STAGE 1 AND 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF
THE GARDINER PROPERTY
PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION
PART OF LOTS 7, 8, AND 9, CONCESSION 9
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH
COUNTY OF LANARK

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE GARDINER PROPERTY PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION, PART OF LOTS 7, 8, AND 9, CONCESSION 9, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH, COUNTY OF LANARK

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tweedsmuir Land Development Inc., to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application. The subject property is located on part of Lots 7, 8, and Lot 9, Concession 9 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (see Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed Plan of Subdivision was approximately 83.45 hectares (or 206.2 acres) in size, though the Stage 1 and 2 assessments covered a slightly larger area, measuring c. 85.05 hectares (or 210.17 acres) in size.

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. 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 assessment was completed over the course of twelve days, between October 27th and November 18th, 2020, with an additional day of fieldwork on June 27th, 2021 to assess a revision to the study area boundaries (see Map 9). Given that the study area was comprised of a mixture of active and former pasture land that have not been ploughed in many years, wooded lands, and active agricultural fields, the assessment was conducted by means of a combination of shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential. The property survey resulted in the identification of a total of eight discrete artifact clusters, including four pre-Contact and four post-Contact findspots. The cultural heritage value or interest of all eight

findspots has been deemed to have been sufficiently documented in Stage 2, such that no further archaeological assessment is required.

The results of the Stage 2 property survey documented in this report form the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The cultural heritage value and interest of identified Findspots 1 through 8 has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 2 research conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of these findspots or the remainder of the proposed subdivision property as defined on Maps 2 and 3 is warranted.

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.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tweedsmuir Land Development Inc., to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application to be prepared as per requirements contained in the *Planning Act*. The subject property was located on parts of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 9 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (Maps 1 to 3).

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

- To provide information concerning the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- To evaluate the potential for the subject property to contain significant archaeological resources; 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 the confirmation of permission to access the study area for the purposes of the assessment.

2.1 Property Description

The subject property is located within parts of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 9 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark. The Plan of Subdivision Application will include an area measuring approximately 83.45 hectares (or 206.2 acres) in size, though the Stage 1 and 2 assessments covered a slightly larger area, measuring c. 85.05 hectares (or 210.17 acres) in size. The subject property contained a mixture of forested areas, active farm fields, pasture lands, and fallow former pasture (see Maps 1 to 3). The property is bordered to the northwest by 10th Line Road, to the west by a residential development along Gardiner Shore Road on the eastern shore of Mississippi Lake, to the southwest by part of a residential area and a wetland, to the southeast by 9th Line Road, and to the northeast by a combination of rural residential properties and wooded land. The Plan of Subdivision Application will exclude two previously severed parcels created for two existing residences fronting on 9th Line Road (see Map 3).

2.2 Development Context

McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. is preparing a Plan of Subdivision application on behalf of the current property owner and proponent, Tweedsmuir Land Development Inc., pursuant to requirements contained within the *Planning Act* (see Map 3). The completion of an archaeological assessment was identified as a required component of the subdivision application package, and Past Recovery was retained to complete the assessment(s). As noted above, the study area consisted of an 85.05 hectare (210.17 acre) parcel. The irregular boundary of the overall property excludes two previously severed parcels containing the main farmhouse and a secondary residence.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography and the collection of artifacts, was granted by the current property owners, Tweedsmuir Land Development Inc.

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 Previous Historical Research

There are numerous histories of Lanark County which offer some insights into the development of the study area. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lanark & Renfrew Counties* provides a nineteenth century description of the county's geography and settlement, and also includes information on Beckwith Township (H. Belden & Co. 1881). Relatively recent histories of Lanark County include *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1968), *Whiskey and Wickedness Vol. V* (Cotton 2016) and *Lanark Legacy* (Brown 1984). More relevant to the study area are two accounts of early settlers to Beckwith Township - *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community* (Lockwood 1991) and *Founding Families of Beckwith Township 1816-1846* (McCuaig 2007). Research was supplemented by a search of on-line census records held at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and land records for Beckwith Township from the Lanark County Land Registry Office (LCLRO) in Almonte.

3.2 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

The study area falls within the traditional territories of the Anishinabewaki.[1] It also forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area set out by the Agreement-in-Principal.[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

[1] The Anishinabewaki (referred to later in this report as Anishinaabeg) include the Omàmiwininiwak or Algonquin, Nipissing, Ojibwe, Odawa, Potowatomi, Oji-Cree and Mississauga, groups belonging to the Algonquian language family. 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 Agreement-In-Principal is between the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Ontario and Canada. Algonquins have sought recognition and protection of their traditional territory dating back to 1772 and in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (previously Algonquins of Golden Lake) formally submitted a petition to the Government of Canada, and in 1985 to the Government of Ontario. The claim was accepted for negotiations in 1991 and 1992 and an Agreement-In-Principal was signed in 2016 and negotiations are on-going.

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 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 gravers. 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 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

[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 formed until 1867 A.D.

[4] The 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 Kichisippi (Morrison 2015:9).

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 to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and 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 (Ritchie 1969; Clermont 2003). 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 (Clermont et al. 2003:323).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Local populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,700 B.P., spanned much of what is now North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. 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 the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States (Crawford et al. 2019). 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. It was in the Middle Woodland period (c. 2,300 B.P. to c. 1,200 B.P.) that increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' evolved in different parts of Ontario for the first time. The Middle Woodland tradition found in what is now eastern and south-central Ontario has come to be referred to as 'Point Peninsula'. 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. 1990:157).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (c. 1,200 B.P.) various domesticated plants were introduced in areas south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained

economic importance for some Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Late Woodland peoples in much of the area, however, continued to follow a largely mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle with small-scale horticulture occurring only where soil conditions were favourable within the general shield environment (Pendergast 1999).

What is now eastern Ontario was occupied by distinct Indigenous communities in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. 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 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 may have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (Wright 1966:70-71; Sutton 1990:54). Anishinabeg oral histories, which suggest a homeland extending far to the west of Ontario (traditions vary in where the homeland is placed), also include references to 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.; Hessel 1993). Living on the Canadian Shield, these groups 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).

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries 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.

3.3 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. Samuel de Champlain and others while exploring what is now eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,[5] documented encounters with groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin. These loosely aligned Anishinaabe bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987).

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 its 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 River 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 communities and the fur traders during this period.

Following the early Contact period, significant changes occurred in the pattern of settlement for Indigenous populations in the region. The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). The French, allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and their Anishinaabeg trading partners, refused entreaties 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

[5] From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.[6] 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. Survivors of the various groups often coalesced in settlements to the north and west of what is now known as the Ottawa Valley,[7] and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1987:610, 637-638).

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 areas under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3). 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). What remained of the Haudenosaunee settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario were destroyed by the French military under Denonville in 1687, after which the Mississauga, or Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe, began to move into the region abandoned by the Haudenosaunee, having a presence and influence in the area through much of the eighteenth century (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995).

The first half of the eighteenth century is another period for which there is limited settlement information for what is now eastern Ontario. Haudenosaunee occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River while Mississauga and Chippewa settlement was focussed in what is now southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3). There appear to have been some Algonquin residing along the Ottawa River 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 Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted those Iroquois 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).

[6] These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiagon 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.

[7] Some Nipissing, for example, re-located to the Lake Nipigon region (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years' War, in which many Anishinaabe bands fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1763, Britain gained control over New France. Later that year, the British government issued the *Royal Proclamation of 1763*, creating 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 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 Ottawa River 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 River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:5).

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, Mohawk who had fought under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were therefore displaced from their lands, and disbanded soldiers. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands. Initially the focus was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and then further inland, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783 which covered much of the present eastern Ontario. Notably, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous peoples with rights to the region, nor did they extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land once entering into the treaty relationship (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). Further, the recording of these purchases – including of the boundaries – and their execution were problematic (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:5). The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada using the Ottawa River as the dividing line, split administrative authority for the lands claimed by the Algonquins and Nipissings. By 1798, the Algonquin and Nipissing were complaining of squatters encroaching on lands along the Ottawa River (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:5).

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. Furthermore, 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 Purchase was divided into townships.

In 1815, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. 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. 1881:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces, it was theorized, would act as a force-in-being to oppose any possible future incursions from what is now known as the United States. To this end veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' established at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818).

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 Chippewa and Mississauga Nations. The resulting Rideau Purchase extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchase to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Mississauga in 1819 and confirmed in 1822. The approximately one million hectares acquired corresponded to much of what would become Lanark County, the north-western 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 (Government of 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, the Indigenous occupants were increasingly pushed out of the region, 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,[8] store account

[8] While Indigenous 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.

books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history.

While Algonquin 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 by individuals such as Mackwa on the Bonnechere River and Constant Pennecy on the Rideau waterway. Records also indicate there was a short-lived Mississauga 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. In 1842, Shawaniprinessi (who also went by the name of Peter Stephens or Stevens), Chief of an Algonquin group who had long resided near the headwaters of the Rideau and Mississippi Rivers, submitted a petition for a licence of occupation to the Indian Department (Dawber 2000:9; Huitema 2001). A licence of occupation for the 'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with, as noted above, Mississauga from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:7-8). Eventually, unable to obtain the necessary sustenance from their land, Peter Stephen's group dispersed further north (Huitema 2001:129).

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 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)

Indigenous land claims in eastern Ontario continued to be unresolved through the late nineteenth and twentieth century. A licence of occupation for Algonquin and Nipissing in Lawrence Township near the headwaters of the York branch of the Madawaska River was issued in 1866 but then lapsed and repeated attempts to secure another location in the area were finally rejected in 1897. Land for the Golden Lake Reserve was purchased in 1873 (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:9).

Beginning in 1869, the Mississauga and Chippewa had begun petitioning for unceded land north of the 45th parallel, including lands within the Ottawa River watershed. These

claims were reiterated in the early twentieth century and, ultimately, led to the signing of the Williams Treaties of 1923. As such, the Williams Treaties covered the reserve already established for the Algonquin at Golden Lake and failed to consider outstanding Algonquin claims for lands in the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:10).

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 (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:10). 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. 1993:11). On-going issues with late eighteenth century purchases and nineteenth and early twentieth century treaties were numerous and have resulted in continued land claims by Indigenous groups.

Beckwith Township and Blacks Corners

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. 1881:17), 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 a treaty was made with the Indigenous communities in the area (Lockwood 1991:14). The hastily surveyed land 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, having been 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).

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, a large number of Scottish and Irish immigrants made Beckwith Township their home. The east side of the township 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). As stated above, the township falls within the traditional territory of the Algonquin, who were not involved in the 1819 Rideau Purchase but who were 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, located northeast of the study area, 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, how "*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 southwest of the hamlet of Blacks Corners, currently found along the highway from Smiths Falls to Carleton Place. It is one of the smallest communities in Beckwith Township, and is named after John Black, an early settler in the area (McGill 1968:217). Knox Presbyterian Church was built in 1845 and in 1857 a municipal hall was erected at the crossroads (Brown 1969:80, 98).

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. It crossed the 9th Line Road just west of Black's Corners. Initially, the railway brought high taxes and few benefits to the rural residents of the township and failed to turn a profit. 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 1969:104). The railway contributed to the growth of the village, with the population doubling from 2,000 to 4,000 between 1880 and 1890, when it became incorporated as a town (Brown 1969:62).

Historical maps provide an indication of the growth in development of the township through the latter half of the nineteenth century, with an 1863 map of Lanark and Renfrew Counties by H. F. Walling showing the names of owner/occupants on approximately three quarters of the available lots. By the time the first edition of the national topographic map sheets covering the area was published in 1929, the increase in population can been seen reflected in the farmsteads scattered over most of the lots in the township.

3.4 Property History

Lot 8, Concession 9

In July 1819, Peter and Archibald McGregor arrived in Canada aboard the 'Sophia' from Scotland. Although they did not obtain ownership of their allocated land from the Crown until 1824 (Lanark County Land Registry Office Abstract Index), they settled on Lot 8, Concession 9, with Peter taking the SW half, and Archibald the NE. The names of both men were subsequently recorded on a Patent Plan based on a copy of an 1817 survey of Beckwith Township (Map 4). The McGregors were likely the beneficiaries of a policy that gave Scottish immigrants 100 acres upon arrival in the New World. This policy would give each male child a similar grant at age 21 (Lockwood 1991: 10).

Both men remained single until 1822, when Peter married or was joined by his wife Fortune, a woman from England. er addition to the household is recorded in an 1822 census. By 1841 Archibald is listed on the NE half of Lot 8, Concession 8, on the opposite side of 9th Line Road. Peter appears to have taken both halves of Lot 8, Concession 9 and the 1842 census shows that he and Fortune then had ten children. Archibald also married sometime between 1822 and 1842 and had three children at the time of the census.

Archibald does not appear again in any records, and it is assumed that he moved away or died between 1842 and 1851, when Peter McGregor is listed as the owner of the entirety of Lot 8, Concession 9. The 1851 census shows that Peter, then aged 57, and Fortune (44) had eight children in their household; John (29), Robert (20), Peter (17), James (14), Andrew (12), Lucy (22), Margaret (18), and Janet (2). According to a list of household heads dated to 1852, the McGregor dwelling was a single-storey house made of stone (Lockwood 1991:602), possibly the start of the stone farmhouse that currently stands on the property.

In 1851, 113 acres of 150 had been cleared, with 92 and three quarters under crop, and 20 in pasture. A quarter of an acre was used for a garden. The primary crops were oats and hay, but wheat, corn, peas and potatoes were also grown. Livestock included 17 cattle, 3 horses, 18 pigs, and 70 sheep. The farm produced 300lb of wool, 200lb of maple sugar, 147 yards of cloth and flannel, and 600lb of butter.

In 1853 Peter McGregor acquired Lot 7, Concession 9 from the Crown (LCLRO), which increased the size of his farm to 200 acres. Although the 1863 H. F. Walling map depicts Peter McGregor as the owner of both Lots 7 and 8 in the 9th Concession (see Map 4), according to the 1861 census he had by then given over the NE half of Lot 8 to his eldest son John, retaining his original SW half, and the 50 wooded acres on Lot 7. In 1861 two young families resided with Peter and Fortune on the property. Their son John (38) with his wife Ruth (43) and their four young children lived together in the house with Archibald McGregor (21), his wife Margery (24), and their three children. Archibald was most likely a son of Archibald Sr., the original recipient of the NE half of Lot 8.

In 1866 Peter McGregor Sr. left his 100 acres on Lot 7 and the SW half of Lot 8 to his son Peter Jr. in his will (LCLRO Instrument GR-1), but by the 1871 census the entire 201 acres in Lots 7 and 8 were listed under Archibald McGregor Jr. (31). At that time 81 acres were in cultivation, with 60 under crop, 20 in pasture, and 1 acre used for gardens or orchards. Wheat and hay were now the staple crops produced, in addition to smaller quantities of oats, corn and potatoes. Apples and maple sugar were also being produced in 1871, while the livestock operation had come to focus primarily on sheep, with 80 head recorded and 32 sold or slaughtered that year. Archibald and his wife Margery (35) lived on the property with Fortune, now 65, and their children Peter (14), Catherine (8), Adolphus (4), and Sarah F. (1).

In 1873 the three parcels of land were sold together to John Thackaberry, who had recently arrived from Ireland with his wife Eliza and family (LCLRO Instrument 2D820). John and Eliza Thackaberry later sold the farm to their son George in 1879 (LCLRO Instrument 2E1348) prior to John's death, which occurred sometime between 1879 and 1881. The 1881 census lists Eliza Thackaberry a widow (52), living at the property with George (26) and his siblings Elyzah (14), Emily (12), and William (9). While no property owners or occupants are recorded on the lot on an H. Belden & Co. map of Beckwith Township dating to 1880, these types of maps were contained in atlases sold by subscription, where preferential treatment was given to subscribers in terms of showing names and illustrating farmsteads/residences (see Map 4). George is listed in the 1884 and the 1885-6 Beckwith Directories as the owner of Lot 8 in the 9th Concession 9.

In 1887 George Thackaberry sold part of the southern half of the lot to Thomas Greig (LCLRO Instrument 2G2110), and in 1890 sold the remainder to Brice McNeely (LCLRO Instrument 2G2400). Alfred M Greig sold the separated part to Brice McNeely in 1892 (LCLRO Instrument 2H2625), and the farm was restored to its former size. Neither Thomas nor Alfred Greig were listed in census records taken in Beckwith in the late 1800s.

Brice McNeely first appears in the Beckwith records as a child in the 1851 census, eldest son of Nathaniel McNeely, blacksmith. Nathaniel was in turn the eldest son of the original Brice McNeely, who arrived from Ireland in July 1820, and settled on Lot 16 in the 11th Concession. Old Brice and his wife Jane had six sons, most of whom went on to own farms within the township. Their second son James also named his eldest boy Brice, but such was the difference in age between he and his cousin, that it seems he became known in maturity as Brice McNeely Jr., and Brice son of Nathaniel was known as Brice McNeely Sr.

In 1891 Brice McNeely Sr. was a 48-year-old farmer residing on Lot 10, Concession 8 with his wife Grace and their seven children. Despite purchasing Lots 7 and 8 in the 9th Concession between 1890 and 1892, he was still listed at Lot 10, Concession 8 in an 1894 rural directory (The Union Publishing Company 1894). By 1901 the McNeelys were living on the property at Lot 9, Concession 9. Ownership was transferred to Brice's son John J. McNeely some time between 1901 and 1904, when a rural directory for that year lists 31-

year-old John as the owner (The Union Publishing Company 1904). The 1911 census records John J. McNeely (38) living on the property with his wife Harriet (32), their daughters Myrtle (7) and Gracie (infant), and an unrelated labourer, Eugene Morris (42).

