STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED HOUCHAIMI SUBDIVISION PART LOT 14, CONCESSION 10 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY NOW MUNICPIALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS COUNTY OF LANARK

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED HOUCHAIMI SUBDIVISION, PART LOT 14, CONCESSION 10, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY, NOW MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS, COUNTY OF LANARK

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

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P.I.F. No.: P1201-0059-2020

Date: July 12th, 2021 Original Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Mr. Billy Houchaimi kindly had all arable fields ploughed.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. (McIntosh Perry) on behalf of Houchaimi Holdings Inc. to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments as part of an application for a *Plan of Subdivision*. The study area is located on Part Lot 14, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Ramsay, now within the Municipality of Mississippi Mills (see Maps 1 to 4).

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. The background research indicated that the study area lay within close proximity to features indicating archaeological potential. Parts of the study area were therefore evaluated as possessing potential for having significant archaeological resources and Stage 2 assessment was recommended.

A Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of 11 days in November and December, 2020 and April, 2021 by means of both shovel test pit survey and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals across the portions of the property determined to exhibit archaeological potential (see Map 10). Three find spots (Find Spot 1, 2 and 3) were identified and subsequently registered as the Wilson Site (BhGb-10). The site consisted of typical late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead refuse related to the second-generation Wilson family occupation of the property, likely beginning about 1855. The site also contained a small, non-diagnostic pre-Contact component consisting of three expedient lithic tools.

Intensified Stage 2 survey methods, including the excavation of seven one-metre-square excavation units, and an in-depth analysis of the artifacts recovered resulted in a

determination that neither the pre-Contact nor the post-Contact component of the site warranted further archaeological assessment.

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

1) It has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Wilson Site (BhGb-10) has been sufficiently documented through the Stage 2 research conducted to date (Map 11). Thus, no further archaeological assessment of this site is warranted.

2) No further archaeological assessment of the subject area as presently defined on Map 2 is required.

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. (McIntosh Perry) on behalf of Houchaimi Holdings Inc. to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments as part of an application for a *Plan of Subdivision*. The study area is located on Part Lot 14, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Ramsay, now within the Municipality of Mississippi Mills (Maps 1 to 4).

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

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

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

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

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

2.1 Property Description

This report addresses an approximately 33.5 hectare (83 acre) property located within Part Lot 14, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Ramsay, now in the Municipality of Mississippi Mills. The study area was defined on the basis of project mapping supplied by the project planners and included lands currently retained by Houchaimi Holdings Inc. to be impacted by both a proposed subdivision and a potential business park (see Maps 1 to 4). Roughly rectangular in shape but with two similarly-sized parcels removed from the northwestern edge, the subject property was bounded by Appleton Side Road to the northeast and Patterson Street/Old Almonte Road to the southwest. It contained two arable fields in the southern part, with the remaining land comprised of pasture, coniferous forest, wetlands, and a partly channelized former creek.

2.2 Development Context

The proposed Houchaimi Holdings Inc. residential development would involve the construction of at least seven new roads, a large park in the central portion of the study area, and a stormwater pond in the northeast corner of the property. The proposal includes the construction of 97 single family homes, 244 semi-detached units and 190 townhouse units. The potential business park lots, to the northwest of the subdivision, each would measure 1.3 ha in size with a central dividing road. An archaeological assessment was required as part of the *Plan of Subdivision* application, and the business park area was included to provide clearance for the larger retained lands. Approval authority rests with Lanark County.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment including photography and artifact collection was granted by the project proponent (McIntosh Perry) on behalf of the property owner.

2.4 Territorial Acknowledgement

The study area falls within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabeg and forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area set out by the current Agreement-in-Principal 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-Principal is between the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Ontario and Canada. Algonquins have sought recognition and protection of their traditional territory dating back to 1772 and in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (previously Algonquins of Golden Lake) formally submitted a petition to the Government of Canada, and in 1985 to the Government of Ontario. The claim was accepted for negotiations in 1991 and 1992, an Agreement-In-Principal was signed in 2016, and negotiations are on-going. For further information see www.tanakiwin.com.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

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

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:1). The earliest human occupation began approximately 13,500 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (a.k.a Paleo-Indians and Paleo-Americans; Ellis 2013:35). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and gravers. Their sites are extraordinarily rare, and most are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indian peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, today many of these areas are now inland. Indigenous settlement of much of the region was late in comparison to other parts of what is now Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In what is now eastern Ontario the ridges of old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and emergent St. Lawrence and the Kichi-Sibi (Ottawa River)[3] channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation.

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis et al. 1990:69). Populations continued to

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

[3] The Kichi-Sibi or Ottawa River has various different Algonquin names specific to each of its parts. The lower part of the river from Matawang (Mattawa) down to Lake of Two Mountains is traditionally known as the Kichi-Sibi, also spelled Kiji Sibi, Kichisipi, Kichissippi, and Kichisippi (AOO 2020; Morrison 2005:9; Sherman 2015:27).

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

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Clermont 1999; Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship between these communities and what archaeologists refer to as the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The region included what is now northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley (southern Ontario and Quebec) and the state of Vermont (Ritchie 1969; Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003a). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003b:323).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Ceramic styles and decorations suggest the continued differentiation between regional populations and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to what is now known as southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and bands continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent (known by Indigenous groups living

in the Great Lakes Region at the time as Turtle Island) and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver.[4] The recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were also part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from what is now known as the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States (Crawford et al. 2019). Thus far, there is no indication, however, that these seeds were locally grown. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In south-central Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across what is now southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Spence et al. 1990).

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

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups living in what is now southern Ontario were using horticulture. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers, suggests that this

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

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

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

In the centuries prior to the arrival of Europeans, distinct Indigenous groups were living throughout eastern Ontario. Agricultural villages, dating to c. 550 B.P., of ancestral Wendat have been recorded in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast

1972).[5] By c. 450 B.P., however, the easternmost settlements of the ancestral Wendat were located between what is now known as Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. By around 1150 B.P. (A.D. 800) the St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley, with some groups moving north and west as early as A.D. 1000 (see Gidigaa Migizi 2019). The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in what is now Ontario are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in A.D. 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island; Jamieson 1990:386). Following Cartier's initial voyages, however, subsequent journeys by Europeans noted only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. At this time, there was a significant increase in St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on ancestral Wendat sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population appear to have relocated into other regions as captives or refugees (Sutton 1990:54; Birch 2015:291).

Anishinaabe oral histories suggest a broad homeland extending far to the west of Ontario and include references of a migration to the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (A.D. 1400; Benton-Banai 1984; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:27). The migration routes forked along the rivers moving west. Oral histories identify the first stop near what is now Montreal, the second stop to be at Allumette Island, and other stops including Niagara Falls, Detroit River, Manitoulin Island, Sault St. Marie, Duluth, and Madeline Island, with those who became the Omàmiwininì or Algonquin halting along the Kichi-Sibi and its tributaries; including the Rideau, Mississippi, Tay, and Fall rivers in Lanark County (Sherman 2015:28).[6] The Algonquin people and culture evolved in the region, developing in relationship with the land (Morrison 2005). Living on and around the Canadian Shield, all Anishinaabeg (including Algonquin) maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record. Finally, while the Haudenosaunee homeland was initially south of what is now Ontario in New York, their oral histories suggest their original hunting grounds extended along the north side of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence into what is now southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017).[7] Anishinaabe oral histories suggest Haudenosaunee started pushing north by around 950 BP (A.D. 1000; Gidigaa Migizi 2019) and current archaeological data indicates Haudenosaunee were living year-round in what is now Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

[5] Ancestral Wendat refers to the ancestors of the Huron Wendat Nation.
[6] Omàmiwinini and Algonquin refer to the same group of people. Omàmiwinini describes the relationship with the land in the language, and though it was largely replaced by the term Algonquin for many years, efforts are underway to reintroduce the term (Sherman 2008:77).
[7] Archaeologists estimate that sometime between A.D. 1142 and A.D. 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. The Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, afterwards they became the League of Six Nations.

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

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to visit the area arrived in the early seventeenth century, and were predominantly French, including explorers, fur traders and missionaries. While exploring what is now eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,[8] Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinaabemowin,[9] including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin, and the Onontchataronon (a Haudenosaunee term) living in the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Sherman 2015:29). All Omàmiwinini (Algonquin), these extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinaabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissings, Timiskamings, Abitibis, Têtes de Boules, and gens des terres; however, as the French moved inland, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinaabemowin as Algonquin (Morrison 2005:18).

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

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

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

for French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Since the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle pieces, glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between Indigenous groups and the fur traders during this period.

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

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

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

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

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

During the first half of the eighteenth century the Haudenosaunee occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River, while Michi Saagig and Ojibway were living in what is now southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Algonquin were residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries, with a documented presence along the Gatineau River in the period between 1712 and 1716. There were also Algonquin residing on the Rivière du Lièvre and at Lake of Two Mountains, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located north of Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee who were also associated with the Lake of Two Mountains mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

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

described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5).

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

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

The Algonquin and Nipissing sent a letter to the Governor General of the Province of Canada in 1798, requesting that settlers be restricted to the banks of the Ottawa and detailing the difficulties caused by the encroaching settlement (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; see also Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). In this letter the Chiefs note the belt of wampum and map of their lands that was given to Governor Carleton some years earlier, pleading for no more encroachment that was driving away game and pushing them into infertile lands; however, there was no response. In the early 1800s a few Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as 'Peguakonagang;' they called themselves 'Ininwezi,'

which they translated as "we people here along" (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016).[11] The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and sugar bushes.

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

With the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands from the chiefs of the Ojibway and Michi Saagig Nishnaabeg. The resulting Rideau Purchase, Treaty 27 and 27¼, extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchases to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Michi Saagig Nishnaabeg in 1819 (confirmed in 1822). This 'purchase' was also problematic and excluded the Algonquin whose traditional territory it covered. The approximately one million hectares covered by the treaty corresponded to much of what would become Lanark County, the northwestern townships in Carleton County (now part of the City of Ottawa), the southeastern part of Renfrew County as far north as Pembroke, and several townships to the north of the previously acquired lands in the counties of Frontenac, Addington and Hastings (Government of Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within the Ottawa River watershed, the Algonquin and Nipissing protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of what is now southern and eastern Ontario, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors,

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

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

the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,[13] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

> *All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement. Skeletons of Indians have been several times found, where they had died suddenly or had been killed by accident in the woods.*
>
> (cited in Brown 1984:8)

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

Specific Algonquin families had long occupied the waterscapes of the Tay, Mississippi, and Rideau watersheds, where they hunted, trapped and harvested. Over time they were gradually forced off the best land and left with the marshes and wetlands as their permanent home (Sherman 2008:33). In 1842, Chief Pierre Shawinipinessi (who also went by the name of Peter Stephens or Stevens), an Algonquin leader, petitioned the Crown for relief from the destruction of Algonquin lands, citing that loggers were burning down the forest. He noted that his village had been "*smothered in thick black smoke from fires burning throughout the region*" and the animals on which they relied for food and clothing had been scared away (Sherman 2008:32). He sought a land tract of 2,000 acres between the townships of Oso, Bedford and South Sherbrooke to enable his people to sustain

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

themselves through growing corn and potatoes (see also Dawber 2000:9; Huitema 2001).[14] Samuel P. Jarvis, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the time, supported the petition suggesting that a stable Indigenous population would be beneficial for settlers as they could supply local stores with products (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019).[15] A licence of occupation for the 'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with, as noted above, Michi Saagiig Nishnabeg from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:7-8). Logging operations, however, interfered with life on the reserve, and despite protests from Chief Shawinipinessi and legislation passed in 1838 and then later in 1850 to protect Indigenous lands,[16] was allowed to continue, depleting the local food resources. In response to an 1861 petition to address the trespassing the existence of the Bedford tract was denied (LAC microfilm reel C-13419). At this point the land was less livable and some of the community moved to join that at Kitigan Zibi (established in 1851), others moved to Dalhousie township and some settled in Ardoch, or further north at Pikwàkanagàn where the Golden Lake Reserve was created in 1873 (Hanewich 2009.; Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9).

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

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,

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

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

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

and then with the influx of over 100 families of Scottish Highlanders, known as the Peter Robinson Emigration (Belden 1880:19; 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).[17] While Almonte was the principle settlement in Ramsay Township, 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', tailers' 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*

[17] This line was taken over by Canadian Pacific in 1867 (Andreae 1997:119).

> *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

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 from 1821, the 1863 Walling map of Lanark County, the 1880 Belden & Co. map of Ramsay Township, as well as twentieth century topographic maps and aerial photographs. Census and land registry records were also consulted.

The study area lies within the northeastern 100 acres of Lot 14, Concession 10. The Crown patent was granted to Robert Wilson in 1826, although he was listed as having settled on the lot as early as 1821 (Lanark County Land Registry Office or LCLRO microfilm reel C-106). The surname Wilson is also shown in association with the lot on a patent plan of Ramsay Township. In 1855 Robert Wilson sold the property to Hugh Wilson (LCLRO Instrument #238).

The 1861 census records note that Hugh Wilson, a farmer, was residing on 100 acres of Lot 14, Concession 10, with his wife Mary and their ten children. Their large family was listed as living in a one storey log cabin. The family managed a sizable farming operation with 27 acres in crop (fall and spring wheat, peas, oats, potatoes and hay), and 28 in pasture for their livestock (two steers, two milk cows, two horses, four sheep and three pigs). Robert Wilson, likely Hugh's father and the original patent holder, was also listed in association with the lot, but was residing in a separate single storey log cabin (LAC microfilm reel C-1043). The 1863 Walling map of Lanark County indicates that 'H. Wilson' was residing on the east half of the lot. His home is illustrated on the north side of what is now Patterson Street, which was open at the time, as was the alignment for Appleton Side Road at the northeast end of the subject area property (Map 5).

The 1871 census records indicate that Hugh Wilson was still residing on the lot with his wife, Mary, and their seven children. His father, Robert Wilson, a weaver, was also still noted as living on the property, although in a separate home. Between the two dwellings there were four wagons and a fanning mill, as well as five barns to house three horses, four milk cows, two horned cattle, 20 sheep and five pigs. Of the 100 acres owned by the

Wilson family, 50 were reported as improved, 18 in pasture and a half acre was being used as a kitchen garden (LAC microfilm reel C-10018/19).

The 1880 Belden Map of Lanark County does not show any structures within the northeast half of the lot (see Map 5). The closest structure was that of John Lang, illustrated on the western half of the lot. That the Wilson farmstead was not illustrated likely has more to do with the subscription fee required to appear on the map, rather than reflecting an actual change in the property's use, as other sources indicate the family was still residing on the property at this time.

In 1881 Hugh Wilson sold the lands to one of his sons, William Wilson (LCLRO Instrument #2096). By 1884, another of the Wilson sons, James, had obtained ownership of the lands and sold them to another one of his siblings, John Wilson. John retained the property and continued farming until 1901 (LCLRO Instrument #2733). He is listed as residing on the property in a township directory published in 1894 (Union Publishing Company).

Elizabeth Miller purchased the property from the Wilson family, but stayed only two years before selling it to Charles Simpson (LCLRO Instruments #5204 and 5427). Charles Simpson and his wife sold the lands to Alexander McGill in 1905, who resold it just four years later to Minnie Aitkin (LCLRO Instruments #5617 and 6211). Minnie and Duncan Aitkin sold the property to Frank Hall in 1927 (LCLRO Instrument #8200). The property exchanged hands again the following year when it was sold to Charles McDougall (LCLRO Instrument #8294). The 100 northeastern acres remained in the McDougall family's possession until well into the second half of the twentieth century. Mahmound Houchaimi obtained the lands in 1997 (LCLRO Instrument #186836).

