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Aug 16, 2022

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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR A PROPOSED PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION 2085 4TH LINE ROAD (BECKWITH) PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 3 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH COUNTY OF LANARK", Dated Mar 16, 2022, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on N/A, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P1201-0099-2021, MHSTCI File Number 0017382

Dear Ms. Cleland:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

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cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
McIntosh Perry Consu (PERTH), McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Inc.
Julie Stewart, Lanark County

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**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
FOR A PROPOSED PLAN OF SUBDIVISION
APPLICATION
2085 4TH LINE ROAD (BECKWITH)
PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 3
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH
COUNTY OF LANARK**



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
FOR A PROPOSED PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION
2085 4TH LINE ROAD (BECKWITH),
PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 3,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH,
COUNTY OF LANARK**

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P.I.F. No.: P1201-0099-2021

Date: March 16th, 2022

Original Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Adam O'Connor, P. Eng, McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., provided project mapping, background information, and assisted with coordinating access to the property.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. on behalf of Grizzly Holdings to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments as part of a proposed Plan of Subdivision Application. The subject property, with the municipal address of 2085 4th Line Road (Beckwith), is located on part of Lot 10, Concession 3, in the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed Plan of Subdivision was approximately 26.85 hectares (66.35 acres).

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 background research indicated that the study area lay within close proximity to features indicating archaeological potential. Parts of the study area were therefore evaluated as possessing potential for having significant archaeological resources and Stage 2 assessment was recommended (Map 7).

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 Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of nine days between the 20th of September and the 5th of October, 2021. Given current conditions, the assessment was completed by means of shovel test pit survey at conducted at five metre intervals across all portions of the property that had been determined to exhibit archaeological potential (Map 8). No archaeological sites or artifacts of cultural heritage value or interest were found.

The results of the Stage 2 property survey form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) As the Stage 2 property survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of development impacts, no further archaeological assessment of the subject property, as defined in Maps 2 and 3, is required.

The following recommendation has been included at the request of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO):

- 2) Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys, if any artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, please contact: Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON, K8A 8R6; Tel: 613-735-3759; Fax: 613-735-6307; E-mail: algonquins@tanakiwin.com.

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 Grizzly Holdings to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments as part of a proposed Plan of Subdivision Application. The subject property, with the municipal address of 2085 4th Line Road (Beckwith), is located on part of Lot 10, Concession 3, in the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed Plan of Subdivision was approximately 26.85 hectares (66.35 acres).

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To provide information about the geography, history, and current land condition of the study area;
- To describe any previous archaeological fieldwork and evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area; 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 are 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, confirmation of permission to access the property, as well as a territorial acknowledgement.

2.1 Property Description

The subject property, with the municipal address of 2085 4th Line Road (Beckwith), is located on part of Lot 10, Concession 3, in the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (see Maps 1 to 3). The parcel is located in the southwest half of Lot 10, bounded to the north by 4th Line Beckwith, and to the south by Perth Road (County Road 10). The area covered by the proposed Plan of Subdivision was approximately 26.85 hectares (66.35 acres). The study area was defined using a Conceptual Subdivision Layout provided by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. (dated April 7, 2021) and is currently owned by Grizzly Holdings.

At the time of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments, the subject property was comprised of a mix of wooded areas, abandoned and now overgrown agricultural fields, portions of manicured lawns, and wetlands. A single residence and two outbuildings on the property were in use at the time of the assessments.

2.2 Development Context

The subject property is the subject of a proposed Plan of Subdivision Application being prepared as per requirements in the Ontario Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990. The proposed Plan of Subdivision, as defined on a Conceptual Subdivision Layout provided by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. (dated April 7, 2021), would see the creation of 30 residential lots, each between 1 and 3 acres in size. Also included in the area of the Proposed Plan of Subdivision are five blocks, including two small parcels (Block 31 and 32), two unevaluated wetlands with 15 metre protective buffers, and a single street (identified as 'Street A'; see Map 3). The completion of an archaeological assessment was identified during pre-consultation associated with the proposed Plan of Subdivision Application and approval authority of the application rests with the County of Lanark.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment including photography, excavation, and the collection of any artifact encountered was granted by McIntosh Perry on behalf of the property owner.

2.4 Territorial Acknowledgement

The study area falls within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabeg and forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area set out by the current Agreement-in-Principle between the AOO and the federal and provincial governments, signed in 2016.¹

2.5 Indigenous Engagement

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment involved engagement with representatives of local Indigenous communities. Details on the engagement activities undertaken by Past Recovery are provided in the *Supplementary Documentation* accompanying the *Project Report Package*.

¹ The Algonquins of Ontario are composed of ten communities: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft), Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake), Snimikobi (Ardoch), and Whitney and Area. Federally unrecognized Algonquin communities, including Ardoch First Nation, also live in the territory but do not form part of the AOO (see Lawrence 2012). The Agreement-In-Principle 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, an Agreement-In-Principle was signed in 2016, and negotiations are on-going. For further information see www.tanakiwin.com.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report includes an overview of human settlement in the region, as well as a review of historical maps and written records, prepared with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites.

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of the pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario as well as the oral histories of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land in the region.²

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:21). 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 graters. Their sites are extraordinarily rare, and most 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 now inland. Indigenous settlement of much of the region was late in comparison to other parts of what is now Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In what is now eastern Ontario the ridges of old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and emergent St. Lawrence and the Kichi-Sibi (Ottawa River)³ 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

² Most of the common place names used today were not used by the many Indigenous peoples who lived in the region for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. Throughout this report pre- and early Contact period place names are prefaced with 'what is now' or 'what is now known as.' Ontario was not defined until A.D. 1867.

³ The Kichi-Sibi or Ottawa River has various different Algonquin names specific to each of its parts. The lower part of the river from Matawang (Mattawa) down to Lake of Two Mountains is traditionally known as the Kichi-Sibi, also spelled Kiji Sibi, Kichisipi, Kichissippi, and Kichissippi (AOO 2020; Morrison 2005; Sherman 2015:27).

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

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Clermont 1999; Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship between these communities and what archaeologists refer to as the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and 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 (Chapdelaine 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.). Ceramic styles and decorations suggest the continued differentiation between regional populations and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to what is now known as southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and bands continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent 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 known as the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States (Crawford et al. 2019).⁴ Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In south-central Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across what is now southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Spence et al. 1990).

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

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1,200 B.P.), groups living in what is now southern Ontario were using horticulture. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and

⁴ Thus far, there is no indication, however, that these seeds were locally grown.

punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990). The distinctive artifacts and horticultural practices have led to the suggestion that these populations were ancestral to the Iroquoian-speaking peoples who later inhabited southern Ontario (Warrick 2000:427). There have been several studies, however, that indicate assigning ethnicity to archaeological sites based on ceramic typologies and other kinds of artifacts is problematic (see Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Jordan and Shennan 2003:72; for full discussion see Kapyrka 2017). For instance, Iroquoian style pottery is found on sites within traditional Anishinaabe territories in eastern New York and Ontario (Hart and Englebrecht 2012: 335, 345). Further, artifact traits associated with particular ethnicities are not always agreed upon by archaeologists and in many cases artifact traits indicate the presence of more than one group (Fox and Garrad 2004).⁵

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

In the centuries prior to the arrival of Europeans, distinct Indigenous groups were living throughout eastern Ontario. Agricultural villages, dating to c. 550 B.P., of ancestral Wendat have been recorded in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972).⁶ By c. 450 B.P., however, the easternmost settlements of the ancestral Wendat were located between what is now known as Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. By around 1,150 B.P. (A.D. 800) the St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley,

⁵ Though valuable “in terms of the history of archaeological thought,” equating an Indigenous artifact trait with ethnicity is overly simplistic and lacking any means for evaluation, exemplifying the importance of incorporating other lines of evidence including oral histories into an interpretive historical framework (Kapyrka 2017).

⁶ Ancestral Wendat refers to the ancestors of the Huron Wendat Nation.

with some groups moving north and west as early as A.D. 1000 (see Gidigaa Migizi 2018). The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in what is now Ontario are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in A.D. 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island; Jamieson 1990:386). Following Cartier's initial voyages, however, 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 ancestral Wendat sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population appear to have relocated into other regions as captives or refugees (Sutton 1990:54; Birch 2015:291).

Anishinaabe oral histories suggest a broad homeland extending far to the west of Ontario and include references of a migration to the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (A.D. 1400; Benton-Banai 1984; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:27). The migration routes forked along the rivers moving west. Oral histories identify the first stop near what is now Montreal, the second stop to be at Allumette Island, and other stops including Niagara Falls, Detroit River, Manitoulin Island, Sault St. Marie, Duluth, and Madeline Island, with those who became the Omàmiwinini or Algonquin halting along the Ottawa River and its tributaries; including the Rideau, Mississippi, Tay, and Fall rivers in Lanark County (Sherman 2015:28).⁷ The Algonquin people and culture evolved in the region, developing in relationship with the land (Morrison 2005). Living on and around the Canadian Shield, Anishinaabeg populations (including Algonquin) maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record.

Finally, while the Haudenosaunee homeland was initially south of what is now Ontario in New York, their oral histories suggest their original hunting grounds extended along the north side of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence into what is now southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017).⁸ Anishinaabe oral histories suggest Haudenosaunee started pushing north by around 950 B.P. (A.D. 1000; Gidigaa Migizi 2018) and current archaeological data indicates Haudenosaunee were living year-round in what is now Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

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

⁷ Omàmiwinini and Algonquin refer to the same group of people. Omàmiwinini describes the relationship with the land in the language, and though it was largely replaced by the term Algonquin for many years, efforts are underway to reintroduce the term (Sherman 2008:77).

⁸ Archaeologists estimate that sometime between A.D. 1142 and A.D. 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. The Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, afterwards they became the League of Six Nations.

the Atlantic seaboard. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent.

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to visit the area arrived in the early seventeenth century, and were predominantly French, including explorers, fur traders, and missionaries. While exploring what is now eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,⁹ Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinaabemowin, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin, and the Onontcharonon (a Haudenosaunee term) living as far west as the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Sherman 2015:29). All Omàmiwinini (Algonquin), these extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinaabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissings, Timiskamings, Abitibis, Têtes de Boules, and gens des terres; however, as the French moved inland, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinaabemowin as Algonquin (Morrison 2005:18).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west, and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivières des Outaouais (the Quebec arm of the Ottawa River) to the east. These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and therefore potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). The St. Lawrence trade route appears to have been largely controlled by the Haudenosaunee until c. 1609-10 when it was re-opened to other Indigenous groups with French assistance. Access to this route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa 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 groups and the fur traders during this period.

