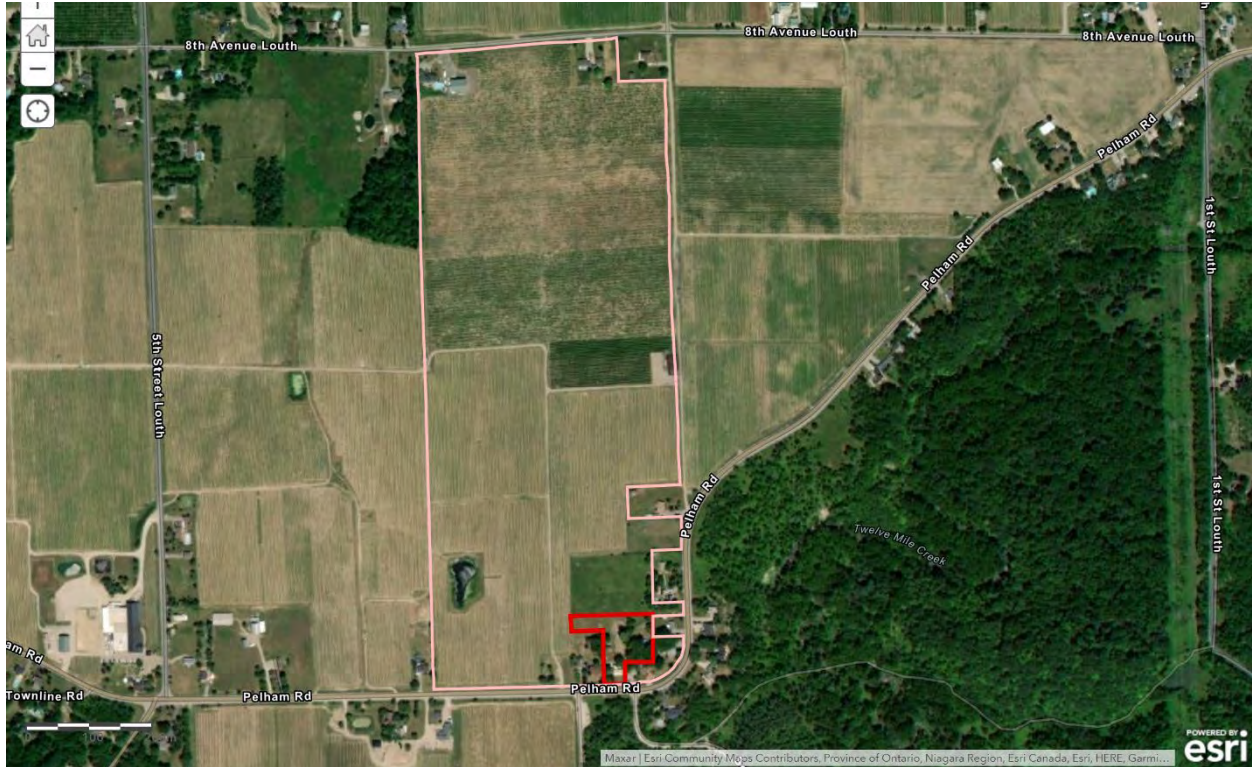
**Figure 26** – This photo taken some time during World War 1 and facing east shows two structures were attached to the north side of the summer kitchen. The smaller structure may have been the smokehouse, but it's hard to tell due to the age of the photo. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.





**Figure 27** – Detail of Google Earth image from 1934 aerial photo. When this aerial photo was overlaid onto the modern imagery layer as well as the Study Area layer, it shows the John Brown House in the southern part of the Study Area. The Study Area also includes a sporadic array of trees were in the eastern part, and part of an old barn as well, located in the western section of the Study Area. The smokehouse and dairy are not visible, but there is a clear path leading to them from the adjoining farm on the left which indicates they existed, but just cannot be seen in this poor-quality aerial image.