Twentieth Century Maps and Images

The first edition one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map dating to 1929 illustrates three structures within the study area, all of which were located along the north side of what is now Patterson Street/Old Almonte Road. This grouping of structures likely represents the Wilson farmstead (see Map 5). Two later topographic maps, dating to 1939 and 1951 respectively, do not illustrate any changes to the study area.

An aerial photograph of Almonte dating to 1946 shows all but the eastern corner of the study area (Map 6). At the Wilson farmstead, the farmhouse is visible with two large barns located to the rear and at least three outbuildings in the immediate vicinity. The fields along the western edge of the property appear to be under active cultivation. The lands along the eastern edge appear as pasturage with scattered trees. No other structures are visible on the property.

By 1953, the only observable change to the study area is a rough roadway running in a north-easterly direction from the large barn, possibly for a tractor to access the rear fields

(see Map 6). By 1966, one of the barns had been demolished, and the front fields appear to be in active cultivation. The partially channelized creek at the rear of the property is also visible (see Map 6). A final topographic map, dating to 1978, illustrates the beginning development of the Gale Subdivision, to the south of the study area (on the south side of Patterson Street/ Old Almonte Road). Within the study area, the house and barn are still illustrated (Map 7).

Google Street View confirms that the house and barn formerly located at #1218 Patterson Street were both still standing in 2005. The barn was demolished by 2010, and the house by 2018. The adjacent property to the north was developed in 2016 as the 'Orchardview on the Mississippi Retirement Home'. In 2018 work began on the second phase of construction to include a row of townhouses surrounding the original Orchardview complex.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report describes the environmental and archaeological context of the study area which, combined with the historical context outlined above, provides the necessary information to assess the archaeological potential of the property.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

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

Known cultural resource management assessments within one kilometre of the study area include the following:

- Kinickinick Heritage Consulting (2006) undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Houchaimi Subdivision on the western half of Lot 14, Concession 10 (CIF P039-107-2006). A Stage 2 assessment was recommended for portions of the property, which was undertaken by Adams Heritage in 2007 (PIF P003-137-2007). During the field work a small number of historic artifacts, including ironstone, were recovered as well as the butt end of a roughly bifacially flaked preform, identified as Trent Chert. No further work was recommended.
- A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken for the proposed replacement of the Spring Street Pumping Station by Adams Heritage in 2011 (P003-325-2011).
- An initial archaeological survey of the Mississippi River was completed in 1977 and 1978 (P. Wright, personal communication, 2004).

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

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

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

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

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

In 2014 a Heritage Conservation District Study was undertaken for the downtown area of Almonte (Watson MacEwan Teramura Architects 2014). This report resulted in the designation of much of the downtown area, including 89 properties as a Heritage Conservation District in 2017 (Bylaw 16-16). While there are a number of structures with heritage designation, none of them appear within or adjacent to the study area.

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

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

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide);
- 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/).

No evidence of any plaques or monuments associated with historically significant places, persons, or events was noted within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel of land proposed for development can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment also includes a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. 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.

There are no known cemeteries or isolated burials within or immediately adjacent to the present study area.[18]

The closest known cemetery, the Cochrane Private Burial Site, is located on the west half of Lot 12, Concession 11 of Ramsay Township, approximately 650 metres to the east of the study area. This family plot was in use between 1834 and 1848 (Rootsweb 2020).

4.6 Mineral Resource Areas

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

[18] 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.

search are provided by databases maintained by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, including:

- The *Abandoned Mines Information System* (AMIS), 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;
- The *Mineral Deposits Inventory*, which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the province; and,
- *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.

An abandoned limestone quarry lies in the adjacent Lot 14, Concession 11, 570 m northeast of the study area. The mine is described as having Amabel formation limestone but is past producing without reserves.

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 (Map 8).

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 situated within the northwestern edge of the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region consisting of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand. The surface of the beds is level in all but a few areas and swamps are scarce (Chapman & Putnam 1984:1353-355).

Surficial geological mapping shows the study area straddling two distinct deposit types: much of the northern boundary and central portion of the study area display surficial deposits of Palaeozoic bedrock, consisting of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and shale. These deposits occur largely as bare, tabular outcrops, but also include areas veneered by unconsolidated, glaciomarine, Quarternary, coarse textured sediments up to one metre thick. Much of the southern boundary of the study area, as well as the southeast and southwest corners, contain glacial till deposits, comprised of sandy and silty diamicton, grey at depth, but brown where oxidized. These basinal, fine textured tills include both melt-out till and subglacial lodgement till (Map 8; Richards 1990).

Soil mapping shows the study area contains three different soil types. A narrow zone Brook Sandy Loam is located along the northeast boundary of the study area, fronting along Appleton Side Road. These soils belong to the Humic Gleysol family and are a shallow sandy loam till with poor drainage. The remainder of the north half of the study area is covered with Farmington Loam soils, a well-drained Brown Forest Soil. The southwest half of the study area contains deposits of Grenville Loam – shallow phase, which is characterized by well-drained Brown Forest soil deposits over limestone bedrock (see Map 8; Soil Map of Lanark County).

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 approximately 500 metres to the southwest of the study area. An unnamed and partially channelized creek cuts through the northeastern edge of the study area and drains into the Mississippi River to the southwest. Mapping from the Mississippi Valley

Conservation Authority (MVCA) indicates that a small section of unevaluated wetland is located along the south side of Appleton Side Road (See Map 8; MVCA 2020).

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

An optional property inspection was undertaken on November 13th, 2020. The weather was sunny and warm. 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 and field notes. Information derived from the property inspection was used to supplement the background information to inform the archaeological potential evaluation.

The southwestern boundary of the study area is located along the north side of Patterson Street/Old Almonte Road, a paved roadway with gravel shoulder (Image 1). The driveway to the former Wilson farmstead, located at #1218 Patterson Street, has been reinforced with gravel. The location of the former home is currently being used as an overflow yard for the construction company Doyle Homes, who are actively working on a residential development on the south side of Patterson Street (Image 2). As a result of its current use, the yard is scattered with construction materials and debris (Images 3 to 5). The previous location of the house has been bulldozed and fill added, evident from the dramatic change in slope near the adjacent lilac stand (Image 6). Slightly to the northeast, the concrete foundation of the large barn is still extant (Images 7 and 8). Adjacent to the barn area is a cattle corral for the livestock still present on the property (Image 9).

The remainder of the subject area is subdivided between active agricultural fields and pasture land for the cattle. There are two large agricultural fields located on either side of the construction yard. Although the fields had previously been in hay, both have been freshly ploughed (Images 10 and 11). A smaller, fenced field in the southeast corner remains unploughed (Image 12). Bedrock is visible at surface in many locations (Image 13), and there are also areas of standing water, likely resulting from poor drainage and high clay content of the soil (Image 14). A fenced and treed pathway runs from the old farmstead to the rear fields (Images 15 and 16). The central portion of this roadway is lined with brush and rock piles (Image 17). There are also piles of field rocks in several locations across the property (Image 18).

The north half of the study area is composed primarily of pasture lands, some lightly wooded and some open. A herd of cattle is still located on the property (Images 19 and 20). The northeast boundary is denoted by the paved surface of Appleton Side Road,

which has a narrow gravel shoulder and deep ditch (Image 21). A culvert allows the partially channelized creek to enter the property in the northeast corner (Image 22). Much of the lands on either side of the creek appear permanently wet.

Field activities were recorded through the use of field notes, digital photographs, and field maps. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 1 property inspection is included below in Table 1. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in the report are shown on Map 9. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

Table 1. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 1 property survey	130 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR20-032
Field Maps	Site plan sketch made during the Stage 1 site visit	1 sheet	Past Recovery office – file PR20-032
Field Notes	Notes on the Stage 1 site visit	1 page	Past Recovery office – file PR20-032

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

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

available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

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

The *Standards and Guidelines* also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 m of primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e., glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 m of early 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 (e.g., built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

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

- Portions of the property are located within 300 metres of an unnamed creek, which may have provided potable water and a diversity of food resources; and
- The Mississippi River is located approximately 650 metres to the south of the study area, and would have been utilized as a major transportation corridor.

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

- The proximity to the creek and Mississippi River noted above would have made the study area suitable for continued occupation by both Indigenous groups and transient Euro-Canadians throughout the post-Contact period;
- There is documentary evidence of permanent Euro-Canadian settlement in the immediate vicinity of the study area by 1826; and,
- The study area is adjacent to both Patterson Street/Old Almonte Road and Appleton Side Road, both of which were nineteenth century transportation corridors.

Given these factors, the determination of archaeological potential began with the assumption that all of the study area retained potential for archaeological resources. The demolition of the Wilson farmstead along the southern boundary of the study area, however, resulted in some disturbances to the soils, though the extent of any such disturbance would require verification in the field. The archaeological potential determination within the study area is illustrated on Map 10.

5.3 Stage 1 Recommendations

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

1) All portions of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential (see Map 10) should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any proposed development that would result in soil disturbance.

2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Given the nature of the terrain, a combination of shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals and pedestrian survey of ploughed fields would be the preferred method for a Stage 2 assessment as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

6.1 Field Methods

The archaeological fieldwork for the Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of eleven days, on November 13th, 19th and 20th, December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 2020, and April 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 19th, 2021. The crew consisted of a licensed field director and up to nine experienced field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Over the course of the assessment, the weather varied between clear and sunny to overcast and temperatures ranged between 1°C and 17°C. Visibility and field conditions were good to excellent for the identification, documentation, and recovery of any archaeological resources during the course of the fieldwork. Light snowfall in December 2020 did not impact the screening of soils or surface visibility during the assessment (Images 23 and 24).

In order to ensure full coverage of the study area, the Past Recovery field crew used printed 2017 high-resolution orthographic imagery overlain with the limits of the study area. This map allowed the field crew to accurately identify the subject property in relation to fixed reference landmarks, as well as to accurately record field conditions. In addition, the field crews used 'Mapit Pro' GIS software on a tablet loaded with detailed satellite imagery overlain with the study area. This digital mapping interface, along with a high accuracy, GIS-mapping-grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver, allowed the field crew to accurately delimit the study area in relation to their 'real time' position. The GNSS unit employed for this purpose was a Trimble Catalyst DA1 antennae connected to a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software and receiving Trimble RTX corrections. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of plus or minus 2 m. A higher accuracy package, which reported accuracies within the range of plus or minus 1 cm, was used for recording the locations of positive test pits, test units and a fixed landmark.

The study area was composed of a mixture of open, active or recently active agricultural fields (where ploughing was viable) as well as wooded areas, wetlands and pasture (where ploughing was not viable). As such, the Stage 2 assessment included both pedestrian survey and shovel test pit survey undertaken at 5 m intervals (see Map 10; Images 25 to 30). All test pits were excavated using shovels and trowels, with back-dirt screened through 6 mm hardware mesh. Shovel test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavation continued for 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All pits were examined for soil stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of deep and intensive disturbance. Sample test pits were documented with digital photographs and field notes. Once all

required recording had been completed, all test pits were backfilled. In areas where either deep disturbance or stripped original grade topsoil was noted, testing was completed judgementally to determine the limits of the disturbance, including to within one metre of former structure locations. Soil layers within test pits were assigned lot numbers in the order of appearance.

Pedestrian survey was undertaken on all actively cultivated or recently cultivated agricultural lands within the study area. All fields were ploughed and allowed to weather through at least one heavy rainfall prior to the pedestrian survey. Direction was provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to ensure total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. At the time of the assessment, surface visibility conditions exceeded the minimum requirements established by MHSTCI, where 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted by means of the Past Recovery field crew systematically walking the ploughed fields at 5 m intervals and inspecting the exposed surface for the presence of archaeological resources. Estimates of survey coverage by method are provided in Table 2 below.

Field activities were recorded digitally through the use of field notes, digital photographs, and shapefiles generated within MapIt GIS. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included below in Table 3. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in the report are shown on Map 9. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

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

Landscape Unit	Survey Method & Interval Used	Area Covered	Percentage of Study Area
Wooded terrain and open abandoned agricultural fields/pasture	Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	18.2 hectares/ 45 acres	54.17%
Low-lying and wet areas with permanently saturated soils	Not tested	6.3 hectares/ 15.5 acres	18.7%
Deep and extensively disturbed land	Judgementally test pitted to confirm disturbance and visual inspection	0.1 hectares / 0.26 acres	0.32%
Active agricultural fields, ploughed	Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals	9 hectares/ 22.3 acres	26.82%

Table 3. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number/Type of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	174 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR20-032
Mapping data	Shapefiles (*.shp)	1 "Stage 1 Potential Determination.gpkg"1 "Stage 2 Methods and Results.gpkg"	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR20-032
Field Notes	Scanned and digital notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork; test pit forms	44 pages (4 *.pdf files)	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR20-032
Artifacts	Pre-Contact and Late nineteenth/early twentieth century artifacts	308 artifacts	Past Recovery office – file PR20-032

6.2 Laboratory Methods

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

A complete inventory of the artifact assemblage is included as Appendix 2. Sample artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all artifacts generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. The artifact assemblage resulting from this archaeological assessment, consisting of 305 Euro-Canadian items and three Indigenous flaked stone artifacts, is housed in one standard banker's box (measuring 41.4 cm x 32.5 cm x 26.4 cm).

6.3 Results

Operation 1 – Ploughed Agricultural Fields

Operation 1 was assigned to the two ploughed agricultural fields located at the south end of the study area. This operation was approximately nine hectares (22.3 acres) in size. The soil was well-drained brown sandy loam. In some places the bedrock was found to be extremely close to the surface (Image 31). No archaeological resources were recovered.

Operation 2 – Overgrown Pasture, Forest, and Wetlands

Operation 2 was assigned to lands that could not be ploughed owing to forest, wet terrain and bedrock being close to the surface. This operation was approximately 24.6 hectares (60.25 acres) in size, with the result that the majority of Operation 2 was shovel test pitted at 5 m intervals (18.2 hectares/45 acres).

Typical soil profiles in the pastures consisted of 10 cm to 30 cm of medium to dark brown loam to clay loam topsoil over an orange-yellow sandy clay subsoil (Image 32). Test pits frequently encountered bedrock either directly below topsoil (Image 33) or a few centimetres below subsoil (Image 34). Within the forested areas, soil profiles consisted of 5 cm to 15 cm of dark brown humic topsoil over a 5 cm to 10 cm thick interface layer of dark orange-brown clay loam with grey-yellow sandy clay subsoil below (Image 35). Along the margins of the permanently water saturated areas, soil profiles consisted of 25 cm to 35 cm of dark brown organic loam over a pale grey clay subsoil (Image 36).

Several locations within the pastures and wooded areas were identified as low-lying and permanently wet and were not tested (6.3 hectares/15.5 acres). Standing water and wetland grasses were present within the permanently wet areas identified in the pastures (Images 37 and 38). The wet conditions in the pastures were likely a result of the high elevation of the bedrock and poor drainage on this property. A large, wooded wet area, stream and channelled stream/drainage ditch were located in the northeastern portion of the property. These areas also had standing water and wetland vegetation (Images 39 to 41).

The area encompassing the demolished house and barn were determined to be disturbed through judgemental test pitting and visual inspection. The soil stratigraphy in the area immediately northwest of the former farmhouse consisted of 30 cm of yellow-brown clean sand fill over 25 cm of grey sand and gravel fill over 20+ cm of grey sand fill (Image 42). Three find spots were identified in the area surrounding the demolished house, which were subsequently registered as archaeological site BhGb-10 (see Section 6.4).