⁹ From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

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

Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of what is now Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.¹⁰ The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 the success of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in warfare led to the dispersal of the Anishinaabeg and ancestral Wendat who had been occupying much of what is now southern Ontario. Seeking to protect their economic and political interests, the Haudenosaunee did not permit French explorers and missionaries to travel directly into southern Ontario for much of the seventeenth century.

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

As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Around this time Anishinaabeg began to mount an organized counter-offensive against the Haudenosaunee, which resulted in Michi Saagig Nishinaabeg returning to southern Ontario and entering direct trade with the French and English. This change saw Anishinaabeg gain wider access to European trade goods and

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

allowed them to use their strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995; Surtees 1982).

During the first half of the eighteenth century Haudenosaunee populations appear to have been largely restricted to areas south of the St. Lawrence River, while Michi Saagig and Ojibway were living in what is now southern and central Ontario, generally south of the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Algonquin were 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 some Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds “*far up the Ottawa River*” for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee who were also associated with the Lake of Two Mountains mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

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

With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, disbanded soldiers, and the Mohawk who had fought with them under Thayendanega (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon, who had been displaced from their lands. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to

acquire rights to lands; however, this did not include Algonquin and Nipissing who were continuously ignored, despite much of the area being their traditional territory (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). Initially the focus was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River but gradually expanded inland, resulting in a series of ‘purchases’ and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783, which included the study area. As noted, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of these purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996).

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

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

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

In 1815, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America (H. Belden & Co. 1880). The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family with each male child to receive his own 100-acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Officials hoped that the demobilized forces could act as a force-in-being to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' established at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of people moving into the region as a result of these initiatives, which began to push settlement beyond the acquired territory into what had formally been protected as "Indian Land."¹²

With the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands from the chiefs of the Ojibway and Michi Saagig Nishnaabeg. The resulting Rideau Purchase, Treaty 27 and 27^{1/4}, extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchases to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Michi Saagig Nishnaabeg in 1819 (confirmed in 1822). This 'purchase' was also problematic and excluded the Algonquin whose traditional territory it covered. The approximately one million hectares covered by the treaty corresponded to much of what would become Lanark County, the northwestern townships in Carleton County (now part of the City of Ottawa), the southeastern part of Renfrew County as far north as Pembroke, and several townships to the north of the previously acquired lands in the counties of Frontenac, Addington, and Hastings (Government of Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within the Ottawa River watershed, Algonquin and Nipissing leaders protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

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

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

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

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)

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

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

¹⁴ July 17, 1842 petition 115 addressed to Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General, Library and Archives Canada RG10, V186 part 2, as transcribed in Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. (1993) *Report on the Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* Vol. 10-12:101.

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

granted in 1844, with, as noted above, Michi Saagiig Nishnabeg from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:7-8). Logging operations, however, interfered with life on the reserve, and despite protests from Chief Shawinipinessi and legislation passed in 1838 and then later in 1850 to protect Indigenous lands,¹⁶ was allowed to continue, depleting the local food resources. In response to an 1861 petition to address the trespassing the existence of the Bedford tract was denied (LAC microfilm reel C-13419). At this point the land was less livable and some of the community moved to an Algonquin reserve near the confluence of the Désert and Gatineau Rivers (Kitigan Zibi; established in 1851), others moved to Dalhousie Township and some settled in Ardoch, or further north at Pikwàkanagàn where the Golden Lake Reserve was created in 1873 (Hanewich 2009.; Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9).

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

Beckwith Township and Franktown

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. 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). While the Crawford Purchase had included land south, it was not until 1819 that treaties covering the study area, Treaty 27 and 27 ¼, were signed, but as with the Crawford Purchase these did not involve all the groups with ties to the region. 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 the slow pace of initial Euro-Canadian settlement (Lockwood 1991:12).

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

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).

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). As European settlement spread Indigenous peoples were increasingly pushed out of their traditional hunting areas, moving further to the north and west.

The road between Richmond and Perth, running along the southern boundary of Beckwith, was one of the earliest access routes to the township, built in 1818 (Lockwood 1991:18). A storehouse was constructed where the 600 acre village of Franktown was surveyed, situated on Lots 10 to 13 in the third Concession, just south of the study area (Brown 1984:20). Franktown, settled in 1819, was named in honour of Colonel Francis Cockburn; however as late as 1826 it was still referred to as ‘the village of Beckwith.’ The few houses and taverns constructed in Franktown were concentrated in Lots 10 and 11, and 25 acre park lots were granted around the core with the idea that trade would be the main source of income for its residents, supplemented by small family farms. Throughout Beckwith, clearing the land for agriculture also yielded small profits through potash and timber, though there were few sites that could be exploited for waterpower to attract the construction of mills (Lockwood 1991:117).

By 1820 Franktown included the King’s storehouse, Thomas Wickham’s inn and Patrick Nowlan’s tavern, with both establishments licenced (Lockwood 1991:134). The following year Archibald Gillies built a hotel on his property just west of Franktown (McGill 1974:39). The first schoolhouse in the area was erected on the road between Beckwith and Ramsey in 1825 and a potash works was established. A post office was opened in the 1820s, with Ewen McEwen serving as the postmaster, and the St. James United Church of England and Ireland was built in 1827 (Lockwood 1991:136, 207). Unlike

neighbouring townships where stone houses were common, throughout the 1830s and 1840s log houses predominated in Franktown and were said to have given travellers a poor impression of the village. Professionals lived in the area and serviced the nearby settlements, including a surgeon, a surveyor, and a schoolteacher, and by 1842 there were also blacksmiths, shoemakers, merchants, a tailor, coopers, a carpenter, and a weaver. Ten years later the village grew with the promise of a railway, reaching its largest population in the 1850s before it began to decline (H. Belden & Co. 1881:20).

The Canada Central Railroad, running north to south just west of the village, eventually made Beckwith the ideal location for animal husbandry (H. Belden & Co. 1881:20). A station was located on the west side of Franktown, though the promise of the railway appeared to have more of an impact on the growth of the town than its actual construction (Lockwood 1991; McGill 1974). Prior to the construction of the railway, in addition to the road to Perth and Richmond, the Jock River was an important transportation route in the township as it provided a canoe route for traders (Riedel 1990). The Jock River (previously known as the Goodwood River) originated at the Goodwood Marsh, one of the most important wetlands in Ontario.

3.3 Property History

The study area lies within part of Lot 10, Concession 3 in the geographic Township of Beckwith. The Crown patent for what was identified as the southwest half of Lot 10, totalling 100 acres, was granted to Charles McCarthy in 1824 (Lanark County Land Registry Office Land Registry Abstract Index). McCarthy arrived in Canada from Ireland in September of 1818 on the Henry of Dublin ship (Lockwood 1991:578). With him were his wife Lucy, two sons, and two daughters. Charles McCarthy's name appears on the lot on a patent plan of Beckwith Township based on a copy of the initial survey of the Township as laid out by Reuben Sherwood in 1816-7 (Map 4). It seems likely that the McCarthy family was residing on the property at this time, as they appear in an 1822 census of Beckwith Township as a household of 6, with the family including four children (LAC MS-2548).¹⁷

An entry in the Land Registry Abstract Index (LRAI) dating from 1830 records a sale of part of the southwest half of the lot by Sheriff James H. Powell to Daniel McMartin for £26 (LCLRO B-571), possibly indicating McCarthy had lost ownership of at least part of the property for failure to pay taxes. A series of later entries in the LRAI also reference an undefined part of the southwest half of the lot, including a sale to Phineas Lowe in 1830 for a consideration of £41 (LCLRO B-572). Two subsequent LRAI entries relate to a lease, where a man named James Hume entered into a lease agreement with Charles Stone in 1832 (LCLRO C-904). James Hume is recorded as having assigned the lease to a Robert Harvey in 1833 (LCLRO C-1055), after which point Charles Stone deeded an

¹⁷ A man named "Charles McCartney" appears in both the 1820 and 1821 (LAC MS-2548) census returns for Beckwith, initially as a household of one, and then with a wife; no children are listed in either year.

unspecified part of the lot to George Merritt in 1835 for a consideration of £5 (LCLRO D-243). Further research, involving consultation of the instruments, would be required to determine the nature of these transactions, though it is possible that they refer to lots being severed along Perth Road (County Road 10) in proximity to Franktown.

Later entries in the LRAI include a transaction dating from 1841 that suggests Daniel McMartin retained an interest in the property, where he is listed as deeding the part of the southwest half of Lot 10 to Dennis McCarthy for a consideration of £60 (LCLRO 2a-3). It is Dennis McCarthy who is listed as the owner of the west half of Lot 10 in the 3rd Concession on an 1841 Assessment Roll for Beckwith Township (Lockwood 1991:598). An 1842 census records three households on Lot 10, including the McCarthys, the McEwens, and the Cockles.¹⁸ Dennis McCarthy was recorded as an Irishman heading a household of 6, having settled in the Canadas in 1832. Ewen McEwen's household included 9, and was described as a blended Irish-English family having arrived in 1819. George Cockle was recorded as living alone, having settled the lot in 1832.

The McCarthy family appear to have remained on the lot through the remainder of the nineteenth century. A map that was likely produced c. 1850, possibly using the 1852 census information, shows the name 'James McCarthy' on the southwest half of Lot 10 (Lockwood 1991:155). Census returns dating from 1852 provide some additional information, listing three families as residing on the west half of Lot 10, including the McArthys (*sic*), the McEwens, and the Leavins (LAC C-11731). It is the McCarthy family, however, who appear to have owned and occupied the largest portion of the property, including the land making up the current study area.¹⁹ The McCarthy household was recorded as having been headed by James McCarthy, a 20 year old farmer with a household of four, with 100 acres, though with only 20 under cultivation. Their residence was described as being a single story log home.

