



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Hannan Hills,
277 Florence Street North,
Concession 10, Part Lot 16
Geographic Township of Ramsay,
Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills,
Lanark County, Ontario

Prepared For

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Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1023-REP.01

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 1384341 Ontario Ltd c/o Matt Nesrallah and Cavanagh Developments undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located on Lot 16, Concession 10 in the Geographic Township of Ramsay, formerly the Town of Almonte now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1) legally described as 277 Florence Street North. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as 1384341 Ontario Ltd is developing the property for residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Municipality of Mississippi Mills as a component of a Plan of Subdivision Application and Zoning Bylaw Amendment under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps and land registry records, and a property inspection.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property had pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential based on the proximity to a tributary of the Mississippi River. Additionally, the study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based the proximity to the historic Ottawa road and railway. Although mapping indicates no 19th century structures within the study area there are several 19th century structures located in proximity to the study area on the eastern half of Lot 16 Concessions 10 as well as the southern sections of the west half of Lot 16 Concession 10.

A site visit was undertaken on May 4, 2021. This visit revealed the study area consists of a small, wooded area on the eastern portions and the western half of the property is wet, mucky soils characterized by sparse shrubland, cattails, and other wet soil vegetation and contained no significant features.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. Field work took place on May 18, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner. The Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 1384341 Ontario Ltd c/o Matt Nesrallah and Cavanagh Developments, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located on Concession 10, Part Lot 16 in the Geographic Township of Ramsay, formerly the Town of Almonte now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1) legally described as 277 Florence Street North. 1384341 Ontario Ltd is developing the property for residential dwellings (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the approval authority (Municipality of Mississippi Mills), for a Plan of Subdivision Application and a related Zoning Amendment under the Planning Act.

The study area is 4.69 hectares. At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 1384341 Ontario Ltd. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include: *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1984); *In Search of Lanark* (McCuaig and Wallace 1980); *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County* (Brown 1984), and; *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community* (Lockwood 1991). Another useful resource is the Lanark Supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden & Co 1880).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area

(Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966; Wright 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003; Hart and Brumbach 2005; Hart and Brumbach 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. Ramsay Township was surveyed from 1820 to January 1821 by Reuben Sherwood, Deputy Surveyor. Almost immediately, in February 1821, the first settlers arrived from Perth. In the summer of 1821, a large influx of settlers arrived from an organized settlement society (Mississippi Mills 2020). These settlers were collectively known as the Lanark Society Settlers that belonged to approximately forty settlement societies from the Glasgow area of Scotland that organised and managed the assisted emigration of a large number of Scottish families to Lanark County, Upper Canada. The immigrants were granted undeveloped land in the townships of Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke, and Ramsay. Many of the families that emigrated were weavers from the Glasgow area. In 1823, a second major influx of settlers arrived in an organized emigration of mostly Irish Roman Catholics from the County Cork area of Ireland.

In the area that is now Almonte, Crown patents were granted along the Mississippi River to John Gemmill, James Shaw and David Shepherd. Gemmill's land included what is now the east end of downtown Almonte and the exhibition grounds. Gemmill opened the first store in Almonte and served as postmaster. Shaw's land was further downstream, on both sides of the river, and included part of Coleman Island and the bay in the river. Shepherd was given two separate 100 acre lots with the condition that he build a grist and sawmill, the area became known as Shepherd's Falls. Shepherd was unable to complete the requirement for constructing the mills, as one was likely destroyed by fire, consequently he sold his properties to Daniel Shipman (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014).

Daniel Shipman is generally acknowledged as the founder of Almonte as he was a key figure in its early development. He was a miller from Brockville, who arrived in the area as early as 1823, and is listed in the Land Registry as purchasing Shepard's two 100 acre lots for \$600 each (OLR). Shipman completed a grist mill at the lower falls and a sawmill, lumberyard, and distillery on the south shore of the river near the present Town Hall. The settlement became known as Shipman's Mills, but by 1839 Shipman had renamed it Ramsayville.

The key to Almonte's success was its waterpower. It was situated at a 20-metre drop in the Mississippi River comprised of three sets of waterfalls and one rapid. The early settlers were able to harness this waterpower with water wheels to power mills, and later with more efficient water turbines. The first carding and fulling mill was built at in 1830 by Shipman's father-in-law Isaiah K. Boyce. By 1848, a second grist mill was constructed on the north side of the river by Edward J. Mitcheson, later sold to the Wylie family.

By 1841, Ramsayville was a bustling settlement with a licensed tavern, a school, and a store and post office run by James Wylie. An 1839 survey of Ramsayville shows the street grid laid out along the south shore of the river, with key streets such as Mill Street and Bridge Street already in place, and various merchants noted. In 1850, Shipman surveyed and laid out town lots on the south side of the river, known as Ramsayville. The year before, in 1849, Mitcheson had subdivided 50 acres on the north side and surveyed town lots that became known as the Victoriaville (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014). As late as 1854, the map that accompanies Scobie's Canadian Almanac lists the post office as Shepherd's Falls, however the actual listing for the post office within the text is for Ramsay with James Wylie as postmaster (H. Scobie 1854). The various names for the area resulted in confusion, Ramsay was the name of the township and the post-office, Ramsayville was the name of the settlement on the south side

of the river and Victoriaville was the local name for the town area on the north side of the river. Residents agreed to change the name of the entire town to Waterford, however when a request was made to change the name of the post office, it was refused as there already existed a post office of that name in Norfolk County. In 1856, the name Almonte was chosen in honour of the Mexican general Juan Almonte, whose championing of Mexican independence in the face of American aggression appealed to the citizens of the town (Moore 1920).

The 1850s and 60s saw vast development in Almonte as the first textile mills were established and the railway arrived in Almonte expanding the market reach of the mills. In 1852, the Ramsay Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company opened producing goods for export rather than local markets. This venture was partly owned by Daniel Shipman and James Rosamond of Carleton Place and local residents. The building was destroyed by fire in 1853, then Rosamond purchased the site and water rights and built a 3.5-storey stone building, known as the Victoria Woollen Mill. In 1862, Rosamond's sons Bennett and William leased the Victoria Woollen Mills under the partnership of B & W Rosamond and vastly expanded the milling complex. By 1866, a new and larger building was constructed on Coleman's Island at the lower falls, would become the largest woollen factory of its kind in Canada by the turn of the century. The excellent access to waterpower also led to the development of other woollen mills. In 1854, Samuel Reid and John McIntosh established the Almonte Woollen Manufacturing Company on Shipman's old sawmill operating there until 1865; In 1882, Rosamond established the Almonte Knitting Company. Sawmills, machine shops, iron foundries followed the mills along the river (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014).

