

**STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENTS OF
166 BOYD STREET, CARLTON PLACE
PART LOT 7 AND LOTS 9, 11, 13, 15 AND 17
REGISTERED PLAN 7211
PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 11
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH
LANARK COUNTY**



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

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LANARK COUNTY**

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Re: Plan of Subdivision Application (*Planning Act*)

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Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Bulat Homes Ltd. to undertake Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application prepared as per requirements under the *Planning Act*. The subject property was located on Part Lot 13, Concession 11 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, Lanark County (see Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed Plan of Subdivision was approximately of 2.4 hectares (5.8 acres) in size, located at 166 Boyd Street in Carleton Place.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. A site visit was undertaken on December 17th, 2020, to confirm current conditions. The results of this study indicated that portions of the subject property possess potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to determine whether the property contained archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and if so to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy. The property survey was completed over the course of one day, April 20th, 2021, by means of a shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No archaeological resources were discovered.

The results of the archaeological assessment documented in this report form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) There are no further concerns for unlicensed impacts to archaeological sites within the Stage 2 study area, as presently defined (see Map 2), and no further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

- 2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present Stage 2 study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that screening for impacts should include all aspects of the proposed development that may cause soil disturbances or other alterations (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.), and that that even temporary property needs should be considered.

- 3) Any future archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained Bulat Homes Ltd. to undertake a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application prepared as per requirements under the *Planning Act*. The subject property was located on part of Lot 13, Concession 1, of the geographic Township of Beckwith, Lanark County, now within the Town of Carleton Place (see Maps 1 to 3). The Stage 1 study area was approximately 2.4 hectares (5.8 acres) in size, located at 166 Boyd Street in Carleton Place.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information concerning the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- To evaluate the study area's archaeological potential; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

The objectives of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- In the event that an archaeological site requiring further assessment is discovered, to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development related information and confirmation of permission to access the property.

2.1 Property Description

The study area is located at the municipal address of 166 Boyd Street in Carleton Place, within part of Lot 13, Concession 11 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, Lanark County, and consists of 2.4 hectares (5.8 acres) of land. It contains a shallow depression and demolition debris where a single-family house stood until recently, as well as areas of scrub brush, light woods, scraped topsoil and overgrown lawn; it also contains a section of manicured lawn near an adjacent soccer field (see Map 1 to Map 3). The study area is bordered to the north by the soccer field owned by the Town of Carleton Place, to the northwest by a parking lot associated with the neighbouring condominium, to the southwest by residential property, to the southeast by a subdivision under development, and to the northeast by Boyd Street.

2.2 Development Context

Bulat Homes Ltd. is preparing a Plan of Subdivision Application pursuant to requirements contained within the *Planning Act*. An archaeological assessment has been required as part of the subdivision permit application package, and the services of Past Recovery were retained to complete the assessment. Approval authority for the Plan of Subdivision application rests with the County of Lanark.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography, test excavation and the collection of artifacts, was granted by the proponent.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report is comprised of an overview of human settlement in the region using information derived from background historical research. The purpose of this research is to describe the known settlement history of the local area, with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific information presenting a record of settlement and land use history.

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

The study area falls within the traditional territories of Anishinaabeg and the St. Lawrence Iroquoians.¹ It also forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area set out by the current Agreement-in-Principal between the AOO and the federal and provincial governments signed in 2016, and falls within the ‘secondary area of interest’ for the Huron-Wendat.² While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of the pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario as well as the oral histories of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land in the region.³

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:1). The earliest human occupation began approximately 13,500 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (a.k.a Paleo-Indians and Paleo-Americans; Ellis 2013:35). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration

¹ The traditional territories listed are those defined by www.native-land.ca. The Anishinaabeg (plural, Anishinaabe singular) include the Omàmiwinini or Algonquin, Nipissing, Ojibwe, Odawa, Potawatomi, Oji-Cree and Michi Saagiig or Mississauga, distinct nations with linguistic, cultural, spiritual, and geographical connections that speak Anishinaabemowin (see Sherman 2015:27). Traditional territory refers to the long-standing, reciprocal relationships that Indigenous peoples have and continue to have with a geographic area, and to which their culture is inextricably linked. It includes, but is not limited to, areas of occupation, food acquisition, resource management, travel and trade routes, agricultural and pharmacological importance, as well as educational and spiritual significance.

² The Algonquins of Ontario are composed of ten communities: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft), Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake), Snimikobi (Ardoch), Whitney and Area. Federally unrecognized Algonquin communities, including Ardoch First Nation, also live in Lanark County but do not form part of the AOO (see Lawrence 2012).

³ Most of the common place names used today were not used by the many Indigenous peoples who lived in the region for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. Throughout this report pre- and early Contact period place names are prefaced with ‘what is now’ or ‘what is now known as.’ Ontario was not defined until 1867 A.D.

of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and graters. Their sites are extraordinarily rare, and most Palaeo-Indian sites are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indian peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, today many of these areas are dry land. Indigenous settlement of much of the region was late in comparison to other parts of what is now Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In what is now eastern Ontario the ridges of old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and emergent St. Lawrence and the Kichi-Sibi (Ottawa River)⁴ channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation.

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis et al. 1990:69). Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning what are now known as the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There was increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indian occupation.

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Clermont 1999; Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship between these communities and what archaeologists refer to as the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and

⁴ The Kichi-Sibi or Ottawa River has various different Algonquin names specific to each of its parts. The lower part of the river from Matawang (Mattawa) down to Lake of Two Mountains is traditionally known as the Kichi-Sibi, also spelled Kiji Sibi, Kichisipi, Kichissippi, and Kichissippi (AOO 2020; Morrison 2015:9; Sherman 2015:27).

the boreal forests to the north. The region included what is now northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley (southern Ontario and Quebec) and the state of Vermont (Richie 1969; Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003a). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003b:323).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period. Ceramic styles and decorations provide evidence of the continued differentiation between regional populations and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to what is now known as southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and bands continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent (known by many at the time as Turtle Island) and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver.⁵ The recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were also part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from what is now known as the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States (Crawford et al. 2019). Thus far, there is no indication, however, that these seeds were locally grown. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In south-central Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Spence et al. 1990).

⁵ The name Turtle Island comes from various Indigenous oral histories referring to what is now commonly known as North America. Many Algonquian and Iroquoian-speaking groups continue to use the term today. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/turtle-island>.

In the Middle Woodland period increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' continued to evolve in different parts of what is now Ontario (Spence et al. 1990). Although regional patterns are poorly understood and there may be distinctive traditions associated with different watersheds, the appearance of better-made (thinner-walled and containing finer grit temper) ceramic vessels decorated with dentate or pseudo-scallop impressions have been used to distinguish the Point Peninsula Complex. These ceramics are identified as 'Vinette II' and are typically found in association with evidence of distinct bone and stone tool industries. Sites exhibiting these traits are known from throughout what is now known as south-central and eastern Ontario, northern New York, and northwestern Vermont, and are often found overlying earlier occupations. Some groups appear to have practiced elaborate burial ceremonialism that involved the construction of large earthen mortuary mounds and the inclusion of numerous and often exotic materials in burials, construed as evidence of influences from what is now northern Ontario and the Hopewell area to the south (in the Ohio River valley). Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this time period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups in what is now southern Ontario were using horticulture. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990). The distinctive artifacts and horticultural practices have led to the suggestion that these populations were ancestral to the Iroquoian-speaking peoples who later inhabited southern Ontario (Warrick 2000:427). There have been several studies, however, that indicate assigning ethnicity to archaeological sites based on ceramic typologies and other kinds of artifacts is problematic (see Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Jordan and Shennan 2003:72; for full discussion see Kapyrka 2017). For instance, Iroquoian style pottery is found on sites within traditional Algonquian territories in eastern New York and Ontario (Hart and Englebrecht 2012: 335, 345). Further, artifact traits associated with particular ethnicities are not always agreed upon by archaeologists and in many cases artifact traits indicate the presence of more than one group (Fox and Garrad 2004). Though valuable "*in terms of the history of archaeological thought,*" equating an Indigenous artifact trait with ethnicity is overly simplistic and lacking any means for evaluation, exemplifying the importance

of incorporating other lines of evidence including oral histories into an interpretive historical framework (Kapyrka 2017).

Archaeologists have distinguished the Late Woodland period by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by some Indigenous groups to the south and west of the western end of what is now Lake Ontario. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance in the region. This change is associated with increased sedentarism, with larger and more dense settlements. The locations of large settlements were focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. In some areas, semi-permanent villages appeared for the first time, which were occupied year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Inhabitants lived in communal dwellings known as longhouses (although more temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps are also known). Many of these villages were surrounded by defensive palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Associated with these sites is a burial pattern of individual graves occurring within the village. Upon abandonment, the people of one or more villages often exhumed the remains of their dead for reburial in a large communal burial pit or ossuary outside of the village(s) (Wright 1966). Throughout what is now eastern Ontario, however, Anishinaabeg continued to move frequently hunting, fishing, and gathering.

In the centuries prior to the arrival of Europeans, distinct Indigenous groups were living throughout eastern Ontario. Agricultural villages, dating to c. 550 B.P., of an Iroquoian people referred to as 'proto-Huron' have been recorded in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972). By c. 450 B.P., however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between what is now known as Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. The St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in what is now Ontario are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island; Jamieson 1990:386). Following Cartier's initial voyages, subsequent journeys by Europeans noted only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. At this time, there was a significant increase in St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population appear to have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (see Gitiga Migizi 2019; Sutton 1990:54; Wright 1966:70-71). Anishinaabeg oral histories suggest a broad homeland extending far to the west of Ontario and include references of a migration to the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (1400 A.D.; Benton-Banai 1984; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:27). The migration routes forked along the rivers moving west. Oral histories identify the first stop near what is now Montreal, the second stop to be at Allumette

Island, and other stops including Niagara Falls, Detroit River, Manitoulin Island, Sault St. Marie, Duluth, and Madeline Island, with the Anishinaabe who became the Omàmiwinini or Algonquin halting along the Kichi-Sibi and its tributaries; including the Rideau, Mississippi, Tay, and Fall rivers in Lanark County (Sherman 2015:28).⁶ The Algonquin people and culture evolved in the region, developing in relationship with the land (Morrison 2005). Living on the Canadian Shield, all Anishinaabeg (including Algonquin) maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record. Finally, while the Haudenosaunee homeland was initially south of what is now Ontario in New York, their oral histories suggest their original hunting grounds extended along the north side of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence into what is now southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017).⁷

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries in this region were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all Indigenous peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent.

