



## ORIGINAL REPORT

### Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment

Brown Land Properties  
Part Lots 16 & 17, Concession 9  
Geographic Township of Ramsay,  
Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills,  
Lanark County, Ontario

### Prepared For

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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Strathburn Almonte Regional Inc. (c/o Regional Group), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on the southwestern half of Lot 17 and northwest corner of Lot 16, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of Ramsay, formerly the Town of Almonte now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment of the property was undertaken in accordance with the Planning Act as the property is being developed for residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Municipality of Mississippi Mills as a component of a Plan of Subdivision. The assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario MCM archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, as well as primary historical research including: historical maps, land registry, and census records.

The Stage 1 background assessment of the study area determined that given the distance to water sources and the proximity to previously identified pre-contact Indigenous sites, the pre-contact Indigenous potential for the area is high. Due to the proximity of historical features associated with the growth of the historical town of Almonte, the property demonstrates moderate potential for historical period archaeological sites.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) and a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible (Map 3) as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM). The fieldwork was undertaken on November 9, 2022. Weather conditions were clear and sunny with temperatures ranging from 5 to 10° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner via the proponent without limitations.

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area.

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

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

## **2.0 Table of Contents**

1.0	Executive Summary .....	i
2.0	Table of Contents.....	ii
3.0	Project Personnel.....	3
4.0	Project Context .....	4
4.1	Development Context .....	4
4.2	Historical Context.....	4
4.2.1	Historic Documentation .....	4
4.2.2	Pre-Contact Period.....	4
4.2.3	Post-Contact Period .....	5
4.2.4	Study Area Specific History .....	7
4.3	Archaeological Context .....	8
4.3.1	Current Conditions .....	8
4.3.2	Physiography .....	8
4.3.3	Previous Archaeological Assessments .....	9
4.3.4	Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques .....	9
4.4	Archaeological Potential.....	10
5.0	Field Methods .....	11
6.0	Record of Finds.....	13
7.0	Conclusions and Recommendations .....	13
8.0	Advice on Compliance with Legislation .....	14
9.0	Closure .....	15
10.0	Bibliography and Sources .....	16
11.0	Images.....	19
12.0	Maps.....	29
	Appendix A: Photo Catalogue.....	35
	Appendix B: Map Catalogue .....	36
	Appendix C: Document Catalogue.....	36
	Appendix D: Artifact Inventory .....	57

### **3.0 Project Personnel**

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## 4.0 Project Context

### 4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Strathburn Almonte Regional Inc. (c/o Regional Group), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on the southwestern half of Lot 17 and northwest corner of Lot 16, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of Ramsay, formerly the Town of Almonte now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment of the property was undertaken in accordance with the Planning Act as the property is being developed for residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Municipality of Mississippi Mills as a component of a Plan of Subdivision.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was under private ownership. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner via the proponent prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

### 4.2 Historical Context

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

#### 4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is

possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

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

#### 4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled by European settlers when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. Ramsay Township was surveyed from 1820 to January 1821 by Reuben Sherwood, Deputy Surveyor. Almost immediately, in February 1821, the first settlers arrived from Perth. In the summer of 1821, a large influx of settlers arrived from an organized settlement society

(Mississippi Mills 2020). These settlers were collectively known as the Lanark Society Settlers that belonged to approximately forty settlement societies from the Glasgow area of Scotland that organised and managed the assisted emigration of a large number of Scottish families to Lanark County, Upper Canada. The immigrants were granted undeveloped land in the townships of Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke, and Ramsay. Many of the families that emigrated were weavers from the Glasgow area. In 1823, a second major influx of settlers arrived in an organized emigration of mostly Irish Roman Catholics from the County Cork area of Ireland.

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

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

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

By 1841, Ramsayville was a bustling settlement with a licensed tavern, a school, and a store and post office run by James Wylie. An 1839 survey of Ramsayville shows the street grid laid out along the south shore of the river, with key streets such as Mill Street and Bridge Street already in place, and various merchants noted. In 1850, Shipman surveyed and laid out town lots on the south side of the river, known as Ramsayville. The year before, in 1849, Mitcheson had subdivided 50 acres on the north side and surveyed town lots that became known as the Victoriaville (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014). As late as 1854, the map that accompanies Scobie's Canadian Almanac lists the post office as Shepherd's Falls, however the actual listing for the post office within the text is for Ramsay with James Wylie as postmaster (H. Scobie 1854). The various names for the area resulted in confusion, Ramsay was the name of the township and the post-office, Ramsayville was the name of the settlement on the south side of the river and Victoriaville was the local name for the town area on the north side of the river. Residents agreed to change the name of the entire town to Waterford, however when a request was made to change the name of the post office, it was refused as there already existed a post office of that name in Norfolk County. In 1856, the name Almonte was chosen in honour of the Mexican general Juan Almonte, whose championing of Mexican independence in the face of American aggression appealed to the citizens of the town (Moore 1920).

The 1850s and 60s saw vast development in Almonte as the first textile mills were established and the railway arrived in Almonte expanding the market reach of the mills. In 1852, the Ramsay Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company opened producing goods for export rather than local

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

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

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

#### 4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The study area is in the northwest and southwest halves of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario.

The western 100 acres of Lot 16 was first granted by the Crown to James Shaw in 1825 (OLR Lanark (27), Ramsay, Book 0). The 1863 Walling Map shows J. Shaw as part owner of the lot along with a J. Sailer, who does not appear in the land registry record. Mr. Shaw's residence can be seen on the map as located on the western shores of the Mississippi River, just outside of the study area (Map 4). Shaw and his wife kept the land until 1867 when they sold it to James Gibbrop for \$10,000. Gibbrop then sold all 100 acres to Christena C. Cameron in 1870, who then had the property surveyed twice, first in 1870 and then again in 1871, in order to incorporate the land into the growing Town of Almonte. Cameron then subdivided her land and sold parts of it to Andrew Elliot (1870) who was forced to mortgage his property several times with James A Cantie, who eventually bought the land outright from Andrew in 1888. In 1889, a Vesting Order was enacted and the High Court of Chancery reassigned part of the lot to John Bairn. The last entry in the land registry record for Lot 16, Concession 9 is dated 1894 and it records another Plan for the Town of Almonte (OLR Lanark (27), Ramsay, Book 0).

The entire 200 acres of Lot 17 was granted by the Crown to James Wylie and registered on 20 May 1844. The 1863 Walling map does not show the owner of the lot, but a Mrs. Wylie is recorded as owner part of Lot 19 while a different Mrs. Wilie(s) (perhaps misspelled Wylie) is noted as living in a structure along the river in Lot 16 (Map 4). The property remained in the Wylie family until 1874 when the Wylie Estate had the land surveyed and subdivided into smaller lots and sold to several individuals to form part of the Burnside community. Previously, in 1857, Robert Bell, who had somehow acquired part of the lot, sold part of the lot to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. The planned railway route can be seen on the 1863 Walling map as traversing

Lots 16 & 17 in a north to south orientation and later the 1880 Belden map shows the railway along the same route.

