Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
Appleton Development Property
Hamlet of Appleton
Part of Lot 4, Concession 10
Geographic Township of Ramsay
Town of Mississippi Mills
Lanark County, Ontario
Original Report

Approval Authority: **Town of Mississippi Mills**

Licensee: **Michael Berry, PhD**
License No: **P246**
Prepared by: **Michael Berry, PhD**
PIF# **P246-158-2014**
Date **24-October-2014**

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Executive Summary

In March of 2014 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Appleton Development Property, Hamlet of Appleton, Town of Mississippi Mills, Part of Lot 4, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County, Ontario. The subject property is an approximately 18 hectare parcel of land located adjacent to Old Mill Lane in the Hamlet of Appleton. The property is located adjacent to the Mississippi River and was the site of a modern textile mill established following the 1950s destruction of the "old" Teskey/Collie Mill in Appleton. The owner of the property is considering options to develop the property and is completing the current archaeological assessment as a matter of due diligence.

Background research showed that the property had high potential for the presence of archaeological material due to its proximity to a primary water source. The town was first settled in the 1830's when Joseph Teskey and family received crown grants for the area around the natural falls on the Mississippi River. The subject property was developed c. 1940 when a modern mill factory complex was constructed. One registered archaeological site is located within 1 kilometre of the subject property. Due to this potential Stage 2 testing was recommended from the outset of this study and was performed on June 4, 2014 under Project Information Form number P246-158-2014. The property was found to be heavily disturbed by modern twentieth century development or to consist of low-lying wet lands. As a result the Stage 2 test pit survey on a five metre interval revealed no significant finds or archaeological features (Image 16).

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area.

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the study area. The property should be considered clear of archaeological concern.

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Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licence Holder	Michael Berry, PhD Licence No. P246
Historical Research/Report Writing	Michael Berry
Field Director	Michael Berry
Field Crew	Edward Stewart Maggie Stewart Lee Stewart

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context:

In March of 2014 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Appleton Development Property, Hamlet of Appleton, Town of Mississippi Mills, Part of Lot 4, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County, Ontario. The subject property is an approximately 18 hectare parcel of land located adjacent to Old Mill Lane in the Hamlet of Appleton. The property is located adjacent to the Mississippi River and was the site of a modern textile mill established following the 1950s destruction of the "old" Teskey/Collie Mill in Appleton. The owner of the property is considering options to develop the property and is completing the current archaeological assessment as a matter of due diligence.

The Town of Mississippi Mills is the approval authority for this application. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*.

This report was written and assembled by Michael Berry, PhD of Abacus Archaeological Services. Stage 1 background research utilized Land Registry Records, local histories and relevant maps. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out the assessment was granted by the property owner. All images and documents generated during this project will be archived by the licensee until such time that a suitable repository is established.

1.2 Historical Context:

As result of the long history of occupation in the Ramsay Township and greater Lanark County area there is a great wealth of information available in the form of primary archival documents such as maps, diaries and personal illustrations as well as a number of publications. Key texts include Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lanark County* (Belden, 1880) which provides a nineteenth century description of the county geography and Euro-Canadian settlement. Belden's text also includes information on Ramsay Township and the Hamlet of Appleton. More modern histories of Lanark County include *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark (McGill, 1968)*and *Lanark Legacy (Brown, 2007).*

The period of European settlement in Lanark County began in first half of the nineteenth century. In 1815 the British government offered free passage and 100 acres of land to each family as an incentive to promote settlement in British North American. It was Lord Bathhurst who issued a proclamation announcing the British governments plan to help immigrants populate the area. As a result of Bathhurst proclamation the Townships of Bathhurst, Drummond and Beckwith were surveyed between 1815 and 1816. Although following the open settlement of these townships a purchase of 300, 000 acres was negotiated between the British Crown and the chiefs of the Chippewa and Missassauga Nations in 1816. The town of Perth was first established at this time as a military town and regional administrative centre having jurisdiction over its home Drummond township and surrounding townships.

The survey of Ramsay Township, directly north of Beckwith Township, was completed in January 1821. Due to a growing economic depression in Scotland Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, had arranged for groups of Scottish settlers to move to the northern half of Lanark County. The earliest families arrived in the area by scow via the Mississippi and Clyde River's or through overland trails which gradually were developed into formal roadways. The Perth Road was opened up by deputy surveyor Josias Richey which followed an earlier Native trail. Following the 1821 survey of Ramsay Township a group of 30 families arrived from the Scottish Highlands area; known as the Lanark Society Settlers these families were of English, Irish and Scottish heritage.

The Mississippi River, the major watersource through the township, was originally a source of many mills. Before the 1840's each settlement would have had a small lumber mill. However during the period of the 1840's and beyond the large lumber barons began to take over the area. By the time of the production of Walling's county map in 1863 several settlement centres were well developed including Almonte, Carleton Place, Clayton, Bennies Corners and Appleton. Appleton developed during the 1820's when Joseph Teskey built a gristmill on the east side of the river. The three Teskey brothers, Joseph, Robert and Albert owned and operated mills and stores throughout the area. Appleton's first school was built c. 1828. The Post Office was built in 1857, leading the area first known as Apple Falls, then later "Teskeyville", to be finally renamed "Appleton".

1.3 Property and Structural History:

West Half Lot 4, Concession 10
Geographic Township of Ramsay

The study area is located in land that originally was within part of Lot 4, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Ramsay (Image 2). The lot was officially split into eastern and western halves based upon the Mississippi River which flowed through the middle of the lot. The subject property is located within the western half of Lot4, which was officially granted by the Crown to Joseph Teskey on May 30,1836 (OLR). The Teskey family had come to Ramsay Township in 1823 and was among the few Protestant families in the largely Roman Catholic emigration to the area. John Teskey and his wife and nine children had travelled from Rathkeal, Limerick and it was his son Joseph who was granted the 100 acre lot in Appleton (Brown, 2007). The three Teskey brothers, Joseph, Robert and Albert, became prominent businessmen and community leaders in Appleton. The West Half Lot 4, Concession 10 was located upon a point of falls along the Mississippi River and was a natural location for milling operations (Image 3).

The Teskey family was the primary forces behind Appleton's development as a mill centre during the early 19th century and for a short time the town was known as Teskeyville. Joseph Teskey constructed a grist mill along the east bank of the Mississippi River and Robert Teskey built a sawmill also on the east bank. A flour mill was also built in 1853, located below the falls. The flour mill was built by Joseph Teskey but operated by his son Milton after his 1865 death.

The first stone constructed woollen mill was built in 1863 by Robert Teskey and was known as the Mississippi Woollen Mills (Image 4). In the early 1850's he built a large stone home for his family on the West side of the Mississippi River which still stands today. The large home once housed the Teskey family and mill workers who lived in the upper levels of the dwelling. Robert Teskey operated the four storey mill for only a year before his retirement, he died in 1892. The mill was later operated by Robert Teskey's son, John Adam Teskey (1837-1908) along with assistance from his brother-in-law William Bredin and brother Rufus Teskey (Brown, 2007). On February 9, 1901 the mill lands were sold to Thomas Boyd Caldwell, who transferred the land to his company, Boyd Caldwell and Co. Ltd. on March of 1903 (OLR). Boyd and Donald Caldwell rebuilt the Appleton dams in 1903. In 1937, the mill was passed to William Collie, who officially purchased the mill in June 1940. William Collie petitioned to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Corporation to have hydro brought to Appleton, Ontario. In 1937 a dam was built at Appleton to generate hydro-electricity (Virtualmuseum.ca, 2014).