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to visit the area arrived in the early seventeenth century, and were predominantly French, including explorers, fur traders and missionaries. While exploring what is now eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,⁸ Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinaabemowin,⁹ including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin, and

⁶ Omàmiwinini and Algonquin refer to the same group of people. Omàmiwinini describes the relationship with the land in the language, and though it was largely replaced by the term Algonquin for many years, efforts are underway to reintroduce the term (Sherman 2008:77).

⁷ Archaeologists estimate that sometime between 1142 and 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. The Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, afterwards they became the League of Six Nations.

⁸ From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

⁹ Anishinaabemowin is a language spoken by distinct nations and includes dialectical differences. Scholars have misinterpreted Anishinaabe complex histories, categorizing Anishinaabeg languages under the umbrella term Algonquin (Algonkian). Anishinaabeg have pointed out that the ancestors who made the initial migration from the east spoke an ancient form of Anishinaabemowin, developing linguistic differences related to relationships with their respective homelands, dialectical differences growing over time as cultural differences developed (Sherman 2015:27).

the Onontchataronon (a Haudenosaunee term) living in the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Sherman 2015:29). All Omàmiwinini (Algonquin), these extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinaabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissings, Timiskamings, Abitibis, Têtes de Boules, and gens des terres; however as the French moved inland, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinaabemowin as Algonquin (Morrison 2005:18).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivières des Outaouais to the east. These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and therefore potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). The St. Lawrence trade route appears to have been largely controlled by the Haudenosaunee until c. 1609-10 when it was re-opened to other Indigenous groups with French assistance. Access to this route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa also became the principal route to the interior for French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Since the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle pieces, glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between Indigenous groups and the fur traders during this period.

With Contact, major population disruptions were brought about by the introduction of European diseases, against which Indigenous populations had little resistance. Combined, the endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 resulted in drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples living in the Great Lakes region (Konrad 1981). The expansion of hunting for trade with Europeans also accelerated decline in the beaver population, such that by the middle of the seventeenth century the centre of the fur trade had shifted northward into what is now southern Ontario. The French, allied with the Huron, the Petun, and their Anishinabeg trading partners, refused advances by the Haudenosaunee to trade with them directly.

Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of

what is now Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.¹⁰ The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 the success of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in warfare led to the dispersal of the Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat groups who had been occupying much of what is now southern Ontario. Seeking to protect their economic and political interests, the Haudenosaunee did not permit French explorers and missionaries to travel directly into southern Ontario for much of the seventeenth century.

The extent of Indigenous settlement in the Ottawa River watershed through to the end of the seventeenth century is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the river for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Algonquin remained within the area under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). In 1677 the Sulpician Mission of the Mountain was established near present day Montreal where the Ottawa empties into the St. Lawrence River. While it was mostly a Mohawk community that became known as Kahnawake, some Algonquin who had converted to Christianity settled in the community for part of the year and were known as the Oka Algonquin.

As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Around this time Anishinaabeg began to mount an organized counter-offensive against the Haudenosaunee, which resulted in Michi Saagig Nishinaabeg returning to southern Ontario and entering direct trade with the French and English. This change saw Anishinaabeg groups gain wider access to European trade goods and allowed them to use their strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995; Surtees 1982).

During the first half of the eighteenth century the Haudenosaunee occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River, while Michi Saagig and Ojibway were living in what is now southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Algonquin were residing along the Ottawa and its tributaries, with a documented presence along the Gatineau River in the period between 1712 and 1716. There were also Algonquin residing on the Rivière du Lièvre and at Lake of Two Mountains, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located north of Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some Algonquin and Nipissing were

¹⁰ These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiaagon on the Humber River, Ganatswekwyagon on the Rouge River, Ganaraske on the Ganaraska River, Kentsio on Rice Lake, Kente on the Bay of Quinte, and Ganneious, near the present site of Napanee.

trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds “*far up the Ottawa River*” for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee who were also associated with the Lake of Two Mountains mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years’ War, in which many Anishinaabeg fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1760 Britain gained control over New France, though in recognition of Indigenous title to the land the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. This created a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the ‘Indian Reserve’ west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near present day Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that “*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*” (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials “*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*” occupying the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Kichi-Sibi was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in “*Indian Territory.*” This also marked the eastern edge of the lands claimed by the Algonquin and Nipissing. Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5). Settlers continued to trespass into their territory, cutting trees and driving away game vital to Indigenous lifeways.

With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, disbanded soldiers, and the Mohawk who had fought under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were therefore displaced from their lands. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands; however this did not include Algonquin and Nipissing who were continuously ignored, despite much of the area being their traditional territory (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). Initially the focus was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River but gradually expanded inland, resulting in a series of ‘purchases’ and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783. As noted, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of these purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of

Upper and Lower Canada using the Ottawa River as the dividing line, effectively divided Algonquin and Nipissing territory.

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out 'purchase' lands in 1784, with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time. By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). In 1792 John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchases were divided into townships (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16).

The Algonquin and Nipissing sent a letter to the Governor General of the Province of Canada in 1798, requesting that settlers be restricted to the banks of the Ottawa and detailing the difficulties caused by the encroaching settlement (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5; see also Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). In this letter the Chiefs note the belt of wampum and map of their lands that was given to Governor Carleton some years earlier, pleading for no more encroachment that was driving away game and pushing them into infertile lands; however, there was no response. In the early 1800s a few Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as 'Peguakonagang;' they called themselves 'Ininwezi,' which they translated as "we people here along" (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016).¹¹ The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and sugar bushes.

In 1815, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America (H. Belden & Co. 1880). The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces could thereby act as a force-in-being to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take

¹¹ The Algonquin of River Desert identified The Golden Lake Band using the name "Nozebi'wininiwag," translated as "Pike-Water People" (Speck in Johnson 1928:174).

up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' established at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of people moving into the region as a result of these initiatives, which began to push settlement beyond the acquired territory into what had formally been protected as "Indian Land."¹²

With the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands from the chiefs of the Ojibway and Michi Saagig Nishnaabeg. The resulting Rideau Purchase, Treaty 27 and 27 ¼, extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchases to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Michi Saagig Nishnaabeg in 1819 (confirmed in 1822). This 'purchase' was also problematic and excluded the Algonquin whose traditional territory it covered. The approximately one million hectares covered by the treaty corresponded to much of what would become Lanark County (including the study area), the northwestern townships in Carleton County (now part of the City of Ottawa), the southeastern part of Renfrew County as far north as Pembroke, and several townships to the north of the previously acquired lands in the counties of Frontenac, Addington and Hastings (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within the Ottawa River watershed, the Algonquin and Nipissing protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of what is now southern and eastern Ontario, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,¹³ store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of

¹² Between 1815 and 1850 over 800,000 Euro-Canadian settlers moved into the region; <https://www.lanarkcountyneighbours.ca/the-petitions-of-chief-shawinipinessi.html>

¹³ While First Nations peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that Algonquin were sometimes listed in these records as 'Frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and were therefore thought of as being French.

deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement. Skeletons of Indians have been several times found, where they had died suddenly or had been killed by accident in the woods.

(cited in Brown 1984:8)

While some Algonquin communities and Nipissing spent part of the summer at Lake of Two Mountains through this period, most of the year appears to have been spent on their traditional hunting grounds, and by the 1830s there were specific claims for land by individuals such as Mackwa on the Bonnechere River and Constant Pennecy on the Rideau waterway. Records also indicate there was a short-lived Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg reserve in what became Bedford Township north of Kingston in the 1830s (Huitema 2001:118; Ripmeester 1995:164-166). Around 1836 some consideration was given to facilitating Algonquin and Nipissing settlement in the Grand Calumet Portage and Allumette Island area, but this was not pursued.

Specific Algonquin families had long occupied the waterscapes of the Tay, Mississippi, and Rideau watersheds, where they hunted, trapped and harvested. Over time they were gradually forced off the best land and left with the marshes and wetlands as their permanent home (Sherman 2008:33). In 1842, Chief Pierre Shawinipinessi (who also went by the name of Peter Stephens or Stevens), an Algonquin leader, petitioned the Crown for relief from the destruction of Algonquin lands, citing that loggers were burning down the forest. He noted that his village had been "*smothered in thick black smoke from fires burning throughout the region*" and the animals on which they relied for food and clothing had been scared away (Sherman 2008:32). He sought a land tract of 2,000 acres between the townships of Oso, Bedford and South Sherbrooke to enable his people to sustain themselves through growing corn and potatoes (see also Dawber 2000:9; Huitema 2001).¹⁴ Samuel P. Jarvis, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the time, supported the petition suggesting that a stable Indigenous population would be beneficial for settlers as they could supply local stores with products (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019).¹⁵ A licence of occupation for the 'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with, as noted above, Michi Saagiig Nishnabeg from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:7-8). Non-Indigenous logging operations, however, interfered with life on the reserve, and despite protests from Chief

¹⁴ July 17, 1842 petition 115 addressed to Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General, Library and Archives Canada RG10, V186 part 2, as transcribed in Joan Holmes' *Report on the Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* Vol. 10-12:101.

¹⁵ October 29, 1843, Col. Jarvis, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Library and Archives Canada RG 10 V138.

Shawinipinessi and legislation passed in 1838 and then later in 1850 to protect Indigenous lands,¹⁶ was allowed to continue, depleting the local food resources. In response to an 1861 petition to address the trespassing the existence of the Bedford tract was denied (LAC microfilm reel C-13419). At this point the land was less livable and some of the community moved to join that at Kitigan Zibi (established in 1851), others moved to Dalhousie township and some settled in Ardoch, or further north at Pikwàkanagàn where the Golden Lake Reserve was created in 1873 (History of the Algonquins n.d.; Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:9).

Over time, Indigenous communities were increasingly pushed out of the region (Sherman 2008:33). Through the early twentieth century, off-reserve Algonquin and Nipissing were told to move to established reserves at Golden Lake (Pikwàkanagàn), Maniwaki (Desert River) and at Gibson on Georgian Bay (which had been established for the re-settlement of both Algonquin and Mohawk from Lake of Two Mountains), but many remained in their traditional hunting territories. There is also evidence to suggest that St. Regis Mohawk trapped and hunted north of their reserve as far as Smiths Falls and Rideau Ferry between c. 1924 and 1948 (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:10-11).

Beckwith Township and Carleton Place

The area that became known as Beckwith Township was first surveyed between 1815 and 1816, along with Bathurst and Drummond and the 'Military Colony of Perth (H. Belden & Co. 1880:17), which were specifically laid out for British emigrants and demobilized military following the War of 1812. As stated above, the government of Upper Canada and military authorities were so eager to have the land settled that these surveys occurred before the land had been 'purchased.' The hasty surveys also resulted in unequal lot sizes and meandering concession lines. Much of the land was not suitable for farming, particularly the southwest corner of Beckwith, being covered in "*swamps, beaver meadows, low lands and stony patches of ground.*" In addition, the remoteness of the township made it difficult to access supplies, together contributing to slow settlement (Lockwood 1991:12-14).