James Wylie (1789-1854), a leading businessman in the Shipman's Mills area (now Almonte) built one of the first permanent homes in the region. James worked as a merchant, Rideau Canal contractor, postmaster, farmer, and also served as the local agricultural society's president while he was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada (Hamilton 2015:1). Wylie, a Scottish immigrant, originally settled in Perth in 1820 where he opened his first business. A few years later he relocated his family to the area that would one day become Almonte. It is there in Ramsay Township that he bought 200 acres of land along the Mississippi River and built a log home. His property soon became known as Burnside due to the river and waterfall that were in proximity to his home (burn being another word for waterfall). His family soon outgrew the modest log home and James built a new three-storey Georgian style home with a Gambrel roof (Hamilton 2015:3) in the vicinity with the log home that was later converted into a dairy. This house was made from light brown limestone and wood that were both sourced on the property. This house, built sometime between 1835 and 1840, is otherwise known as the 'Old Burnside' home and is located at 218 Strathburn Street, formerly called Hamilton Street. Burnside itself continued to grow and soon included not only James' own residence but also a general store, distillery, school, tavern, several mills, and several of his son's homes, effectively rendering it into its own small community.

Sometime between 1841 and 1848 James began construction on another home, now known as the 'New Burnside' next door at 255 (or 244, different addresses were found in multiple sources) Hamilton (now Strathburn) Street (Hamilton 2015:1). While the first floor was finished in the 1840s the second storey was not completed until the 1870s. Overall, the house was inspired by Italian designs which can be seen in the arch of the windows, the hipped roof, and the style of eaves (NA 2012). The two residences would house several of James' children and grandchildren as the property was passed down through the family. In 1912 the Old Burnside home was rented by Dr. James Mackintosh Bell and his wife who resided there for several years before outright buying it in 1914 and subsequently calling it 'Bell's House' (Hamilton 2015:2).

### 4.3 Archaeological Context

#### 4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (18.0 hectares) consists of a roughly rectangular area primarily under current agricultural use. It is bordered to the east by the Mississippi River. To the north and east are farmlands. The western portion of the study area is active agricultural fields with a steeply sided seasonal creek/runoff channel. There are the remnants of barns and some standing silos along the southern side, in the eastern portion. The riverfront portion of the property is characterized by very thin to non-existent soils over bedrock sloping down to the river. To the south is a combination of rural residential and woodlot.

#### 4.3.2 Physiography

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

side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The natural soil type of the study area is Grenville with the eastern two thirds falling into the Shallow Phase (Map 5). Grenville soil is a Brown Forest loamy soil that is grayish brown in colour, and sits atop calcareous till, they are typically well drained with a gently rolling topography. The soil is seldom stony (Hoffman et al. 1967).

The surficial geology of the study area indicates that the property consists of Paleozoic bedrock with a gravel bar along the southwestern boundary (Map 5). This topography is composed of limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale. It is relatively flat lying; mainly occurring as bare, tabular outcrops; and includes areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments up to 1 m thick.

#### 4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. In 2020-2021, Golder conducted Stage 1-3 archaeological assessments of part of Lot 17, 20, and 21, Concession 9 that encompassed part of the current study area (Golder Associates 2020a, 2020b, 2022a, 2022b). The Stage 2 resulted in the discovery of two archaeological sites outside the current study area, BhGb-7 of a single glass trade bead and BhGb-8 of a chert flake and fragment of calcined bone (Golder Associates 2020b). The Stage 3 assessment of BhGb-7 resulted in the collection of 9 artifacts that are a mix of Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian artifacts. The Indigenous component of the site is likely associated with a small campsite. Stage 4 mitigation was recommended prior to any development impacts (Golder Associates 2022a). The Stage 3 assessment of BhGb-8 resulted in the collection of 5 artifacts including 1 sherd of Indigenous pottery with punctate decoration and determined it is likely a small Woodland Period (ca. 2,800 to 450 BP) campsite. Stage 4 mitigation was recommended prior to any development impacts (Golder Associates 2022b).

No other assessments are known to have been completed within 100 m or adjacent to the study area.

#### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are six registered archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area, listed below in Table 1. One of the registered archaeological sites is a Post-Contact Euro-Canadian milling sites (BhGb-2) located along the north channel of the Mississippi River near Coleman Island. The Inodewiziwin site (BhGb-6) is a moderately disturbed pre-contact Indigenous site located on a raised terrace on the west shore of the Mississippi River. One lithic tool was observed eroding from the bank with two chert flakes exposed along a walking path, these artifacts were observed and not collected. BhGb-7 and BhGb-8, discussed above, both represent small Indigenous campsites (BhGb-7 with a historic Euro-Canadian component) recommended for Stage 4 mitigation prior to any development impacts. The other two sites, BhGb-5 and BhGb-9 represent historic Euro-Canadian occupation of the area.

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

**Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within 1km.**

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

#### 4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits strong indicators for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential including well drained soils, its location adjacent to the Mississippi River, and within close proximity to several registered Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to the historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites based on its location within the historic town of Almonte, its early patent date of the lot and the previously identified historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within one kilometre.

## 5.0 Field Methods

The entire 18.0 ha study area is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MCM.

At the time of the survey a portion (4.0 ha or 22%) of the property had previously been assessed as part of a Stage 2 assessment undertaken by Golder in 2020 (seen in yellow on Map 3) (Golder Associates 2020b).

A total of 1.9 ha (11%) was observed as permanently wet in the form of a creek and creek bed in the south central portion of the study area as seen in topographic mapping (Map 1) and Figure 1, meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a.i. Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (seen in light blue on Map 3).

Large areas of exposed bedrock (Figure 3 and Figure 4) characterize the east central section and bedrock outcrops are present in the western fields accounting for 2.2 ha or 12%, meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a.ii. Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (seen in grey on Map 3).

A small portion (1.0 ha or 6%) is steeply sloped (seen in pink on Map 3) accounting for a section in the centre of the study area along the north and west borders of a grassy field (Figure 5 and Figure 6) and a steeply sloped lightly forested area leading down towards the Mississippi River (Figure 7). Although not measured with an inclinometer, the slope was estimated in these areas to range from 50-70 degrees. These areas were excluded as per Standard 2.a.iii, Section 2.1 (MCM 2011)

A small area of driveway and the footprints of a barn and silos (Figure 8 and Figure 9) were excluded from testing (0.1 ha or 1%) (seen in orange on Map 3). These are areas of deep and extensive land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of potential archaeological resources as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.b.

A large part of the study area (8.4 ha or 47%) was suitable for ploughing (Figure 10 - Figure 11) and a pedestrian survey was conducted as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011) (seen in green on Map 3). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 12 - Figure 15). All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth with good surface visibility of at least 80%.

A small portion of the property (0.4 ha or 2%) was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). This included lightly wooded areas and open grassy areas (Figure 16 - Figure 17). These areas were subject to shovel testing (Map 3) at 5-meter intervals (Figure 18 - Figure 19). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

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

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the visit to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Locations of all photos included in this report are shown on Map 3, identified by figure number. Site photograph, document, and map catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

The fieldwork was undertaken on November 9, 2022. Weather conditions were sunny with temperatures ranging between 5 to 10° Celsius. Ground conditions were good providing excellent visibility for surface survey as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

## **6.0 Record of Finds**

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

Generally, where soils are present, they are shallow (~10-20 cm). Soils were medium brown loamy clay over grey clay subsoil or directly on top of bedrock. No artifacts, features, or strata of archaeological significance were present in the study area.

## **7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that the study area had pre-contact Indigenous and historical archaeological potential. However, the Stage 2 assessment did not find any archaeological resources present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. The study area as shown on Map 1 requires no further archaeological study.