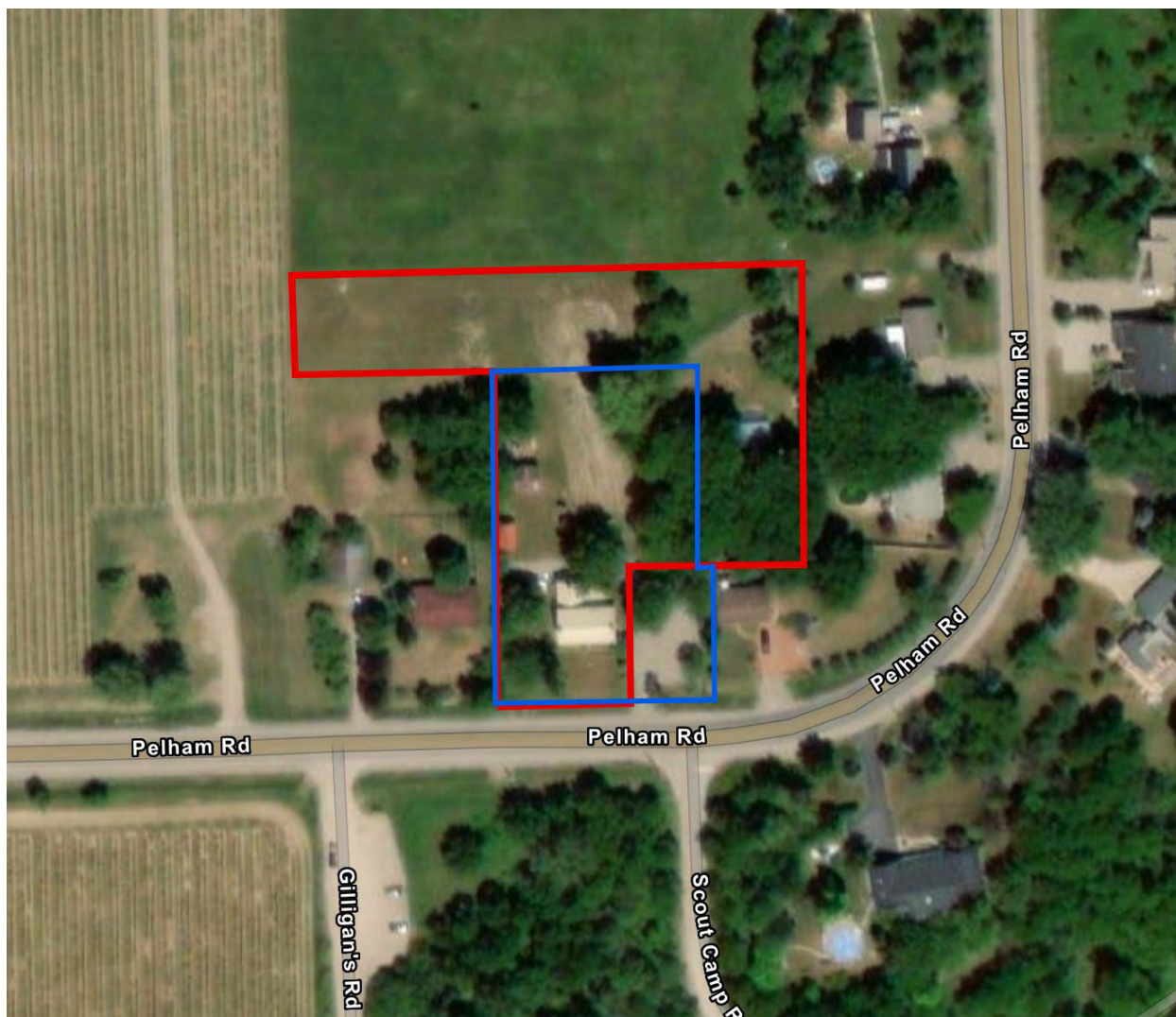




**Figure 28** – Between 1946 to 1961, the 100 acres in Lot 3 Concession 8 was severed four times and sold as land for residential housing. Those severed lots are all indicated in pink, along the eastern edge of the lot. The Study Area, its boundaries indicated in red, was never affected by these changes.



**Figure 29** – Detail of Google Earth image from 1954 aerial photo. It shows the east part of the Study Area with trees no longer on it, but much smaller ones being grown there instead. The John Brown House is visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is now visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are visible, as well as quite a few trees scattered around the property. Two horizontal lines of trees have also been planted, north of the dairy, some of which may have been in the Study Area. There area also two rows of trees from the orchard in the northern part.



**Figure 30** – The Study Area’s boundaries are indicated in red. The one acre remaining in 1966 after the final sale of 94.5 acres in Lot 3 Concession 8 Louth Township to James R. and James M. Masterson by Charles Powers is indicated in blue.