The township was named after Sir Sidney Beckwith, the quartermaster-general for Canada from 1815 to 1823 (Lockwood 1991:12). The first Euro-Canadian settler, a Mr. McNaughton, arrived in 1817 and remained the only permanent resident until the following year, by which time 54 people were living in the township. In addition to military families arriving through the depots of Perth and Richmond, many Scottish and

¹⁶ Chapter XV. An Act for the protection of the Lands of the Crown in this Province, from Trespass and Injury. Thirteenth Parliament, 2nd Victoria, A.D. 1839. An Act for the Protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from Imposition and the Property Occupied or Enjoyed by Them from Trespass and Injury; passed by the government of Upper Canada on August 10, 1850. Available from <https://bnald.lib.unb.ca/node/5342>; United Canadas (1841-1857) 13 & 14 Victoria - Chapter 74:1409.

Irish immigrants made Beckwith Township their home. The east side was chiefly occupied by Perthshire Scots who settled on eighty 100-acre farmsteads (Brown 1984:20). These settlers were transported across the Atlantic aboard the *Jane*, the *Sophia* and the brig *Curlew* which arrived in Quebec City during August and September of 1818, and eventually reached Beckwith Township after eight to ten weeks of travel. Immigrants from southeastern Ireland also arrived in Beckwith during this time. Initially the Scots outnumbered the Irish, but by 1822 there were an equal number of Irish Episcopalian and Scottish Presbyterian farms in the township (Brown 1984:26). By 1820, approximately 223 Euro-Canadian families had settled in Beckwith, growing to 274 families two years later (Lockwood 1991:589-593). Many Algonquin were still living in the area and navigating the local waterways, including Mississippi Lake, well after settlers arrived (Joan Holmes Associates Inc. 1993:6).

The road between Richmond and Perth was one of the earliest access routes to the township, built in 1818 (Lockwood 1991:18). Throughout Beckwith, clearing the land for agriculture also yielded small profits through potash and timber, though there was limited waterpower to attract mills (Lockwood 1991:117). In 1824, Rev. William Bell wrote of Mississippi Lake, located in the northwest part of Beckwith Township, that *“some of the islands in the lake are still inhabited by Indians, whose hunting grounds are on the north side and who are far from being pleased with the encroachments our settlers are making on their territories”* (cited in Brown 1984:8).

The study area is located in Carleton Place, south of the Mississippi River. The town was initially known as Morphy’s Falls after the first family to settle in the area, Edmond Morphy and Barbara Miller and their six sons and two daughters hailing from Ireland, who were awarded land next to the falls in 1819. Other early settlers included William Moore, Robert Barnett, Hugh Boulton, Caleb Bellows, and Robert Bell. The first grist mill was built at the falls in 1820, and William Moore opened a blacksmith shop and Robert Barnett started a cooperage shop (Brown 1984:3; Lockwood 1991).

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway was built through Beckwith Township in the late 1850s to join rail and water connections at Brockville with Smith Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, Almonte, and eventually Arnprior by 1864. In the 1860s it was taken over by the Canadian Central Railway (CCR), which in 1869 began building a new line to connect the existing line at Carleton Place with Ottawa. Following the purchase of the CCR by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter moved their headquarters from Brockville to Carleton Place in 1882 and built a two-storey railway station on the west side of the railway junction. Carleton Place became a railway divisional point in 1884 (Brown 1984:104).

3.3 Property History

The study area is located in the central part of the northeast half of Lot 13, Concession 11, abutting the division with the southwest half. A patent plan of Beckwith Township

shows that Lot 13 was awarded to James Nash and Thomas Willis, two of the initial Irish settlers who took up land south of the river (Brown 1984:5). An earlier version showing the original ticket allocations indicates that the lot had been initially assigned to two disbanded privates of the York Chasseurs, who appear to have been Edward Gurney and James Nash, though the ink is very faded (Map 4). The York Chasseurs were a punishment battalion, as described below by Jeff Fitzgerald:¹⁷

... the York Chasseurs, a virtually unknown regiment of the British Army that was formed during November 1813 from the 'Better Class of Culprit and Deserters' incarcerated within the military Prison-hulks. This 'Condemned' regiment, recruited from soldiers sentenced to 'Unlimited Military Service within any of His Majesty's Colonies', served throughout its existence within the fever-ridden Islands of the West Indies. Following the cessation of hostilities with Republican France the York Chasseurs became a victim of British military reduction, leaving Jamaica June 1819 to be disbanded at Quebec 24th August 1819. Although over 1500 soldiers were initially sentenced to serve within its ranks, the high mortality rates consistent with service in the West Indies combined with the undoubted aptitude of the York Chasseurs for successful desertion, ensued there remained only 570 Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers and Rank and File to be disbanded in Canada. On discharge these soldiers were provided with the option of either a Bounty of £10 or the 'Offer of Waste Land', with 53 initially opting for the latter. Subsequent research has revealed, however, that the majority of these potential farmers, although allocated land, failed to pursue such a calling.

Nine former York Chasseurs were assigned land in Beckwith Township through the Perth military settlement in 1819 (although it appears more were initially scheduled to be settled in the area), including Nash. As stated above, the Crown patent for the northeast 100 acres was granted to him in 1824, with the southwest 100 acres granted to Thomas Willis four years later, indicating that Gurney had likely not opted to take up the land (Lanark County Land Registry Office or LCLRO). The Willis family were well known to all in the area and Thomas' daughter, Mary, married John Morphy, the son of Edmond Morphy noted above.

As with some of the other ex-York Chasseurs who received land in Beckwith, Nash apparently worked at meeting the settlement duties for obtaining his Crown patent and thereby ownership of the land, for which he was required to construct a residence of a certain size, clear part of the road allowance, and generally 'improve' the land through creating a modest farm and clearing a few acres. He does not appear to have taken the prospect of farming in Beckwith seriously (after all he had been assigned what was assumed to have been 'waste' land), given soon after the Crown patent was received the land was sold.

¹⁷ <https://www.genealogy.com/forum/general/topics/gen/1906/>

The northeast half of the lot was purchased in 1826 by Barnard McGee and eight years later this property was sold to Mary Ann and Robert Johnston; Robert served as road commissioner for the settlement in 1833 (LCLRO Instruments D66 and A230).¹⁸ The 1851 census returns for Beckwith Township indicate three families farming part of the northeast half of the property while also farming land in adjacent lots. Robert and Mary Ann Johnston and their family (the owners the land containing the study area at that time) were farming 68 acres, with 50½ acres under cultivation, 20 acres in crop, 30 in pasture, and ½ an acre in garden. James Duncan and his family were farming 14 acres, ten of which were in crop, and four in pasture. Hugh Bathe and his family were farming 10 acres, three of which were under cultivation, two under crops, and one acre in garden. Both of the latter families were likely tenant farmers. Unfortunately, there is no indication whether the farmhouses and barns owned or used by these individuals were located on Lot 13 (LAC microfilm reel C-11731).

The sixty-eight acres of the northeast half of the lot (including the study area) owned by Johnston were sold to Edward Weekes in 1853, and then to Boyd Caldwell in 1869 (LCLRO Instruments 2A218 and 2C338). Caldwell was prominent in the Ottawa Valley timber industry and operated several sawmills. An undated plan sketched shortly after 1850 illustrates the study area owned by Edward Weekes, and therefore must post-date 1853 (see Map 4).

The 1863 H.F. Walling map does not depict any structures or names in association with the property (see Map 4). The core of the town of Carleton Place had been established to the north and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway line is shown running southwest to northeast within the adjacent Lot 14. The road allowances had been opened at either end of Lot 13, that along the northwest side currently Lake Avenue and that to the southeast Lake Park Road. The 1880 H. Belden & Co. map also does not depict any structures on the property or names associated with the lot, though in this case personal residences were only illustrated if the owner had paid a subscription fee (Map 5). A church is depicted at the southeast end of Lot 14, and by this point the Canada Central Railway line to Ottawa had been built, extending east from the original Brockville and Ottawa line. The map also indicates the town had now expanded south into the north ends of Lots 14 and 15 in Concession 11.

A historical directory for Beckwith Township published in 1885 lists nine individual households on Lot 13, though it does not specify exactly where. Three of the individuals mentioned – Boyd Caldwell, William Caldwell and Peter Duncan – had purchased parts of the northeast half of the lot and three in the southwest half, with the remaining three renting parcels within the overall property (Union Publishing Co. 1885).

¹⁸ <https://carletonplacelocalhistory.wordpress.com/tag/settlers/>

William Caldwell inherited the family property on Lot 13 in 1888 following the death of his father, and sold it to Thomas Costello in 1904, who in turn sold it to George Burgess the following year (LCLRO Instruments 2G2239, CP5834 and CP5906). The parcel began to be formally subdivided in 1904, with Boyd, Caldwell, Donald, Wilson and Woodward streets surveyed together with 56 residential lots, followed by an additional 20 lots along Woodward Street and another 31 lots along an extension to Boyd Street and newly surveyed Arthur Street (including the study area) in 1910 (LCLRO Plans 5782, 7039 and 7211).

An aerial photograph taken in 1926 depicts several structures on Lot 13, though none within the Plan 7211 subdivision area (see Map 5). A farm was, however, located approximately 85 metres east of the study area, with a lane connecting it to what is currently Sarah Street but at the time appeared to be another laneway. At least two other residences were located approximately 175 metres to the northeast, southeast of the later location of Arthur Street and fronting on the southwest side of the lane that became Sarah Street. A fourth residence or farmhouse lay immediately to the north, approximately 70 m from the study area. The study area itself was still agricultural land, as was most of the remainder of Lot 13. A topographic map dating to 1935 depicts all of the structures visible in the 1926 aerial photograph, as well as a third residence fronting on Sarah Street (see Map 5). A scattered deciduous forest is illustrated to the north, south, and west of the study area, which remained undeveloped.

An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows two new houses and several associated outbuildings had been erected within the study area, fronting on a short section of Boyd Street that had been completed by this time, (Map 6). The remainder of the study area and the immediate vicinity was still agricultural land. The southernmost house was located near Arthur Street, which had also been constructed, running northeastwards to connect the short section of Boyd Street to Sarah Street and beyond to Napoleon Street. Several additional residences had been erected on the southeast side of Arthur Street, as close as 20 metres to the study area. The fence line between the two halves of Lot 13, forming the southwest side of the study area, continued to be treed through the mid-twentieth century. By 1953 a third residence had been erected within the study area to the northwest of the previous structures but still fronting on Boyd Street, as well as what appears to be a small outbuilding near the centre (see Map 6). Another structure had been completed along Arthur Street, and a makeshift baseball diamond is visible in the field on the opposite side of the road. Few changes within the study area had occurred by 1967, though the farm to the east had been demolished (see Map 6).

