

STAGE 1 AND 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR
A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
38 CARSS STREET
PART OF LOT 17, CONCESSION 9
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF RAMSEY
NOW MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS
COUNTY OF LANARK



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

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COUNTY OF LANARK**

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

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Original Report

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Ms. Tracy Zander, M.Pl, MCIP, RPP, ZanderPlan Inc., provided project mapping and logistical assistance. Site access permission was provided by Mr. Seth Richards of Westview Projects Inc. on behalf of the current landowners.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by ZanderPlan Inc., on behalf of Westview Projects Inc., to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application prepared as per requirements contained under the *Planning Act*. The subject property is located on part of Lot 17, Concession 9 of the geographic Township of Ramsay, now part of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark (see Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed Plan of Subdivision is approximately 7.5 hectares (18.44 acres) in size.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. The results of this study indicated that most of the subject property possessed potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources (see 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 assessment was completed over the course of six days, between June 30th and August 27th, 2021. Given that the study area was comprised of a mixture of former pasture/farmland that had not been ploughed in many years and lightly wooded lands, the assessment was conducted by means of a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential (see Map 8). The property survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources.

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

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

The following recommendation has been included as per a request from the Algonquins of Ontario:

- 4) 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. was retained by ZanderPlan Inc., on behalf of Westview Projects Inc., to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application prepared as per requirements contained under the Planning Act. The subject property is located on the northern part of Lot 17, Concession 9 of the geographic Township of Ramsay, now part of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark (Maps 1 to 3).

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

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

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

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

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

2.1 Property Description

The subject property is located on the northern part of Lot 17, Concession 9 of the geographic Township of Ramsay, now part of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark, and consists of approximately 7.5 hectares (18.44 acres) of land containing a mixture of grassy fields, tree stands and a forested slope down to the river (see Maps 1 to 3). The property is bordered to the east by Ottawa Valley Recreational Trail, to the west by the Mississippi River, to the south by Carss Street and a severed lot, and to the north by private property.

2.2 Development Context

ZanderPlan Inc. is preparing a Plan of Subdivision Application for the study area (the 'retained lands' on Map 3) on behalf of Westview Projects Inc., as per requirements contained within the *Planning Act*. As noted above, this parcel consists of approximately 7.5 hectares (18.44 acres), and excludes a c. 1.6 ha (4 acre) severed parcel at the southern end. Archaeological assessment was a requirement of the Plan of Subdivision Application given the proximity of the Mississippi River; Past Recovery was retained to complete this work.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography and the collection of artifacts, was granted by Westview Projects Inc.

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

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

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the region is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of pre-Contact occupation based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario.² Archaeologists divide the long sequence of Indigenous occupation into both temporal periods and regional groups based primarily on the presence and/or style of various artifact types. While this provides a means of discussing the past, it is an archaeological construct and interpretation based only on a few surviving artifact types; it does not reflect the generally gradual nature of change over time, nor the complexities of interactions between different Indigenous groups. It also does not reflect Indigenous world views and histories as detailed in the oral traditions of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land. The following summary uses the generally accepted archaeological chronology for the pre-Contact period while recognizing its limitations.

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:1). The earliest human occupation of Ontario began approximately 13,500 before present (B.P.) with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (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 rare, and most are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indian peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, many of these areas are now inland. Indigenous settlement of much of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to other parts of Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with glacial Lake Algonquin, the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In eastern Ontario, the old shoreline ridges of Lake Algonquin, Lake

² Current common place names are used throughout this report while recognizing that the many Indigenous peoples who have lived in the region for thousands of years had, and often maintain, their own names for these places and natural features.

Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and of the emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa river channels and their tributaries would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation (see AOO 2017; Ellis 2013; Ellis and Deller 1990; Watson 1999).

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. Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions more 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 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 (Ellis 2013; Ellis et al. 1990).

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. 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. This region included northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley across southern Ontario and Quebec, and the state of Vermont (Richie 1969; Clermont et al. 2003). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Clermont et al. 2003). Cemeteries also appear for the first time during the Late Archaic. Evidence of Archaic occupation has been found across eastern Ontario (see Clermont 1999; Clermont et al. 2003; Ellis 2013; Kennedy 1962, 1970; Laliberté 2000; Watson 1990).

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 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 communities 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; a large number of other items that rarely survive in the archaeological record would also have been exchanged, as well as knowledge.³ Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In southeastern Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified by archaeologists as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette I ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Fox 1990; Spence et al. 1990).

In the Middle Woodland period, increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' continued to evolve in different parts of 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 by archaeologists 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 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 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

³ For example, 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 part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States. Thus far, there is no indication that these seeds were locally grown (Crawford et al. 2019).

when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups living in southern Ontario included horticulture in their subsistence strategy. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990). The distinctive artifacts and horticultural practices have led to the suggestion that these populations were ancestral to the Iroquoian-speaking peoples who later inhabited southern Ontario (Warrick 2000:427).⁴

Archaeologists have distinguished the Late Woodland period by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by some Indigenous groups primarily across much of southern Ontario and portions of the southeast with favourable soils. The cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance in the region over time. This change is associated with increased sedentarism, and with larger and more dense settlements focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. In some areas, semi-permanent villages, with communal 'longhouse' dwellings, appeared for the first time. These villages were occupied year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Many 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) (Birch and Williamson 2013; Wright 1966). More temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps were also used. Throughout much of eastern Ontario, however, the shield-like terrain limited horticulture and Indigenous groups continued to move frequently across this territory hunting, fishing, and gathering (Pilon 1999)

⁴ 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; 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 these traits indicate the presence of more than one group (Fox and Garrad 2004). Though valuable "*in terms of the history of archaeological thought*," equating an Indigenous artifact trait with ethnicity is overly simplistic and lacking any means for evaluation, exemplifying the importance of other lines of evidence, including oral histories, in an interpretive historical framework (Kapyrka 2017).

At the end of the Late Woodland period several Indigenous groups were living within eastern Ontario, although the territories associated with each and the relationships between them were complex and are not fully understood. Anishinaabe oral histories suggest a broad homeland extending far to the west of Ontario and include references to a migration from 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. (Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:27). Those who became known as the Algonquin⁵ settled along the Ottawa River or Kichi-Sibi⁶ and its tributaries in eastern Ontario and western Quebec; the Ojibwa and Nipissing were located further to the north and west. Living on and around the Canadian Shield, all Anishinaabeg maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record (Morrison 2005; Sherman 2015:28).

The so-called St. Lawrence Iroquoians occupied the St. Lawrence River valley from the east end of Lake Ontario to the Quebec City region and beyond, and have been identified archaeologically based on a distinctive material culture, a horticulture-based subsistence supplemented with fishing, hunting and gathering, and the presence of large semi-permanent villages as well as smaller camps. Numerous discrete settlement clusters have been identified across this large territory; however, the political and social relationships between these populations is unclear (Tremblay 2006). In eastern Ontario, significant St. Lawrence Iroquoian site clusters have been identified near the Spencerville/Prescott area, and just north of Lake St. Francis (sometimes referred to as the 'Cornwall Cluster'; Tremblay 2006). The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in Ontario are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in A.D. 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island; Jamieson 1990:386; Tremblay 2006). By the late sixteenth century, however, all of the St. Lawrence Iroquoian settlements appear to have been abandoned. There are various hypotheses for the 'disappearance' of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians, although increasing hostilities with neighbouring populations, notably the Mohawk, is the most widely accepted (Tremblay 2006). At the time of their 'disappearance,' there was a significant increase in St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on ancestral Huron-Wendat sites and also on some Algonquin sites, suggesting segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquoian population relocated into other regions as captives or refugees (Birch 2015:291; Sutton 1990:54; Tremblay 2006).

⁵ The Algonquin of eastern Ontario increasingly use the Anishinaabemowin word Omàmiwinini to refer to themselves. Omàmiwinini describes the relationship with the land in the language, and though it was largely replaced by 'Algonquin' for many years, efforts are underway to reintroduce the term (Sherman 2008:77).

⁶ The Algonquin have various names specific to each part of the Ottawa River. The lower part of the river from 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 2005:9; Sherman 2015:27).

Agricultural villages of ancestral Huron-Wendat have been recorded along the north shore of Lake Ontario and up the Trent River dating to c. 550 B.P. By c. 450 B.P., the easternmost settlements of the ancestral Huron-Wendat were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe in the region that would become historic Huronia. This population movement is not fully understood, and undoubtedly involved complex interactions between different cultural groups including the Anishinaabeg and, as noted above, may also have included St. Lawrence Iroquoians. As such, there are conflicting interpretations of the archaeological and historical records related to this period (see Gaudreau and Lesage 2016; Gidigaa Migizi 2018; Gidigaa and Kapyrka 2015; Lainey 2006; Richard 2016; Pendergast 1972).

Finally, while the Iroquois or Haudenosaunee⁷ homeland was initially south of Ontario in New York state, their oral histories suggest their hunting grounds extended along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River into southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017). Archaeological data indicates some Haudenosaunee were living year-round in Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

The Indigenous population shifts and relationships of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries through the period of initial contact with Europeans were complex and are not fully understood. They were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all Indigenous peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard the subsequent emergence of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade route.

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to travel into eastern Ontario arrived in the early seventeenth century; predominantly French, they included explorers, fur traders and missionaries. While exploring eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,⁸ Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinaabemowin, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island on the Ottawa River, the Otaguottouemin along the river northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite

⁷ 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. When the Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, it became the League of Six Nations.

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

Nation River basin,⁹ and the Onontcharonon¹⁰ living in the South Nation River basin as far west as the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:29). These extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook some 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 Nipissing, Timiskaming, Abitibi (Wahgoshig), and others; 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 the Rivières des Outaouais (the portion of the Ottawa River extending eastward into Quebec from Lake Timiskaming). 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). Access to this southern route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). As 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 and, in the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River became the main route to the interior for the French. 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 French during this period (Kennedy 1970).