A modern mill operation was built in the present study area c. 1933, prior to the fire on July 15, 1950 which destroyed the old stone mill (Image 5). The modern plant specialized in synthetic pile, baby blanket fleece, and fabrics for housecoats, stuffed toys and upholstery (Ball, 2014). After the1950 fire the mill ruins stood several metres high right up until the early 21st century when the ruins were lowered for concerns of public safety (Virtualmuseum.ca, 2014). The new Appleton mill factory contained a main factory, separate offices, outbuildings, pumping station along the river shoreline, as well several large settling ponds along the western edge of the property (Image 7).

The modern cement block mill factory built by the Collie family shut down in 1992 following years of decline and was left abandoned until February 2, 2007 when arson set fire to the building, destroying the building and the equipment stored inside. After the fire the company abandoned the grounds and left three lagoons of waste water and a large amount of liquid chemicals and solid wasters (Ball, 2014) (Image 9). Environmental concerns continued over the water contained in the ponds as well as chemical waste around the property. More recently the grounds have been levelled and the ponds have been filled in.

1.4 Archaeology of the Region:

The known archaeology of southern Ontario begins with the Paleo-Indian Period which begins 12,000 BP when the land between the ice covered Algonquin Highlands and Lake Iroquois was exposed as far east as the Champlain Sea (Wright, 1972). In time small bands of hunters likely moved into the area in pursuit of hunting resources after a steppe environment had been established. Paleo-Indian sites are rare but not unknown in Eastern Ontario and are usually random find spots such as the spear points typical of the Late-Paleo Period. Most early Paleo-Indian Period sites are located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin, the post-glacial lake occupying the Lake Huron/Georgian Bay basin. Sites tend to be located on well-drained loamy soils, and on elevations in the landscape, such as knolls and ridges.

The following period, the Archaic Period, begins around 7000 BP in Eastern Ontario. This period is noted for the extinction of the megafauna and the switch to a way of life focused on fishing and the harvesting of wild foods. This lifestyle included seasonal movements around vital resources such as fish spawning areas and the movement of animal herds. The transition from the Palaeo-Indian period to the Archaic archaeological cultures of Ontario is evidenced by the development of new tool technologies, which opened up access to an increasing number of resources and developed a wider range of tools to more intensively exploit those resources. The increased presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increased reliance upon fish subsistence. Along with the rise of bannerstones, groundstone weights for counterbalance in atlatls or spear throwers, new technologies continued in the Archaic Period. Though an increased number of finds made from poorer quality localized chert sources indicates that Middle and Late Archaic groups occupied smaller territories.

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic (4,500-2,900 BP). Late Archaic sites are found in much greater numbers however, this is not solely due to increased population sizes but also a reflection of the change in water levels in the province. Around 4,500 BP water levels in the Great Lakes began to rise, reaching the relative levels found today. Therefore it is likely that a greater number of early Archaic sites were covered by the rising lake levels.

The beginning of the Woodland period is marked by the appearance of pottery on First Nation's sites. In Eastern Ontario this occurs around 3000 BP, a time when the Meadowood Culture of Western New York State begins to occupy the province. The Early Woodland period (2,900-2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The earliest pots were crudely constructed with thick walls and friable fabrics. Although a useful temporal marker, the appearance of ceramics in eastern Ontario does not seem to have profoundly changed the hunter-gatherer lifestyle (Williamson et al., 2008: 19). Bird stones continued in use as well as the thin and well-made projectile points of the terminal Archaic period. Early Woodland points added a side-notching rather than corner-notching.

The Middle Woodland Period begins around 2700 BP with a steady increase in the population of Ontario.

While Middle Woodland peoples continued to rely on hunting and gathering as well as fishing as a major resource in the daily diet. Middle Woodland ceramic vessels became more heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland Period also saw the rise in densely occupied sites along the margins of rivers and lakes, though often located in areas used by earlier peoples, the Middle Woodland Period saw the same location used on and off for hundreds of years resulting in rich accumulations of artifacts. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized sites, the Middle Woodland sites were used as base camps, occupied off and on throughout the course of the year. The eastern Ontario cultural complex known as "Princess Point" is most notably known by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as "pseudo scallop shell", as well as dentate stamped decoration, a comb-like tool creating square impressions.

By 800 AD, during the Late Woodland Period, a definitively Iroquoian people are occupying the north shore of Lake Ontario demonstrating a reliance on horticulture. Most Iroquoian people seem to have inhabited large, sometimes fortified villages throughout southern Ontario, including the north shore of Lake Ontario (Adams, 1991).

Most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward from Lake Ontario by about 1600. Those who had lived in the St. Lawrence valley had likely amalgamated in the sixteenth century with contemporary Huron or Iroquois communities. While this movement of communities likely took place over many generations, the major impetus was the conflict between the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy. Early Iroquoian components have been identified near Pembroke on the Muskrat River; however, there is evidence for only limited use of cultivated plants in the area. It is known that Late Woodland St. Lawrence Iroquois peoples and the Huron used the Ottawa River and its watershed as transportation routes between the St. Lawrence and the interior lands, however large village sites are not yet identified. The area of Appleton was noted by the earliest Euro-Canadian people as a "great Indian Camping ground" prior to the 19th century development (Belden, 1880).

2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research near the Subject Property:

No archaeological excavations have been undertaken directly within the study area. Consultation with the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Sites Database found that one registered archaeological site is found within 1 km of the study area[1]. During a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a 5 ha cultivated field in 2006 Ken Swayze and Kinickinick Heritage Consultants observed 22 artifacts in scattered locations and elevations composed of glass and a range of stone types including quartz, slate, felsite, pegmatite and sandstone. The artifacts are not associated with any particular cultural period or group and the site, known as the Appleton site (BhGa-10), was not further investigated.

2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:

Much of Lanark county, and the whole of the study area, is underlain by Precambrian limestone bedrock. A large belt of metamorphosed limestone trending northeast-southwest occupies the central part of the county and is composed of mostly calcium limestone with 6 to 8 percent of magnesium carbonate (Hoffman et al., 1967:10). The study area is located in the Smith Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region, an area characterized by a level plain with generally shallow soils over limestone bedrock (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:338). The relief is provided by low ledges and shallow valleys with the most irregularity noted north of Carleton Place. The physical characteristics of the region have presented problems for agricultural development due to the shallow soils which vary greatly in texture from clays to light loams, sands and gravels. The subject property is located in an area of Grenville loam shallow phase soils (Grl-sh) (Hoffman and Miller, 1967) (Image 8). The Grenville soils are well drained and range between 40 and 100 cm in thickness overlying areas of limestone bedrock. Dairying is the primary agricultural use of the Grenville soils however cereal crops such as hay and pasture are also grown. When proper fertilizers are used the soils have a high potential for crop production (Hoffman and Miller, 1967: 25).