## **8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 9.0 Closure

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

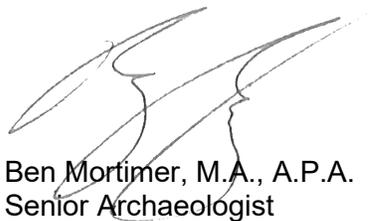
The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Regional or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use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

Unless otherwise indicated, all materials in the report are copyrighted by Matrix Heritage. All rights reserved. Matrix Heritage authorizes the client and approved users to make and distribute copies of this report only for use by those parties. No part of this document either text, map, or image may be used for any purpose other than those described herein. Therefore, reproduction, modification, storage in a retrieval system or retransmission, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical or otherwise, for reasons other than those described herein, is strictly prohibited without prior written permission of Matrix Heritage.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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

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**11.0 Images**



**Figure 1: Slope down towards small creek through property (D005).**



**Figure 2: Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area (D033).**



**Figure 3: Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area (D035).**



**Figure 4: Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area (D027).**



**Figure 5: Steep grassy slope surrounding grassy field in central location of study area (D021).**



**Figure 6: Steep grassy slope surrounding grassy field in central location of study area (D017).**



**Figure 7: Slope down to the river along the northeast border (D036).**



**Figure 8: Poured concrete pad and outbuilding within study area (D026).**



**Figure 9: Silos within study area (D025).**



**Figure 10: Overview of field conditions (D001).**



**Figure 11: Overview of field conditions (D010).**



**Figure 12: Pedestrian survey ploughed field (D003).**



**Figure 13: Pedestrian survey ploughed field (D007).**



**Figure 14: Pedestrian survey ploughed field (D012).**



**Figure 15: Pedestrian survey ploughed field (D013).**



**Figure 16: Lightly wooded area near the Mississippi River (D042).**



**Figure 17: Cow pasture found in northeast section of study area with bedrock below grass (D031).**

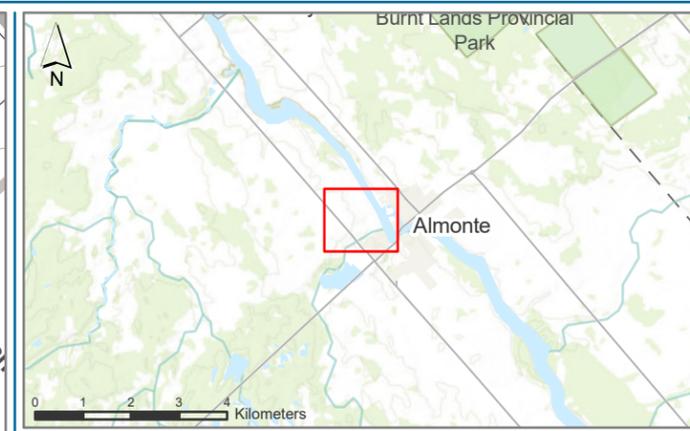
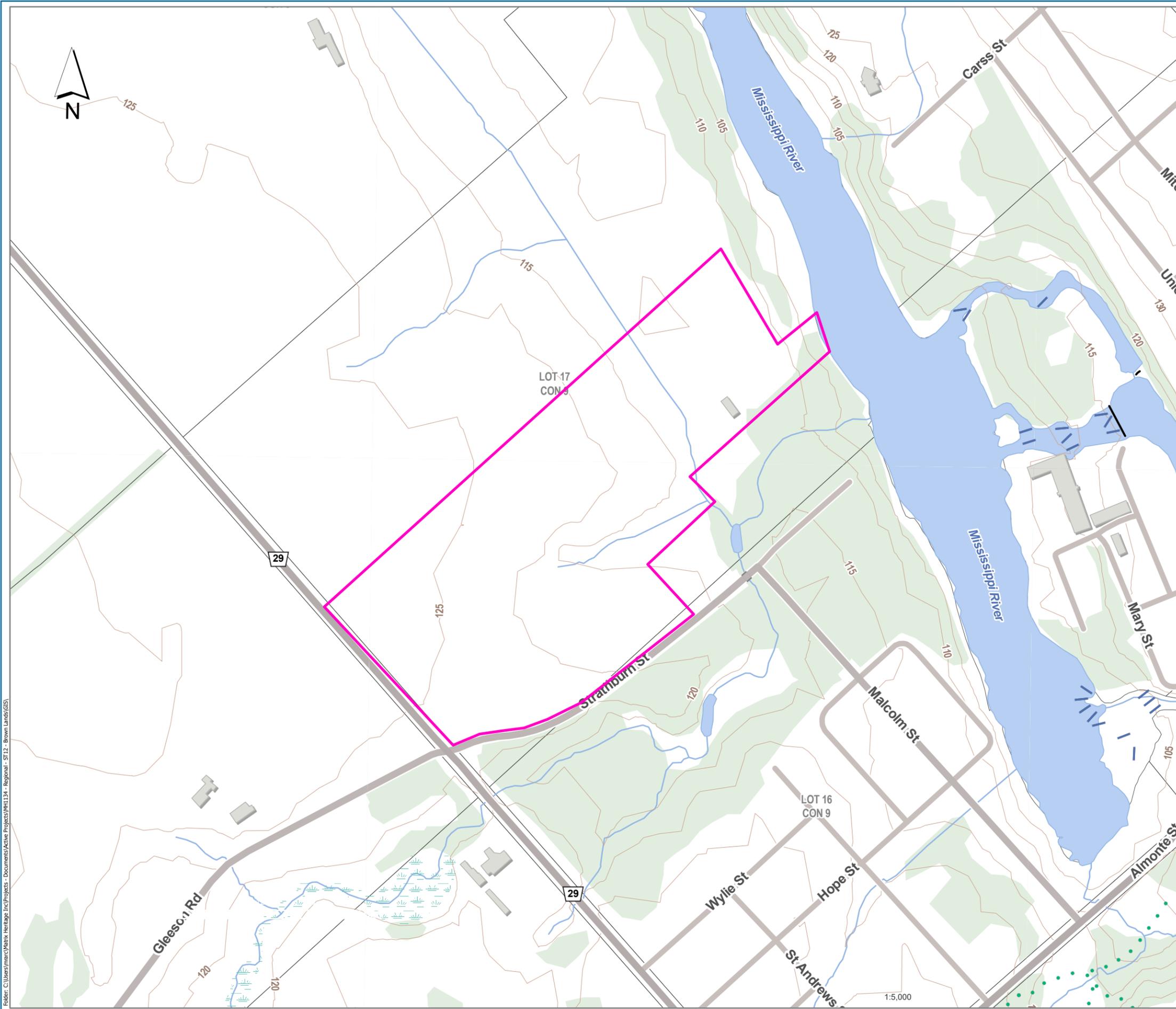