With Contact, major population disruptions were brought about by the introduction of European diseases against which Indigenous populations had little resistance; 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 from what became the northeastern states into southern Ontario. The French, allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and the Anishinaabeg, refused advances by the Haudenosaunee to trade with them directly. Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, the Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and

⁹ The Petite Nation River is in Quebec, with its mouth on the north side of the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hawkesbury. It is sometimes confused with the South Nation River in eastern Ontario which empties into the south side Ottawa River opposite the Petite Nation River. Consequently, the Weskarini territory is sometimes associated with the South Nation River, but this appears to be an error (*cf.* Hessel 1993).

¹⁰ This is a Haudenosaunee term and is, therefore, thought to be an Algonquin community that adopted Iroquoians who had been displaced from their territory along the St. Lawrence River near Montreal (Fox and Pilon 2016).

trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.¹¹ The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650, the success of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in warfare led to the dispersal of the Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat who had been occupying much of southern Ontario.

Fort Frontenac was established by the French at the present site of Kingston in 1673, and another fort was constructed at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700. These forts served to solidify control of the fur trade and to enhance French ties with local Indigenous populations. To this end, the French also encouraged the establishment of Indigenous villages near their settlements (Adams 1986). The full extent of Indigenous settlement in eastern Ontario through to the end of the seventeenth century, however, is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the Ottawa 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. In 1677 the Sulpician Mission of the Mountain was established near Montreal where the Ottawa River 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 at the mission for part of the year and were known as the Oka Algonquin (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

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 who were pushed back to their traditional lands further south, resulting in a Mississauga presence in southern and south-eastern Ontario. This change saw Anishinaabeg gain wider access to European trade goods and allowed them to use their strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and Indigenous communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995; Surtees 1982).

Following almost a century of warfare, the Great Peace was signed in Montreal in 1701 between New France and 39 Indigenous Nations, including the Anishinaabeg, Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee. This led to a period of relative peace and stability. During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Haudenosaunee occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River, while Mississauga and Ojibwa were living in southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Algonquin were residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-

¹¹ 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 Napanee (Adams 1986).

Rivières; Nipissing were located around Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some non-resident Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at the mission 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 residents of the 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 River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in “*Indian Territory.*” Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing. Settlers continued to trespass into this territory, however, cutting trees and driving away game vital to Indigenous lifeways (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5). Akwesasne, within the Haudenosaunee hunting territory, became a permanent settlement towards the middle of the eighteenth century (www.firstbatuibs.info/akwesasne.html).

At first, the end of the French Regime brought little change to eastern Ontario. Between 1763 and 1776 some British traders traveled to the Kingston area, but the British presence remained sporadic until 1783 when Fort Frontenac was officially re-occupied. With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), however, 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 the British under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were, therefore, displaced from their lands in New York State. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands; however, these negotiations 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 for settlement was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, resulting in a series of ‘purchases’ and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783. As noted, these treaties did not include

all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of the purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). The *Crown Grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte* was issued in 1784 in recognition of the Six Nations’ support during the American Revolutionary War. It included lands on the Bay of Quinte, originally part of the Crawford Purchases, on which Chief Deserontyon and other Haudenosaunee settled (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>).

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out the land within the Crawford Purchases in 1784 with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north shore 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 was divided into townships (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16).

A number of other purchases during the late eighteenth century between representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe covered lands immediately west of the Crawford Purchases, from the north shore of Lake Ontario northward to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay/Lake Huron. These included the John Collins Purchase of 1785, the Johnson-Butler Purchase¹² of 1787-88, and the 1798 Penetanguishene Purchase (Treaty 5) aimed at acquiring a harbour on Lake Huron for British vessels (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>). The lands purportedly covered by these purchases were often poorly defined and were thus included in the later Williams Treaties of 1923 (see below).

The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (later Ontario and Quebec) used the Ottawa River as the boundary between the two. This effectively divided the Algonquin and Nipissing territories, both of which straddled the river. The Algonquin and Nipissing sent a letter to the Governor General of the Province of Canada in 1798, requesting that settlers be restricted to the banks of the Ottawa River and detailing the difficulties caused by encroaching settlement (Joan Holmes &

¹² Sometimes referred to as the ‘Gunshot Treaty’ as it reportedly covered the land as far back from the lake shore as a person could hear a gunshot (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>).

Associates Inc. 1993:5; see also Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). In this letter the Chiefs noted the belt of wampum and map of their lands that was given to Governor Carleton some years earlier, pleading for no more of the 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).¹³ 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.

The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain (along with its colonies in North America and its Indigenous allies) brought another period of conflict to the region. In 1815, at the conclusion of the war, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family, with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces could thereby act as a 'force-in-being' to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' including those at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of settlers 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.'¹⁴

Additional 'purchases' were signed in the early nineteenth century between the Crown and certain Anishinaabe communities including the Lake Simcoe Purchase (Treaty 16) signed in 1815 and covering lands between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) of 1818 to the south and west of the Lake Simcoe Purchase, and the Rice Lake Purchase or Treaty 20 of 1818 which covered a large area around Rice Lake (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>).

Further east, 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 Ojibwa and Mississauga or Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg. The resulting Rideau Purchase (Treaty 27 and 27¼) extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchases to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg or Mississauga in 1819 and confirmed in 1822. This 'purchase'

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ Between 1815 and 1850 over an estimated 800,000 Euro-Canadian settlers moved into the region (<https://www.lanarkcountyneighbours.ca/the-petitions-of-chief-shawinipinessi.html>).

was also problematic and excluded the Algonquin whose traditional territory it covered (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within the Ottawa River watershed, the Algonquin and Nipissing protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of 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,¹⁵ store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

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

(cited in Brown 1984:8)

While some Algonquin and Nipissing continued to spend 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. In 1842, Chief Pierre Shawinipinessi,¹⁶ an Algonquin leader, petitioned the Crown for a land tract of 2,000 acres between the townships of Oso, Bedford and South Sherbrooke to enable his people to sustain themselves (Huitema 2001; Ripmeester 1995:164-166; Sherman 2008:32-33).¹⁷ A licence of occupation for the 'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with Mississauga (Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg) from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:7-8).

¹⁵ While Indigenous peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that Algonquin were sometimes listed in these records as 'Frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at Lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and, therefore, were thought of as being French.

¹⁶ There are numerous variations in the spelling of Chief Shawinipinessi's name; he is also known by the name of Peter Stephens or Stevens).

¹⁷ 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.

Illegal 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,¹⁸ it was allowed to continue, depleting the local food resources. In response to an 1861 petition to address the trespassing of settlers, the existence of the Bedford tract was denied (LAC microfilm reel C-13419). At this time some of the community moved to nearby lands while others joined the Algonquin at Kitigan Zibi, and at Pikwàkanagàn where the 'Golden Lake Reserve' was created in 1873 (Hanewich 2009; Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9). 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 (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

Other treaties signed in the mid-nineteenth century included the St. Regis Purchase (Treaty 57) signed in 1847 between the Crown and the Mohawk and covering a narrow parcel of land, known as the 'Nutfield Tract' extending north of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall towards the Ottawa River, and the Robson-Huron Treaty (Treaty 61) of 1850 between the Crown and certain Anishinaabeg for lands east of Georgian Bay and the northern shore of Lake Huron eastward to the Ottawa River (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>).

Through the early twentieth century, off-reserve Algonquin and Nipissing were told to move to established reserves at Golden Lake (Pikwàkanagàn), Maniwaki (Desert River) and at Gibson on Georgian Bay (which had been established for the re-settlement of both Algonquin and Mohawk from Lake of Two Mountains), but many remained in their traditional hunting territories. There is also evidence to suggest that Akwesasne 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; Sherman 2008:33).

The Williams Treaties of 1923 were signed between the Crown and seven Anishinaabe First Nations to address lands that had not been surrendered via a formal treaty process (see above; <https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>). These lands covered a large area from the north shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and overlapped with a number of other treaties and 'purchases.' The Williams Treaties First Nations include the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama, and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island. To address further issues with a number of the pre-confederation purchases and treaties, the Williams Treaties First Nations ratified the Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement with Canada

¹⁸ 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.

and Ontario in June, 2018. This agreement recognized harvesting rights in Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20, 27 and 27¹/₄ (www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca).

As noted above, lands considered traditional Algonquin territory were included in various nineteenth century purchases that did not involve the Algonquin. Algonquin claims to these lands include a series of petitions to the Crown going back to 1772 that asserted Algonquin rights to land and resources. An official land claim was made in the 1980s and, in 2016, an Agreement-in-Principle was signed by Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Ontario, a step towards a treaty recognizing Algonquin rights across much of eastern Ontario (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>).

Ramsay Township and Almonte

The survey of Ramsay Township was not completed until January 1821, but at least twelve European immigrant families had taken up residence in the township before this time (Ramsay WI 1979:3). These early settlers travelled to Ramsay Township by boat along the Clyde and Mississippi Rivers or on overland trails which gradually developed into more formal roads. The population of Ramsay Township increased dramatically in 1821, first with the arrival Scottish Lowland families known as the Lanark Society Settlers, and then with the influx of over 100 families of Scottish Highlanders, known as the Peter Robinson Emigration (H. Belden & Co. 1881:19; Ramsay WI 1979:4).

One of the initial European settlers was David Shepherd, a United Empire Loyalist, who received the Crown patent for 200 acres adjacent to the Mississippi River at the present site of Almonte on the condition that he build a sawmill and a grist mill. Shepherd's attempt to meet this condition failed when his sawmill burnt down, and he sold his land to Daniel Shipman of Brockville. Shipman completed the required sawmill in 1821, a grist mill in 1822, and a distillery shortly thereafter. The three waterfalls and associated rapids along this small section of the Mississippi River had a combined drop of 20 metres and would provide ample water power for numerous other mills and industries through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Belden 1880:19; Wheatley 1994:1-2).

In its infancy, the town underwent numerous name changes. Initially it was known as Shepherd's Falls, then Shipman's Mills, Ramsayville, Victorianville, and Waterford. In 1855, the newly created Canada Post Office pointed out that there was already a Waterford in Ontario, and so the name Almonte was adopted later that year.

