STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
FOR A PROPOSED SEVERANCE
254 LAKE AVENUE WEST
PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 11
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH
NOW TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE
COUNTY OF LANARK, ONTARIO

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR A PROPOSED SEVERANCE, 254 LAKE AVENUE WEST, PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 11, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH, NOW TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE, COUNTY OF LANARK, ONTARIO

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Re:	Severance Application (*Planning Act)*
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Project No.:	PR22-022
Licensee:	Stephanie Cleland, M.A., Licence P1201 Staff Archaeologist Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Escape Homes Consulting to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of proposed Severance Application for a residential development project prepared as per requirements under the *Planning Act.* The subject property was located on part of Lot 13, Concession 11 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, now in the Town of Carleton Place, County of Lanark (see Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed development permit was approximately 0.49 hectares (1.22 acres) in size.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. Additionally, a site visit was conducted on May 16th, 2022. The results of this study indicated that portions of the subject property possessed potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources (see Map 7).

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to determine whether or not the property contained archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and if so to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy. The assessment was completed on June 29th, 2022, by means of a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals across all parts of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential. No archaeological resources of concern were recovered during the survey. The subject property has therefore been determined to retain no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

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

1) There are no further archaeological concerns for the study area as illustrated on Map 8.

2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present Stage 2 study area, further Stage 2 archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).

3) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

2.1 Property Description

The subject property was located in the northwest corner of Lot 13, Concession 11 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, now part of the Town of Carleton Place, and consisted of approximately 0.49 hectares (1.22 acres) of land containing a grassy field edged by deciduous trees, with an extant residence on the easternmost portion (see Maps 1 and 2). The property was bordered to the west by another extant residence, to the north by Lake Avenue West, to the east by Mississippi Road, and to the south by a large open sports field. The study area was approximately 100 metres southwest of the Mississippi River, with the waterfront space between the study area and the river currently part of a public park.

2.2 Development Context

Escape Homes Consulting is preparing a Severance Application for a residential development project within the study area, which as noted above consists of approximately 0.49 hectares (1.22 acres) of residential infrastructure and lawn (see Map 2). The parcel being developed amounts to 0.35 hectares (0.87 acres), excluding the area around the extant house which is to be retained. The proposed development will include four quadplex buildings, with four covered parking structures behind, as well as one detached dwelling. Given the proximity of the Mississippi River, archaeological assessment was listed by the Town of Carleton Place as a requirement for approval of the Severance Application. Past Recovery was retained to complete this work.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography and the collection of artifacts, was granted by Escape Homes Consulting.

2.4 Territorial Acknowledgement

The study area falls within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabeg and forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area set out by the current Agreement-in-

Principle between the AOO and the federal and provincial governments, signed in 2016.[1] The study area also lies within an area of interest of the Huron Wendat Nation and of the Williams Treaties First Nations as signatories of the Crawford Purchases.

[1] The Algonquins of Ontario are composed of ten communities: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft), Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake), Snimikobi (Ardoch), Whitney and Area. Federally unrecognized Algonquin communities, including Ardoch First Nation, also live in the territory but do not form part of the AOO (see Lawrence 2012). The Agreement-In-Principle is between the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Ontario and Canada. Algonquins have sought recognition and protection of their traditional territory dating back to 1772 and in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (previously Algonquins of Golden Lake) formally submitted a petition to the Government of Canada, and in 1985 to the Government of Ontario. The claim was accepted for negotiations in 1991 and 1992, an Agreement-In-Principle was signed in 2016, and negotiations are on-going. For further information see www.tanakiwin.com.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

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

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

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

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

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped. Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions more similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There was increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indian occupation (Ellis 2013; Ellis et al. 1990).

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

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Ceramic styles and

decorations suggest the continued differentiation between regional populations and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and communities continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver; a large number of other items that rarely survive in the archaeological record would also have been exchanged, as well as knowledge.[3] Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In southeastern Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified by archaeologists as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette I ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Fox 1990; Spence et al. 1990).

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

[3] For example, the recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States. Thus far, there is no indication that these seeds were locally grown (Crawford et al. 2019).

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

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

Archaeologists have distinguished the Late Woodland period by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by some Indigenous groups primarily across much of southern Ontario and portions of the southeast with favourable soils. The cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance in the region over time. This change is associated with increased sedentarism, and with larger and more dense settlements focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. In some areas, semi-permanent villages, with communal 'longhouse' dwellings, appeared for the first time. These villages were occupied year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Many were surrounded by defensive palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Associated with these sites is a burial pattern of individual graves occurring within the village. Upon abandonment, the people of one or more villages often exhumed the remains of their dead for reburial in a large communal burial pit or ossuary outside of the village(s) (Birch and Williamson 2013; Wright 1966). More temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps were also used. Throughout much of eastern Ontario, however, the shield-like terrain limited horticulture and Indigenous groups continued to move frequently across this territory hunting, fishing, and gathering (Pilon 1999)

[4] There have been several studies, however, that indicate assigning ethnicity to archaeological sites based on ceramic typologies and other kinds of artifacts is problematic (see Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Kapyrka 2017). For instance, Iroquoian-style pottery is found on sites within traditional Anishinaabe territories in eastern New York and Ontario (Hart and Englebrecht 2012: 335, 345). Further, artifact traits associated with particular ethnicities are not always agreed upon by archaeologists and in many cases these traits indicate the presence of more than one group (Fox and Garrad 2004). Though valuable "*in terms of the history of archaeological thought*," equating an Indigenous artifact trait with ethnicity is overly simplistic and lacking any means for evaluation, exemplifying the importance of other lines of evidence, including oral histories, in an interpretive historical framework (Kapyrka 2017).

At the end of the Late Woodland period several Indigenous groups were living within eastern Ontario, although the territories associated with each and the relationships between them were complex and are not fully understood. Anishinaabe oral histories suggest a broad homeland extending far to the west of Ontario and include references to a migration from the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:27). Those who became known as the Algonquin[5] settled along the Ottawa River or Kichi-Sibi[6] and its tributaries in eastern Ontario and western Quebec; the Ojibwa and Nipissing were located further to the north and west. Living on and around the Canadian Shield, all Anishinaabeg maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record (Morrison 2005; Sherman 2015:28).

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

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

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

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

Finally, while the Iroquois or Haudenosaunee[7] homeland was initially south of Ontario in New York state, their oral histories suggest their hunting grounds extended along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River into southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017). Archaeological data indicates some Haudenosaunee were living year-round in Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

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

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

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

[7] Sometime between A.D. 1142 and A.D. 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. When the Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, it became the League of Six Nations.

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

Nation River basin,[9] and the Onontchataronon[10] living in the South Nation River basin as far west as the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:29). These extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook some horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinaabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissing, Timiskaming, Abitibi (Wahgoshig), and others; however, as the French moved inland, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinaabemowin as Algonquin (Morrison 2005:18).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via the Rivières des Outaouais (the portion of the Ottawa River extending eastward into Quebec from Lake Timiskaming). These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and, therefore, potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). Access to this southern route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). As the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal and, in the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River became the principal route to the interior for the French. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle pieces, glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between Indigenous groups and the French during this period (Kennedy 1970).

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

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

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

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

Fort Frontenac was established by the French at the present site of Kingston in 1673, and another fort was constructed at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700. These forts served to solidify control of the fur trade and to enhance French ties with local Indigenous populations. To this end, the French also encouraged the establishment of Indigenous villages near their settlements (Adams 1986). The full extent of Indigenous settlement in eastern Ontario through to the end of the seventeenth century, however, is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the Ottawa River for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Algonquin remained within the area under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed. In 1677 the Sulpician Mission of the Mountain was established near Montreal where the Ottawa River empties into the St. Lawrence River. While it was mostly a Mohawk community that became known as Kahnawake, some Algonquin who had converted to Christianity settled at the mission for part of the year and were known as the Oka Algonquin (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Around this time, Anishinaabeg began to mount an organized counter-offensive against the Haudenosaunee who were pushed back to their traditional lands further south, resulting in a Mississauga presence in southern and south-eastern Ontario. This change saw Anishinaabeg gain wider access to European trade goods and allowed them to use their strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and Indigenous communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995; Surtees 1982).

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

[11] 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 Napanee (Adams 1986).