**Figure 18: Test pitting through study area (D022).**



**Figure 19: Test pitting through study area (D043).**

**12.0 Maps**



LEGEND  
 STUDY AREA



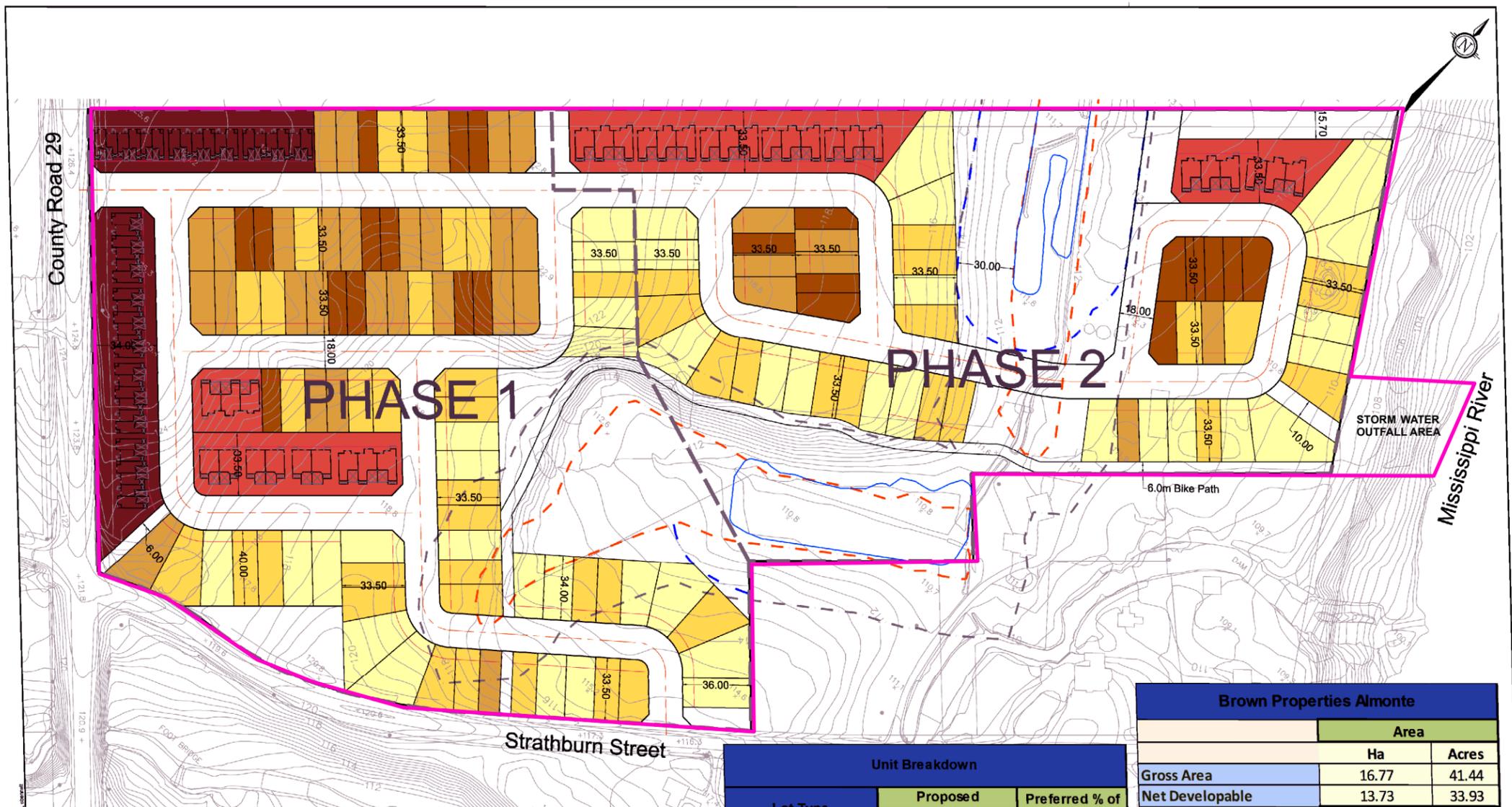
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FILE MH1134 DATE 2022-10-27  
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM  
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT  
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 BROWN LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE LOCATION MAP  
 1

Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1134 - Regional - 5T12 - Brown Lands(GS)



**ZONING SETBACK ASSUMPTIONS:**  
 BASED ON R3 - "EXEMPTION" (SEE MILL RUN)  
 Front Yard: 6.0m  
 Rear Yard: 7.5m  
 Interior Side Yard: 1.2m  
 Exterior Side Yard: 3.0m

**LEGEND:**

- 31' SINGLES
- 35' SINGLES
- 42' SINGLES
- 50' SINGLES
- BUNGALOW TOWNHOMES
- TWO-STOREY TOWNHOMES
- MVCA NON-EVALUATED WETLAND
- MVCA REGULATION LIMIT
- 30m WETLAND SETBACK
- OPEN WATER LIMITS

**SOURCE REFERENCE:**  
 Legal & Topographic Information: Town Mapping  
 Town of Almonte / 2008 / MTM Zone 9, NAD83 (ORIG)

**NOTE:**  
 THE POSITION OF ALL POLE LINES, CONDUITS, WATERMANS, SEWERS AND OTHER UNDERGROUND AND OVERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES IS NOT NECESSARILY SHOWN ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS, AND WHERE SHOWN, THE ACCURACY OF THE POSITION OF SUCH UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES IS NOT GUARANTEED. BEFORE STARTING WORK, DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL SUCH UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES AND ASSUME ALL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE TO THEM.

Lot Type	Proposed		Preferred % of Total (EQ)
	# Units	% of Total	
31'	22	10%	10%
35'	34	16%	15%
42'	48	22%	20%
50'	40	18%	20%
Bungalow Townhomes	33	15%	15%
Two-Storey Townhomes	42	19%	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

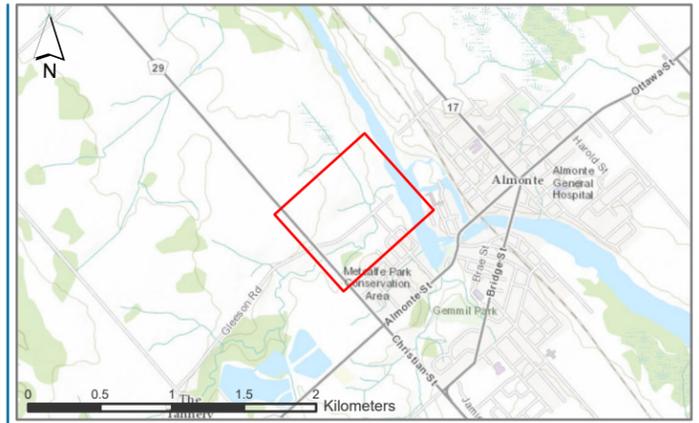
Brown Properties Almonte		
	Area	
	Ha	Acres
Gross Area	16.77	41.44
Net Developable	13.73	33.93
	Saleable Frontage	
	m	ft
Low Density	2510.35	8236.03
Total Frontage	2510.35	8236.03
Road Lengths:		
	m	ft
18m ROW	1931.39	6336.56
Total Road Lengths	1931.39	6336.56

SCALE			
1:1000 (A1)	1:2000 (11x17)		