The 1861 census returns list the McCarthy household on the west half of Lot 10 in the 3rd Concession, now with 200 acres owned and 70 under cultivation (29.5 in crop and 40.5 in pasture; LAC C-1042).²⁰ The family were again recorded as residing in a one story log house, with the household recorded as including James (aged 32), his wife Sarah (26), and their children Dennis (6), Richard (4), and Jane (2). Also listed as members of the household were a Lucy McCarthy (68), Sally McCarthy (35), Mary McCarthy (38), and

¹⁸ Accessed online at: <http://granniesgenealogygarden.com/>

¹⁹ Ewen McEwen, listed as a married 43 year old working as a Postmaster, headed a household of 8 and was recorded as owning 45 acres, with 12 under cultivation. The family lived in a one story log house. Robert Leavins is listed as a carpenter, with a family of 8 and property holdings of 10.5 acres. The Leavin's home was described as being a two story structure of frame construction.

²⁰ In 1861, the McEwen family is recorded as residing on the east half of Lot 10, possibly indicating some confusion over the placement of the dividing line between halves of the lot.

Henry Lowe (7).²¹ Unfortunately, the 1863 Walling map of the Lanark and Renfrew Counties does not show a farmstead/household on the west half of Lot 10, and no owner/occupant is listed in association with the property (see Map 4).

The McArtey (*sic*) family also appear in the association with the lot in the 1871 census returns, where the household was recorded to include James (aged 43), his wife Serah (*sic*; 36), and their children Dennis (15), Richard (13), Henry (13), Elizabeth (7), and Jane (4; LAC C-10018). The family's land holdings had increased to 300 acres, now with 100 acres of 'improved' land and 40 acres in pasture. The census returns also list the family as owning a single house, as well as two 'barns or stables', possibly some of the buildings on the property at the time of the present assessments. The census returns from 1881 list the McArthur (*sic*) household as having grown to 11, with James (aged 52), his wife Sarah (46), and their children Dennis (25), Richard (23), Elizabeth (16), Sarah (14), Lucy (10), Emily (8), and James (5), as well as Mary (60), and Sarah (52; LAC C-13233), likely live-in relatives. James Sr. appears to have passed away shortly after the census was taken, as a stone in the Franktown public cemetery bears his name, indicating that he passed away in August of 1881. While the 1880 H. Belden & Co. map of Beckwith Township does not show a farm or the name of an owner/occupant on Lot 10, it is likely the McCarthy's remained on the lot and chose not to pay the subscription fee charged by the atlas makers to be identified (see Map 4).

Rural directories dating from 1884 and 1894 lists a Dennis McCarthy as residing on Lot 10 in the 3rd Concession of Beckwith, suggesting that one of James' sons had taken over the family farm after his death (O. L. Fuller 1884; Union Publishing Co. 1894). An entry in the LRAI dating from 1900 records a Quit Claim Deed issued by Richard McCarthy, Lucy Carscadden, Arthur Carscadden, Elizabeth McCarthy, and Emily McCarthy to Dennis McCarthy in association with part of the southwest half of the lot and other lands (likely the rest of the land holdings associated with the farm; LCLRO 2K-3807). The quit claim likely relates to the settling of the family's affairs in the years following James' death, clearing Dennis' title to the family farm. In 1909, Dennis took out a mortgage on the property with the Union Bank of Canada, pulling out \$3,317.92 in equity (LCLRO 2K-3896). Dennis and his wife Alice remained on the farm until 1917, when the sold to William Burchill for the sum of \$4,000 (LCLRO 2L-4303). It is not clear whether Burchill purchased the farm with the intention of living there, as he and his wife sold the property and other lands to Roger Robertson for \$3,500 the following year.

Subsequent entries in the LRAI dating from the 1920s include a number of transactions related to part(s) of Lot 10, though the individual instruments would have to be consulted to determine the extent of the location and extent of the land involved. The first edition

²¹ It is likely that Dennis McCarthy had passed away by this time, as a headstone in the Franktown public cemetery bears his name, recording his death on July 15th, 1856 at the age of 67 years.

of the one-inch-to-one-mile topographic maps covering the area, which dates to 1929, illustrates two structures on the lot, representing the approximate locations of a residence and barn that roughly correspond with the extant structures on the property, as well as a laneway extending between Fourth Line and Perth Road (see Map 4). The remainder of the study area is shown as a mix of open land, likely actively cultivated agricultural fields, and wooded marsh.

An entry dating from 1932 records a grant of “[a]ll SW $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 10” from Roger Robertson and his wife to Ira Massey for a consideration of \$1,600 (LCLRO 2M-5239). Three years later, Massey and his wife sold the property to Clarence Anderson for the sum of \$1,000. An aerial photograph of the area, dating from 1953, provides a detailed view of the farm, showing the extent of the cleared agricultural fields, as well as the wooded wetland in the central portion of the property (Map 5). The laneway shown on the 1929 topographic map is visible, suggesting it remained in use (see Map 4). The Anderson family appear to have maintained ownership of the property through to the late 1960s, possibly severing additional lots from the adjacent road frontages before it was eventually sold to Arthur and Pearl Hurdis in 1971 (LCLRO 45328).²²

Aerial photographs dating from 1964 and 1991 provide later, detailed views of the property, where few changes are evident from the earlier 1953 aerial (see Map 5). Notable exceptions include the demolition/removal of the former barn and the presence of several residences along the frontages of 4th Line Road and Perth Road. While it is likely that the agricultural fields remained in use for hay production, it appears that the active cultivation of lands within the study area had stopped by the time the 1991 aerial photograph was taken. By 2019, when the aerial imagery shown in Map 2 was captured, the agricultural fields on the property appear to have been abandoned and have grown up in tall grasses and scrub brush. Other visible changes include the appearance of several additional residences on lots that have been severed along the adjacent road frontages.

²² Though an earlier entry in the LRAI records an agreement between Rachel Anderson and Arthur and Pearl Hurdis, listed as joint tenants, suggesting they were living on the property as early as 1965 (LCLRO 39399).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report describes the environmental and archaeological context of the study area which, combined with the historical context outlined above, provides the necessary information to assess 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 Cultural Industries (MHSTCI) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted. Relevant previous assessments identified by this search included:

- An archaeological potential study, focussing exclusively on Pre-contact archaeological sites, was conducted for the Eastern Ontario Route Stage Study Area in the early 1980s (Pendergast 1981). The study, which covered large parts of eastern Ontario between the Lennox Generating Station on the north shore of Lake Ontario and Hawthorne Transmission Station in Gloucester, identified areas to the south of Perth Road (County Road 10) as with elevated potential for Paleo-Indian archaeological sites, in association with “flights of abandoned Champlain Sea beaches”. These areas correspond to coarse-textured littoral glaciomarine deposits identified on surficial geological maps of the area.
- An archaeological survey was completed for a section of the Highway 15/29 corridor between Franktown and Carleton Place as part of W.P. 216-77-01 (Ballantine & Strudwick 1981 - PIF: 1981-036). No archaeological resources were identified during the assessment and no further work was recommended.
- A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed for a section of Highway 15 extending from Franktown to Carleton Place as part of G.W.P. 453-98-00 (ASI 2003 - PIF: 2001-020-270 & P057-004). No archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 testing and no further work was recommended for the assessed area.
- A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological and built heritage/cultural heritage landscape assessment was completed for a section of Highway 15 extending from Smiths Falls to Franktown as part of W.P. 450-98-00 (C. R. Murphy Archaeology 2007 - PIF: P037-018-2005). No archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 testing and no further archaeological assessment was recommended in the vicinity of the current study area.
- Stage 1 (Past Recovery 2019a - PIF: P336-0253-2019) and Stage 2 (Past Recovery 2019b - PIF: P1201-0019-2019) were completed in association with a Plan of Subdivision Application covering parts of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 4, in the geographic Township of Beckwith. No archaeological sites were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

- A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed for the proposed Beckwith Solar Farm covering part of Lot 10, Concession 4 in the geographic Township of Beckwith (AMICK 2010 – PIF: P058-599-2010). The study area exhibited potential for the presence of archaeological sites and a Stage 2 property survey was recommended.

To the knowledge of Past Recovery staff, no archaeological fieldwork has previously been conducted within the limits of the study area.

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by MHSTCI. The database includes all archaeological sites that have been reported to the Province, the majority of which consist of sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the current study area.

Background research conducted as part of this assessment also included a search of the Past Recovery corporate library for any evidence of previous archaeological finds from the area that have not been formally registered with the *Sites Database*. An important source for this time of information is the *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario*, a series of reports published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the Ontario Sessional Papers. These reports, dating between 1887 and 1928, include lists of artifacts donated to the provincial museum (which eventually became the Royal Ontario Museum) and articles written by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff. The reports include several mentions of significant archaeological finds in the vicinity of the current study area, mostly on the shores of Mississippi Lake. In addition, a copper spearpoint was reportedly found in the vicinity of Black's Corners (Ballantine and Strudwick 1981).²³

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes) provides valuable insight into aspects of local heritage and some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this assessment

²³ Unclear if this is a reference to an artifact with a similar description, described as a "[c]opper spear" reportedly found on Mississippi Lake on Lot 20, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Drummond, collected by Andrew Paul and given to Dr. T. W. Beeman (Boyle 1897:20).

included a review of cultural heritage resources previously identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area.

No cultural heritage resources associated with historically significant places, persons, or events were noted within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It is worth noting that meeting minutes from the Corporation of the Township of Beckwith Planning Committee dating from 2013 include a record of a request from the trustees of the United Church in Franktown, at the municipal address of 9603 Highway 15 to have the building designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.²⁴

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, some of these plaques and monuments may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included a review of heritage plaques and monuments in the vicinity of the study area. No plaques or monuments associated with historically significant places, persons, or events were noted within or immediately adjacent to the study area. The closest heritage plaque was installed in Franktown on the Centennial Hall property on Church Street. The plaque commemorates the founding of the village in 1818.

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel of land proposed for development 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, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment also includes a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. The results of the search indicate that there are no known cemeteries or isolated burials within or immediately adjacent to the present study area.²⁵

²⁴ Accessed online at: <https://beckwith.civicweb.net/document/771>

²⁵ It should be noted that the research undertaken as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is unlikely to identify the potential for the presence of unrecorded burial plots, such as those of individual families on rural properties. See Section 7.0 of this report for information regarding compliance with provincial legislation in the event that human remains are identified during future development.