In 1853, the construction of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway (B&O) began, with the intentions of connecting Ottawa to the ports of Brockville and the main Grand Trunk Railway Line. By 1859, the B&O had reached Almonte, with stops in Smiths Falls, Perth and Carleton Place. In 1864, the line extended Sand Point, near Arnprior, and finally in 1870 it connected to Ottawa via the Canada Central Railway from Carleton Place.

By the end of the century Almonte was a prosperous industrial town with seven woollen mills in operation and had earned the name "North America's Manchester"; a railway connected the town to Ottawa, Brockville and the international markets beyond; and the prosperity was apparent in the large Victorian homes and limestone public buildings.

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The study area lies in the northwestern section of Lot 16, Concession 10. Review of the Ontario Land Registry (Table 1) shows that in October of 1837, all 100 acres of the western half of Lot 16, Concession 10 were transferred from the Crown to Daniel Shipman (OLR Lanark (27), Ramsay). Daniel Shipman was a miller from Brockville who arrived in the area as early as 1823. He was a very important member of the community and is widely acknowledged as the founder of Almonte. Many of Daniel's family members quit their claim to the land throughout the early 1850s, leaving it in the sole ownership of Daniel and his wife. Daniel kept the property in the family until the late 1850s when he made two transactions with Robert Henderson, first in 1856 and then again in 1859.

This resulted in Robert Henderson becoming the sole proprietor of the 100-acre lot in 1859. Robert Henderson was born in 1827 in Scotland and married his wife, Janet McIntosh, in 1849 (Ancestry.ca). The couple, along with their two-year-old son Daniel, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Beckwith, Lanark County in 1852. While living in Beckwith, Robert and Janet had

12 more kids. Robert's listed occupation in the 1861 census as well as on his death certificate was as a weaver/spinner, although his occupation in the 1871 census was listed as labourer (Statistics Canada 1861; Statistics Canada 1871). Beginning in 1860, Robert Henderson proceeded to unofficially subdivide his property into thirteen separate parcels. This process simultaneously occurred with the arrival of the railway in town as well as an industrial surge, as the town's textile and wool markets boomed in the 1850s and 1860s. In 1861 Henderson then brought in a surveyor, by the name of Josias Richey, to officially subdivide his property into general park lots. The family moved one last time in 1871 to Carleton, Lanark South and Robert died a few years later of kidney disease in Ramsay, Lanark County, at the age of 48 (Ancestry.ca).

John Kemp and his wife came into possession of the property in 1863 when the Henderson's defaulted on their loans and the property was put into control of Sheriff James Thompson. John Kemp is listed as a 53-year-old Scottish farmer in the 1861 census who lived in a 1.5 storey frame house in Ramsay. Also in 1863, John Kemp proceeded to sell off many of the park lots to separate families, as well as Block A to John James who in turn sold several of the lots within Block A. John James is listed in the 1861 census as a 70-year-old Irish farmer living in a log house. It was in April of that same year that John James brought in another surveyor, George Austin, to officially subdivide Block A as well as Park lot 3 and Block C. In May of 1863 John Kemp sold an undisclosed amount of land back to Robert Henderson, one of the earlier owners of the property. Robert Henderson then continued to acquire several other lots through pending lawsuits with Richard Shipman (1868), as well as Henry Chapman (1867). In 1871 Robert Henderson then sold Park lot 6 in Block A to John Menzies who also owned large swatches of land in the eastern half of Concession 10, Lot 16.

John, who was 47 at the time of the 1871 Canadian Census emigrated from Scotland to Almonte in 1842. His wife Mary, 42, was also a Scottish immigrant to Canada (Cody-Rice 2016). In the early 1850's the Menzies built a large white frame house that was located at 80 Queen Street, across the Mississippi River, and the Shipman lumber yard.

No other pertinent interactions were listed in the Land Registry until 1894 when the Town of Almonte paid to have the property surveyed by E. Wilkie in order to obtain a compiled plan of the entire west half of Lot 16 Concession 10 (OLR Lanark (27), Ramsay).

While the Brockville and Ottawa Railway (Canadian Central Railway) is shown outside the southwestern limit of the property in the 1863 Walling and 1880 Belden maps, no structures appear within the study area on either maps (Map 3). Having said this, a residential settlement built by Owen Cambey can be seen in the 1863 Walling map on the eastern half of Lot 16 Concession 10. Owen Cambey bought the property in 1852 and kept it until 1865 when he sold it to John Menzies. Moreover, within the western half of Lot 16 Concession 10, the subdivisions undertaken by Robert Henderson can be seen in the 1863 Walling map. Located just west of the study area are two larger lots located north of nine smaller park lots with the southeastern most lot showing a residential building atop of it.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (4.69 hectares) consists of a rectangular lot bordered to the west by Florence Street North. A drainage ditch was runs along the northern and eastern borders (Map 4). The

eastern and central sections of the property are predominantly covered with a small, lightly wooded area (Figure 4). The area is lower lying as evidenced by the presence of wet soil vegetation such as dogwood as well as cattails (Figure 5), and poorly drained mucky soils visible on the surface. The presence of wet areas is also shown on the topographic map (Map 1). The western half of the property is characterized by sparse shrubland (Figure 6 - Figure 8). There is one modern residential building found along the southwestern border of the property on Florence Street North, surrounded by several outbuildings. The study area is bordered to the west by a residential area. To the northeast are seasonally wet areas. Lastly, to the south of the study area additional shrubland and wooded areas can be found along with seasonally wet areas.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 5). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The natural soil type of the study area is mixed; the eastern two thirds are a Grenville- Shallow Phase with a narrow strip being characterized by Farmington Sandy loam and the westernmost section of the study area being classified as urban (Map 5). Farmington Sandy loam is a loam/sandy loam till less than 12 inches deep over sandstone. This soil type creates areas of smooth to very gently sloping topography, is moderately stony and well drained (Hoffman et al. 1967:32). Grenville soil is a Brown Forest loamy soil that is grayish brown in colour, and sits atop calcareous till, they are typically well drained with a gently rolling topography. The soil is seldom stony (Hoffman et al. 1967: 25).

The surficial geology of the study area indicates that the majority of the property consists of Well-laminated clay with small sections of Paleozoic bedrock in the northwestern and southwestern corners (Map 5).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Some archaeological work has been undertaken in the town of Almonte. These studies have primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Table 1 lists archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in the area.

4.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are six registered archaeological sites that located within 1 km of the study area, listed below in Table 2.