6.4 Record of Finds

The property survey resulted in the identification of a single previously unknown archaeological site, which was initially divided into three find spots, designated Find

Spot 1 to Find Spot 3, with all three subsequently registered as the Wilson Site, BhGb-10 (Map 11). Find Spots 1 and 3 contained post-Contact material while Find Spot 2 contained both pre- and post-Contact material. All three find spots were identified during the shovel test pit survey of the property. The complete artifact inventory for these find spots is provided as Appendix 2.

6.4.1 Find Spot 1

This find spot was located within a small, fenced paddock to the southeast of the former farmhouse, but close enough to be considered part of the farm refuse disposal area (see Map 11). It consisted of nineteen positive shovel test pits (PTP001-PTP019) and four intensification test units (TU1-TU4), as well as artifacts retrieved from the surface of a recently back-filled geotechnical test pit. Intensification units were excavated over PTP001, PTP003, PTP005 and PTP011 (Image 43). The soil stratigraphy at this find spot consisted of dark brown sandy loam to clay loam topsoil (12 cm to 30 cm in thickness) over dark red-brown rocky clay to yellow silty clay subsoil (1 cm to 10 cm in thickness), over limestone bedrock (Image 44).

A total of 216 artifacts were collected from the various units in this area (Table 4; Image 45). These consisted of a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century materials clearly related to the use of the historic farmhouse present by 1863 and occupied through to the late twentieth century.

Just under half of the assemblage from Find Spot 1 belonged to the *Architectural* class, and consisted of samples of brick, window glass and nails (34 machine cut - #008, #014, #019, #026, #044, #062, #063, #071, #084, #085, #115, #116; 36 wire drawn - #038 to #041, #043, #045, #064 to #070, #072, #075, #086 to #090, #117 to #121; and 2 wrought - #013, #122, both of which appeared to be short tacks with a specialized function). Of these materials, the nails can be used to shed light on the nature and duration of an occupation, as the gradual mechanization of nail production revolutionized the industry.

Machine cut nails began to replace hand-wrought iron nails in the period between 1820 and 1840, with British sites lagging behind their American contemporaries. In the early years of the changeover, while the nail shanks could be cut from blanks by machines, the heads were added by hand. By c. 1835, new machines allowed the process to be fully automated, and machine-headed nails dominated the market.

Although the technology required to produce wire nails appeared in the early nineteenth century in Europe, it was only in the 1850s that this type of nail became available in Canada, and the early examples of wire nails were small, intended for such uses as cigar boxes, furniture, or upholstering. Larger sizes were not widely available or used in building construction until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though given the perceived superiority of the clinching power of cut nails, the latter remained popular in building construction well into the twentieth century. In a textbook entitled *Builders'*

Table 4. Distribution of Find Spot 1 Artifacts by Class and Group.

Class / Group	Total	% of Total
Architectural	**104**	**47.27%**
Construction Materials	2	0.91%
Nails	72	32.73%
Window Glass	30	13.64%
Clothing	**1**	**0.45%**
Fasteners	1	0.45%
Faunal/Floral	**10**	**4.55%**
Bone	10	4.55%
Foodways	**77**	**35.00%**
Ceramic Tableware	44	20.00%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	25	11.36%
Glass Beverage Containers	1	0.45%
Glass Storage Containers	6	2.73%
Glass Tableware	1	0.45%
Furnishings	**1**	**0.45%**
Hardware	1	0.45%
General Function	**7**	**3.18%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	2	0.91%
Miscellaneous Material	4	1.82%
Other Hardware	1	0.45%
Smoking	**5**	**2.27%**
Smoking Pipes	5	2.27%
Unidentifiable	**15**	**6.82%**
Unidentifiable	2	0.91%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	13	5.91%
Total	**220**	**100.00%**

Hardware published by the International Textbook Company in 1932, it is stated that machine cut nails were still in wide use at that time, and it infers that in many places cut nails were still preferred to cheaper wire nails as they were not as prone to rust and had more holding power, particularly for roofing (Adams 2002:70; I.C.S. Staff 1932:2-7). The almost equal balance between wire and machine cut nails in this assemblage suggests either a deposit dating to the twentieth century or the area being in use for an extended period of time.

Foodways class artifacts comprised just over a third of the collection, with *Ceramic Tableware* being the largest group in this class. While most of these ceramic sherds (27) were refined white earthenware (with single examples of various decoration styles including blue edged - #076; green edged - #003; blue sponged - #005; blue transfer

printed - #001; brown transfer printed- #021; late palette hand-painted - #047; or purple stamped - #010; and 18 being plain), there were also seven sherds of vitrified white earthenware (#027, #051 to #053, #100, #101), six of semi-porcelain (028, #054, #055) and four of porcelain (#011, #048, #104).

The *Foodways* class and *Ceramic Tableware* in particular is one of the most temporally diagnostic groupings in the material culture assemblage recovered from sites with a domestic component. This owes in large part to well-documented trends in the popularity and availability of different ceramic ware types and decoration styles, as well as to the frequency with which these items were replaced. In this instance, though there were a few sherds such as the green or blue edged refined white earthenware that typically date to the mid-nineteenth century, many of the ware types and decoration styles present in the assemblage were common throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Notably absent were ware types typical of sites dating prior to the 1840s, including creamware and pearlware, as well as popular decoration styles from the first half of the nineteenth century, such as early palette hand-painted ceramics. The *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* vessels included sherds of either coarse buff or coarse red earthenware, as well as 20 sherds from the same Bristol-glazed coarse stoneware mustard pot (#092). This type of stoneware, though first produced in England (hence its name), became increasingly common after 1890 and eventually replaced Albany slip in the twentieth century.[19]

The other artifacts in the *Foodways* class consisted of fragments from glass containers – a sherd from a bright green machine made beverage bottle (#025), a sherd from a pressed tumbler (#058), and six sherds from a 2-piece mould blown light green condiment bottle manufactured by John Kilner & Sons between c. 1880 and 1900 (#093, #094).[20] All of the other unidentifiable glass container sherds had been machine made (#020, #056, #080, #081, #095, #096, #105, #106). Glass bottles and containers can be a useful temporal indicator on historical sites, where changes in production and cost over time, as well as the frequency of loss from breakage, can shed light on the timing and duration of an occupation.

First, a revolution in the glass industry, which started in the 1880s and continued into the 1920s, saw a move towards mechanization that would eventually have machines producing entire vessels, including the finish (Miller and Sullivan 1984). Telltale signs on glass artifacts can be used to indicate whether vessels were mould blown or machine-made, with marks associated with specific production techniques or companies providing even more refined dating.

[19] http://virtual.parkland.edu/lstelle1/len/archguide/documents/arcguide.htm#:~:text=Bristol%20glaze%20stoneware%20was%20first%20produced%20in%20Bristol%2C,suppliers%20of%20this%20ware%20to%20the%20study%20area.

[20] https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/KilnerGlass.pdf

Second, prior to the introduction of mechanization in the glass industry, glass vessels were relatively expensive to purchase, and for this reason, bottles were typically saved and re-used many times before they were discarded. Thus, even the amount of container glass refuse on an archaeological site can provide an indication of the timing of its occupation (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Typically, a significant portion of the glass container sherds in a pre-1920 assemblage should be clearly evident to have been mould blown and hand-finished, with sherds being almost exclusively machine made thereafter (Jones and Sullivan 1989:39).

Machine-made glass made up the majority of the glass container assemblage from Find Spot 1 though there was the one mould blown condiment bottle present, indicating that the *terminus post quem* for this collection lay close to the divide. In addition, most of the machine-made sherds were colourless, lacking the range in colours typical in a pre-1920 collection where blue, aqua, purple and light green tints were common, often as a result of solarization. Bright green glass, of the colour found in the machine-made beverage bottle fragment (#025) was not introduced until the twentieth century.[21]

Most of the other artifacts recovered from Find Spot 1 were undiagnostic. These included ten fragments of mammal bone: two calcined (#060, #112) and two sawn (#074, #111), the latter a clear indication of butchering for food; a black glass button with an impressed leaf motif (#034), a porcelain and metal furniture caster (#114); various pieces of hardware (a machine cut bolt - #113, a machine cut washer - #061, pieces of fencing wire - #036, #037, brackets - #035, and a ferrous pipe collar - #123); and five fragments from white clay smoking pipes (#030, #050, #108, #109, #110).

6.4.2 Find Spot 2

This find spot was located in the cattle corral northeast of the former farmhouse (see Map 11). It consisted of two positive shovel test pits and three intensification test units, the latter excavated as a result of the two pre-Contact artifacts recovered from the positive shovel test pits. Intensification units were excavated over PTP001 and PTP002 with a third unit excavated in between (Image 46). The soil stratigraphy at this findspot consisted of dark brown clay loam topsoil (15 cm in thickness) over dark brown clay loam with yellow mottling (10 cm to 14 cm in thickness) over yellow silty sand subsoil (Image 47).

A total of 23 artifacts were collected, three of which were fragments of chert described below. The remaining 20 items consisted of scattered artifacts related to the occupation of the farmstead in the immediate vicinity. These included most of a painted porcelain doll leg (#127), a black glass button decorated with a leaf design (#128), a piece of melted container glass (#129), two small pieces of ferrous fencing wire (#130, #131), a ferrous eye-bolt (#132), five sherds of plain refined white earthenware tableware (#133, #137, #138), a sherd of window glass (#139), a small fragment from an olive green glass

[21] https://sha.org/bottle/colors.htm#Greens%20&%20Blue-greens

container (#134), three machine cut nails (#135, #141, #142), a scrap of plastic (#140), a small piece of ferrous metal strapping (#143) and a small fragment of mammal bone (#144).

The three pieces of chert consisted of non-diagnostic expedient tools which were likely discarded fairly quickly after their use (Image 48). Two of the artifacts (#126, #145) were made of either Lower and Middle Bobcaygeon (Marmora) chert or Upper Gull River Variant (Kitchisipi) chert. The bedrock source for Bobcaygeon chert is located in Marmora Ontario and throughout the Trent Valley. Kitchisipi chert is associated with the Upper Gull River limestone deposit whose primary sources are located in the central Ottawa Valley (Elaschuk 2015; Eley & Von Bitter 1989). Given the location of the site, the likelihood is that it was the latter. The third artifact (#146) was composed of an unidentifiable dark grey/black chert or chalcedony.

Artifact #145 was a small bipolar core, composed of dark blue-grey chert with a yellow patina and light grey-yellow cortex on both poles. The core measured 17.75 mm in height and 14 mm in width, and had likely been used to create small flakes for expeditious use in the processing of animal remains.

Artifact #126 was a thick, utilized flake composed of dark blue-grey chert banded with light yellow-grey cortex, measuring 16.3 mm in height, 12 mm in width, and 5.5 mm in thickness. The distal edge of the flake was marked by micro flaking likely created by utilization.

Artifact #146 was a broken end-scraper composed of dark grey-black material, likely chalcedony but perhaps a fine-grained chert of the Upper Gull River variety. The scraper measured 12.75 mm in height, 14.25 mm in width and 10.5 mm in thickness, with a modification angle measuring 1.1 mm. Flake scarring was present on all sides and faint micro flaking was present on the distal end.

6.4.3 Find Spot 3

This find spot was located in the vicinity of the recently demolished farmhouse fronting on Old Almonte Road (see Map 11). It consisted of two positive shovel test pits immediately northeast of the former house foot-print. Given the relatively recent age of the artifacts (see below), no test pit intensification was completed at this location. The soil stratigraphy at this findspot consisted of dark brown sandy loam topsoil (25 cm in thickness) over a mottled brown, grey and white furnace waste deposit (20 cm in thickness) over limestone bedrock (Image 49).

A total of 66 artifacts were collected from the two shovel test pits (Image 50). Over half of these items were *Architectural* materials, including samples of mortar (#159), plaster (#158, #168), window glass (#152, #161) and twelve nails (four machine cut - #155, #156, #162, #174 - and ten wire drawn - #157, #163-#166, #175-#177).

Other items included a machine cut horseshoe nail (#178), a shell button (#172), four fragments of mammal bone (#153, #154, #171 - at least one butchered (indicating food refuse), five sherds of machine made lamp chimney (#151, #169), a machine cut screw (#167), a machine cut bolt (#173), four sherds of undiagnostic plain vitrified white earthenware tableware (#148), two sherds from the same plain ironstone plate (#147), a sherd from an Albany slipped coarse earthenware hollowware storage vessel (#160) and six sherds of colourless machine made container glass (#149, #150). One of the ironstone plate pieces had a partial black transfer printed mark indicating that it had been manufactured by Robert Cochran & Co. of Glasgow (1846-1918; Godden 1991:158).

6.5 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of a complete property survey, with all areas of archaeological potential subjected to physical testing by means of either a shovel test pit survey (with intensification in the form of test unit excavation where deemed appropriate), or a pedestrian survey of ploughed fields (see Map 10). This assessment resulted in the identification of a single previously unknown archaeological site, which was initially divided into three find spots, designated Find Spot 1 to Find Spot 3 (see Map 11). The find spots were later consolidated into a single site, however, consisting primarily of farmstead refuse from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation of the property by the second-generation (and later) of the Wilson family, along with a small, non-diagnostic pre-Contact component.

As per MHSTCI standards, the site was subsequently registered with the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the Wilson Site and was assigned the Borden Number BhGb-10. Detailed site location information for the Wilson Site (BhGb-10) is provided below in Table 5, with all coordinates retrieved with sub-metre accuracy readings.

The documentary records associated with the settlement of Ramsay Township provide firm evidence that the northeast half of Lot 14, Concession 10 was occupied by Robert Wilson by 1821, followed by his son Hugh and subsequent members of the Wilson family through 1901, when the farm was sold and then occupied by several successive families

Table 5. Detailed site location information for BhGb-10.

Description	Easting	Northing
Centroid	407642.223	5008773.136
Northern extent	407666.835	5008826.696
Eastern extent	407671.442	5008765.540
Southern extent	407665.804	5008697.957
Western extent	407596.027	5008775.338
Fixed landmark – hydro pole	407596.727	5008772.959

throughout the twentieth century. The 1863 Walling map illustrates the location of the main farmstead, owned at the time by Hugh Wilson, on the site of the farmhouse that remained standing until shortly after 2012 (see Map 5). Census records dating to 1861 and 1871 indicate that Robert Wilson, the original owner of the property, was residing in a separate (probably original) dwelling after having turned over the maintenance of the farm to his son, but the location of this dwelling is not illustrated on nineteenth century mapping. It is possible that two residences are shown within the farm complex on the 1929 topographic map, but if so, one had been removed by the time the 1946 aerial photograph was taken (see Map 6). Given the absence of artifacts dating to the 1820s and 1830s in the assemblage found during testing, however, it appears that the original Robert Wilson cabin and early farm was elsewhere on the northeast half of the lot, likely within the portion previously severed for the Orchard View development.

The Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from the site were consistent with the occupation of a farmstead from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century. While some of the ceramic tableware sherds found at Find Spot 1 were earlier-dating than those recovered from elsewhere on the site (particularly the blue edged, green edged and hand-painted refined white earthenware pieces), all three locations contained sherds of either ironstone, vitrified white earthenware or semi-porcelain indicating an occupation extending well into the twentieth century. Further, the percentage of colourless, machine made glass container sherds in relation of mould blown sherds confirmed a predominantly very late nineteenth to twentieth century deposition date for much of the assemblage. Other items in the collection, such as the equal balance or predominance of wire nails to machine cut nails in Find Spots 1 and 3, the Bristol-glazed coarse stoneware mustard pot and the pieces of plastic, corroborated the broad date span. Find Spot 3 in particular consisted of exclusively twentieth century items.