4.6 Mineral Resource Areas

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.). No evidence of scarce or valued mineral resources was identified within or in the immediate vicinity of 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, glacial lake waters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa River valley, almost as far north as Ottawa. With much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. The uncovering of the St. Lawrence River valley, which occurred between 12,100 and 11,100 years ago, caused water levels to drop in the Lake Ontario basin and allowed seawater to inundate the depressed Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River valley areas, forming the Champlain Sea (Lee 2013). This inland sea has left numerous traces of its existence, in the form of beaches, deltas, and plains, as well as thick deposits of clays and silts in low-lying areas. By 9,600 BP, the salinity of the Champlain Sea is thought to have dropped to the point that these waters could support a variety of freshwater species (during a period where this body of water is referred to as Lampsilis Lake), before continued isostatic uplift resulted in the establishment of the present drainage pattern by about 4,700 BP (ASI and GII 1999:41).

The study area is located within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region, an extensive tract of shallow soils over Palaeozoic limestone bedrock centred around Smiths Falls (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196). Much of this plain is level, with low ledges and shallow depressions in the rock providing some local relief, located at between 140 and 145 metres above sea level (Map 6). As a result bogs are prevalent, especially in the southern part of Beckwith Township, including areas in the immediate vicinity of the present study area. The surficial geology in the vicinity has been mapped as Paleozoic bedrock, with deposits of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and shale covered with thin unconsolidated quaternary sediments (see Map 6; Chapman and Putnam 1984). Of note are several local deposits of coarse-textured glaciomarine deposits, representing former shorelines of the Champlain Sea. The closest deposit to the current study area lies to the south of Perth Road (County Road 10), just over 300 metres from the southern limit of the current study area.

Soil survey mapping identifies two distinct soil types within the study area, Farmington sandy loam and Muck (Hoffman, Miller, and Wicklund 1967; see Map 6). Most prominent is Farmington sandy loam, which covers all but the central portion of the study area. This soil type is identified as a Brown Forest soil, formed on shallow (less than 12 inches deep) deposits of sandy loam till over limestone or sandstone bedrock. Farmington soils commonly have two horizons, with an Ap horizon of very dark brown sandy loam up to 7 inches thick over a Bm horizon of dark brown sandy loam between 7 to 11 inches in thickness over bedrock (Hoffman, Miller, and Wicklund 1967: 65). While this soil type is described as being well drained, water tends flows along the underlying bedrock and collects in bedrock depressions, creating shallow bogs. The soils that have accumulated in these bedrock depressions, such as in the central portion of the study area, are identified as Muck, organic deposits derived from decayed plan remains (Hoffman, Miller, and Wicklund 1967: 41-42). Black in colour, the soils are made up of well decomposed plant matter together with a few coarse particles of woody fragments from trees. Depths can vary from a few inches to several feet.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region, characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous tree species (Rowe 1972:94). 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 study area is located within the Jock River sub-watershed, within the Rideau River watershed. The Jock River, once known as the Goodwood River, flows from headwaters in the municipality of Montague and flows to the north into the Goodwood Marsh, which has been identified as a Provincially Significant Wetland and an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest. The sub-watershed also includes the Franktown Swamp Provincially Significant Wetland, located over 300 metres to the east of the subject property. The Jock eventually flows into Rideau River north of Manotick. Provincial topographic mapping identifies two small wetlands within the central portion of the study area, where water-saturated soils sit in depressions in the bedrock.

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. Ten species of fish are found within the Jock River Franktown catchment, including banded killifish, blackchin shiner, bluntnose minnow, brown bullhead, and sculpin as well as crustaceans and molluscs (RVCA 2016). The area also attracts numerous migratory waterfowl, amphibians, and forest birds. Several species at risk are found in the vicinity including Loggerhead Shrike, Blanding's turtle, bobolink, eastern meadowlark, grey ratsnake, and snapping turtle.

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

In order to inform an evaluation of the current conditions, geography, topography, and archaeological potential of the study area, a property inspection was undertaken on September 20th, 2021. The inspection was conducted according to archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). At the time of the site visit, weather conditions were clear with bright lighting, allowing excellent visibility of landforms, permitting the identification and documentation of features influencing the evaluation of archaeological potential.

The property inspection consisted of a visual assessment of the entire Stage 1 study area. In order to accurately determine the limits of the subject property, Past Recovery staff used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to generate detailed mapping of the study area limits. Mapping was loaded onto a mobile GIS application run on a tablet equipped with a GPS/GLONASS receiver, which reported accuracies of <5 m while in use in the field. This assisted with ensuring full coverage of the study area during the property inspection.

The subject property stretches between 4th Line Road and Perth Road (County Road 10), covering the majority of the southwest half of Lot 10 in the 3rd Concession of the geographic Township of Beckwith (Map 7). The property is accessed via a north-south running gravel laneway that extends between 4th Line Road and Perth Road (County Road 10), and also serves as the driveway for the house located centrally in the northern portion of the study area (Image 1). Several outbuildings are located in proximity to the residence, as is a garden (Images 2 and 3). Of specific interest, one of the outbuildings is of log construction, suggesting that the extant residence may be located in proximity to the single story log house mentioned in the 1852 and 1861 census returns for Beckwith Township (see Section 3.3).

At the time of the assessment, the property was comprised of a mix of wooded and open lands. The property inspection confirmed that current conditions in the study area were generally consistent with those shown on recent (2019) high-resolution aerial imagery used as the base for project mapping (see Map 2). Non-forested lands included former agricultural fields that are now covered by a mixture of tall grasses and scrub brush where ploughing is not viable (Image 4). Other open areas include portions of manicured lawns associated with the extant residence on the property, as well as neighbouring residential properties (Image 5). In addition, two low-lying wetlands identified on

provincial topographic base mapping occupied significant portions of the central portion of the property (Images 6, 7, and 8). The general topography across the site remained relatively flat with only slight changes in elevation within the limits of the study area. Soils appeared generally thin and stony, with several small, discontinuous patches of exposed bedrock noted (Image 9), as well as stone till on the surface throughout parts of the forested portions of the property.

Several areas of recent disturbance and inaccessible land were identified and documented during the property inspection. For example, topsoils appeared to have been stripped from a portion of one of the former agricultural fields in the northern portion of the subject property (Image 10). Spread across the property were small piles of discarded domestic refuse and building materials (Image 11). Small scale soil disturbances had been caused by recent forest clearance to open pathways for well drilling equipment, including one extending from a field in the northeastern portion of the property to a well in the central portion of the property, as well as a similar path extending north from Perth Road (County Road 10) to a second well (Images 12, 13, and 14). Field edges, in the southern section, were lined with stone clearance piles, the limits dictated in most cases by the wetland edge to the north (Image 15). Portions of the manicured lawns extending into the southern limits of the subject property contained trailers and piled materials (Image 16). Owing to the small scale and discontinuous nature of these areas, they have not been illustrated on project mapping.

Field conditions and features influencing the evaluation of archaeological potential were documented with digital photographs. The complete photographic catalogue is included in this report as part of Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs taken during the inspection and referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 7. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses in Ontario*, curation of all field notes, photographs and maps generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated during the site visit is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number/Type of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property inspection	Part of collection of 108 photographs	Past Recovery server - file PR21-040
Field Notes	Field Notes documenting the Stage 1 property inspection	1 page (Portable Document Format)	Past Recovery server -file PR21-040
Field Mapping	Shapefiles (*.shp)	(1) "St1_ArchaeologicalPotential.gpkg"	Past Recovery server -file PR21-040

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 association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (e.g. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (e.g. 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 (e.g. 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* 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 m 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 m of early historical 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 (e.g., 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:

- The majority of the study area is located within 300 metres of the two wetlands identified on provincial topographic base mapping and verified during the Stage 1 property inspection; and,
- The presence of organic surficial geology deposits and Muck soils suggest that the area containing the subject property may have offered habitable areas to during the recession of the Champlain Sea.

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

- The majority of the study area is located within 300 metres of the two wetlands identified on provincial topographic base mapping and verified during the Stage 1 property inspection;
- Background historical and archival research suggest that the subject property had been settled a Euro-Canadian family by the early 1820s. While the location of the initial settlement on the lot is not known, it is possible that the single story log

home mentioned in the 1852 and 1861 census returns corresponds to the location of the extant residence on the property; and,

- Portions of the study area are located within 100 metres of 4th Line Road and Perth Road (County Road 10), both early historical transportation routes that were illustrated as open and travelled roadways on nineteenth century maps consulted as part of the background research.

The archaeological potential evaluation also included a review of the property for features that may allow for a grading of the potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. For instance, low-lying areas with permanently saturated soils, exposed bedrock, and/or steep slope are commonly identified as having low archaeological potential, as these areas are not attractive for the types of settlement and land uses likely to have left lasting material traces in the soil (become part of the archaeological record). Within the subject property, areas of low potential include the two wetlands identified on provincial base mapping and verified during the property inspection.

Finally, the potential evaluation included a review of the background research and the results of the property inspection for evidence of recent, extensive, and deep land alterations that would have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources that may have been present. These areas are commonly identified as having no archaeological potential and are referred to as 'disturbed'. Examples of the types of soil disturbance include quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, current and former building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Several of these types of disturbed areas were noted during the property inspection, including the hard-packed gravel laneway leading to the extant residence on the property, the footprints of the house and associated outbuildings.

The results of the archaeological potential evaluation described above have been illustrated on Map 7.

5.3 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 1 assessment form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) All portions of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential (see Map 7) should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any proposed development that would result in soil impacts.
- 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). Given the nature of the terrain, a shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals would be the preferred method for a Stage 2 assessment as

outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

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 nine days between September 20th and October 5th, 2021. The crew consisted of a licensed field director and field crew comprised of up to nine experienced archaeological field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Over the course of the assessment, the weather ranged from overcast to clear and sunny, with temperatures ranging from 9°C to 23°C. These weather conditions provided excellent visibility and were ideal for the identification, documentation, and recovery of any archaeological resources encountered during the course of the fieldwork.