An aerial photograph taken in 1983 shows the same three houses within the study area along Boyd Street, though with several additional outbuildings (Map 7). A path had been made extending from the intersection of Boyd and Arthur streets running south through the southeastern corner of the study area and there were at least two outbuildings located in the centre of the property, associated with the residence closest to Arthur Street. A

fence had been constructed dividing this property from those to the northwest. Most of the property remained cleared, though a few trees and scrub had begun to regenerate indicating that any agricultural use had been discontinued. A thin line of trees appears to define a parcel of land in the western corner of the study area, with lighter soil perhaps indicating some topsoil disturbance as in the field further to the southwest. A second pathway had been extended from the southern tip of the parcel southeastward to meet the first. Subdivision development had approached from the north, resulting in the demolition of the farm second far visible in the earlier aerial photographs. By 1996 the parcel had become surrounded by subdivision development apart from to the southeast, with new roads, residences and a parking lot associated with a condominium immediately to the northwest (see Map 7). A larger barn or outbuilding had been constructed in the centre of the study area, but only the residence closest to Arthur Street remained, the others having been removed. The fence remained, connecting the house with the large outbuilding. The northwestern angle of the property had been converted to manicured lawn, as with the ground between the remaining residence and the outbuilding; the remainder had continued to regenerate. The pathway extending from Arthur Street through the eastern corner was also still present.

An aerial photograph taken in 2014 shows continued subdivision development around the study area, with the residence remaining opposite the intersection of Boyd and Arthur streets; however only a concrete platform remained where the larger outbuilding had stood in the centre of the study area, with a smaller building in one corner (see Map 7). The lawn had been expanded across much of the southeast half of the property and the manicured field in the northwestern end had been reduced in size and converted into a soccer field. The remaining house was removed in 2020.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section describes the archaeological context of the study area, including known archaeological research, known cultural heritage resources (including archaeological sites), and environmental conditions. In combination with the historical context outlined above, this provides the necessary background information to evaluate the archaeological potential of the property.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.¹⁹

A prime source for unregistered archaeological work is the initial series of *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario* (AARO), which were published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the *Ontario Sessional Papers*. In these reports, dating between 1887 and 1928, staff of the provincial museum (which eventually became the Royal Ontario Museum) published articles by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff. The articles provide a record of some of the earliest archaeological fieldwork to have taken place in the province, as well as documentation of the private collections that were donated to the museum. These articles report on extensive artifact collecting in Lanark County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially around the Rideau Lakes (cf. Beeman 1894).

There have been numerous cultural resource management assessments in the Town of Carleton Place over the past twenty years. Those in the immediate vicinity include the following:

- Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments for a proposed subdivision on Lot 12, Concession 11, were completed in 2015 (Adams Heritage 2016; PIF P003-0423-2016, 2015; PIF

¹⁹ In compiling the results, it should be noted that archaeological fieldwork conducted for research purposes should be distinguished from systematic property surveys conducted during archaeological assessments associated with land use development planning (generally after the introduction of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1974 and the *Environmental Assessment Act* in 1975), in that only those studies undertaken to current standards can be considered to have adequately assessed properties for the presence of archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In addition, it should be noted that the vast majority of the research work undertaken in the area has been focused on the identification of pre-Contact Indigenous sites, while current MHSTCI requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

P003-0423-2015). No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.

- Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment for improvements to the Highway 7 and Highway 15 intersection, on parts of Lots 14 and 15, Concessions 10 and 11, was completed in 2019 (WSP 2019; PIF P476-0026-2019). No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.
- Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments and a Stage 3 cemetery study were undertaken for the proposed Fifty Allan Condominiums, Part Lot 12, Concession 12, fronting on Allan Street to the north of the study area (Past Recovery 2017; PIFS P336-0161-2017, P336-0166-2017 and P336-0170-2017). A number of artifacts were recovered and an archaeological site, BgGa-9, was registered but not recommended for further assessment; no burials were identified during the cemetery investigation.
- Also northwest of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the proposed Carlgate High Subdivision and the associated J.W. Southwell property, both on parts of Lot 12, Concession 12, were completed in 2011 (Past Recovery 2011a, 2011b; PIF P031-024-2011). No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.
- An archaeological survey of the Mississippi River was completed in 1977 and 1978 (Wright and Engelbert, 1978).

No other known previous archaeological assessments have been conducted within or within 50 m of the current study area.

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the Ontario by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there is one Euro-Canadian site located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Table 1).

It should be noted that the absence of registered pre-Contact/post-Contact archaeological sites in this area should not be taken as evidence of limited settlement or use. The relative paucity of known sites, rather, is almost certainly a result of the limited amount of systematic archaeological research that has been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the current study area.

Table 1. Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Inferred Function	Review Status
BgGa-9	44 Allan Street	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Residential	No Further CHVI

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at the local, provincial, national, or international level. As some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits, the background research conducted for this assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx>);
- Canada’s Historic Places website (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx>);
- Ontario Heritage Act Register (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/basic-search>);
- List of Heritage Conservation Districts (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/pages/tools/conservation-districts/heritage-conservation-districts-in-ontario>); and,
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml).

A search of the on-line databases did not identify any designated built heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area.

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. As with cultural heritage resources (built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes), some of these places, persons, or events may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included the compilation of a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area. The following sources were consulted:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque Database (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/online-plaque-guide>); and,
- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (<http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>).

No plaques were located within or in the immediate vicinity of the current study area. The closest is located 1.25 kilometres northwest of the study area on Flora Street.

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, the background research conducted for this assessment included a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services;
- CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project website (<http://cemetery.canadagenweb.org/map/>);
- Field of Stones website (<http://http.wightman.ca/~dkaufman/>);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (<http://canadianheadstones.com/on/cemeteries.php>); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No known cemeteries were located within or adjacent to the study area. The closest cemetery is the Willis Family Burial Plot located 550 metres northwest of the study area within Riverside Park, Lake Avenue West. It should be noted, however, that there is always the possibility that there were unrecorded burial plots on formerly rural properties.

4.6 Mineral Resources

The presence of scarce mineral resources on or near to a property may indicate potential for archaeological resources associated with both pre-Contact and post-Contact exploration and exploitation. For this reason, the background research conducted for the assessment includes a search of available sources of information on the locations of outcrops of rare and highly valued minerals, such as quartz, chert, ochre, copper, and soapstone, as well as minerals sought out by post-Contact prospectors and miners for

more industrial-scale exploitation (i.e. gold, copper, iron, mica, etc.). Useful tools in this search are provided by databases maintained by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, including:

- *The Abandoned Mines Information System* which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;
- *Mining Claims* which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions; and,
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province.

A review of the above-mentioned databases showed no evidence of mines or recorded mineral deposits in or surrounding the study area. The closest quarry is a Carleton Place limestone quarry, located approximately 1 kilometre southeast of the site, which is in close proximity to a recorded deposit of hematite.

4.7 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the region containing the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation as well as providing a context for the analysis of archaeological resources discovered during an assessment. Factors such as local water sources, soil types, vegetation associations and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for human exploitation and/or settlement. For the purposes of this assessment, information from local physiographic, geological and soils research have been compiled to create a picture of the environmental context for both past and present land uses.

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan and Holocene periods. The Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992 in Lee 2013). As the ice advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified deposits. During deglaciation, as the Late Wisconsinan ice margin receded to the north, glacial lake waters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa valley, almost as far north as Ottawa. With much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. The uncovering of the St. Lawrence River valley, which occurred between 12,100 and 11,100 years ago, caused water levels to drop in the Lake Ontario basin and allowed seawater to inundate the depressed Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River valley areas, forming the Champlain Sea (Lee 2013). This inland sea has left numerous traces of its existence, in the form of beaches, deltas, and plains. In the latter case, the locations of what were formerly deep marine basins became the collection points for a thick succession of clays and silts. By 9,600 BP, the salinity of

the Champlain Sea is thought to have dropped to the point that these waters could support a variety of freshwater species (during a period where this body of water is referred to as Lampsilis Lake), before continued isostatic uplift resulted in the establishment of the present drainage pattern by about 4,700 BP (ASI and GII 1999:41).

The study area is located within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region, an extensive tract of shallow soils over Palaeozoic limestone bedrock centred around Smiths Falls (Chapman & Putnam 1984:196). Much of this plain is level, with low ledges and shallow depressions in the rock providing some local relief. As a result, bogs are prevalent. The surficial geology in the vicinity is largely comprised of Paleozoic bedrock consisting of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and local shale (Map 8). Just south of the study area are post-Champlain Sea Organic deposits, mainly of muck and peat in bogs, and other poorly drained areas. The ground in the study area is relatively flat, ranging from 144 m and 146 m above sea level (see Map 8).

Two different soil types are contained within the study area (see Map 8). The southwest part of the property is largely covered in Kars soil series. These soils are dark brown overlaying pale brown deposits found on calcareous gravels, that contain percolating moisture with good drainage. Farmington soil is found throughout the east portion and along the edge of the northwest portion of the study area. These soils are quite shallow and overlay limestone or sandstone bedrock. They are brown in colour and are found in areas consisting of gently sloping ground interrupted by ridges or escarpments (Hoffman et al. 1967:33, 36, 40).

The study area lies within the Middle Ottawa section of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest Region. The predominant tree species include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine and red pine and, to a lesser extent, white spruce, balsam fir, trembling aspen, white birch, red oak and basswood. In wetter depressions species include eastern white cedar, tamarack, black spruce, black ash, red maple, white elm, black alder, willow, buttonbush and red-osier. In areas surrounding the Precambrian Shield, tree species such as the butternut, blue-beech, bitternut hickory, shagbark hickory, black cherry, white oak and rock elm intrude from the hardwood forests (Rowe 1977:100).

The Mississippi River watershed encompasses the study area, which is located approximately 550 metres south of the river. The area is rich in wildlife. Throughout Lanark County beaver, muskrat, fisher, fox, coyote, mink, otter, and racoon are trapped, and deer and black bear are prevalent (Community Stewardship Council of Lanark County 2008:51-53). The area also attracts numerous migratory waterfowl, amphibians, and forest birds. Several species at risk are found in the vicinity including loggerhead shrike, Blanding's turtle, bobolink, eastern meadowlark, grey rat snake, and snapping turtle.