Topographic maps and aerial photographs provide an indication of the changes to the subject property and surrounding areas over the course of the first half of the twentieth century (Map 5). Land Registry records indicate that in 1951 the estate of J.J. McNeely divided ownership of the property with the estate of Grace M. Gardiner, his youngest daughter (LCLRO Instrument 2O-6460). Grace's family later inherited the property in 1964 (LCLRO Instrument 29527). A severance along the edge of Mississippi Lake was sold in 1966 to the Department of National Revenue (LCLRO Instrument 29528), in order that it be designated an area of subdivision control. In 1981 George M. Gardiner acquired the SW half of Concession 9 Lot 9, bringing the property to its current dimensions (LCLRO Instrument 82439).

Lot 9, Concession 9

The first settler listed on Lot 9 in 1841 was Richard Douglas (Lockwood 1991:599), who arrived in Beckwith in 1827 with his wife and two children. He is listed in the 1842 census but does not appear in any records thereafter.

Henry Hawkins purchased the SW half of Lot 9, listed as being approximately 100 acres, from the Crown in 1857 (LCLRO). His name was subsequently recorded on a Patent Plan based on a copy of an 1817 survey of Beckwith Township (see Map 4). A weaver named William Bradley (61) and his wife Mary (64), both born in Ireland, were likely living on the SW half in 1851. They are entered in the census immediately above Peter and Fortune McGregor from Lot 8 next-door but are not found in any earlier records. A weaver would have found steady employment on the McGregor farm given their focus on wool and cloth production.

Henry Hawkins arrived in Canada from Ireland together with Roger (Thomas) Hawkins in August 1819 aboard the 'Maria'. They settled on Lot 12 in the 8th Concession, Henry on the NE half, while Roger took the SW half. Henry married Catherine, also born in Ireland, between 1822 and 1825, and by 1851 they had six children. In the same year, the family owned 400 acres and remained in residence on Lot 12. According to a list of household heads dated to 1852, there were two log houses on the lot, likely one for Henry's family and one for Roger's (Lockwood 1991:602).

Henry Hawkins did not take up residence on Lot 9, Concession 9 and it is possible that he bought the SW half on behalf of William Bradley, who already seems to have been living there. Both Hawkins and William Bradley are listed on the lot on Walling's 1863 map, with a single farmstead illustrated in the southwestern corner of the lot (see Map 4); the NE half of the lot has remained a separate property until the present. Henry Hawkins sold the property to Thomas Bradley (46) in 1865 (LCLRO Instrument 2B562).

Again, Thomas had been living there since at least 1860/1861, given that he is listed as the owner in the 1861 census. It cannot be assumed that Thomas Bradley was William's son, but it is likely that they were somehow related.

Thomas Bradley arrived in Canada between 1845 and 1848 with his wife Eliza and two children, Sarah and John. Two more children; Mary-Jane and Robert, were born in Canada prior to 1851, and at the time of the census the family were living on 7 acres on Lot 12 in the 6th Concession, Thomas working as a labourer. By 1861 Thomas was 42, and farming on Lot 9 in the 9th Concession, with 60 of his 100 acres listed as cleared. Twenty-four of these were under crop, with 36 in pasture. Crops included wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, and hay, and the land produced 100lb of maple sugar. Livestock included 8 cattle, 10 sheep, and 2 pigs. The sheep produced 50lb of wool. Thirty yards of cloth and flannel were also produced on the farm. The Bradley family had grown by four, with the addition of Thomas, Eliza, George, and William. William and Mary Bradley were also still living on the property, although William is recorded as being a year younger (60) than on the 1851 census ten years prior. Confusion surrounding William's age appears to have persisted, as he was recorded as being only 65 in 1871, and 70 in 1881. Mary, meanwhile, seems to have been less concerned with revealing her true age, and is listed as 65 in 1861, 83 in 1871, and 93 in 1881.

In 1871 the farm was producing slightly more compared to ten years prior, with 38 acres cultivated. Additions also included 2 horses, a beehive, and an orchard. By 1881 two of the Bradley boys had married. John (35) married Jane, and he is listed in the 1884 and 1885-6 Beckwith Directories at Lot 10, Concession 8, on the opposite side of 9th Line Road. Thomas Jr. (27) married Anne and is listed in 1884 at Lot 9, Concession 7. While no property owners or occupants are recorded on the lot on an H. Belden & Co. map of Beckwith Township dating to 1880, these types of maps were contained in atlases sold by subscription, where preferential treatment was given to subscribers in terms of showing names and illustrating farmsteads/residences (see Map 4).

In 1888 Eliza Bradley (67), wife of Thomas Sr. was willed the land upon his death. She subsequently transferred ownership to their eldest son John (42) and a James Nesbitt (LCLRO Instrument 2I-3061), possibly husband to their daughter Eliza. John appears to have continued living at Lot 10, Concession 8 through the 1890s, since his brothers George, Thomas, and William are listed on Lot 9, Concession 9 in an 1894 rural directory (The Union Publishing Company 1894). James Nesbitt and family continued to live on Lot 9, Concession 8 and were still recorded there on the 1911 census. According to the 1891 census, Eliza Bradley, widow of Thomas, continued to reside on the subject property along with her eldest daughter Sarah-Jane and younger sons George and William. By 1901 John Bradley (50) was a widower. He and his wife Jane had not had children, and he seems to have moved back to Lot 9, to live with his sister Mary and brothers George and William in the family home. It is assumed that their mother Eliza had passed away during the ten years prior.

John Bradley sold the property to William N. Shail in 1903 (LCLRO Instrument 2K-3511), although he and his brothers George and William are still listed there in a 1904 rural directory (The Union Publishing Company 1904). John does not appear again in the records, but George (53) and William (51) are recorded in the 1911 census as part of David Cameron's household on Lot 10, Concession 9, working as labourers.

William N. Shail was the eldest son of William H. Shail of Lot 5 in the 8th Concession. William Jr. is listed along with his father on that property in the 1904 rural directory despite buying the Bradley farm on Lot 9, Concession 9 the previous year (The Union Publishing Company 1904). William Jr. is recorded as an infant in the 1881 census and was therefore around 23 years old at the time of purchase. By 1911 it is likely that he was residing on the property, for although he does not appear on the census as a head of household that year, neither is he recorded living at Lot 5, Concession 8 with his parents and younger siblings. William Shail Jr. is listed at Lot 9 in the 9th Concession in a 1916 rural directory, and appears in the 1921 census where he was recorded as 40 years of age, living with his wife, Eva (33), and four sons; Gilmore (9), Edward (6), Norman (3), and a 2 year-old whose name is unclear (Henry Vernon & Son 1916).

Norman Shail, likely the third son of William Jr., sold the property to a Carl V. Waugh in 1968 (LCLRO Instrument 36999), who subsequently sold it to George M. Gardiner in 1981, when it became part of the current Gardiner property (LCLRO Instrument 82439).

A historic topographic map of Carleton Place dating to 1929 depicts ten buildings on Lots 8 and 9 (see Map 5). The three buildings on Lot 8 closest to 9th Line Road represent the Gardiner farmhouse and associated outbuildings, while five buildings along the shore of Lake Mississippi on the northwestern edge of the lot appear to be residential or recreational. These lie beyond the current study area boundary and represent the beginning of development along what would become Gardiner Shore Road, in the section of the property that was later sold to the Department of National Revenue in 1966. The development is shown increasing in size over a series of aerial photographs dating from the early 1950s to the 1990s (see Maps 5 and 6). The only building depicted on Lot 8 that lies within the study area is located southwest of the main farmyard. It is not shown on any other mapping but is visible in aerial photography dating to 1953. When the 1959 aerial photograph was taken the building appeared to have been relatively recently demolished (see Map 5). Two buildings are depicted on Lot 9, beyond the current study area. These are still standing and are probably the site of the main Bradley/Shail farmhouse. A garden or orchard is visible on the 1950s and 60s aerial photographs within the study area to the west of the buildings, but it had been incorporated into the current cropland by 1991 (see Maps 5 and 6).

The series of aerial photographs shows little overall change in agricultural land usage through the 1950s and 60s (see Maps 5 and 6). The land consisted of a patchwork of multiple small fields with wooded boundaries, in a mixture of tilled land and pasture, likely having changed little from the original field boundaries of the 1800s. A 1991 aerial

photograph, however, shows that significant changes to the layout of the property had been undertaken, involving clearance of the former field boundaries and consolidation of smaller fields into large agricultural tracts conducive to modern farming practices (see Map 6). This work likely took place after George M. Gardiner acquired the farm on Lot 9 in 1981. In 1991 the property appeared much as it does at present.

The 1953 and 1959 aerial photographs depict a small area of possible wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area by 9th Line Road. There appears to have been some level of soil disturbance in the surrounding area in 1953, and by 1959 this had expanded to incorporate the entire area between the wetland and the main farm laneway. A separate access route onto 9th Line Road had also been created (see Map 5). Unfortunately, the relevant section of the image is missing from the 1964 aerial photograph, but a 1973 Geological Survey map depicts a small gravel pit at this location (see Map 6).

Other areas of quarrying within the study area are visible on the 1953, 1959 and 1964 aerial photographs. In 1953 the extraction area was limited to the field northwest of the main farm laneway (see Map 5). By 1959 it seems that this area was no longer being actively exploited, the extraction focus having moved to the aforementioned area west of the laneway (see Map 5). The 1964 aerial photograph depicts a larger active pit in the southeastern section of the current study area (see Map 6). It was located northwest of the previous extraction area and extended into Lot 9. An access route is visible running southwest to the road. The gravel extraction sites followed and exploited a band of underlying Champlain Sea nearshore sediments, composed of gravel, sand and larger stones, which runs southwest to northeast through the southern part of the study area (Map 7).

By 1991 all quarrying activity had ceased and the aerial photograph from this year shows that some level of re-instatement had occurred at the gravel extraction sites, reflecting the current conditions. The initial pit northeast of the farm laneway had been reworked into agricultural field, while the other two locations appear mostly wooded (see Map 6).

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.[9]

A prime source for unregistered archaeological finds 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). Specifically, Dr. T. Beeman lists two artifacts, a celt and gouge respectively, having been recovered from the shore of Lake Mississippi in close proximity to the study area (Beeman 1894: 16).

Known cultural resource management assessments in the vicinity include the following:

- An archaeological survey of the Mississippi River was completed in 1977 and 1978 (Wright and Engelbert 1978).

[9] 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 focussed 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.

- Located in the lot immediately north of the study area, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 development lands at the Lakeside Drive Subdivision, within Lot 9, Concession 10 of the Township of Beckwith, was undertaken (Adams Heritage 2017 - PIF: P003-0435-2017). Previously, studies were made of adjacent parts of the same development during which a single pre-Contact archaeological site (BgGa-8) was identified and as a result the boundaries of the proposed development area were changed to remove the archaeological site from the development plan and provide a substantial protective buffer to the area (Adams Heritage 2011 – PIF: P003-078, 2015 - PIF: P003-334-2012). Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were also conducted for the Olympia Homes Subdivision Application and a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Carmichael Farm site (BgGa-10) on part of Lot 16, Concession 10 of the Township of Beckwith (Past Recovery 2017 – PIF: P336-0162-2017 & P336-0206-2018). A Stage 4 assessment was recommended.

- Located northeast of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application for covering part of Lot 11, Concession 9 of the Township of Beckwith (Past Recovery 2020 – PIF: P1201-0020-2019 & P1201-0032-2020). No significant archaeological resources were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended for the proposed subdivision.

- Also located northeast of the study area, a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed McNeely Avenue Extension and Captain Roy Brown Boulevard Construction on part of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 10 of the Township of Beckwith was completed in 2017 (CAG 2017 - PIF: P248-0249-2015). Archaeological potential was identified for part of the property. Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of Miller's Crossing Residential Development on part of Lot 16, Concession 10 in the Township of Beckwith was undertaken by Golder Associates in 2014 (PIF: P366-0044-2014). A test-pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals was undertaken and recommended that no further archaeological study of the area was required. A Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Highway 7 and Highway 15 intersection improvements, on parts of Lots 14 and 15, Concessions 10 and 11 in the Township of Beckwith, now Town of Carleton Place was completed in 2019 (WSP 2019 – PIF: P385-0043-2018). Archaeological potential was identified, and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. Additional Stage 1 research and Stage 2 testing was completed in 2019 (WSP 2020 – PIF: P476-0026-2019). An archaeological survey of a portion of the Highway 15 corridor, between Franktown and Carleton Place, had also been undertaken in 1981, though no archaeological resources were discovered (Ballantine & Strudwick 1981 – Licence 1981-036).

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 Tourism, Culture, and Sport (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 *Sites Database* indicated that there are four registered sites, including pre-Contact Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian sites, located within a two-kilometre radius of the study area (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within a 3 km Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Inferred Agency	Inferred Function	Review Status
BfGa-8	Nichol Collection	-	-	-	-
BgGa-1	Spear Head	-	-	-	-
BgGa-8	Hay Shores	Middle Woodland	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	Further CHVI
BgGa-10	Carmichael Farm	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, Scottish	farmstead	Further CHVI
BgGa-11	McEachen Site	Post-Contact	-	Homestead	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/index.php/pages/tools/ontario-heritage-act-register); 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 identified no 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:

- A plaque database maintained by the Ontario Heritage Trust (http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide); and,
- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (archived version of http://www.ontarioplaques.com/ on https://archive.org/web/).

No plaques were located within or in the immediate vicinity of the current study area. The closest is located 5 kilometres northwest of the study area in Carlton Place.

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 (last updated 06/07/2011);
- CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project website http://cemetery.canadagenweb.org /ON/index.html); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No known cemeteries were located within or adjacent to the study area. The closest cemetery is the United Cemeteries, located 6.4 kilometres northeast of the study area on

Lot 20, Concession 9. It should be noted, however, that there is always the possibility of unrecorded burial plots on 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:

- *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;
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province;
- *Bedrock Geology Data Set*, which shows the distribution of bedrock units and illustrates geologic rock types, major faults, iron formations, kimberlite intrusions, and dike swarms.

A review of the above-mentioned databases uncovered no evidence of any mineral resources located within the study area.

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 has 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 and with much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. Glacial meltwaters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa River valley, almost as far north as Ottawa, forming a body of water called glacial Lake Iroquois. Following the melting of an ice dam along the St. Lawrence River by approximately 13,000 B.P., water levels in the Lake Ontario basin dropped are thought to have dropped rapidly (Lewis and Anderson 2020). The retreat and deterioration of the ice sheet in the St. Lawrence River valley allowed the waters of the Atlantic Ocean to extend up the isostatically-depressed upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys. By c. 12,800 B.P., the waters had reached the Lake Ontario basin and become confluent with the Early Lake Ontario water level (Lewis and Anderson 2020:445). This marine incursion, which flooded significant parts of eastern Ontario, is referred to as the Champlain Sea. Its waters wave-washed and eroded existing landforms, and deposited thin layers of sand, silt, and clay in many low-lying areas. By 9,600 B.P., 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). Continued isostatic uplift resulted the gradual retreat of the marine waters down the St. Lawrence valley, departing the Ottawa Valley by c. 10,000 years ago. Continued isostatic uplift resulted in the establishment of the modern drainage pattern by about 4,700 B.P. (Lee 2013:13).

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 (see Map 7). There are low lying bare, tabular outcrops with areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated sediments up to a metre thick (Kettles 1992). In the southeast corner of the property are Champlain Sea nearshore sediments, consisting of gravel, sand, with minor amounts of silt and clay, indicating a former shoreline position associated with the recessional post-glacial marine waters. In the southwest portion of the property, a small part of an extensive wetland surrounding McGibbon Bay is identified as containing organic deposits of peat, muck, and/or marl.

Seven different soil types are contained within the study area (Hoffman et al. 1967; see Map 7). The northeastern part of the property contains in Granby sand loam (Gs), which is a poorly drained Humic gleysol. There is a strip of North Gower clay loam (NGcl) along the southeastern edge and the northwestern edge, which is also a humic gleysol that remains wet for most the year. The east central part of the property is largely covered by Farmington sandy loam (Fsl), which is a shallow well drained soil. The north central

segment of the property is covered in Innisfill sandy loam (Ins) which is another poorly drained humic gleysol. The southeastern edge is covered in Kars gravelly sandy loam (Kg) which is a well drained gravel. Finally, the southwestern portion of the property contains a Muck (M) deposit, comprised of very poorly drained organic deposits.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1972:94). This region is characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The dominant cover type is composed of sugar maple and beech, with red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oaks, with local occurrences of white oak, red ash, grey birch, rock elm, blue-beech, and bitternut hickory. Poorly-drained depressions frequently carry a hardwood swamp type, in which black ash is prominent. The general character of the forest cover is broadleaved on deep calcareous soils, while on shallow, acidic or eroding materials a representation of conifers is usual, particularly the eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, and balsam fir. Coarse-textured soils commonly support stands of eastern white pine and red pine, and wet sites may bear black spruce or eastern white cedar. The majority of the forests present at the time of initial Euro-Canadian settlement in this region have long since been cleared.

The Mississippi River watershed encompasses the entirety of the study area with Lake Mississippi lying within 85 metres of the western edge of the property. The southwestern corner of the property includes wetlands and a small stream, which is the remnant of a more substantial past watercourse that ran roughly north-south through the property. This relic watercourse is visible on the 1817 Township of Beckwith survey plan (see Map 4). Lake Mississippi is the last in a series of lakes before the Mississippi River meets the Ottawa River east of Arnprior. The lake is a warm water fishery whose marine life includes Walleye, Norther Pike, as well as Smallmouth and Largemouth Bass. 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.

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 described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

An optional site inspection was not undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment.