In order to ensure full coverage of the study area, the Past Recovery field crew used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to generate detailed mapping of the study area limits. Mapping was loaded onto a mobile GIS application run on a tablet equipped with an external high-accuracy Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver. The equipment used during the assessment was a Trimble Catalyst DA1 antenna connected to a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software and receiving Trimble RTX corrections. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies of 2 metres or less.

Following the recommendations of the Stage 1 portion of the assessment, the Stage 2 property survey was conducted using a shovel test pit survey completed at 5 metre intervals (Map 8; Images 17 through 21). Estimates of survey coverage by method are provided below in Table 2. All test pits were excavated by hand, using shovel and trowel, and all excavated materials were screened through six millimetre (¼ inch) hardware mesh. Shovel test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and all pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of recent deep and intensive disturbance. Following visual inspection, test pit excavation was continued to a depth of five centimetres into culturally-sterile subsoil, where possible, to confirm the interpretation of soil stratigraphy. In the event test pit profiles showed evidence of recent, extensive, and deep land alterations, testing intervals were increased to confirm the extent of disturbance. Where present, the test pit survey was continued to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were backfilled once completed.

Table 2. Estimates of Survey Coverage during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Landscape Unit	Survey Method & Interval Used	Area Covered	% of Study Area
Wooded terrain and former agricultural fields (overgrown)	Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	21.28 hectares or 52.59 acres	79%
Areas of recent deep and intensive soil disturbance	Visual inspection	0.43 hectares or 1.05 acres	2%
Low and wet with permanently saturated soils	Not tested	5.14 hectares or 12.471 acres	19%

The shovel test pit survey revealed generally consistent soil conditions across the study area, with a topsoil of between 8 and 20 cm of dark to medium brown sandy loam over an orange-brown silt sand subsoil. Much of this area had bedrock near the surface with some exposed bedrock in small, isolated sections. The small areas of previous soil disturbance and piled domestic refuse noted during the Stage 1 property inspection did not present significant limitations to the test pit survey, with obstacles and areas of disturbance requiring only minor adjustments of the 5 m testing grid, and for this reason are not depicted on project mapping. A representative test pit profile recorded in the former agricultural fields in the northern portion of the property showed a former ploughzone of 20 cm of brown sandy loam over a thin (11 cm thick) B- or mineral horizon of orange-brown silty sand over bedrock (Image 22). Representative test pits in the forested portions of the study area encountered a topsoil of dark brown and loam with a high rock content averaging 10 cm in depth over a B- or mineral horizon of pale brown sand, which also contained frequent stones (Image 23).

Areas of recent, extensive, and deep land alterations were noted in the immediate vicinity of the extant residence on the property during the shovel test pit survey, including a likely septic bed and evidence of previous disturbances in a c. 5 metre area around the house, the latter possibly associated with excavations for the pouring of a concrete foundation. A test pit excavated adjacent to the house showed 32 cm of dark brown sandy loam over a deposit of black-brown sandy loam averaging 20 cm in depth, over 8 cm thick layer of mottled yellow sand and dark brown sandy loam. These sat above a 20 cm thick deposit of black silty sand that contained modern refuse, which in turn lay over a layer of large stones that impeded further excavation (Image 24). Given the small size of this area, the five metre shovel test pit grid was maintained throughout.

The results of the Stage 2 property survey were documented with field notes, mapping, and digital photographs. The complete Stage 2 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown on project mapping (see Map 8). An inventory of the records generated by the assessment is provided below in Table 3. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological*

Table 3. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number/Type of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 property survey	Part of collection of 108 photographs	Past Recovery server - file PR21-040
Field Notes	Fieldnotes documenting the Stage 2 property survey	8 pages (Portable Document Format)	Past Recovery server - file PR21-040
Field Mapping	Shapefiles (*.shp)	1 "St2_MethodsAndResults.gpkg"	Past Recovery server - file PR21-040

Licences in Ontario, curation of all field notes, photographs, and maps generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. pending the identification of a suitable repository.

6.2 Record of Finds

No significant archaeological resources were discovered in the course of the Stage 2 property survey.

6.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved the completion of a shovel test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential. The remaining sections were not tested, having been determined to contain exposed bedrock, be low lying and wet with permanently saturated soils, or disturbed by recent, deep, and extensive land alterations (see Map 8). As mentioned above, no significant archaeological resources were discovered in the course of this assessment.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) As the Stage 2 property survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of development impacts, no further archaeological assessment of the subject property, as defined on Maps 2 and 3, is required.

The following recommendation has been included at the request of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO):

- 2) Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys, if any artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, please contact: Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON, K8A 8R6; Tel: 613-735-3759; Fax: 613-735-6307; E-mail: algonquins@tanakiwin.com.

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 provincial legislation, 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.

7.0 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.

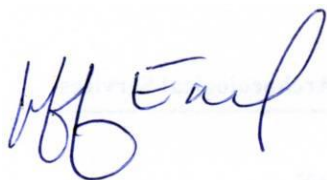
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are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

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

Jeff Earl, M.Soc.Sc.
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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Visual Database

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Digital Image Number</i>	<i>Item Reference Code</i>
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Lanark County Land Registry Office (LCLRO):

Abstract Index for Lot 10, Concession 3, Township of Beckwith

Library and Archives Canada (LAC):

National Map Collection (NMC):

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Digital Image Number</i>	<i>NMC Number</i>
1863	Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West, From Actual Surveys Under the Direction of H. F. Walling, Published by D.P. Putnam, Prescott C.W., 1863, Surveyed and Drawn by O.W. Gray; Civil Engineer., Assisted by Albert Davis, S.S. Southworth	e010692499	21920

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1821	Beckwith Township	Johnstown	MS-2548
1822	Beckwith Township	Johnstown	MS-2548
1842	Beckwith Township	Bathurst	M-555
1851/2	Beckwith Township	Lanark	C-11731
1861	Beckwith Township	Lanark	C-1042
1871	Beckwith Township	Lanark South	C-10018
1881	Beckwith Township	Lanark South	C-13233
1891	Beckwith Township	Lanark South	T-6349

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF; now Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry - MNDMNRF):

Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Aerial Photography

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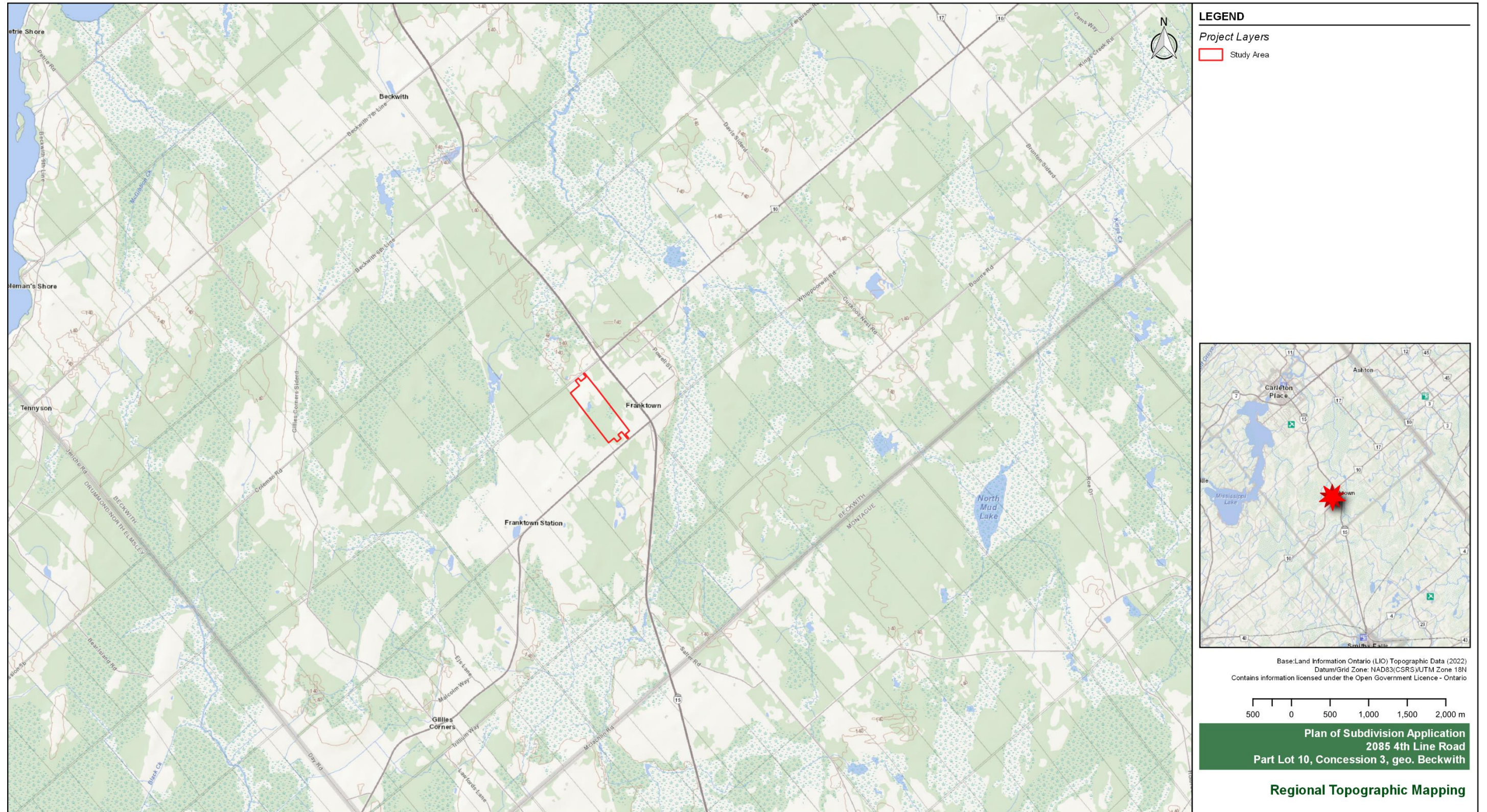
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Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL)

Historical Topographic Map Digitization project (<https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/>)