For the Euro-Canadian component of the assemblage, the results of the Stage 2 property assessment met Standard 2.2.1c indicating a requirement for Stage 3 assessment by recovering at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MHSTCI 2011:41). They did not, however, meet Standards 3.4.2.1a or 3.4.2.1b, which apply to determining the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of domestic archaeological sites that post-date 1830 (MHSTCI 2011:59):

> *Standard 3.4.2.1: Sites with at least one of the following characteristics have cultural heritage value or interest and require Stage 4:*
>
> *a) In southern Ontario: most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870.*
>
> *b) Throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario) the archaeological site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group, even when the settlement was after 1870.*

The artifact assemblage was consistent with an occupation period spanning from the mid-nineteenth century to the late twentieth century when the farmstead was finally abandoned. Though the historical documentation has verified that the property was occupied as early as 1821, the artifact collection indicates that the initial occupation was not in the location of the farm shown on the 1863 Walling map, suggesting that Hugh Wilson erected a new structure after acquiring the property from his father in 1855. This farmstead, therefore, was a second generation of settlement site, and given that its occupation continued until c. 2012 clearly did not have an 80% or more time span of occupation pre-dating 1870. Further, no archaeological features worth additional investigation were encountered.

The site also did not have any of the additional indicators showing CHVI as outlined in Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:60-61). The site was not highly productive or did not hold historical or scientific value, and the site type (Euro-Canadian domestic farmstead occupation) was not unique to the surrounding area. Given all of these factors, the site does not possess sufficient CHVI to require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts and thus a Stage 3 assessment is not warranted. Based on the results of the Stage 2 property assessment interpreted with the information from the detailed Stage 1 property history (which satisfies Stage 3 historical documentation Standard 3.1; MTCS 2011:46-47), it has been determined that the CHVI of the Wilson Site (BhGb-10) has been sufficiently assessed and documented by this Stage 2 archaeological assessment and that no further archaeological assessment of the study area as defined in Map 2 is required. Additional archaeological investigation at the site would be unlikely to serve as a valuable source of information, better define or protect an intrinsic value to a particular community, or serve as a significant public resource (Section 3.4.3; Standard 1: Table 3.2).

The pre-Contact finds confirm an active use of the area by pre-Contact Indigenous populations, but, as per Section 2.2.1aii (MHSTCI 2011:40), they do not retain sufficient CHVI to warrant further assessment.

6.6 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

1) It has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Wilson Site (BhGb-10) has been sufficiently documented through the Stage 2 research conducted to date (Map 11). Thus, no further archaeological assessment of this site is warranted.

2) No further archaeological assessment of the subject area as presently defined on Map 2 is required.

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

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with provincial legislation, the reader is advised of the following:

1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

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.

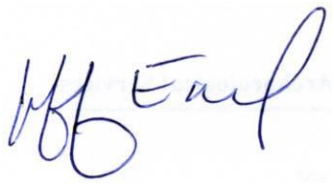
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are 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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1881 Ramsay Township, Microfilm Reel # C-13233
1891 Ramsay Township, Microfilm Reel # T-6348
1901 Ramsay Township, Digitized Page # T-6477

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NMC 21920 H.W. Walling Map of Lanark County, 1863

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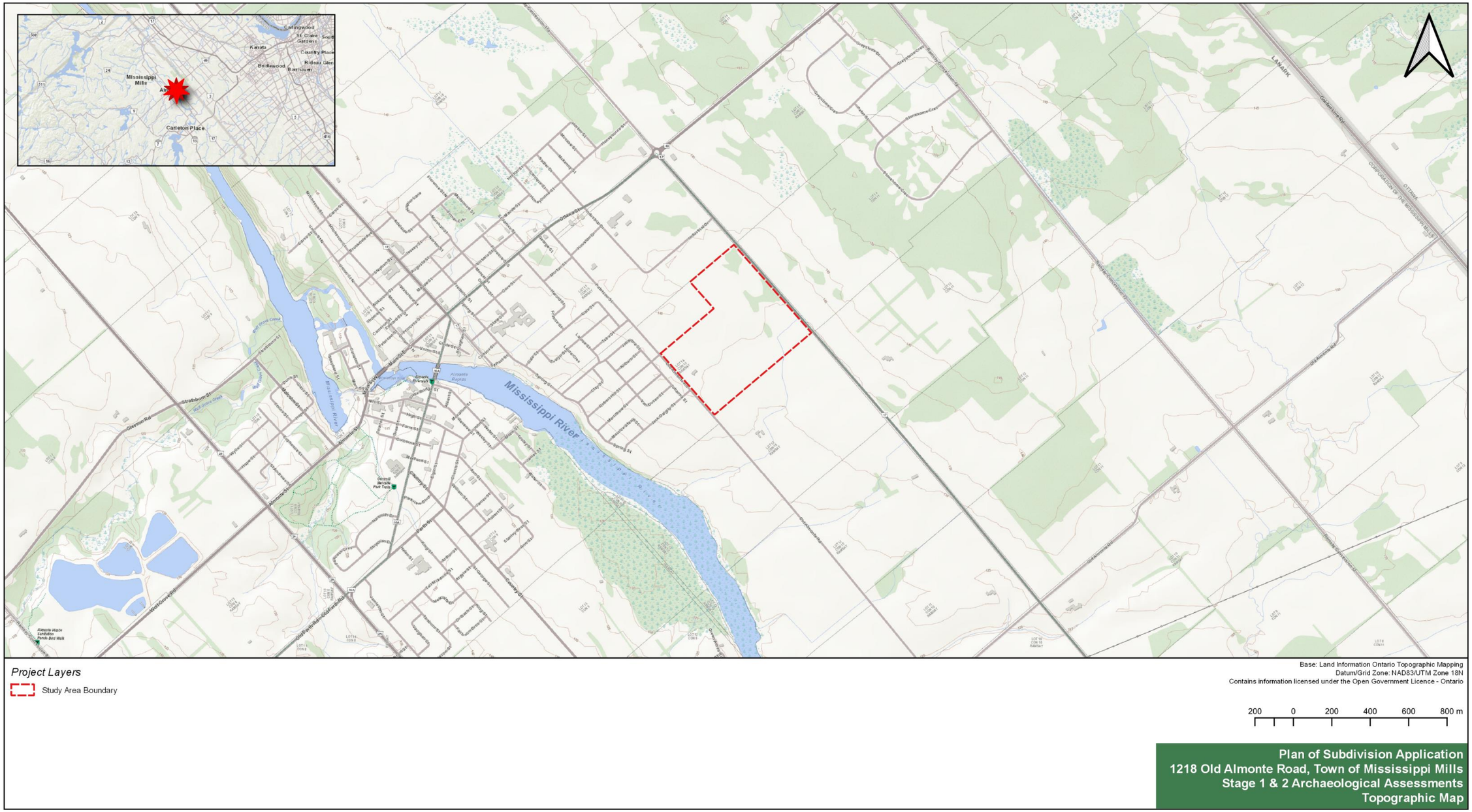
31F/01 – Carleton Place (1939)
31F/01 – Carleton Place (1951)
31F/01 – Carleton Place (1978)

National Air Photo Library (NAPL):

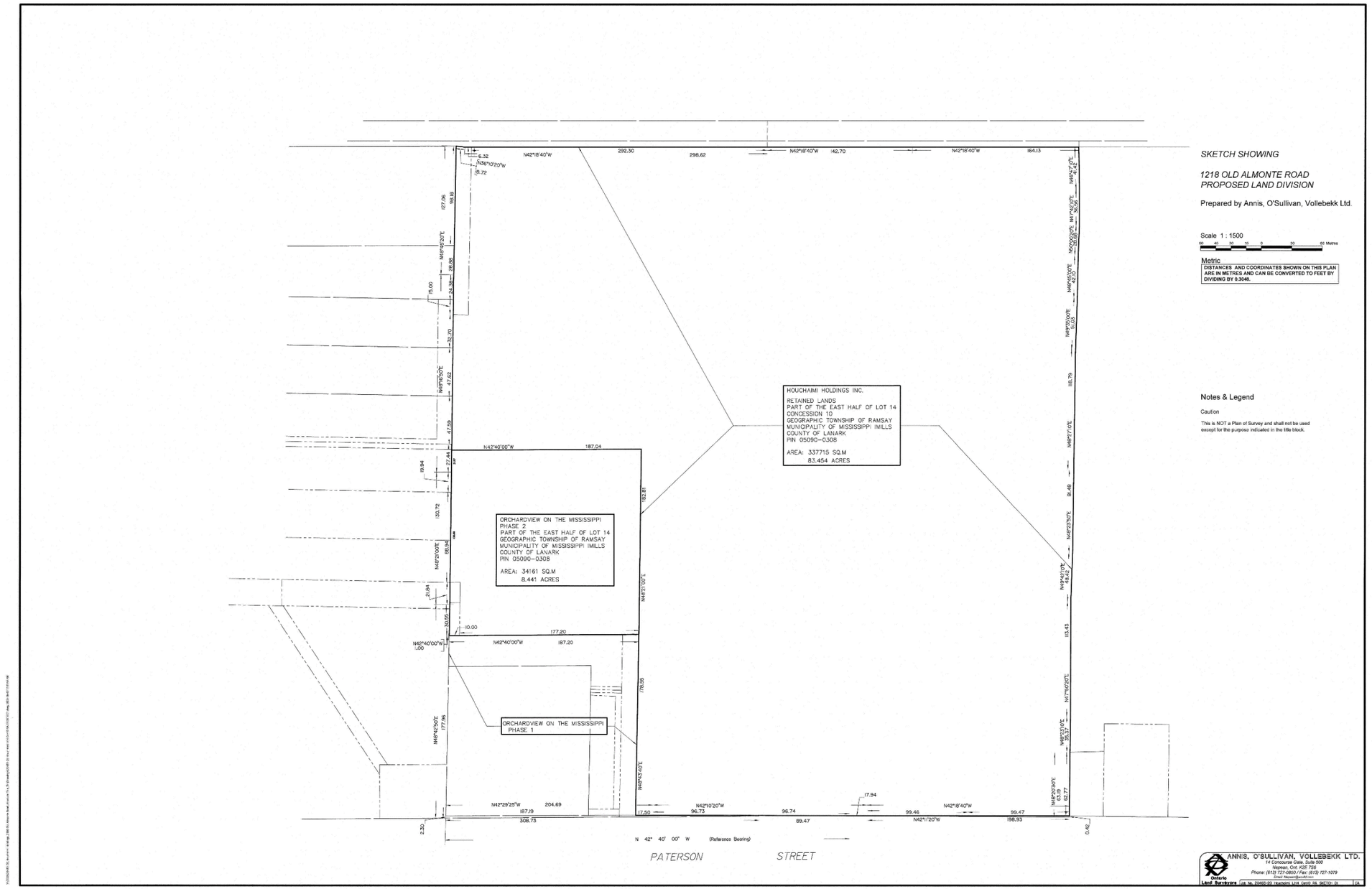
Date	Flight Line	Photograph
1946	A10244	093
1966	VRR2680	xx

10.0 MAPS

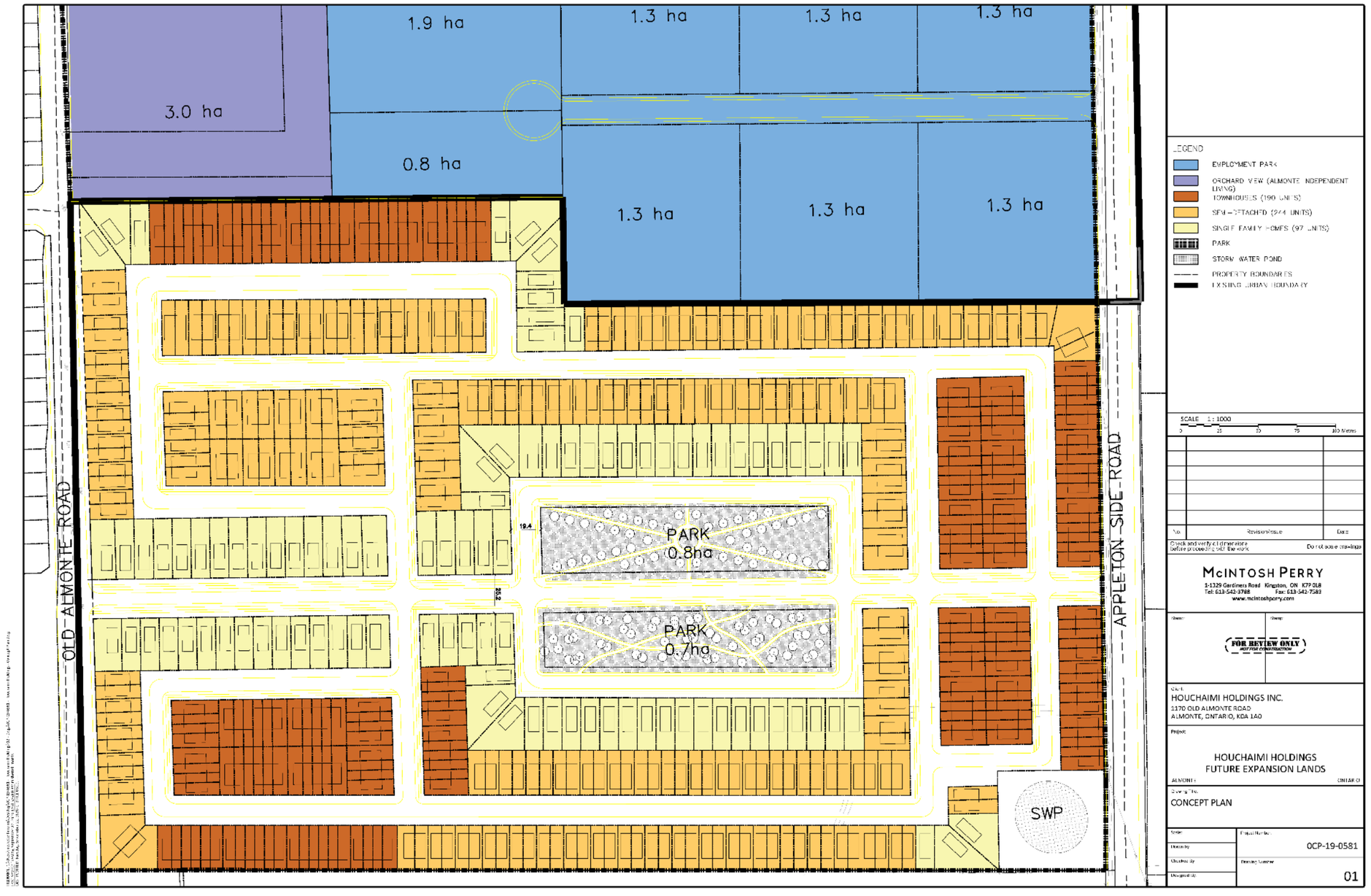


Map 1. Location of the study area.