FOR REVIEW ONLY	
DESIGN	XXXX
PERMITTED	XXXX
DRAWN	XXXX
CHECKED	XXXX
APPROVED	XXXX



TOWN OF ALMONTE	PROJECT No.	118178-00
BROWN PROPERTIES	REV	REV #1
DRAWING NAME	DRAWING No.	118178-CP5
CONCEPT PLAN 5		



**LEGEND**  
 STUDY AREA

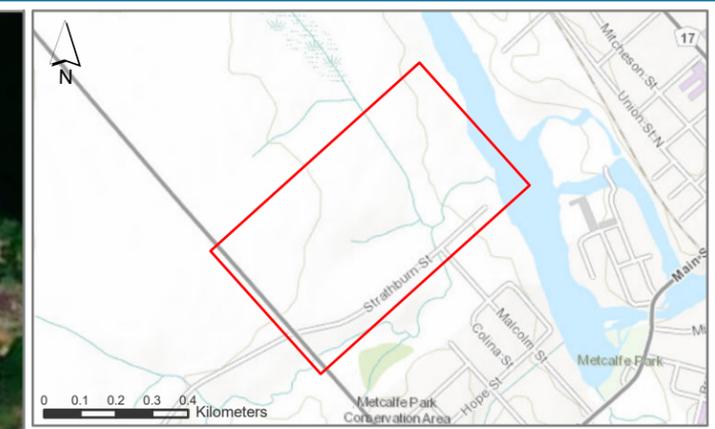
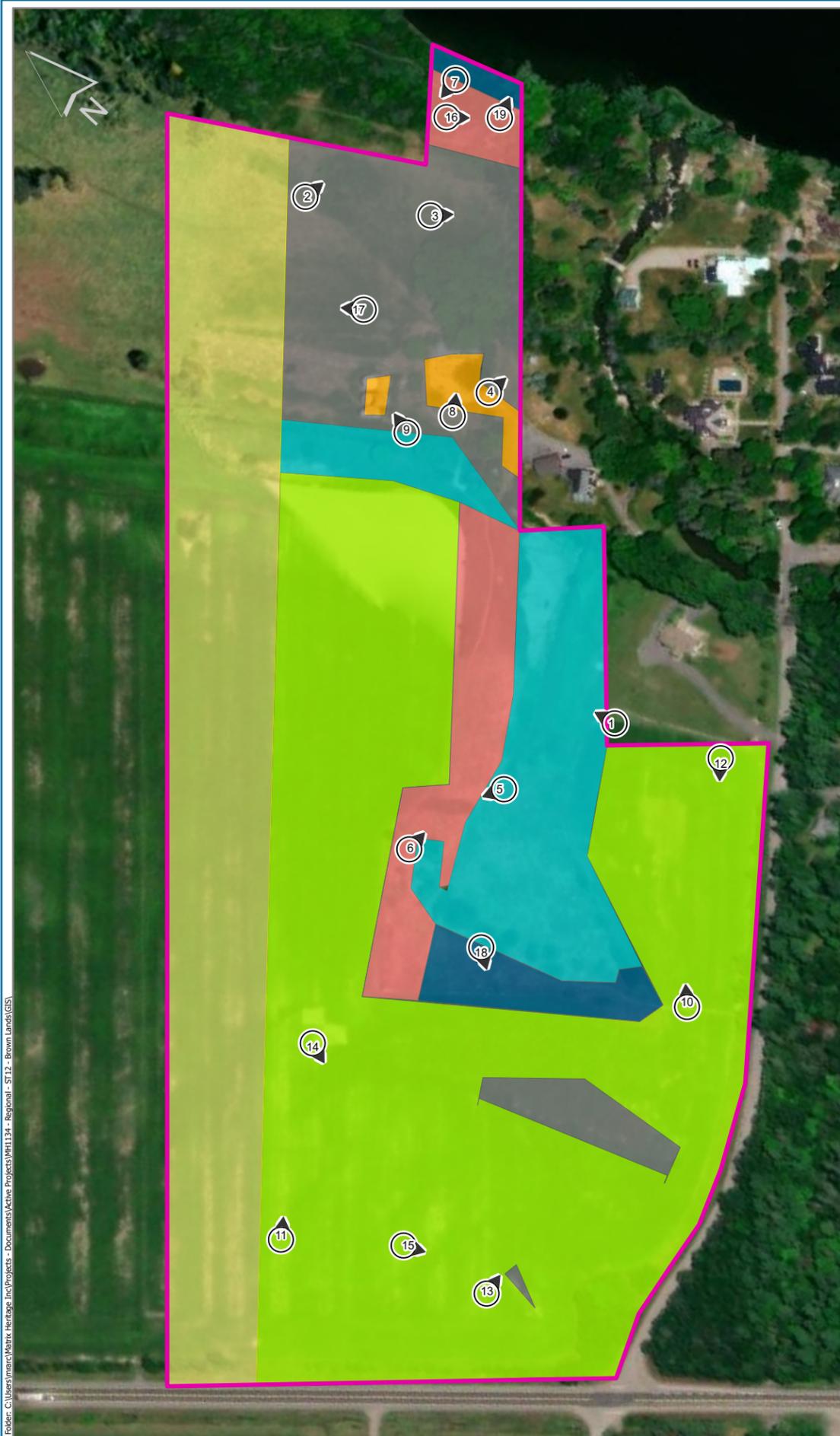


**REFERENCES:**  
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN  
 DRAFT PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1134 DATE 2022-10-27  
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM  
 PROJECT STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CHECKED BY: NK  
 BROWN LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN MAP 2

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix\_Heritage\_Inc\Projects\Documents\Active Projects\MH1134 - Regional - ST12 - Brown Lands(GIS)



**LEGEND**

- STUDY AREA

**METHODOLOGY**

- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- PEDESTRIAN; PEDESTRIAN (5 M)

**LOW/NO POTENTIAL - EXCLUDED**

- DISTURBED
- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPE >20 DEGREES
- BEDROCK