<i>Map Sheet</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Edition</i>	<i>Sheet Title</i>	<i>Producer</i>	<i>Original Scale</i>
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31F/1	1935	2	Carleton Place	Geographical Section, General Staff, Department of National Defence	1:63,360
31F/1	1939	3	Carleton Place	Geographical Section, General Staff, Department of National Defence	1:63,360
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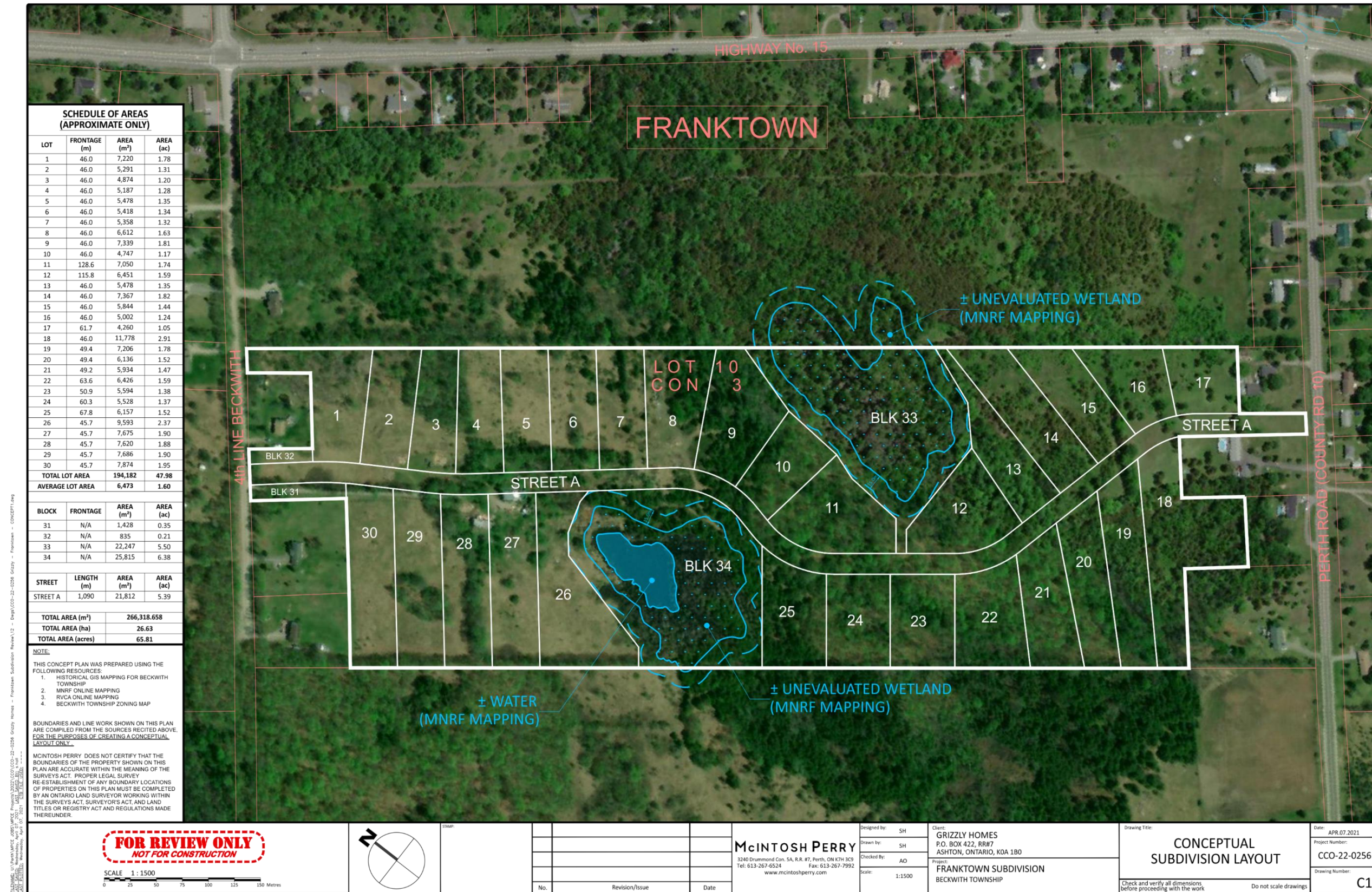
9.0 MAPS



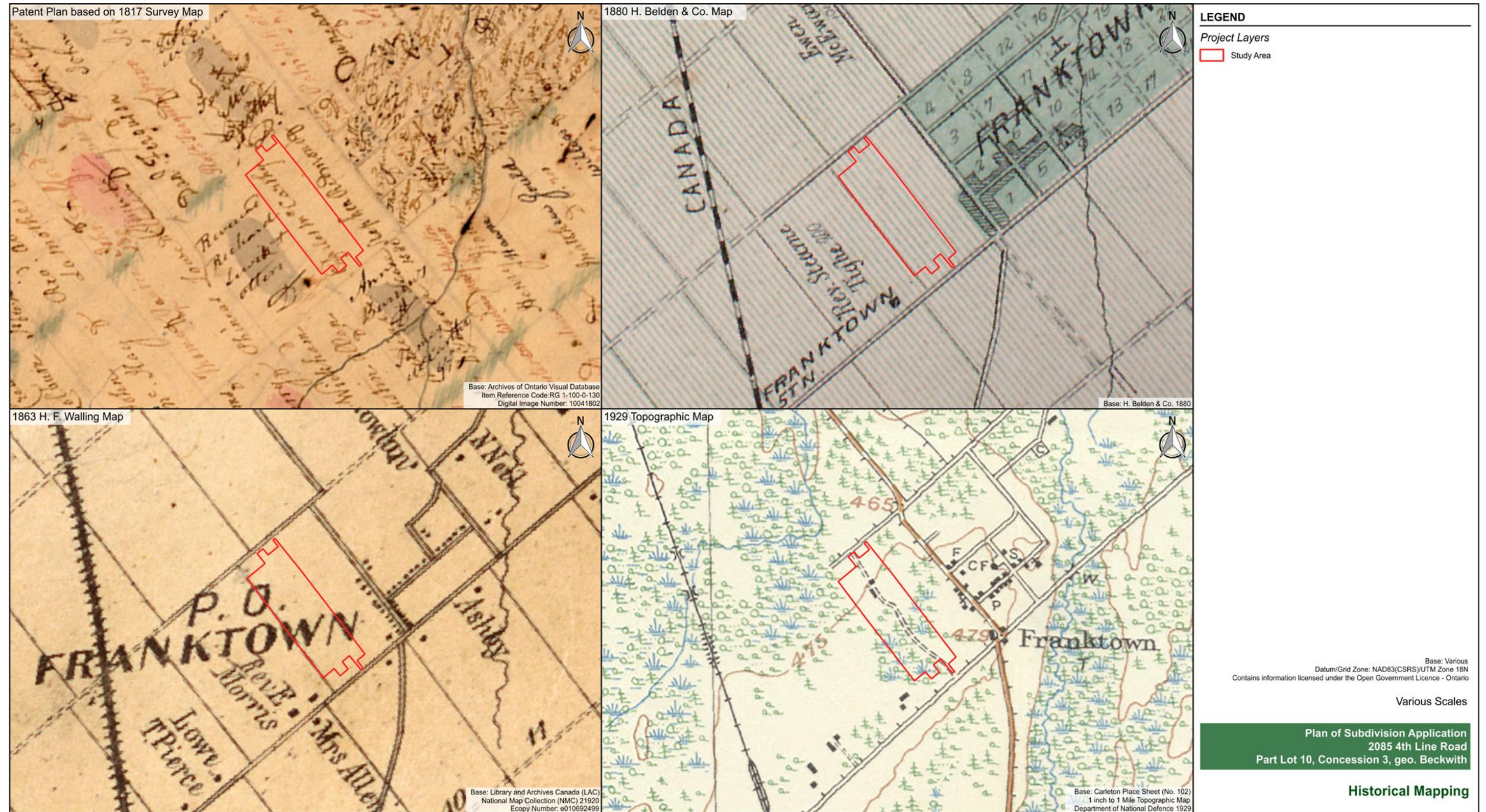
Map 1. Regional topographic mapping showing the location of the study area.



Map 2. Recent (2019) orthoimagery showing the location and limits of the study area, as well as existing conditions.



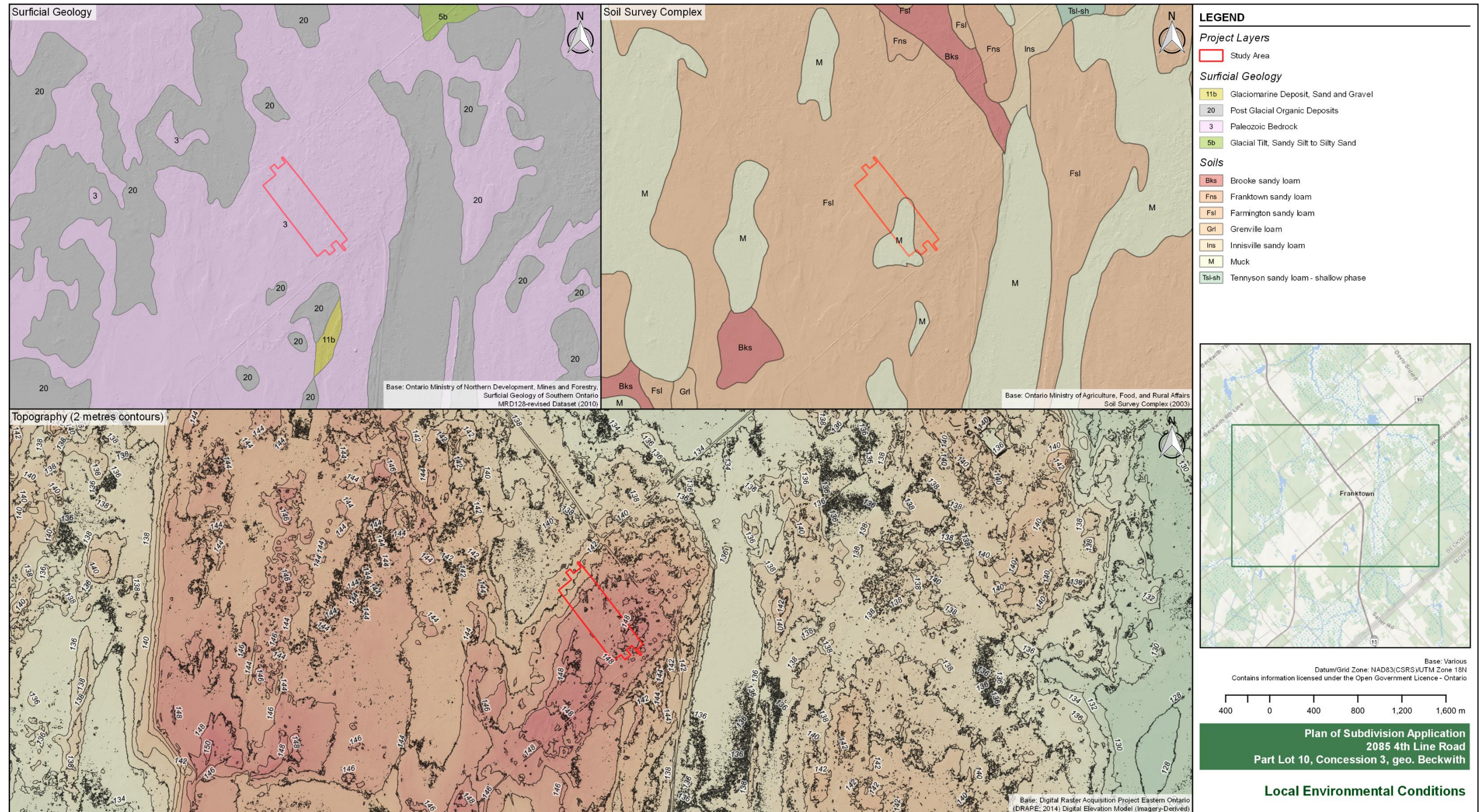
Map 3. Conceptual subdivision layout plan.