The completion of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway as far as Almonte in 1859 greatly facilitated the transport of goods to and from the industrial establishment of the town (Andreae 1997:117).¹⁹ While Almonte was the principle settlement in Ramsay Township,

¹⁹ This line was taken over by the Canada Central Railway Company (CCR) in 1878, when the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company was amalgamated with it. The CCR was later amalgamated with the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881 (Andreae 1997:119,197).

other villages developed in the first half of the nineteenth century including Appleton, Clayton and Bennies Corners.

Almonte became a village in 1871 and a town in 1880, at which time Belden provided the following description:

The business capacity of Almonte may be judged from the fact that there are thirty stores in the place, and about thirty-five other establishments, such as milliners', bakers', butchers', tailors' shoe and tin shops. It is also a manufacturing town of no mean pretensions, its industries including two large gristing and flouring mills, two large foundries and machine shops, one pump and one 'dog-power' churn factory, two cabinet factories, two planning, sash and door factories, three saw mills, one shingle mill, four wagon and carriage shops, four blacksmiths, and four carpenter shops, a boat-building establishment, a "shoddy" mill and three large woollen factories.

There are four hotels, three large schools, and six churches, two telegraph offices, two public libraries (one that of the Mechanics' Institute, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Orange Lodges, national, benevolent and literary societies, one bank, a large number of practitioners in the several professions, and seat of a Division court. It is one of the chief stations on the Canada Central Railway, and a very large grain and live-stock market, much of the latter being consumed here by an extensive packing and curing establishment (Belden 1880:10).

While Almonte thrived as a manufacturing centre throughout the nineteenth century, the overall population of Lanark County dropped significantly from 31,639 in 1861 to only 23,020 in 1871 (Belden 1880:16). The primary reason for this decrease was the precipitous decline in the lumber trade as timber supplies were depleted. In addition, the productivity of much of the marginal farmland had been exhausted.

3.3 Property History

Lot 17, Concession 9

Archival research was conducted in order to develop a general picture of the settlement and land use history for the study area through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly as it relates to the archaeological potential of the property. Information was compiled from a variety of sources, including a Ramsay township patent plan surveyed in 1821 and the 1863 Walling map of Lanark and Renfrew Counties, as well as twentieth century topographic maps and aerial photographs. Records at the Lanark County Land Registry Office were also consulted.

The study area lies within Lot 17, Concession 9, along the east bank of the Mississippi River and within the northern border of the Town of Almonte (Municipality of Mississippi Mills). The larger lot, which straddles both sides of the river, was initially set

aside as part of the Clergy reserve, but was initially leased to James Wylie (41) from Paisley, Renfrewshire Scotland (Map 4).²⁰ Wylie had many different occupations through the first half of the nineteenth century but made much of his wealth as a successful textile merchant and farmer (Hamilton 2015). He was granted the Crown patent for Lot 17 in 1844 (Lanark County Land Registry Office or LCLRO). Shortly thereafter in June 1844, all 200 acres of Lot 17 were sold to his son William Wylie for \$1, 600.00 (LCLRO Instrument #173). William Wylie predeceased his father in 1851 while on his way to California in search of gold during the gold rush. The property was then inherited by James' wife Mary after the event of his death in 1854; she is also listed as the property owner on the 1863 Walling map (see Map 4; LCLRO Instrument #B-155).²¹ There is evidence that Wylie family did in fact settle on and develop the land within Lot 17; however it seems that their estate and likely all associated worked the land was on the western side of the Mississippi River. The estate was known as 'Burnside' and was built shortly after James had acquired the property. As the family expanded, they built not only a second house near Burnside but also in 1848 a much larger estate down the road which was called 'New Burnside' (Hamilton 2015). The study area looks to have been largely untouched by the Wylie family until they sold a parcel of this land to the Ottawa and Brockville Railway Company.

In July 1857, a corridor of land on the east side of the river (forming the eastern boundary of the study area) was sold to the Brockville and Ottawa (B & O) Rail Company for the construction of a railway line (LCLRO Instrument #AR-75). The line was primarily built to service the burgeoning lumber trade within the Ottawa Valley, as well as to facilitate potential further mineral and other resource development in the Canadian Shield.²² The line through Almonte had been completed by August 22nd, 1859. This line saw various stages of ownership and expansion as the B & O was amalgamated into the Canadian Central Railway in 1878 and later into the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881, having been operational as far as North Bay by 1867 (Andreae 1997:119). The section of line through Almonte fell out of use in 2011, when the tracks were removed.²³ Thereafter it has seen reuse as a multi-purpose trail known as the Ottawa Valley Rail Trail, open to pedestrians, pets, cyclists and smaller motor vehicles (all terrain vehicles, snowmobiles etc.).²⁴

Among others, the Wylies sold a part of Lot 17 to Bennett Rosamond, a successful manufacturer, chairman and president of various committees, township councillor, reeve, Mayor of Almonte and Member of Parliament representing Lanark County. In 1890, he built the still extant 'Pinehurst Manor,' located at 39 Carss Street, less than 200 metres from the study area. It is currently now a bed and breakfast.²⁵ The Wylie family

²⁰ <https://carletonplacelocalhistory.wordpress.com/tag/william-h-wylie/>

²¹ <https://carletonplacelocalhistory.wordpress.com/tag/william-h-wylie/>

²² <http://www.railwaybob.com/BandO/BandOPage01.htm>

²³ <https://millstonenews.com/when-150-of-years-of-almonte-trains-came-to-an-end/>

²⁴ <https://www.lanarkcounty.ca/en/roads-trails-and-transit/recreational-trails.aspx>

²⁵ http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/rosamond_bennett_13E.html and <https://lindaseccaspina.wordpress.com/2020/07/28/pinehurst-1898-the-rosamond-home-8-years-after-it-was-built/>

ceased to own land in Lot 17 after Collie M. Wylie sold their last parcel to Francis Margret Rosamond in January of 1921 (LCLRO Instrument #7534). Portions of Lot 17 were sold and parceled out to many different owners over the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, though much of the land development occurred in the eastern, southeastern and southwestern sections of lot, related to the growth of Almonte. For example, Margret Malloch bought a portion of the land, and a plan was proposed for a housing development east of the railway in 1881 and submitted to the land registry in 1886 (LCLRO Instrument #3001). The Town of Almonte also acquired some of the property in 1932 in anticipation of future expansion for infrastructure, housing, or industry (LCLRO Instrument #1063). Despite these many exchanges and subsequent development within Lot 17, the study area remained relatively intact as farmland with the railway corridor to the east of the property (see Map 4). Twentieth century aerial photographs and topographic maps confirm a continuation of agricultural use from the early 1920s to the late 1960s, with no apparent infrastructure apart perhaps from a greenhouse (Map 5). The study area fell out of agricultural use sometime before 2005, perhaps by the 1980s as that is when the current owner (Al Potvin) purchased the property and constructed the residence that has now been severed.²⁶ Much of the property in the study area to the north of the Potvin home has since been turned into a public loop trail called 'Springbank' which is still used by many citizens and their dogs.

²⁶ <https://millstonenews.com/1-million-gift-to-support-youth-in-mississippi-mills/>

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.²⁷

A prime source for unregistered archaeological finds is the initial series of *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario* (AARO), which were published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the *Ontario Sessional Papers*. In these reports, dating between 1887 and 1928, staff of the provincial museum (which eventually became the Royal Ontario Museum) published articles by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff. The articles provide a record of some of the earliest archaeological fieldwork to have taken place in the province, as well as documentation of the private collections that were donated to the museum. These articles report on extensive artifact collecting in Lanark County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially around the Rideau Lakes (cf. Beeman 1894). No artifacts were reported to have been found within Ramsay Township or the Town of Almonte.

To the knowledge of Past Recovery staff, no previous archaeological assessment has occurred within the study area. Known cultural resource management assessments in the immediate vicinity include the following:

- Golder Associates Ltd. undertook Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments for an Enbridge gas pipeline across the Mississippi River through Lot 17, Concession 9, extending

²⁷ In compiling the results, it should be noted that archaeological fieldwork conducted for research purposes should be distinguished from systematic property surveys conducted during archaeological assessments associated with land use development planning (generally after the introduction of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1974 and the *Environmental Assessment Act* in 1975), in that only those studies undertaken to current standards can be considered to have adequately assessed properties for the presence of archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In addition, it should be noted that the vast majority of the research work undertaken in the area has been focussed on the identification of pre-Contact Indigenous sites, while current MHSTCI requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

below Carss Street and through agricultural land on the opposite side of the river. Stage 2 testing found two pre-Contact sites (BhGb-6 and BhGb-7) on the west bank of the waterway. Both sites were found to have further archaeological concerns and were recommended for Stage 3 assessment. (Golder Associates Ltd. 2020a and 2020b; PIF: P340-0110-2020 and P1107-0038-2020).

- In November of 2020 the Paterson Group completed Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a proposed commercial development at 39 Carss Street, less than 20 metres southeast of the study area though still within Lot 17, Concession 9. The property was of archaeological interest as it was once occupied by Member of Parliament and Mayor of Almonte Bennett Rosamond. A scatter of mid-nineteenth century artifacts was registered as the B. Rosamond site (BhGb-9) but given that there were less than 20 diagnostic items no further investigation was recommended (Paterson Group 2020; PIF: P369-0121-2020).

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

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

Table 1. Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Inferred Agency	Inferred Function	Review Status
BhGb-9	B. Rosamond Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI
BhGb-8		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	Further CHVI
BhGb-7		Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhGb-6	Inodewiziwin	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhGb-5	Millfalls Earthen Dam	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Earthwork, manufacturing, mill, trail	No Further CHVI

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

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

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx>);
- Canada's Historic Places website (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home/accueil.aspx>);
- Ontario Heritage Properties Database (<http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>);
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml); and,
- Ontario Heritage Trust website (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>).

Three cultural heritage sites were found within a three-kilometre radius from the study area.