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research and property inspection described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

In addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an optional site inspection on December 17th, 2020. The weather was overcast with a temperature of -5° C. This inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

An inventory of the records generated by the property inspection is provided below in Table 2. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown on Map 9. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences in Ontario*, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

The site visit confirmed the current property conditions including variable terrain, evidence of shallow bedrock, and disturbances within the study area. Boyd Street runs along most of the northeast portion of the property (Image 1) and the densest trees and shrubs are along this street, as well as along the southeast edge of the study area (see Map 2; Image 2). In the eastern corner a footpath extends from the intersection of Boyd and Arthur Streets into the recently constructed adjacent subdivision (Image 3). Immediately northwest of the study area is a soccer pitch and a parking lot. There is an area of manicured lawn within the study area (see Map 2; Image 4) associated with the soccer pitch and there is hydro running along the southeast edge of the parking lot (Image 5).

The property is divided roughly in half by a wooden fence and tree line that run northeast to southwest (see Map 2). There is a break in the fence (Image 6), wide enough for vehicles to pass through a little more than halfway along the fence if approached from Boyd Street. In general, the southeastern portion of the study area showed more evidence of disturbance than the northwestern section. Specifically, a large section of the southeastern side of the property appears to have been impacted by recent topsoil removal, as seen by areas of exposed bedrock and a nearby push-pile of topsoil (Images 7 and 8). A smaller area of disturbance, where the topsoil had also been removed partially exposing the bedrock (Images 9 and 10), was identified within the central part of the study area, northwest of the break in the fence. Southwest of Boyd Street, a shallow

depression and scant remains of demolition material indicate the former location of a recently demolished house (see Map 2; Image 11). Southwest of the previous house site there was no evidence of the second structure, possibly a barn or shed, appearing on the satellite imagery taken in 2019 (see Map 2). On the northwest side of the property, at approximately the same distance from Boyd Street as the recently demolished house, several concrete features were identified, including the remains of a foundation (Images 12 to 14).

Table 2. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	76 digital photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR20-039

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (i.e. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (i.e. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be

considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 metres of primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e. glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 metres of early historic transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, and portage routes). Further, any portion of a property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soils, distinctive land formations, resource-rich/harvesting areas, and/or previously identified cultural heritage resources (i.e. built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

5.3 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The background research undertaken for this assessment indicates that the subject property exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The study area contains well drained soils that would have been a prime area for camping by mobile Indigenous groups.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with post-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- Historical research indicates the property was being farmed by the mid-nineteenth century; though no houses are indicated on the Walling map or occupants specifically within the northern half of the lot in the mid-nineteenth century, the two farmsteads located within 100 m of the study area visible on the 1926 aerial photograph were likely erected during the nineteenth century given the number of occupants listed on Lot 13 in the 1885 directory.

The evaluation of archaeological potential also included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery) in addition to

a site visit to determine if part or all of the study area had been subject to deep and intensive soil disturbance (i.e. quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, former building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.) in the recent past, as these activities would have severely damaged the integrity of or removed any archaeological resources that might have been present. There has been extensive soil removal across the southern and part of the northern sections of the property, as well as construction/demolition disturbance from the three twentieth century residences and associated outbuildings and laneways fronting on Boyd Street or within the centre of the parcel. Disturbance was also evident along the fence line between the two halves of the property. As stated previously, compacted pathways crossed the southeastern corner of the study area. The archaeological potential associated with the overall study area has been illustrated on Map 9.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that portions of the study area exhibit potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- 1) All portions of the study area that have been determined to exhibit archaeological potential should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the initiation of below-grade soil disturbances or other alterations (see Map 9).
- 2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). As none of the study area currently consists of cultivated fields, all portions of the property identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals.

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report describes the methodology used and results of the Stage 2 property survey conducted to determine whether the subject property contains significant archaeological resources.

6.1 Field Methods

The archaeological fieldwork for the Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of one day, on April 20th, 2020, by a crew consisting of a licensed field director and eight experienced field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Weather conditions were consistent over the course of the fieldwork, with partially overcast skies and a consistent temperature of 7 °C through the day. At all times during the assessment, lighting, temperature, and soil conditions were conducive to the identification, documentation, and recovery of any archaeological resources encountered.

A GIS mapping grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver was used to record the locations of any positive test pits, property limits, and other features of interest. The unit employed for this purpose was a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of three metres or less. All measurements were taken using UTM Grid Zone 18T, North American Datum 1983. High-resolution satellite imagery produced prior to the fieldwork allowed the study area to be referenced in relation to features such as extant roads and field boundaries. Using this imagery, Past Recovery staff were able to ensure complete coverage of the study area and accurately record field conditions.

As described above in Section 5.1, the study area consisted mainly of low scrub, small stands of trees, land that had been previously stripped to subsoil and demolished residence locations (see Images 1 to 14). Accordingly, the Stage 2 testing was conducted by a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across all areas retaining archaeological potential (Images 15 to 19). In locations where shovel test pits revealed evidence of deep disturbance and the extent was not clear from an examination of the existing ground surface, judgemental testing intervals were used to confirm the limits of disturbance. Test pit survey intervals were maintained to within 1 m of any built structures encountered (both intact and ruins). Areas excluded from testing included those with clear evidence of recent extensive disturbance from the surface, consisting of the existing laneway, the locations of twentieth century residences, push-piles and areas that had been stripped to bedrock (Images 20 to 24). These areas were smaller than those identified during the Stage 1 site visit, as portions of the stripped areas had remnant topsoil pockets that could still be tested. The Stage 2 testing methodology has been illustrated on Map 10; Table 3 below lists the size and percentage of the property completed by each survey method.

Table 3. Estimates of Survey Coverage from the Stage 2 Property Survey.

Survey Type	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area (2.4 ha)
Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	2.02	84%
Shovel test pit survey at judgmental 10 m intervals to confirm disturbance	0.36	15%
Disturbed and not tested	0.02	1%

All test pits were excavated by shovel and trowel and were at least 30 centimetres in diameter. Excavated materials were screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh and carefully examined for artifacts. The sides and bottoms of test pits were visually inspected for significant stratigraphy (buried topsoil layers or other meaningful cultural deposits), subsurface features, and evidence of deep and intensive disturbance or fill deposits. Excavation continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil. Once excavation and any required recording had been completed, all test pits were backfilled. Descriptions and measurements of the soil stratigraphy in specific test pits were maintained in a field log. Representative test pits were also digitally photographed. As no archaeological deposits or artifacts were recovered, no test pit intensification was undertaken.

Field activities were recorded through field notes, digital photographs and notes on field maps. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included below in Table 4. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this report are shown on Map 10. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

Table 4. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Field notes	Notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork	5 pages	PRAS office - file PR21-006
Maps	Field maps	1 page	PRAS office - file PR21-006
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	14 photographs	On PRAS computer network - file PR21-006

6.2 Stage 2 Fieldwork Results

The Stage 2 assessment began with visual confirmation that the areas determined to be deeply disturbed by the background research conducted during the Stage 1 assessment did not retain archaeological potential. These included the entrance lane and the areas within and surrounding the former twentieth century residential building foundations (see Maps 6 and 7). All were confirmed to have been deeply disturbed and were not tested. In addition, extensive levelling and filling had occurred in the southwestern corner of the property, likely associated with the parking lot near the western corner, as well as the residential area to the northwest. This area was initially tested at 10 m intervals to assess the extent of the disturbance before returning to 5 m intervals when intact soil stratigraphy was encountered. The edge of the disturbed area contained an existing monitoring well (Image 25). The stratigraphy in the test pits in this area remained consistent where the fill was present, with 10 cm of dark brown imported sandy loam over 25 cm of brown sandy clay fill with large limestone pieces along with discarded plastic (Image 27). A small section in the southeastern half of the study area had been covered by a large push-pile of mounded material between 2 m and 3 m in height, consisting mainly of sod and stripped soil, with some rock pieces (see Image 24). The entrance road had been constructed with compact gravel fill (see Image 20), transitioning to compacted earth and broken cobbles in the eastern corner (see Image 21).

The northwestern half of the study area, extending from the disturbance to the western corner, consisted of low brush and trees barring one small section that remained a maintained lawn (see Image 16). The treed area along the northeastern edge of the study area contained the large areas of disturbance relating to the former house foundations, which were avoided (Image 26; see Images 22 and 23). A small piece of this section of the property contained a second push-pile with some evidence of soil stripping; this area nevertheless was tested to make sure no evidence of cultural material remained (see Image 18). The southeastern portion of the property contained a mixture of disturbed soils and intact stratigraphy in the open area surrounding the former residence on this parcel, with less disturbance between the southern and eastern corners where there was a stand of low, dense juniper bushes (see Image 17). The soil stratigraphy, where not disturbed, remained consistent throughout the study area. This consisted of 20 cm to 26 cm of dark brown sandy loam resting on orange clay sand subsoil (Image 28).

6.3 Record of Finds

No archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest were found in any of the test pits.

6.4 Stage 2 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a shovel test pit survey of all areas determined to retain archaeological potential. As mentioned above, no archaeological resources were discovered in the course of this assessment.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) There are no further concerns for unlicensed impacts to archaeological sites within the Stage 2 study area, as presently defined (see Map 2), and no further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.
- 2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present Stage 2 study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that screening for impacts should include all aspects of the proposed development that may cause soil disturbances or other alterations (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.), and that that even temporary property needs should be considered.
- 3) Any future archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.
- 2) 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*.
- 3) 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*.
- 4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

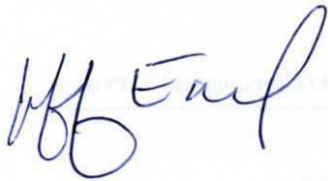
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jeff Earl". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jeff" and last name "Earl" clearly distinguishable.

Jeff Earl
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

9.0 REFERENCES

Adams Heritage

- 2016 **An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 2) of the Proposed Carleton Place Development, Part Lot 12, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Beckwith, Township of Beckwith, Lanark County.** Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Toronto.
- 2015 **An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1) of the proposed Carleton Place Development, Part Lot 12, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Beckwith, Township of Beckwith, Lanark County.** Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Toronto.

Algonquins of Ontario (AOO)

- 2020 **Expectations and Process for Proponents when Engaging in Archaeology.** Provided by the Algonquins of Ontario.