PIF	Report Title	Sites Reported	Type of Site
P270-0002-2015	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Unnamed Creek Culvert Replacement 15-176c, Lot 3, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County.	No	N/A
P039-100-2006	Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Lubbers Subdivision on Part of Lot 4 Concession 10 Ramsay Twp (Geo.) Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County	BhGa-10	Pre-Contact
P030-032-2008	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Town of Mississippi Mills Almonte Ward Communal Sewage System. Proposed Pumping and Treatment System Upgrade. Part Lot 16, Concession VIII and Part Lots 15&16, Concession IX, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County	Unknown	
P031-044-2011	Stage 1 AA of the Proposed Enerdu GS Expansion & Redevelopment Project, Part Lot 15, Concession 9, Geo Twp of Ramsay, Now in the Town of Mississippi Mills (Almonte), Lanark County, Ontario	No	N/A
P039-102-2006	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Mississippi River Power Corporation - Almonte Generating Station Expansion on Part of Lot 16 Concession 9 Ramsay Township (Geo) Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County.	BhGb-2	Post-Contact - Industrial
P039-070-2005	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Mississippi River Power Corporation - Almonte Generating Station Expansion on part of Lot 16 Concession 9 Ramsay Township (geo) Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County.	BhGb-2	Post-Contact - Industrial
P371-0018-2018	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment: Almonte Millfall Earthen Dam Rehabilitation, On part of Lot 16 Concession 9, Township of Ramsay (Geo.), Community of Almonte, Town of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark	BhGb-5	Post-Contact - Industrial
P369-0121-2020	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 39 Carss Street, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Town of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark	BhGb-9	Post-Contact Homestead

Table 1: Archaeological Reports in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports in proximity to the study area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhGb-2	Almonte Mill	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	mill	No Further CHVI
BhGb-5	Millfalls Earthen Dam	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	earthwork, manufacturing, mill, trail	No Further CHVI
BhGb-6	Inodewiziwin	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhGb-7		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Camp/campsite	Further CHVI
BhGb-8		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	Further CHVI
BhGb-9	B. Rosamund	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1km.

Two of the registered archaeological sites are Post-Contact Euro-Canadian milling sites (BhGb-2 and BgGb-5) located along the north channel of the Mississippi River near Coleman Island. Site BhGb-6, is a moderately disturbed Pre-Contact Indigenous site located on a raised terrace downstream on the opposite shore of the Mississippi River. One lithic tool was observed eroding from the banks with two chert flakes exposed on along a walking path, these artifacts were observed and not collected, and a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was recommended prior to any development of the area. Both BhGb-7 and BhGb-8 are in the same area along the western bank of the Mississippi River and are undisturbed but are located on eroding banks. BhGb-7 is comprised of a singular trade bead that may have eroded from its original location and traveled downslope, while BhGb-8 is comprised of two Indigenous artifacts. A Stage 3 excavation was recommended for both sites due to the paucity of indigenous sites in the area. BhGb-9 is a Post-Contact homestead that is located along the eastern side of the Mississippi River, 1 km north of Coleman Island Park.

Located on Coleman Island (approximately 1.8 km) at the Mississippi Valley Textile Museum located in the former Rosamond Woolen Company in Almonte is a plaque commemorating the Rosamond Woolen Company. Approximately 1.5 km from the study area is a plaque commemorating Daniel Shipman's role in the origins of Almonte at the site of his former sawmill near the current Town Hall. Also located approximately 1.5 km away in downtown Almonte is a plaque commemorating the Former Almonte Post Office, and Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of Basketball. Furthermore, numerous heritage properties are in Almonte including the Former Almonte Post Office National Historic Site of Canada, the Rosamond Woollen Mill National Historic Site of Canada, the James Naismith House, and the 1850 Menzies House.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as there is a tributary of the Mississippi River located approximately 250 m of the southwestern corner of the study area. The seasonally wet areas located within the property and surrounding lands to the northeast and southeast also present another source of water.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to the historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites based on proximity to the historic town of Almonte and the historic Ottawa road (approximately 700 m) and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway line (Canada Central Railway) (approximately 1 km). Although, none of the historic maps show a structure within the study area, a residential settlement built by Owen Cambey can be seen in the 1863 Walling map on the eastern half of Lot 16 Concession 10. Owen Cambey bought the property in 1852 and kept it until 1865 when he sold it to John Menzies. Moreover, within the western half of Lot 16 Concession 10, the subdivisions undertaken by Robert Henderson can be seen in the 1863 Walling map. Located just west of the study area are two larger lots located north of nine smaller park lots with the southeastern most lot showing a residential building atop of it.

This study property demonstrates potential for both pre-contact and historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

5.1 Stage 1 Site Inspection

A property inspection of the subject property was undertaken on May 4, 2021 as per Section 1.2 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner with no limitations. Weather conditions were overcast with temperatures of 10° Celsius. Ground surfaces were clear of obstruction and visibility was good. During the site visit the entire property was systematically inspected (Section 1.2 Standard 1.).

Study area boundaries were determined using the development concept plan provided by the proponent (Map 2) with boundaries for the study area were loaded into ESRI Field Map prior to the site visit. This data layer was then accessed on an iPhone 12 with GPS for real-time positioning in the field with horizontal accuracies averaging +/- 5 m.

This inspection was undertaken to confirm the extent of possible disturbances and to determine what survey strategies and effort would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should it be required. Areas were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the visit to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Locations of all photos included in this report are shown on Map 5, identified by catalogue number. Site photograph, document, and map catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

5.2 Stage 2 Assessment

At the time of the survey a 2.08 ha (44 %) portion of the property was observed as permanently wet in the form of a marshy area with cattails and other wet soil vegetation present (Figure 5), meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in green on Map 4). A small portion of the property was deeply disturbed in the form of a drainage ditch along the northwest and northeast sides of the property, 0.68 ha (14%), and the house footprint and associated disturbance, 0.03 ha (1%), meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in orange on Map 4).

The remainder of the property consists of a small, manicured lawn area, wooded area, and sparse shrubland (1.90 ha [41 %]). Accordingly, the entire property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.e., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011). These areas were shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 9 - Figure 13) (Map 4). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a handheld BadElf Surveyor GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on May 18, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 25° Celsius. Ground conditions in the area tested were excellent as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

6.1 Stage 1 Property Inspection

The study area consists of 4.7 hectares that is primarily sparse shrubland and lightly wooded areas fronting a lower lying wet area with cattails, dogwood, and surface water. A dwelling is currently located fronting on Florence Street North with a manicured lawn (Figure 1). There is a drainage ditch along the northwest and northeast sides (Figure 2 - Figure 3). The eastern and southern sides are predominantly lightly wooded area (Figure 4). The western portion is lower lying with cattails (Figure 5) and poorly drained soils creating wet areas with surface water and areas of sparse shrubland (Figure 6 - Figure 8).