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 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:

- Portions of the study area lie within less than 100 metres of wetlands and a stream, located to the southwest of the property. Margins of wetlands, which are areas of increased biotic productivity and environmental diversity, might have served as suitable locations for the winter camps of pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations;
- The study area lies within 150 metres of Lake Mississippi which is part of the Mississippi River drainage system, was therefore likely a transportation route used by pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations and was indicated to have been used by Algonquin communities up to and post-Contact,
- Portions of the study area contain parts of former strandlines and nearshore sediment deposits associated with the post-glacial Champlain Sea; and,
- The recovery of pre-Contact artifacts from locations less than one kilometre from the property suggests the surrounding area has been inhabited for thousands of years.

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:

- Portions of the study area lie within 300 metres of wetlands and a stream, located to the southwest of the property;
- Portions of the study area lie within 100 metres of 9th Line Road and 10th Line Road, both historical transportation corridors depicted on nineteenth century mapping;

- Historical research has indicated that the property was settled as early as 1818 and contained residences or other structures related to early settler families: the McGregor farm, most likely in the same location as the current farm (located on Existing Severance) and the early Bradley farm buildings depicted on 1863 historical mapping in the southwestern corner of Lot 9.

The evaluation of archaeological potential also included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery) 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. While available records indicate that quarrying activity has occurred on the property in the southwestern part of the study area next to 9th Line Road and along a belt of land extending SW-NE across the southeastern section, the nature and limits of this disturbance are not known. Accordingly, the whole of the subject property has been found to retain archaeological potential (Map 8).

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

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

1) 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 8).

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). There is currently a mixture of active and former pasture and other non-agricultural lands within the study area; all portions identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a pedestrian survey or 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 thirteen days, between October 27th and November 18th, 2020, with a follow up on June 27th, 2021 to address a revision to the study area boundary. The field crew consisted of a licensed field director and up to nine experienced field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Weather conditions were generally consistent over the course of the fieldwork, with clear to overcast skies, though temperatures fluctuated between -6° (briefly) and 22 °C (Images 1 to 64). At all times during the assessment, lighting, temperature, and soil conditions were conducive to the identification, documentation, and recovery of any archaeological resources encountered.

In order to ensure full coverage of the study area during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew used GIS software to produce detailed property mapping consisting of property boundaries overlain on recent high-resolution aerial imagery. This map allowed the field crew to accurately determine the limits of the subject property in relation to fixed reference landmarks, as well as to accurately record field conditions. In addition, the limits of the study area were converted to a format that could be displayed on a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) receiver, which allowed the Past Recovery field crew to accurately identify property boundaries and record the location of features of interest. The GPS used in the assessment was a Garmin GPSMAP 64st, which is a high-sensitivity GPS and GLONASS receiver equipped with a built-in quad helix antenna. Under ideal conditions, the unit is capable of calculating its position to within 10 metres (95% typical). The unit is also capable of receiving Wide Area Augmentation System position correction signals, which can improve the accuracy of the position reporting to within three metres under ideal conditions (95% typical). At the time of Stage 2 property survey the GPS consistently gave estimated probable error readings of three metres or less.

There were several active agricultural fields within the subject property (Images 1 and 2), as well as a mixture of active and inactive pasture (Images 3 to 8), the latter partially overgrown with regenerating small shrubs and trees (Image 6). The remainder of the study area consisted of a mixture of woodlots, rocky outcrops, and low wet areas typical of this part of Lanark County, lying on the fringes of the Frontenac Axis (see Images 2, 5, 9 to 15). Environmental mapping, aerial photography, and visible bedrock outcrops confirmed that a large portion of the farm property had been solely used as pasture and

had never been ploughed due to the shallow bedrock. Accordingly, the Stage 2 testing was conducted by a mixture of a pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals and test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, where possible (Map 9). In areas where shovel test pits revealed evidence of recent extensive and deep land alteration and the extent was not clear from an examination of the existing ground surface, judgemental testing intervals were used to confirm the extent of disturbance. Test pit survey intervals were maintained to within 1 m of any built structures (both intact and ruins) encountered, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance. Areas excluded from testing were those with steep slope (greater than 20 degrees), low-lying and wet areas with permanently saturated soils (including wetlands), and areas with clear evidence of recent extensive and deep land alteration, consisting of existing farm laneways and areas that had been stripped to bedrock. Table 2 below shows these area sizes, and those subjected to each survey method.

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 evidence of stratigraphy (buried topsoils or other meaningful cultural deposits), subsurface features, and evidence of deep and intensive disturbance or fills. Excavation continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. 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.

In the event archaeological resources were encountered during the shovel test pit survey, each positive test pit was assigned a positive test pit or PTP number in the order of excavation, and different soil layers found within a test pit were assigned lot numbers as encountered. Artifacts were assigned the same provenience (positive test pit and lot number) as the soil layers in which they were found. Where warranted, an intensified survey was conducted to assist in determining whether a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment was required. Intensified surveys included the excavation of an additional eight shovel test pits in a 2.5 metre grid surrounding the initial positive test pit, followed by the excavation of a one-metre-square test unit, per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011, Section 2.1.3). Test unit excavations were also completed by hand, using shovel and trowel. Stratigraphic soil deposits were assigned unit-specific lot numbers in order of excavation. All excavated material was screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh and carefully examined for artifacts. All test unit profiles and floors were cleaned and examined for the presence of cultural features and at least one profile from each unit was recorded through a scaled drawing and digital photography. All artifacts found were collected and retained, bagged according to their unit designation and lot number. Excavation was then continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. Once excavation and

any required recording had been completed, all test units were backfilled. The locations of all positive shovel test pits and any test units excavated were recorded using a GPS.

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

Survey Type	Area (ha)	Percentage of Areas identified as Retaining Archaeological Potential (85.05 ha)
Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	39.6	39%
Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals	48.43	57%
Shovel test pit survey at judgmental intervals to confirm disturbance	1.73	2%
Low and wet with permanently saturated soils; not tested	0.37	0.4%
Visually assessed as disturbed; not tested	0.67	0.8%
Steep slope, greater than 20 degrees, not tested	0.14	0.2%

Site boundaries were defined by applying a 2.5 metre buffer to all positive shovel test pits and test units and calculating a minimum bounding geometry using GIS software.

All actively cultivated lands within the subject property where ploughing was viable were ploughed, disced, and allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall or several light rains prior to the pedestrian survey. Direction was provided to the landowner undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to ensure total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. At the time of the assessment, surface visibility conditions exceeded the minimum requirements established by MHSTCI, where 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted by means of the Past Recovery field crew systematically walking the ploughed fields at 5 metre intervals and inspecting the exposed surface for the presence of archaeological resources.

In the event archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, each surface find was assigned a surface find (or SF) number and mapped in the field using a GPS. Following completion of the initial pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals an intensified survey was conducted at each findspot to assist in determining whether any Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment was warranted. The intensified pedestrian survey was conducted by means of the Past Recovery field crew systematically walking the ploughed fields within a 20-square-metre radius of each findspot at 1 metre intervals and inspecting the exposed surface for the presence of archaeological resources. After being mapped, unless otherwise stated, all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories were collected, bagged, and recorded with a sequential Findspot designation and

waypoint number. Site boundaries were defined by applying a 2.5 metre buffer to all surface finds and calculating a minimum bounding geometry using GIS software.

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 3. 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 3. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Field notes	Notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork	24 pages	PRAS office – file PR20-030
Maps	Field maps	1 page	PRAS office – file PR20-030
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	387 photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR20-030

6.2 Lab Methods

Following the completion of the Stage 2 fieldwork, all artifacts recovered were cleaned, catalogued with their full provenience, and inventoried. For post-Contact materials, the inventory used was based on a version of a database designed for post-Contact period sites by staff at Parks Canada. The *Parks Canada Database* and associated *Artifact Inventory Guide* (Christianson and Plousos n.d.) identifies artifacts according to functional Classes intended to allow specific types of activities and behaviours to be separated for analysis. The 'Foodways' class, for example, is used to identify types of artifacts associated with all aspects of food preparation, storage, and consumption. In a similar way, the 'Architectural' class is a catch-all category for items such as bricks, nails, window glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups, reflecting more specialized activities/behaviours. Artifacts are further categorized by Object, Ware, and Datable Attribute, which are either functionally or temporally diagnostic. This type of artifact inventorying method facilitates the recognition of general trends in the timing and use of a site by allowing the assemblage to be conveniently organized for analysis. The pre-Contact artifact assemblage was catalogued using a modified version of the same Parks Canada database. Changes to the database included alterations to the artifact categories and types to better reflect meaningful categories of analysis for pre-Contact archaeological sites.

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Access database with each entry including an individual inventory number, the full spatial location information (provenience) within the study area, the artifact quantity and the appropriate artifact attributes. A complete inventory of the artifact assemblage is included in Appendix 2. Representative artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report and are identified in photographs using their inventory number. Artifacts were packaged for storage by provenience and inventory number using transparent, re-sealable polyethylene bags labelled with archival ink. Artifacts were then placed in an appropriately labelled standard banker's box.

As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all artifacts collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided at Past Recovery's Perth office pending the identification of a suitable repository. The artifact collection from the subject property consists of 22 artifacts, including 5 Pre-contact artifacts and 17 Post-contact artifacts. The collection is housed in one standard size banker's box.

6.3 Fieldwork Results

The Stage 2 property survey covered 100% of the subject property, excluding the severance for the existing farmhouse and a second residence located in the southern portion of Lot 8, Concession 9, Beckwith Township, fronting 9th Line Road (see Map 9). The test pit and pedestrian surveys revealed varying soil conditions across the subject property, generally corresponding to previous soil survey mapping and associated published descriptions (Hoffman et al. 1967).

Judgmental test pit intervals were used to confirm previous disturbance along the southwestern edge of the study area and north of 9th Line Road, in a wooded section that had been subject to previous quarrying activity (see Image 12). A small wetland was identified in this area, located at the bottom of a steep slope which runs the length of the southern border (see Images 13 to 15). Test pitting in the area immediately north and west of the wetland was conducted at 5 metre intervals upon the identification of intact natural soils (see Map 9).

North of the woodlot there was an area that had been stripped to bedrock (see Images 17 and 18). Visual disturbance associated with the previous quarrying can be seen in the area in recent orthographic imagery (see Map 2) and in historic aerial photographs (see Maps 5 and 6). Soil stratigraphy along the margins of the stripped area confirmed previous disturbance, consisting of 10-15 cm of a light grey sandy clay fill with gravel inclusions overlying bedrock (see Image 19). Meanwhile typical test pits in the previously quarried area closer to 9th Line Road consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark grey-brown sandy loam topsoil, above approximately 40 cm of yellow-beige sand fill, which overlay a light beige-grey sand (see Image 20).

The area adjacent to the wetland retained natural soils overlain by mounded deposits associated with the surrounding quarrying activity. Typical test pits in this area contained approximately 15-43 cm of a mid-dark brown sandy loam deposit occasionally mottled with orange-brown sand, lying above a mid-dark grey-brown sandy loam deposit measuring 20-45 cm in depth. These modern deposits, likely representing soils displaced during initial grading of the area prior to quarrying activity, overlay an intact buried topsoil approximately 15 cm in depth. It was composed of dark brown-grey sandy silt displaying iron leaching typical of wetland soils and overlay a light grey-beige sand subsoil, also mottled orange (see Image 59). A findspot, identified as Findspot 1, was identified within the displaced material of the mounded deposits in this area.

Testing then moved to the small woodlot along the southwestern border of the study area. This area contained varied natural soils. Typical test pits in the eastern part of the woodlot contained approximately 13 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil, over light grey-yellow sand subsoil with gravel inclusions (see Image 21), while the western part displayed wetter conditions, with approximately 30 cm of dark brown loam overlying a mid yellow-grey clay subsoil (see Image 16). A small stream was identified running north to south in the woodlot (see Image 11). Several piles of field stones were identified in the area indicating historic clearance of the agricultural fields adjacent. An example of these fieldstone piles is shown in Image 8.

The test pit survey continued at judgmental intervals in non-agricultural land in the southeastern portion of the property that had been previously subjected to quarrying (see Image 22; see Map 9). Upon inspection in the field, it was determined that in the northeastern part of this area a large quarry pit had been cut into a natural ridge and subsequently filled with a mixture of rock and soil, upon which a dense thicket of thorn bushes has since grown (see Images 23 to 26). An area of steep slope defined the northwestern edge (see Image 23), while a small area at the mouth of the pit was marked by exposed bedrock (see Image 24). It is possible that the rocky fill is composed of material displaced during clearing of the former small field boundaries on the property in the 1980s. Typical test pits in the southwestern half of this area consisted of a very shallow, loose mid brown sandy loam topsoil, over light yellow-grey sand, gravel, and pebbles (see Image 27), while some test pits revealed the latter immediately below the sod. The small area of inactive pasture immediately north of the quarry had not been previously disturbed and was tested at 5 metre intervals (see Image 28). Typical test pits consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark brown clay loam topsoil above a mid brown-orange silty clay containing frequent pebbles and angular stones (see Image 29).

The field crew then began testing the A-shaped section along the western edge of the study area. The southwestern tail end of the area contained a large amount of exposed bedrock at the surface and as a result test pits showed shallow profiles. The remains of a demolished building were identified in the field margin between the southwestern agricultural field and the small agricultural field along the western border, 8.5 metres north of a laneway running E-W from the farmyard to the western limit of the property

(see Map 11; see Images 30 to 33). The building measured 12 m in length by 10.3 m in width, faced southeast, and consisted of two rooms. The western room had a cut stone foundation and measured 10.3 m by 7.3 m, while the eastern room, measuring 10.3 m by 4.7 m, appears to have been entirely constructed with square timbers (see Image 33), and contained a possible hearth or chimney. The ruins appear to be the remains of the building depicted in the same area on the 1929 topographic map (see Map 5). It may have been a barn or outbuilding, but the presence of a hearth or chimney combined with the distance to the main farmyard suggest that it may have served a different purpose, such as a maple shack or even the original McGregor dwelling prior to the construction of their stone farmhouse. The existing farmhouse was on the property by 1852, but Peter McGregor settled the lot shortly after his arrival in 1819 and would have required an initial dwelling. No artifacts were recovered from test pits in and around the building, though a small artifact scatter (Findspot 6) was identified in the southwestern ploughed field, immediately south of the laneway adjacent to the ruins (see Map 11). As mentioned above, aerial photography taken during the 1950s shows that the building was demolished between 1953 and 1959 (see Map 5). The remainder of the A-shaped area was tested at 5 metre intervals where possible (see Image 34), but contained frequent ledges of exposed bedrock, and an area of standing water (see Image 5). Test pits exhibited shallow soil profiles over bedrock.

The field crew then moved to the northwestern field margin of the southeastern agricultural field, and northward into the adjoining woodlot (see Image 36). Subsoils in this area were varied, with test pits revealing approximately 20 cm of brown loam topsoil directly over a mid orange-brown sandy clay subsoil, or a grey-yellow sandy silt subsoil with gravel inclusions (see Image 35). Three small areas of permanently saturated soils were encountered in the wood lot, on the path of the former watercourse that ran through the property (see Image 10; see Maps 4 and 9). Large piles of logs and cut timbers have been stacked along the northwestern edge of the woodlot (see Image 38). One test pit on the northern side of these timbers indicated some localised disturbance in the area, displaying 9 cm of mid brown loam topsoil, over a 7 cm deposit of mid brown loam mottled with mid orange sandy silt and containing frequent angular stones, over 22 cm of dark grey-brown sandy loam ploughzone, above a dark orange-brown sandy silt subsoil (see Image 39).

Testing moved to the northeastern end of the woodlot between the northern agricultural field and the northern active pasture, where several large piles of fieldstones help to define the boundary (see Image 8). Soil profiles generally consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark brown loam topsoil overlying mid brown-orange sandy silt subsoil. Findspot 2 was identified on the western edge of this woodlot, a short distance northeast of a previously disturbed laneway, which leads to the farmyard to the south (see Image 4). Test pits adjacent to the laneway consisted of 5 cm of dark brown clay loam topsoil over a light beige gravel deposit approximately 7 cm in depth, over 11 cm of dark grey-brown sandy loam ploughzone, above bedrock (see Image 37). Shallow soil profiles prevailed

in the area of former pasture and woodland to the west of the laneway (see Image 40). Typically test pits revealed approximately 10 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil before encountering bedrock (see Image 41). Variation was encountered in the small woodlot slightly to the south, where test pits consisted of approximately 14 cm of dark brown loam topsoil, over dark orange sandy silt subsoil (see Image 42).

The field crew began testing the northernmost active pasture, where soil profiles also varied. Test pits along the northeastern boundary of the property typically contained approximately 19 cm of mid-dark brown clay loam topsoil over mid beige-yellow sandy silt subsoil (see Image 43). Moving toward the southern end of the northern active pasture (see Image 44), soil profiles typically consisted of around 15-20 cm of mid brown clay loam topsoil directly over bedrock (see Image 45). Testing then moved to the southern pasture directly north of the previously severed parcels (see Image 46), where typical soil profiles similarly consisted of 16-20 cm of dark brown clay loam topsoil above bedrock (see Image 47), although deeper stratigraphy was encountered east of the laneway as testing moved closer to the margins of the southeastern agricultural field. Typical soil profiles here consisted of approximately 28 cm of dark brown clay loam topsoil over dark orange-brown clay silt subsoil (see Image 48). Several test pits west of the laneway revealed disturbance and evidence of burning likely associated with removal of the former field boundaries in the area. The profile included a disturbed topsoil, 13 cm in depth and comprising mid brown sandy loam mottled with mid orange-brown silty clay, 12 cm of dark brown-black loam with frequent charcoal inclusions, 18 cm of mid grey-brown sandy loam buried topsoil, and a mid beige-yellow sandy silt subsoil (see Image 49).