Rosamond Woollen Mill, officially designated as a National Historic Site of Canada on June 16, 1986, is located at 3 Rosamond Street East on Coleman Island on the Mississippi River. Built by Bennett and James Rosamond in partnership with George Stephen, and designed by Andrew Bell, it gained recognition as one of the largest textile mills in Canada. It was constructed from 1866 to 1900 and comprises two structures: a main building and a warehouse, which became the Mississippi Valley Textile Museum in 1991. It is 1.15 km from the study area.

The former Almonte Post Office was designed by Federal Chief Architect Thomas Fuller and built by Robert Cameron between 1889 and 1891 on behalf of the Department of Public Works. An addition was later added between 1913 and 1915. It is located at 73 Mill Street in the centre of Almonte. This federal edifice was designated as a National Historical Site in 1983 as it is an example of the work of Thomas Fuller, one of the architects who designed the original Centre Block on Parliament Hill. The former Post Office, in its Romanesque Revival style, has had no major external renovations. It is 1.07 km from the study area.

Auld Kirk, a Presbyterian church founded by early Scottish settlers, was built in the Gothic Revival style in 1836. It is protected by the Ontario Heritage Trust and was

designated by the town of Mississippi Mills under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. It is located at 1923 Ramsay Concession 8 and is 2.16 km from the study area.

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

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

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>);
- A listing of plaques transcribed at www.readtheplaque.com;
- Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations (https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx); and,
- A listing of historical plaques of Ontario maintained by Sarah J. McCabe (<https://ontarioplaques.omeka.net/>).

Four plaques were found within a three-kilometre radius from the study area.

One plaque commemorates the Rosamond Woolen Mill. It is located to the west of the Mississippi Valley Textile Museum at 3 Rosamond Street East in Almonte. It reads:

Between 1840 and 1870 woolen manufacturing emerged as a major Canadian industry. Mills were built in areas such as the Mississippi Valley, where waterpower, labour and wool supplies were abundant. James Rosamond built mills at the Carleton Place and Almonte in the 1840s and 1850s. His sons, Bennett and James, began this much larger mill in 1866, in partnership with George Stephen of Montréal. For the next 40 years it was one of the largest, most progressive mills in Canada. The main building's nearly flat roof, stair tower and fenestration are characteristic of late 19th century textile mills in Canada.

*Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Government of Canada*

One plaque commemorates the former Almonte Post Office on its exterior façade wall at 73 Mill Street in Almonte. It reads:

Begun in 1889 and finished in 1891, this building was erected to house postal and customs services. Federal chief architect Thomas Fuller was responsible for the design and Robert Cameron was the contractor. The building was part of a national programme to provide federal offices in well designed and prominently located structures. This building is

influenced by the Romanesque Revival style, as the wide voussoirs over the doors and windows illustrate. The steep, picturesque roof and richly coloured and carved stone are characteristic of the period.

*Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
Government of Canada*

One plaque commemorates Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, at 100 James Naismith Way, Mississippi Mills. It reads:

James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, was born on this farm in Ramsay Township. While studying theology in Montréal, he played a number of sports and became interested in the new discipline of physical education. In 1891, as a teacher in Massachussetts, he recognized the need for a new indoor activity to promote fitness in place of the traditional winter routine of marching, gymnastics and calisthenics. Feeling that a non-contact team game was the best answer, he devised the sport of basketball. His game is now played in over one hundred countries around the world.

*Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
Government of Canada*

One plaque commemorates Auld Kirk church as well as its cemetery, at 1923 Ramsay Concession 8 near Almonte. It reads:

This stone church, an attractive example of an early form of Gothic Revival architecture, was constructed in 1835-36 on land obtained from John Mitchell, one of Ramsay Township's earliest settlers. Built by the local congregation of the Established Church of Scotland it was also attended by Presbyterians from adjoining townships. The early settlers of Ramsay were visited by ministers from Drummond and Beckwith but in 1834 the first resident minister, the Reverend John Fairbairn, was inducted. In January 1864, during the ministry of the Reverend John McMorine (1846-1867), a new church was opened in nearby Almonte. Although little used since then, the "Auld Kirk" stands as a memorial to the pioneer Presbyterian settlers.

*Erected by the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board,
Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario*

4.5 Cemeteries

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

conducted for this assessment included a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services (last updated 06/07/2011);
- Field of Stones website (<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clifford/>);
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society (<https://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?g=d>);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (<https://canadianheadstones.ca/wp/cemetery-lookup/>); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No known cemeteries were located within or adjacent to the study area.²⁸ The closest cemetery is Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery also known as Holy name of Mary, located 2.45 kilometres south of the study area on Lot 13, Concession 9.

4.6 Mineral Resources

The presence of scarce mineral resources on or near to a property may indicate potential for archaeological resources associated with both pre-Contact and post-Contact exploration and exploitation. For this reason, the background research conducted for the assessment includes a search of available sources of information on the locations of outcrops of rare and highly valued minerals, such as quartz, chert, ochre, copper, and soapstone, as well as minerals sought out by post-Contact prospectors and miners for more industrial-scale exploitation (i.e. gold, copper, iron, mica, etc.). Useful tools in this search are provided by databases maintained by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, including:

- *Abandoned Mines Information System* which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;
- *Mining Claims* which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions;
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province;
- *Bedrock Geology Data Set*, which shows the distribution of bedrock units and illustrates geologic rock types, major faults, iron formations, kimberlite intrusions, and dike swarms.

²⁸ 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.

A review of the above-mentioned databases revealed two cases of mineral deposits in the area (within 1 km of the study area). One is a past producing limestone quarry (Deposit name: McGill Quarry - 1908) that is without reserves, and was used for building material, and is reported as being a part of the Bobcaygeon Paleozoic Limestone Formation. This abandoned quarry is located approximately 560 metres to the east of the study area. The second deposit mentioned is approximately 500 metres to the northwest of the study area. This deposit is another past producing limestone quarry without any reserves (Deposit name: J.T Wright - 1930); the only comment about the stone is that it was a grey to dark blue limestone quarried for building materials.

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, creating Glacial Lake Iroquois. With much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. The uncovering of the St. Lawrence River valley, which occurred between 12,100 and 11,100 years ago, caused water levels to drop in the Lake Ontario basin and allowed seawater to inundate the depressed Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River valley areas, forming the Champlain Sea (Lee 2013). This inland sea has left numerous traces of its existence, in the form of beaches, deltas, and plains. In the latter case, the locations of what were formerly deep marine basins became the collection points for a thick succession of clays and silts. By 9,600 BP, the salinity of the Champlain Sea is thought to have dropped to the point that these waters could support a variety of freshwater species (during a period where this body of water is referred to as Lampsilis Lake), before continued isostatic uplift resulted in the establishment of the present drainage pattern by about 4,700 BP (ASI and GII 1999:41).

The study area is located within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region, which consists of clay plains interrupted by rock and sand ridges. Most of the clay beds are level, with a few areas of elevation and scarce swamps. Within the Ottawa Valley there are areas where the bedrock has been faulted, causing it to appear above some of the clay beds. The clay sediments themselves are deep and silty, and are likely derived from the rocks of the Canadian Shield (Chapman and Putnam 1984:205). Surficial geological mapping, completed at a 1:50,000 scale, indicates that much of the study area is composed entirely of Champlain Sea sediments, specifically offshore marine and glaciomarine deposits (Map 6). These deposits are often clay, silty clay, silt or sandy silt in nature and in some areas these deposits can often include dropstones as well as thin sands overlaying the regular deposits (Richards 1990).

Provincial topographic mapping shows the study area to sit at an elevation between 105 m and 130 metres asl, with the plateau that represents most of the site varying between 125 m and 130 m asl and the slope/rise immediately adjacent to the river ranging from 105 m asl along the river's edge to 120 m asl at the top of the slope (see Map 6). The soil map of Lanark County, completed at a 1:63,360 scale, identifies the study area as comprised of two soil types (see Map 6). The first soil type, which is present on the plateau above the Mississippi River, is primarily composed of Almonte silt loam that is generally well drained and of a Grey Wooded development. The Almonte series of soils have a brown surface soil when cultivated, usually about 15 cm thick. Among the best soils in the county, they are used mostly for cereal grains, hay and pasture (Hoffman et al 1967: 42). The other soil type that is present is limited to the western edge of the study area, directly adjacent to the river and rising with the slope to the plateau that makes up the majority of the property. This soil is of the Farmington loam series and is a well drained Brown Forest soil that is often less than 30 cm deep over areas of sandstone. Most of the Farmington soils have been cleared but there are still a number of woodlots that remain in the area, which are composed of a variety of trees such as cherry, white cedar, sugar maple, oak and poplar trees. Most of the lands containing this soil have been used for grazing (Hoffman et al 1967: 33).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Deciduous trees dominate with sugar maple and beech being more common, followed by red maple, yellow birch, white elm, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen and red and bur oaks also prevalent. Hemlock, white pine, white spruce, balsam fir and eastern white cedar occur in some locations (Rowe 1972:45). The area would have been cleared of its original forest cover with the intensification of Euro-Canadian settlement and extensive logging in the early nineteenth century.

The Mississippi River, a major tributary of the Ottawa River, cuts through Almonte and is located adjacent to the west side of the study area and at most it is approximately 200 metres from the eastern edge of the property (though the majority of the study area is located above the river in elevation, on a plateau above the river). The Mississippi River resembles the Rideau River, in that it has several headwater lakes in the Canadian Shield

and passes through limestone and clay plains. From the source (Mazinaw Lake) to its confluence with the Ottawa River near Galetta, the Mississippi River is nearly 200 km in length. Important tributaries include the Clyde River to the north and the Fall River to the south, with the Fall River draining from Sharbot Lake (Chapman and Putnam 1984:108).