Ottawa River and its tributaries, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located around Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some non-resident Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at the mission at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee residents of the mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1993:Plate 40).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years' War, in which many Anishinaabeg fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1760, Britain gained control over New France, though in recognition of Indigenous title to the land the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. This created a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the 'Indian Reserve' west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near present day Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that "*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*" (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials "*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*" occupying the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Ottawa River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in "*Indian Territory.*" Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing. Settlers continued to trespass into this territory, however, cutting trees and driving away game vital to Indigenous lifeways (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5). Akwesasne, within the Haudenosaunee hunting territory, became a permanent settlement towards the middle of the eighteenth century.[12]

At first, the end of the French Regime brought little change to eastern Ontario. Between 1763 and 1776 some British traders traveled to the Kingston area, but the British presence remained sporadic until 1783 when Fort Frontenac was officially re-occupied. With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), however, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, disbanded soldiers, and the Mohawk who had fought with the British under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were, therefore, displaced from their lands in New York State. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands; however, these negotiations did not include Algonquin and Nipissing who were continuously ignored, despite much of the area being their traditional territory (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). Initially the focus for settlement was the north shore of

[12] www.firstbatuibs.info/akwesasne.html

Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783. As noted, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of the purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). The *Crown Grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte* was issued in 1784 in recognition of the Six Nations' support during the American Revolutionary War. It included lands on the Bay of Quinte, originally part of the Crawford Purchases, on which Chief Deserontyon and other Haudenosaunee settled.[13]

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

A number of other purchases during the late eighteenth century between representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe covered lands immediately west of the Crawford Purchases, from the north shore of Lake Ontario northward to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay/Lake Huron. These included the John Collins Purchase of 1785, the Johnson-Butler Purchase[14] of 1787-88, and the 1798 Penetanguishene Purchase (Treaty 5) aimed at acquiring a harbour on Lake Huron for British vessels.[15] The lands purportedly covered by these purchases were often poorly defined and were thus included in the later Williams Treaties of 1923 (see below).

The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (later Ontario and Quebec) used the Ottawa River as the boundary between the two. This effectively divided the Algonquin and Nipissing territories, both of which straddled the

[13] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves
[14] Sometimes referred to as the 'Gunshot Treaty' as it reportedly covered the land as far back from the lake shore as a person could hear a gunshot (https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves).
[15] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

river. The Algonquin and Nipissing sent a letter to the Governor General of the Province of Canada in 1798, requesting that settlers be restricted to the banks of the Ottawa River and detailing the difficulties caused by encroaching settlement (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; see also Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). In this letter the Chiefs noted the belt of wampum and map of their lands that was given to Governor Carleton some years earlier, pleading for no more of the encroachment that was driving away game and pushing them into infertile lands; however, there was no response. In the early 1800s, a few Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as 'Peguakonagang;' they called themselves 'Ininwezi,' which they translated as 'we people here along' (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016).[16] The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and sugar bushes.

The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain (along with its colonies in North America and its Indigenous allies) brought another period of conflict to the region. In 1815, at the conclusion of the war, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family, with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces could thereby act as a 'force-in-being' to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' including those at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of settlers moving into the region as a result of these initiatives, which began to push settlement beyond the acquired territory into what had formally been protected as 'Indian Land.'[17]

Additional 'purchases' were signed in the early nineteenth century between the Crown and certain Anishinaabe communities including the Lake Simcoe Purchase (Treaty 16) signed in 1815 and covering lands between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) of 1818 to the south and west of the Lake Simcoe Purchase, and the Rice Lake Purchase or Treaty 20 of 1818 which covered a large area around Rice Lake.[18]

Further east, with the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange

[16] 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).
[17] Between 1815 and 1850 over an estimated 800,000 Euro-Canadian settlers moved into the region (https://www. lanarkcountyneighbours.ca/the-petitions-of-chief-shawinipinessi.html).
[18] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

the purchase of additional lands from the chiefs of the Ojibwa and Mississauga or Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg. The resulting Rideau Purchase (Treaty 27 and 27¼) extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchases to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg or Mississauga in 1819 and confirmed in 1822. This 'purchase' was also problematic and excluded the Algonquin whose traditional territory it covered (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within the Ottawa River watershed, the Algonquin and Nipissing protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of southern and eastern Ontario, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,[19] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

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

While some Algonquin and Nipissing continued to spend part of the summer at Lake of Two Mountains through this period, most of the year appears to have been spent on their traditional hunting grounds, and by the 1830s there were specific claims for land by individuals such as Mackwa on the Bonnechere River and Constant Pennecy on the Rideau waterway. In 1842, Chief Pierre Shawinipinessi,[20] an Algonquin leader, petitioned the Crown for a land tract of 2,000 acres between the townships of Oso, Bedford and South Sherbrooke to enable his people to sustain themselves (Huitema 2001;

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

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

Ripmeester 1995:164-166; Sherman 2008:32-33).[21] A licence of occupation for the 'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with Mississauga (Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg) from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:7-8). Illegal logging operations, however, interfered with life on the reserve, and despite protests from Chief Shawinipinessi and legislation passed in 1838 and then later in 1850 to protect Indigenous lands,[22] it was allowed to continue, depleting the local food resources. In response to an 1861 petition to address the trespassing of settlers, the existence of the Bedford tract was denied (LAC microfilm reel C-13419). At this time some of the community moved to nearby lands while others joined the Algonquin at Kitigan Zibi, and at Pikwàkanagàn where the 'Golden Lake Reserve' was created in 1873 (Hanewich 2009; Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9). Around 1836 some consideration was given to facilitating Algonquin and Nipissing settlement in the Grand Calumet Portage and Allumette Island area, but this was not pursued (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

Other treaties signed in the mid-nineteenth century included the St. Regis Purchase (Treaty 57) signed in 1847 between the Crown and the Mohawk and covering a narrow parcel of land, known as the 'Nutfield Tract' extending north of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall towards the Ottawa River, and the Robson-Huron Treaty (Treaty 61) of 1850 between the Crown and certain Anishinaabeg for lands east of Georgian Bay and the northern shore of Lake Huron eastward to the Ottawa River.[23]

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

The Williams Treaties of 1923 were signed between the Crown and seven Anishinaabe First Nations to address lands that had not been surrendered via a formal treaty process (see above).[24] These lands covered a large area from the north shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and overlapped with a number of other treaties and 'purchases.' The

[21] 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.

[22] 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.

[23] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[24] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

Williams Treaties First Nations include the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama, and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island. To address further issues with a number of the pre-confederation purchases and treaties, the Williams Treaties First Nations ratified the Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement with Canada and Ontario in June, 2018. This agreement recognized harvesting rights in Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20, 27 and 27¼.[25]

As noted above, lands considered traditional Algonquin territory were included in various nineteenth century purchases that did not involve the Algonquin. Algonquin claims to these lands include a series of petitions to the Crown going back to 1772 that asserted Algonquin rights to land and resources. An official land claim was made in the 1980s and, in 2016, an Agreement-in-Principle was signed by Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Ontario, a step towards a treaty recognizing Algonquin rights across much of eastern Ontario.[26]

Carleton Place

Beckwith Township was surveyed in 1816 and named after Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, the Quarter Master for Canada between 1815 and 1823. He also made arrangements for and personally superintended the arrival of the Scottish immigrants in 1816. Settlement of the township began the following year, with approximately 27 land grants being issued. With the arrival of the Perthshire Highlanders and a few Irish immigrants in 1818, the population of the township increased from 50 to c. 300 (Brown 1969:5). Throughout the nineteenth century, small villages developed at strategic locations in the township, including Prospect, Franktown, Black's Corners, Tennyson, Ashton, Lake Park, Gilles Corners and at Morphy's Falls, which would later become known as the village of Carleton Place.

The first settlement rights within the footprint of the original village of Carleton Place were formally issued to the Morphy family (from Tipperary) in 1819. Edmond Morphy and his three eldest sons each drew 100 acres of land (for a total of 400 acres) on Lots 14 and 15 in Concession 12. Edmond and his wife, Barbara, along with their six sons and two daughters began building that same year and soon there was a cluster of shops, mills and houses that became known as Morphy's Falls. The Moore family also settled in the area in 1819, building a log cabin near Moore Street on the Franktown Road (Brown 1969:3).

By the mid-1820s, Morphy's Falls had grown considerably. A grist mill and potash factory had been built, William Moore had opened a blacksmith shop and Robert Barnett had arrived to open a cooperage shop, all in 1820. Within a year Hugh Boulton had built a sawmill and Alexander Morris had opened a combined store and tavern (the famed

[25] www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca
[26] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

Mill Road Tavern) near the grist mill on the north shore above the falls (Brown 1969:3-4). By 1825 James Kent was teaching at the first school (Brown 1969:6). This same year, Caleb Strong Bellows, formerly of Richmond Landing/Bellows Landing, arrived and built a distillery in the village; in 1830 he also became the first postmaster. It was at this time that the village's name was changed to Carleton Place (Brown 1969:4). Around the same time, the Bell brothers opened a general store on the north shore and the first log bridge was built to span the river (Geddes 1992:215). James Rosamond also arrived in 1830 and began a wool carding and cloth dressing business that led to the first known textile mill in the eastern half of the province. It operated in Carleton Place from 1846 through to 1857, was run by water power and was equipped with machinery for spinning and weaving (Brown 1969:5). The first church was built by the Methodists in 1831, the Carleton Place Public Library was founded in 1841 (with the catalogue from these first years listing 140 titles), and by 1850 *The Carleton Place Herald*, a weekly newspaper, had been founded by James C. Poole (Brown 1969). A Canadian business directory dating to 1851 also listed grist mills, oatmeal mills, sawmills, the woollen factory, carding and fulling mills, a foundry and a tannery in the village (Brown 1984:148).