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

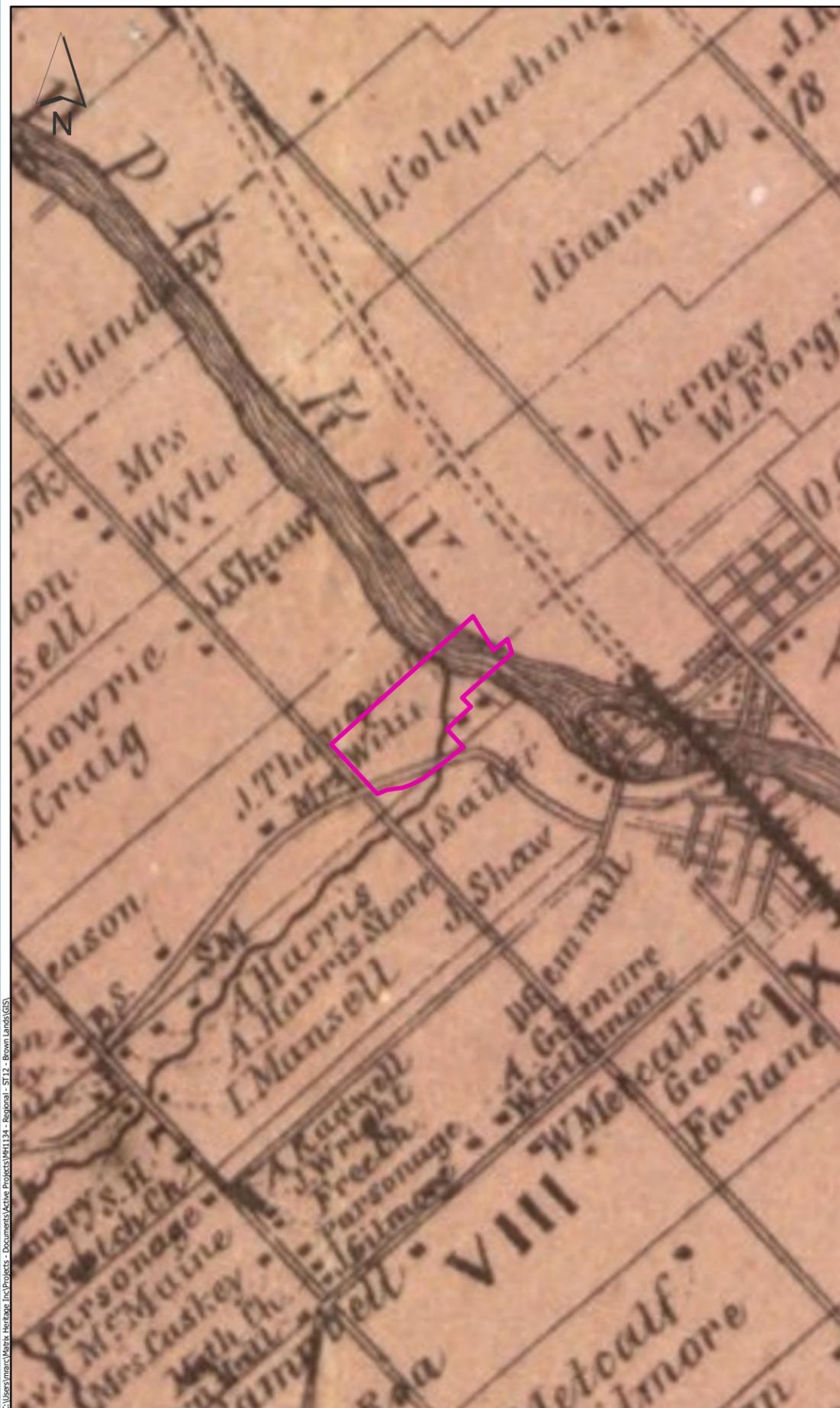


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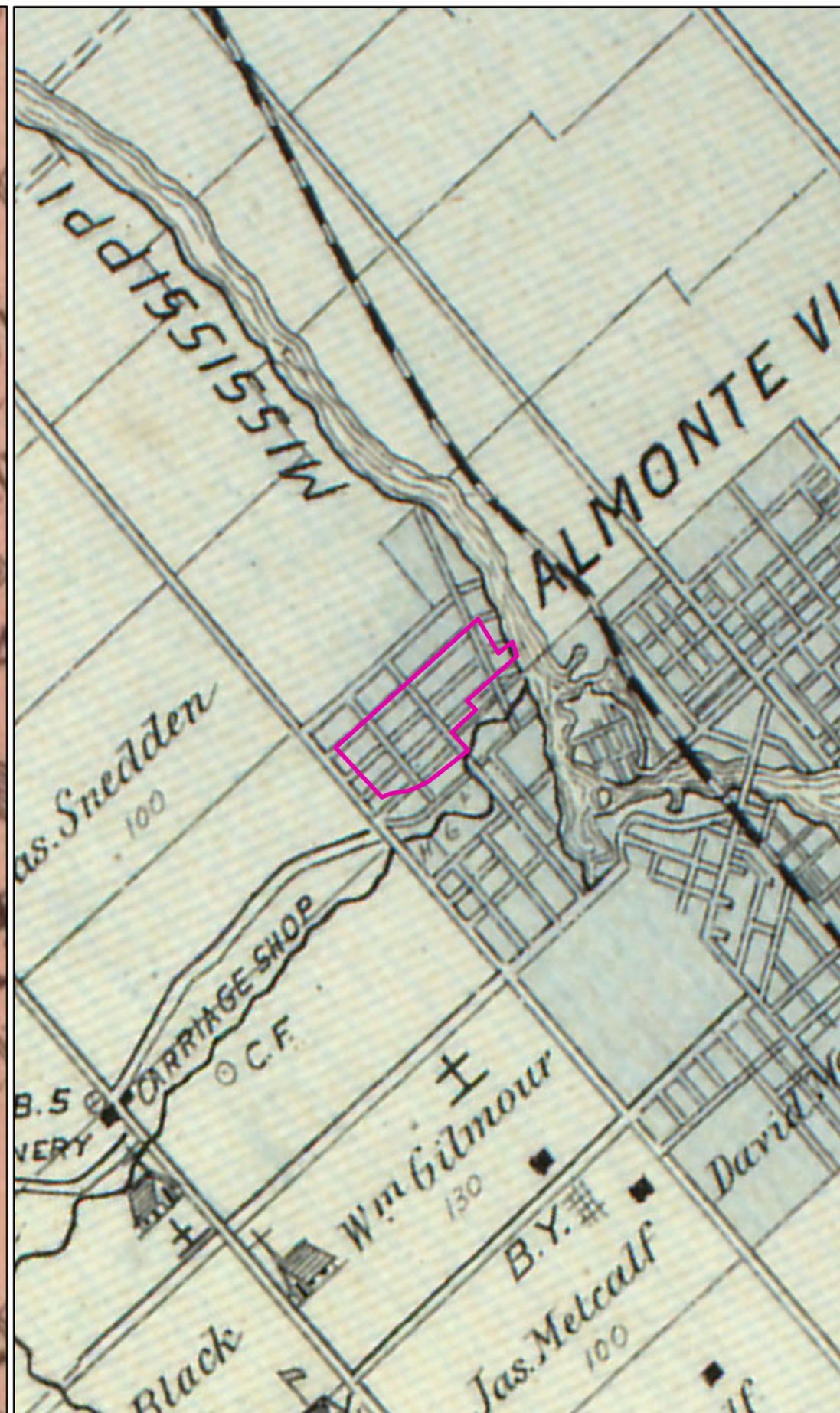
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 NRCAN

FILE MH1134 DATE 2022-12-07  
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 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 BROWN LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO  
 TITLE MAP  
**METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS** 3

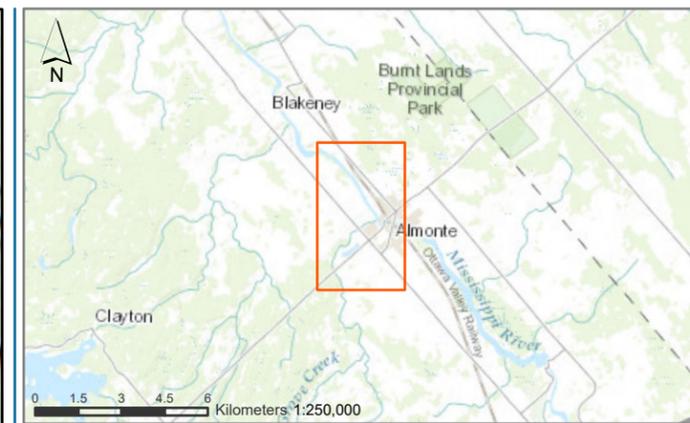
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WALLING 1863



BELDEN 1880



LEGEND  
 STUDY AREA



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 WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING.  
 BELDEN 1880 SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY FROM THE LANARK SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. TORONTO : H. BELDEN & CO., 1880.