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) & Geomatics International Inc. (GII)

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A31835 Image 149 2002
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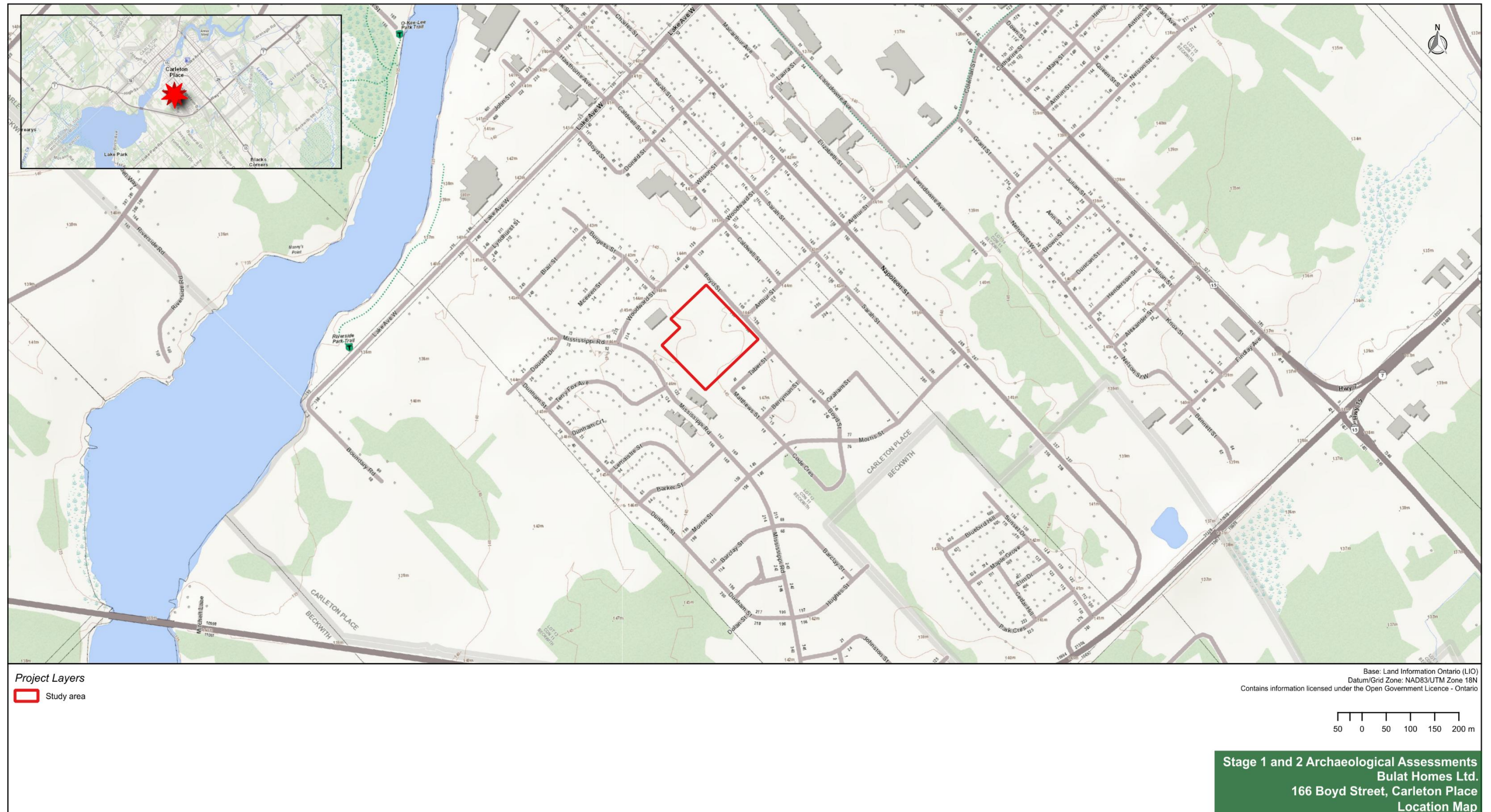
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Carleton Place 1935 sheet no.31F01 1:63,360

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53-4506-0008-0008 1953 Carleton Place Black and White Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

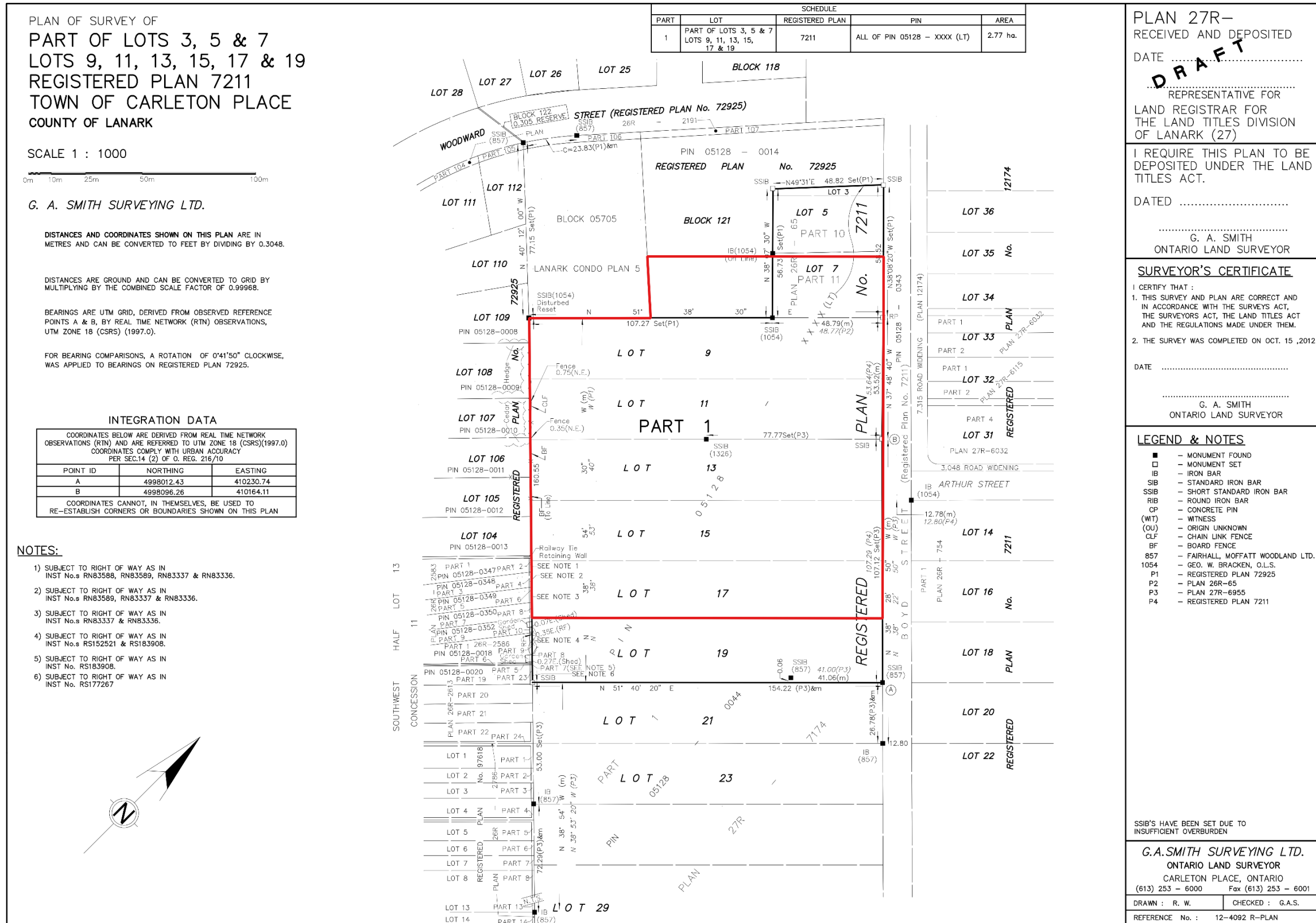
10.0 MAPS



Map 1. Location of the study area.

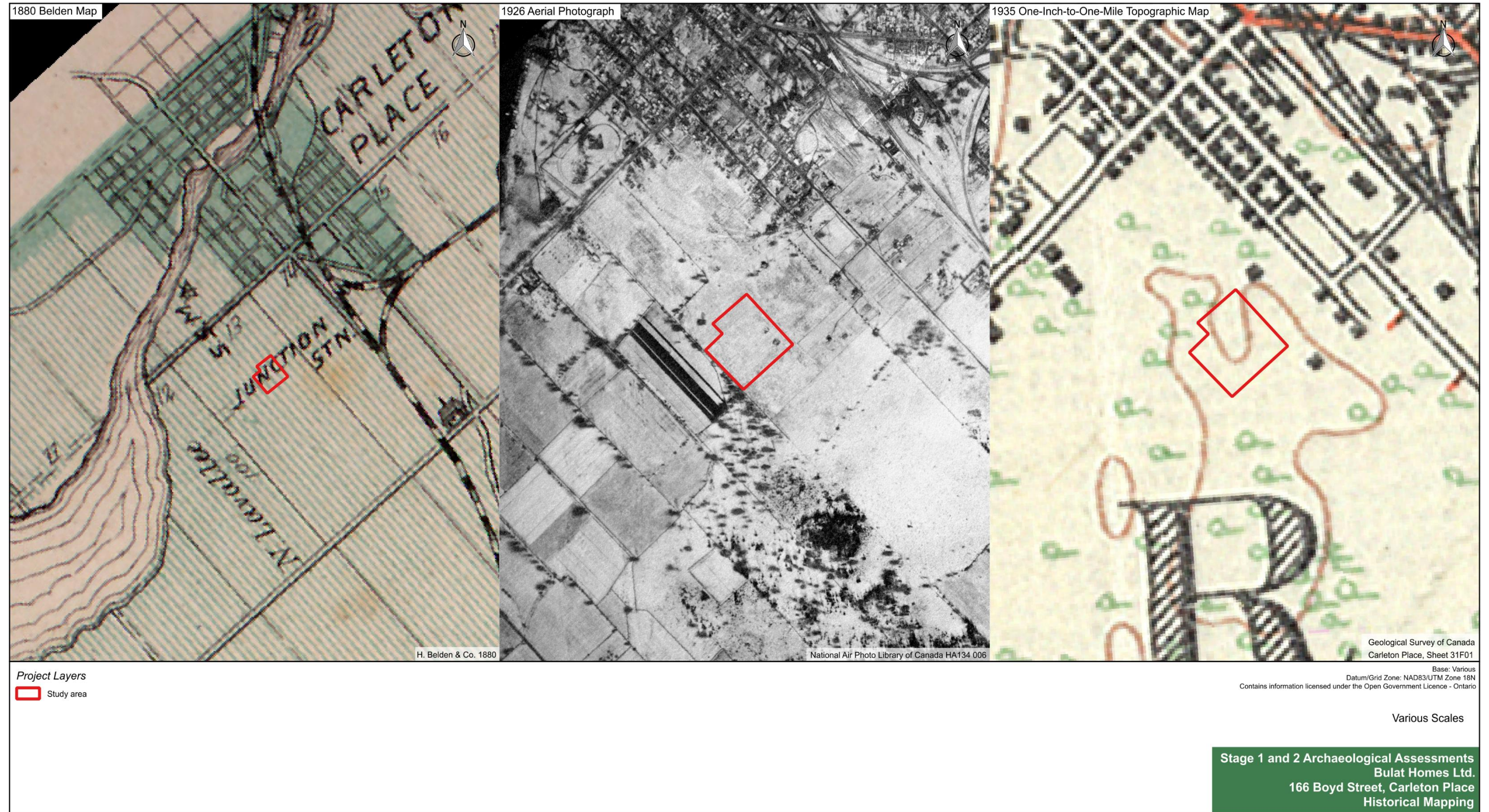


Map 2. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the study area.