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway line was built through Beckwith Township in the late 1850s to join rail and water connections at Brockville with Smith Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, Almonte and eventually Arnprior by 1864. It crossed the 9th Line Beckwith Road just west of Black's Corners. Initially, the railway brought high taxes and few benefits to the rural residents of the township. It failed to turn a profit and in the 1860s was taken over by the Canadian Central Railway (CCR). In 1869 the CCR began building a line to connect Ottawa to the existing line at Carleton Place and in 1882 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which had absorbed the CCR, moved their headquarters from Brockville to Carleton Place and built a two-storey railway station on the west side of the railway junction. Carleton Place became a railway divisional point in 1884 (Brown 1969:104).

A detailed plan from H.F. Walling's 1863 *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew*, illustrates the extent to which the community had expanded by this time. The railway line is shown just east of town, and a second bridge to accommodate the rail line had been built. Several hotels, mills and other businesses are also shown along the main streets (Bell, Bridge and Mill Streets), as are a large number of residential buildings. Development in Carleton Place continued at a fast pace and it was incorporated as a village in 1870. In 1875 the municipal council bought a $1,000 hand pumper fire engine and the Ocean Wave Fire Company was formed. By 1876 a second newspaper, the *Central Canadian*, had begun circulation (Brown 1969:101).

As the agricultural potential of much of Beckwith Township was somewhat limited, lumbering became the primary nineteenth century activity, with agriculture undertaken on a subsistence basis and to support lumber operations. Lumbering activities probably began as early as 1825 and some of the better known Upper Canada lumber barons (Allan

Gilmour, John Gilles, Peter McLaren, Boyd Caldwell and the Canada Lumber Company) all had timber limits on the upper Mississippi watershed in the second half of the nineteenth century (Geddes 1992:213). By 1867, the Gilles lumbering family had built a new sawmill in Carleton Place and two years later the Caldwell sawmill opened (Brown 1969:38).

The population doubled from 2,000 to 4,000 between 1880 and 1890, when Carleton Place became incorporated as a town (Brown 1969:62). The sawmill industry on the Mississippi River peaked in 1888, when the largest sawmill to be built in Carleton Place was put into operation by the Canada Lumber Company (Brown 1969:42). Before long, however, the logging industry had exhausted the region's vast pine forests, and thus most of the sawmills had been demolished by 1908 to make way for the construction of hydroelectric facilities.

Although development in the town slowed somewhat as logging activities declined, it did not cease altogether. In 1885 the Ottawa Valley's telephone system was installed and put into operation. The following year the first telephone directory was released and the widespread use of electric lights soon followed (Brown 1969:62 and 105). In 1897 a new town hall was built, and concrete sidewalks were installed in 1906 (Brown 1969:107).

The construction of Highway 7, which skirted the southernmost boundaries of the town, began in November, 1931, and the new highway was officially opened to traffic in August, 1932. In the mid-1950s, the road was widened and numerous smaller realignments and improvements were made, but the primary corridor has remained unaltered until recent years.

Today, Carleton Place is in the midst of another population boom. The twinning of Highway 7 between Ottawa and the town limits has made it an ideal commuter community. As a result of the population growth (nearly 10,000 to date), there has been an expansion of both housing and business development, with the latter being focused along McNeely Avenue. Many early structures are still standing in the town, including both the new and old town halls, and the family homes of many of the early residents (Geddes 1992:217).

3.3 Property History

Lot 13, Concession 11

The following detailed review of archival research was conducted in order to develop a picture of the land-use history of 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 the 1863 Walling map of Lanark and Renfrew Counties, the 1880 Belden map, as well as twentieth-century topographic maps and aerial photographs, census records, directories, and survey

plans.[27] Records at the Lanark County Land Registry Office (or LCLRO) were also consulted.

The study area is located in the northwest corner of Lot 13, Concession 11, in Beckwith Township, now within the Town of Carleton Place. The patent to the southwest half of the lot was awarded by the Crown in 1828 to Thomas Willis, with the property passing to Henry Willis the following year (LCLRO Instrument B499). Shortly thereafter, in 1834, Mr. Willis sold part of the lot to Edmond Morphy for the price of £25, though the location of this parcel is unknown (LCLRO Instrument D14). This parcel and likely others changed hands several times over the nineteenth century, with the southwestern 50 acres coming into the possession of Robert Latimer in the 1880s or 1905 (LCLRO Instruments 2F-1887, 2G-2320 and 2K-3601). Latimer sold the 50 acres to Alexander McAllister in 1905; it was then acquired by Joseph Clark in 1918, followed by James McAllister in 1920 and William Chilcott in 1924 (LCLRO Instruments CP-6046, CP-7870, CP-8255 and CP-9041). Chilcott then sold a 86 foot by 121 foot parcel to Richard Watkins in 1934 for $100, which was passed to Mary Watkins in 1958 (LCLRO Instruments CP-180 and CP-4398). This was the current small plot containing the residence at 292 Lake Avenue. The remainder of the southwest quarter of Lot 13 was acquired by William Napier in 1963 (LCLRO Instrument A14970). Napier granted 7.325 acres property, the parcel containing the track immediately to the south of the study area, to the Lanark County Board of Education in 1973, by default creating the current study area adjacent to Lake Avenue (LCLRO Instrument A33728). Mississippi Road had also been constructed by this time along the division between the southwestern quarter and the northeastern half of the southwestern half of Lot 13.

E. Wilkie, a surveyor, purchased a portion of the northeast part of Lot 13 in 1904 from William Caldwell for the purpose of establishing 56 lots and constructing Boyd, Caldwell, Donald, Wilson, and Woodward Streets (LCLRO Plan 5782). It does not appear that all of these lots were built upon immediately, however, according to historical maps (Map 4). Nonetheless, these streets have remained into the twenty-first century and represent the beginning of the neighborhood which is directly northeast of the current study area. The process was continued by Samuel B. Code, a surveyor, who established a further 20 lots on Woodward Street in 1912 and again by Mr. Wilkie who added 31 lots to Boyd and Arthur Streets the following year (LCLRO Plans 7039 and 7211).

[27] Historical maps and aerial photographs have been geo-referenced using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to generate the mapping contained in this report. Geo-referencing is the name given to the process of transforming a map or image by assigning X and Y coordinates to features, allowing the software to rotate, stretch, and in some cases warp the original image to best match the supplied coordinates. Owing to considerable variation in the scale, accuracy, and resolution of historical maps and aerial photographs, there is often an unknown degree of error introduced in the process of geo-referencing and, as for this reason, the location and extent of the study area overlain on these maps should be considered approximate.

An aerial photograph taken in 1927 is the first imagery to show two structures, or groups of structures, within the study area (see Map 4). The current residence at 254 Lake Avenue appears to have been erected by this time, with two smaller structures around it, and a large building, possibly a barn, was located centrally within the subject property. A subsequent topographic map from 1939 confirms that the large structure was a barn and shows the residence in the northeast end of the study area. The two additional residences depicted to the southwest of the barn, one erroneously placed within the study area boundaries by georeferencing, were the current structures respectively at 292 Lake Avenue and 308 Lake Avenue (or its predecessor).

An aerial photograph, dated to 1946, depicts structures in the same locations to those in the 1927 aerial photograph, with the addition of a driveway or access road that begins in the middle of the study area at Lake Avenue West, curves around the large structures in the centre of the subject property (clearly shown to be two barns positioned in an 'L' shape), and follows the southeast edge of the property boundary before making a ninety-degree turn at the southeast corner mirroring the path of the present Mississippi Road (Map 5). A subsequent aerial photograph taken in 1967 shows that the more northerly barn had been razed and the access road removed (see Map 5). This same photograph depicts the first iteration of Mississippi Road currently lying adjacent to the northeastern edge of the property. By 1973 the remaining barn had been razed and by 1978 the sports field had been established, including the running track which remains in use (see Map 5). DRAPE imagery from 2019 shows that a second curved driveway beginning in the middle of the study area at Lake Avenue West and curving northeast toward the extant structure had been constructed at some point between 1978 and 2019 (see Map 2). Review of the available historical maps and imagery has indicated, therefore, that the central and northeastern thirds of the study area have experienced several phases of development and redevelopment throughout the twentieth century, though the southwestern third has remained vacant.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.[28]

A prime source for unregistered archaeological finds is the initial series of *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario* (AARO), which were published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the *Ontario Sessional Papers*. In these reports, dating between 1887 and 1928, staff of the provincial museum (which eventually became the Royal Ontario Museum) published articles by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff. The articles provide a record of some of the earliest archaeological fieldwork to have taken place in the province, as well as documentation of the private collections that were donated to the museum. These articles report on extensive artifact collecting in Lanark County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially around the Rideau Lakes (cf. Beeman 1894).

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

- In 2010 and 2011, Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. undertook Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments for the J.W. Southwell property on Lot 12, Concession 12 (Past Recovery 2011a; PIF: P030-097-2010, P031-023-2011). The Stage 1 assessment found that the study area had high potential for pre-Contact

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

period archaeological resources given the proximity to the Mississippi River and moderate to low potential for historic period resources. A Stage 2 assessment was recommended. No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.