Once the test pit survey was completed in the active pasture north of the farmyard, the field crew began pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields at 5 metre intervals (see Images 50 to 54). Findspots 3, 4, 7, and 8 were identified in the southeastern agricultural field, while Findspots 5 and 6 were identified in the southwestern agricultural field (see Map 11).

Following completion of the pedestrian survey the field crew completed the remaining test pit survey in the overgrown former pasture along the northwestern border of the study area (see Image 55). The area exhibited large areas of exposed bedrock, and typical soil profiles were shallow, with 10-13 cm of dark brown loam topsoil occasionally overlying a thin layer of yellow-brown sand subsoil immediately above bedrock (see Image 56). Additional Stage 2 shovel test pitting was conducted in the southwestern portion of the study area on June 27th, 2021 in order to assess a revision to the study area boundary. Test pitting covered small areas of field margins where ploughing was not viable, as well as a 10 metre wide corridor providing access to Mississippi Lake (see Images 57 and 58). A gravel access road extended through this area, with added areas of gravel and soil in low-lying areas evident from the topography. Lands adjacent to Mississippi Lake were found to be low-lying and wet with permanently saturated soils.

6.4 Record of Finds

The property survey resulted in the identification of 8 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, identified as Findspots 1 through 8. Findspots 1, 2, 4 and 5 contained pre-Contact material, while Findspots 3, 6, 7 and 8 contained post-Contact material. Findspots 1 and 2 were identified during the shovel test pit survey. Findspots 3-8 were identified during the pedestrian survey. The complete artifact inventory for these findspots is provided in Appendix 2.

6.4.1 Findspot 1

Findspot 1 was located immediately north of the wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area, and adjacent to an area of former quarrying activity (see Maps 9 and 11; Table 4). One pre-Contact lithic artifact was recovered from a mounded, redeposited topsoil (Lot 1) in a single positive shovel test pit (PTP001). Intensification included the excavation of a single 1 m^2 test unit centred above the PTP and eight additional shovel test pits excavated on a 2.5 m grid around the PTP (see Image 60). No additional artifacts were recovered during intensification.

Stratigraphy at the findspot included a mid-dark brown sandy loam redeposited topsoil, occasionally mottled with orange-brown sand (43 cm), lying above a mid-dark grey-brown sandy loam deposit (45 cm). These modern deposits, perhaps representing soils displaced during initial grading of the area prior to quarrying activity, overlay an intact buried topsoil composed of dark brown-grey sandy silt displaying iron leaching typical of wetland soils (15 cm). Subsoil was a light grey-beige sand, also mottled orange (Image 67). Table 5 and Map 11 show the distribution of finds by positive test pit/test unit number. As the artifact was recovered from displaced soils and no additional material was found during intensification the original source of the artifact is unknown. The results of the intensified survey define the limits of the findspot as 19 m^2.

The single artifact recovered at Findspot 1 is a small fragment from the working edge of a thumbnail end scraper, made of Kitchissippi chert (Image 66a). Scrapers are blunt unifacial stone tools believed to have been used in the processing of animal hides. They are produced on flake blanks by marginal retouch, the controlled removal of successive small flakes from the edges of the blank via pressure flaking. Scraper retouch displays an angle greater than 40 degrees and is typically undertaken on the dorsal face of the flake blank. Side scrapers are modified on a lateral flake edge, and end scrapers on the distal edge or end of the flake. The bit fragment collected at Findspot 1 measures 13.2 mm in length, 9.6 mm in width, and is 3.9 mm wide.

Kitchissippi chert is a local lithic raw material, and the only Ontario chert variety that outcrops within the Ottawa River watershed. Kitchissippi is a variant in the spelling of the Algonquin name of the river. The chert was utilized by pre-Contact peoples across eastern Ontario and is considered a relatively high-quality raw material in the production

of stone tools owing to its chemical structure, which supports consistent and predictable conchoidal fracture upon impact. It has a vitreous lustre and is dark grey to black in colour, occasionally mottled.

Table 4. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 1.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	410122	4993114	±3 m

Table 5. Findspot 1 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
PTP001	Pre-Contact: scraper bit fragment	1	0001

6.4.2 Findspot 2

Findspot 2 was located in the northernmost woodlot on the property, a short distance east of the laneway that runs N-S through the study area (see Map 11; Table 6). One pre-Contact lithic artifact was initially recovered from an interface layer (Lot 2) in a single positive test pit. Intensification included the excavation of one 1 m^2 test unit centred above the PTP and eight additional shovel test pits excavated 2.5 m from the PTP (see Image 60). The test unit (TU1) yielded a single additional pre-Contact lithic artifact from the same lot.

Stratigraphy at the findspot included a dark brown sandy loam topsoil (14 cm), a dark red-brown sandy loam interface (12 cm), and a light grey-yellow sand subsoil (25 cm) over bedrock (Image 67). Table 7 and Map 11 show the distribution of finds by positive test pit/test unit number. The results of the intensified survey define the limits of the findspot as 19 m^2.

Both lithic artifacts recovered at Findspot 2 are pieces of chipping detritus of Onondaga chert (Image 66b and c). They are both broken or partial flakes, missing their proximal ends. Although the fragments retain some identifiable characteristics, they can not be further morphologically classified with certainty.

Cherts of the Middle Devonian Onondaga formation occur in Southern Ontario at several outcrops and quarries along the north shore of Lake Erie, between Peacock Point and the Niagara River (Eley and von Bitter 1989: 17). The chert can be found in nodules or in thin beds and is considered a relatively high-quality raw material in the production of stone tools owing to its chemical structure, which supports consistent and predictable conchoidal fracture upon impact. Onondaga chert was heavily utilised by Pre-contact peoples across Ontario and is also found on archaeological sites farther afield. It can be

Table 6. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 2.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	410020	4993934	±3 m

Table 7. Findspot 2 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
PTP001	Pre-Contact: broken/partial flake	1	0002
TU1	Pre-Contact: broken/partial flake	1	0003

mottled light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black in colour, and can have a dull, vitreous, or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989: 17, Fox 2009: 361-362).

6.4.3 Findspot 3

A diffuse scatter of post-Contact artifacts, Findspot 3 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and was situated in the southeastern agricultural field on the subject property, approximately 75 m west of an area that had been subject to quarrying activity (see Maps 9 and 11; Table 8).

The surface finds were subject to an intensified pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals for a 20 m or more radius (see Image 62). The recovered artifacts are summarized below in Table 9 and Map 11 shows the location of finds by inventory number. The spatially discrete findspot is irregular in shape and covers an area of 1,034 square metres, measuring approximately 22 m east-west by 56 m north-south. A total of 5 post-Contact artifacts were identified on the surface, all of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The most prevalent functional artifact group was the **Foodways** class (4; Table 10). The only other class represented was **Medical/Hygiene** (1). The **Foodways** portion of the assemblage included a variety of *Ceramic Tableware*, including one fragment of refined white earthenware, which post-dates 1820 (Miller et al. 2000). The decoration styles present are also useful in determining the age of the site. The blue edged, scalloped rim fragment (Image 65h) dates to between 1820 and 1850 (Miller 1988). The remainder of the *Ceramic Tableware* assemblage included a vitrified white earthenware cup handle (Image 65f), which post-dates 1840 (Miller at al. 2000), and a fragment of semi-porcelain (Image 65g), which dates to between 1830 and 1940 (Ramsay 1939).

The remaining two artifacts recovered at Findspot 3 were made of glass. One of these was an unidentifiable mould blown body sherd in the **Foodways** class, while the other was a pharmaceutical bottle prescription finish (Image 65a) associated with the **Medical/Hygiene** class, also mould blown using a two-piece body mould. Typically, mould blown bottles were produced prior to 1920, and a pre-1880s glass container

Table 8. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 3.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	410224	4993364	±3 m
Northeast site limit	410234	4993386	±3 m
Northwest site limit	410208	4993383	±3 m
Southeast site limit	410235	4993351	±3 m
Southwest site limit	410223	4993331	±3 m

Table 9. Findspot 3 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
SF004	Post-Contact: unidentifiable bottle/container glass	1	0004
SF005	Post-Contact: pharmaceutical bottle, prescription finish	1	0005
SF006	Post-Contact: vitrified white earthenware, moulded	1	0006
SF007	Post-Contact: refined white earthenware, blue edged	1	0007
SF008	Post-Contact: semi-porcelain	1	0008

Table 10. Findspot 3 Artifact Breakdown.

Class/Group	Total	Percentage of Total (%)
Foodways	**4**	**80%**
Ceramic Tableware	3	75%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	25%
Medical/Hygiene	**1**	**20%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	1	100%
Total	**5**	**100%**

assemblage would have no evidence of machine manufacture (Jones and Sullivan 1989:39).

6.4.4 Findspot 4

Findspot 4 was situated in the southeastern agricultural field on the subject property, approximately 50 m west of an area that had been subject to quarrying activity (see Maps 9 and 11; Table 11).

A single pre-Contact lithic artifact was identified on the surface. The artifact was collected, its location recorded, and an intensified pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals for a 20 m or more radius around the location of the find yielded no additional artifacts (see Image 62). As an isolated findspot, the site extents of Findspot 4 are measured at 19 m^2. Table 12 and Map 11 show the find by inventory number.

Table 11. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 4.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	410272	4993396	±3 m

Table 12. Findspot 4 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
SF009	Pre-contact: secondary flake	1	0009

The single lithic artifact recovered at Findspot 4 was a piece of chipping detritus, specifically a quartz secondary flake (Image 66d). Secondary flakes retain cortical material on their dorsal face, up to 50% of the surface, yet also display at least one previous flake removal scar. The striking platform is usually flat with a ninety-degree angle, and the ventral face displays a prominent bulb of percussion. Along with primary flakes and shatter, secondary flakes are usually representative of the initial manufacturing stages of lithic core reduction.

In Ontario both quartz and quartzite may be found in secondary contexts as glacially deposited cobbles. These cobbles were collected and utilised by Pre-contact peoples as lithic raw material (Ebright 1987:29-30, Lennox 2000:103). Quartz is a macrocrystalline mineral and does not fracture in the same manner as cryptocrystalline materials such as chert. While fracturing conchoidally at the micro-scale, a fractal pattern may or may not be produced depending on how the component crystals have aggregated. In general, fine-grained quartz will fracture more predictably than coarse-grained samples or quartz with internal flaws known as planes, which will fracture irregularly. This common attribute can cause difficulties in both the manufacture and the identification of quartz artifacts (Driscoll 2011).

6.4.5 Findspot 5

Findspot 5 was situated in the southwestern agricultural field on the subject property, approximately 50 m northeast of the southwestern limit of the study area (see Map 11; Table 13). A single pre-Contact lithic artifact was identified on the surface. The artifact was collected, its location recorded, and an intensified pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals for a 20 m or more radius around the location of the find yielded no additional artifacts (see Image 63). As an isolated findspot, the site extents of Findspot 5 are measured at 19 m^2. Table 14 and Map 11 show the find by inventory number.

Table 13. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 5.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	409840	4993183	±3 m

Table 14. Findspot 5 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
SF010	Pre-contact: tertiary flake	1	0010

The single lithic artifact recovered at Findspot 5 was a piece of chipping detritus, specifically a quartz tertiary flake (Image 66e). Tertiary flakes are small, thin flakes with a diffuse bulb of percussion, and often have prepared, faceted platforms. They typically retain no cortical material on their dorsal face, although some may display minimal remnants. Tertiary flakes are representative of the later stages of the lithic reduction sequence such as tool shaping and rejuvenation.

6.4.6 Findspot 6

A sparse scatter of post-Contact artifacts, Findspot 6 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and was situated in the southwestern agricultural field on the subject property. It lay immediately south of a previously disturbed laneway running E-W, and approximately 8.5 m south of the remains of a log building with partial stone foundations (see Section 4.3 of this report), which is located on the northern side of the laneway (see Map 11; Table 15).

The surface finds were subject to an intensified pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals for a 20 m or more radius (see Image 63). The recovered artifacts are summarized below in Table 16, and Map 11 shows the location of finds by inventory number. The spatially discrete findspot is irregular in shape and covers an area of 1,197 square metres, measuring approximately 100 m east-west by 33 m north-south. A total of 8 post-Contact artifacts were identified on the surface, all of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The most prevalent functional artifact group was the **Foodways** class (6; Table 17). The only other class represented was **Architectural** (2). The **Foodways** portion of the assemblage included a variety of *Ceramic Tableware*, including four fragments of refined white earthenware, which post-dates 1820 (Miller et al. 2000) and the decoration styles also provide an indication of date. Blue transfer printed wares (Image 65j) were available throughout the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991), but the two blue sponged fragments (Image 65k) date to between 1843 and 1875 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The remainder

Table 15. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 6.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	409886	4993276	±3 m
Northeast site limit	409899	4993296	±3 m
Northwest site limit	409873	4993287	±3 m
Southeast site limit	409910	4993270	±3 m
Southwest site limit	409861	4993258	±3 m

Table 16. Findspot 6 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
SF011	Post-Contact: unidentifiable bottle/container glass	1	0011
SF012	Post-Contact: wall finishing; plaster and mortar	1	0012
SF013	Post-Contact: refined white earthenware, blue sponged	1	0013
SF014	Post-Contact: refined white earthenware, blue transfer printed	1	0014
SF015	Post-Contact: refined white earthenware, plain	1	0015
SF016	Post-Contact: vitrified white earthenware, plain	1	0016
SF017	Post-Contact: red brick fragment	1	0017
SF018	Post-Contact: refined white earthenware, blue sponged	1	0018

Table 17. Findspot 6 Artifact Breakdown.

Class/Group	Total	Percentage of Total (%)
Foodways	**6**	**75%**
Ceramic Tableware	5	83.33%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	16.67%
Architectural	**2**	**25%**
Construction Materials	2	100%
Total	**5**	**100%**

of the *Ceramic Tableware* assemblage comprised a hollowware fragment of vitrified white earthenware, which post-dates 1840 (Miller at al. 2000). The remaining artifact in the **Foodways** class was a base sherd of amber bottle or container glass. The method of manufacture was unidentifiable. The **Architectural** class was represented by a small fragment of red brick and a fragment of mortar with wall plaster adhering to it.

6.4.7 Findspot 7

A sparse scatter of only 2 post-Contact artifacts, Findspot 7 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and was situated in the southeastern agricultural field on the subject property, approximately 75 m west of an area that had been subject to quarrying activity (see Maps 9 and 11; Table 18).

Table 18. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 7.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	410243	4993497	±3 m
North site limit	410247	4993502	±3 m
West site limit	410237	4993494	±3 m
East site limit	410250	4993500	±3 m
South site limit	410239	4993491	±3 m

The surface finds were subject to an intensified pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals for a 20 m or more radius (see Image 64). The recovered artifacts are summarized below in Table 19, and Map 11 shows the location of finds by inventory number. The spatially discrete findspot covers an area of 69 square metres, measuring 15 m southeast-northwest by 5 m northeast-southwest. A total of 2 post-Contact artifacts were identified on the surface, both of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The two functional artifact groups represented were the **Foodways** class (1) and the **Architectural** class (1) (Table 20). The **Foodways** portion of the assemblage included a sherd of milk glass (Image 65b), which gained popularity in the late eighteenth and into the twentieth century. The **Architectural** class was represented by a single fragment of pane window glass.

Table 19. Findspot 7 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
SF019	Post-Contact: unidentifiable bottle/container glass	1	0019
SF020	Post-Contact: window glass	1	0020

Table 20. Findspot 7 Artifact Breakdown.

Class/Group	Total	Percentage of Total (%)
Foodways	**1**	**50%**
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	100%
Architectural	**1**	**50%**
Window Glass	1	100%
Total	**2**	**100%**

6.4.8 Findspot 8

A sparse scatter of just 2 post-Contact artifacts, Findspot 8 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and was situated in the southeastern agricultural field on the subject property, approximately 100 m west of an area that had been subject to quarrying activity (see Maps 9 and 11; Table 21).

Table 21. UTM Co-ordinates for Findspot 8.

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	410235	4993451	±3 m
North site limit	410239	4993456	±3 m
West site limit	410229	4993449	±3 m
East site limit	410242	4993454	±3 m
South site limit	410232	4993447	±3 m

The surface finds were subject to an intensified pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals for a 20 m or more radius (see Image 64). The recovered artifacts are summarized below in Table 22, and Map 11 shows the location of finds by inventory number. The spatially discrete findspot covers an area of 63 square metres, measuring 14 m southwest-northeast by 5 m northwest-southeast. A total of 2 post-Contact artifacts were identified on the surface, both of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The only functional artifact group represented was the **Foodways** class (2; Table 23). The artifacts, assigned to the **Foodways** class, included two fragments of glass, both mould blown. One was a shoulder fragment from a bottle manufactured using a three or more-piece mould, evidenced by the horizontal mould seam on the sherd (Inventory #0021; Image 65d). Typically, mould blown bottles were produced prior to 1920, and a pre-1880s glass container assemblage would have no evidence of machine manufacture (Jones and Sullivan 1989:39).

The other artifact (Inventory #0022) is of note given that it has been reworked using lithic knapping techniques for re-use as a perforating tool (Image 65c). Glass is an ideal material to knap because it does not contain inclusions and supports perfect conchoidal fracture. Although made of glass and dating to the Post-contact period, the cultural affiliation of this artifact cannot be identified. During the Post-contact period glass was utilized by Indigenous people as a raw material for tool manufacture (Porter 2015), but broken glass fragments were also used by European settlers through the 1800s. Recorded use includes activities such as woodworking, and utilized glass is quite common on Ontario homestead sites (Brandon 2014).