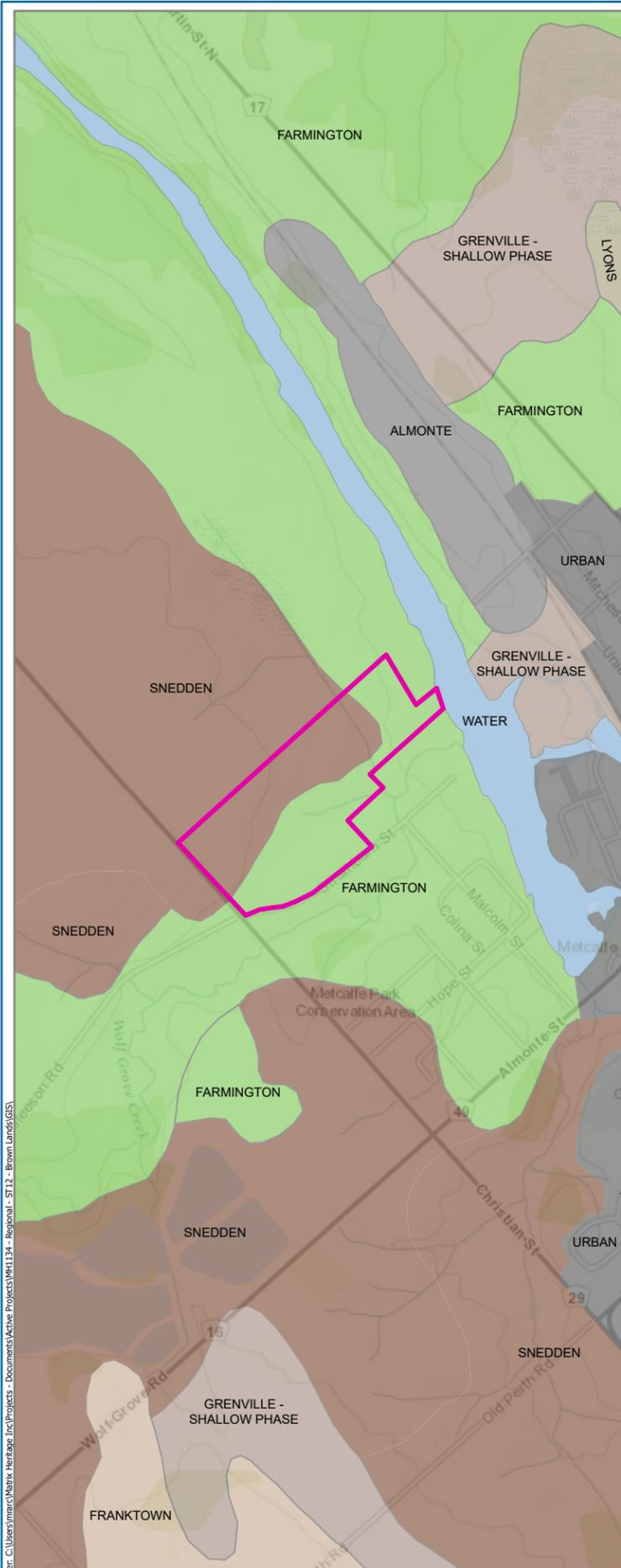
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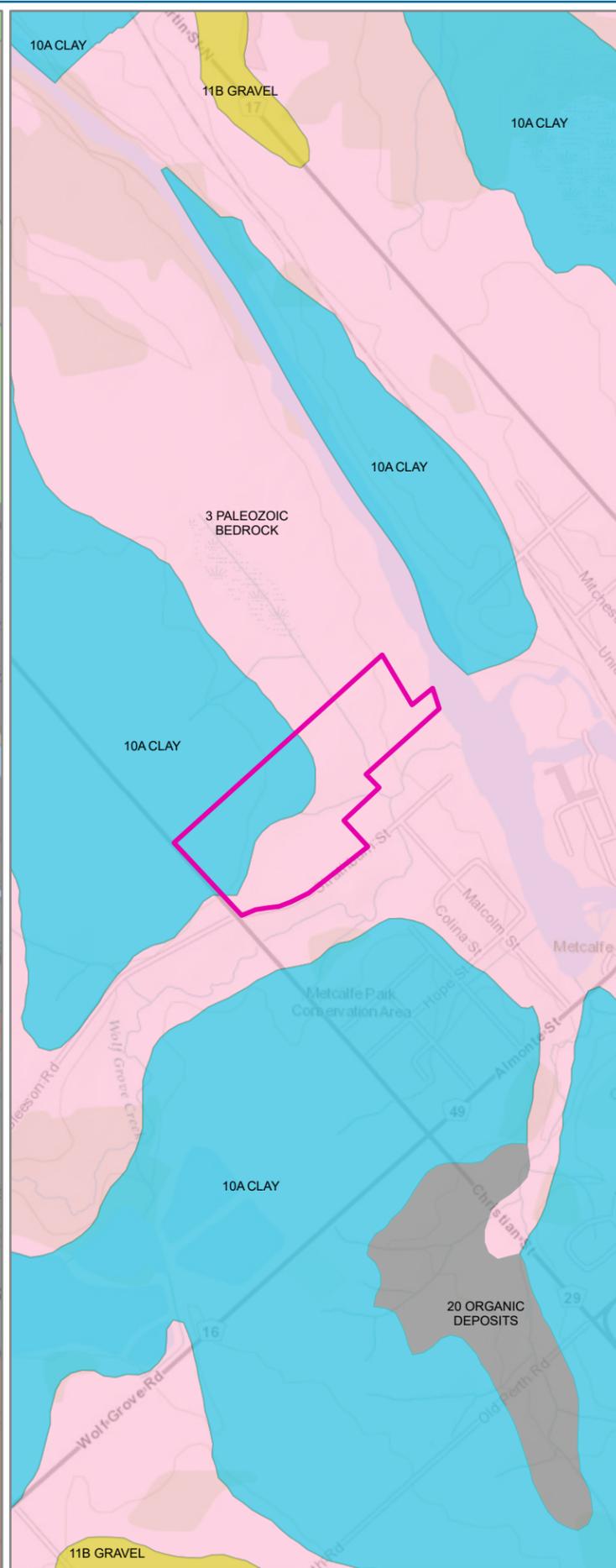
PROJECT  
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 BROWN LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP  
**HISTORIC** 4