- In 2011, Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the proposed Carlgate High Subdivision on Lot 12, Concession 12 (Past Recovery 2011b; PIF: P031-024-2011). The Stage 1 assessment found that the southern section of the study area had moderate potential for both pre- and post-Contact period archaeological resources given the proximity of both the Mississippi River and High Street (a historical transportation corridor). A Stage 2 assessment was recommended. No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.
- Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments for a proposed subdivision on Lot 12, Concession 11, were completed in 2015 (Adams Heritage 2016; PIF P003-0423-2016, 2015; PIF P003-0423-2015). No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.
- In 2017, Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. undertook Stage 1, 2 and 3 (cemetery) assessments on behalf of Fifty Allan Condominiums, at 44 Allan Street and 139 Charles Street, approximately 725 metres north of the study area, within Lot 14, Concession 12. Stage 2 testing found a sufficient number of post-contact artifacts to warrant the registration of a site (BgGa-9), but the artifacts were not found to be of cultural significance. The Stage 3 cemetery study did not find evidence of grave shafts (Past Recovery 2017; PIF: P336-0161-2017, P336-0166-2017, P336-0170-2017).
- Archaeological Services Inc. was retained in 2019 to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment associated with the replacement of the Bridge Street bridge, 963 metres from the current study area. Part of the study area was found to retain archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended (ASI 2019; PIF: P450-0025-2018).
- Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. completed Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments in 2020/2021 for a proposed subdivision at 166 Boyd Street, just east of the current study area (Past Recovery 2021; PIF: P1201-0065-2020, P1201-0067-2021). No archaeological resources were found and no further assessment was recommended.
- An archaeological survey of the Mississippi River was completed in 1977 and 1978 (Wright and Engelbert, 1978).

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated

processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the *Sites Database* indicated that there is one registered nineteenth century Euro-Canadian sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area, though it does not merit further investigation (Table 1).

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Inferred Agency	Inferred Function	Review Status
BgGa-9	44 Allan Street	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Residential	No further CHVI

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

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

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

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

The Canadian Pacific Railway Station, officially designated a Federal Heritage Building (as part of the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*) on August 10, 1991, is located at 110 Miguel Street at the intersection of Miguel Street and Franktown Road. Built by M. Sullivan & Son on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) and their engineering team in Montreal, it gained recognition as the last of seven stone CPR stations in the Upper Ottawa Valley built between 1897 and 1922. It was constructed from 1921 to 1922 and served as a symbol of prosperity for Carleton Place and the surrounding area,

offering both freight and passenger services to Montreal, Ottawa, and toward the West; however, passenger service was officially discontinued in 1989. This building is also recognized for its architectural value. It is approximately 1.17 kilometres from the study area.[29]

The Carleton Place Town Hall was officially granted a Municipal Heritage Designation (Part IV), under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, by the town of Carleton Place on October 16, 1978. It is located at 175 Bridge Street, on the south shore of the Mississippi River. Its architect was George W. King, who designed the town hall in the Richardson Romanesque style; his design of the three-storey, stone building with bell tower and turrets was constructed by Matthew Ryan from 1895 to 1897. In addition to the architectural value of the building, it holds historical significance as it was built on the site of one of the first homesteads in Carleton Place: that of William Morphy. It is approximately 962 metres from the study area.[30]

The Victoria School Museum (now known as the Carleton Place and Beckwith Heritage Museum) was officially granted a Municipal Heritage Designation (Part IV), under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, on April 17, 1978. It is located at 267 Edmund Street. Designed by William Rorison and built by William Willoughby from 1871 to 1872, this building has had a few roles marking its significance in the community: in 1872 it became the first official town hall and lock-up for Carleton Place, until the Carleton Place Town Hall at 175 Bridge Street was built in 1879, and from 1879 until 1969 it was used for a public school. Since then, the building has been host to the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, the Beckwith Historical Society's Victoria School Museum, and the Canada Veterans' Hall of Valour. This building has gained recognition for both its historic and architectural value. It is approximately 1.25 kilometres from the study area.[31]

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

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

[29]Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. "Canada Pacific Railway", https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_hrs_eng.aspx?id=2006
[30]Canada's Historic Places. "Carleton Place Town Hall", https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9810&pid=0
[31]Canada's historic Places. "Victoria School Museum", https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=7576&pid=0

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/site-search?fields%5Bkeywords%5D=plaque+guide);
- A listing of plaques transcribed at www.readtheplaque.com;
- Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations (https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx); and,
- A listing of historical plaques of Ontario maintained by Sarah J. McCabe (https://ontarioplaques.omeka.net).

One monument and five plaques were found within a three-kilometre radius from the study area.

A plaque secured to a headstone-shaped block commemorates the Willis family burial site (Image 1). It is located in the park across Lake Avenue from the subject property, approximately 45 metres from the study area. It reads:

WILLIS FAMILY BURIAL SITE.
In Memory of George Willis and his wife Jane
Natives of Ireland
Among the First Settlers of what is now known as Carleton Place in the year 1821.

A monument dedicated to and in the likeness of Captain Arthur Roy Brown was unveiled on November 29, 2020, in Lolly's Park at 200 Bridge Street, approximately 970 metres from the study area. Captain Brown was a fighter pilot in World War I, and was credited as having fired the fatal shot killing Baron Manfred von Richthofen (known as the "Red Baron"), who had 80 air combat victories against Allied Forces. By the end of his service, Cpt. Brown had a total of 10 aerial victories, and was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross and Bar. The monument consists of a rounded wall, with a statue of Cpt. Brown at one end, looking skyward and holding his Distinguished Service Cross and Bar award in his left hand, and a bronze propeller and relief of the aerial combat against von Richthofen at the center of the wall.[32]

A plaque commemorates Captain Arthur Roy Brown at Carleton Place Memorial Park, approximately 933 metres from the study area. It reads:

> *Victor in aerial combat over Baron Manfred von Richthofen, the First World War's leading fighter pilot and German national hero, Arthur Roy Brown was born at Carleton Place. In 1915 he qualified as a civilian pilot and was commissioned in the Royal Naval Air Service. In the thick of vicious air fighting in 1917-18, Brown is credited with at least 12 enemy planes, earning the Distinguished Service Cross and Bar. Though the Canadian's downing of Richthofen was contested by Australian ground gunners, the official award was given*

[32]Roy Brown Society. https://www.captroybrown.ca/statue.html
http://ontariowarmemorials.blogspot.com/2020/12/carleton-place-capt-roy-brown-statue.html

> *to Captain Brown. Overcoming severe war injuries, he returned to civilian life and later organized an air transport company which served Northern Ontario and Quebec.*
> *Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Government of Ontario.*[33]

A second plaque commemorates the founding of Carleton Place and is located in the northern corner of Centennial Park, on the corner of Flora Street and McRostie Street. It is approximately 632 metres from the study area. It reads:

> *The families of Edmond Morphy and William Moore became in 1819 the first settlers on the site of Carleton Place. About 1822 Hugh Boulton built a mill here on the Mississippi River which provided the nucleus around which a community, known as "Morphy's Falls", had become established by 1824. It also contained a saw mill, stores, a tavern, tannery, ashery and blacksmith's shop, and later a textile mill and stove foundry. A post-office named "Carleton Place" was opened in 1830. The completion of railway lines from Brockville in 1859 and Ottawa in 1870 greatly stimulated the growth of Carleton Place. It was incorporated as a village in 1870 with a population of 1200 and became a town in 1890.*

A plaque commemorating the Findlay foundry was erected in 1978 in Findlay Park on the opposite side of the river, the site of the original foundry established by David Findlay. It is located at 48 Charlotte Street, behind the home of David Findlay, and is 994 metres from the study area. It reads:

> *This park is the site of the small foundry started by David Findlay, a Scottish immigrant, in 1860. Operated by himself, his sons, David and William, and their brothers John and Thomas, and by grandsons and great grandsons, the business grew to be one of the town's main industries, widely known for its stoves and furnaces. It operated continuously in the large plant across High Street, from 1901 to 1972. The land for this park was donated by the Findlay family and relatives in memory of their predecessors and the many faithful employees who served the company so well.*[34]

A second plaque commemorating the Findlay foundry is found at 170 High Street, approximately 710 metres from the study area. This plaque describes the history of the company.

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the

[33]"Memorials in Ottawa", http://ottmem.blogspot.com/2016/10/roy-brown-plaque.html
[34]Linda Seccaspina. "The Inner Remains of the Findlay Foundry", https://lindaseccaspina.wordpress.com/2016/04/04/the-inner-remains-of-findlay-foundry/

archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, the background research conducted for this assessment included a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

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

No known cemeteries were located within or adjacent to the study area.[35] The closest cemetery is Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery, also known as Holy Name of Mary, located at 552 Town Line Road, on Lot 13, Concession 9 of Beckwith, approximately 1.69 kilometres east of the study area. Additionally, the Willis Family Plot is purported to be within Riverside Park, roughly 45 metres from the study area; a plaque commemorates the site (see Section 4.4 and Image 1).

4.6 Mineral Resources

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

- *Abandoned Mines Information System* which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;

[35]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.

- *Mining Claims* which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions;
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province; 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.

A review of the above-mentioned databases revealed no cases of mineral deposits within 1 km of the study area.