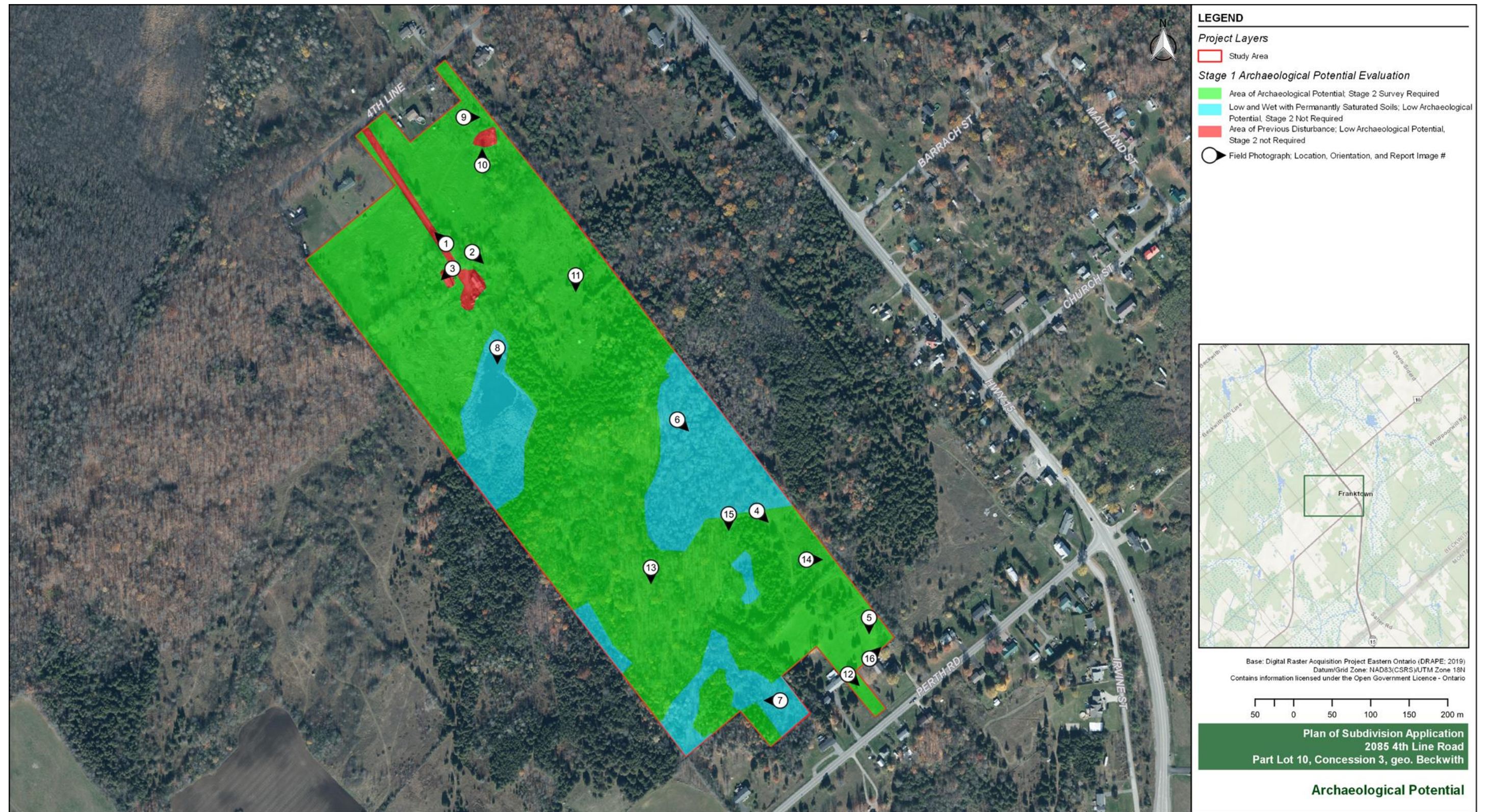
Map 4. Historical mapping showing the approximate location of the study area.



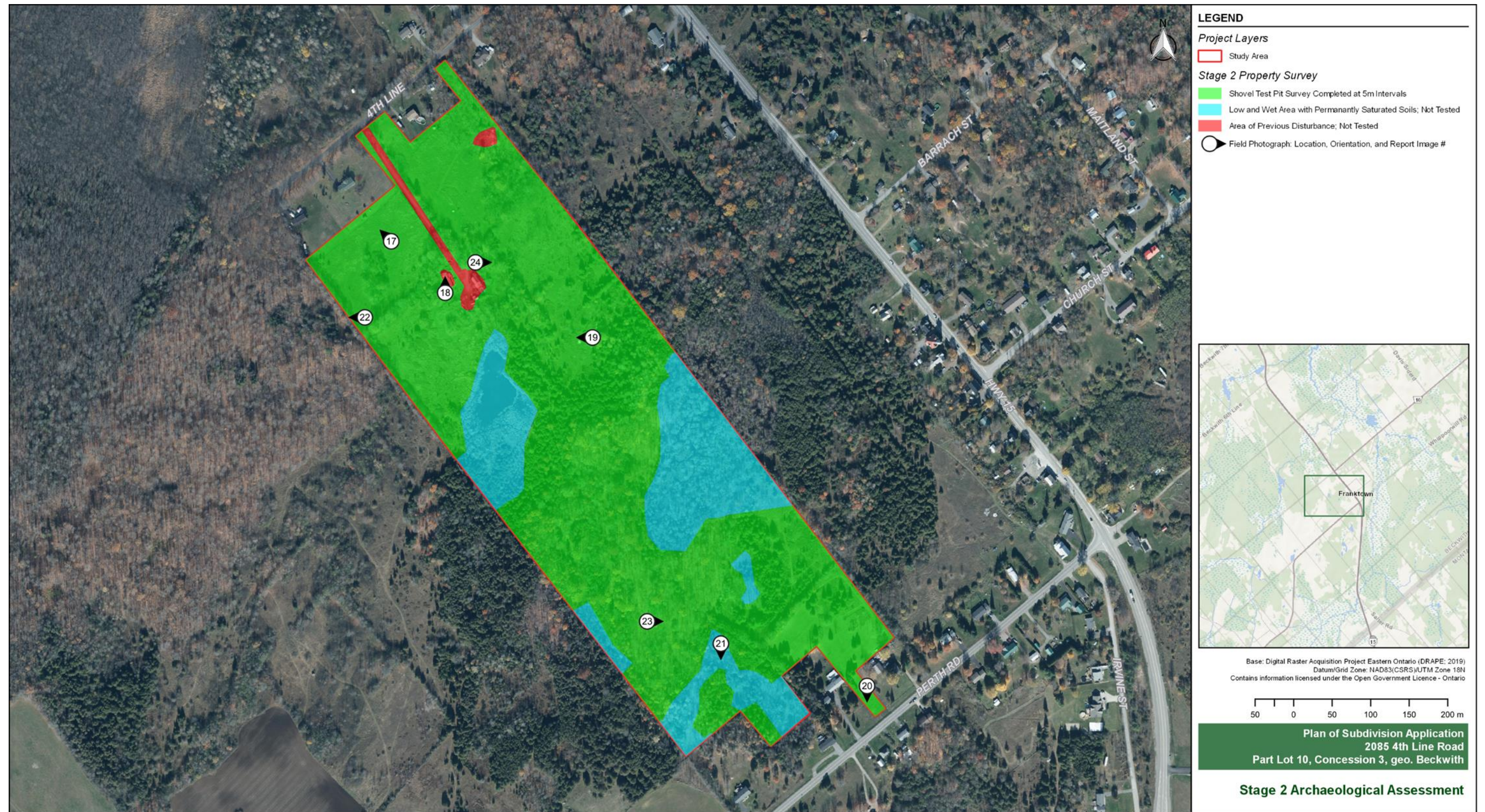
Map 5. Historical aerial photography showing the approximate location of the study area.



Map 6. Local environmental mapping showing surficial geology, soils, and topography.



Map 7. Recent (2019) orthoimagery of the study area showing the results of the Stage 1 potential evaluation, as well as the locations and orientations of field photographs used in this report.



Map 8. Recent (2019) orthoimagery of the study area showing the methods and results of the Stage 2 property survey, as well as the locations and orientations of field photographs used in this report.