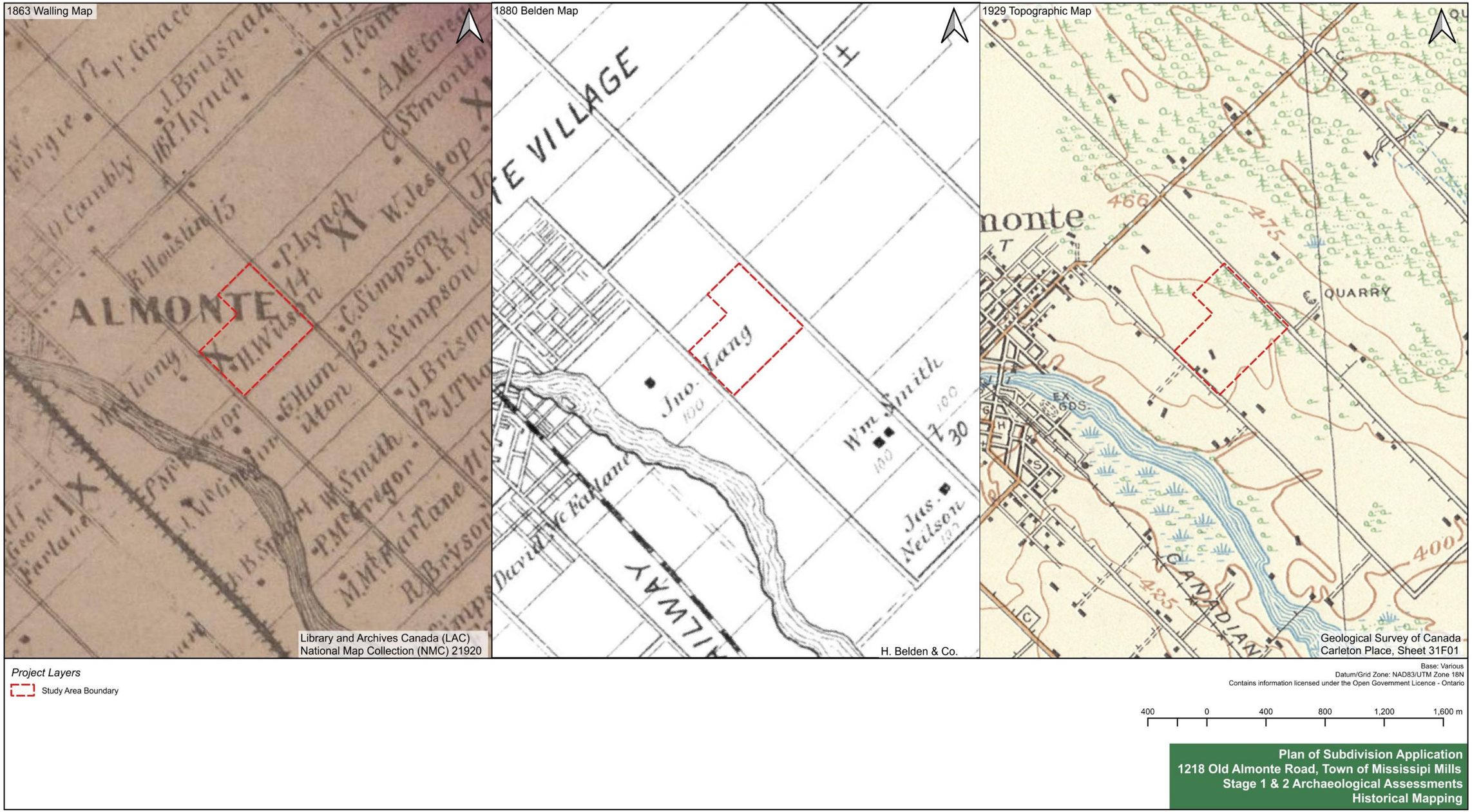
Map 2. Recent (2017) orthophotography of the study area showing existing conditions.



Map 3. Site sketch showing the study area. (Courtesy of McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. 2020)



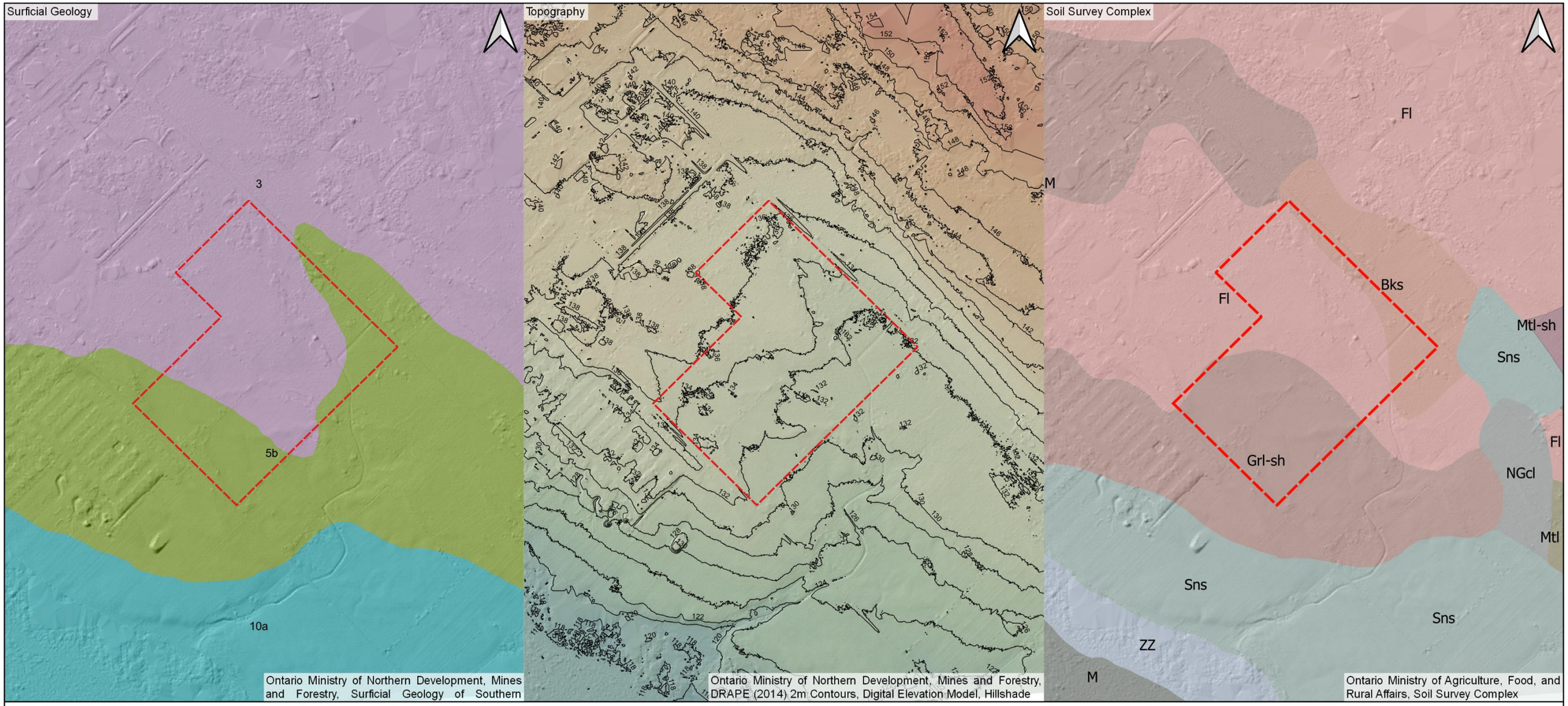
Map 4. Proposed subdivision development plan. (Courtesy of McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. 2020)



Map 5. Historical mapping showing the land tenure and historical development of the study area.

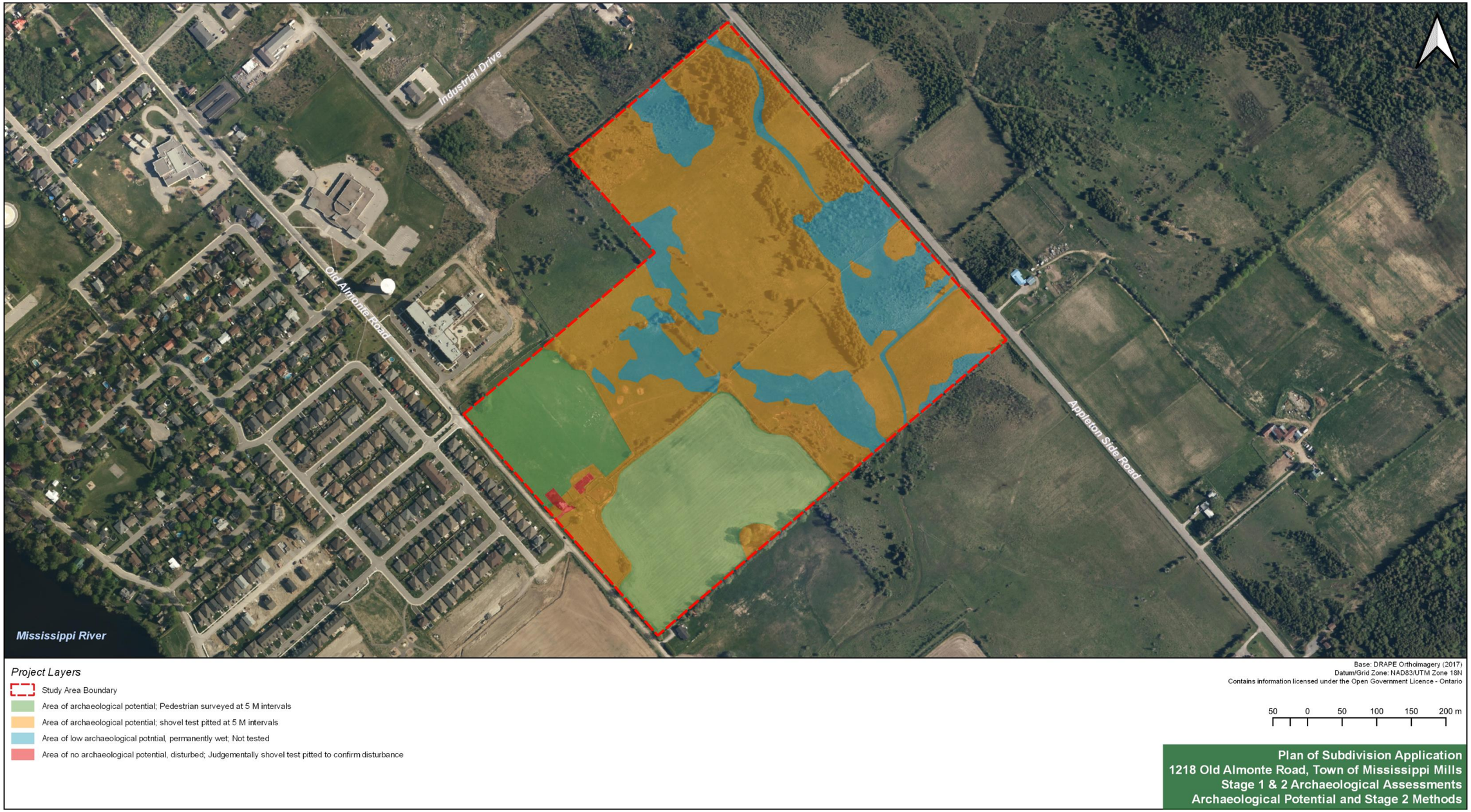
Map 6. Aerial photography showing the historical development of the study area.

Map 7. Topographic mapping and aerial photography showing the historical development of the study area.

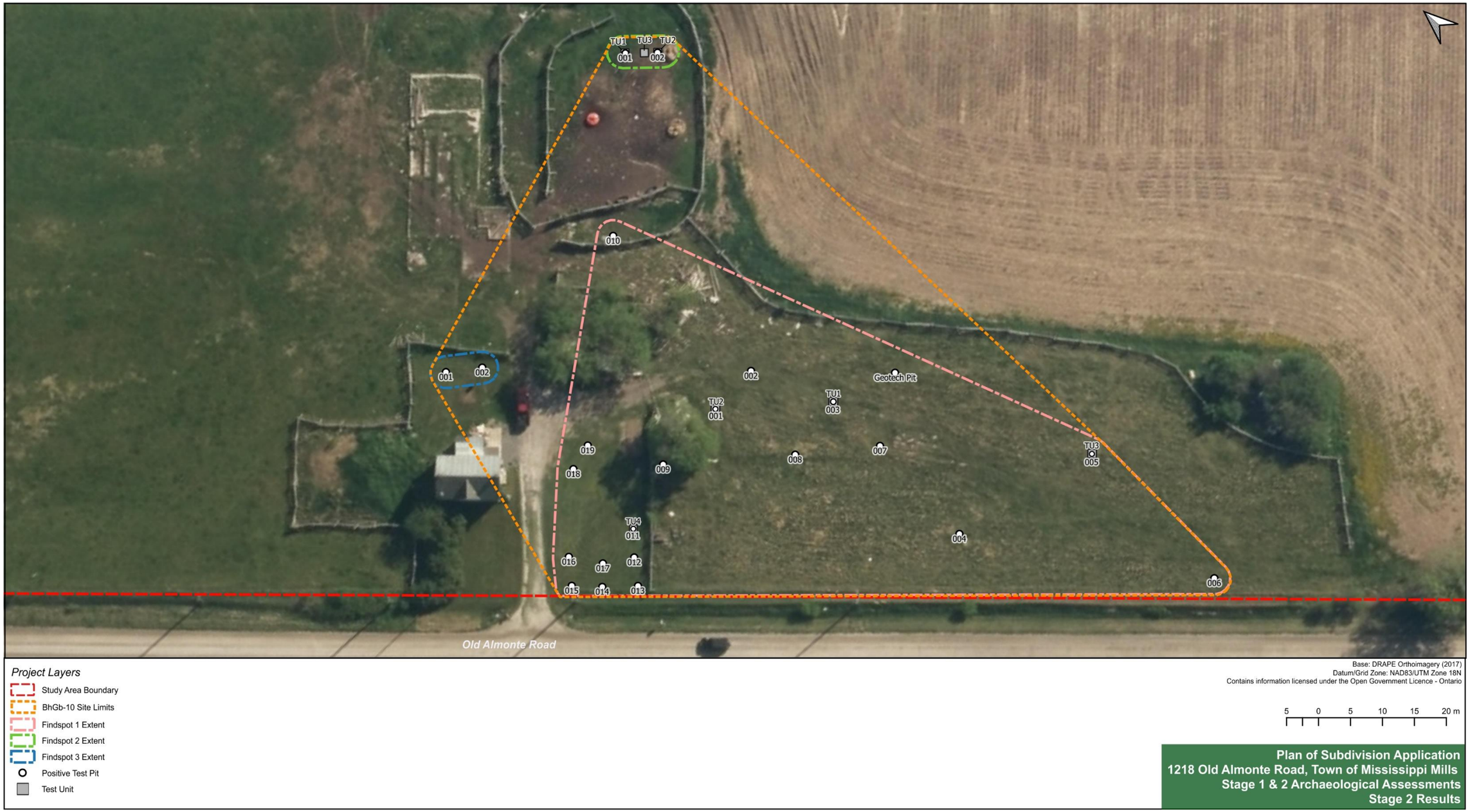


Map 8. Segments of surficial geology, topography and soil mapping showing the approximate location of the study area.

Map 9. Recent (2017) orthophotography of the study area showing the locations and orientations of field photographs used in this report.



Map 10. Recent (2017) orthophotography of the study area showing the results of the archaeological potential evaluation and Stage 2 field methods.



Map 11. Recent (2017) orthophotography of the study area showing the results of the Stage 2 assessment.