4.7 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the region containing the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation as well as providing a context for the analysis of archaeological resources discovered during an assessment. Factors such as local water sources, soil types, vegetation associations and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for human exploitation and/or settlement. For the purposes of this assessment, information from local physiographic, geological and soils research has been compiled to create a picture of the environmental context for both past and present land uses.

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan and Holocene periods. The Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992 in Lee 2013). As the ice advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified deposits. During deglaciation, as the Late Wisconsinan ice margin receded to the north, glacial lake waters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa River valley, almost as far north as Ottawa, 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 western extent of the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region which is characterized by shallow soils over flat-lying Beekmantown group limestones (Chapman and Putnam 1984:200). Glaciomarine plain, delta and beach deposits are common in this region, as are bogs throughout the low-lying areas. Elevations and lowlands present were created by bedrock faulting and depressions (Lee 2013).

Surficial geological mapping, completed at a 1:50,000 scale, indicates that the study area is underlain by Paleozoic bedrock including limestones, dolomites, sandstones and occasional localized pockets of shale (Map 6). The Paleozoic bedrock often presents as bare tabular outcrops, sometimes underneath Quaternary sediments that can be up to 1 m in thickness (Richard 1990). Topographic mapping at 2 m contours shows the study area is generally level and stands around 138 masl (see Map 6).

The soil survey of Lanark County, completed at a 1:50,000 scale, shows the subject property as being within an urban area which was formerly surveyed as being composed of soils of Tennyson sandy loam – shallow phase (see Map 6). A Grey-Brown Podzolic soil, Tennyson sandy loam – shallow phase is composed of sandy loam till, 18 inches to 36 inches deep over sandstone, and is generally well-draining (Hoffman et al. 1967).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence (L.2) section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Deciduous trees dominate with sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, red maple, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oaks trees being the primary cover type, though eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, and balsam fir are also found in areas of shallow, acidic or eroded soils (Rowe 1972:94). 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 study area lies within the Carleton Place Dam subwatershed of the Mississippi River watershed, which is a member of the Central Ottawa River watershed of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River primary watershed. The Mississippi River drains over 250 lakes and wetlands. Two hundred kilometers in length, the river runs from its headwaters at Mazinaw Lake into the Ottawa River near Fitzroy Harbour (Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority 2022). The Mississippi watershed covers a large area with a range of landscapes. The west is dominated by the Canadian Shield while the east is characterized by Precambrian and Paleozoic bedrock formations where shale, limestone and sandstone plains are the norm. The west end of the watershed in the Canadian Shield is very rugged and features numerous lakes, smaller rivers and forests. The central and eastern portions of the watershed see the Mississippi River pass through many small

villages as well as a mixture of farmland and woodlands, and fast-growing urban centres such as Carlton Place (Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority 2013:5).

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

In addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an optional site inspection on May 16th, 2022. The weather was overcast, with a high of 22 degrees Celsius. This inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 7. As per *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated during the inspection is provided below in 5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (i.e. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of

Table 2. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

The site visit confirmed the conditions obvious in the 2019 aerial image used to define the study area (see Map 2) and noted other natural features or disturbance affecting the archaeological potential of the property (Images 2 to 23). The study area consisted of a large extant residential building, a driveway, and a shed in the northeastern third; a shed, a garage, a large gazebo, a tile bed, and a large, curved driveway in the central third; and an open grassed area in the southwestern third. The northwestern edge of the property boundary was lined with lampposts which have underground wiring. Additionally, several fire hydrants follow the northwest edge just outside the study area boundary, indicating the presence of underground utility lines. The central and southwestern thirds of the study area contained small patches of visible bedrock (see Images 9 and 15).

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

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Table 2. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	61 digital photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR22-022
Field Notes	Field notes from the site visit	1 digital file page	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR22-022

sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (i.e. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for

archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

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

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

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

- All of the study area lies within 300 metres of the Mississippi River (a tributary of the Ottawa River, a major pre-Contact transportation corridor), which offered a source of potable water and food, making the entire area a suitable location for campsites for pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations;
- The Mississippi River drainage system would have been inhabited and used by pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations and was indicated to have been used by Algonquin communities up to and following the Contact period; and,
- Soils in the study area were originally well-drained sandy loam, of a type preferred for pre-Contact campsites.

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

- All of the study area lies within 300 metres of the Mississippi River, which continued to serve as a transportation corridor through the post-Contact era, including for nineteenth century lumbering operations;
- The entirety of the study area is within 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement identified on the nineteenth century Walling and Belden maps of Beckwith Township (published respectively in 1863 and 1880);

- All of the study area lies within 300 m of Lake Avenue West, a nineteenth century transportation corridor that is shown as having been opened on the nineteenth century maps of Carleton Place; and,
- While there is no evidence that any structure was built on the property before 1927, land registry records indicate personal ownership of the property as early as 1824, allowing for the possibility that one or more homesteads or structures may have been built on the property during that time. The style of the extant residence suggests a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date for this structure.

Given all of the features in the landscape providing an indication of archaeological potential, the evaluation began from an assumption that all of the property retained archaeological potential. This study also, however, included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery) to determine if part or all of the study area had been subject to deep and intensive soil disturbance (i.e. quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, former building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.) in the recent past, as these activities would have severely damaged the integrity of or removed any archaeological resources that might have been present. Further, the review included an assessment of the property for additional factors that might limit archaeological potential such as land with permanent water saturation, exposed bedrock or steep slope of greater than 20 degrees in elevation.

As has been noted above, portions of the property consisted of built infrastructure indicative of deep disturbance, including the foot-prints of the extant residential building and associated tile or septic bed, the existing and former driveways or access roads, the existing parking areas, and existing and former utility lines. Evidence for these attributes was clearly visible within the study area, confirming disturbance focused in the central and northeastern portions. In addition, while it is uncertain whether any structures had been erected within the study area before 1927, it is clear from historical twentieth century aerial photographs that the central and northeastern thirds of the study area have been disturbed by the construction, expansion and removal of various structures and driveways over this period (see Maps 4 and 5). The southestern third of the subject property, however, appears to have lain vacant and relatively undisturbed by more recent activities.

The archaeological potential for the study area has been depicted on Map 7. Based on the historical sources and imagery reviewed above it was determined that most of the northeastern third of the study area had been deeply disturbed, and therefore did not retain archaeological potential. The central third of the subject property appeared to have been less disturbed by twentieth century activities and therefore retained low to high areas of archaeological potential requiring either 5 m interval testing or judgemental testing to confirm disturbance during a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The southwestern third of the property was found to retain a high level of archaeological

potential. Thus most of the study area was found to require Stage 2 archaeological field assessment to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources prior to any planned or future disturbance.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

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

1) The portions of the study area that have been determined to exhibit archaeological potential should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the initiation of below-grade soil disturbances or other alterations (see Map 7).

2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As the study area is non-agricultural land, all portions identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals.

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

6.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was completed on, June 29th, 2022, by a crew of three people consisting of a licensed field director, assistant field director and a field technician. Fieldwork was conducted according to archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Weather conditions were initially sunny, becoming overcast with a high of 18 degrees C. These conditions permitted adequate to excellent visibility for the identification, documentation, and, where appropriate, recovery of archaeological resources.

In order to ensure full coverage during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew 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 and record features of interest. 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.

The study area was comprised of modern residential infrastructure which included a gazebo, garage, driveway, and sheds as well as generally flat maintained lawn. As such the Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of shovel test pit survey on a 5 m grid where possible (Images 24 to 27; Map 9). Disturbed areas of the subject property were tested judgmentally to confirm disturbance. Survey coverage and field conditions pertaining to refinements of the archaeological potential determination as the assessment progressed were digitally recorded on project mapping and estimates of survey coverage are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Estimates of Survey Coverage during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Landscape Unit	Survey Method & Interval Used	Area Covered	Percentage of Study Area
Maintained lawn	Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	0.289 hectares/ 0.715 acres	81.87%
Disturbed area	Tested judgmentally	0.064 hectares / 0.157 acres	18.13%

The terrain across the undisturbed portions of the study area consisted of generally flat maintained lawn. For the purposes of facilitating description, grid north was aligned with true north. Apart from where indicated, all test pit survey was completed at 5 m intervals using shovels and trowels, with back-dirt screened through 6 mm hardware mesh (see Images 24 to 27). Shovel test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavation continued for 5 cm into sterile subsoil. Testing was continued to within 1 m of all standing structures. 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. Soil layers within test pits were assigned lot numbers in the order of appearance. As no archaeological resources were found, no test pit intensification was undertaken.