6.2 Stage 2 Finds

During the Stage 2 field assessment, stratigraphy within the area tested consisted predominantly of 10-25 cm of dark brown clay loam over bedrock. Subsoil was present in a few places, which consisted of a thin layer of grey clay over bedrock. Soils in the mapped wet areas are organic/muck. No artifacts, features, or strata of archaeological significance were present in the study area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological for pre-contact and historical occupations. Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present on the property.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

10.0 Closure

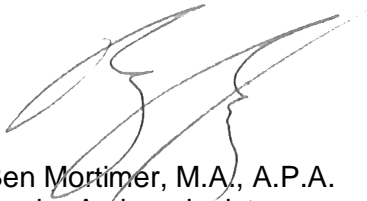
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than 1384341 Ontario Ltd or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Matrix Heritage Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.
Senior Archaeologist

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: House fronting on Florence Street North (D01).



Figure 2: shallow ditch beginning in northwest corner (D04).



Figure 3: Southeast corner of study area with recently excavated or re-excavated ditch (D11).



Figure 4: Deer trail along in a lightly forested section of property (D14).



Figure 5: Cattails indicating wet areas (D17).



Figure 6: Shrubland and lawn along western border of property (D02).



Figure 7: Edge of slightly elevated dry area sloping into wet area with dogwood and cattails (D07).



Figure 8: Open grassy and wooded area beside wet area (D32).



Figure 9: Field crew testing in wooded area (D18).



Figure 10: Field crew testing in wooded area (D21).



Figure 11: Field crew testing on manicured lawn (D22).

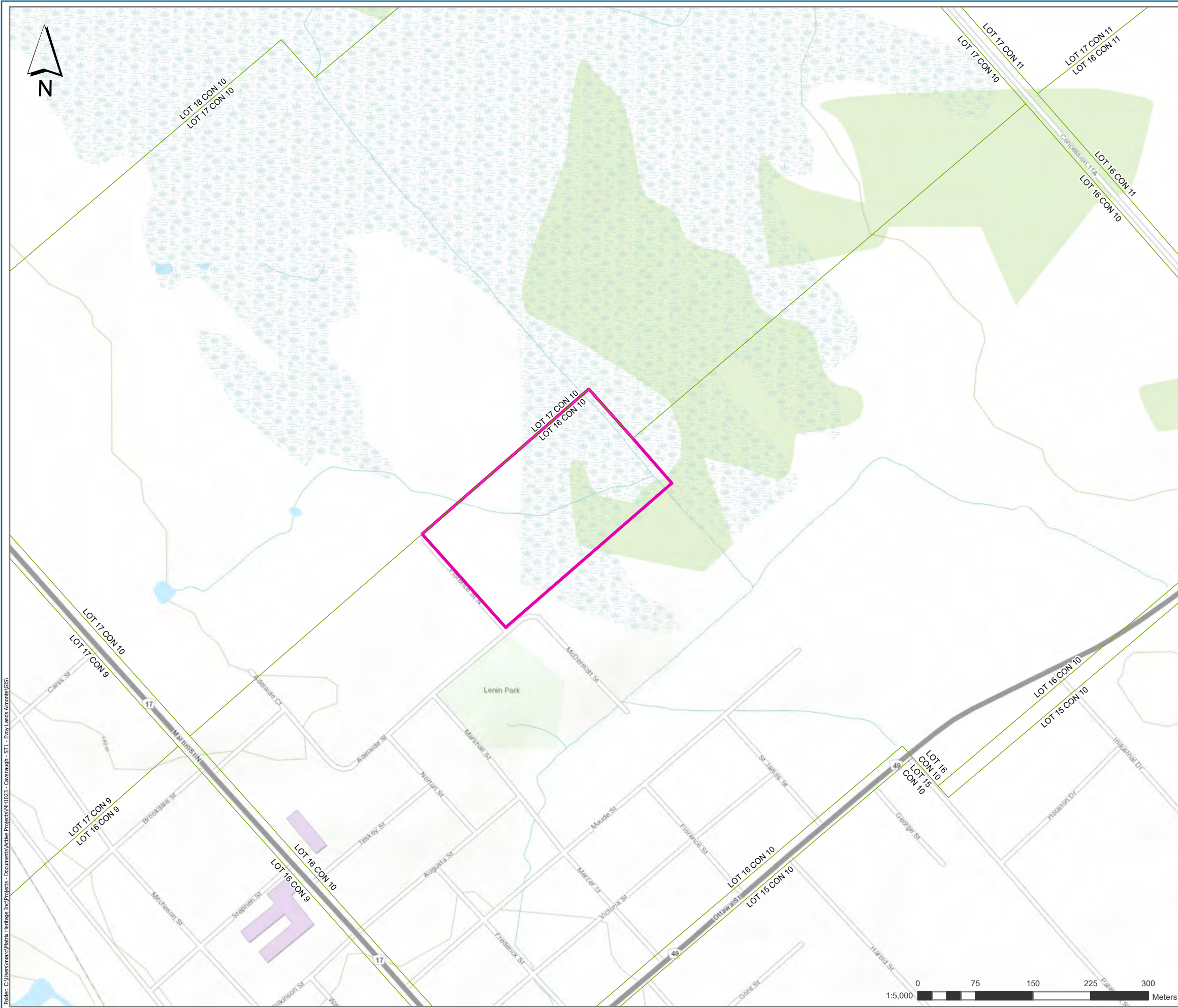


Figure 12: Field crew testing in open field with sparse brush and trees (D33).



Figure 13: Field crew testing along northern boundary of study area (D34).

13.0 Maps



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

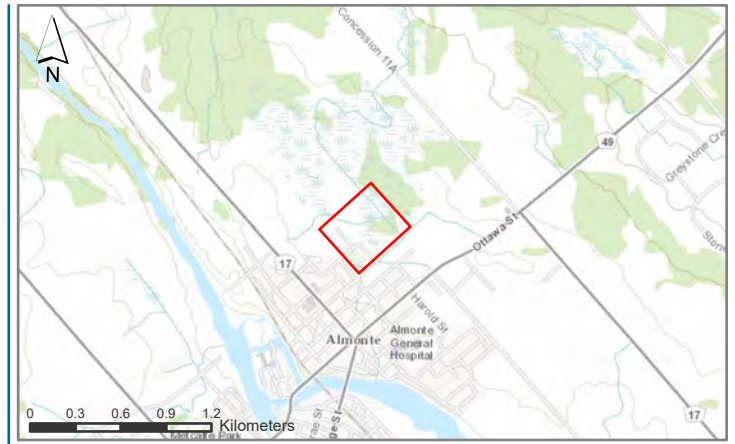
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PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N **CREATED BY:** BM
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 HANNAN HILLS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE **MAP**
LOCATION 1