The entire portion of the study area lies within the Mississippi River watershed. The Mississippi River Valley system, a tributary of the Ottawa River, covers a length of approximately 170 kilometres, running from the Kawartha Lakes northeast before joining the Ottawa River east of the town of Arnprior. The subject property is located upon the west (or south) shore of the Mississippi River (Plate 2). The river was established ca. 10,000 BP during the retreat of the Champlain Sea as an arm of fresh water extended up the Mississippi River valley. The modern path and drainage pattern of the river was established by ca. 4700 BP. The industrial use likely saw the levelling and/or alteration of the natural topography within the study area.

[1] Information courtesy of Robert Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Ontario Ministry of Culture.

2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:

The subject property has high archaeological potential according to the 2011 MTC standards and guidelines (Section 1.3.1) due to its proximity to primary water sources, and historic settlement centres. The property is located on the Mississippi River, a primary water source (Map 2). A registered archaeological site is located within 1 km east of the subject property. Archival sources from the period of initial Euro-Canadian survey reveal that the area was known and used for transport purposes by the native population. This suggests the potential for the discovery of small encampments and seasonal sites related to travel on the waterway. The area of Appleton was noted by the earliest Euro-Canadian people as a "great Indian Camping ground" prior to the 19th century development (Belden, 1880).

The historical use of the subject property begins c. 1823 when the town of Appleton began to be more widely developed. The land was owned by the Teskey and Colie families and ultimately developed for industrial use during the early 20th century. The sum total of significant features in proximity to the subject property indicates that the study area contains a high potential for archaeological remains.

In accordance with Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Standards and Guidelines (2011) a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended to be performed within the subject property.

Stage 1 Recommendation

- A Stage 2 assessment should be performed within the subject property. Due to the nature of the property as dense brush and tree cover this assessment should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval.

3.0 Field Methods

Based upon the potential for archaeological resources within the subject property a Stage 2 study was recommended and performed on June 4, 2014 by the licensee and a team of experienced archaeological technicians. Field conditions were photo documented. The study area consisted primarily forest and tree cover. A standard five metre survey grid was established within the subject property. The test pits were 30cm in diameter and dug by hand at least 5cm into subsoil or to bedrock. The pits were examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy and cultural features. All soils from the test pits were screened through ¼" (6mm) mesh and the test pits were backfilled. Positive test pits were to be flagged and geo-located using a Garmin model GPS map76 handheld GPS unit.

The area assessed by test pit survey represents approximately 20% of the total study area. The remaining 80% of the property was determined have had potential removed by modern disturbance and development and/or was permanently wet (Image 17). Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was received from the landowner prior to commencement of the project. A total of 2 field notebook pages were used during the assessment. All field notes and photographs will be retained by the licensee. The finds and research collection are considered stable and the long-term curation plan is that the finds be stored within the licensees archive. The lighting conditions during the entire Stage 2 testing were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

4.0 Record of Finds

Based upon the potential for archaeological resources within the subject property a Stage 2 study was recommended and performed on June 4, 2014 (Image 16). Field conditions were photo documented (Images 10-15). The Stage 2 test pit survey found that the subject property contained open cleared areas as well as a dense cover of brush and secondary forest. The property consisted of two main physiographic zones consisting of low lying forested area and a large open area which formerly contained the mill factory grounds and ponds. The area of the mill and ponds was entirely disturbed and contained no intact soils or archaeological potential. Large areas along the edge of the former mill grounds were found to contain large piles of fabric fill and modern dumping of refuse from surrounding residents (Image 14, 15).

A relatively consistent soil profile was encountered throughout the lower undisturbed areas of the property. A single deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand soil (30% silt, 70% sand) measuring approximately 15 cm in depth was located over top of a deposit of light orangey brown subsoil sand. The western edge of the property backed onto a large wetland and a noted ridge sloping into the wetland separated these two physiographic zones. The low-lying areas are permanently wet areas of standing water and were eliminated from testing (Image 16)

The test pit survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources, features or finds of archaeological significance (Image 13).

4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field

Photographs

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2460158D01	A view of the river shoreline	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D02	A view of the river shoreline	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D03	A view of the river shoreline	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D04	Wet low areas	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D05	Wet low areas	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D06	Wet low areas	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D07	Wooded area along modern path	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D08	Wooded area along modern path	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D09	Wooded area along modern path	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D10	Wooded area along modern path	W	04-Jun-14
2460158D11	Large fabric garbage pile	E	04-Jun-14
2460158D12	Large fabric garbage pile	E	04-Jun-14
2460158D13	Disturbed grounds and ponds	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D14	Disturbed grounds and ponds	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D15	Disturbed grounds and ponds	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D16	Disturbed grounds and ponds	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D17	Typical sand soils	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D18	Typical sand soils	N	04-Jun-14
2460158D19	Typical sand soils	N	04-Jun-14

Field Notes

Catalogue #	Format
P246-158-N-1	Field notebook page
P246-158-N-2	Field notebook page

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

In March of 2014 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Appleton Development Property, Hamlet of Appleton, Town of Mississippi Mills, Part of Lot 4, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County, Ontario. The subject property is an approximately 18 hectare parcel of land located adjacent to Old Mill Lane in the Hamlet of Appleton. The property is located adjacent to the Mississippi River and was the site of a modern textile mill established following the 1950s destruction of the "old" Teskey/Collie Mill in Appleton. The owner of the property is considering options to develop the property and is completing the current archaeological assessment as a matter of due diligence.

Background research showed that the property had high potential for the presence of archaeological material due to its proximity to a primary water source. The town was first settled in the 1830's when Joseph Teskey and family received crown grants for the area around the natural falls on the Mississippi River. The subject property was developed c. 1940 when a modern mill factory complex was constructed. One registered archaeological site is located within 1 kilometre of the subject property. Due to this potential Stage 2 testing was recommended from the outset of this study and was performed on June 4, 2014 under Project Information Form number P246-158-2014. The property was found to be heavily disturbed by modern twentieth century development or to consist of low-lying wet lands. As a result the Stage 2 test pit survey on a five metre interval revealed no significant finds or archaeological features (Image 16).

6.0 Recommendations

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area.

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the study area. The property should be considered clear of archaeological concern.

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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.

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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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*. 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.