Field activities were recorded through field notes, digital photographs, and digital mapping. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included below in Table 4. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 9. As per *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 4. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	17 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR22-022
Mapping data	Shapefiles (*.shp)	3 files "PR22-022 stg2 judgemental testing.shp" "PR22-022 stg2 shovel testing 5m.shp" "Stg2_Filed_Photos.gpkg"	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR22-022
Field Notes	Scanned and digital notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork; test pit forms	11 pages (2 *.pdf files)	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR22-022

6.2 Fieldwork Results

Fieldwork commenced parallel to Lake Avenue West in the southwest corner of the property and progressed eastward. Disturbed soils were encountered throughout the

northeastern portion of the study area in association with modern development of the extant structures. The soil stratigraphy varied across the study area. Where there were undisturbed soils in the southwestern portion of the property the soil was comprised of approximately 27 cm of brown sandy loam topsoil over yellow/brown sandy loam subsoil (Image 28). The soil stratigraphy towards the centre of the property, near the location of the razed possible barns, contained approximately 23 cm of pale brown sandy loam fill containing modern refuse, followed by roughly 13 cm of compact brown sandy loam buried topsoil and yellow/brown sandy loam subsoil (Image 29). The test pits in the northeastern half of the study area amongst the extant structures, driveway, and gravel parking pad contained bedrock or impassible rock fill in a brown sandy loam matrix (Images 30 and 31).

6.3 Record of Finds

No archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest were found during the Stage 2 survey.

6.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of a shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential; the remaining areas were judgmentally tested to confirm disturbance (see Map 9). As mentioned above, no archaeological resources were found over the course of this assessment.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

On the basis of the results of the Stage 2 property survey discussed above, it is recommended that:

1) There are no further archaeological concerns for the study area as illustrated on Map 8.

2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present Stage 2 study area, further Stage 2 archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).

3) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

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

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

1) This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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, Culture and Sport, 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.

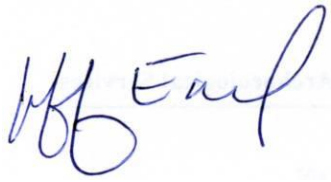
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport's *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 Tourism, Culture and Sport 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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Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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Library and Archives Canada (LAC):

National Map Collection (NMC):
NMC 21920 *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Canada West: from actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling* (1863)

Canada Department of Natural Resources:

Topographic Map:

Map Sheet	Year	Original Scale
031F01	1939	1:63000

National Air Photo Library (NAPL):

Year	Roll#	Photo
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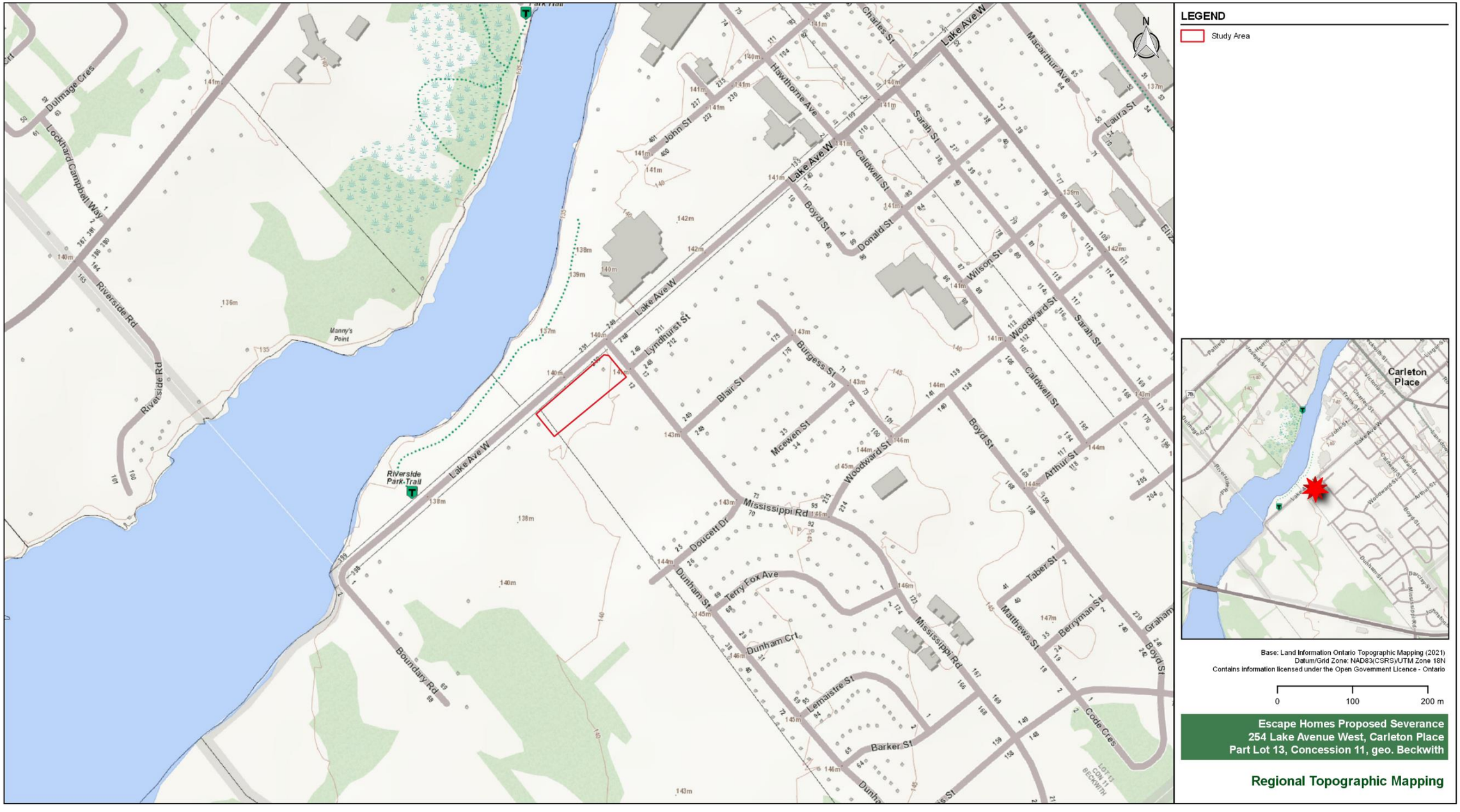
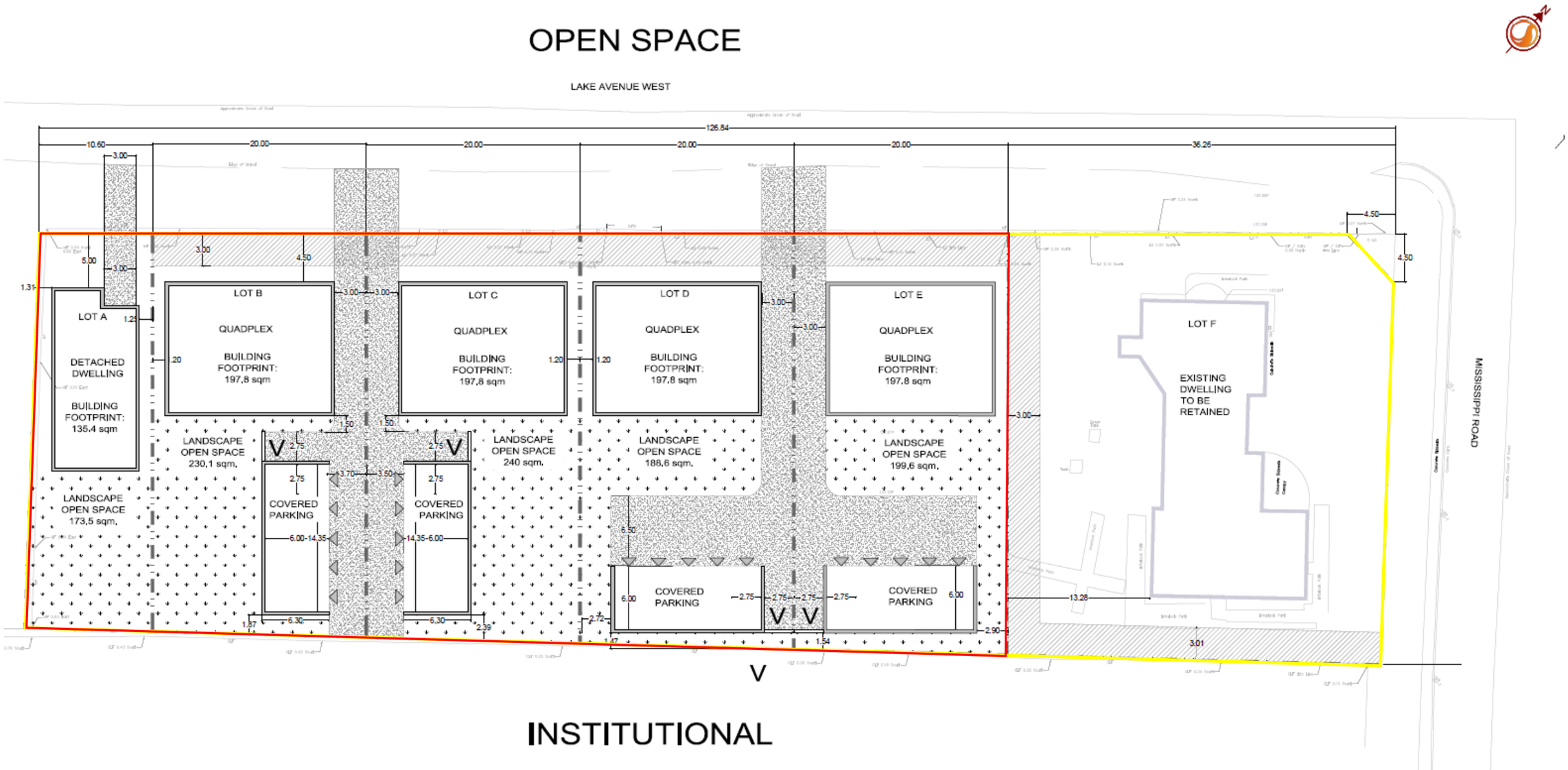
1946	A10245	435
1967	A20309	097
1973	A23192	164
1978	A24878	164

10.0 MAPS



Map 1. Location of the study area.