**Figure 31** – Detail of Google Earth image from a 1965 aerial photo. The east part of the Study Area contains an orchard. The John Brown House is still visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is still visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are still visible, although they're covered up by all the trees scattered around the property.

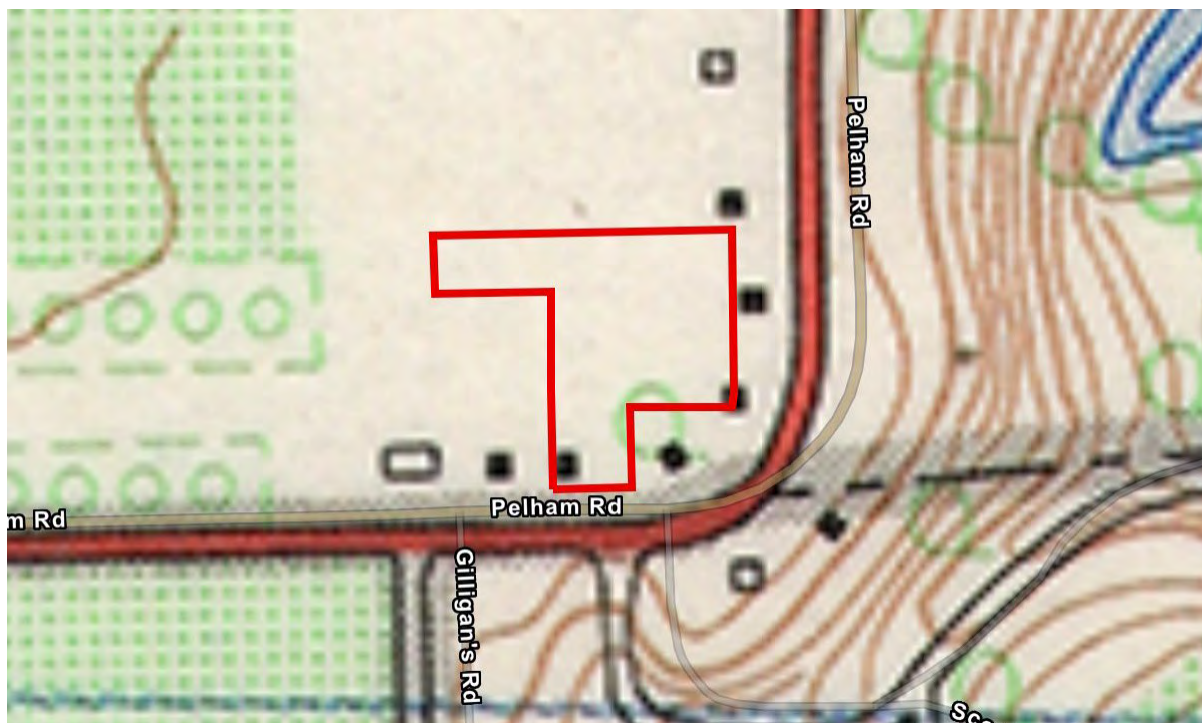


**Figure 32** – Detail of Google Earth image from a 1968 aerial photo. The east part of the Study Area contains an orchard. The John Brown House is still visible at the southern edge of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is still visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are still visible. The two lines of trees north of the dairy look to have been cut down by the Mastersons, along with the orchard in the north meadow, and a pathway between the Study Area and 1291 Pelham Road is visible.