11.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View southeast along Patterson Street/Old Almonte Road, facing southeast. (20201109_132710)

Image 2. View of the entrance to the construction yard located at 1218 Patterson Street/Old Almonte Road, facing southwest. (20201109_134842)

Image 3. View of the construction material located within the construction yard, facing southeast. (20201109_134915)

Image 4. View of the construction material located within the construction yard, facing north. (20201109_134926)

Image 5. View of the construction material located within the construction yard, facing northwest. (20201109_134932)

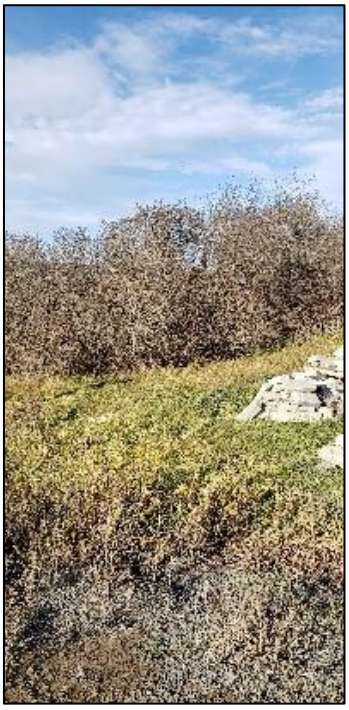


Image 6. View of the lilac stand within the construction yard, facing west. (20201109_135039)

Image 7. View of the now demolished barn foundations, facing northeast.
(20201109_133127)

Image 8. View of the now demolished barn foundations, facing south.
(20201109_134402)

Image 9. View of the cattle paddock at the south end of the study area, facing southeast. (20201109_134707)

Image 10. View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southwest corner of the study area, facing northwest. (20201109_133211)

Image 11. View of the ploughed agricultural fields in the southeast corner of the study area, facing northwest. (20201109_133922)

Image 12. View of the small unploughed field at the southern end of the study area, facing south. (20201109_134712)

Image 13. View of the bedrock at surface at the south end of the study area, facing south. (20201109_134545)

Image 14. View of an area of standing water in the central portion of the study area, facing north. (20201109_134034)

Image 15. View of the fenced laneway accessing the rear fields, facing northeast.
(20201109_133409)

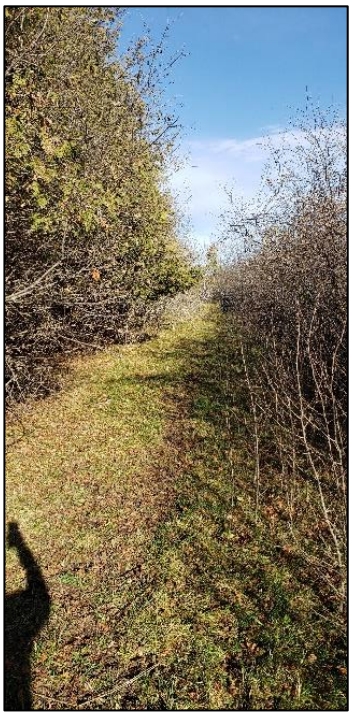


Image 16. View of the fenced pathway accessing the rear fields, facing northeast.
(20201109_133727)

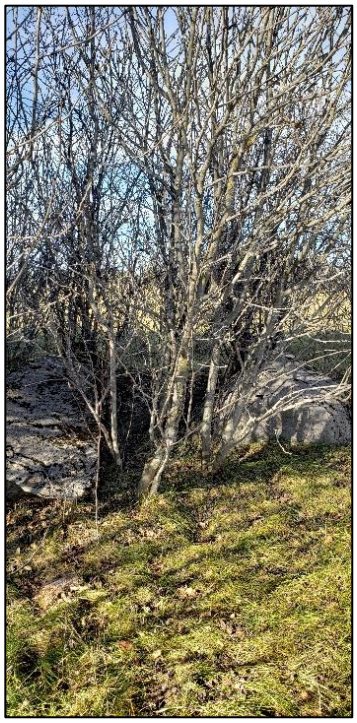


Image 17. View of a field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields, facing southeast. (20201109_133825)

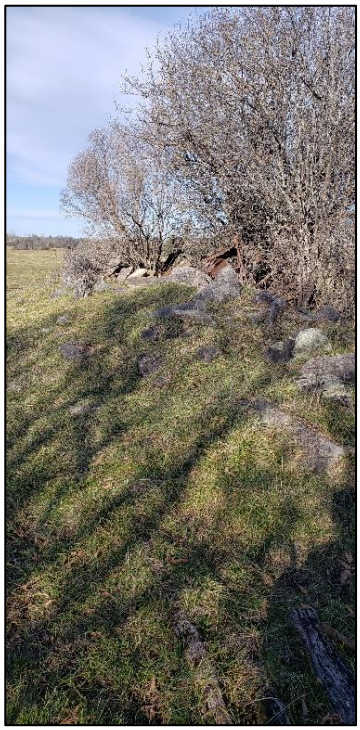


Image 18. View of a field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields, facing east. (20201109_134136)

Image 19. View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area, facing north.
(20201109_133723)

Image 20. View of the pasture at the north end of the study area, facing west.
(20201109_140408)

Image 21. View along Appleton Side Road, facing northwest. (20201109_140210)

Image 22. View of the creek entering the property at the north edge of the study area, facing southwest. (20201109_140218)

Image 23. View of soil conditions while screening, facing north. (20201203_133713)

Image 24. View of soil conditions while screening, facing north. (20201204_083907)

Image 25. View of the crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1, facing south. (20201113_082335)

Image 26. View of the crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the eastern field in Operation 1, facing southwest. (20201113_100541)

Image 27. View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area, facing southwest. (20201204_131418)

Image 28. View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in the southeastern portion of the property, facing southeast. (20210413_082654)

Image 29. View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in northeastern pasture, facing northeast. (20210416_130054)

Image 30. View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in cedar woodlot, facing south. (20210419_104802)

Image 31. View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1, facing northwest. (20201113_084250)

Image 32. View of Sample Test Pit 8, facing north. (20210412_110143)

Image 33. View of Sample Test Pit 14, facing north. (20210413_205637)

Image 34. View of Sample Test Pit 19, facing east. (20210416_142258)

Image 35. View of Sample Test Pit 19, facing north. (20210419_085147)

Image 36. View of Sample Test Pit 11, facing east. (20210413_090713)

Image 37. View of standing water in the central portion of the study area, facing southeast. (20201204_085611)

Image 38. View of wetland at northern edge of study area, showing recently cleared trees and brush, facing northeast. (20210416_124617)

Image 39. View of large drainage channel running north-south in the eastern portion of the study area, facing south. (20210412_135659)

Image 40. View of the wetland in the eastern portion of the property, facing southwest. (20210419_113014)

Image 41. View of linear wetland in northeastern corner of study area, showing standing water and remains of former cedar woodlot on either side, facing southeast. (20210419_101255)

Image 42. View of Sample Test Pit 4, facing north. (20201119_134421)

Image 43. View of field crew excavating intensification units in Find Spot 1, facing northwest. (20201120_142408)

Image 44. View of west profile of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 1, facing west. (20201120_140956)

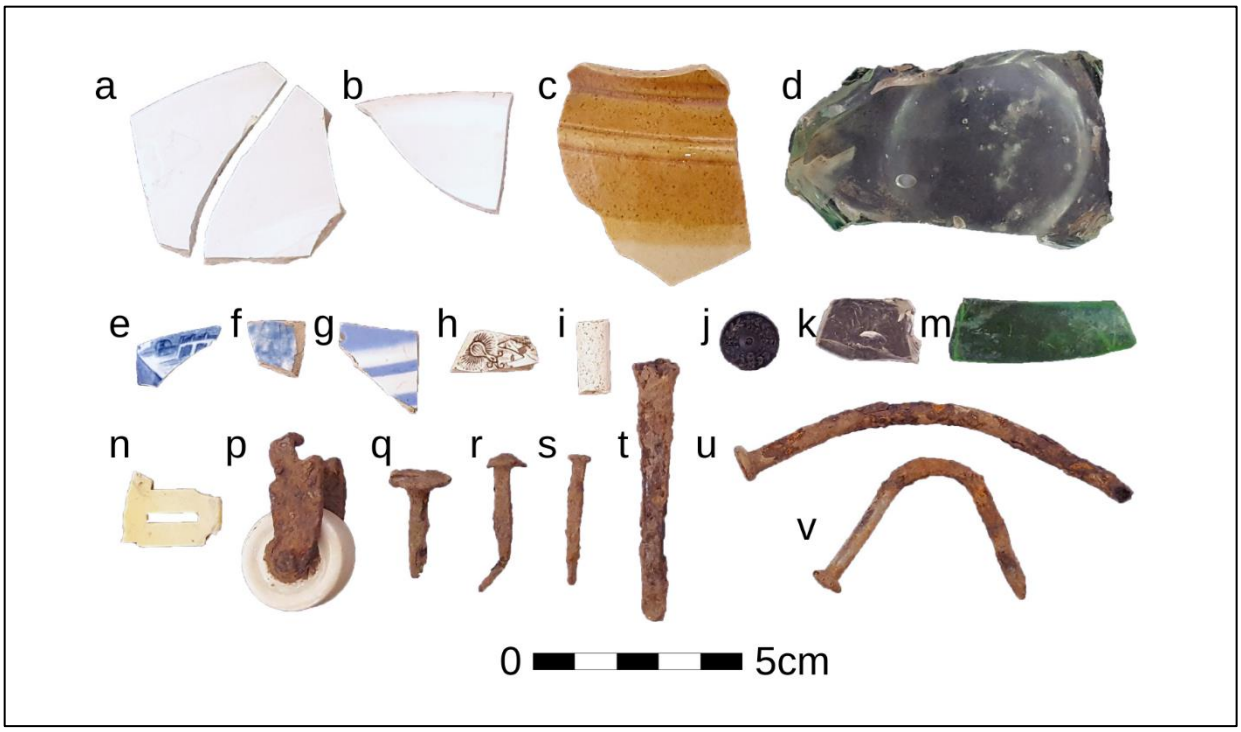


Image 45. Sample artifacts from Find Spot 1.

a: plain vitrified earthenware plate, FS1 PTP018 (#0051); b: plain porcelain tableware, FS1 PTP018 (#0048); c: Bristol stoneware holloware, FS1 Geotech (#0092); d: aqua mould blown condiment bottle, FS1 Geotech (#0093); e: blue transfer printed vitrified earthenware tableware, FS1 PTP016 (#0027); f: blue sponged refined white earthenware tableware, FS1 PTP005 (#0005); g: banded vitrified earthenware holloware, FS1 TU4 (#0101); h: brown transfer printed vitrified earthenware tablewareFS1 TU4 (#0100); i: white clay smoking pipe stem, FS1 PTP016 (#0030); j: black pressed glass button, FS1 PTP016 (#0034); k: colourless machine made glass, FS1 TU2 (#0080); m: bright green machine made bottle glass, FS1 PTP015 (#0025); n: white plastic fragment, FS1 TU4 (#0124); p: porcelain furniture caster with ferrous brackets, FS1 TU4 (#0114); q: ferrous wire roofing nail, FS1 PTP018 (#0072); r: ferrous wrought nail, FS1 PTP011 (#0013); s: ferrous cut nail, FS1 PTP011 (#0014); t: ferrous cut nail, FS1 PTP018 (#0063); u: ferrous wire nail, FS1 PTP019 (#0075); v: ferrous wire nail, FS1 TU4 (#0118)

Image 46. View of field crew excavating intensification units in Find Spot 2, facing west. (20201120_091826)

Image 47. View of south profile of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 2, facing south. (20201120_113302)

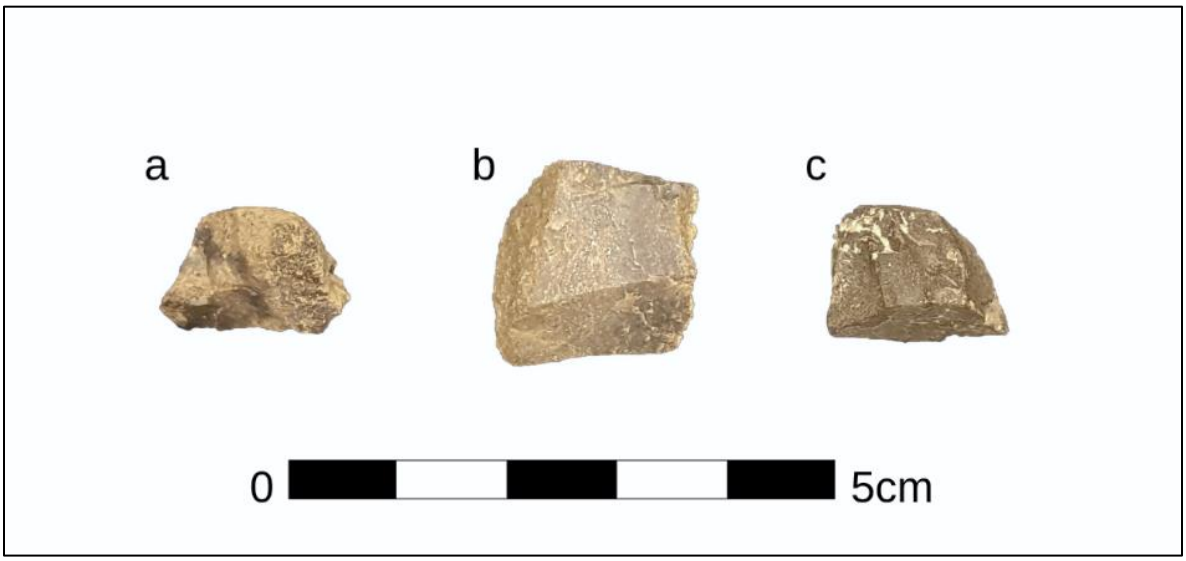


Image 48. Pre-Contact artifacts from Find Spot 2.

a: Kitchisipi or Marmora chert chipped stone utilized flake FS2 TU1 (#0126); b: Kitchisipi or Marmora chert chipped stone bipolar core, FS2 PTP001 (#0145); c: chert or chalcedony chipped stone broken end scraper, FS2 PTP002 (#0146)

Image 49. View of west profile of PTP001 Find Spot 3 (Sample Test Pit 5), facing west. (20201119_143951)

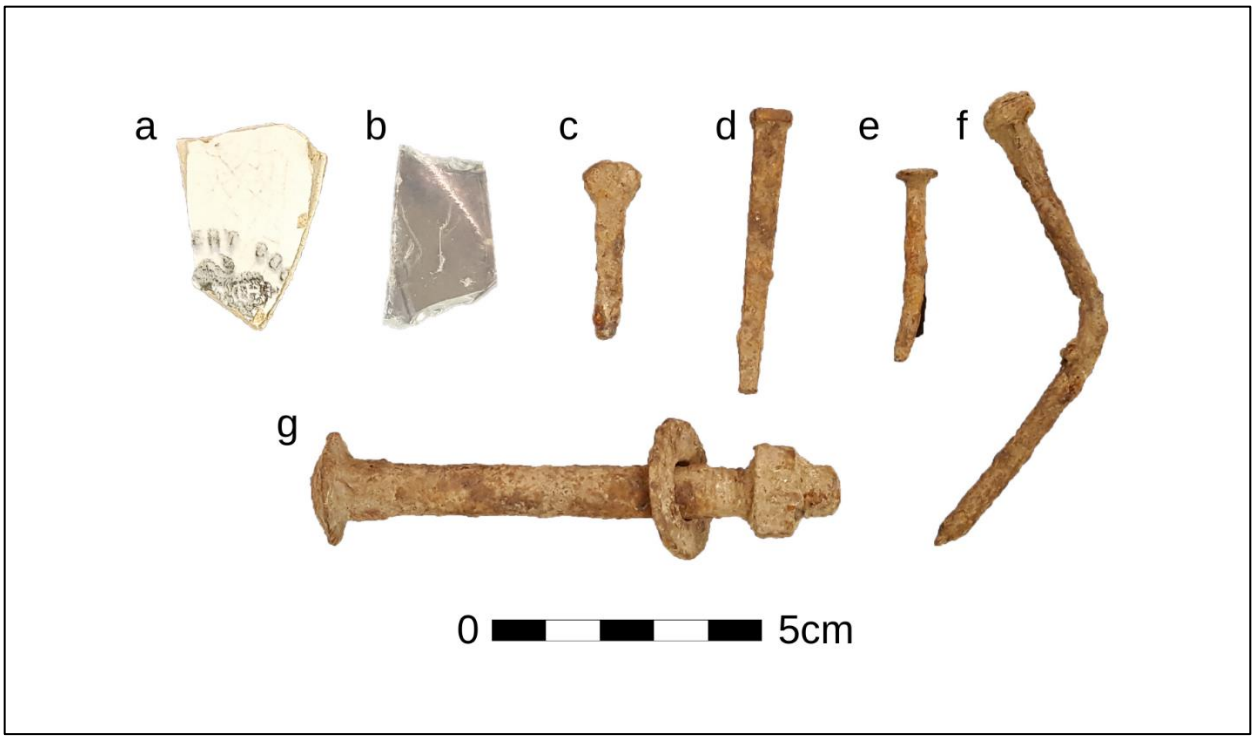


Image 50. Sample artifacts from Find Spot 3.