8.0 Bibliography and Sources

Image and Topographic Map References

1:250, 000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/F 1975
1:50, 000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/F1 1975
1:10, 000 Topographical Map - OBM # 1018 4100 50000

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Images

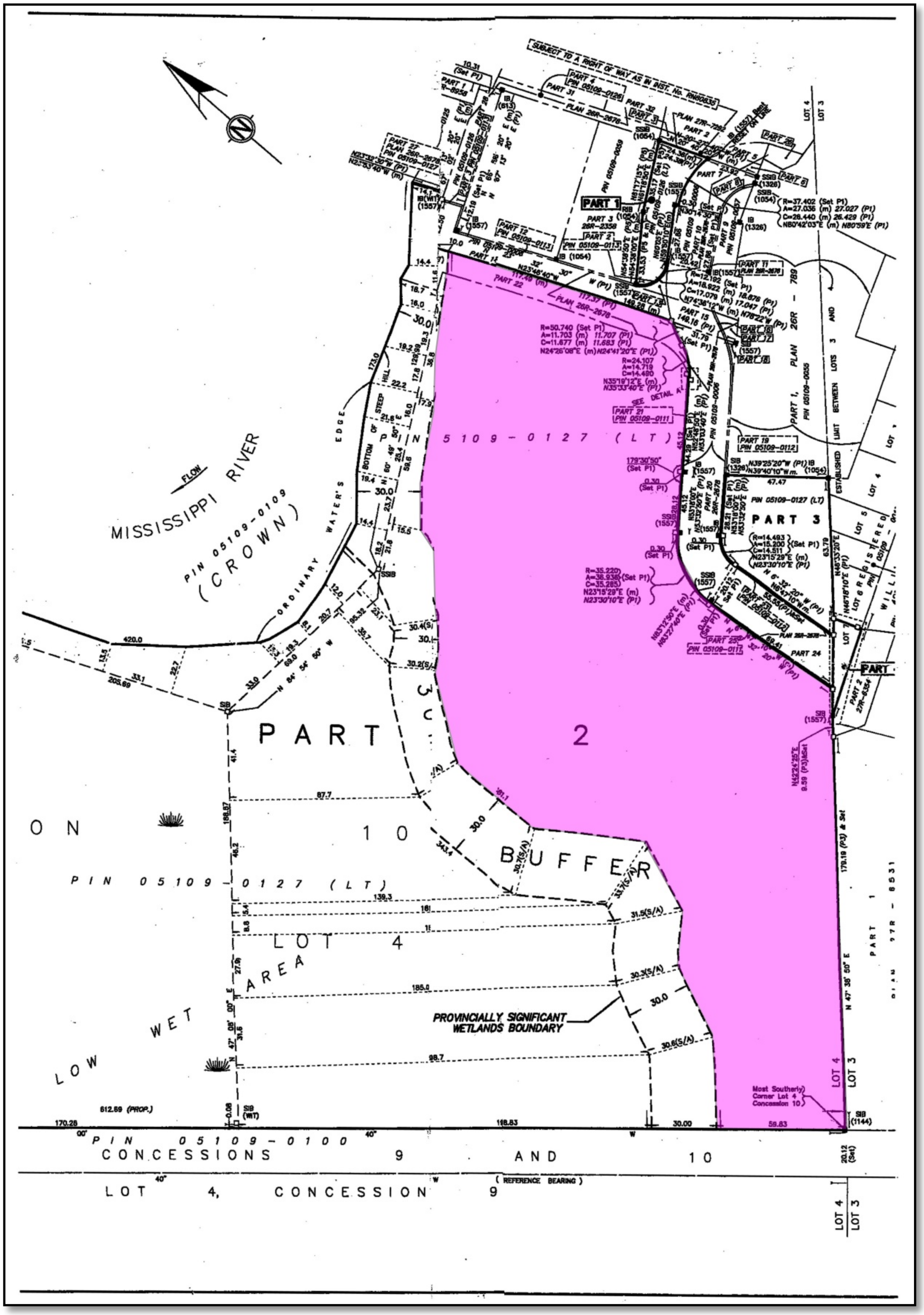


Image 1. A survey plan of the subject property with limits shaded in purple (Courtesy J. Almond).

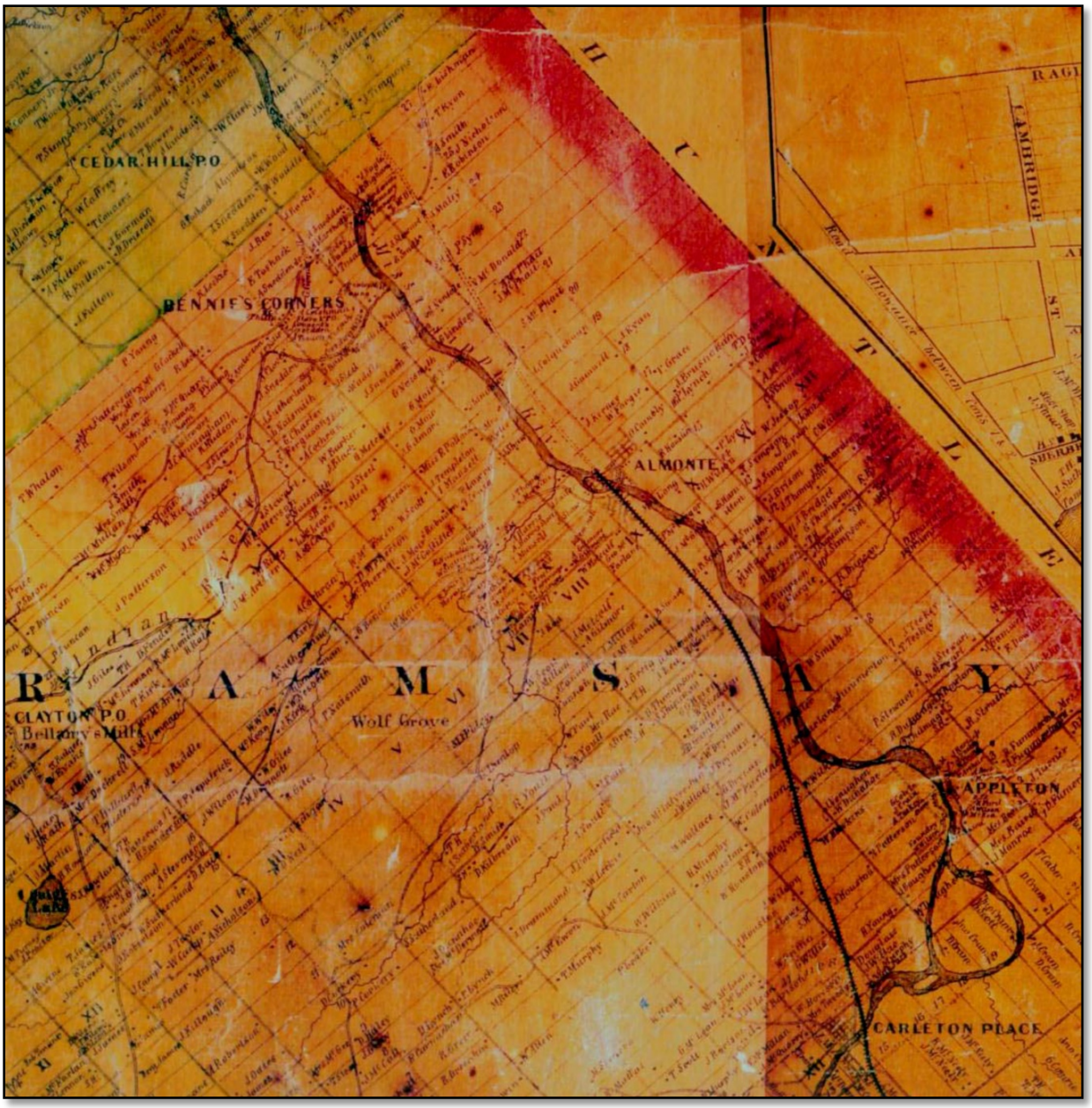


Image 2. A section from Walling's 1863 map of Lanark County.