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 addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an optional site inspection on May 14th, 2021. The weather was clear and sunny, with a high of 18 degrees Celsius. This inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as part of Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 7. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated during the inspection is provided below in Table 2. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

The site visit confirmed the conditions obvious in the 2019 aerial image used to define the study area (see Map 2), and noted other natural features or disturbance affecting the archaeological potential of the property. The uplands portion of the property consisted of former agricultural fields now substantially overgrown, with ornamental plantings, former rock clearance piles and former fence lines visible (Images 1 to 7). Part of the

Table 2. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	38 digital photographs	On Past Recovery computer network - file PR21-011
Field Notes	Field notes from the site visit	1 digital file page	In Past Recovery office - file PR21-011

terrace (an area measuring approximately 35 m by 15 m) had recently been worked up for use as a small garden with good surface visibility; advantage was taken of this to conduct a quick pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, with nothing of interest observed apart from recent plastic rubbish (Image 8). There had also been areas recently used for stockpiling leaves and other compost, as well as several former garden beds (Image 9). At least one large brush pile related to a former composting area was also evident (Image 10). An area of dense brush was present along the eastern property margin and a small greenhouse on a gravel pad had been erected towards the centre of the property near the slope to the river (Image 11). Part of the area had been manicured as a golf driving range (Image 12). A small gravel laneway for access to a former composting area, a loop trail and other trails had been constructed around the terrace which was open for public use (Images 13 and 14). A small stream was observed cutting through the south end of the property (Image 15).

The wooded slope to the river was quite steep and wider than suggested by slope calculation using the imagery-derived DRAPE 2014 Digital Elevation Model (Images 16 to 21). Several small potentially seasonal streams were noted draining down the slope, usually leading to low and wet areas containing moisture-loving vegetation (see Image 19). There were also a few small level areas where testing was viable (Image 22). An extensive wet area was noted at the base of the slope in the southwestern corner of the property, with standing water in places (Image 23).

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

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

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

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

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

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

- All of the study area lies within 200 metres of the Mississippi River, a major pre-Contact transportation corridor and a source of potable water and food, making the upper plateau a suitable location for camps for pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations;
- The Mississippi River drainage system would have been used by pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations and was indicated to have been used by Algonquin communities up to and following the Contact period;
- The upper terrace would have been exposed land during the formation of the Mississippi River in the post- Champlain Sea era; and,
- The recovery of pre-Contact artifacts from locations less than one kilometre from the property suggests the surrounding area has been inhabited for thousands of years.

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

- All of the study area lies within 200 metres of the Mississippi River, which continued to serve as a major transportation corridor through the post-Contact era, including for nineteenth century lumbering operations; and,
- Portions of the study area lie within 50 metres of the former Brockville & Ottawa Railway line, a nineteenth century rail corridor.

The evaluation of archaeological potential also included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery) to determine if part or all of the study area had been subject to deep and intensive soil disturbance (i.e. quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, former building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.) in the recent past, as these activities would have severely damaged the integrity of or removed any archaeological resources that might have been present. Most of the existing infrastructure on the property, however, appeared to be confined to small areas where significant adjustment to a 5 m grid survey would be required. As indicated by the results of the property inspection, there was a substantial area of steep slope leading from the upper terrace to the river, as well as low and wet areas along the shoreline. The remaining property examined as part of the Stage 1 study has been found to retain archaeological potential. The archaeological potential associated with the overall study area has been illustrated on Map 7.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

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

- 1) The portions of the study area that have been determined to exhibit archaeological potential should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the initiation of below-grade soil disturbances or other alterations (see Map 7).
- 2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). As there is currently a mixture of former pasture and other non-agricultural lands within the study area; all portions identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals.

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

6.1 Field Methods

The archaeological fieldwork for the Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of six days, on June 30th, July 12th, July 26th, August 18th and August 19th and August 27th, 2021, by a crew consisting of a licensed field director and up to six experienced field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Weather conditions were generally consistent over the course of the fieldwork, with clear to overcast skies, though temperatures fluctuated between 26° and 34° C. At all times during the assessment, lighting, temperature, and soil conditions were conducive to the identification, documentation, and recovery of any archaeological resources encountered.

In order to ensure full coverage of the study area during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew used GIS software to produce detailed property mapping with the limits of project impacts overlain on recent high-resolution orthographic imagery. Project mapping was used by the survey crew in the field using a tablet running a Geographic Information System (GIS) application, connected an external GNSS antenna (Trimble Catalyst), which gave estimated probable error readings of two metres or less. When required, a high-precision on-demand network real-time kinematic positioning (RTK) subscription was used to reduce probable error readings to 1-2cm. This system allowed the Past Recovery field crew to accurately determine the limits of the study area in the field, as well as to record the locations of features of interest.

As the study area consisted of a mixture of former overgrown agricultural fields, landscaped greenspace, smaller woodlots and a wooded slope down to the river, the Stage 2 testing was conducted by a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across all areas determined to retain archaeological potential (Map 8; Images 24 to 27). In areas where shovel test pits revealed evidence of recent extensive and deep land alteration and the extent was not clear from an examination of the existing ground surface, judgemental testing intervals were used to confirm the extent of disturbance. Test pit survey intervals were maintained to within 1 m of any built structures (both intact and ruins) encountered, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance. Areas excluded from testing were those with steep slope (greater than 20 degrees), low-lying and wet areas with permanently saturated soils, and areas with clear evidence of recent extensive and deep land alteration. The small tilled garden area noted during the Stage 1 site visit was subjected to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals at that time. Table 3 below shows these area sizes, and those subjected to each survey method.

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

Survey Type	Area (ha)	Percentage of Areas identified as Retaining Archaeological Potential
Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	5.72	76.4%
Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals	0.04	0.6%
Low and wet with permanently saturated soils	0.13	1.8%
Steep slope, greater than 20 degrees	1.59	21.2%

All test pits were excavated by shovel and trowel, and were at least 30 centimetres in diameter. Excavated materials were screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh and carefully examined for artifacts. The sides and bottoms of test pits were visually inspected for evidence of stratigraphy (buried topsoil layers or other meaningful cultural deposits), subsurface features, and evidence of deep and intensive disturbance or fills. Excavation continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. Once excavation and any required recording had been completed, all test pits were backfilled. Descriptions and measurements of the soil stratigraphy in specific test pits were maintained in a field log. Representative test pits were also digitally photographed. As no artifacts or other archaeological resources were found, no test pit intensification was undertaken. As stated above, pedestrian survey at 5m intervals was completed for the small tilled area at the north end of the property (see Image 8).

Field activities were recorded through field notes, digital photographs and notes on field maps. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included below in Table 4. The complete photographic catalogue is included as part of Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this

Table 4. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Field notes	Notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork and sample test pit forms	16 digital file pages	Past Recovery office - file PR21-011
Maps	Field maps	1 digital file	Past Recovery office - file PR21-011
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	38 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network - file PR21-011

section of the report are shown on Map 8. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

6.2 Fieldwork Results

The Stage 2 property survey covered 100% of the property deemed to retain archaeological potential, excluding the severance for the existing residence at the south end of the study area (see Map 8). The test pit survey revealed fairly consistent soil conditions across the subject property, generally corresponding to previous soil survey mapping and associated published descriptions (Wicklund et al. 1967). Natural soil layers were found across the upper terrace, consisting generally of brown clay loam topsoil over orange/brown or mottled pale orange/brown and white silty clay subsoil (Images 28 to 32). The topsoil ranged from 9 cm to 25 cm in thickness, becoming deeper generally from north to south, with the topsoil changing to even deeper (up to 34 cm) sandy loam towards the south end of the property. Some areas had shallow bedrock, particularly towards the edge of the slope to the river in the northern section of the study area (see Image 29). In these areas the topsoil and the subsoil were also very shallow at less than 10 cm each. There were occasional levels of more recent disturbance above the original topsoil, made obvious by having a heavy gravel content; these were generally found near constructed paths, with the disturbance layer likely caused during pathway construction (see Image 28). Some of the overlying layers of disturbance contained modern rubbish such as frayed plastic tarpaulins. On the level terraces that could be tested next to the river, soils consisted of up to 20 cm of brown loam topsoil over heavy light brown clay subsoil (Image 33). The small cultivated garden area had good surface visibility, with more than 80% of the turned-up soil layer able to be observed (Image 34).

6.3 Record of Finds

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 property survey.

6.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential; the remaining sections were not tested, having been determined to be steeply sloped or permanently wet during the Stage 1 assessment (see Map 8). As mentioned above, no archaeological resources were discovered over the course of this assessment.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

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

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

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

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with relevant Provincial legislation as it may relate to this project, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

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

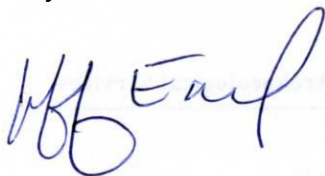
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are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

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

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

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

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



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Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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1966	VRR2680	324