Table 22. Findspot 8 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
SF021	Post-Contact: bottle glass	1	0021
SF022	Post-Contact: unidentifiable bottle/container glass, retouched	1	0022

Table 23. Findspot 8 Artifact Breakdown.

Class/Group	Total	Percentage of Total (%)
Foodways	**2**	**100%**
Glass Beverage Containers	1	50%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	50%
Total	**2**	**100%**

6.5 Analysis and Conclusions

Analysis of Findspots 1-8, identified during the Stage 2 property survey, follows below.

6.5.1 Findspot 1

Although the lithic artifact at Findspot 1 can be identified as pre-Contact in origin, the original source of this material is unknown. It is however possible that the redeposited topsoil, within which the artifact was found, originated from the surrounding area and was displaced during the quarrying activity begun in the 1950s. As the artifact was recovered from a displaced context and no additional material was found during an intensified survey of the surrounding area, Findspot 2 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1a(ii) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.2 Findspot 2

The lithic artifacts recovered at Findspot 2 can be identified as pre-Contact in origin. Analysis of the chipping detritus suggests this may have been the location of a short-term Pre-contact occupation or the location of minimal lithic reduction practices. In the absence of any temporally diagnostic artifacts, it is not possible to further identify the date or cultural affiliation of the occupation. With less than five non-diagnostic pre-Contact artifacts from combined test pit and test unit excavations, Findspot 2 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1a(ii) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.3 Findspot 3

Analysis of the artifacts recovered from Findspot 3 suggests the collected materials, which generally date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, are related to the known occupations of the lot by members of the McGregor and Thackaberry families. This material, along with that recovered from Findspots 7 and 8 further to the northeast appear to represent a domestic refuse disposal pattern from the farm, with extant farm buildings located approximately 100 metres to the west. It is not clear if that material represents a former fencerow midden that was disturbed during subsequent field boundary clearance

activities, or if the wide distribution of this material represents manure spreader dispersal. With less than 20 post-Contact artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Findspot 3 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.4 Findspot 4

Analysis of the pre-Contact artifact recovered at Findspot 4 may suggest this was the location of a short-term occupation with minimal initial stage reduction of raw lithic material. In the absence of any temporally diagnostic artifacts, it is not possible to further identify the date or cultural affiliation of the occupation. Containing less than five non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m x 10 m pedestrian survey area, Findspot 4 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1a(i) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.5 Findspot 5

Analysis of the pre-Contact artifact recovered at Findspot 5 suggests this was the location of a short-term occupation with minimal late-stage reduction of raw lithic material, or the rejuvenation of chipped stone tools. In the absence of any temporally diagnostic artifacts, it is not possible to further identify the date or cultural affiliation of the occupation. Containing less than five non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m x 10 m pedestrian survey area, Findspot 5 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1a(i) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.6 Findspot 6

Analysis of the artifacts recovered from Findspot 6 suggests this material represents a sparse scatter of domestic refuse dating from the nineteenth century, with the few diagnostic items suggesting a mid-nineteenth century component. This scatter lies immediately to the south of the ruins of a two-room log building noted during the property survey (see Section 6.3) and an adjacent gravel laneway. The proximity of the ruins and the nature of the assemblage suggest the features are related, however a larger amount of material would be expected around a structure occupied during this time period. Given that the cabin does not appear on early mapping, and that by the time of the 1852 census the McGregor family were recorded as living in a one-storey stone house, it is possible the cabin was used only for a short time in the years between when the McGregors settled on the property (1819) and the stone house was constructed. Where the building does appear to have been illustrated on a 1929 topographic map (see Map 5), it is likely that it was used as an outbuilding for some part of the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. With less than 20 post-Contact artifacts that date

the period of use to before 1900, Findspot 6 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.7 Findspot 7

Analysis of the artifacts recovered from Findspot 7 suggests the collected materials are related to the known occupations of the lot by members of the McGregor and Thackaberry families during the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. This material, along with that recovered from Findspots 3 and 8 appear to represent a domestic refuse disposal pattern from the farm, with extant farm buildings located approximately 100 metres to the west. It is not clear if that material represents a former fencerow midden that was disturbed during subsequent field boundary clearance activities, or if the wide distribution of this material represents manure spreader dispersal. With less than 20 post-Contact artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Findspot 3 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.5.8 Findspot 8

Analysis of the artifacts recovered from Findspot 8 suggests the collected materials are related to the known occupations of the lot by members of the McGregor and Thackaberry families during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. This material, along with that recovered from Findspots 3 and 7 appear to represent a domestic refuse disposal pattern from the farm, with extant farm buildings located approximately 100 metres to the west. It is not clear if that material represents a former fencerow midden that was disturbed during subsequent field boundary clearance activities, or if the wide distribution of this material represents manure spreader dispersal. With less than 20 post-Contact artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Findspot 3 does not meet criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.6 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The cultural heritage value and interest of identified Findspots 1 through 8 has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 2 assessment conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of these findspots or the remainder of the proposed subdivision property as defined on Maps 2 and 3 is warranted.

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 relevant Provincial legislation as it may relate to this project, 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.

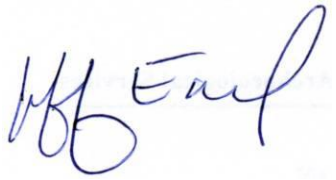
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are 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' *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.



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Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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Land Registry Abstract Indices: Lot 8 & 9, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Beckwith

Library and Archives Canada (LAC):

National Map Collection (NMC):

NMC 21920 Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Canada West: from actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling (1863)

Microfilm Reel:

M-555	1842 census of Beckwith Township
C-11731	1851 census of Beckwith Township
C-1042 & C1043	1861 census of Beckwith Township
C-10018	1871 census of Beckwith Township
C-13233	1881 census of Beckwith Township
T-6349	1891 census of Beckwith Township
T-6477	1901 census of Beckwith Township
T-20381	1911 census of Beckwith Township

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF):

Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Aerial Photography

Year	*Flight Line and Film Roll#*	*Photo*	*Scale*
1953	4504-0008	44	35,000
1991	4506-0019	15	30,000

National Air Photo Library (NAPL):

Year	*Roll#*	*Photo*	*Scale*
1964	A18641	36	35,000
1950	A16526	121	30,000

Ontario Archives (OA) Visual Database:

Item Reference Code	*Title*	*Digital Image Number*
RG 1-100-0-0-130	Beckwith	I0041802

Ontario Council of University Libraries – Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project (accessed online at: https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/):

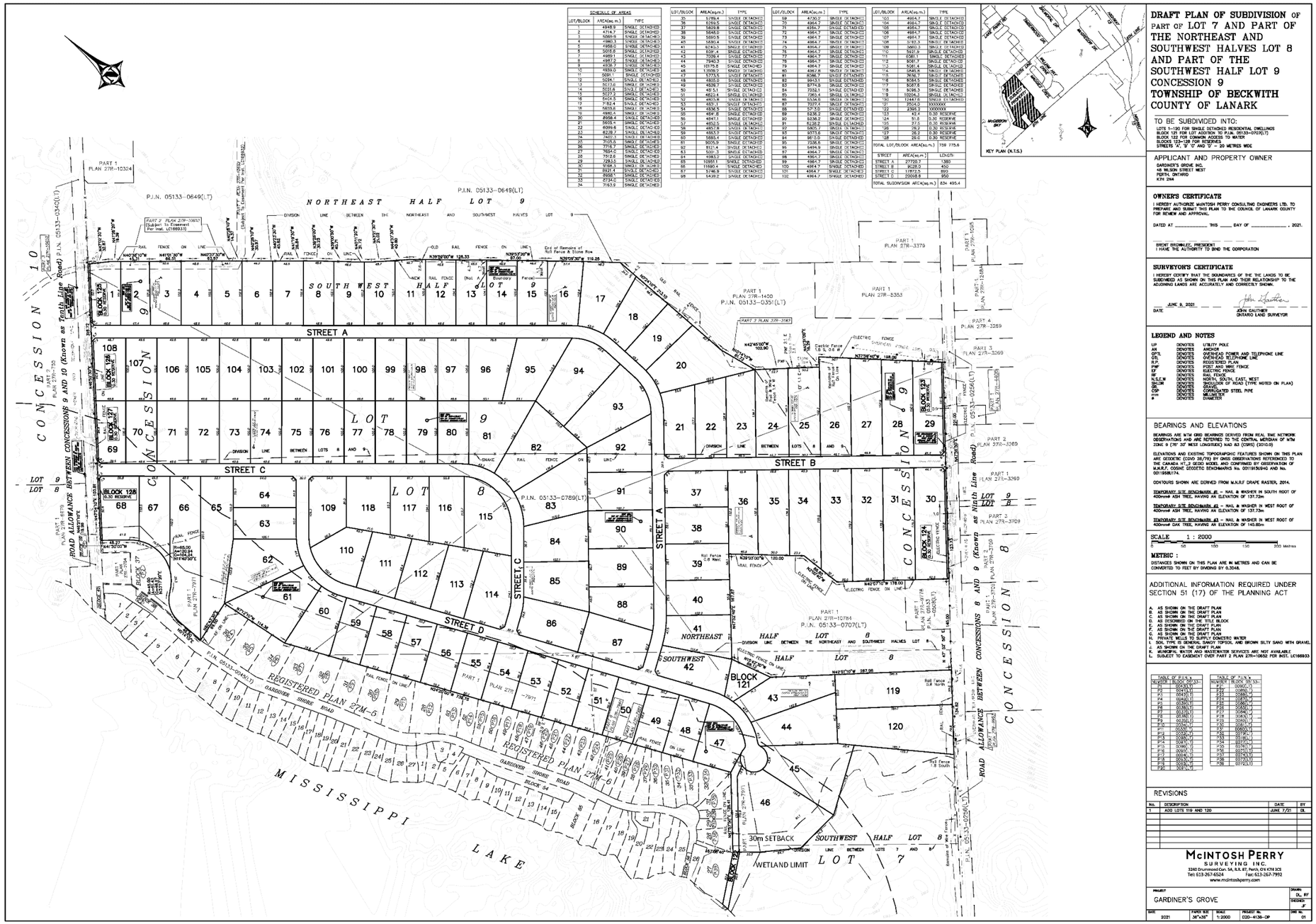
National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheets

31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1929	1:63,360
31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1935	1:63,360
31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1939	1:63,360
31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1950	1:63,360

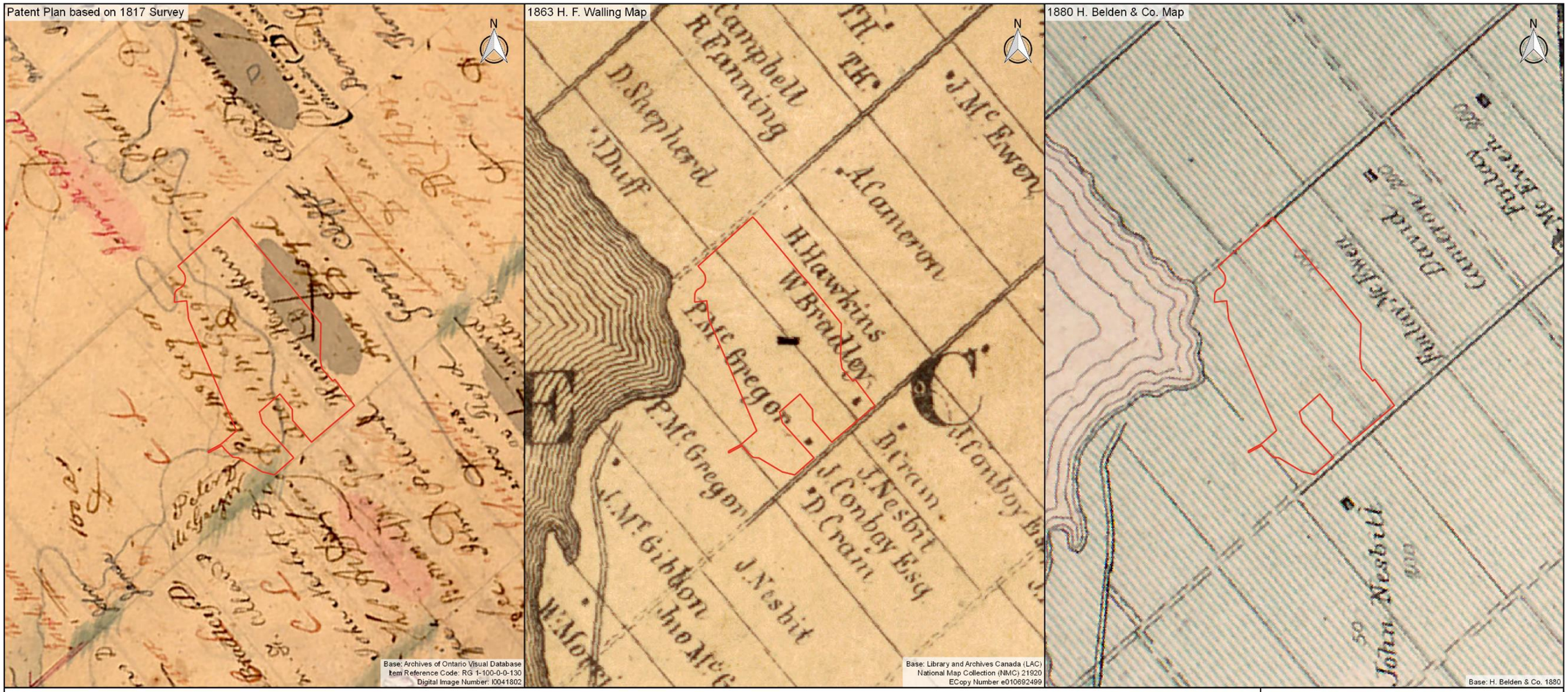
10.0 MAPS

Map 1. Regional topographic map showing the location of the study area.

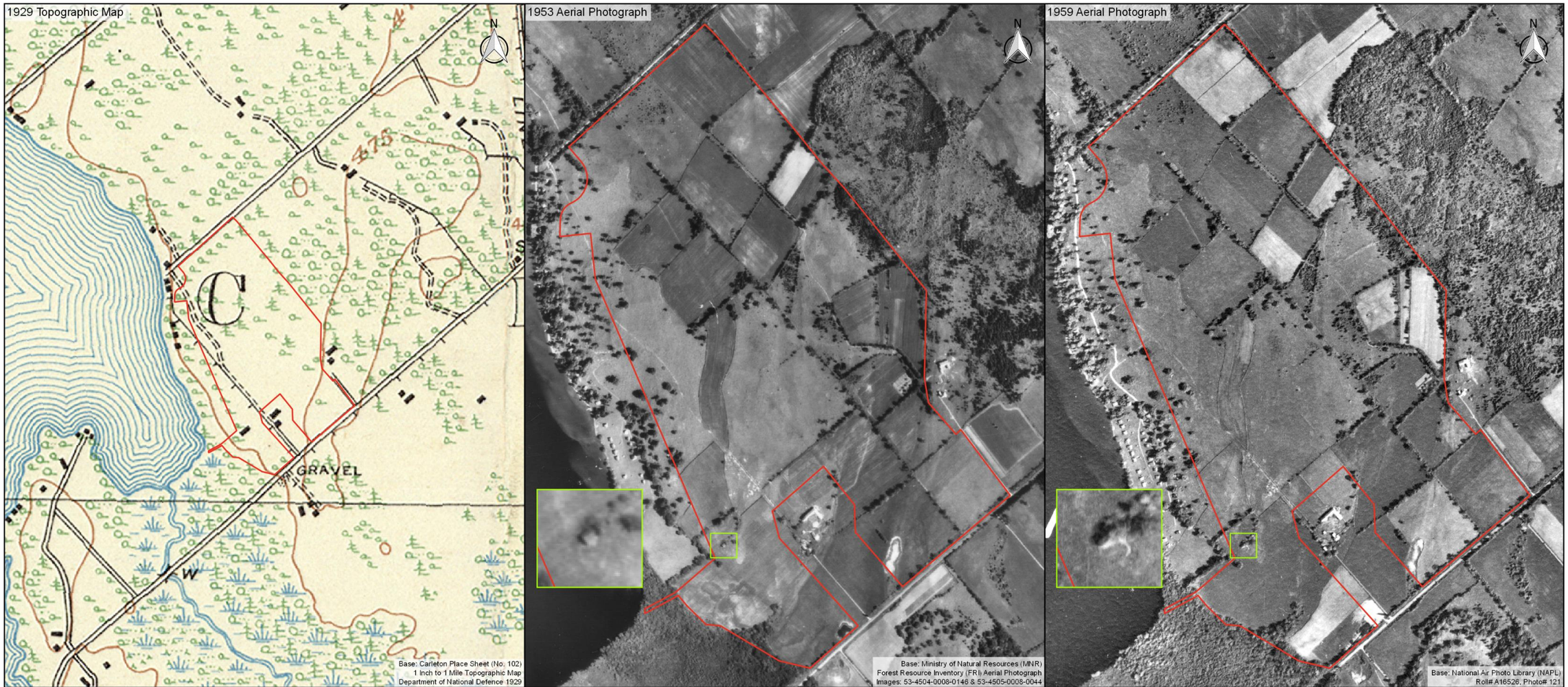
Map 2. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the study area.