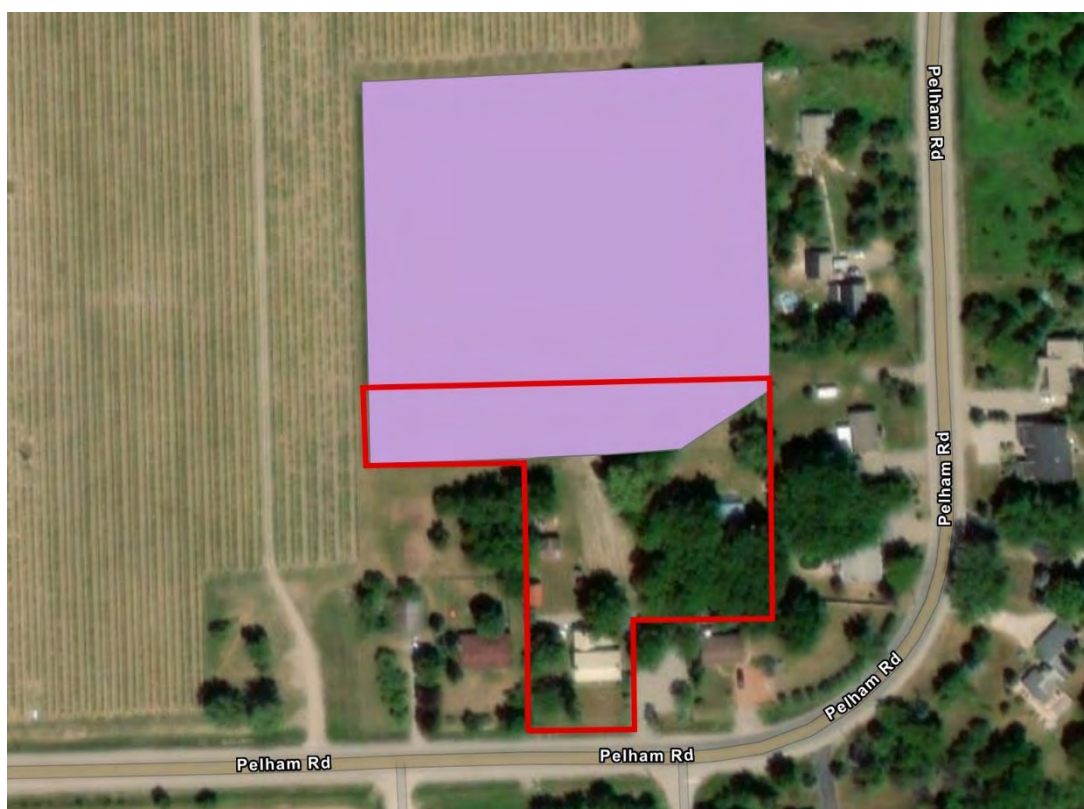




**Figure 33** – Detail of Google Earth image from a 1971 aerial photo. The John Brown House is still visible in the southern part of the Study Area, and a rectangular pond is still visible just north of the house. The smokehouse and dairy are visible.



**Figure 34** – This [1973 topographic map](#) of the Niagara Peninsula shows one structure in the south part of the Study Area in Lot 3 Concession 8.



**Figure 35** – The Study Area's boundaries are indicated in red. The 3.77 acres in 1996 purchased by Jon K. Jouprien and added back to The Brown Homestead property at 1317 Pelham Road is indicated in purple.





**Figure 36** – The Norton Cabin, built in Caledonia by Mohawk war chief Teyoninhokarawen c. 1817 and brought to 1317 Pelham Road in 1997. Photo taken May 18, 2023.