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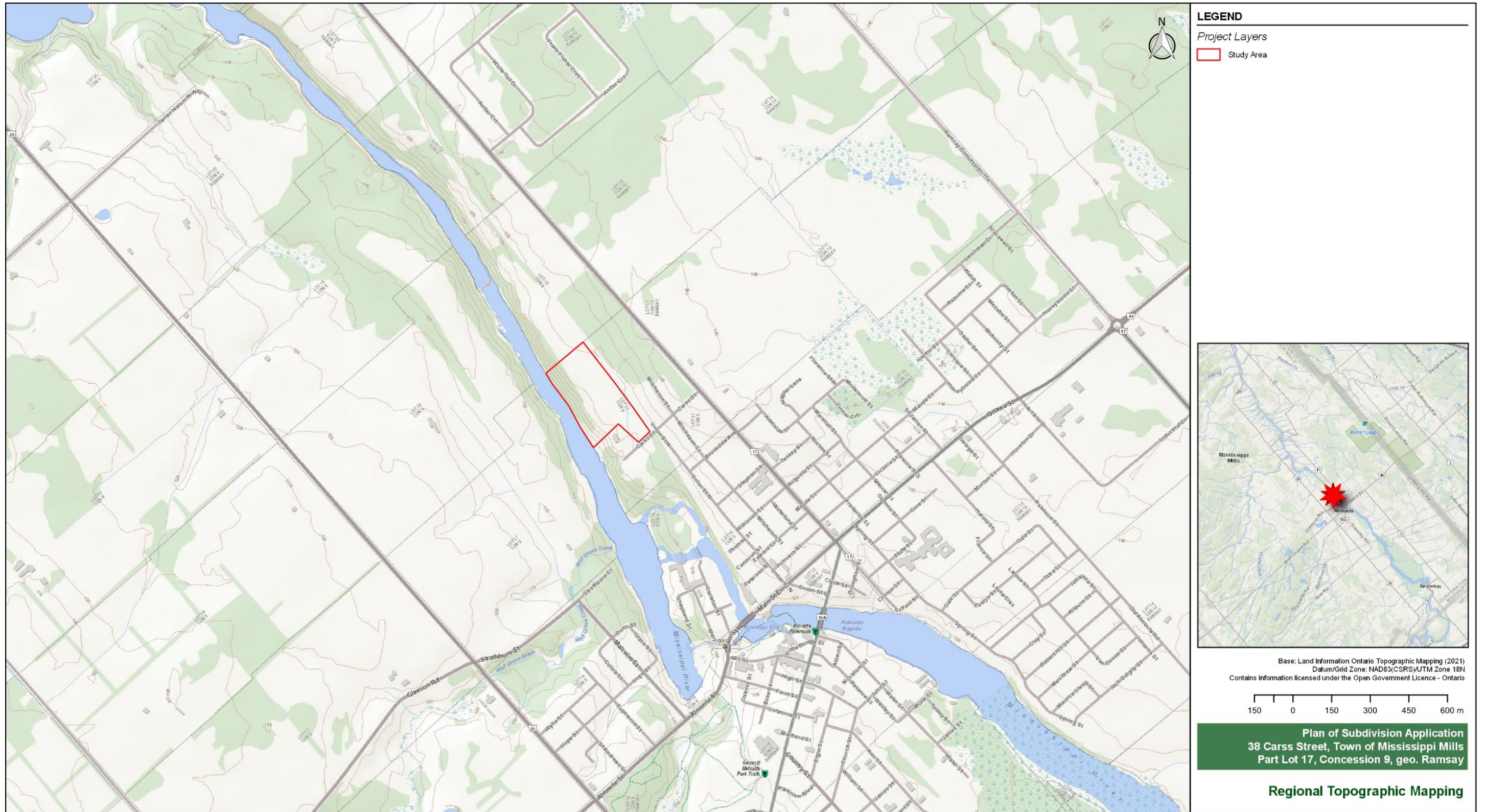
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National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheets

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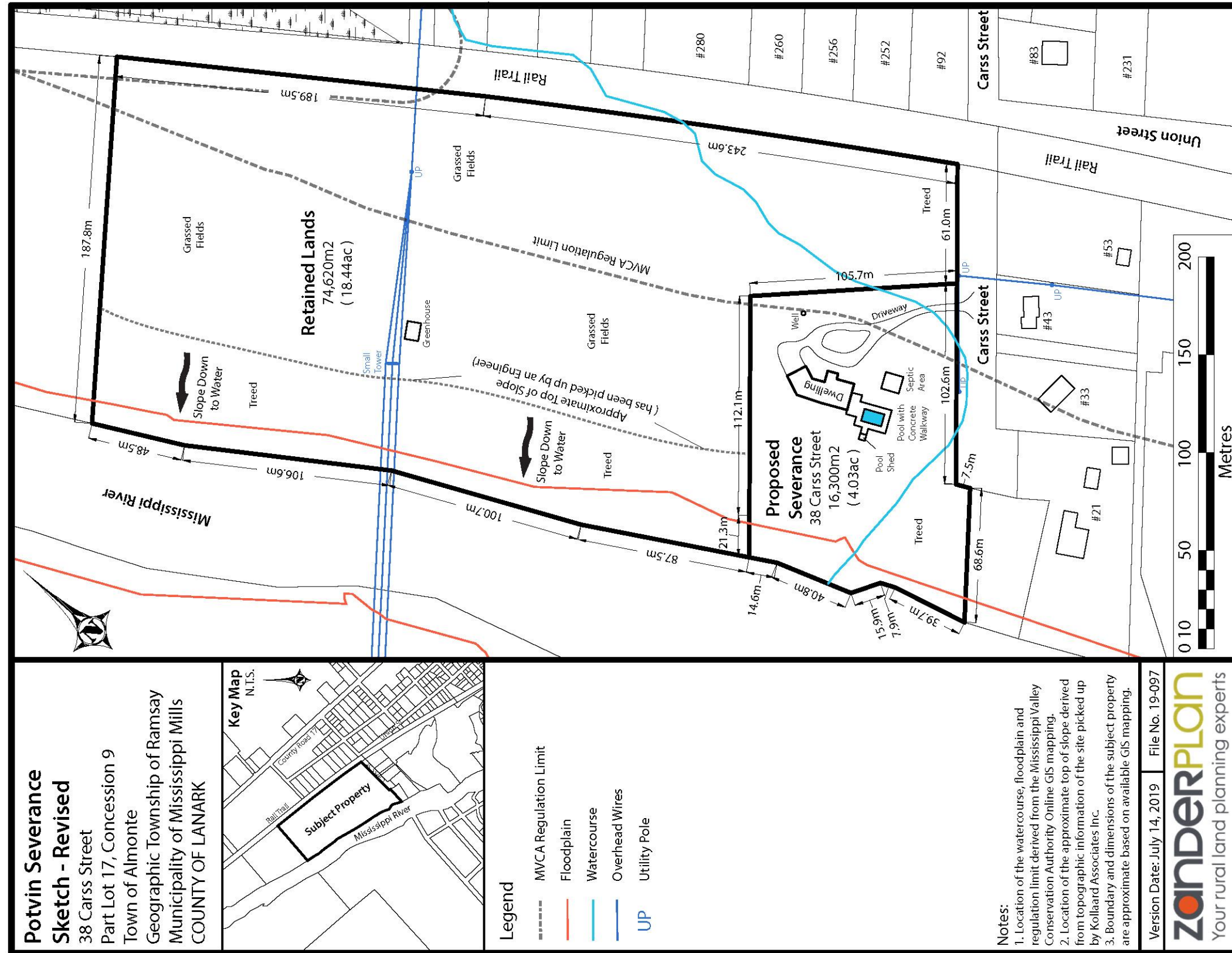
10.0 MAPS



Map 1. Location of the study area.



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



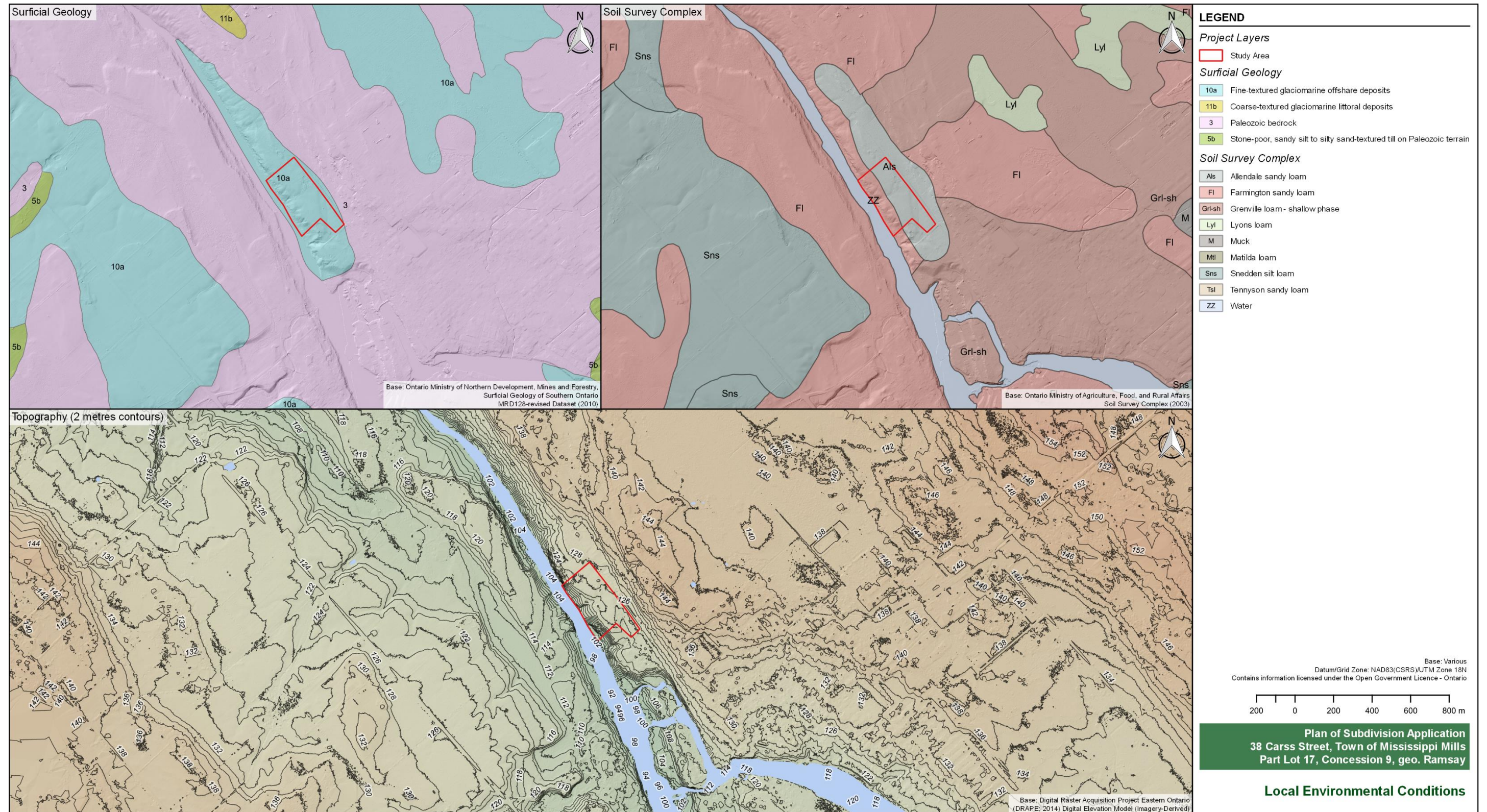
Map 3. Property sketch showing the study area. (courtesy of ZanderPlan Inc.) The study area property is labelled 'retained lands.'