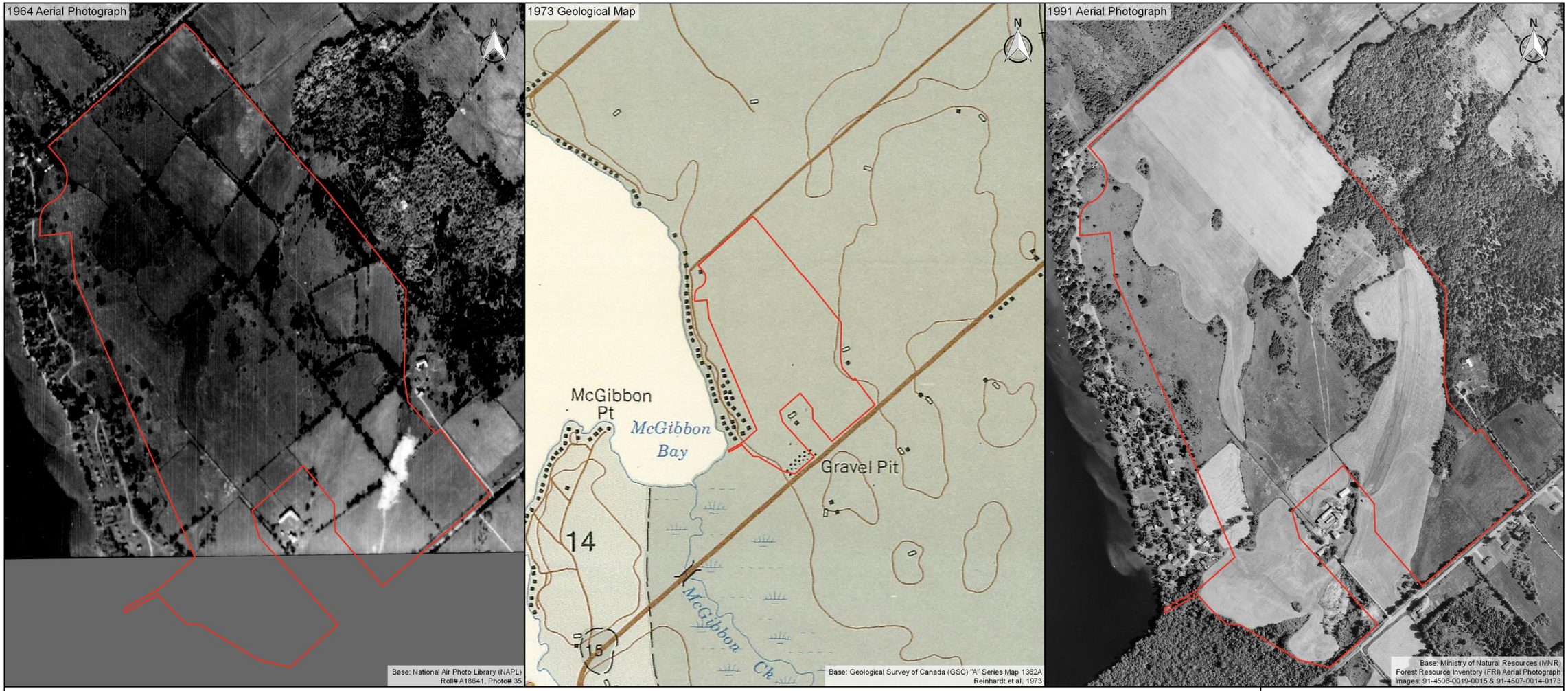
Map 3. Conceptual subdivision layout plan. (courtesy of McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.)



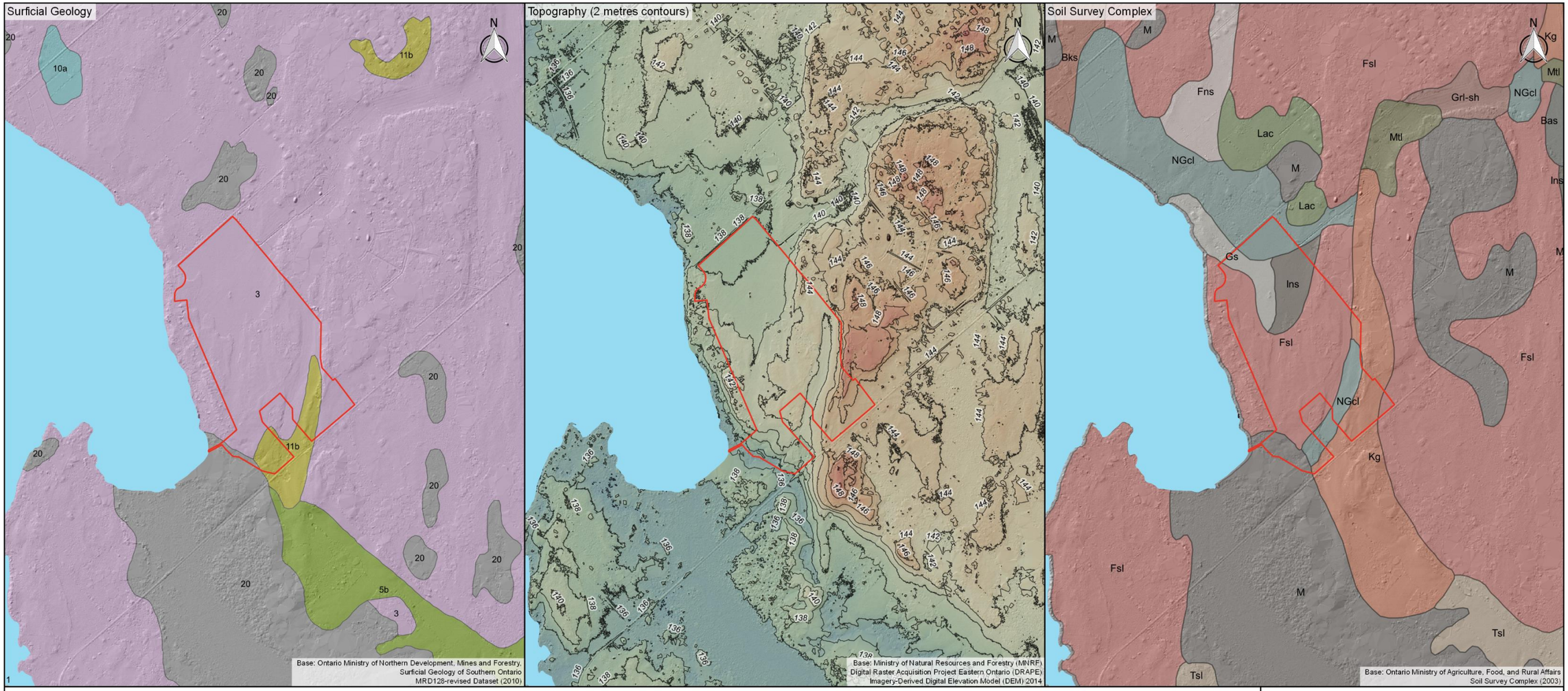
Map 4. Historical mapping showing the approximate location of the study area.



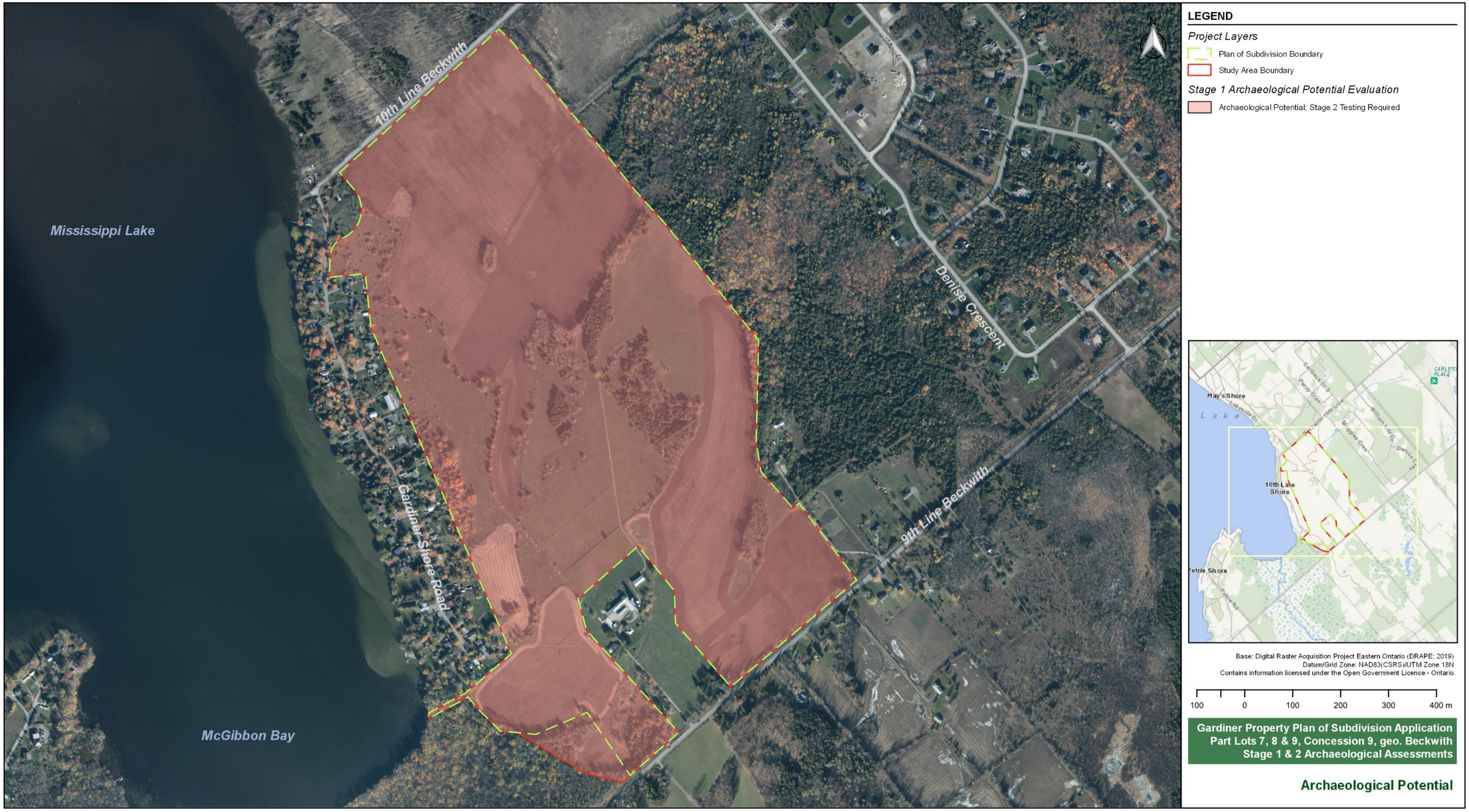
Map 5. Historical topographic mapping and aerial photography showing the study area.



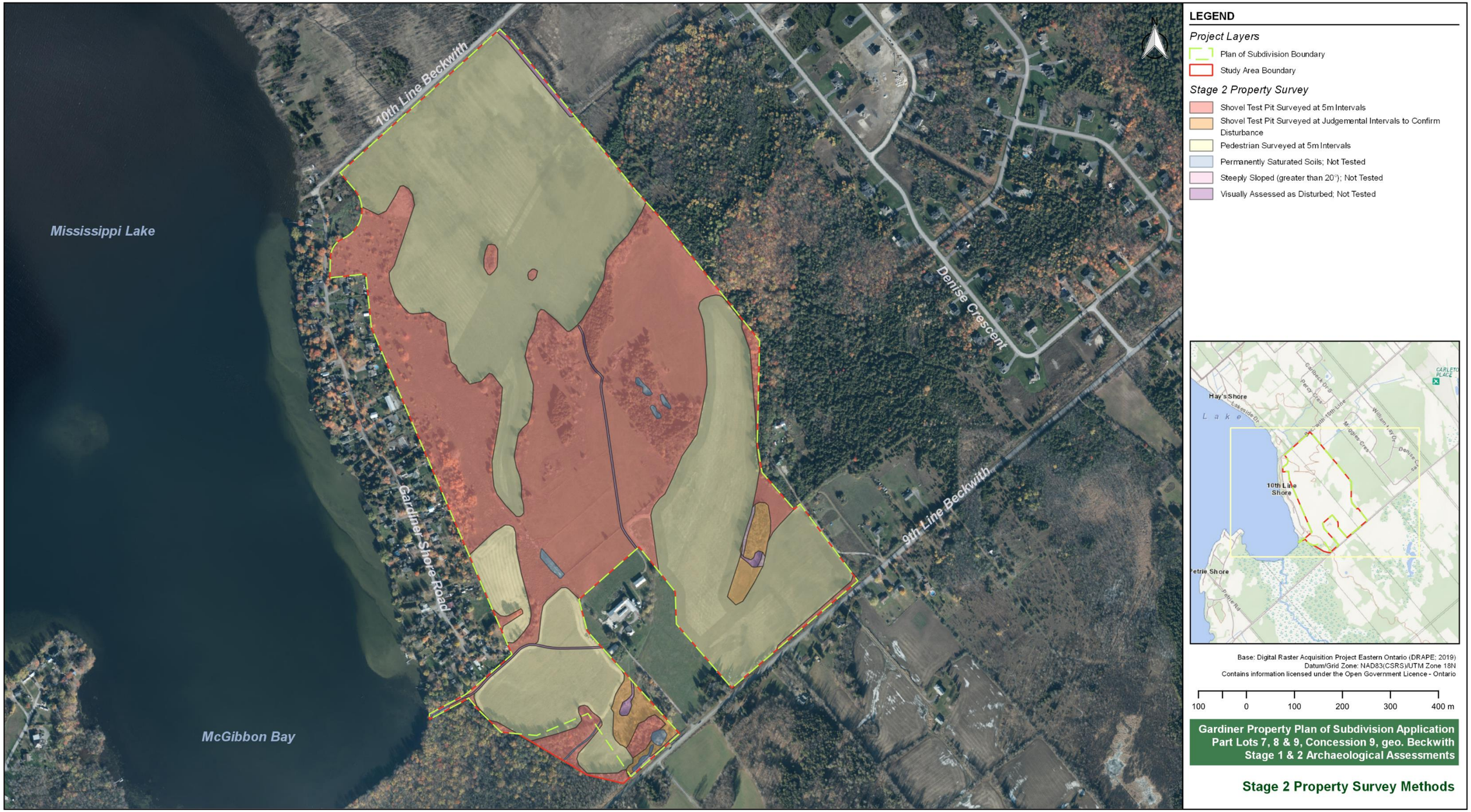
Map 6. Aerial photography and geological mapping showing the study area.



Map 7. Environmental mapping showing the study area.



Map 8. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing areas of archaeological potential in the study area.



Map 9. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the Stage 2 survey methodology.

Map 10. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the approximate location and orientations of fieldwork photographs referenced in this report.

Map 11. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the results of the Stage 2 survey.

11.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of southwestern agricultural field, looking northeast. (PR20-030D318)

Image 2. View of area of exposed bedrock in northern agricultural field, looking southeast. (PR20-030D294)

Image 3. View of north pasture, looking northeast. (PR20-030D180)

Image 4. View of disturbed laneway through south pasture, looking south. (PR20-030D164)

Image 5. View of exposed bedrock and standing water on fallow land immediately west of the south pasture, looking southeast. (PR20-030D124)

Image 6. View of fallow land in the northwest corner of the study area, looking northwest. (PR20-030D343)

Image 7. View of fallow land immediately northeast of the former quarry pit in the southeastern section of the study area, looking northwest. (PR20-030D085)

Image 8. View of a representative pile of field stones along the edge of the northern agricultural field, looking northwest. (PR20-030D172)

Image 9. View of the typical mixed woodland within the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D152)

Image 10. View of the water saturated area within the woodlot northwest of the southeastern agricultural field, looking east. (PR20-030D162)

Image 11. View of the small watercourse in the southwestern section of the study area, looking northeast. (PR20-030D040)

Image 12. Past Recovery field crew conducting judgemental test pit survey to confirm previous disturbance in the southwestern section of the study area, looking southeast. (PR20-030D378)

Image 13. View of the wetland in the southwestern section of the study area, looking northeast. (PR20-030D367)

Image 14. View of the wetland in the southwestern section of the study area, looking northeast. (PR20-030D372)

Image 15. View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in the southwestern section of the study area, looking northwest. (PR20-030D362)

Image 16. Typical test pit showing wet soils in woodlot on the southwestern edge of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D046)

Image 17. View of previous disturbance in the southwestern section of the study area showing stripping of soils to bedrock, looking southwest. (PR20-030D007)

Image 18. View of previous disturbance in the southwestern section of the study area showing difference in soil depth comparative to the adjoining agricultural field, looking northeast. (PR20-030D011)

Image 19. Typical test pit showing previous disturbance in the southwestern section of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D016)

Image 20. Typical test pit showing previous disturbance in the southwestern section of the study area, looking south. (PR20-030D359)

Image 21. Typical test pit in wood lot along southwestern edge of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D043)

Image 22. Past Recovery field crew conducting test pit survey at former quarry pit in the southeastern section of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D050)

Image 23. View of steep slope along the northwestern edge of former quarry pit in the southeastern section of the study area, looking northeast. (PR20-030D072)

Image 24. View of previous disturbance at former quarry pit showing soils stripped to bedrock, looking southwest. (PR20-030D064)

Image 25. View of heaped field clearance material within former quarry pit in the southeastern section of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D074)

Image 26. Typical conditions within former quarry pit in southeastern section of study area. (PR20-030D069)

Image 27. Typical test pit from the southern half of the former quarry pit in the southeastern section of the study area, showing sod overlying compacted clay and gravel, looking south. (PR20-030D057)

Image 28. Past Recovery field crew conducting test pit survey at 5m intervals in fallow land immediately northeast of former quarry, looking northwest. (PR20-030D094)

Image 29. Typical test pit showing rocky soils in fallow land immediately northeast of former quarry, looking north. (PR20-030D091)

Image 30. View of stone foundation found along the western edge of the study area in the general location of outbuilding identified in historic mapping, looking northeast. (PR20-030D104)