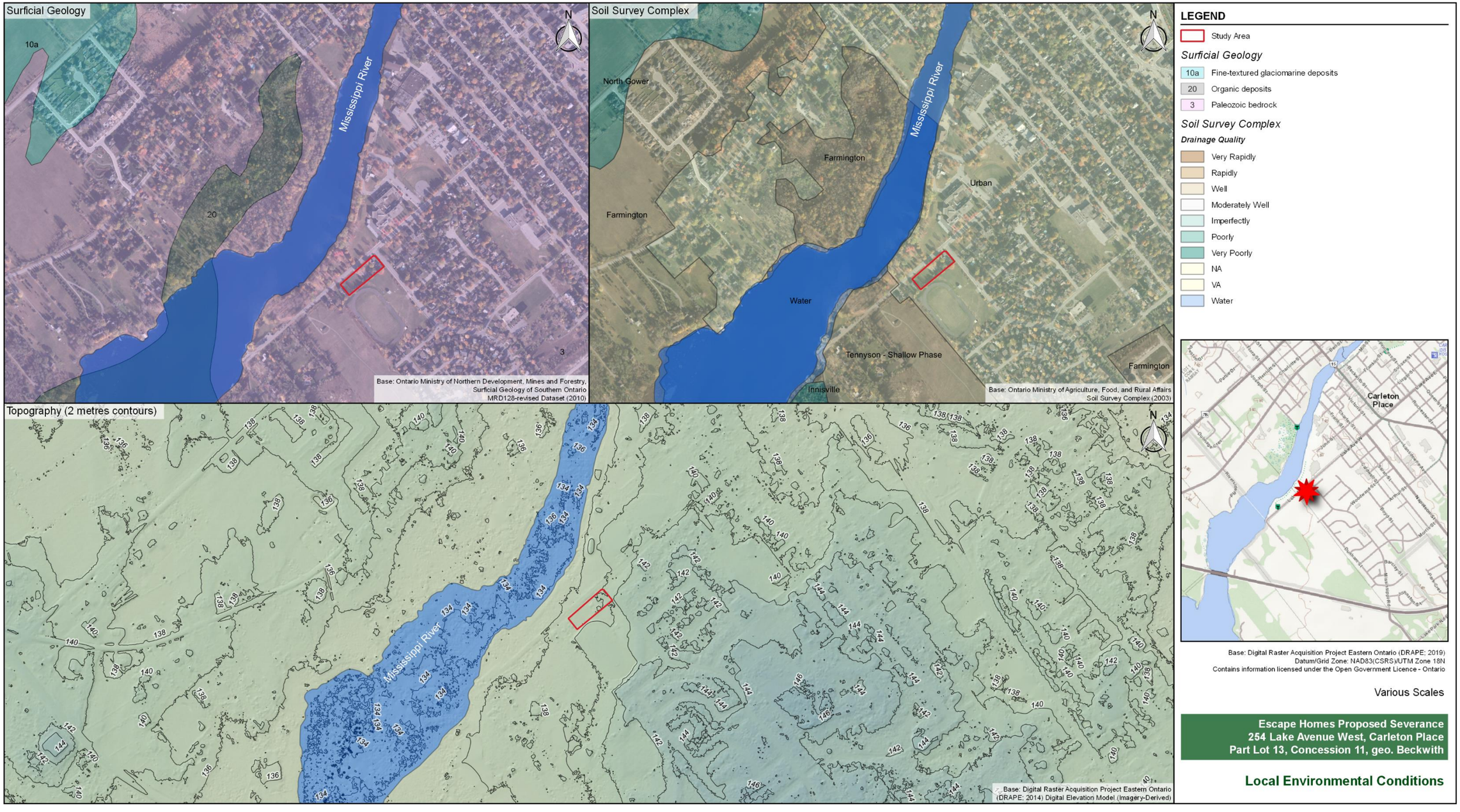
Map 2. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the Stage 1 study area.



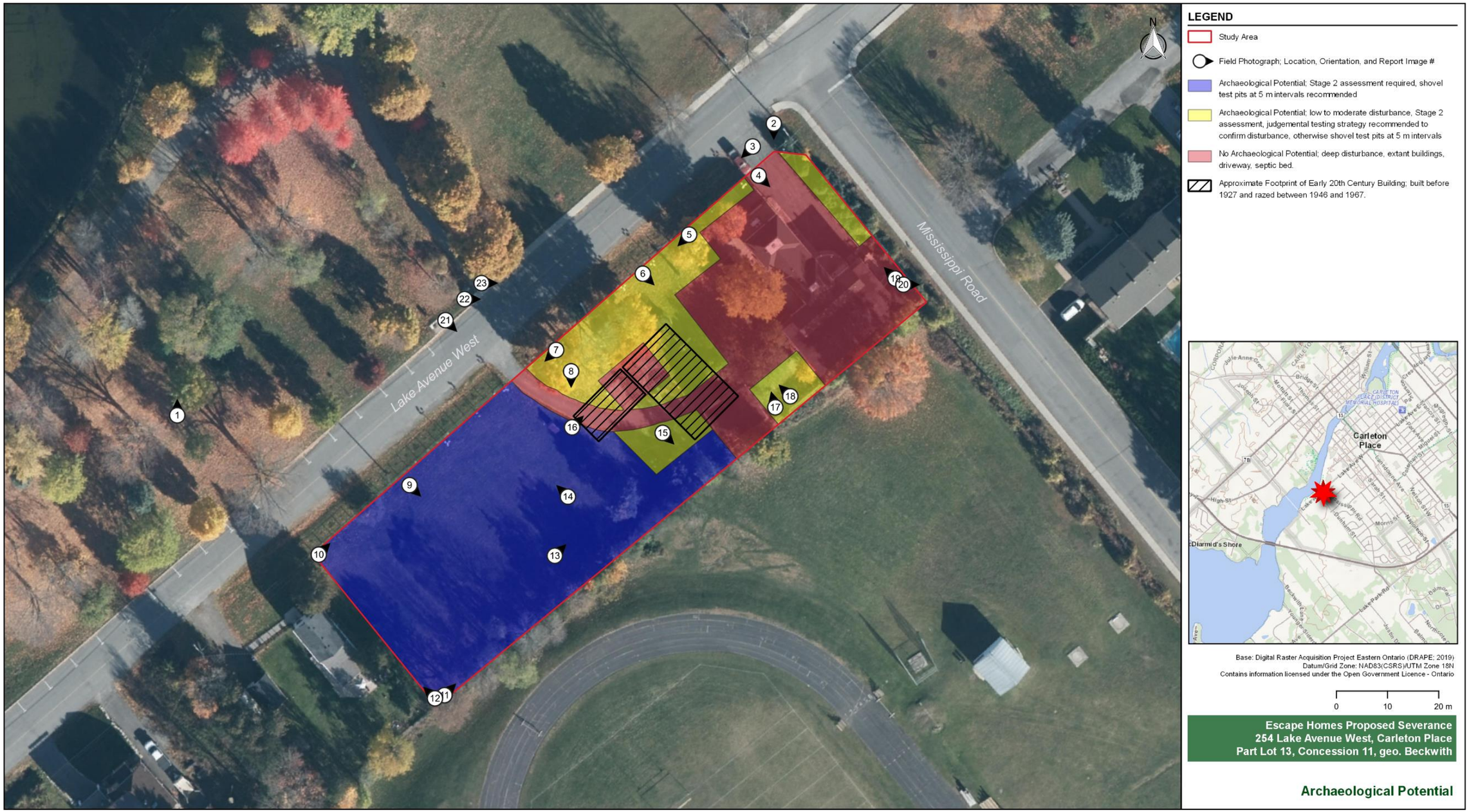
Map 3. Proposed development sketch showing the study area. (Courtesy of Stantec Consulting Ltd.) The Stage 1 study area is indicated by a yellow outline, and the Stage 2 study area by a red outline.

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

Map 5. Historical aerial imagery showing the study area.



Map 6. Environmental mapping showing the study area.



Map 7. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing archaeological potential and Stage 1 field photograph locations, directions, and image numbers.

Map 8. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing Stage 2 assessment study area.

Map 9. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the Stage 2 assessment methods and results as well as Stage 2 field photograph locations, directions, and image numbers.