a: plain ironstone plate with black transfer printed Robert Cochran & Co. makers mark, FS3 PTP001 (#0147); b: aqua machine made glass, FS3 PTP001 (#0150); c: machine cut ferrous horseshoe nail, FS3 PTP002 (#0178); d: ferrous cut nail, FS3 PTP002 (#0162); e: ferrous wire nail, FS3 PTP002 (#0165); f: ferrous wire nail, FS3 PTP002 (#0163); g: ferrous machine cut carriage bolt and washer, FS3 PTP002 (#0173)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201109_132710	View southeast along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	SE
20201109_132712	View southeast along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	SE
20201109_132715	View of the southwest property line along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_132718	View of the southwest property line along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_132719	View of the southwest property line along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_132738	View of the agricultural field in the southwest corner, from Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_132739	View of the agricultural field in the southwest corner, from Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_132835	View of the agricultural field in the southwest corner, from Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_132836	View of the agricultural field in the southwest corner, from Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	NE
20201109_133126	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	NE
20201109_133127	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	NE
20201109_1331430	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	E
20201109_133143	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	E
20201109_1331490	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	NE
20201109_133149	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	NE
20201109_133158	View of piled cedar logs in the vicinity of the barn foundation	SW
20201109_133159	View of piled cedar logs in the vicinity of the barn foundation	SW
20201109_133206	View of piled cedar logs in the vicinity of the barn foundation	SW
20201109_133208	View of piled cedar logs in the vicinity of the barn foundation	SW
20201109_1332110	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southwest corner of the study area	NW
20201109_133211	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southwest corner of the study area	NW
20201109_133237	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	SE
20201109_133238	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	SE
20201109_133251	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	SE
20201109_133252	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	SE
20201109_133312	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	S
20201109_133313	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	S
20201109_133409	View of the fenced pathway accessing the rear fields	NE
20201109_133410	View of the fenced pathway accessing the rear fields	NE
20201109_1334440	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	NE
20201109_133444	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	NE
20201109_133445	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	NE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201109_133506	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	NE
20201109_133507	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	SE
20201109_133512	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	SE
20201109_133513	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southwest corner of the study area	W
20201109_133521	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southwest corner of the study area	W
20201109_133523	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southwest corner of the study area	SW
20201109_133527	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	NW
20201109_133701	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	NW
20201109_133702	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	N
20201109_133723	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	N
20201109_133724	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	W
20201109_133726	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	W
20201109_133727	View of the fenced pathway accessing the rear fields	NE
20201109_133825	View of the fenced pathway accessing the rear fields	NW
20201109_133902	View of the fenced pathway accessing the rear fields	NW
20201109_133904	View of the ploughed agricultural fields in the southeast corner of the study area	SE
20201109_133922	View of the ploughed agricultural fields in the southeast corner of the study area	SE
20201109_133923	View of the ploughed agricultural fields in the southeast corner of the study area	S
20201109_133927	View of the ploughed agricultural fields in the southeast corner of the study area	S
20201109_133928	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	N
20201109_134031	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	NW
20201109_134034	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	N
20201109_134048	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	N
20201109_134049	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	NW
20201109_134053	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	NW
20201109_134054	View of the pasture along the western edge of the study area	NW
20201109_134055	View of the pasture in the north half of the study area	NE
20201109_134111	View of the pasture in the north half of the study area	NE
20201109_134112	View of the pasture in the north half of the study area	N
20201109_134125	View of the pasture in the north half of the study area	NE
20201109_134135	View of the pasture in the north half of the study area	NE
20201109_134136	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	E
20201109_134401	Field rock pile located north of the ploughed fields	E
20201109_134402	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	S
20201109_134544	View of the, now demolished, barn foundation	S
20201109_134545	View of bedrock at surface at the south end of the study area	S
20201109_134657	View of bedrock at surface at the south end of the study area	S
20201109_134659	View of the cattle paddock at the south end of the study area	SE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201109_134707	View of the cattle paddock at the south end of the study area	SE
20201109_134708	View of the cattle paddock at the south end of the study area	E
20201109_134711	View of the cattle paddock at the south end of the study area	E
20201109_134712	View of the small, unploughed field at the southern end of the study area	S
20201109_134736	View of the small, unploughed field at the southern end of the study area	S
20201109_134737	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeastern corner of the study area	E
20201109_134755	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeastern corner of the study area	E
20201109_134756	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeastern corner of the study area	S
20201109_134802	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeastern corner of the study area	S
20201109_137803	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeastern corner of the study area	NE
20201109_1348090	View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeastern corner of the study area	NE
20201109_134809	Small treed area near the former homestead	S
20201109_134825	Small treed area near the former homestead	S
20201109_134826	View of the difference in elevation between the cattle paddock and the location of the former homestead	NE
20201109_134841	View of the difference in elevation between the cattle paddock and the location of the former homestead	NE
20201109_134842	View of the entrance to the construction yard	SW
20201109_134903	View of the entrance to the construction yard	SW
20201109_134904	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	SE
20201109_134915	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	SE
20201109_134916	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	S
20201109_134919	View of the gravel fill located within the construction yard	N
20201109_134926	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	S
20201109_134930	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	S
20201109_134932	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NW
20201109_134936	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NW
20201109_134938	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	W
20201109_134940	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	W
20201109_134941	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	SE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201109_1350020	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	SE
20201109_135002	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	SE
20201109_1350150	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	SE
20201109_135015	View along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	SE
20201109_135030	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NW
20201109_135038	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NW
20201109_135039	View of the lilac stand within the construction yard	W
20201109_135044	View of the lilac stand within the construction yard	W
20201109_135045	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NE
20201109_135047	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NE
20201109_135048	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NE
20201109_135050	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NE
20201109_135051	View of the construction material located within the construction yard	NE
20201109_135054	View along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	SE
20201109_135055	View along Patterson Street / Old Almonte Road	SE
20201109_140210	View along Appleton Side Road	NW
20201109_140211	View along Appleton Side Road	NW
20201109_140217	View along Appleton Side Road	SE
20201109_140218	View along Appleton Side Road	SE
20201109_140223	View of the creek entering the property at the north edge of the study area	SW
20201109_140224	View of the creek entering the property at the north edge of the study area	SW
20201109_140232	View of the creek entering the property at the north edge of the study area	SSW
20201109_140233	View of the creek entering the property at the north edge of the study area	SSW
20201109_140344	View along Appleton Side Road	SE
20201109_140345	View along Appleton Side Road	SE
20201109_140406	View of the pasture at the north end of the study area	S
20201109_140408	View of the pasture at the north end of the study area	S
20201109_140411	View of the pasture at the north end of the study area	W
20201109_140412	View of the pasture at the north end of the study area	W
20201109_1404150	View along Appleton Side Road	NW
20201109_140415	View along Appleton Side Road	NW
20201109_140536	View of the pasture in the northeast corner of the study area	SE
20201113_082039	View of the crew starting the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	SE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201113_082041	View of the crew starting the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	SE
20201113_082235	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	S
20201113_082236	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	S
20201113_084214	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	N
20201113_084217	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	N
20201113_084218	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the western field in Operation 1	N
20201113_084237	View of exposed bedrock	E
20201113_082450	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	NW
20201113_082451	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	NW
20201113_084311	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	NW
20201113_084321	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	NW
20201113_084327	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the eastern field in Operation 1	S
20201113_084329	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the eastern field in Operation 1	S
20201113_084345	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	W
20201113_084347	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	W
20201113_084357	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	W
20201113_084359	View of the bedrock at surface along the margins of the western field in Operation 1	W
20201113_084708	View of the unploughed margins of the western field in Operation 1	NW
20201113_084711	View of the unploughed margins of the western field in Operation 1	NW
20201113_100539	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the eastern field in Operation 1	SW
20201113_100541	Crew undertaking the pedestrian survey in the eastern field in Operation 1	SW
2020119_081239	View of disturbed construction yard	SW
20201119_081253	View of disturbed construction yard	SE
20201119_081310	View of disturbed construction yard	SE
20201119_081313	View of disturbed laneway	NE
20201119_081315	View of the front yard of the demolished house	NW
20201119_081332	View of disturbed construction yard	NE
20201119_081346	View of the front yard of the demolished house	W
20201119_081349	View of disturbed construction yard and laneway	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201119_081358	View of disturbed construction yard	NE
20201119_081429	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the southeastern portion of the property	W
20201119_082811	View of overgrown pasture and exposed bedrock in the southeastern field	S
20201119_082819	View of overgrown pasture and exposed bedrock in the southeastern field	SE
20201119_084630	View of Sample Test Pit 1	E
20201119_085307	View of Sample Test Pit 2	E
20201119_091725	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the southeastern portion of the property	S
20201119_093748	View of geotechnical pit in the southwestern pasture	N
20201119_101826	View of demolished barn foundation	N
20201119_101834	View of demolished barn foundation	NE
20201119_103506	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the cattle pen	NW
20201119_104148	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the cattle pen	NE
20201119_113854	View of drainage culvert in the cattle pen	W
20201119_113905	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the cattle pen	E
20201119_114652	View of Sample Test Pit 3	E
20201119_114658	View of Sample Test Pit 3	E
20201119_115718	View of possible filled in well in cattle pen	SW
20201119_115857	View of the terrain in the cattle pen	NE
20201119_133709	View of the disturbed fill capping the demolished house	NE
20201119_133714	View of the disturbed fill capping the demolished house	SE
20201119_133722	View of field crew test pitting over the area of the demolished house to confirm disturbance	SE
20201119_134421	View of Sample Test Pit 4	N
20201119_143951	View of Sample Test Pit 5 (PTP001 Find Spot 3)	W
20201119_144006	View of Sample Test Pit 5 (PTP001 Find Spot 3)	W
20201120_091826	View of field crew excavating intensification units in Find Spot 2	W
20201120_091835	View of field crew excavating intensification units in Find Spot 2	N
20201120_112517	View of completed Test Unit 1, Find Spot 2	E
20201120_112524	View of east profile of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 2	E
20201120_112540	View of plan of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 2	E
20201120_113302	View of south profile of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 2	S
20201120_113307	View of south profile of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 2	S
20201120_113319	View of plan of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 2	S
20201120_113324	View of plan of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 2	S
20201120_140910	View of plan of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 1	W
20201120_140916	View of plan of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 1	W
20201120_140956	View of west profile of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 1	W
20201120_141000	View of west profile of Test Unit 1, Find Spot 1	W
20201120_142334	View of field crew excavating intensification units in Find Spot 1	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201120_142408	View of field crew excavating intensification units in Find Spot 1	NW
20201120_152644	View of plan of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 2	N
20201120_152647	View of north profile of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 2	N
20201120_155353	View of plan of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 1	N
20201120_155413	View of north profile of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 1	N
20201120_155418	View of north profile of Test Unit 2, Find Spot 1	N
20201202_094507	View of plan of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 1	S
20201202_094515	View of plan of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 1	S
20201202_094518	View of plan of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 1	S
20201202_094540	View of south profile of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 1	S
20201202_0945420	View of south profile of Test Unit 3, Find Spot 1	S
20201202_112600	View of plan of Test Unit 4, Find Spot 1	W
20201202_112690	View of west profile of Test Unit 4, Find Spot 1	W
20201203_115927	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201203_115930	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201203_132801	View of Sample Test Pit 6	S
20201203_132804	View of Sample Test Pit 6	S
20201203_133713	View of soil conditions while screening	N
20201203_133728	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NW
20201203_133732	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NW
20201203_143845	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201203_143849	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201203_151055	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201203_151058	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201203_154036	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201203_154040	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201203_154042	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	N
20201204_082112	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201204_082119	View of field conditions in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201204_082124	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	N
20201204_083214	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201204_083220	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	S
20201204_083726	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	SE
20201204_083728	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	SE
20201204_083907	View of soil conditions while screening	N
20201204_085611	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	SE
20201204_085617	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	S
20201204_093607	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	E

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20201204_094134	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201204_094138	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201204_113620	View of Sample Test Pit 7	N
20201204_113623	View of Sample Test Pit 7	N
20201204_131307	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201204_131314	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201204_131401	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	W
20201204_131410	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	S
20201204_131412	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	SE
20201204_131418	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201204_131444	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	N
20201204_131447	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NW
20201204_132132	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201204_132136	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NE
20201204_132139	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	NW
20201204_133618	View of exposed bedrock in the central portion of the study area	SW
20201204_133620	View of exposed bedrock in the central portion of the study area	SW
20210412_093355	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	N
20210412_103351	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area	SW
20210412_110143	View of Sample Test Pit 8	N
20210412_115803	View of standing water in the central portion of the study area	S
20210412_120241	Wide view of eastern edge of wet area in southern pasture, showing vegetation change and slight difference in elevation	SE
20210412_120309	View of Sample Test Pit 9	N
20210412_130322	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals and showing areas with exposed bedrock	S
20210412_135659	View of large drainage channel running N-S in the eastern portion of the study area	S
20210412_140022	View of Sample Test Pit 10	N
20210412_140352	View of the large cut drainage channel running NE-SW in the southeastern portion of the property	NE
20210412_152553	View of standing water in the southeastern portion of the study area	NE
20210412_153655	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in the southeastern portion of the property	N
20210413_082654	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in the southeastern portion of the property	SE
20210413_084024	View of the southeastern corner of property, showing marginal swamp land and waterlogged conditions	NW
20210413_084529	View of the typical waterlogged conditions in marginal swamp land	N
20210413_085430	View of the drainage channel running NE-SW showing excavated material deposited alongside the bank	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20210413_090513	View of the typical waterlogged conditions, marginal swamp land in the eastern portion of the property	W
20210413_090713	View of Sample Test Pit 11	E
20210413_094023	View of the swamp land showing water flow into drainage channel to the south	N
20210413_111722	View of the field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the southeastern portion of the property, adjacent to the drainage ditch	N
20210413_111724	View of the field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the southeastern portion of the property, adjacent to the drainage ditch	N
20210413_114255	View of Sample Test Pit 12	N
20210413_115614	View of the field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the eastern portion of the property	NE
20210413_115624	View of the field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the eastern portion of the property	NE
20210413_130054	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals	NE
20210413_131802	View of Sample Test Pit 13	E
20210413_205637	View of Sample Test Pit 14	N
20210414_085207	View of the field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the property	SW
20210414_085231	View of the field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the property	SW
20210414_092514	View of Sample Test Pit 15	N
20210414_111556	View of Sample Test Pit 16	E
20210414_113058	View of Sample Test Pit 17	E
20210416_110750	View of marginal swamp land along western edge of northeastern pasture, showing standing water and vegetation change	SE
20210416_111239	View of marginal swamp land along western edge of northeastern pasture, showing standing water and vegetation change	N
20210416_124617	View of wetland at northern edge of study area, showing recently cleared trees and brush	NE
20210416_125136	View of northwestern corner of study area, showing evidence of recent clearing of a former wooded area	SW
20210416_125632	View of typical conditions in northwestern corner of study area	S
20210416_130054	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in northeastern pasture	E
20210416_133158	View of northeastern pasture	S
20210416_142258	View of Sample Test Pit 18	E
20210419_085147	View of Sample Test Pit 19	N
20210419_091400	View of the typical cedar woodlot on property	N
20210419_092711	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in the northeastern corner of study area, showing recently cleared area of former woodland	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
20210419_101255	View of linear wetland in northeastern corner of study area, showing standing water and remains of former cedar woodlot on either side	E
20210419_104802	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals in cedar woodlot	S
20210419_113014	View of the wetland in the eastern portion of the property	SW
20210419_113513	View of the wetland in the eastern portion of the property	W
20210419_125705	View of Sample Test Pit 20	E
20210419_152323	View of standing water in ditch north of trackway at northern edge of study area	W
20210419_153158	View of field crew test pitting at 5 metre intervals along northern edge of study area, showing ditch and associated mound.	W
20210419_153509	View of Sample Test Pit 21	W