Image 31. View of stone foundation found along the western edge of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D105)

Image 32. View of stone foundation found along the western edge of the study area in the general location of outbuilding identified in historic mapping, looking southeast. (PR20-030D106)

Image 33. View of fallen wood beams associated with stone foundation located along the western edge of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D108)

Image 34. Past Recovery field crew test pitting fallow land northwest of excluded farm area at 5 metre intervals, looking west. (PR20-030D119)

Image 35. Typical test pit in woodlot northwest of large southeastern agricultural field, looking north. (PR20-030D148)

Image 36. Past Recovery field crew test pitting wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field, looking east. (PR20-030D156)

Image 37. Representative test pit TP021 showing localised disturbance associated with gravel laneway, looking north. (PR20-030D184)

Image 38. Past Recovery field crew test pitting along the northwestern edge of woodlot northwest of the large southeastern cultivated field, looking south. (PR20-030D166)

Image 39. Representative test pit TP039 showing localised disturbance of topsoil in proximity to log piles bordering western edge of northern pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D290)

Image 40. Past Recovery field crew test pitting fallow land north of southern pasture, looking northwest. (PR20-030D230)

Image 41. Typical test pit in fallow land immediately south of northern agricultural field showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock, looking north. (PR20-030D208)

Image 42. Typical test pit in small woodlot north centre of south pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D227)

Image 43. Typical test pit on northeastern side of north pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D281)

Image 44. Past Recovery field crew test pitting south end of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals, looking northeast. (PR20-030D271)

Image 45. Typical test pit showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in north pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D276)

Image 46. Past Recovery field crew test pitting southern pasture at 5 metre intervals, looking north. (PR20-030D257)

Image 47. Typical test pit showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in south pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D260)

Image 48. Typical test pit in southeastern section of south pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D250)

Image 49. Representative test pit TP033 illustrating soil profiles indicative of former field boundary in southern pasture, looking north. (PR20-030D263)

Image 50. Past Recovery field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field, looking west. (PR20-030D300)

Image 51. Past Recovery field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field, looking east. (PR20-030D308)

Image 52. View of field conditions in northern agricultural field, looking northwest. (PR20-030D310)

Image 53. Past Recovery field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southwestern agricultural field, looking north. (PR20-030D319)

Image 54. View of field conditions in the southwestern agricultural field. (PR20-030D320)

Image 55. Past Recovery field crew test pitting fallow land on the west side of the study area, looking southwest. (PR20-030D338)

Image 56. Typical test pit showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in fallow land on west side of the study area, looking east. (PR20-030D342)

Image 57. Past Recovery field crew test pitting field margins on the west side of the study area, looking southwest. (PR20-030D381)

Image 58. Past Recovery field crew test pitting along former water access road on the west side of the study area, looking southwest. (PR20-030D382)

Image 59. PTP001 at Findspot 1, showing stratigraphy adjacent to the wetland in the southwestern section of the study area, looking north. (PR20-030D017)

Image 60. Past Recovery field crew digging Test Unit 1 at Findspot 1 showing edge of the wetland to the left, looking southwest. (PR20-030D021)

Image 61. Past Recovery field crew digging Test Unit 1 at Findspot 2, looking north. (PR20-030D192)

Image 62. Past Recovery field crew intensifying at Findspot 3 and Findspot 4, looking south. (PR20-030D331)

Image 63. Past Recovery field crew intensifying at Findspot 5 and Findspot 6, looking west. (PR20-030D323)

Image 64. Past Recovery field crew intensifying at Findspot 7 and Findspot 8, looking west. (PR20-030D329)

Image 65. Sample of Post-contact artifacts.

a: aqua two piece mould blown pharmaceutical bottle, FS3 SF005 (#0005); b: milk glass, FS7 SF019 (#0019); c: colourless unidentifiable bottle/container, retouched, FS8 SF022 (#0022); d: colourless 3 or more piece mould blown bottle, FS8 SF021 (#0021); e: amber unidentifiable bottle/container, FS6 SF011 (#0011); f: moulded vitrified white earthenware handle, FS3 SF006 (#0006); g: plain semi porcelain flatware, FS3 SF008 (#0008); h: blue edged scalloped rim refined white earthenware plate, FS3 SF007 (#0007); i: plain refined white earthenware hollowware, FS6 SF015 (#0015); j: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware hollowware, FS6 SF014 (#0014); k: blue sponged refined white earthenware flatware, FS6 SF013 (#0013)

Image 66. Sample of Pre-contact artifacts.

a: Kitchissippi chert chipped stone scraper fragment, FS1 PTP001:1 (#0001); b: Onondaga chert chipped stone broken/partial flake, FS2 TU1:2 (#0003); c: Onondaga chert chipped stone broken/partial flake, FS2 TU1:2 (#0002); d: quartz chipped stone secondary flake, FS4 SF009 (#0009); e: quartz chipped stone tertiary flake, FS5 SF010 (#0010)