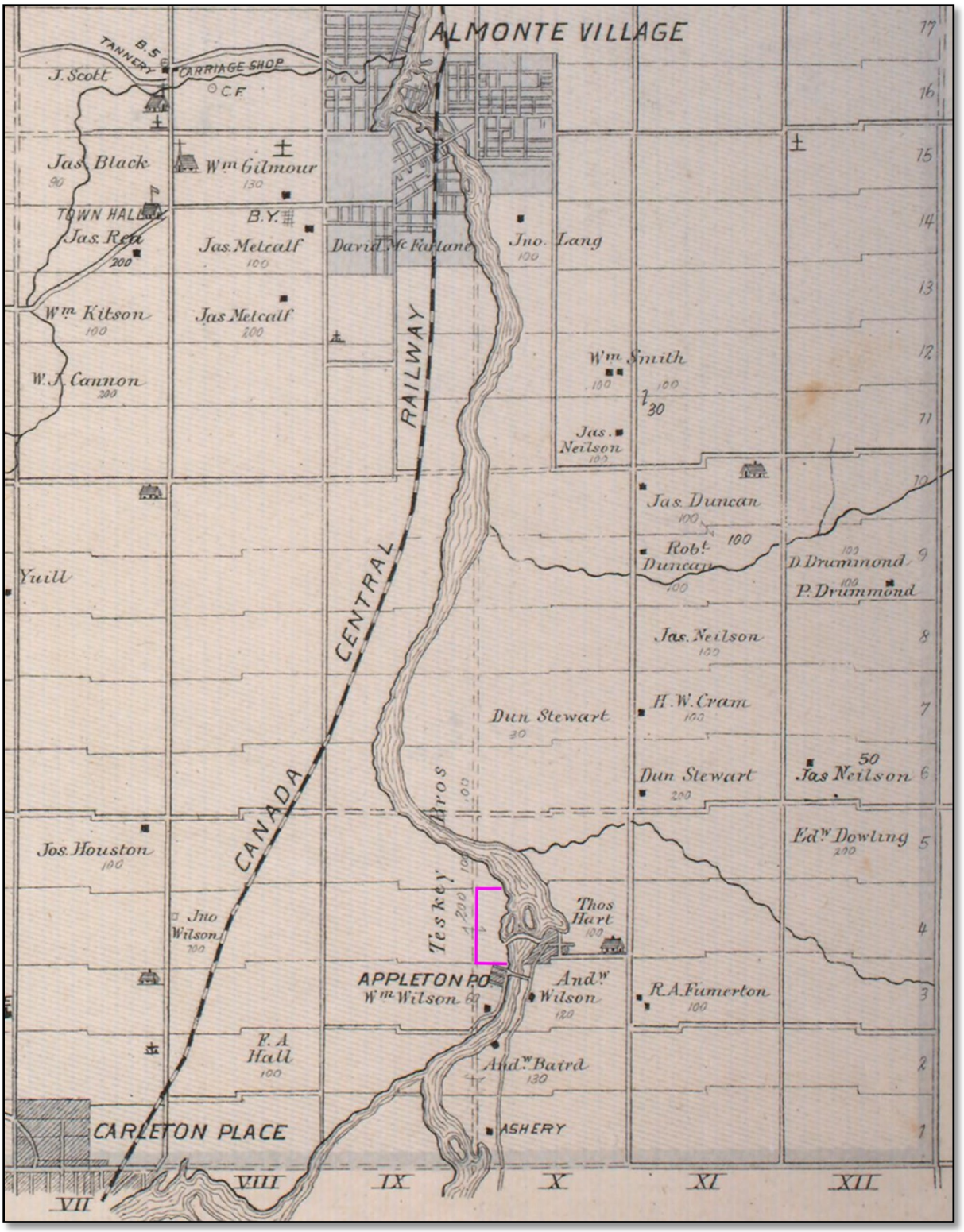


Image 3. A section from Belden's 1881 map of Lanark County with the lot containing the subject property outlined in purple.

Image 4. A photo of the former Appleton mill c. 1880 (Virtualmuseum.ca, 2014).

Image 5. A photo of the former Appleton mill as it presently stands (Ball, 2014).