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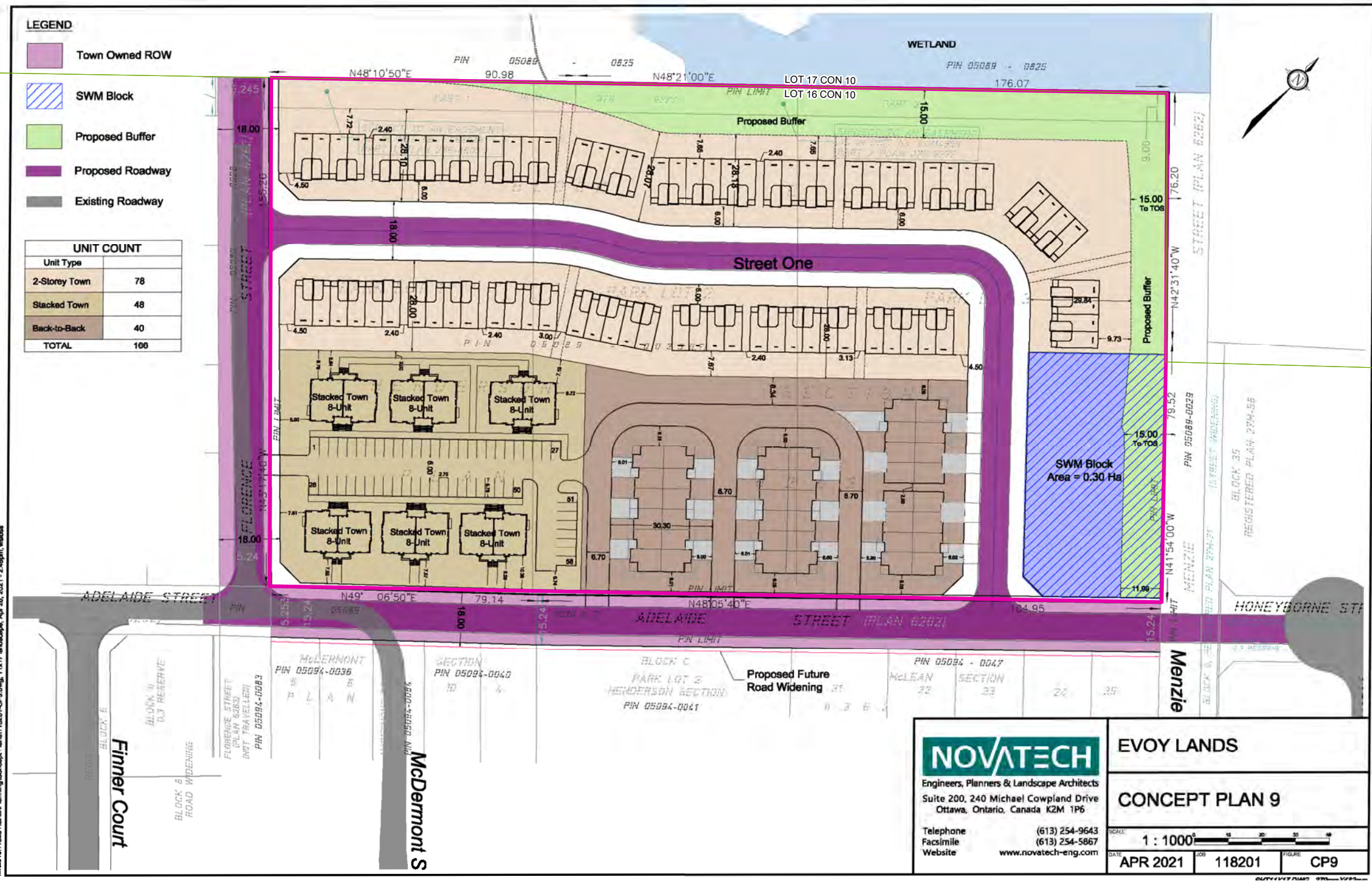
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 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 HANNAN HILLS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
DRAFT PLAN 2



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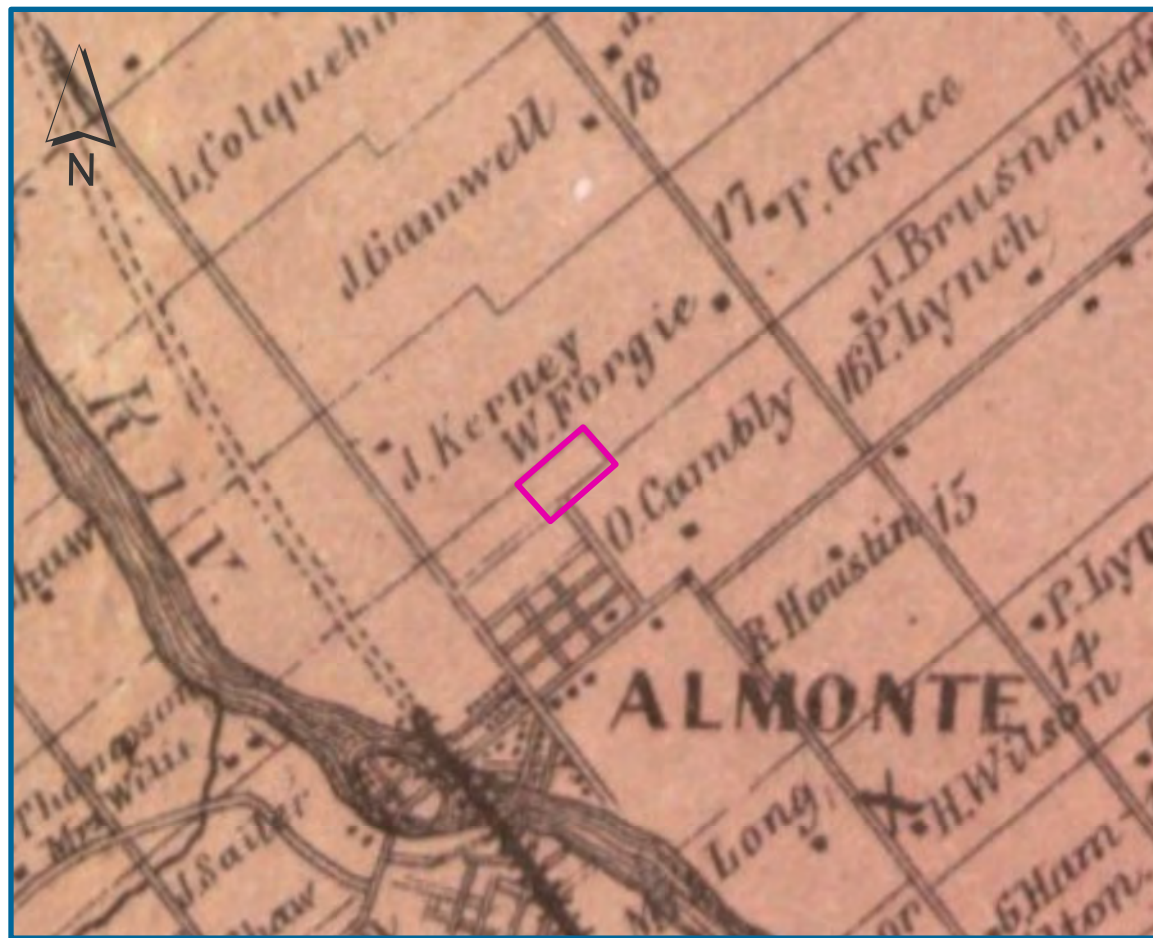
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-  SWM Block
-  Proposed Buffer
-  Proposed Roadway
-  Existing Roadway