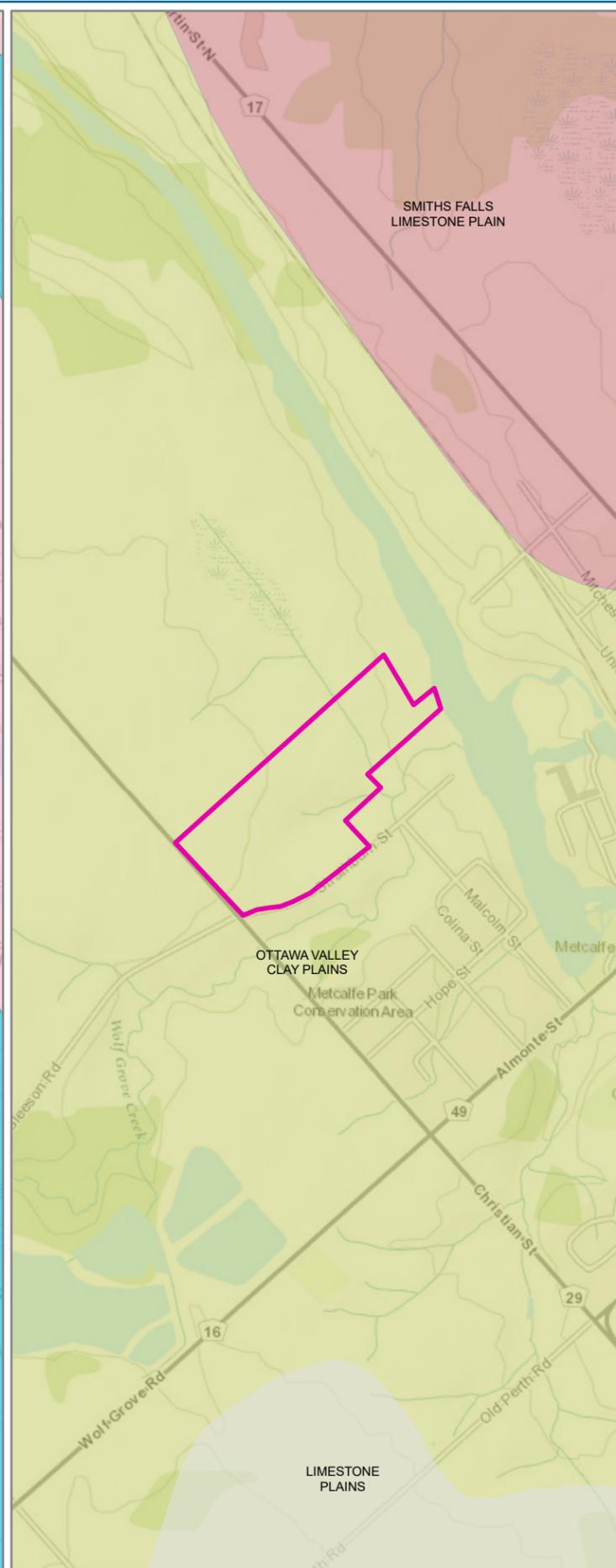
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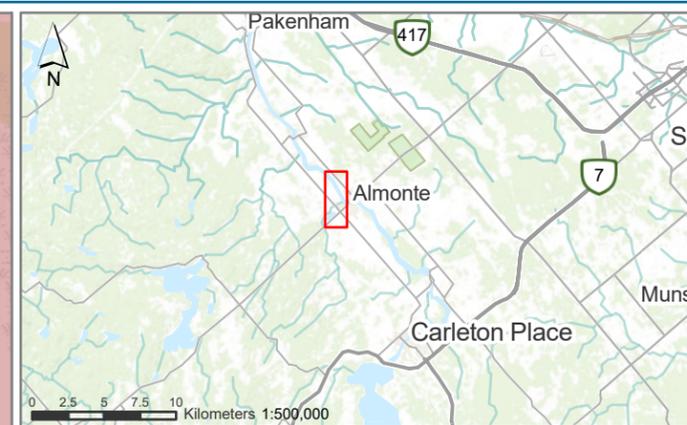
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:  
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA, ESRI, CGIAR, USGS  
 SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO  
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003  
 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1134

DATE 2022-10-27

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PROJECT  
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 BROWN LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE  
**SOILS AND GEOLOGY**

MAP  
 5

### Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

<b>Photo Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Bearing</b>	<b>Photographer</b>	<b>Date</b>
MH1134-D001	View of ploughed field	43	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D002	Field walking ploughed field	171	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D003	Field walking ploughed field	230	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D004	View of ploughed field	243	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D005	Low lying seasonal floodplain and grassy slope	346	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D006	View of ploughed field	275	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D007	Field walking ploughed field	83	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D008	Large patch of bedrock in western field	341	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D009	Field walking ploughed field	271	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D010	View of ploughed field	53	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D011	View of ploughed field	307	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D012	Field walking ploughed field	197	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D013	Intensifying around found artifacts	153	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D014	Intensifying around found artifacts	89	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D015	Test pitting through study area	208	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D016	Walking path that travels through the study area	340	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D017	Steep grassy slope surrounding grassy field in central location of study area	278	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D018	Seasonally flooded area at the bottom of slope	203	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D019	Low lying seasonal floodplain and grassy slope	125	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D020	Steep grassy slope surrounding grassy field in central location of study area	354	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D021	Steep grassy slope surrounding grassy field in central location of study area	298	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D022	Test pitting through study area	213	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D023	Low lying seasonal floodplain and grassy slope	111	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D024	Overgrown stream through northeast section of study area	150	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D025	Silos within study area	14	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D026	Poured concrete pad and outbuilding within study area	56	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D027	Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area	96	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D028	Outbuilding in northeast section of study area	312	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D029	Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area	323	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D030	Test pitting through study area	36	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D031	Cow pasture found in northeast section of study area	322	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D032	Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area	304	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D033	Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area	98	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D034	Rock wall found in northeast section of study area	189	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D035	Bedrock found throughout northeast section of study area	134	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1134-D036	Slope down to the river along the northeast border	266	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D037	Walking trail through downslope, northeast border	356	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D038	Test pitting through study area	176	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D039	View of the Mississippi River	73	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D040	Test pitting through study area	255	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D041	Slope down to the river along the northeast border	158	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D042	Test pitting through study area	139	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022
MH1134-D043	Test pitting through study area	73	M. Hunter	Nov. 9 2022

### Appendix B: Map Catalogue

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

### Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project Number	Description	Created By
MH1134	Brown Land Properties Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	M Hunter

**Appendix D: Artifact Inventory**

Project	Prov	Record #	Qty	Object	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion
MH1053	WP1	58177	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Edged blue	blue	Edged ware unidentified	rim
MH1053	WP2	58184	1	Jug	Coarse Earthenware buff	salt glaze exterior. Mouth of jug with base of handle	Albany slip (interior)			finish / rim
MH1053	WP2	58185	1	Storage container unspecified	Coarse Stoneware	Salt glaze with Bristol slip	Bristol style glaze dipped	yellow		body
MH1053	WP3	58176	1	Plate unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	man in a scene	Transfer print	Brown	Unspecified Transfer	foot
MH1053	WP4	58178	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)	small round base. Medicine bottle.				base
MH1053	WP5	58188	1	Tableware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	black glaze	Glazed	Black		body
MH1053	WP5	58189	1	Panel bottle	Colourless Glass	embossed letters read: "... P.C. DOW...", "CHE...", "...LM..."	Embossed			body
MH1053	WP5	58190	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)	Small medicine bottle				neck
MH1053	WP6	58180	1	button	Black Glass	loop on back missing			Moulded	
MH1053	WP7	58186	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	painted pink banded rim	Painted	pink	Painted unspecified	rim
MH1053	WP7	58187	1	Slate board	slate					body
MH1053	WP8	58175	1	Plate unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		moulded		Wheat / Ceres	rim
MH1053	WP9	58167	1	Bottle finish	Green Glass (light)	Ring finish				finish / rim
MH1053	WP10	58173	1	Tableware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware buff		Rockingham			foot
MH1053	WP10	58174	1	Jar ceramic	Coarse Stoneware			Colourless		
MH1053	WP11	58163	1	Button mould	Porcelain unspecified	Prosser button			plain	
MH1053	WP12	58169	1	Panel bottle	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)	Reads: "ALMONTE ONT"	Embossed			body
MH1053	WP13	58156	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Fern vignette	Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	body
MH1053	WP14	58152	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (dark)			Blue, dark	Plain	base