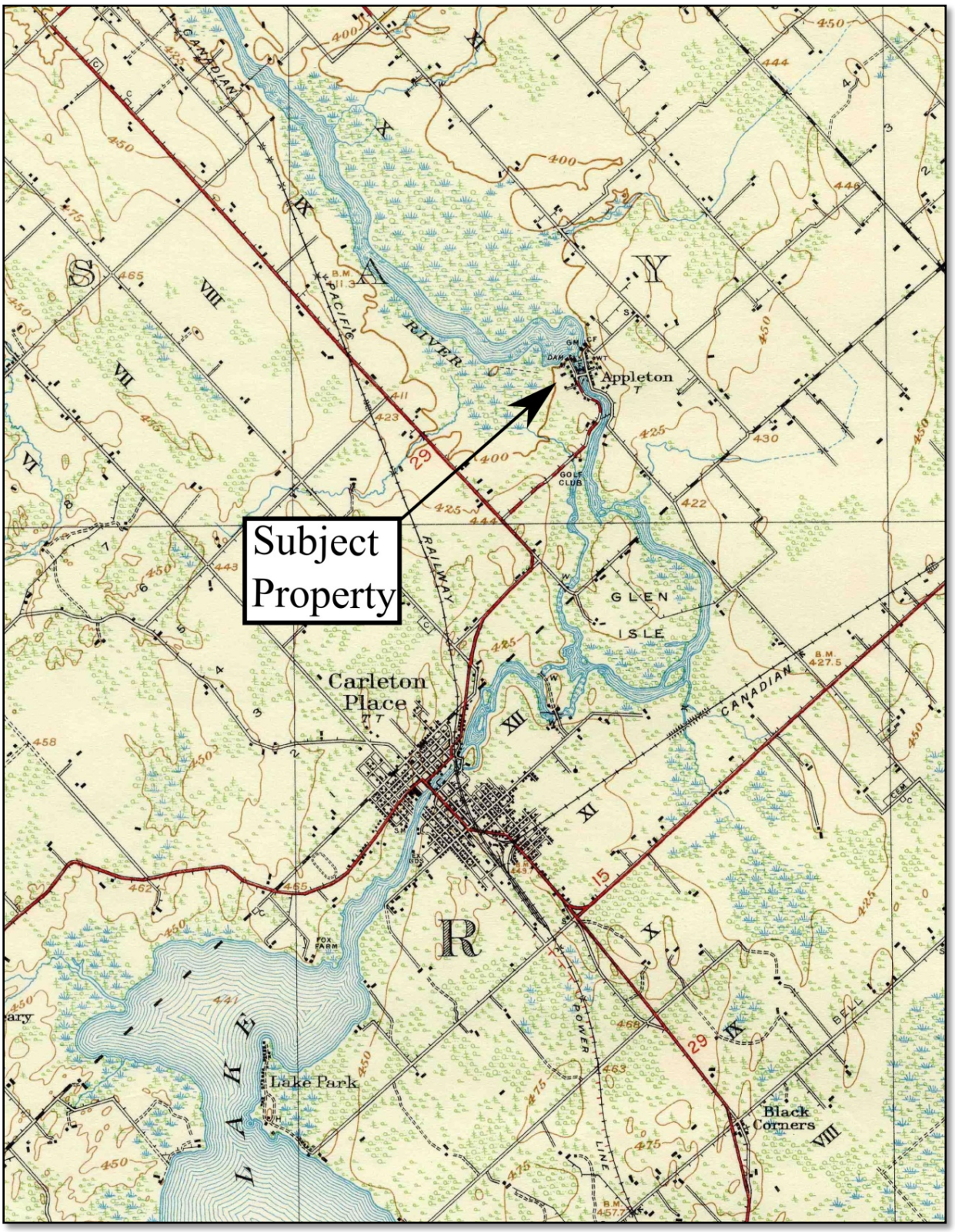


Image 6. A section from the 1929 National Topographic Series map (31F1).

Image 7. An aerial view of the subject property in 1971 (71-4501-40-87).

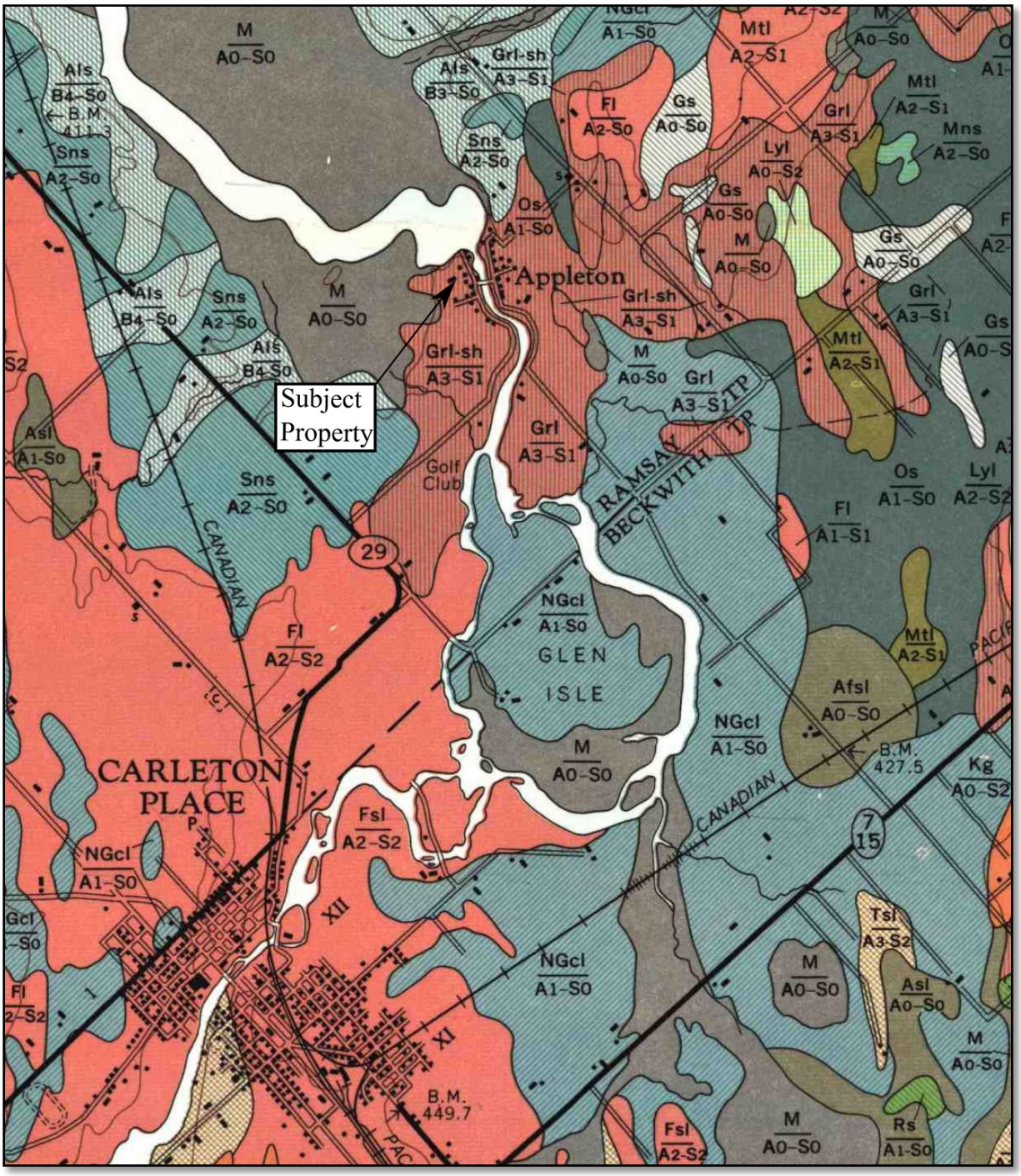


Image 8. A section of the soil survey plan of Grenville County with the subject property location indicated (Hoffman et al., 1967).

Image 9. A modern aerial view of the subject property with limits outlined in purple (Google Earth, 2005 Image Date).

Image 10. A view of the Mississippi River shoreline north of the subject property.

Image 11. A view of the large disturbed factory area within the subject property.

Image 12. A view along the former ponds and marsh beyond.

Image 13. A view of the wooded area within the property.

Image 14. A view of the ridge and low-lying wetlands and left of image.

Image 15. A view during testing around a large fabric dump pile.