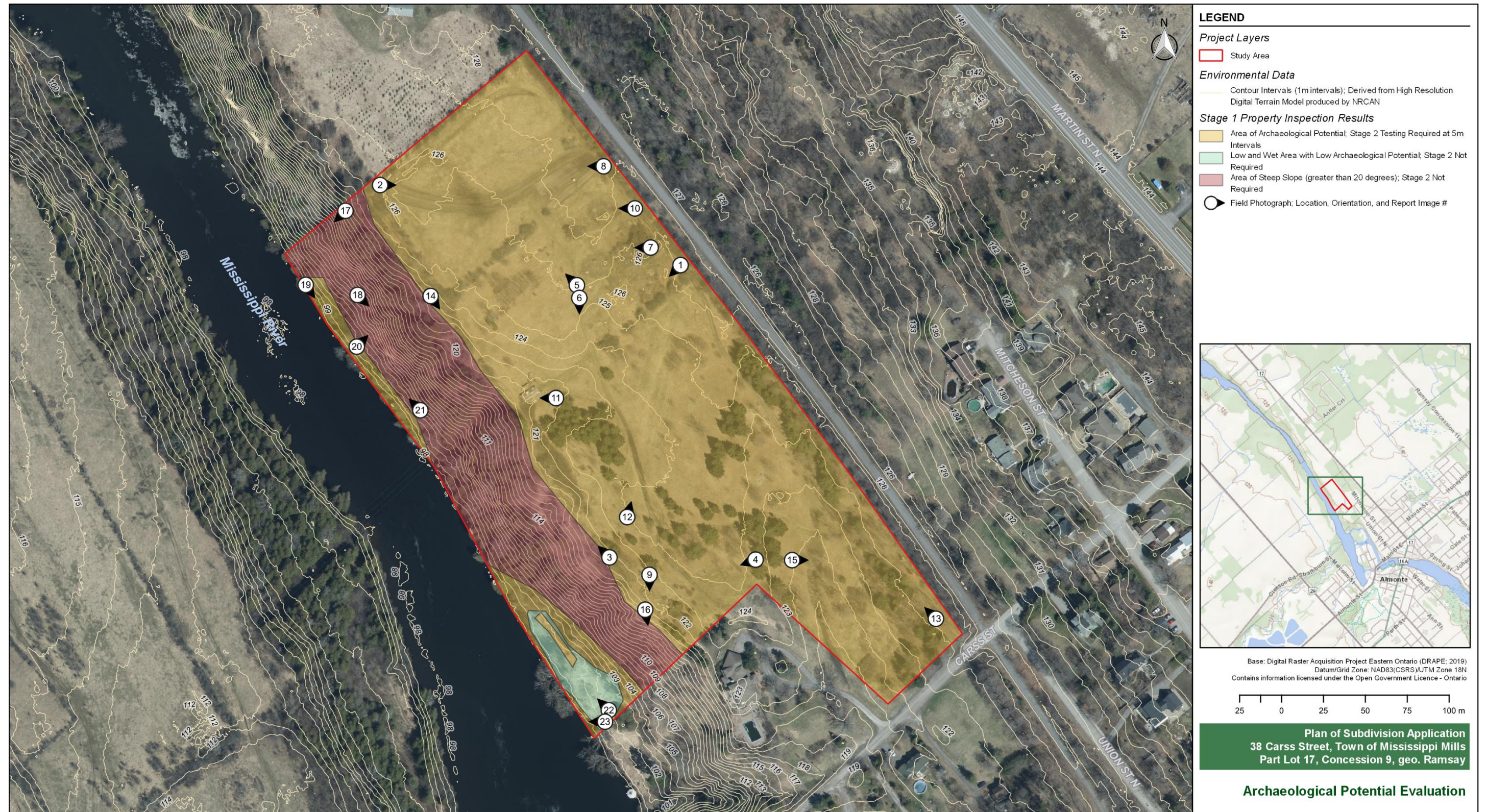
Map 4. Historical mapping showing the approximate location of the study area.



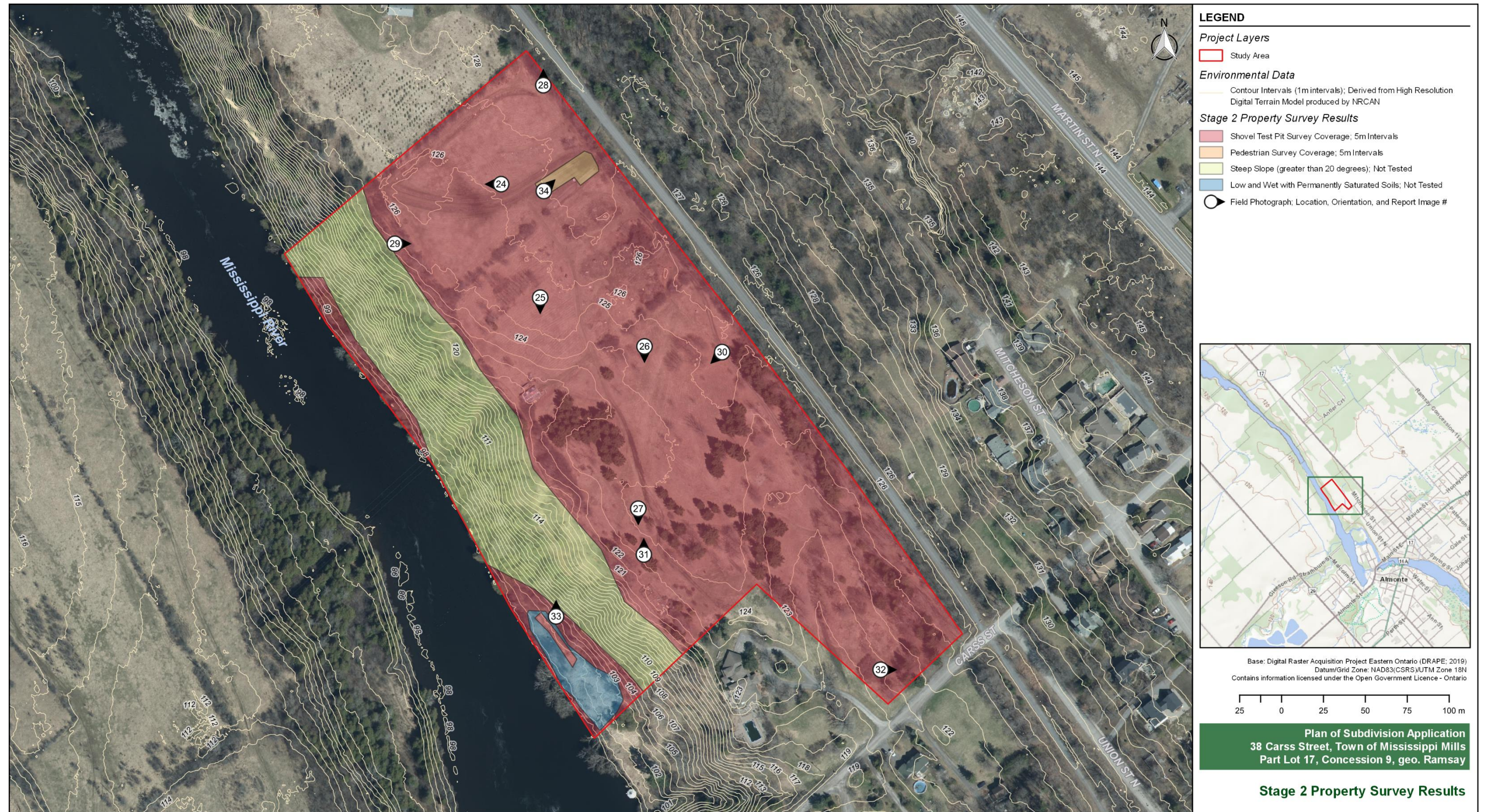
Map 5. Historical topographic mapping and aerial photography showing the study area.



Map 6. Environmental mapping showing the study area.



Map 7. Recent (2019) orthophotographic imagery showing areas of archaeological potential in the study area and the approximate locations and orientations of site visit photographs referenced in this report.



Map 8. Recent (2019) orthophotographic imagery showing the Stage 2 survey methodology and results, as well as the approximate locations and orientations of Stage 2 fieldwork photographs referenced in this report.

11.0 IMAGES



Image 1. View of open former fields with small copses of trees in the north end of the study area, facing southwest. (PR21-011D010)



Image 2. View of open former fields in the north end of the study area, facing east. (PR21-011D016)



Image 3. View of the typical mixed open grassland and wooded areas along the top of the slope down to the river, facing northwest. (PR21-011D043)



Image 4. View of lawn north of the severed lot, facing west. (PR21-011D034)



Image 5. View of open former fields in the centre of the study area, facing northwest.
(PR21-011D046)



Image 6. View of open former fields in the centre of the study area, facing south. (PR21-011D047)



Image 7. View of a former fieldstone pile within a small copse of trees indicating that the adjacent field had been cultivated in the past, facing west. (PR21-011D012)



Image 8. View of a turned-up garden area in the north end of the study area, facing west. (PR21-011D015)



Image 9. View of former garden beds at the top of the slope down to the river, facing south. (PR21-011D037)



Image 10. View of a large brush pile within the former open fields, facing west. (PR21-011D011)



Image 11. Former greenhouse and gardening equipment, facing west. (PR21-011D044)



Image 12. View of the golf driving range towards the centre of the property, facing north. (PR21-011D041)



Image 13. View of the gravel path leading from the southern public entrance to the property, looking northwest. (PR21-011D006)



Image 14. View of a pathway along the top of the slope to the water through a wooded area in the northern end of the property, facing southeast. (PR21-011D048)



Image 15. View of the small creek crossing the south end of the property, looking east.
(PR21-011D050)



Image 16. View of a more open section of the steep slope down to the river, facing south. (PR21-011D038)



Image 17. View of the steep slope down to the river, facing southwest. (PR21-011D018)