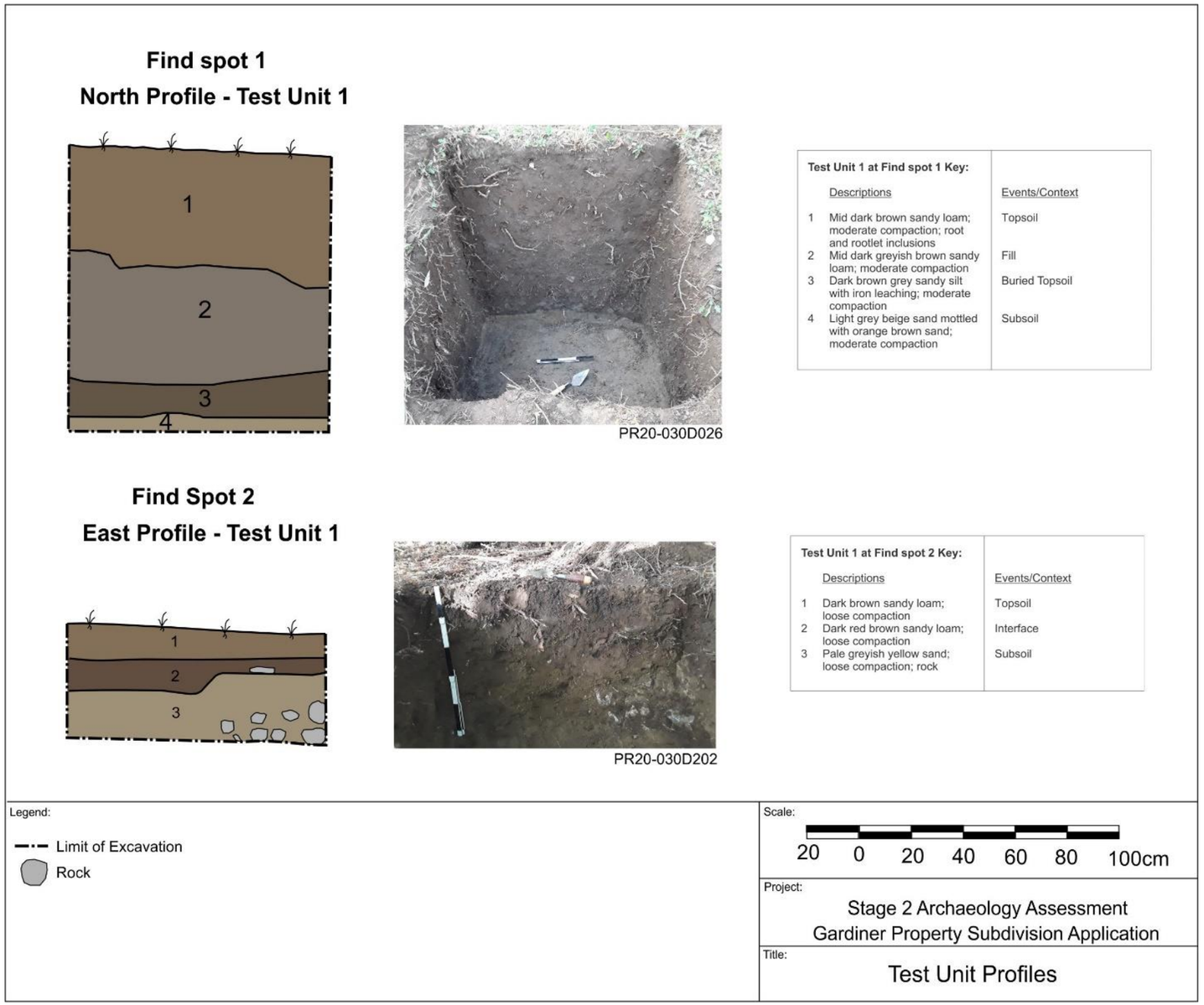


Image 67. Test unit soil profiles at Findspot 1 and Findspot 2.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D001	Representative TP001 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying in the southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D002	Representative TP001 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying in the southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D003	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	SW
PR20-030D004	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	SW
PR20-030D005	Close up of exposed bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N/A
PR20-030D006	Close up of exposed bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N/A
PR20-030D007	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area, showing current use as a dump	SW
PR20-030D008	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area, showing current use as a dump	SW
PR20-030D009	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area, showing current use as a dump	NE
PR20-030D010	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area, showing current use as a dump	NE
PR20-030D011	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area, showing elevation of adjoining ploughed field	NE
PR20-030D012	View of area stripped to bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area, showing elevation of adjoining ploughed field	NE
PR20-030D013	Representative TP002 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D014	Representative TP002 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D015	Representative TP002 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D016	Representative TP002 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D017	View of PTP001 from FS1	N
PR20-030D018	View of PTP001 from FS1	N
PR20-030D019	Close up of soil stratigraphy of PTP001 from FS1	N
PR20-030D020	Close up of soil stratigraphy of PTP001 from FS1	N
PR20-030D021	View of field crew digging intensification option A at FS1	SW
PR20-030D022	View of field crew digging intensification option A at FS1	SW
PR20-030D023	View of field crew digging intensification option A at FS1	NE
PR20-030D024	View of field crew digging intensification option A at FS1	NE
PR20-030D025	North profile of TU1 at FS1	N
PR20-030D026	North profile of TU1 at FS1	N
PR20-030D027	North profile of TU1 at FS1	N
PR20-030D028	North profile of TU1 at FS1	N
PR20-030D029	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the southwestern corner of the study area	W
PR20-030D030	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in southwestern corner of the study area	W
PR20-030D031	View of field crew testing along the edge of wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area	E
PR20-030D032	View of field crew testing along the edge of wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area	E
PR20-030D033	View of field crew testing along the edge of the wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area	E
PR20-030D034	View of field crew testing along the edge of the wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area	E
PR20-030D035	View of field crew testing pitting in wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area, showing fieldstone pile	W
PR20-030D036	View of field crew testing pitting in wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area, showing fieldstone pile	W
PR20-030D037	View of field crew testing pitting in wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area, showing fieldstone pile	W
PR20-030D038	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along small water course in wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area	SW
PR20-030D039	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along small watercourse in wood lot on the southwestern border of the study area	SW
PR20-030D040	View of small water course running northeast-southwest in wood lot along the southwestern border of the study area	NE
PR20-030D041	View of small water course running northeast-southwest in wood lot along the southwestern border of the study area	NE
PR20-030D042	Representative TP003 illustrating shallow soil profiles in wood lot along the southwestern border of the study area	N
PR20-030D043	Representative TP003 illustrating shallow soil profiles in wood lot along the southwestern border of the study area	N
PR20-030D044	Representative TP004 showing wet soils along southwestern border of the study area	N
PR20-030D045	Representative TP004 showing wet soils along southwestern border of the study area	N
PR20-030D046	Representative TP004 showing wet soils along southwestern border of the study area	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D047	Representative TP004 showing wet soils along southwestern border of the study area	N
PR20-030D048	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	S
PR20-030D049	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	S
PR20-030D050	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D051	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D052	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D053	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D054	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D055	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance in area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D056	Representative TP005 showing very shallow disturbed soils overlying gravel in area of former quarrying activity	S
PR20-030D057	Representative TP005 showing very shallow disturbed soils overlying gravel in area of former quarrying activity	S
PR20-030D058	Representative TP005 showing very shallow disturbed soils overlying gravel in area of former quarrying activity	S
PR20-030D059	View of area of former quarrying activity in the southeastern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D060	View of area of former quarrying activity in the southeastern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D061	View of previous disturbance, showing area stripped to bedrock in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	SW
PR20-030D062	View of previous disturbance, showing area stripped to bedrock in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	SW
PR20-030D063	View of previous disturbance, showing area stripped to bedrock in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	SW
PR20-030D064	View of previous disturbance, showing area stripped to bedrock in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	SW
PR20-030D065	View of field crew judgmental test pitting to confirm previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	E
PR20-030D066	View of field crew judgmental test pitting to confirm previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	E
PR20-030D067	View of fieldstone fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D068	View of fieldstone fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D069	View of fieldstone fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N/A
PR20-030D070	View of fieldstone fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N/A
PR20-030D071	View of fieldstone fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N/A
PR20-030D072	View of steep slope associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	NE
PR20-030D073	View of steep slope associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	NE
PR20-030D074	View of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D075	View of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	N
PR20-030D076	View of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	NE
PR20-030D077	View of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance in the southeastern area of former quarrying activity	NE
PR20-030D078	Representative TP006 illustrating soil profile in area of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance	N
PR20-030D079	Representative TP006 illustrating soil profile in area of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance	N
PR20-030D080	Representative TP006 illustrating soil profile in area of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance	N
PR20-030D081	Representative TP006 illustrating soil profile in area of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance	N
PR20-030D082	Representative TP006 illustrating soil profile in area of heaped field clearance material/fill associated with previous disturbance	N
PR20-030D083	Close up of representative TP006	N
PR20-030D084	Close up of representative TP006	N
PR20-030D085	View of hilltop fallow field northeast of previous quarrying disturbance in southeastern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D086	View of hilltop fallow field northeast of previous quarrying disturbance in southeastern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D087	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in hilltop fallow field in the southeastern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D088	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in hilltop fallow field in the southeastern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D089	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in hilltop fallow field in the southeastern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D090	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in hilltop fallow field in the southeastern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D091	View of representative TP007 illustrating rock filled soil profiles	N
PR20-030D092	View of representative TP007 illustrating rock filled soil profiles	N
PR20-030D093	Close up of rock filled profile in TP007	N
PR20-030D094	View of field crew test pitting fallow hillside in the southeastern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D095	View of field crew test pitting fallow hillside in the southeastern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D096	View of field crew test pitting fallow hillside in the southeastern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D097	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along the western edge of the study area, adjacent to gravel laneway	SW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D098	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along the western edge of the study area, adjacent to gravel laneway	SW
PR20-030D099	View of exposed bedrock along the western edge of the study area.	W
PR20-030D100	View of exposed bedrock along the western edge of the study area.	W
PR20-030D101	View of representative TP008 illustrating shallow topsoil over bedrock	NE
PR20-030D102	View of representative TP008 illustrating shallow topsoil over bedrock	NE
PR20-030D103	View of representative TP009 illustrating deeper soil profiles	N
PR20-030D104	View of stone foundations identified in the western half of the study area	NE
PR20-030D105	View of stone foundations identified in the western half of the study area	N
PR20-030D106	View of stone foundations identified in the western half of the study area	SE
PR20-030D107	View of stone foundations identified in the western half of the study area	E
PR20-030D108	View of stone foundations identified in the western half of the study area	N
PR20-030D109	View of exposed bedrock in A shaped area to the northwest of the excluded farm area	N
PR20-030D110	View of field crew conducting test pitting along the western edge of the study area	SW
PR20-030D111	Pile of field rocks at the eastern edge of the A shaped area to the northwest of the excluded farm area	N
PR20-030D112	View of field crew test pitting adjacent to small field to the northwest of excluded farm area	NE
PR20-030D113	View of field crew test pitting area between farm fencing directly north of excluded farm area	NW
PR20-030D114	View of field crew test pitting area between farm fencing directly north of excluded farm area	NW
PR20-030D115	View of exposed bedrock adjacent to farm fencing north of excluded farm area	SE
PR20-030D116	View of field crew test pitting to the north of the excluded farm area	S
PR20-030D117	View of fallow field with exposed bedrock directly north of excluded farm area	NW
PR20-030D118	View of representative TP010 illustrating grey clay over bedrock	N
PR20-030D119	View of field crew test pitting fallow land northwest of excluded farm area at 5 metre intervals	W
PR20-030D120	View of field crew test pitting fallow land northwest of excluded farm area at 5 metre intervals	W
PR20-030D121	View of exposed bedrock in fallow fields north of excluded farm area.	SE
PR20-030D122	View of field crew test pitting A shaped area adjacent to small field along the western border of the study area	SW
PR20-030D123	View of exposed bedrock adjacent to small field along the western body of the study area	W
PR20-030D124	View of standing water in fallow fields north of excluded farm area	SE
PR20-030D125	View of representative TP011	N
PR20-030D126	View of field crew test pitting adjacent to small field on the western border of the study area.	NW
PR20-030D127	View of field crew test pitting pasture not suitable for ploughing north of excluded farm area at 5 metre intervals	N
PR20-030D128	View of representative TP012 illustrating shallow soil profiles in pasture directly north of excluded farm area	N
PR20-030D129	View of representative TP012 illustrating shallow soil profiles in pasture directly north of excluded farm area	N
PR20-030D130	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in pasture north of excluded farm area	N
PR20-030D131	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in pasture north of excluded farm area	N
PR20-030D132	View of representative TP013 illustrating dark brown loam over bedrock	E
PR20-030D133	View of representative TP013 illustrating dark brown loam over bedrock	E
PR20-030D134	View of representative TP014 illustrating deeper soil profiles along the edges of the agricultural fields	N
PR20-030D135	View of representative TP014 illustrating deeper soil profiles along the edges of the agricultural fields	N
PR20-030D136	View of representative TP014 illustrating deeper soil profiles along the edges of the agricultural fields	N
PR20-030D137	View of representative TP014 illustrating deeper soil profiles along the edges of the agricultural fields	N
PR20-030D138	View of representative TP015 illustrating gravel subsoil	E
PR20-030D139	View of representative TP015 illustrating gravel subsoil	E
PR20-030D140	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along the northwestern edge of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D141	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along the northwestern edge of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D142	View of field crew test pitting wood lot along the northwestern edge of the large southeastern agricultural field	W
PR20-030D143	View of field crew test pitting wood lot along the northwestern edge of the large southeastern agricultural field	W
PR20-030D144	View of representative TP016 showing underlying bedrock in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D145	View of representative TP016 showing underlying bedrock in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D146	View of representative TP017 showing example of soil profiles in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D147	View of representative TP017 showing example of soil profiles in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D148	View of representative TP018 showing example of soil profiles in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D149	View of representative TP018 showing example of soil profiles in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D150	View of wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D151	View of wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D152	View of wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D153	View of wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D154	View of field crew test pitting wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	NE
PR20-030D155	View of field crew test pitting wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	NE
PR20-030D156	View of field crew test pitting wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D157	View of field crew test pitting wood lot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D158	View of water saturated area in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D159	View of water saturated area in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D160	View of water saturated area in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D161	View of water saturated area in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D162	View of water saturated area in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D163	View of water saturated area in woodlot northwest of the large southeastern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D164	View of disturbed laneway running north-south through centre of study area	S
PR20-030D165	View of disturbed laneway running north-south through centre of study area	S
PR20-030D166	View of field crew test pitting along the northwestern edge of woodlot northwest of the large southeastern cultivated field	S
PR20-030D167	View of field crew test pitting along the northwestern edge of woodlot bordering northern pasture	S
PR20-030D168	View of field crew test pitting along southwestern edge of northern pasture	S
PR20-030D169	View of field crew test pitting along southwestern edge of northern pasture	S
PR20-030D170	View of representative TP019 along the northwest edge of northern pasture	S
PR20-030D171	View of representative TP019 along the northwest edge of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D172	View of field stones in the wood lot along the northwest edge of northern pasture	NW
PR20-030D173	View of field stones in the wood lot along the northwest edge of northern pasture	NW
PR20-030D174	View of field crew test pitting along northwest edge of northern pasture	SW
PR20-030D175	View of field crew test pitting along northwest edge of northern pasture	SW
PR20-030D176	View of representative TP020 in wood lot where FS2 was identified	N
PR20-030D177	View of representative TP020 in wood lot where FS2 was identified	N
PR20-030D178	View of log pile at northwestern edge of woodlot bordering northern pasture	NW
PR20-030D179	View of log pile at northwestern edge of woodlot bordering northern pasture	NW
PR20-030D180	View of northern pasture	NE
PR20-030D181	View of northern pasture	NE
PR20-030D182	View of wood lot where FS2 was identified	NW
PR20-030D183	View of wood lot where FS2 was identified	NW
PR20-030D184	View of representative TP021 illustrating deposit associated with gravel laneway	N
PR20-030D185	View of representative TP021 illustrating deposit associated with gravel laneway.	N
PR20-030D186	View of field crew conducting intensification at FS2	SW
PR20-030D187	View of field crew conducting intensification at FS2	NE
PR20-030D188	View of disturbed gravel laneway running N-S through centre of study area, showing entrance to northern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D189	View of disturbed gravel laneway running N-S through centre of study area, showing entrance to northern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D190	View of field crew digging TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D191	View of field crew digging TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D192	View of field crew digging TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D193	View of representative TP022 showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock on fallow land northwest of FS2 and bordering the northern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D194	View of representative TP022 showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock on fallow land northwest of FS2 and bordering the northern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D195	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D196	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D197	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D198	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D199	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D200	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D201	Plan view of TU1 at FS2	N
PR20-030D202	East profile of TU1 AT FS2	E
PR20-030D203	East profile of TU1 at FS2	E
PR20-030D204	East profile of TU1 at FS2	E
PR20-030D205	East profile of TU1 at FS2	E
PR20-030D206	View of field crew test pitting fallow land south of FS2 and west of laneway	SE
PR20-030D207	View of field crew test pitting fallow land south of FS2 and west of laneway	SE
PR20-030D208	Representative TP023 in fallow land west of FS2, showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock	N
PR20-030D209	Representative TP023 in fallow land west of FS2, showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock	N
PR20-030D210	View of mounded soil deposit on fallow land south of FS2 and west of laneway	NE
PR20-030D211	View of mounded soil deposit on fallow land south of FS2 and west of laneway	NE
PR20-030D212	View of exposed bedrock bordering the northwestern corner of the southern pastures	SW
PR20-030D213	View of exposed bedrock bordering the northwestern corner of the southern pastures	SW
PR20-030D214	View of field crew test pitting fallow land west of FS2	N
PR20-030D215	View of Representative TP024 in fallow land south of FS2 and west of laneway	N
PR20-030D216	View of Representative TP024 in fallow land south of FS2 and west of laneway	N
PR20-030D217	Close up of soil profile of TP024	N/A
PR20-030D218	Close up of soil profile of TP024	N/A
PR20-030D219	View of representative TP025 in section of fallow land within northwest quadrant of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D220	View of representative TP025 in section of fallow land within northwest quadrant of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D221	View of exposed bedrock in fallow land along northern margin of southern pasture	S
PR20-030D222	View of exposed bedrock in fallow land along northern margin of southern pasture	S
PR20-030D223	View of field stone pile along western margin of southern pasture	W
PR20-030D224	View of field stone pile along western margin of southern pasture	W
PR20-030D225	View of field crew test pitting along western margin of southern pasture	NW
PR20-030D226	View of representative TP026 in small woodlot north centre of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D227	View of representative TP026 in small woodlot north centre of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D228	View of representative TP026 in small woodlot north centre of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D229	View of field crew test pitting fallow land north of southern pasture	NW
PR20-030D230	View of field crew test pitting fallow land north of southern pasture	NW
PR20-030D231	View of field crew test pitting at northwestern corner of southern pasture	SW
PR20-030D232	View of field crew test pitting at northwestern corner of southern pasture	SW
PR20-030D233	View of field crew test pitting at northwestern corner of southern pasture	SW
PR20-030D234	View of representative TP027 in northwestern corner of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D235	View of representative TP027 in northwestern corner of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D236	View of field crew test pitting northwestern side of southern pasture	NW
PR20-030D237	View of field crew test pitting northwestern side of southern pasture	NW
PR20-030D238	View of field crew test pitting northwestern side of southern pasture	NW
PR20-030D239	View of southern pasture	SE
PR20-030D240	View of southern pasture	SE
PR20-030D241	Representative TP028 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D242	Representative TP028 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D243	Representative TP029 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D244	Representative TP029 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D245	View of field crew test pitting along western edge of southern pasture	S
PR20-030D246	View of field crew test pitting along western edge of southern pasture	S
PR20-030D247	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture east of laneway	E
PR20-030D248	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture east of laneway	E
PR20-030D249	View of representative TP030 in southern pasture east of laneway	N
PR20-030D250	View of representative TP030 in southern pasture east of laneway	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D251	Close up of soil profiles of TP030	N/A
PR20-030D252	Close up of soil profiles of TP030	N/A
PR20-030D253	Representative TP031 in southern pasture west of laneway	N
PR20-030D254	Representative TP031 in southern pasture west of laneway	N
PR20-030D255	Representative TP031 in southern pasture west of laneway	N
PR20-030D256	Representative TP031 in southern pasture west of laneway	N
PR20-030D257	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture at 5 metre intervals	N
PR20-030D258	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture at 5 metre intervals	N
PR20-030D259	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture at 5 metre intervals	N
PR20-030D260	Representative TP032 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D261	Representative TP032 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D262	Representative TP033 illustrating soil profiles indicative of former field boundary in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D263	Representative TP033 illustrating soil profiles indicative of former field boundary in southern pasture	N
PR20-030D264	Close up of representative TP033	N
PR20-030D265	Close up of representative TP033	N
PR20-030D266	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture at 5 metre intervals	SE
PR20-030D267	View of field crew test pitting southern pasture at 5 metre intervals	SE
PR20-030D268	View of representative TP034 at western side of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D269	View of representative TP034 at western side of southern pasture	N
PR20-030D270	View of field crew test pitting south end of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	NE
PR20-030D271	View of field crew test pitting south end of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	NE
PR20-030D272	Representative TP035 at south end of north pasture	N
PR20-030D273	Representative TP035 at south end of north pasture	N
PR20-030D274	Representative TP035 at south end of north pasture	N
PR20-030D275	Representative TP035 at south end of north pasture	N
PR20-030D276	Representative TP036 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in northern pasture	N
PR20-030D277	Representative TP036 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in northern pasture	N
PR20-030D278	Representative TP036 illustrating shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in northern pasture	N
PR20-030D279	View of field crew test pitting southwestern side of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	NW
PR20-030D280	View of field crew test pitting southwestern side of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	NW
PR20-030D281	Representative TP037 at northeast edge of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D282	Representative TP037 at northeast edge of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D283	Representative TP038 in northwest section of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D284	Representative TP038 in northwest section of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D285	View of field crew test pitting west edge of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	S
PR20-030D286	View of field crew test pitting west edge of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	S
PR20-030D287	View of field crew test pitting west edge of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	E
PR20-030D288	View of field crew test pitting west edge of northern pasture at 5 metre intervals	E
PR20-030D289	Representative TP039 showing localised disturbance of topsoil in proximity to log piles bordering western edge of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D290	Representative TP039 showing localised disturbance of topsoil in proximity to log piles bordering western edge of northern pasture	N
PR20-030D291	Close up of soil profile of TP039	N
PR20-030D292	Close up of soil profile of TP039	N
PR20-030D293	View of field crew test pitting small wooded ‘island’ in northern agricultural field	NE
PR20-030D294	View of exposed bedrock at southern tip of small wooded ‘island’ in northern agricultural field	SE
PR20-030D295	View of exposed bedrock at southern tip of small wooded ‘island’ in northern agricultural field	SE
PR20-030D296	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D297	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D298	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D299	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field	SE
PR20-030D300	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field	W
PR20-030D301	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southeast agricultural field	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D302	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field	SE
PR20-030D303	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field	W
PR20-030D304	View of field visibility in the northern agricultural field	N/A
PR20-030D305	View of field visibility in the northern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D306	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D307	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D308	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field	E
PR20-030D309	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the northern agricultural field	SW
PR20-030D310	View of field conditions in northern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D311	View of field conditions in northern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D312	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals at the southern extent of the northern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D313	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals at the southern extent of the northern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D314	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals at the southern extent of the northern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D315	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southwestern agricultural field	NW
PR20-030D316	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southwestern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D317	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southwestern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D318	View of field conditions in the southwestern agricultural field	NE
PR20-030D319	View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in the southwestern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D320	View of field conditions in the southwestern agricultural field	N
PR20-030D321	View of field crew intensifying at FS7	NW
PR20-030D322	View of field crew intensifying at FS7	NW
PR20-030D323	View of field crew intensifying at FS5 and FS6	W
PR20-030D324	View of field crew intensifying at FS5 and FS6	W
PR20-030D325	View of field crew intensifying at FS5 and FS6	W
PR20-030D326	View of field crew intensifying at FS8 and FS9	N
PR20-030D327	View of field crew intensifying at FS8 and FS9	NE
PR20-030D328	View of field crew intensifying at FS8 and FS9	NE
PR20-030D329	View of field crew intensifying at FS8 and FS9	SW
PR20-030D330	View of field crew intensifying at FS8 and FS9	W
PR20-030D331	View of field crew intensifying at FS3 and FS4	S
PR20-030D332	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	SE
PR20-030D333	View of fallow land on west side of the study area, showing exposed bedrock	E
PR20-030D334	Representative TP040 in fallow land on west side of the study area	E
PR20-030D335	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	NW
PR20-030D336	View of exposed bedrock in fallow land on west side of the study area	N/A
PR20-030D337	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	SW
PR20-030D338	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	SW
PR20-030D339	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	S
PR20-030D340	View of exposed bedrock in fallow land on west side of the study area	W
PR20-030D341	View of exposed bedrock in fallow land on west side of the study area	N
PR20-030D342	Representative TP041 showing shallow soil profiles overlying bedrock in fallow land on west side of the study area	E
PR20-030D343	View of fallow land on west side of the study area	NW
PR20-030D344	View of fallow land on west side of the study area, showing exposed bedrock	SE
PR20-030D345	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	E
PR20-030D346	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	E
PR20-030D347	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	NW
PR20-030D348	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	NW
PR20-030D349	View of fallow land on west side of the study area, showing exposed bedrock	W
PR20-030D350	View of fallow land on west side of the study area, showing exposed bedrock	NW
PR20-030D351	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	N
PR20-030D352	View of field crew test pitting fallow land on west side of the study area	SE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-030D353	Representative TP042 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying activity in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D354	Representative TP042 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying activity in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D355	View of field crew test pitting to confirm previous quarrying disturbance in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D356	View of field crew test pitting to confirm previous quarrying disturbance in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D357	View of field crew test pitting around wetland area in southwestern corner of the study area	W
PR20-030D358	View of field crew test pitting around wetland area in southwestern corner of the study area	W
PR20-030D359	Representative TP043 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying activity in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D360	Representative TP043 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying activity in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D361	Representative TP043 showing previous disturbance due to quarrying activity in southwestern corner of the study area	S
PR20-030D362	View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in southwestern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D363	View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D364	View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in southwestern corner of the study area	NW
PR20-030D365	View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D366	View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in southwestern corner of the study area	W
PR20-030D367	View of wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area	NE
PR20-030D368	View of wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area	SW
PR20-030D369	View of steep slope immediately north of 9th Line Road in southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D370	View of wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area	SW
PR20-030D371	View of wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area	NE
PR20-030D372	View of wetland in the southwestern corner of the study area	NE
PR20-030D373	View of representative TP044 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D374	View of representative TP044 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D375	View of representative TP044 showing clay fill over bedrock in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR20-030D376	View of field crew test pitting to confirm previous quarrying disturbance in southwestern corner of the study area	SE
PR20-030D377	View of field crew test pitting to confirm previous quarrying disturbance in southwestern corner of the study area	SE
PR20-030D378	View of field crew test pitting to confirm previous quarrying disturbance in southwestern corner of the study area	SE
PR20-030D379	View of the gravel laneway providing water access in the southwestern portion of the study area	NE
PR20-030D380	View of the gravel laneway providing water access in the southwestern portion of the study area	NE
PR20-030D381	View of field crew test pitting along field margins in the southwestern portion of the study area	SW
PR20-030D382	View of field crew test pitting along water access road in the southwestern portion of the study area showing disturbance from previous road construction and adjacent low and wet area	SW
PR20-030D383	View of low and wet areas adjacent to water access road in the southwestern portion of the study area	SW
PR20-030D384	View of low and wet areas adjacent to water access road in the southwestern portion of the study area	NE
PR20-030D385	View of low and wet conditions along lakeshore at west end of water access road	N
PR20-030D386	View of low and wet areas adjacent to water access road in the southwestern portion of the study area	NE
PR20-030D387	View of low and wet areas adjacent to water access road in the southwestern portion of the study area	NE

APPENDIX 2: Artifact Inventory

Inv. #	Findspot	Provenience	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
0001	FS1	PTP001	1	1	Chert (Kitchissippi)	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Scraper	Not applicable			N/A		Bit fragment; thumbnail scraper L: 13.2mm W: 9.6mm Th: 3.9mm
0002	FS2	PTP001	2	1	Chert (Onondaga)	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Broken/Partial Flake	Not applicable			N/A		
0003	FS2	TU1	2	1	Chert (Onondaga)	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Broken/Partial Flake	Not applicable			N/A		
0004	FS3	SF004		1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	colourless
0005	FS3	SF005		1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	2-piece body mould			25% - 50%	Finish: prescription	aqua; applied finish; includes neck and shoulder
0006	FS3	SF006		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	VWE, moulded	VWE		<25%	Handle	partial handle and rim
0007	FS3	SF007		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim	upper face missing
0008	FS3	SF008		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Semi-Porcelain	SPO		<25%	Base	
0009	FS4	SF009		1	Quartz	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Secondary Flake	Not applicable			N/A		
0010	FS5	SF010		1	Quartz	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Tertiary Flake	Not applicable			N/A		
0011	FS6	SF011		1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Unidentifiable			<25%	Base	amber; small base fragment
0012	FS6	SF012		1	Composite	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		Plaster and mortar fragment
0013	FS6	SF013		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body	
0014	FS6	SF014		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body	probable landscape exterior; waves/clounds interior
0015	FS6	SF015		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	
0016	FS6	SF016		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	
0017	FS6	SF017		1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%		fragment
0018	FS6	SF018		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body	
0019	FS7	SF019		1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Milk glass			<25%	Body	
0020	FS7	SF020		1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable			<25%		
0021	FS8	SF021		1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	3 or more piece mould			<25%	Shoulder	colourless; small shoulder fragment with horizontal mould seam
0022	FS8	SF022		1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Unidentifiable			<25%	Body	colourless; glass has been retouched to create an expedient perforating tool

Key:

#	Quantity
CRW	Coarse red earthenware
Inv. #	Inventory number
RWE	Refined white earthenware
SPO	Semi-porcelain
VWE	Vitrified white earthenware

APPENDIX 3: 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).