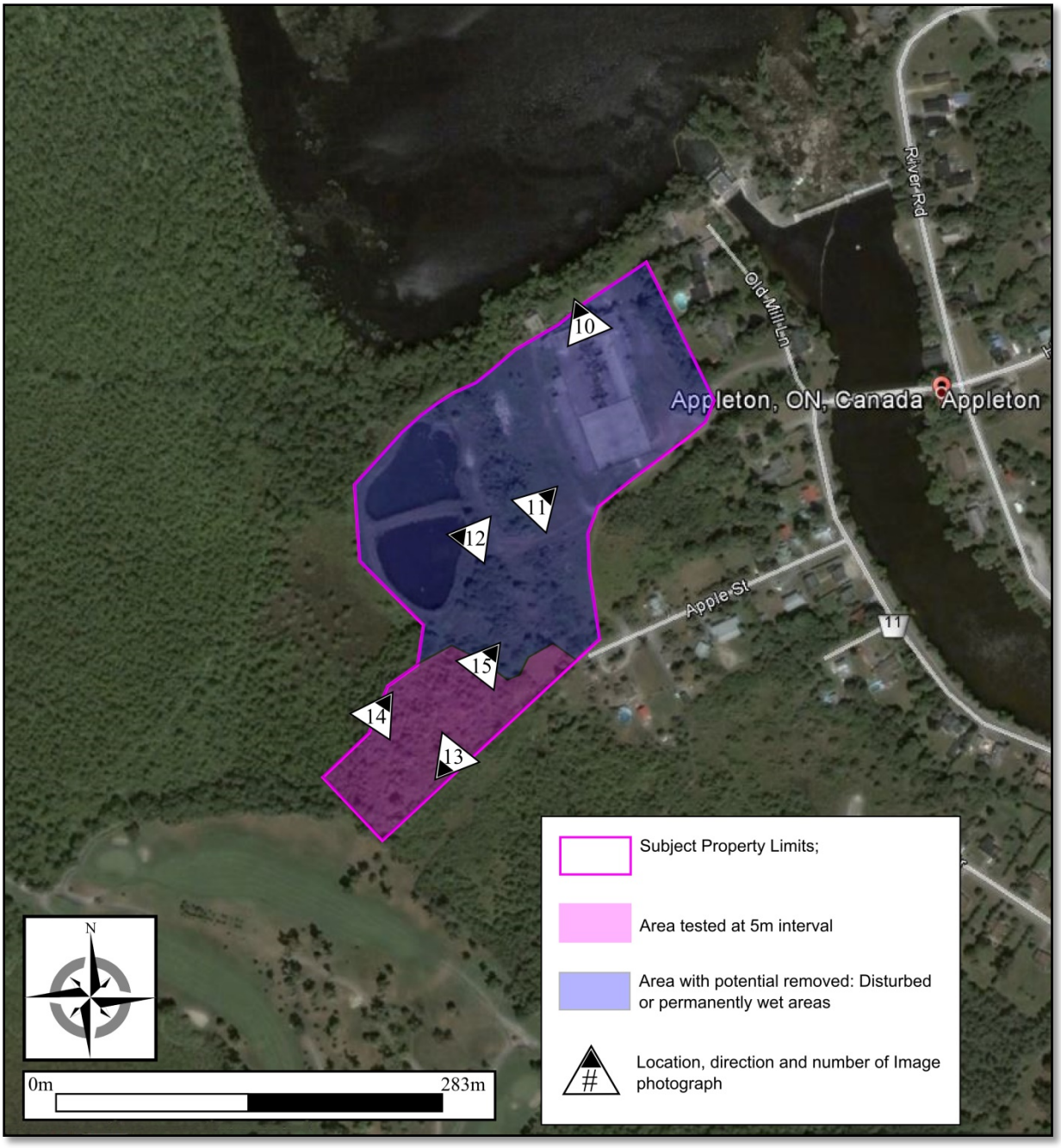
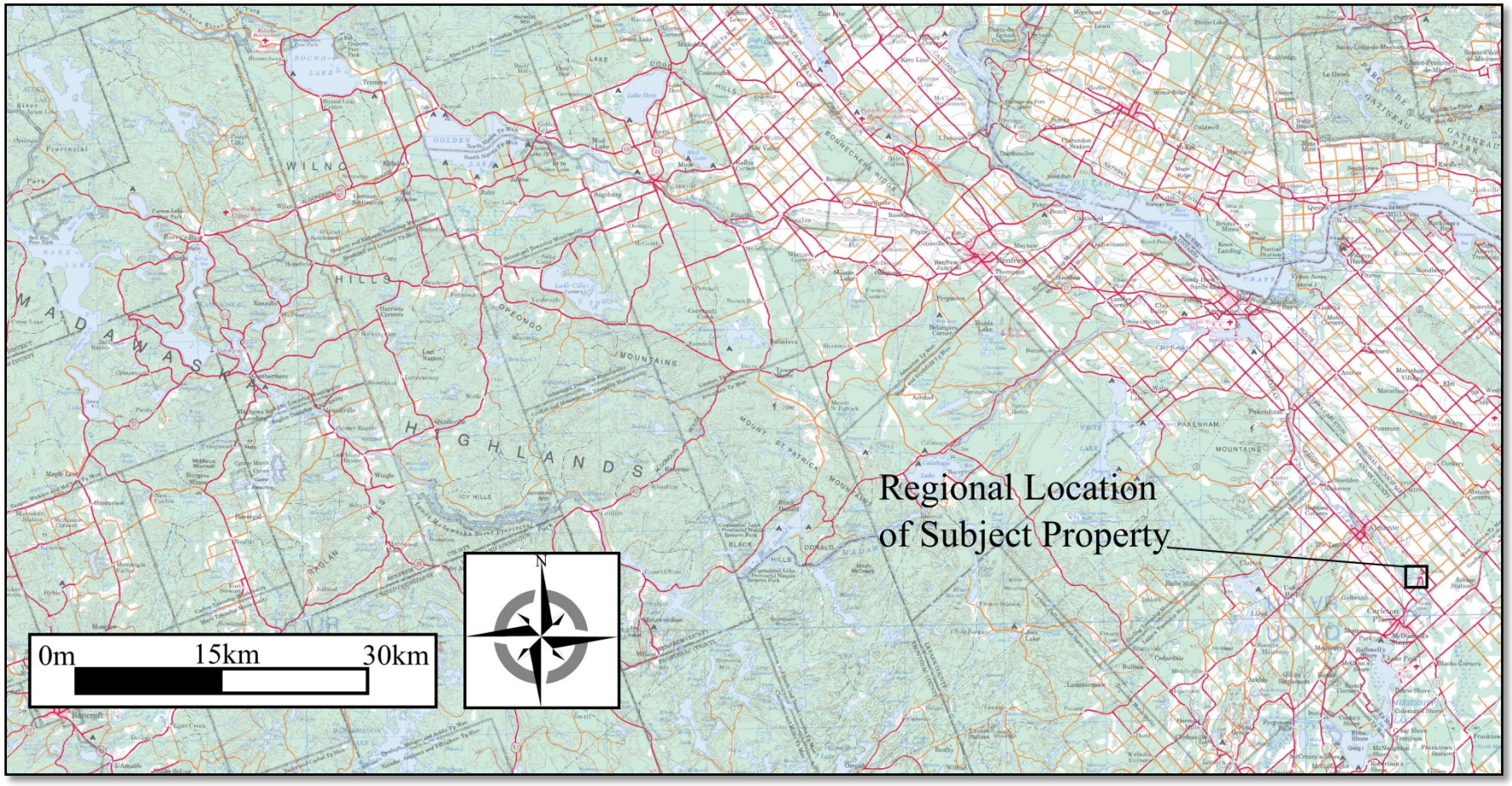
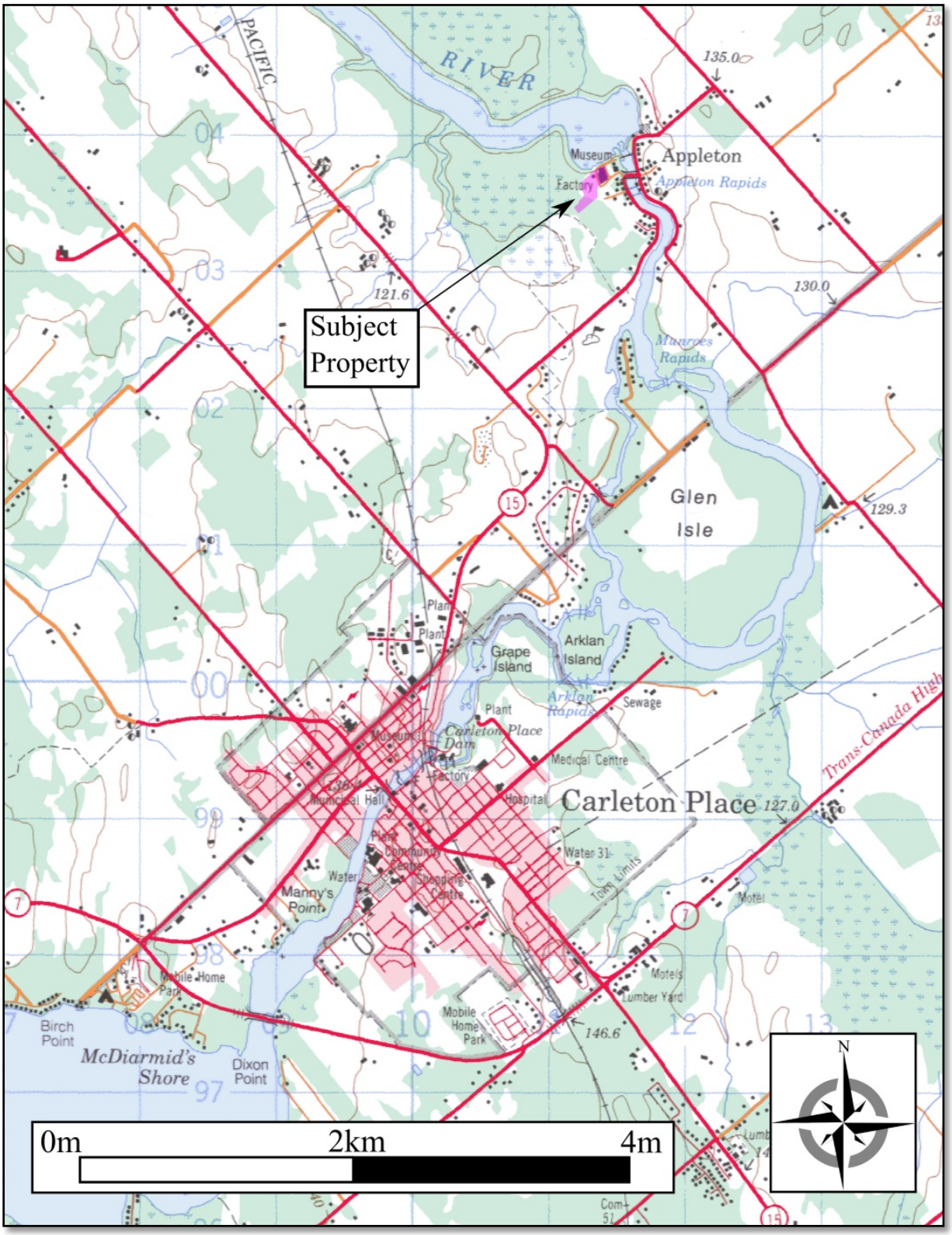