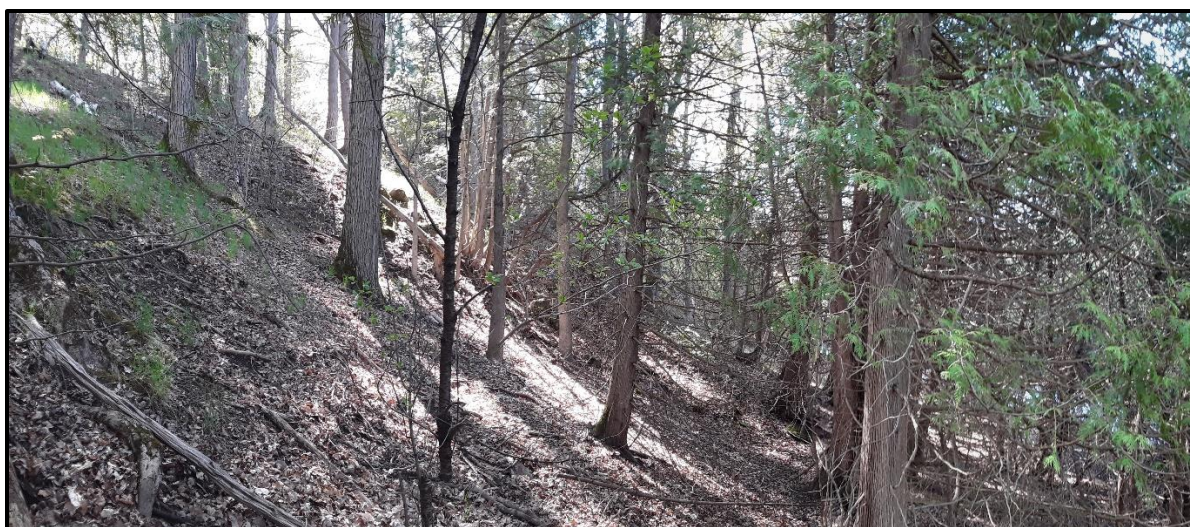


Image 18. View of the steep wooded slope down to the river, facing southeast. (PR21-011D022)



Image 19. View of the steep slope down to the river with wet soils at the foot, facing southeast. (PR21-011D020)



Image 20. View of exposed bedrock within the slope down to the river, facing northeast. (PR21-011D023)



Image 21. View of the steep slope down to the river with a small terrace at the foot, facing northwest. (PR21-011D024)



Image 22. View of a level terrace next to the river retaining archaeological potential, facing northwest. (PR21-011D030)



Image 23. View of the large low and wet area next to the river, facing west. (PR20-030D081)



Image 24. Past Recovery field crew testing at 5 m intervals on the upper terrace in the north end of the property, facing west. (PR21-011D051)



Image 25. Past Recovery field crew testing at 5 m intervals on the upper terrace near the greenhouse, facing south. (PR21-011D063)



Image 26. Past Recovery field crew testing at 5 m intervals on the upper terrace within manicured lawn, facing south. (PR21-011D064)



Image 27. Past Recovery field crew testing at 5 m intervals on the upper terrace within tall grass next to manicured lawn, facing south. (PR21-011D073)



Image 28. Sample test pit in the northeastern section of the study area showing overlying gravel fill, facing north. (PR21-011D053)



Image 29. Sample test pit near the slope to the water in the northwestern section of the study area showing shallow bedrock, facing east. (PR21-011D054)



Image 30. Sample test pit towards the centre of the study area showing loamy clay topsoil over subsoil, facing southwest. (PR21-011D067)



Image 31. Sample test pit towards the centre of the study area showing loamy clay topsoil over subsoil, facing north. (PR21-011D074)



Image 32. Sample test pit towards the southern end of the study area showing loamy clay topsoil over subsoil, facing east. (PR21-011D075)



Image 33. Sample test pit within a testable terrace next to the river showing loam topsoil over clay subsoil, facing north. (PR21-011D084)



Image 34. View of the tilled garden area showing more than 80% surface visibility, facing northeast. (PR21-011D014)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-011D001	Panoramic view of Carss Street and the former railway line from the southeast corner of the property	W
PR21-011D002	Panoramic view of Carss Street and the study area from the southeast corner of the property	N
PR21-011D003	The study area adjacent to the lawn within the adjoining severance	NW
PR21-011D004	Sign showing the notice of consent application	W
PR21-011D005	Sign for former compost dumping	E
PR21-011D006	Gravel road leading to the former composting site, now a loop trail open to the public	NW
PR21-011D007	Gravel road leading to the former composting site, now a loop trail open to the public	SE
PR21-011D008	Sign regarding staying on the trail	NW
PR21-011D009	Bridge on the gravel road across a shallow drainage ditch or creek crossing the property	N
PR21-011D010	Panoramic view of rough former agricultural field with old composting area	SW
PR21-011D011	Large brush pile near the former composting area	W
PR21-011D012	Former fieldstone pile	W
PR21-011D013	Large brush pile within a former field	E
PR21-011D014	Surface visibility in the cultivated area	NE
PR21-011D015	Cultivated area for a garden	W
PR21-011D016	Former field at the north end of the property	E
PR21-011D017	Former fieldstone pile at the north end of the property	NE
PR21-011D018	Embankment to the river showing steep slope	SW
PR21-011D019	Embankment to the river showing steep slope	N
PR21-011D020	Edge of the river at the foot of the slope showing wet soils	SE
PR21-011D021	Panoramic view of the embankment to the river showing steep slope	SE
PR21-011D022	Panoramic view of the embankment to the river showing steep slope	SE
PR21-011D023	Bedrock outcrop within the slope embankment to the river	NE
PR21-011D024	Panoramic view of the embankment to the river showing steep slope	NW
PR21-011D025	Embankment to the river showing steep slope	SE
PR21-011D026	Embankment to the river showing steep slope	NW
PR21-011D027	Embankment to the river showing steep slope	SE
PR21-011D028	Embankment to the river showing steep slope and wet area	NW
PR21-011D029	Embankment to the river showing steep slope	NE
PR21-011D030	Panoramic view of a testable area next to the river	NW
PR21-011D031	Panoramic view of a testable area next to the river	NW
PR21-011D032	Water-loving plants on a terrace next to the river	N
PR21-011D033	Panoramic view of the top of the partly wooded slope	NW
PR21-011D034	Open lawn north of the severed lot	W
PR21-011D035	View of ornamental trees and open grassland in a former field	W
PR21-011D036	View of the laneway to the composting area	NW
PR21-011D037	Former garden beds near the edge of the slope to the river	S
PR21-011D038	Top of the embankment to the river showing steep slope	S
PR21-011D039	Top of the embankment to the river showing steep slope	W
PR21-011D040	Plastic debris on the slope to the river	SW
PR21-011D041	Former golf driving range	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-011D042	Bench overlooking the river	S
PR21-011D043	Top of the embankment to the river showing steep slope	NW
PR21-011D044	Panoramic view of the area around the former greenhouse	W
PR21-011D045	Panoramic view of the former composting area	NE
PR21-011D046	Former agricultural field towards the north end of the property	NW
PR21-011D047	Road through a former agricultural field in the centre of the property	S
PR21-011D048	Path through a wooded area	SE
PR21-011D049	Panoramic view of a former fieldstone pile and fence line	SE
PR21-011D050	Panoramic view of the stream across the southern end of the property	E
PR21-011D051	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in northern end	W
PR21-011D052	W profile of TP01	S
PR21-011D053	N profile of TP02	E
PR21-011D054	E profile of TP03	E
PR21-011D055	View of walking path and exposed bedrock	N
PR21-011D056	View of field crew test pitting at 5m interval in tall grass, and an untested (disturbed) mound	W
PR21-011D057	View of exposed bedrock and untested (disturbed) mound	E
PR21-011D058	NW profile of TP04	NW
PR21-011D059	View of slightly elevated and disturbed forested area	E
PR21-011D060	View of hideout in forested area containing a table and a chair	E
PR21-011D061	View of western ridge of disturbed area. Crew members indicate slope of the ridge	E
PR21-011D062	West profile of TP05	W
PR21-011D063	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in tall grass, ahead of tool shed and tree line	S
PR21-011D064	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals on manicured lawn and in tall grass	S
PR21-011D065	View of tool shed, trailer, farming equipment, disturbed mounds and western tree line	SW
PR21-011D066	View of forested area with deep, downward slope	W
PR21-011D067	S profile of TP06	SW
PR21-011D068	View of gravel road running east to west through study area	E
PR21-011D069	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in tall grass	W
PR21-011D070	S profile of TP07	S
PR21-011D071	View of poison ivy patch on eastern border of study area	E
PR21-011D072	View of field crew test pitting in northern tree line	E
PR21-011D073	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in tall grass and on a manicured lawn	S
PR21-011D074	N profile of TP08	N
PR21-011D075	E profile of TP09	E
PR21-011D076	View of buried tarpaulin indicating a disturbance	E
PR21-011D077	View of buried tarpaulin indicating a disturbance	E
PR21-011D078	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals	E
PR21-011D079	N profile of TP10	N
PR21-011D080	View of wetlands	E
PR21-011D081	View of wetlands	E
PR21-011D082	View of poison ivy on sloping terrain	N
PR21-011D083	View of berm with crew member indicating bottom of slope	E
PR21-011D084	N profile of TP11	N
PR21-011D085	View of terrain on slope leading to river	E
PR21-011D086	View of slope leading to river	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-011D087	View of slope leading to river	S
PR21-011D088	View of poison ivy patch along river	N

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

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

Archaeological Sites:

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

Archaic:

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

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

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

Backdirt:

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

Chert:

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

Contact Period:

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

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

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

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

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

Diagnostic:

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

Disturbed:

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

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

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

Flake:

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

Fluted:

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

Historic:

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

Lithic:

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

Lot:

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

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

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

Multicomponent:

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

Operation:

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

Palaeo-Indian:

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

Prehistoric:

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

Profile:

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

Projectile Point:

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

Provenience:

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

Salvage:

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

Stratigraphy:

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

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

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

Test Pit:

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

Woodland:

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