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Unit Type	Count
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Stacked Town	48
Back-to-Back	40
TOTAL	166

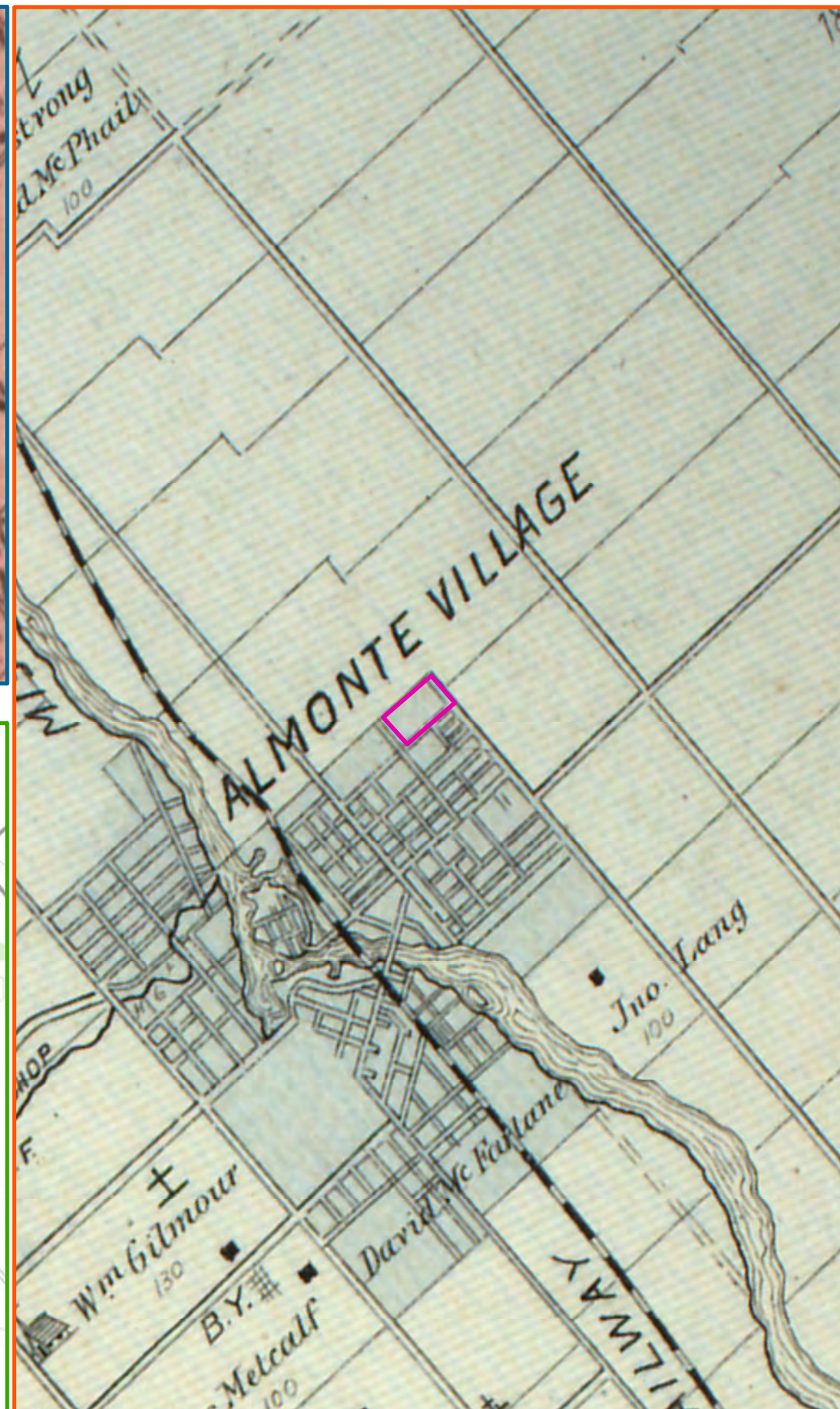
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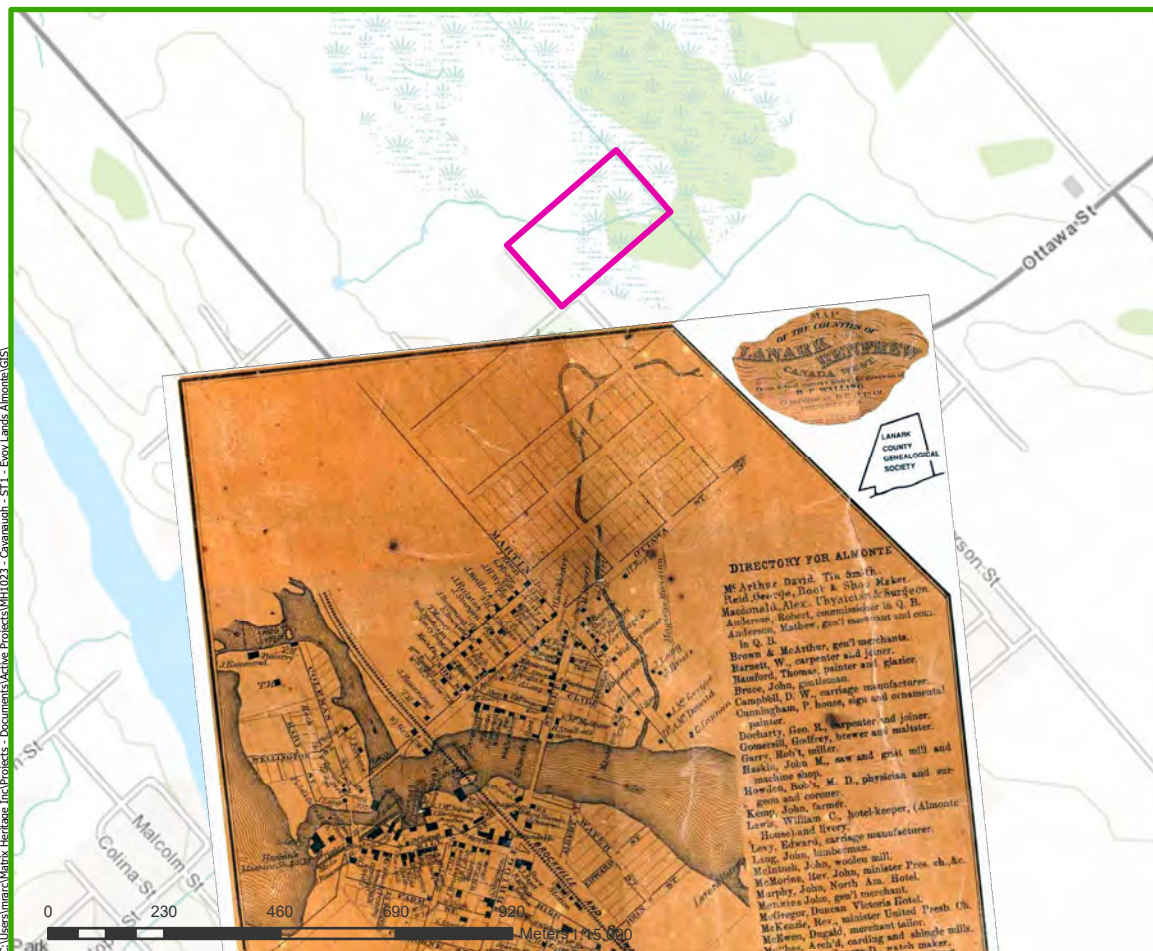
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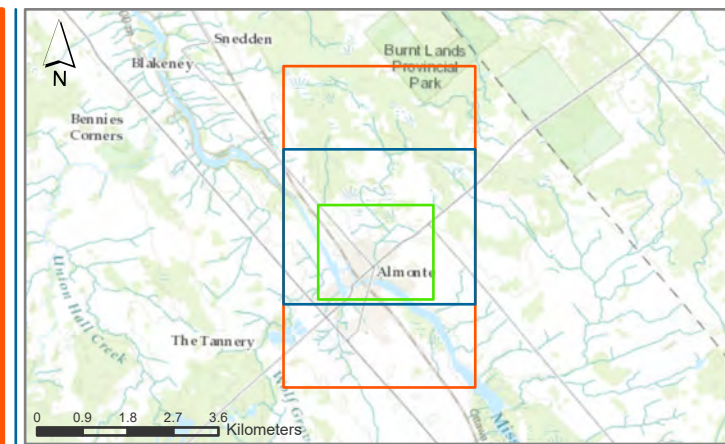
WALLING 1863