APPENDIX 2: Artifact Inventory

Inv	Find Spot	Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments	Date Range	Reference
1	FS1	PTP001	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body	geometric willow pattern	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
2	FS1	PTP002	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body	brown exterior, exfoliated slip interior	1843 - 1875	Kenyon 1991
3	FS1	PTP003	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim, incised lines, pattern	RWE		<25%	Rim		1820 - 1860	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
4	FS1	PTP004	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%				
5	FS1	PTP005	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		1843 - 1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
6	FS1	PTP006	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Lid	CEW, salt-glaze	CEW		<25%	Rim	grey exterior, light brown interior	1796-	Newlands 1979
7	FS1	PTP007	1	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%				
8	FS1	PTP008	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			51% - 75%		with head		
9	FS1	PTP009	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				N/A				
10	FS1	PTP010	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%		purple floral	1843 - 1875	Kenyon 1991
11	FS1	PTP011	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Porcelain, plain	POR		<25%	Footring	handle base present		
12	FS1	PTP011	1	12	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%				
13	FS1	PTP011	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		3.5cm		
14	FS1	PTP011	1	12	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3cm		
15	FS1	PTP012	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	exfoliated	<25%	Base		1820+	Burke 1982
16	FS1	PTP013	1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%		small sherds	1820+	Burke 1982
17	FS1	PTP013	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%				
18	FS1	PTP013	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				<25%				
19	FS1	PTP013	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			51% - 75%		partial shaft		
20	FS1	PTP014	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless, thin, possible lamp glass, seam line	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
21	FS1	PTP015	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer	RWE		<25%		scalloped edge, exfoliated interior	1832 - 1860	Kenyon 1991
22	FS1	PTP015	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	exfoliated	<25%		small sherds	1820+	Burke 1982
23	FS1	PTP015	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body	glaze worn off, darker red exterior	1796+ (Ontario made)	Newlands 1979
24	FS1	PTP015	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		N/A		small unglazed sherd	1796+ (Ontario made)	Newlands 1979
25	FS1	PTP015	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Machine made		heated	<25%	Body	bright green	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
26	FS1	PTP015	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			76% - 99%		6cm		
27	FS1	PTP016	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, transfer printed	VWE		<25%	Body	dark blue transfer	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
28	FS1	PTP016	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Semi-Porcelain	SPO	exfoliated	<25%		sherd plus spall fragment		
29	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%		very small	1820+	Burke 1982
30	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				<25%				
31	FS1	PTP016	1	2	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Glass			<25%		very small		
32	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Glass			<25%		amber		
33	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%				
34	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Glass	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Pressed			Complete		black glass, circular leaf and dot motif, moulded shank		
35	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Other Hardware	Unidentifiable	Machine cut			Complete		two nesting brackets, stamped shape raised in centre, joined at one end by one rivet, plus two rivets, opposite end bent portion .7cm wide, crimped edges, L .7 cm+2.5cm+bent .7cm, W1.5 cm		
36	FS1	PTP016	1	2	Metal	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Wire			N/A		thin strips, 12cmx.7cm, 3.4cmx1cm		
37	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Wire			N/A		coiled, 1cm diameter		
38	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		9.9cm		

Inv	Find Spot	Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments	Date Range	Reference
39	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		7.6cm		
40	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		3.5cm		
41	FS1	PTP016	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		shaft		
42	FS1	PTP017	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	exfoliated	<25%		possible brim sherd	1820+	Burke 1982
43	FS1	PTP017	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		shaft		
44	FS1	PTP017	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		shaft		
45	FS1	PTP017	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		3.8cm		
46	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	exfoliated	N/A	Body		1820+	Burke 1982
47	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		N/A	Body	green leaf sprig	1830 - 1872	Kenyon 1991
48	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, plain	POR		N/A	Rim	saucer or plate		
49	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed	CEW		N/A	Body	buff paste, beige glaze		
50	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem				<25%		partial leaf motif		
51	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Rim	same vessel as #052	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
52	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Brink	same vessel as #051	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
53	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	possible bowl sherd	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
54	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Semi-Porcelain	SPO		<25%	Rim	remnant line from gilding		
55	FS1	PTP018	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Semi-Porcelain	SPO		<25%		small sherds		
56	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%		colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
57	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%		colourless		
58	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Pressed			<25%	Base	colourless crackle glass, small tumbler fragment, curved incised line over ribs possible starburst pattern, smooth interior slightly curved		
59	FS1	PTP018	1	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				N/A				
60	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		calcined	N/A				
61	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Washer	Machine cut			N/A		2cm diameter		
62	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			76% - 99%		9.7cm tip broken off		
63	FS1	PTP018	1	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		with heads		
64	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		6.5cm		
65	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		4.7cm		
66	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		4cm		
67	FS1	PTP018	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		5.5cm		
68	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		4cm		
69	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		3cm		
70	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		with head		
71	FS1	PTP018	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		shaft only		
72	FS1	PTP018	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		roofing nails 2.5cm		
73	FS1	PTP019	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%			1820+	Burke 1982
74	FS1	PTP019	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A				
75	FS1	PTP019	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		10cm		
76	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Small	RWE, blue edged, straight rim	RWE		<25%	Body	small plate or saucer		
77	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	dark pink and light pink freehand lines, bowl or cup, possible same vessel as #78, painting is a later style	1820 - 1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
78	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	dark and pale blue possible leaf tip motif, bowl or cup, possible same vessel as #77, painting is a later style	1820 - 1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
79	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		1820+	Burke 1982
80	FS1	TU2	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%		colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000

Inv	Find Spot	Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments	Date Range	Reference
81	FS1	TU2	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%		colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
82	FS1	TU2	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%		colourless		
83	FS1	TU2	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				N/A				
84	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			51% - 75%		with head		
85	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		shaft only		
86	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		10.5cm		
87	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		8cm		
88	FS1	TU2	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		7.5cm		
89	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		6.5cm		
90	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		with head		
91	FS1	TU2	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		N/A		small fragment	1796+ (Ontario made)	Newlands 1979
92	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	20	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware, Bristol	CSW		25% - 50%		one vessel, grey/buff paste, clear slip with brown slip upper third, 3 rim, 3 shoulder, 10 body, 4 base fragments, some mends, probably a mustard pot	1835+	Miller et al. 2000
93	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Condiment Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Base	aqua tinted, partial base of eight sided, thick glass, central circular portion of base "orange peel" finish, total width 7.5cm, possible same vessel as #94, on central circle, top "J K & S / 200 / W / 1773", likely John Kilner Yorkshire England		
94	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	5	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Condiment Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	aqua tinted, fragments, same vessel as #93		
95	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Footring	colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
96	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	2	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
97	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			N/A		colourless		
98	FS1	GeoTech Pit	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%			1796+ (Ontario made)	Newlands 1979
100	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, transfer printed	VWE		<25%	Body	brown transfer print, small fragment	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
101	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, banded	VWE		<25%	Body	blue and white, annular	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
102	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	plate or saucer	1820+	Burke 1982
103	FS1	TU4	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		1820+	Burke 1982
104	FS1	TU4	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR		<25%	Body	plain, no interior glaze, likely part of a teapot	1768+	Miller et al. 2000
105	FS1	TU4	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Shoulder	colourless, surface scratched and lightly incised line, one edge possible base broken off, slightly bulbous shape	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
106	FS1	TU4	1	2	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
107	FS1	TU4	1	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			N/A		colourless		
108	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				<25%		amber glazed		
109	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				<25%				
110	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				<25%	Body			
111	FS1	TU4	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A				
112	FS1	TU4	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			calcined	N/A				
113	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt	Machine cut			Complete		carriage bolt, 2cm domed head, 1cm diameter shaft, threaded end with 1.5cm square nut, 2.5cm diameter washer, overall length12 cm		
114	FS1	TU4	1	1	Composite	Furnishings	Hardware	Caster	Moulded/Glazed			Complete		white porcelain rigid furniture caster 2.5cm diameter, metal stem through centre attached each side by a bracket, height 4cm, late 19th, early 20th Century		
115	FS1	TU4	1	7	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		with heads		
116	FS1	TU4	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		shafts only		

Inv	Find Spot	Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments	Date Range	Reference
117	FS1	TU4	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		10.5cm		
118	FS1	TU4	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		8.5cm		
119	FS1	TU4	1	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		8cm		
120	FS1	TU4	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		with heads		
121	FS1	TU4	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		shafts only		
122	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			51% - 75%		2.4cm with head, clout nail		McKendry 2016
123	FS1	TU4	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Pipe	Cast			51% - 75%		one half of 2.5cm diameter x 2.5cm high pipe collar		
124	FS1	TU4	1	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Plastic			N/A		white broken rectangular fragment with central rectangular cut out, remnant of glue and green matter on one face		
125	FS1	TU5	1	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Plastic			N/A		flattened black fragment 1cm x 1.5cm		
126	FS2	TU1	1	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Miscellaneous Debitage	Not applicable			N/A		Small utilized flake, 16.3 mm in height and 12 mm in width, 5.5 mm in thickness. Distal edge of the flake shows evidence of micro flaking from utilization. Made of Lower and Middle Bobcaygeon (Marmora) chert or Upper Gull River Variant chert. Chert is dark blue grey and is banded with cortex		Eley & Von Bitter 1989
127	FS2	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Parian	POR		N/A		round, moulded body with three incised ringed sections, plain with black enamel paint ringing the top broken off portion, doll leg		
128	FS2	TU2	1	1	Glass	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass			Complete		black, pressed leaf motif, moulded shank, 1.5cm diameter		
129	FS2	TU2	1	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass		burnt	<25%				
130	FS2	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			N/A		5.5cm twisted		
131	FS2	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			N/A		8 cm		
132	FS2	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous			51% - 75%		eye bolt 5.2cm broken end		
133	FS2	TU2	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%		exfoliated	1820+	Burke 1982
134	FS2	TU2	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%		light olive colour, surface scratched, oxidized		
135	FS2	TU2	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			76% - 99%		7.5cm, tip broken off, corroded		
137	FS2	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Brink		1820+	Burke 1982
138	FS2	TU3	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%		exfoliated	1820+	Burke 1982
139	FS2	TU3	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%		colourless		
140	FS2	TU3	1	1	Plastic	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentifiable	Plastic			<25%		opaque white		
141	FS2	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			76% - 99%		6.5cm tip broken off		
142	FS2	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			51% - 75%		shaft only		
143	FS2	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			N/A		6cm long 1.5cm wide		
144	FS2	TU3	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				N/A		fragment		
145	FS2	PTP001	1	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Bipolar Core	Not applicable			N/A		Made of Lower and Middle Bobcaygeon (Marmora) chert or Upper Gull River Variant chert. 17.75mm in height and 14mm in width. Dark grey in colour with yellowish patina and a yellow grey cortex present on both poles.		Eley & Von Bitter 1989
146	FS2	PTP002	1	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	End Scraper	Not applicable			N/A		Made of black/dark grey chert or chalcedony. 12.75 mm in height, 14.25 mm in width, 10.5 mm thick, and the modification angle is 1.1 mm. Scraper appears to be broken, with flake scaring on either side of the artifact, the micro flaking on the distal end is quite faint. Dark grey/black stone, possibly Lower and Middle Bobcaygeon chert, likely coarse stone.		Eley & Von Bitter 1989
147	FS3	PTP001	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Ironstone, plain	IRO		<25%	Base	mends on interior exfoliated faces, black transfer partial, "..ERT CO.." left side of lion/swan crest; Robert Cochran & Co. Glasgow	1847+	Kenyon 1995
148	FS3	PTP001	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%		small, exfoliated	1840+	Miller et al. 2000

Inv	Find Spot	Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments	Date Range	Reference
149	FS3	PTP001	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%		colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
150	FS3	PTP001	1	4	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			<25%		light aqua	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
151	FS3	PTP001	1	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Machine made			<25%		slightly opaque	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
152	FS3	PTP001	1	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%		colourless		
153	FS3	PTP001	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A				
154	FS3	PTP001	1	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		calcined	N/A				
155	FS3	PTP001	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			51% - 75%		with head		
156	FS3	PTP001	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			51% - 75%		shaft only		
157	FS3	PTP001	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		4cm		
158	FS3	PTP001	1	1	Plaster	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing				<25%		white plaster with gray mortar attached		
159	FS3	PTP001	1	12	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing				<25%		small gray nodules		
160	FS3	PTP002	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, Albany	CEW		<25%	Rim	tan coloured paste		
161	FS3	PTP002	1	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			N/A		light aqua		
162	FS3	PTP002	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			76% - 99%		with head		
163	FS3	PTP002	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		10cm		
164	FS3	PTP002	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		8cm		
165	FS3	PTP002	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			76% - 99%		with heads		
166	FS3	PTP002	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		2.2 cm		
167	FS3	PTP002	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Machine cut			Complete		5cm, flat round head, spiral shaft		
168	FS3	PTP002	1	1	Plaster	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing				<25%		white plaster with gray cement/mortar attached		
169	FS3	PTP002	2	4	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Machine made			<25%		colourless	1889+	Miller et. al. 2000
170	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical glass			<25%		colourless		
171	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		calcined	<25%				
172	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Shell			25% - 50%		mother of pearl, four hole, fragment		
173	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt	Machine cut			Complete		carriage bolt, 10.5cm, large domed head, threaded end with 1.5cm square nut and 2.5cm round washer attached		
174	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			25% - 50%		shaft only		
175	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		corroded	Complete		8cm		
176	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		4cm		
177	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			51% - 75%		with head		
178	FS3	PTP002	2	1	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail	Cut			Complete		2.5cm		

Abbreviations:

Alt	Alteration
CEW	Coarse earthenware
CRW	Coarse red earthenware
CSW	Coarse stoneware
Inv	Inventory Number
IRO	Ironstone
POR	Porcelain
RWE	Refined white earthenware
VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
YEW	Yellowware
#	Quantity

APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:
The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.

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

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

Artifact:
An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

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

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

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

Contact Period:
The period of initial contact between Indigenous and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

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

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

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

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

Excavation:
The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

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

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

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

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

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

Midden:
An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stratigraphy:

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

Sub-operation:
A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

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

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

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