Map 3. Survey plan showing the study area outlines in red.

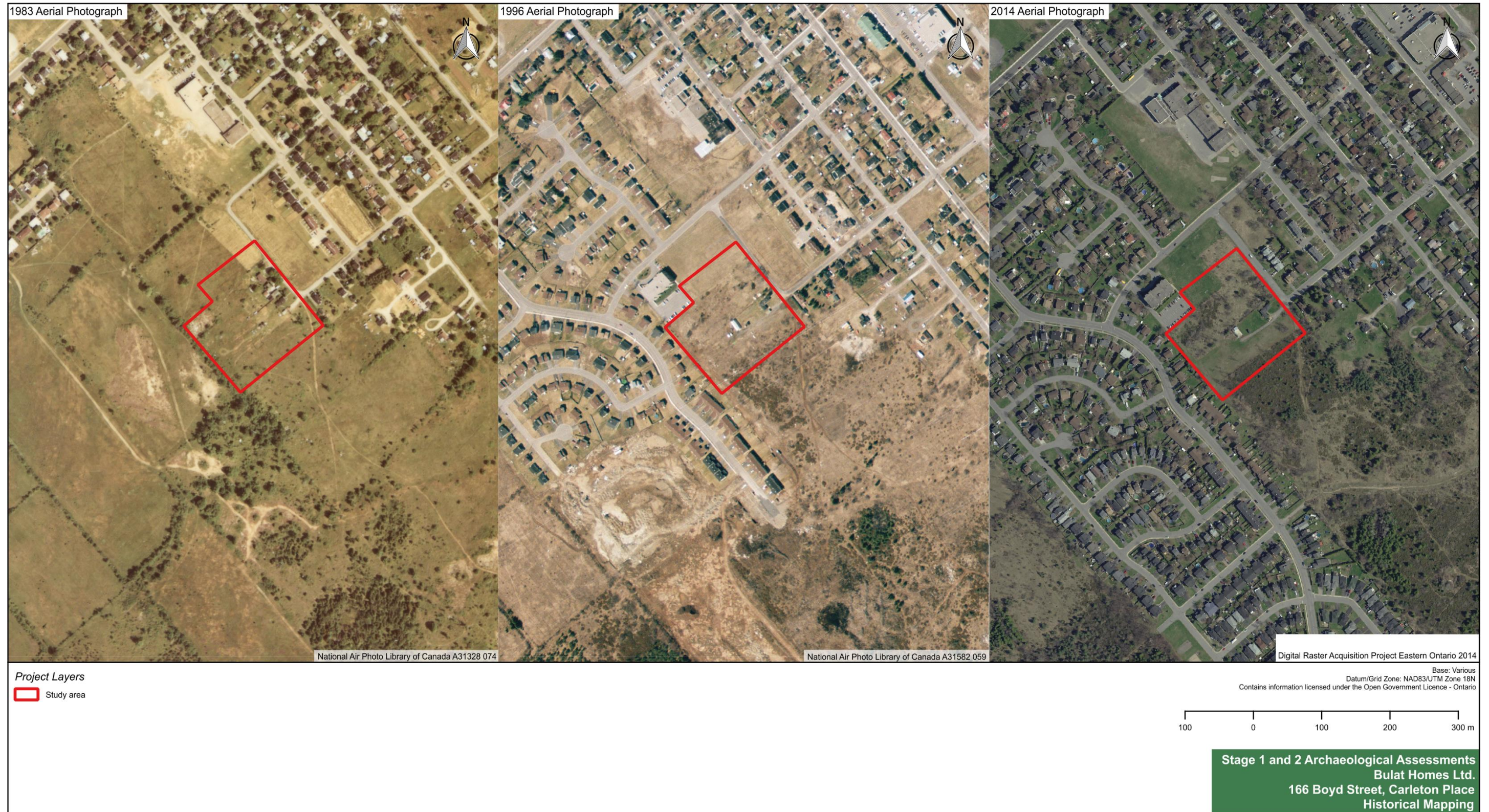




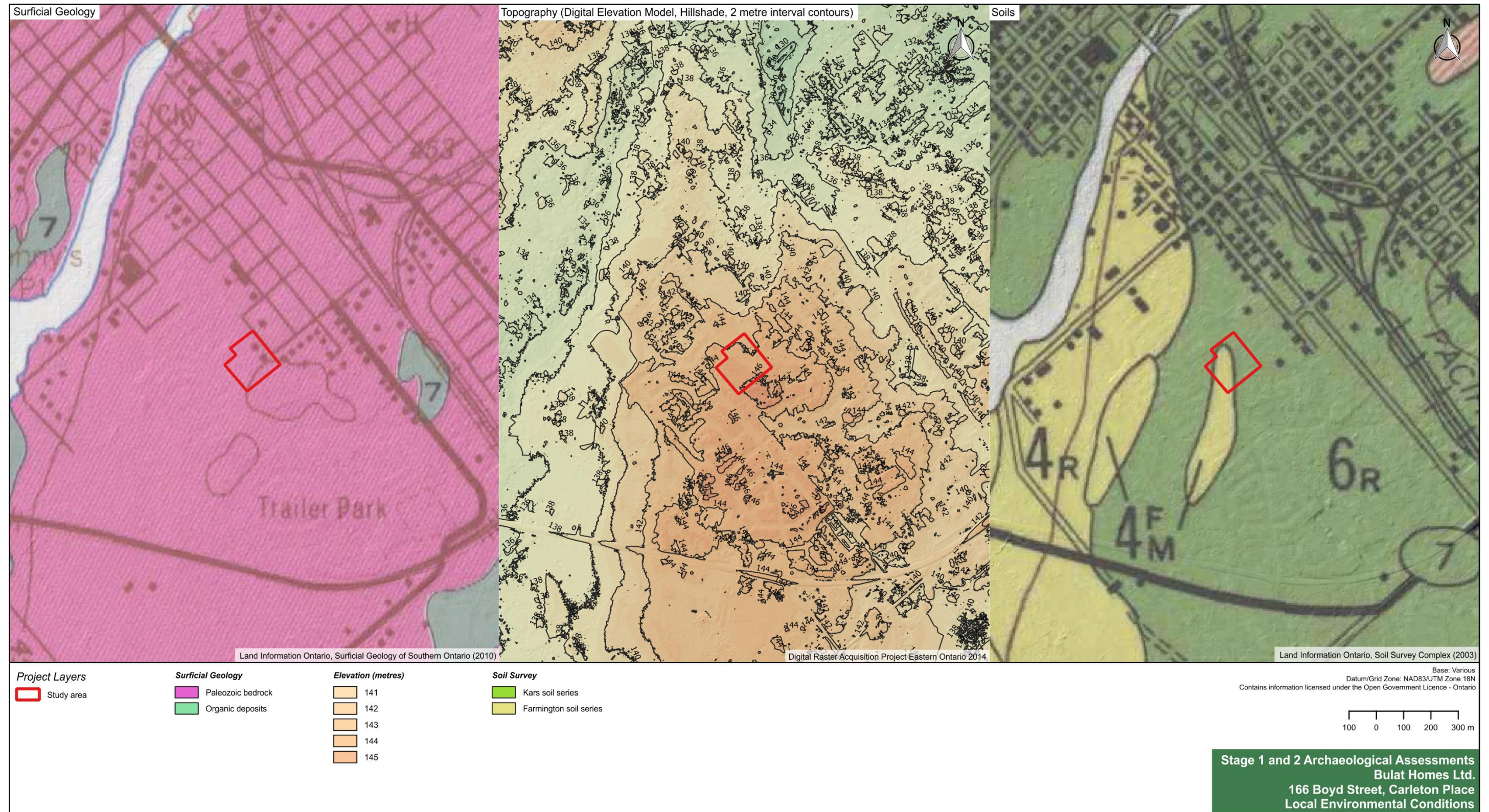
Map 5. Historical mapping and aerial photograph showing the study area.



Map 6. Historical aerial photography showing the study area.



Map 7. Historical aerial photography showing the study area.



Map 8. Local environmental conditions.



Map 9. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing areas of archaeological potential and the locations and directions of Stage 1 field photographs referenced in this report.



Map 10. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing Stage 2 field methods and the locations and directions of Stage 2 field photographs referenced in this report.