Image 16. An excavation plan of the subject property (Base Google Earth).

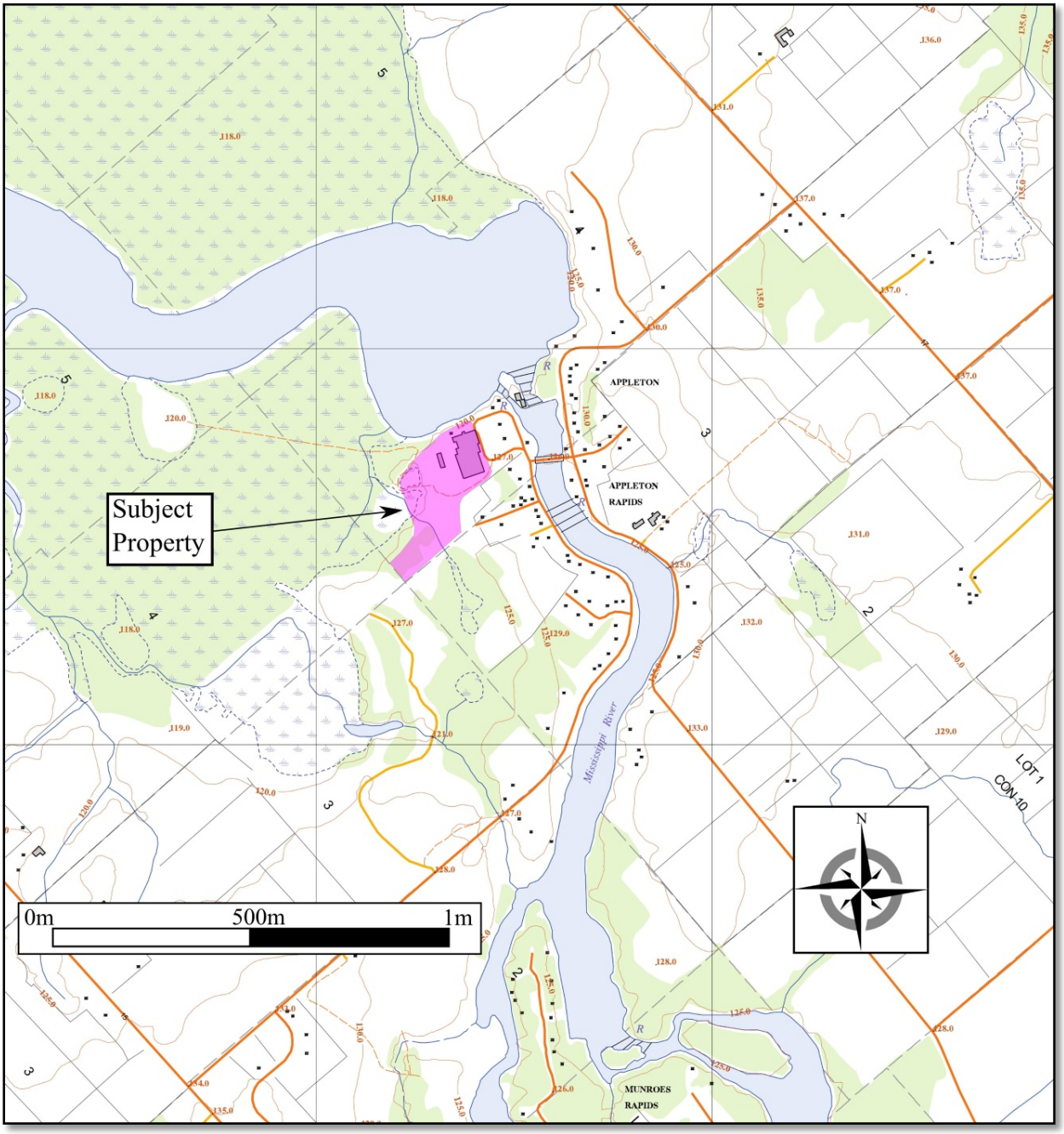
Maps



Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan (31 F).



Map 2. The subject property location on 1:50 000 NTS plan (31 F1).



Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map (OBM #1018 4100 50000).