BELDEN 1880



WALLING 1863 - ALMONTE TOWN MAP



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 STUDY AREA



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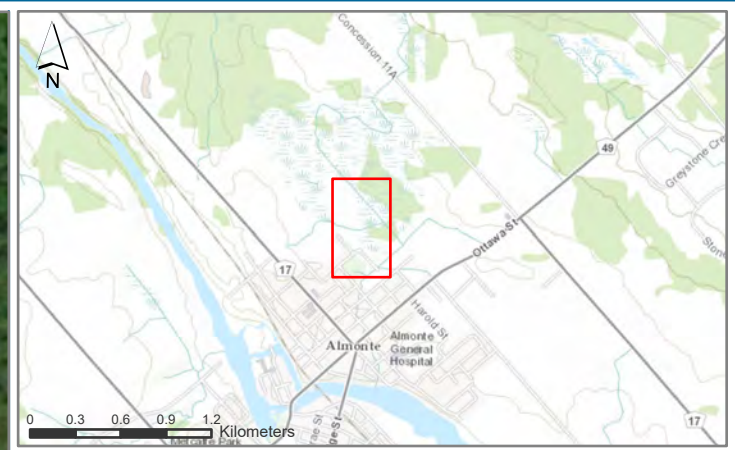
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 HANNAN HILLS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
HISTORIC 3

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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - METHODOLOGY**
 - TESTING**
 - SHOVEL TESTED (5 M INTERVAL)
 - EXCLUDED**
 - DEEPLY DISTURBED
 - PERMANENTLY WET
 - PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



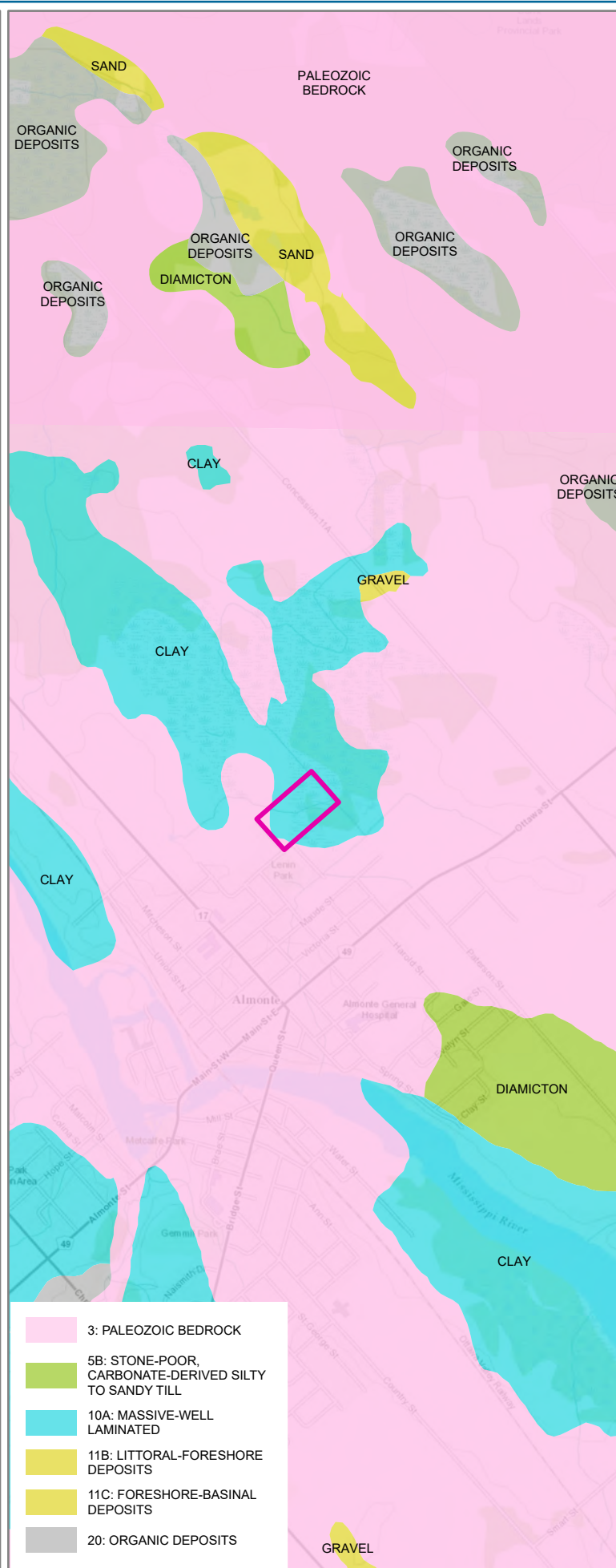
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PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT HANNAN HILLS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS	4