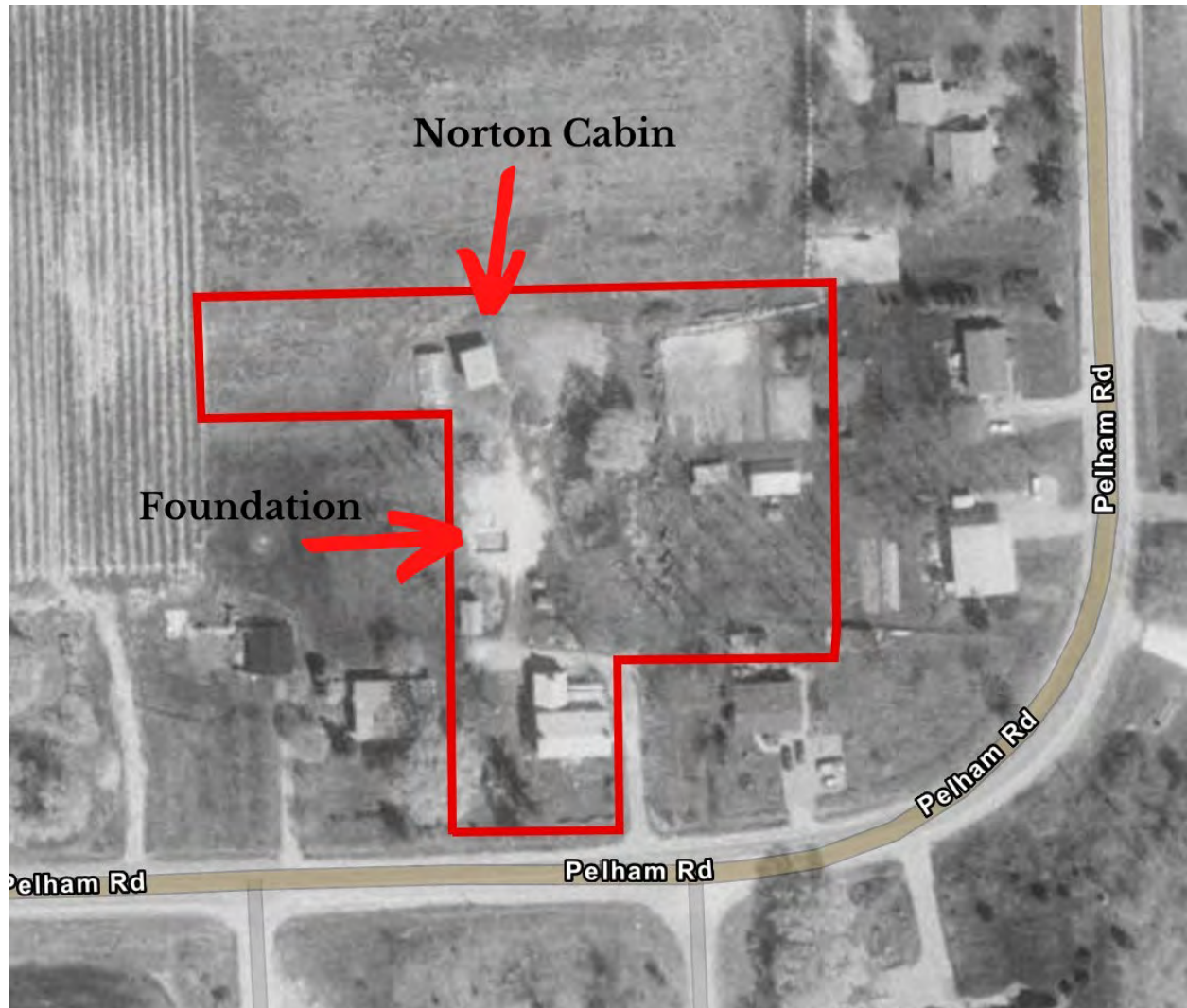


**Figure 37** – The Norton Cabin was initially placed on wood supports closer to the back of the meadow, within the Study Area. This photo from November 1997 shows the cabin being moved to the site. A hoop house is visible in the background. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.





**Figure 38** – This photo from November 1997 shows the Norton Cabin being moved to the site. A hoop house is visible beside it as they prepare to unload. The cement foundation is visible in the foreground. Photo taken from The Brown Homestead collections, not available online.



**Figure 39** – Detail of Google Earth image from a 2000 aerial photo. The temporary placement of the Norton Cabin is visible in the northern part of the Study Area, to the right of the hoop house. The foundation is visible just south of it, near the dairy. This photo also shows two new structures in the eastern half of the Study Area, which was still part of the neighbouring 1309 Pelham Road property in 2000. These two structures are gone today, but two piles of debris remain.