11.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of the plaque marking the Willis family burials in the park across from the property, facing north. (PR22-022D061)

Image 2. View of the extant residential building, facing south. (PR22-022D001)

Image 3. View of property edge along Lake Avenue West, facing southwest. (PR22-022D003)

Image 4. View of the driveway and extant building along the northeastern property edge, facing east-southeast. (PR22-022D005)

Image 5. View of the northwestern property edge and lampposts, facing southwest. (PR22-022D012)

Image 6. View of tile bed slope, trampoline, and extant garage, facing southeast. (PR22-022D016)

Image 7. View of the mid-property driveway and open grassed area, facing southwest. (PR22-022D019)

Image 8. View of the mid-property driveway, well cap, and shed, facing south. (PR22-022D022)

Image 9. View of the southeast corner of the property, facing south southeast. (PR22-022D025)

Image 10. View of the open grassed area, facing northeast. (PR22-022D029)

Image 11. View of the southeastern property edge, facing northeast. (PR22-022D033)

Image 12. View of the southwestern property edge, facing northwest. (PR22-022D034)

Image 13. View of the southeastern property edge near the curved driveway, facing northeast. (PR22-022D037)

Image 14. View of soil disturbance in the middle of the property, facing northwest. (PR22-022D039)

Image 15. View of bedrock and brush piles beside the garage, facing southeast. (PR22-022D040)

Image 16. View of the curved driveway bisecting the property and exposed bedrock, facing northeast. (PR22-022D041)

Image 17. View of the garden path between the garage and the extant residential building, facing north. (PR22-022D048)

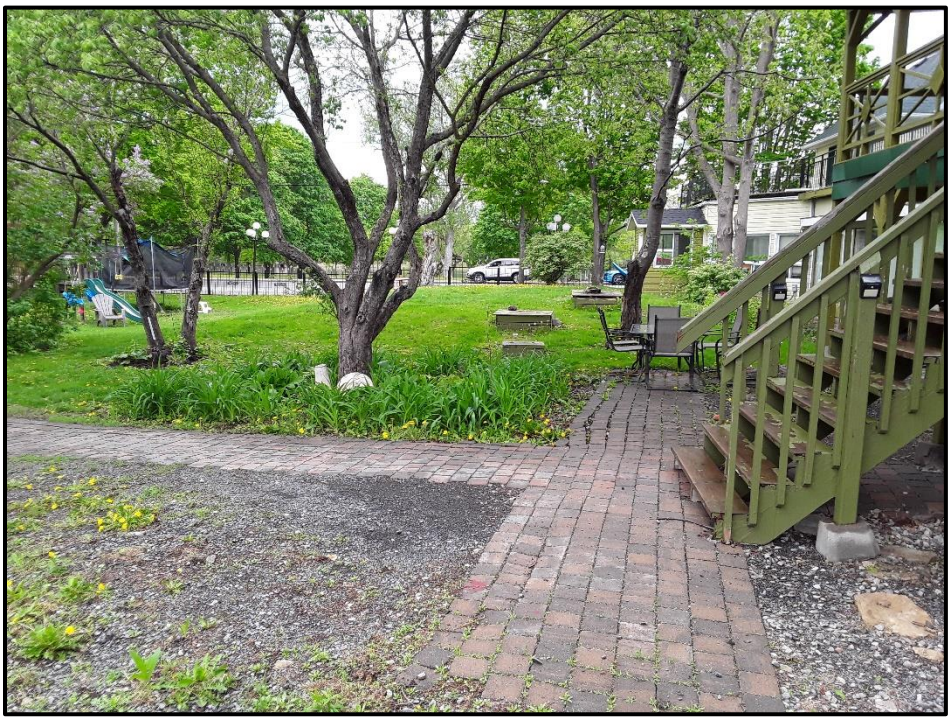


Image 18. View of the garden path and tile bed between the garage and extant residential building, facing northwest. (PR22-022D049)

Image 19. View of the driveway, deck, and staircase along the northeastern property edge, facing northwest. (PR22-022D051)

Image 20. View of the northeastern corner of property, facing northeast. (PR22-022D053)

Image 21. View of the southern half of the property, facing southeast. (PR22-022D056)

Image 22. View of the central curved driveway, facing east. (PR22-022D057)

Image 23. View of the northern half of the property, facing northeast. (PR22-022D058)

Image 24. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals, facing west. (PR22-022D065)

Image 25. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals, facing northeast. (PR22-022D071)

Image 26. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals, facing northwest. (PR22-022D075)

Image 27. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals, facing northeast. (PR22-022D078)

Image 28. View of a sample test pit in the southwestern portion of the study area showing natural soil stratigraphy (trowel pointing east), facing south. (PR22-022D062)

Image 29. View of a sample test pit towards the centre of the study area showing fill above natural soils, facing north. (PR22-022D068)

Image 30. View of a sample test pit in the northeastern portion of the property showing shallow bedrock, facing north. (PR22-022D073)

Image 31. View of a sample test pit in the northeastern portion of the property showing impassable rock fill and disturbance, facing north. (PR22-022D077)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung SM-T397U

Catalogue #	Description	Dir.
PR22-022D001	view of extant building, facing south	S
PR22-022D002	view of property edge along Lake Ave. West, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D003	view of property edge along Lake Ave. West, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D004	view of driveway and extant building along northeast property edge, facing, east southeast	SE
PR22-022D005	view of driveway and extant building along northeast property edge, facing, east southeast	SE
PR22-022D006	view of northwest property edge, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D007	view of northwest property edge, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D008	view of northwest property edge, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D009	view of lamppost and fire hydrant on northwest edge of property, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D010	view of northwest property edge and lampposts, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D011	view of northwest property edge and lampposts, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D012	view of northwest property edge and lampposts, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D013	view of tile bed and extant building, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D014	view of tile bed and extant building, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D015	view of tile bed slope, trampoline, and extant garage, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D016	view of tile bed slope, trampoline, and extant garage, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D017	view of gazebo and extant garage, facing south	S
PR22-022D018	view of gazebo and extant garage, facing south	S
PR22-022D019	view of mid-property driveway and open grass area, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D020	view of mid-property driveway and open grass area, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D021	view of mid-property driveway, well cap, and shed, open, facing south	S
PR22-022D022	view of mid-property driveway, well cap, and shed, open, facing south	S
PR22-022D023	view of southwest corner of property, facing west	W
PR22-022D024	view of southwest corner of property, facing west	W
PR22-022D025	view of southeast corner of property, facing south southeast	SE
PR22-022D026	view of southeast corner of property, facing south southeast	SE
PR22-022D027	view of bedrock, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D028	view of open grass area, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D029	view of open grass area, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D030	view of southwest property edge, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D031	view of southwest property edge, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D032	view of southeast property edge, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D033	view of southeast property edge, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D034	view of southwest property edge, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D035	view of southwest property edge, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D036	view of southeast property edge near curved driveway, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D037	view of southeast property edge near curved driveway, facing northeast	NE

Catalogue #	Description	Dir.
PR22-022D038	view of soil disturbance in the middle of the property, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D039	view of soil disturbance in the middle of the property, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D040	view of bedrock and brush piles beside garage, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D041	view of curved driveway bisecting the property bedrock, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D042	view of curved driveway bisecting the property bedrock, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D043	view of northeast property edge behind garage, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D044	view of northeast property edge behind garage, facing southwest	SW
PR22-022D045	view of garden path between garage and extant building, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D046	view of garden path between garage and extant building, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D047	view of garden path between garage and extant building, facing north	N
PR22-022D048	view of garden path between garage and extant building, facing north	N
PR22-022D049	view of garden path and tile bed between garage and extant building, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D050	view of garden path and tile bed between garage and extant building, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D051	view of driveway, deck, and staircase along northeast property edge, facing northwest	NW
PR22-022D052	view of northeast corner of property, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D053	view of northeast corner of property, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D054	view of walkway behind extant building along northeast property edge, facing south southeast	SSE
PR22-022D055	view of walkway behind extant building along northeast property edge, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D056	view of south half of property, facing southeast	SE
PR22-022D057	view of middle curved driveway, facing east	E
PR22-022D058	view of north half of property, facing northeast	NE
PR22-022D059	view of plaque in the park across from the property, facing east	E
PR22-022D060	view of plaque marking the Willis family burials in the park across from the property, facing north	N
PR22-022D061	view of plaque marking the Willis family burials in the park across from the property, facing north	N
PR22-022D062	view of test pit 001 (trowel pointing east)	S
PR22-022D063	view of test pit 001 (trowel pointing east)	S
PR22-022D064	view of test pit 001 (trowel pointing east)	S
PR22-022D065	view of field crew testing at 5m interval	SW
PR22-022D066	view of test pit 002	E
PR22-022D067	view of test pit 002	E
PR22-022D068	view of test pit 003	N
PR22-022D069	view of test pit 003	N
PR22-022D070	view of test pit 003	N
PR22-022D071	view of field crew testing at 5m intervals	NE
PR22-022D072	view of test pit 004	N
PR22-022D073	view of test pit 004	N
PR22-022D074	view of field crew testing at 5m intervals	W
PR22-022D075	view of field crew testing at 5m intervals	W

Catalogue #	Description	Dir.
PR22-022D076	view of test pit 005	N
PR22-022D077	view of test pit 005	N
PR22-022D078	view of field crew testing at 5m intervals	N

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Midden:
An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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