10.0 IMAGES



Image 1. View of gravel laneway providing access to residence from 4th Line Road, facing northwest. (PR21-040D001)



Image 3. View of outbuildings associated with residence, facing southwest. (PR21-040D035)



Image 5. View of a portion of a manicured lawn extending into the northern portion of the study area, facing south. (PR21-040D018)



Image 2. View of extant residence in the north-central portion of the study area, facing southeast. (PR21-040D034)



Image 4. View of a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area, facing southeast. (PR21-040D016)



Image 6. View of part of the wetland along the eastern boundary of the study area, facing southeast. (PR21-040D012)



Image 7. View of saturated soils in the low-lying areas in the southern portion of the study area, facing west. (PR21-040D022)



Image 9. View of area of thin soils and exposed bedrock in the northeast corner of the study area, facing east. (PR21-040D005)



Image 11. View of domestic refuse pile within the former agricultural fields, facing south. (PR21-040D008)



Image 8. View of open water within the wetland along the western boundary of the study area, facing south. (PR21-040D027)



Image 10. View of area of area stripped of topsoil in the northeast corner of the study area, facing north. (PR21-040D006)



Image 12. View of secondary laneway which leads into the study area from Perth Road (County Road 10), facing southeast. (PR21-040D019)



Image 13. View of cleared roadway extending through the wooded portion of the subject property, facing south. (PR21-040D013)



Image 15. View of stone clearance pile along the edge of a wetland in the southern portion of the study area, facing south. (PR21-040D015)



Image 17. View of the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey in progress in the northwestern portion of the study area, facing northwest. (PR21-040D041)



Image 14. View of a recently drilled well within a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area, facing east. (PR21-040D017)



Image 16. View of manicured lawns along southern boundary of the study area showing land use by adjacent property owners, facing northeast. (PR21-040D020)



Image 18. View of the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey in progress in the vicinity of the extant outbuildings, facing north. (PR21-040D107)



Image 19. View of the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey in progress in one of the former agricultural fields, facing west. (PR21-040D058)



Image 21. View of field crew confirming edges of low and wet terrain in the central portion of the study area during the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey, facing south. (PR21-040D073)



Image 23. View of representative shovel test pit profile in the forested central portion of the study area, facing east. (PR21-040D063)



Image 20. View of the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey in progress on a manicured lawn at the southern limit of the study area, facing south. (PR21-040D096)



Image 22. View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the study area, facing west. (PR21-040D036)



Image 24. View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the manicured lawn surrounding the extant residence on the property, facing east. (PR21-040D105)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-040D001	View of gravel laneway leading to residence from 4 th Line Road	NW
PR21-040D002	View of former agricultural field in the northwestern corner of the study area	N
PR21-040D003	View of juniper bush ground cover within former agricultural fields	W
PR21-040D004	View of patches of exposed bedrock in northeastern corner of the study area	W
PR21-040D005	View of patches of exposed bedrock in northeastern corner of the study area	E
PR21-040D006	View of area of stripped topsoil in a former agricultural field in the northeastern portion of the study area	N
PR21-040D007	View of former agricultural fields in the central portion of the study area	SE
PR21-040D008	View of pile of domestic refuse in a former agricultural field	S
PR21-040D009	View of cedar forest southeast of extant residence	S
PR21-040D010	View of stony soils in the forested area surrounding the wetland along southeastern boundary of the property	W
PR21-040D011	View of saturated soils associated with the wetland along the southeastern boundary of the property	E
PR21-040D012	View of wetland along the southeastern property boundary	SE
PR21-040D013	View of cleared roadway which runs through southern woodlot	S
PR21-040D014	View of small-scale soil disturbances associated with a recently drilled well in the southern portion of the study area	W
PR21-040D015	View of stone clearance pile along the margins of the wetlands in southern portion of the property	S
PR21-040D016	View of former agricultural fields at the southern end of the study area	SE
PR21-040D017	View of a recently drilled well the southeastern portion of the property	E
PR21-040D018	View of a manicured lawn along northern boundary of the study area	S
PR21-040D019	View of the alignment of a former laneway leading into the study area from Perth Road (County Road 10)	SE
PR21-040D020	View of manicured lawns along the southern boundary of the study area, with evidence of recent, temporary land use from neighbouring property owners	NE
PR21-040D021	View of manicured lawns along the southern boundary of the study area	E
PR21-040D022	View of typical wetland soils along the southwestern boundary of the study area	W
PR21-040D023	View of small clearing within the forested portion of the property	S
PR21-040D024	View representative conditions within the wooded margins of the wetlands on the subject property showing dense vegetation	E
PR21-040D025	View of representative conditions in the wooded areas in the southern portion of the subject property	W
PR21-040D026	View of current conditions in a former agricultural field located to the north of the wetland along the southwestern property boundary	S
PR21-040D027	View of open water in a wetland situated along the southwestern boundary of the study area	S

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-040D028	View of patches of exposed bedrock in a former agricultural field	N
PR21-040D029	View of an open meadow north of the wetland situated on the southwestern property boundary	N
PR21-040D030	View of an open meadow north of the wetland situated on the southwestern property boundary	N
PR21-040D031	View of a former agricultural field	N
PR21-040D032	View a small-scale soil disturbances associated with a recently drilled well	W
PR21-040D033	View of the extant residence in the study area	SE
PR21-040D034	View of the extant residence in the study area	SE
PR21-040D035	View of outbuildings associated with residence	W
PR21-040D036	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the property	W
PR21-040D037	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the property	W
PR21-040D038	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the property	W
PR21-040D039	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the property	W
PR21-040D040	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in northwestern corner of the study area	NW
PR21-040D041	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in northwestern corner of the study area	NW
PR21-040D042	View domestic refuse pile to the rear of the shed on the property	E
PR21-040D043	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the northeastern corner of the study area	NE
PR21-040D044	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the northeastern corner of the study area	NE
PR21-040D045	View of stone clearance pile and dense vegetation at the southern end of gravel laneway extending south from 4 th Line Road	W
PR21-040D046	View of small area of previous soil impacts caused by vegetation clearance in northeastern corner of the study area	N
PR21-040D047	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in a former agricultural field in the central portion of the study area	W
PR21-040D048	Buried telecommunications cable marker located to the east of the extant residence	W
PR21-040D049	View of standing water over bedrock in an area lying to the south of the extant residence	SE
PR21-040D050	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals along western boundary of the study area	N
PR21-040D051	View of the Past Recovery field crew confirming the limits of low-lying and permanently saturated lands surrounding the wetland along the southwestern property boundary during the shovel test pit survey	S
PR21-040D052	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in a former agricultural field north of the wetland along the southwestern property boundary	SW
PR21-040D053	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in dense cedar forest	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-040D054	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the dense cedar forest	S
PR21-040D055	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the dense cedar forest	S
PR21-040D056	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the dense cedar forest	S
PR21-040D057	View of small pile of refuse, including car parts, in the cedar forest	NW
PR21-040D058	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in area of dense juniper bush cover	W
PR21-040D059	View of push pile of topsoil and rock in the forested central portion of the study area	NW
PR21-040D060	View of small refuse pile including building debris, rock, and vegetation, in the forested central portion of the study area	SE
PR21-040D061	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the central-southern portions of the study area	N
PR21-040D062	View of a representative shovel test pit profile along the wooded margins of the wetland along the southwestern property boundary	E
PR21-040D063	View of a representative shovel test pit profile along the wooded margins of the wetland along the southwestern property boundary	E
PR21-040D064	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey around border of the wetland along western border of the study area	S
PR21-040D065	View of field crew conducting judgmental test pit survey around border of the wetland along western border of the study area	S
PR21-040D066	View of saturated soils associated with seasonal wetland along western border of the study area	W
PR21-040D067	View of treefall and dense cedar forest associated with seasonal wetland along the western border of the study area	W
PR21-040D068	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the southwestern portion of the study area showing an unaltered weathered soil profile	N
PR21-040D069	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the southwestern portion of the study area showing an unaltered weathered soil profile	N
PR21-040D070	View of gravel laneway providing access to Perth Road (County Road 10)	S
PR21-040D071	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the forested southern portion of the study area	S
PR21-040D072	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the forested southern portion of the study area	S
PR21-040D073	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the forested southern portion of the study area	S
PR21-040D074	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the forested southern portion of the study area	S
PR21-040D075	View of forest clearance and stake along surveyor's cut line along western property boundary	W
PR21-040D076	View of forest clearance and stake along surveyor's cut line along western property boundary	W
PR21-040D077	View of forest clearance and stake along surveyor's cut line along western property boundary	E
PR21-040D078	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S
PR21-040D079	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S
PR21-040D080	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-040D081	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S
PR21-040D082	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S
PR21-040D083	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S
PR21-040D084	View of a representative shovel test pit profile on the margins of the wetland on the northeastern property boundary	S
PR21-040D085	View of cedar rail and page wire fencing dividing area of wetland from the cedar forest on higher ground	S
PR21-040D086	View of cedar rail and page wire fencing dividing area of wetland from the cedar forest on higher ground	S
PR21-040D087	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals adjacent to the gravel laneway providing access to Perth Road (County Road 10)	N
PR21-040D088	View of standing water in low-lying area encountered along the southern edge of the forested central portion of the study area	NE
PR21-040D089	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals along the edge of a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area	N
PR21-040D090	View of a stone clearance pile marking a former agricultural field boundary in the southern portion of the study area	NE
PR21-040D091	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-040D092	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-040D093	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-040D094	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in a former agricultural field in the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-040D095	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting a shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals on manicured lawns at the southern end of the study area	S
PR21-040D096	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting a shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals on manicured lawns at the southern end of the study area	S
PR21-040D097	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting a shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals on manicured lawns at the southern end of the study area	S
PR21-040D098	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the manicured lawn surrounding the extant residence	W
PR21-040D099	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the manicured lawn surrounding the extant residence	W
PR21-040D100	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the manicured lawn surrounding the extant residence	W
PR21-040D101	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey within 1m of the extant residence	W
PR21-040D102	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the small area of soil disturbance surrounding the extant residence	E
PR21-040D103	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the small area of soil disturbance surrounding the extant residence	E
PR21-040D104	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the small area of soil disturbance surrounding the extant residence	E

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-040D105	View of a representative shovel test pit profile in the small area of soil disturbance surrounding the extant residence	E
PR21-040D106	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the vicinity of the outbuildings	NW
PR21-040D107	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in the vicinity of the outbuildings	N
PR21-040D108	View of the gravel laneway providing access to 4 th Line Road	N

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past 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 c. 8000 and c. 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 Indigenous and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

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 illustrates 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.

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 c. 9000 and c. 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

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 pre-Contact cultural sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from between c. 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is generally 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).