11.0 IMAGES



Image 1. View southeast along Boyd Street showing the northern corner of the study area. (PR20-39D001)



Image 2. Shrubs and trees on the southeast limit of the study area, looking south. (PR20-39D052)



Image 3. Footpath from the intersection of Boyd and Arthur Streets into the recently developed subdivision southeast of the study area, looking southeast. (PR20-39D066)



Image 4. Manicured lawn on the northwest side of the study area associated with the soccer pitch further to the northwest, looking south. (PR20-39D005)



Image 5. Hydro associated with the parking lot adjacent to the western corner of the study area, looking southwest. (PR20-39D009)



Image 6. View of the break in the fence between the two sides of the study area with exposed bedrock in the foreground, looking south. (PR20-39D039)



Image 7. Exposed bedrock and soil pile associated with the removal of topsoil in the southeastern portion of the study area, looking south. (PR20-39D055)



Image 8. Close up of the area in the eastern corner of the study area where approximately 10 cm of topsoil has been removed exposing shallow bedrock, looking southeast. (PR20-39D069)



Image 9. Evidence of topsoil removal in the center of the study area, looking northwest. (PR20-39D016)



Image 10. Pile of topsoil and exposed bedrock in the central portion of the study area, looking southwest. (PR20-39D017)



Image 11. Shallow depression and demolition material associated with the recently demolished house, looking southwest. (PR20-39D061)



Image 12. Remains of a concrete foundation within a shallow depression, showing Boyd Street in the background, looking northeast. (PR20-39D023)



Image 13. Remains of concrete features with a shallow depression, showing Boyd Street in the background, looking east. (PR20-39D026)



Image 14. Concrete feature on the northwest side of the fence and tree line that divides the property, looking south. (PR20-39D035)



Image 15. Crew testing in the western corner of the study area at 5 m intervals, looking northwest. (PR20-39D077)



Image 16. Crew testing in the edge of the low brush and manicured lawn associated with the soccer pitch at 5 m intervals, looking northwest. (PR20-39D083)



Image 17. Crew testing in the dense juniper undergrowth at 5 m intervals, looking southwest. (PR20-39D087)



Image 18. Crew testing adjacent to the small push-pile in the centre of the study area, looking north. (PR20-39D085)



Image 19. Crew testing along the southwestern edge of the study area in the open field, looking west. (PR20-39D086)



Image 20. View of disturbance caused by the former laneway and the removal of the twentieth century residences, looking southwest. (PR20-39D090)



Image 21. View of disturbance in the eastern corner of the study area leading to the new construction to the south, looking southeast. (PR20-39D088)



Image 22. View of the buried residential foundations showing the extent of disturbance and the treed area along Boyd Street, looking south. (PR20-39D081)



Image 23. View of the buried residential foundations with an exposed concrete corner, looking east. (PR20-39D082)



Image 24. View of the large push-pile in the centre of the southeastern portion of the study area, looking south. (PR20-39D089)



Image 25. View of the disturbance surrounding a monitoring well, looking west. (PR20-39D079)



Image 26. View of the dense brush between former residence foundations and Boyd Street, looking east. (PR20-39D084)



Image 27. View of a sample test pit showing disturbance, looking east. (PR20-39D078)



Image 28. View of a sample test pit showing natural soil stratigraphy, looking east. (PR20-39D080)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-039D001	View along Boyd Street from the north corner of the study area	SE
PR20-039D002	Sparsely treed area in the north corner of the study area with the soccer pitch to the right and parking lot in the background.	SW
PR20-039D003	Sparsely treed area in the north corner of the study area.	SE
PR20-039D004	View from the northwest limit of the study area showing areas of long grass, trees on the left and manicured lawn associated with the soccer pitch on the right.	SE
PR20-039D005	View of the manicured lawn with parking lot in the background.	S
PR20-039D006	View of the manicured lawn with Boyd Street in the background	NE
PR20-039D007	Treed area in the west corner of the study area, showing the parking lot on the right.	SW
PR20-039D008	Long grass and trees in the west corner of the study area, showing the small topsoil pile in the background.	SE
PR20-039D009	West corner of the study area showing lighting/hydro along the edge of the parking lot.	SW
PR20-039D010	View of the southwest edge of the study area, from the western corner.	SE
PR20-039D011	Long grass and trees in the west corner of the study area, showing electrical outlets/hydro along the parking lot.	E
PR20-039D012	Treed area with broken bedrock and groundhog holes in the west corner of the study area.	E
PR20-039D013	Trees and long grass, taken from the southwest edge of the study area.	NE
PR20-039D014	Trees and long grass, taken from the southwest edge of the study area.	N
PR20-039D015	Long grass and topsoil pile.	NE
PR20-039D016	Area of disturbance on the northwest side of the study area, showing exposed bedrock and topsoil pile, the apartment building and soccer pitch in the background.	NW
PR20-039D017	Topsoil pile related to area of disturbance on the northwest side of the study area.	SW
PR20-039D018	Treed area looking toward the break in the fence.	SE
PR20-039D019	Grassy area with soccer pitch in the background.	N
PR20-039D020	Grassy area in foreground showing treed area along the fence and Boyd Street in the background.	E
PR20-039D021	Area of trees and long grass with small topsoil pile in the background.	SW
PR20-039D022	Shallow depression with concrete features and Boyd Street in the background.	NE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-039D023	Shallow depression with remains of a concrete foundation in the foreground and Boyd Street in the background.	NE
PR20-039D024	Shallow depression with concrete features and the fence dividing the property in the background.	SE
PR20-039D025	Shallow depression with concrete features, showing the soccer pitch in the background.	NW
PR20-039D026	Concrete features within a shallow depression with Boyd Street in the background.	E
PR20-039D027	Concrete features within a shallow depression with Boyd Street in the background.	NE
PR20-039D028	Close-up of remains of a concrete feature.	SE
PR20-039D029	Close-up of remains of a concrete feature.	NE
PR20-039D030	Close-up of remains of a concrete feature.	SE
PR20-039D031	Close-up of remains of a concrete feature.	NE
PR20-039D032	Close-up of remains of a concrete feature.	NE
PR20-039D033	View of the fence dividing the property between the recently demolished house on the southeast and the concrete features on the northwest.	SE
PR20-039D034	View along the northwest side of the fence that divides the property.	SW
PR20-039D035	Concrete pad next to the fence.	S
PR20-039D036	Close-up of concrete pad, showing it is concrete rather than stone.	SE
PR20-039D037	View of a second concrete pad along the fence that divides the property.	NE
PR20-039D038	Close-up of concrete pad, showing that it is stepped.	E
PR20-039D039	View of the break in the fence between two sides of the study area, with exposed bedrock in the foreground.	S
PR20-039D040	View of the break in the fence between two sides of the study area, with exposed bedrock in the foreground.	SE
PR20-039D041	Long grass covering shallow bedrock on the southeast side of the study area with a large topsoil pile on the right and recent subdivision development in the background.	SE
PR20-039D042	View along the southeast side of the fence that divides the property.	NE
PR20-039D043	An area of gravel southwest of the break in the fence.	SW
PR20-039D044	Long grass covering shallow bedrock on the southeast side of the study area.	SW
PR20-039D045	Exposed bedrock and vehicle tracks.	SW
PR20-039D046	Close-up of vehicle tracks near the southwest edge of the study area.	SW
PR20-039D047	View of the southwest edge of the study area, from the southern corner.	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-039D048	View of the southeast half of the study area from the southwest edge of the property, showing large topsoil pile.	NE
PR20-039D049	Area of short grass covering shallow bedrock in the south corner of the study area.	SE
PR20-039D050	View along the southeast edge of the study area from the south corner.	NE
PR20-039D051	Large topsoil pile.	N
PR20-039D052	Shrubs and trees along the southeast limit of the study area.	S
PR20-039D053	Close-up of large soil pile, showing it is comprised of topsoil (rather than demolition material).	W
PR20-039D054	View of the east corner of the study area.	NE
PR20-039D055	Large topsoil pile, with exposed bedrock in the foreground.	S
PR20-039D056	View along the driveway associated with the recently demolished house, with the corner of Boyd and Arthur Streets in the background.	NE
PR20-039D057	Long grass and exposed bedrock on the southeast side of the fence with the corner of Boyd and Arthur Streets in the background.	NE
PR20-039D058	Long grass and exposed bedrock in the location of the white feature present on Google maps, showing no evidence of the feature remains.	SW
PR20-039D059	Shallow depression in the location of the recently demolished house, with the corner of Boyd and Arthur Streets in the background.	NE
PR20-039D060	Shallow depression in the location of the recently demolished house, with the fence dividing the study area in the background.	NW
PR20-039D061	Northwest edge of the shallow depression associated with the recently demolished house, showing minimal demolition material.	SW
PR20-039D062	Close-up of demolition material (bricks and patio stones).	SW
PR20-039D063	Plastic pipe between the site of the recently demolished house and the fence.	NW
PR20-039D064	Walkway leading from Boyd Street to the site of the recently demolished house.	SW
PR20-039D065	View from the corner of Boyd and Arthur Streets of the driveway associated with the recently demolished house.	SW
PR20-039D066	View from the corner of Boyd and Arthur Streets, of the foot path in the east corner of the property, leading into the new subdivision southeast of the study area.	SE
PR20-039D067	View along the southeast limit of the study area from the east corner of the property, showing exposed bedrock and the large soil pile in the background.	SW
PR20-039D068	Close-up of exposed bedrock in the east corner of the study area, showing approximately 10cm of topsoil has been recently removed.	SE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-039D069	Close-up of exposed bedrock in the east corner of the study area, showing approximately 10cm of topsoil has been recently removed.	SE
PR20-039D070	Trees in the east corner of the study area.	SW
PR20-039D071	View from Boyd Street of the location of the recently demolished house with the fence on the right and the large soil pile in the background.	SW
PR20-039D072	View from Boyd Street along the northwest side of the fence that divides the property.	SW
PR20-039D073	View from Boyd Street of the most heavily treed area in the study area.	SW
PR20-039D074	View from Boyd Street with a treed area in the foreground and apartment building and parking lot in the background.	W
PR20-039D075	View from Boyd Street with long grass and sparse trees in the foreground and soccer pitch and apartment building in the background.	W
PR20-039D076	View from Boyd Street of the northwest edge of the study area.	W
PR20-039D077	Crew testing in the western corner at 5 m intervals, showing apartment buildings and associated parking lot	NW
PR20-039D078	View of sample test pit showing disturbance	E
PR20-039D079	View of test well/bore hole	W
PR20-039D080	View of sample test pit showing natural stratigraphy	E
PR20-039D081	View of buried foundations showing extent of disturbance, also showing dense forest along Boyd Street	S
PR20-039D082	View of buried foundations with exposed concrete corner	E
PR20-039D083	Crew testing at 5 m intervals in the edge of the low brush and manicured lawn associated with the soccer pitch	NW
PR20-039D084	View of dense brush between foundations and Boyd Street, showing temporary safety issue of city employee working on fire hydrant	E
PR20-039D085	Crew testing at small berm in the centre of the study area to confirm disturbance	N
PR20-039D086	Crew testing at 5 m intervals along the south western edge of the study area in the open field to confirm disturbance	W
PR20-039D087	Crew testing in the dense juniper undergrowth at 5 m intervals, partially showing new construction	SW
PR20-039D088	View of disturbance in the eastern corner leading to the new construction south of the study area	SE
PR20-039D089	View of large berm mound situated centrally in the south eastern portion of the study area	S
PR20-039D090	View of disturbance due to roadway and foundation disturbance	SW

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past, both prehistoric and historic, by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:

The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:

A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:

The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:

A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:

The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area. See also Protohistoric.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:

An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:

In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:

A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:

A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Historic:

Period of written history. In Ontario, the historic period begins with European settlement.

Lithic:

Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:

The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:

An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:

The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:

The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Prehistoric:

Before written history. In Ontario, this term is used for the period of Native occupation up until the first contact with European groups.

Profile:

The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:

A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:

Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:

To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:

The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:

A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:

The most recent major division in the prehistoric sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).