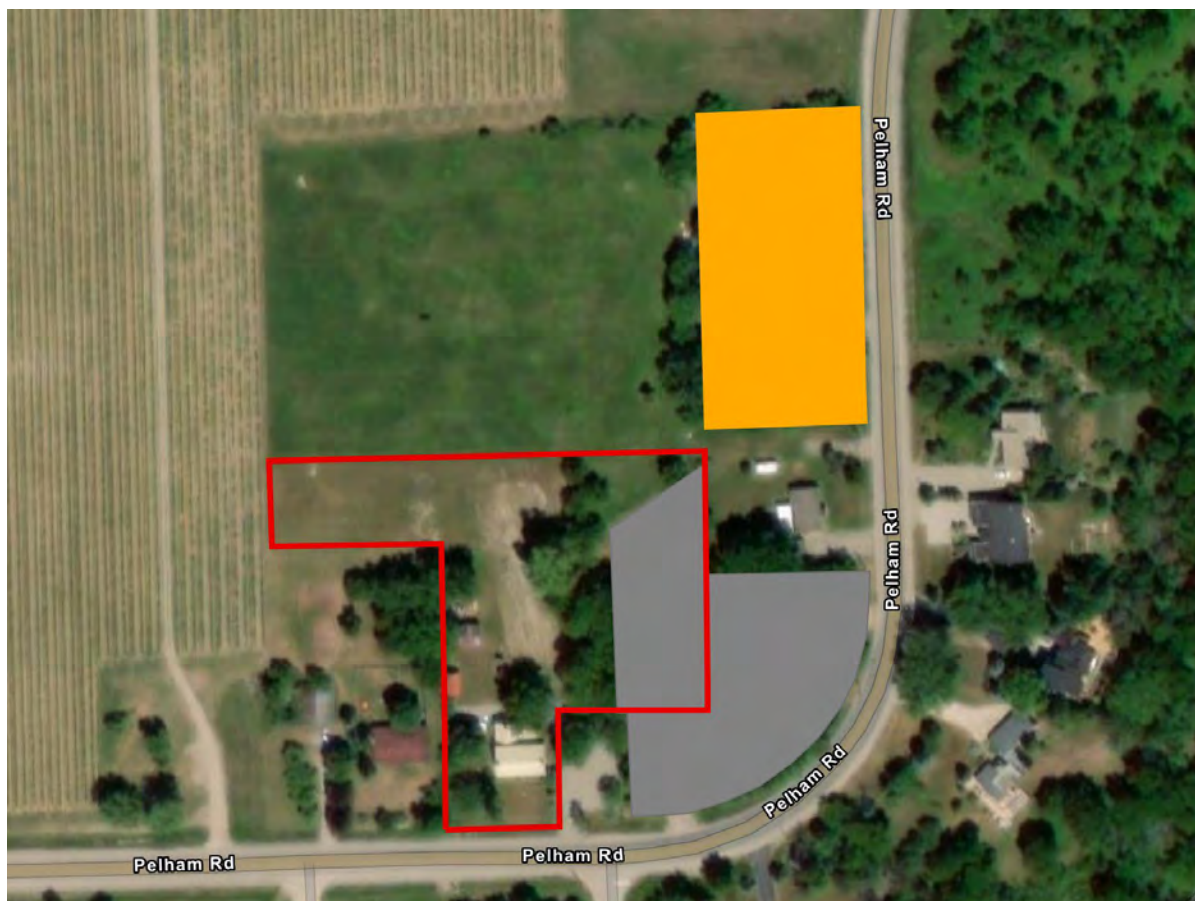


**Figure 40** – Detail of Google Earth image from a 2002 aerial photo. The Norton Cabin is now seen sitting on the foundation, just north of the dairy. The hoop house in the northern part of the Study Area is still visible.



**Figure 41** – Detail of Google Earth image from a 2018 aerial photo. The pond had been filled in the previous year, and a portable washroom on the left installed beside the John Brown House. The hoop house is also gone.





**Figure 42** – The Study Area’s boundaries are indicated in red. The parcels of land purchased back in 2019 and 2020 by The Brown Homestead are indicated in grey and orange.

IMAGE REDACTED





**APPENDIX A - PROPERTY INSPECTION**



Image 1: View of the Study Area facing south towards Pelham Road, with the Norton Cabin and the John Brown House in the background. Taken from the northwest corner of the Study Area.



Image 2: View of the Study Area facing west, with the smokehouse, dairy, and part of the John Brown House in the background. Taken from the northeast corner of the Study Area. The grass is mowed all the way up to the proposed northern boundary of the Study Area.





Image 3: View of the Study Area facing north as part of the 1309 Pelham Road property. Some trees and the debris that used to be two temporary structures (Figure 39) are visible in the centre of the photo. Taken from the southeast corner of the Study Area, with the fence on the right as the eastern boundary.



Image 4: View of the tree-covered portion of the Study Area, facing northeast. The eastern fence line is visible as the eastern boundary of the Study Area.





Image 5: View of the Norton Cabin, brick smokehouse and dairy, facing northwest.



Image 6: View of the John Brown House and driveway, facing north from Pelham Road.





Image 7: View of the John Brown House facing north from Pelham Road. The portable washroom, and parts of the smokehouse, dairy, and Norton Cabin are visible in the background near the centre of the photo.



Image 8: Photo Key