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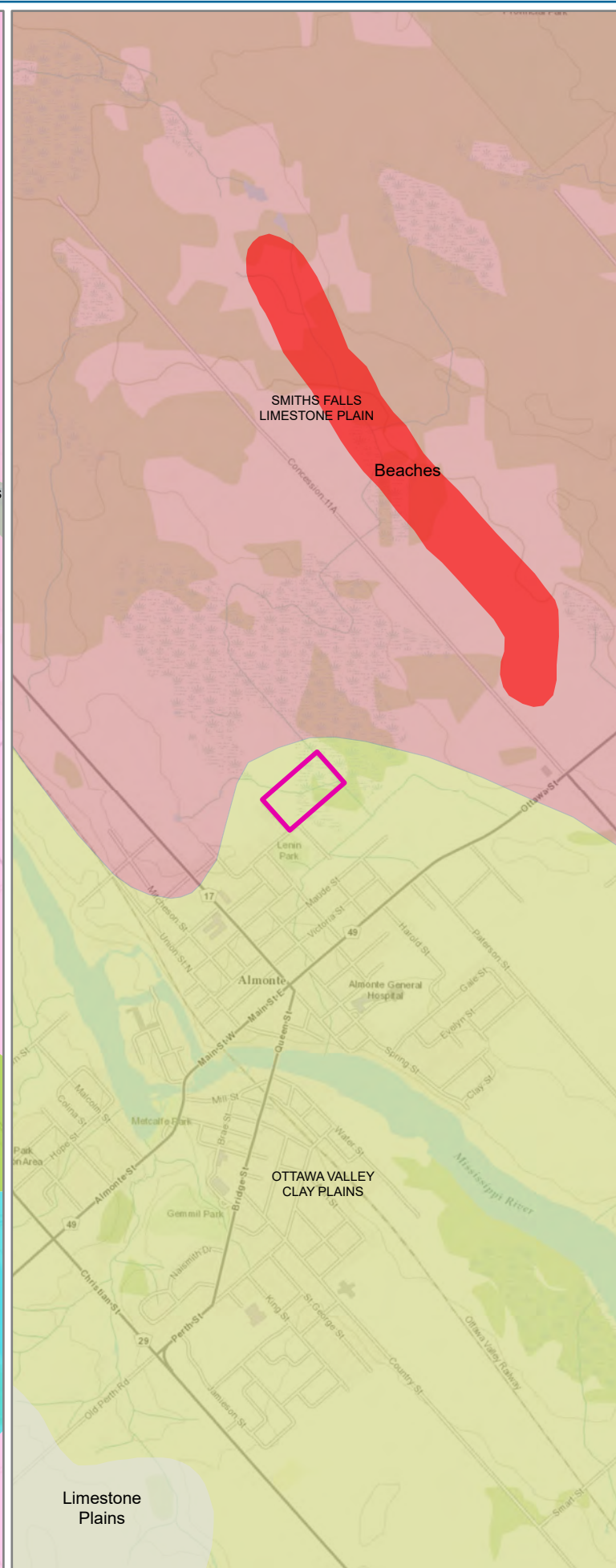


SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

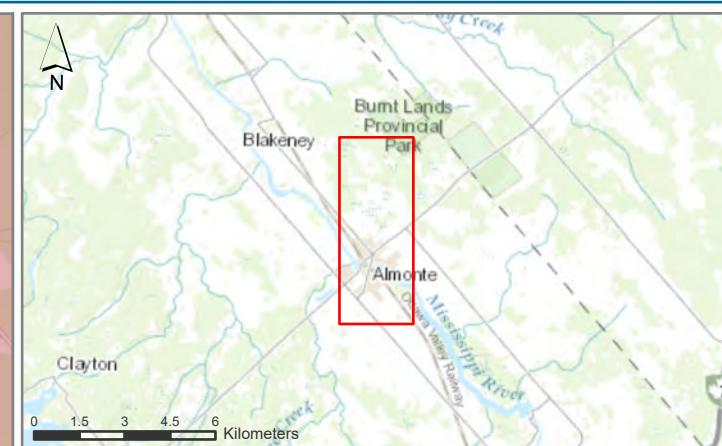


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



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 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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DATE 2021-05-20

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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 HANNAN HILLS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
 5

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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Comment	Direction	Date Taken	Photographer
MH1023-D1	House on west side of property.	104	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D2	shrubland and lawn along western border of property	54	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D3	shallow topsoil/bedrock in western border of property	19	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D4	shallow ditch beginning in Northwest corner	252	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D5	shallow ditch beginning in Northwest corner	60	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D6	dark organic soils and moss growing high on tree trunks indicating high water content	236	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D7	shrubland	89	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D8	cattails indicating wet area	122	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D9	sparsely wooded area, central section of property	127	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D10	shrubs	202	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D11	southeast corner of study area with residential houses	129	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D12	undulating ground, moss high on trees indicating high water content	189	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D13	sparsely wooded area, central section of property	242	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D14	deer trail central section of property	76	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D15	undulating ground, lower lying poorly drained soil	302	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D16	saturated dark black organic soil	10	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D17	cattails indicating marsh areas	214	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D18	Field crew testing in wooded area	52	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D19	Field crew testing in wooded area	50	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D20	Field crew testing in wooded area	224	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D21	Field crew testing in wooded area	227	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D22	Field crew testing on manicured lawn	232	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D23	Field crew testing on manicured lawn	230	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D24	Edge of study area along Adelaide Street	29	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D25	Edge of study area along Adelaide Street	42	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D26	Edge of study area along Florence Street	327	18-May-21	S. Barre

Catalogue Number	Comment	Direction	Date Taken	Photographer
MH1023-D27	Wet soils	291	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D28	Wet soils	285	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D29	Cattails in marsh	42	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D30	rock pile in forest	72	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D31	Cattails in marsh	353	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D32	Open field beside marsh	314	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D33	Field crew testing in open field with sparse brush and trees	236	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D34	Field crew testing along northern boundary of study area	230	18-May-21	S. Barre

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1023	Hannon Hills, Almonte, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	S. Barre

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Historic	B. Mortimer
4	Methods, Photo Key, Conditions	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer