ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Douglas Landing
9243 McArton Road,
Part 1 of 27R-11142,
Concession 12, Part Lot 25
Geographic Township of Beckwith,
Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills,
Lanark County, Ontario

Prepared For

Gillian Espie
2525 Carling Ave
Ottawa, ON
K2B 7Z2
g.espie@rogers.com

December 2022
Submitted for review December 12, 2022

PIF P369-0251-2022
Stage 1 PIF: P369-0195-2022

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1107-REP.01

Matrix Heritage Inc.
6131 Perth St (PO Box 69)
Richmond
Ontario K0A 2Z0
Tel: (613) 807-2071
www.MatrixHeritage.ca

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of the proponent Ms. Gillian Espie, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Douglas Landing development area located on Lot 25, Concession 12 in the Geographic Township of Beckwith, formerly the Town of Almonte now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1) municipally addressed as 9243 McArton Road. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Ms. Espie is developing the property for residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Municipality of Mississippi Mills as a component of a Plan of Subdivision and Zoning Bylaw Amendment under the Planning Act. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The previous Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) included a review of the updated MCM archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps and land registry record, and a property inspection. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property exhibits pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential as there is a small creek that traverses the eastern portion of the study area. The property is composed of variably draining types of soils with mapped sections labeled as 'muck' which is a possible indicator of wetlands or seasonally wet areas which act as another source of water. Additionally, the study area exhibits high historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. While no historical occupation is shown in the mapping reviewed (Map 3), the property inspection identified a limestone foundation and an associated basement depression within the development area (Map 4). It is suggested this could be the remnants of a 19th century occupation on the property.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals of most of the property as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). The northwestern portion of the study area consisted of agricultural field and was therefore subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.1. (MCM 2011). The fieldwork was undertaken on August 10, 11, 12, and 15, and November 8, 2022. Weather conditions for the test pitting were sunny and warm, about 25° C; for field walking conditions were cool, clear, and windy with a temperature around 0° C. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner. No artifacts or features with cultural heritage value or interest were encountered during the Stage 2 assessment. Notably, no artifacts were found near the limestone foundation first noted during the Stage 1 property inspection.

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

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Mercedes Hunter (R1331) Mallory Champagne (R1332) Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
Field Crew	Alex Ailles Caleigh Hartery Carina Hochgeschurz Kristian Johnson Shamus Merkley
Report Preparation	Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
Archival Research	Mercedes Hunter (R1331)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of the proponent Ms. Gillian Espie, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Douglas Landing development area located on Lot 25, Concession 12 in the Geographic Township of Beckwith, formerly the Town of Almonte now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1) municipally addressed as 9243 McArton Road. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Ms. Espie is developing the property for residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Municipality of Mississippi Mills as a component of a Plan of Subdivision and Zoning Bylaw Amendment under the Planning Act. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Ms. Espie. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

Notable histories of the Algonquins include: *Algonquin Traditional Culture* (Whiteduck 1995) and *Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* (Holmes and Associates 1993a).

The subject property is in the township of Beckwith, 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).

4.2.1 Territory of the Algonquins

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the Ottawa Valley for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The Ottawa Valley is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

The Algonquins' name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as “Algoumequin” in 1603. The name stuck and the term “Algonquin” refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term “Algonquian” which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

The earliest human occupation of the Americas has been documented to predate 14,000 years ago, however at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. when then the glacial terminus receded north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. This 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. By 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years has drained from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

The northern regions of eastern Canada were still under sheets of glacial ice as small groups of hunters first moved into the southern areas following the receding ice and water. 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 people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo 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, 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 period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader Eastern Ontario 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 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. As Watson suggests (Watson 1999:38), it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

Archaic period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards 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.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the “Shield Archaic”. The Archaic 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. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration,

congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley 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). Often sites from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rives where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

Generally, the introduction of the use of ceramics marks the transition from the Archaic Period into the Woodland period. 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 Ottawa Valley region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

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

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

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally

sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the "Kitchissippi") and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages' ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Algonquins occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissippirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the "Algoumequins" and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain's 1613 journey, the Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being

the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived, there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins, the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa, extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Algonquin, particularly the Kitchesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Algonquins when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nippissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their

lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included peoples from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the Indian allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited. Many of the Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Holmes and Associates 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two “protectorate” communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Algonquins living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Algonquin people continue to live in the Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Algonquin decent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land, as well as fight for hunting and fishing rights have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of unceded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the City of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.2 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

The area was first settled by Europeans 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. In 1816, the Township of Beckwith (along with Drummond and Bathurst Townships) was surveyed which sparked the beginning of European settlement in the area. The Township of Beckwith was named after Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith the Quarter Master for Canada between 1815 and 1823 who facilitated the arrival of the Scottish immigrants in 1816 (McCuaig and Wallace 1980). Initial settlement was mainly composed of emigrants from Britain, along with several ex-soldiers from the War of 1812 who came to claim their land grants. Between the years 1816 and 1822, almost 9,000 settlers came to the Township of Beckwith (Brown 1984). Of all the districts in Lanark at this time, Beckwith had by far the greatest number of settlers. However, like many throughout Lanark County, a large percentage of this population probably found their lots untenable and left.

The Morphy and Moore families were among the first to arrive in the area. In 1819, Edmond Morphy chose to settle on the site of what is now the town of Carleton Place when he realized there was economic potential in the local waterfall. Morphy constructed a grist mill there and was the first of many such entrepreneurs to harness the waterpower of the area. At this time the small settlement was known as Morphy's Falls. In 1829, when a post office was constructed, the area was renamed Carleton Place, after a street in Glasgow, Scotland. The settlement officially became a village in 1870 and incorporated into a town in 1890.

While Carleton Place remained the economic and urban center of the township, other small settlements developed in Beckwith. Black's Corners and Franktown both had small permanent populations, schools, and post offices. By the 1850's, the population of Franktown was 150 and Black's Corners was under 100 (Brown 1984). In 1857, Black's Corners became home to the first official municipal office of Beckwith Township, which is still in the same location. The stagecoach connecting the small communities of Lanark County with Bytown made a stop in Franktown, making it a busy place (McCuaig and Wallace 1980).

Like many nearby communities, many people in Beckwith were employed in the agricultural industry. However, due to the paucity of the land for cultivation, the principal business of the township focussed on the mills along the Mississippi. In the nineteenth century the logging and lumber industry flourished along the Mississippi River stimulating the economic development and becoming quite competitive within Beckwith Township (McCuaig and Wallace 1980).

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

The study area lies in the southern section of Lot 25, Concession 12. Review of the Ontario Land Registry shows that in June 1847 all 180 acres of the lot were granted by the Crown to John Lewis (OLR Lanark (27), Beckwith). Lewis kept the land until June 1853, when he sold the entire lot to Henry Meredith.

Henry Meredith was born in 1783 in the County of Sligo in Ireland. He and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Wilson, who was born in January 1802 in Wales, lived in the nearby town of Packenham on Lot 25, Concession 9, 20 km north of the subject property (Statistics Canada 1851). No structures are shown on 1863 Walling and 1880 Belden maps of the property (Map 3). It is likely the Meredith family owned the land but did not reside on it, instead using it for agriculture purposes.

In 1851, Henry was enumerated as a 60-year-old Irish farmer with his wife Elizabeth (45) and their seven children who ranged in ages between 3 and 17 (Statistics Canada 1851). In total the couple would have 10 children, Catherine (1831), Esther (1833), Jane (1834), Robert (1835), Robert (1838), Mathew (1839), Henry (1842), Jane (1845), Thomas (1847), and Olivia (1852). The property remained in the Meredith family for nearly a decade until 1862 when Henry and his wife Eliza sold their land to John Fummerton. Henry died in 1868 at the age of 84 or 85 while Elizabeth died nearly two decades later in 1886 (Ancestry.com 2010).

The property remained in the possession of the Fummerton family and was subsequently subdivided between John's children and grandchildren until the mid-1940s when Isobel Fummerton sold the entire lot to John Tooley. John Fummerton was born in the town of Paisley, Scotland to David Fummerton and Jean Christie sometime in the late 1790s and had nine siblings. He married Mary Frew on December 15, 1816, in Middle Church, Paisley, and the couple subsequently immigrated to Canada where they settled in Ramsay Township, Lanark County. In 1861, John is recorded as a 62-year-old Scottish farmer living with his wife Mary and their two children, Jessey (Jessie) (30), James (26), and Jessey's two young daughters Mary-Jane, and Serina. At the time, two family members (one male and one female) were recorded as absent from the household (Statistics Canada 1861). The family lived in a one storey log home. Although Jessie was recorded as married, her husband was not listed in either the 1861 or 1871 censuses and she was continuously enumerated with her parents (Statistics Canada 1861; Statistics Canada 1871). A decade later in 1871, John now 77, was recorded as a weaver, with his wife Mary, their daughter Jessie, and her two daughters.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (21.6 hectares) consists of a rectangular lot bordered to the east by residential houses that run along Ridgemont Drive, to the north by agricultural fields and a farmer's compound with several recently razed outbuildings. To the west are more ploughed fields while the southern boundary of the study area is formed by an extension and right of way of Douglas Side Road (Map 4). The eastern half of the property is predominantly wooded (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The western half is characterized by a cedar forest and shrubland with bedrock on the surface in patches (Figure 3 to Figure 6). The northwest corner consists of ploughed agricultural fields (Figure 7). A small creek traverses the eastern portion of the property (Figure 8).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Smith Falls Limestone Plains physiographic region (Map 5) which is the largest and most continuous area of shallow soil over limestone in Southern Ontario. The general area has two main physiographic types including clay deposits over limestone and glacial till. This region is characterized by shallow soils over limestone bedrock. The soils vary greatly in texture, ranging from clay to light loam, sands, and even gravel. Thus, making this type of physiographic region largely inadequate for agricultural use. Large parts of this limestone plain are covered with peat and muck deposits which largely remain under forest cover. Drainage is often poor and during he summer these soils become exceedingly drought prone (Chapman and Putnam 2007:196–197).

The natural soil type of the study area is predominantly Farmington with the northwest and southwest corners comprising Osgoode soils and the southcentral section of the study area being classified as muck (Map 5). Farmington soils are often shallow and characterized by a

sandy loam texture. They have exceedingly well drainage with a generally flat to very gently sloping topography due to the underlying limestone bedrock. The shallowness, surface stoniness, low productive capacity and the lack of adequate soil moisture creates a soil that does not support crops very well (Hoffman et al. 1967:32). Osgoode soils are a medium textured lacustrine soil and is characterized by dark grey loam found on top of silt loam that is olive-grey in colour, it is poorly drained and typically level or slightly undulating (Richards et al. 1949:64–65).

The surficial geology of the study area indicates that the majority of the property consists of Paleozoic bedrock and organic deposits while in the northwestern and southwestern corners there are small pockets of well-laminated clay deposits (Map 5).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Other than the preceding Stage 1 investigation, no previous assessment has occurred within the current study area or on adjacent properties within 50 m. The Stage 1 investigation found the property to have archaeological potential and recommended Stage 2 assessment of the entire development area though either shovel testing or pedestrian survey (Matrix Heritage 2022).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area.

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 has pre-contact archaeological potential due to a small creek that traverses the eastern portion of the study area and variably draining soil types.

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 has historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential due to the relatively early patent date and the presence of a limestone foundation noted during the Stage 1 property inspection.

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

5.0 Field Methods

The majority of the 21.6 ha study area consists of woodlot and scrub (18.8 ha, 87%) and was therefore not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 8 to Figure 11). This portion of the property was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 12) (Map 4). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures and into the interior of the noted limestone foundation (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. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

A small section of the study area lying in the northwestern portion (2.8 ha 13%), consisted of agricultural fields and was therefore suitable for ploughing and pedestrian survey as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011) (Map 4) (Figure 13 and Figure 14). A pedestrian survey was conducted in this area at 5 metre intervals. All surveyed fields had been well ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth with good surface visibility of at least 80% (Figure 15 and Figure 16).

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 Maps. 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 Maps.

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 4, identified by figure number. Site photograph, document, and map catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

The fieldwork was undertaken on August 10, 11, 12, and 15, and November 8, 2022. Weather conditions for the test pitting were sunny and warm, about 25° C; for field walking conditions were cool, clear, and windy with a temperature around 0° C. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner without limitations.

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, the soil encountered during the survey was a dark brown organic loamy clay coming down on to a shallow bedrock or a light orangey brown sandy subsoil. Testing around and through the limestone foundation resulted in the recovery of no artifacts. The complete lack of cultural material in the vicinity (modern or historical) is noteworthy. Perhaps this was a partly constructed structure and was never occupied as any 19th to 20th century occupancy should have left some artifactual evidence.

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

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011), as well as a pedestrian survey component conducted at 5 m intervals as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011).

Despite having archaeological potential, there were no archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest identified within the proposed development area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

10.0 Closure

Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of 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 Ms. Gillian Espie or her agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.

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

11.0Bibliography and Sources

Ancestry.com
2010 Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1947 [Database on-Line].

Ardoch Algonquin First Nation
2015 Re-Storying Omamiwinini History. http://www.aafna.ca/overview-ofomamiwinini-history.

Belden & Co
1880 *Lanark Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*. Toronto.

Brown, Howard Morton
1984 *Lanark Legacy: Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County*. Corporation of the County of Lanark, Perth, Ont.

Chapman, L. J., and D. F. Putnam
2007 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Vol. Miscellaneous Release Data 228. Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.

Clermont, N.
1999 The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, J.-L. Pilon, editor, pp. 43–53. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Day, Gordon
2005 The Indians of the Ottawa Valley. Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation. http://www.lynngehl.com/uploads/5/0/0/4/5004954/23.pdf.

Ellis, C. J., and B. D. Deller
1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D.1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, 5:pp. 37–63. Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS, London.

Engelbrecht, W.
1999 Iroquoian Ethnicity and Archaeological Taxa. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, R. F. Williamson and Christopher M. Watts, editors, pp. 51–60. eastendbooks, Toronto.

Ferris, Neal
1999 Telling Tales: Interpretive Trends in Southern Ontario Late Woodland Archaeology. *Ontario Archaeology* 68:1–62.

Hart, John P.
2011 The Effects of Geographical Distances on Pottery Assemblages and Similarities: A Case Study from Northern Iroquoia. *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

Hart, John P., and Hetty Jo Brumbach
2003 The Death of Owasco. *American Antiquity* 68(4):737–752.
2005 Cooking Residues, AMS Dates, and the Middle-to-Late Woodland Transition in Central New York. *Northeast Anthropology* 69(Spring):1–34.

2009 On Pottery Change and Northern Iroquoian Origins: An Assessment from the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28:367–381.

Hart, John P., and W. Englebrecht
2011 Northern Iroquoian Ethnic Evolution: A Social Network Analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*.

Hessel, P.D.K
1993 *The Algonkins of the Ottawa Valley: An Historical Outline*. Kichesippi Books, Arnprior.

Hoffman, D. W., M. H. Miller, and R. E. Wicklund
1967 *The Soils of Lanark County, Ontario*. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Guelph, On.

Holmes, J, and Associates
1993a Executive Summary. In *Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim*. Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat.
1993b Aboriginal Use and Occupation of the Ottawa River Watershed. In *Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim*, 2:. Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat.

Jamieson, S.
1999 A Brief History of Aboriginal Social Interactions in Southern Ontario and Their Taxonomic Implications. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, R. F. Williamson and Christopher M. Watts, editors, pp. 175–192. eastendbooks, Toronto.

Laliberté, Marcel
1999 The Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, J.-L. Pilon, editor, pp. 69–81. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Lockwood, Glenn J.
1991 *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community*. Township of Beckwith.

Martin, Scott W. J.
2008 Languages Past and Present: Archaeological Approaches to the Appearance of Northern Iroquoian Speakers in the Lower Great Lakes Region of North America. *American Antiquity* 73(3):441–463.

Matrix Heritage
2022 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Douglas Landing, 9243 McArton Road, Concession 12, Part Lot 25, Geographic Township of Beckwith, Formerly Almonte, Now the Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario. PIF369-0195-2022*.

McCuaig, Carol Bennett, and Donald Wallace
1980 *In Search of Lanark*. Juniper Books.

McGill, Jean S.
1984 *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark*. T.H. Best, Toronto.

McMillan, Alan, D
1995 *Native Peoples and Cultures of Canada*. Douglas and McIntyre, Vancouver.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, [MCM]
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Mitchell, B. M.
1963 Occurrence of Overall Corded Pottery in the Upper Ottawa Valley, Canada. *American Antiquity* 29(1):114–115.

Moreau, Jean-Francois, F. Guindon, and E. Langevin
2016 The Northern Route, between the Saguenay and Georgian Bay: Contruction of a Hypothesis. In *Contact in the 16th Century*. Mercury Series Archaeology Paper 176. Canadian Museum of History and the University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa.

Morrison, James
2005 Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:17–36.

Mortimer, B.
2012 Whos Pot Is This? Analysis of Middle to Late Woodland Ceramics From the Kitchikewana Site, Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough.

OLR
Ontario Land Registry Office Records.

Pilon, J.-L.
2005 Ancient History of the Lower Ottawa River Valley. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:12–17.

Richards, N. R., B. C. Matthews, and F. F. Morwick
1949 *Soils Survey of Grenville County*. Experimental Farms Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, On.

Ritchie, W. A.
1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised. The Natural History Press, Garden City.

Sarazin, G
220 Years of Broken Promises. Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation. http://www.greatergoldenlake.com/220.html.

Statistics Canada
1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
1861 Census of Canada.
1871 Census of Canada.

Trigger, B. G.

1986 *Natives and Newcomers: Canada's "Heroic Age" Reconsidered*. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal.

Watson, Gordon D.
1972 A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 18:1–24.

1980 The Wyght Site: A Multicomponent Woodland Site on the Lower Rideau Lake, Leeds County, Ontario. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough.
1990 Paleo-Indian and Archaic Occupations of the Rideau Lakes. *Ontario Archaeology* 50:5–26.
1999 The Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, J.-L. Pilon, editor, pp. 28–41. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Whiteduck, Kirby J.
1995 Algonquin Traditional Culture. BA Thesis, York University. Council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, Golden Lake.

Wright, James V.
1966 *The Ontario Iroquois Tradition*. Bulletin 210. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

2004 *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume III (A.D. 500 - European Contact)*. National Museum of Canada Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 152. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.

12.0Images

Figure 1: Example wooded conditions in the eastern portion of the study area. (MH1107-D007)

Figure 2: Example of wooded and overgrown conditions in the eastern portion of the study area. (MH1107-D010)

Figure 3: Example of partially open shrubland in the centre portion of the property and testing around foundation. (MH1107-D055)

Figure 4: Example of the cedar forest in the central portion of the study area. (MH1107-D068)

Figure 5: Example of boulders and bedrock visible on the surface in the western portion of the study area. (MH1107-D069)

Figure 6: General conditions in the western portion of the study area, juniper, cedar forests. (MH1107-D072)

Figure 7: General view of ploughed agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the study area. (MH1107-D097)

Figure 8: Example of forested conditions in the eastern portion of the study area. (MH1107-D004)

Figure 9: Example of partially wooded and overgrown area in the eastern portion. (MH1107-D011)

Figure 10: Example of forested section in the central portion of the study area. (MH1107-D036)

Figure 11: Example of cedar forest in the central western portion of the study area. (MH1107-D038)

Figure 12: Crew shovel testing at 5 metre intervals in the central portion of the study area. (MH1107-D065)

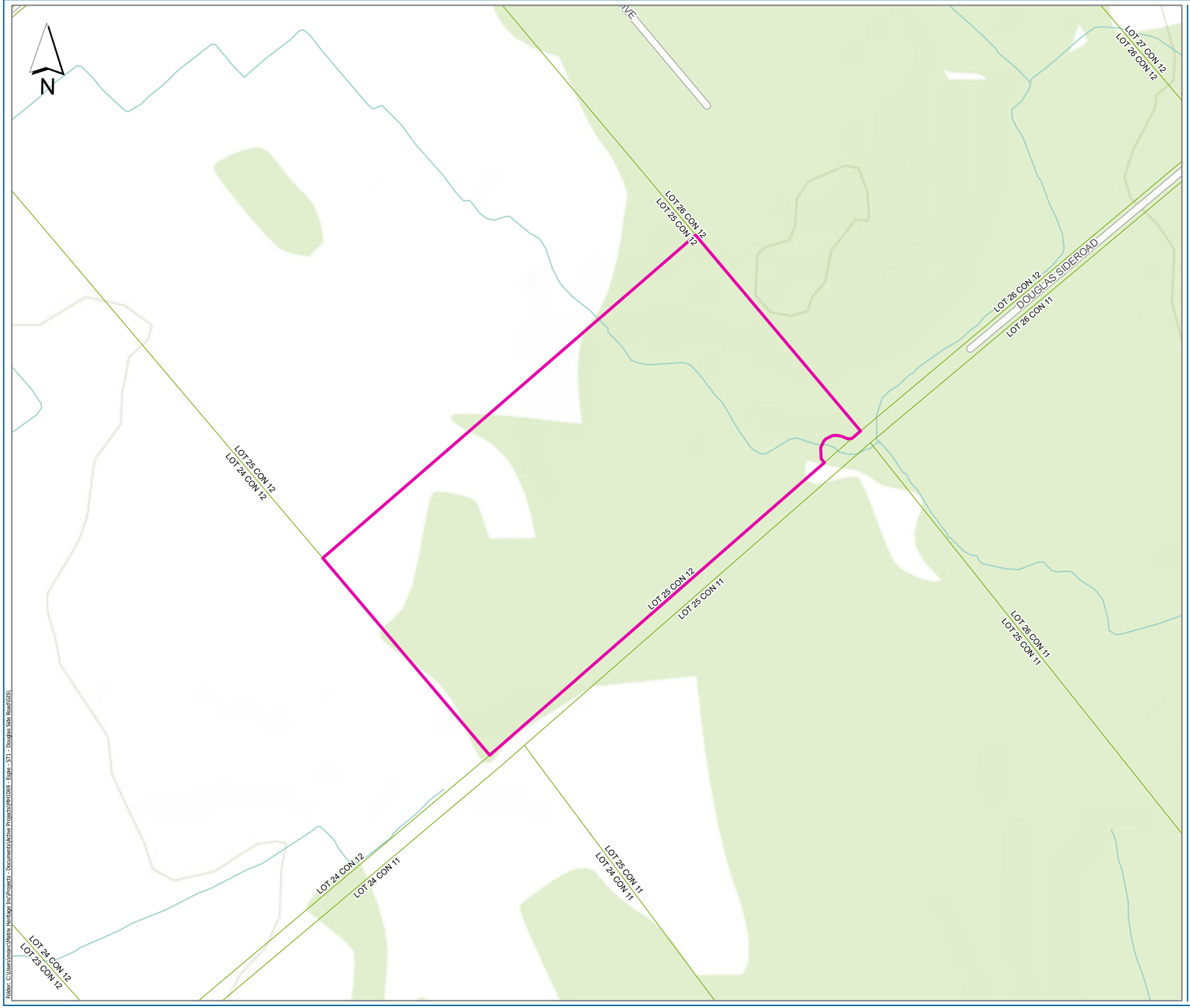
Figure 13: Ploughed and weathered agricultural field in the northwestern portion. (MH1107-D089)

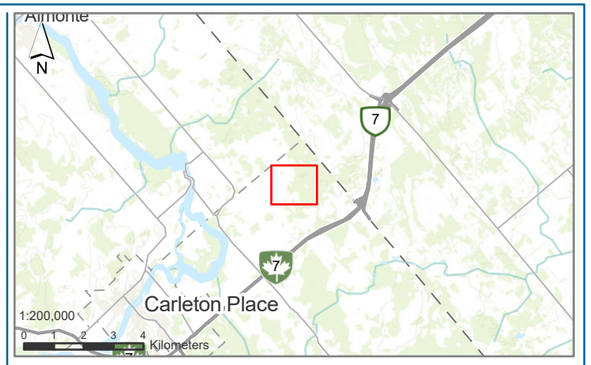
Figure 14: Ploughed and weathered agricultural field in the northwestern portion. (MH1107-D098)

Figure 15: Example of ploughed and weathered field conditions. (MH1107-D090)

Figure 16: Detail of excellent field visibility for pedestrian survey. (MH1107-D092)

13.0 Maps





LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 75 150 225 300
Meters
1:5,000

REFERENCES:
ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA, SOURCES: ESRI, AIRBUS DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N ROBINSON, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, GEODATASTYRELSEN, RIJKSWATERSTAAT, GSA, GEOLAND, FEMA, INTERMAP AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY, ESRI COMMUNITY MAPS CONTRIBUTORS, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US CENSUS BUREAU, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA

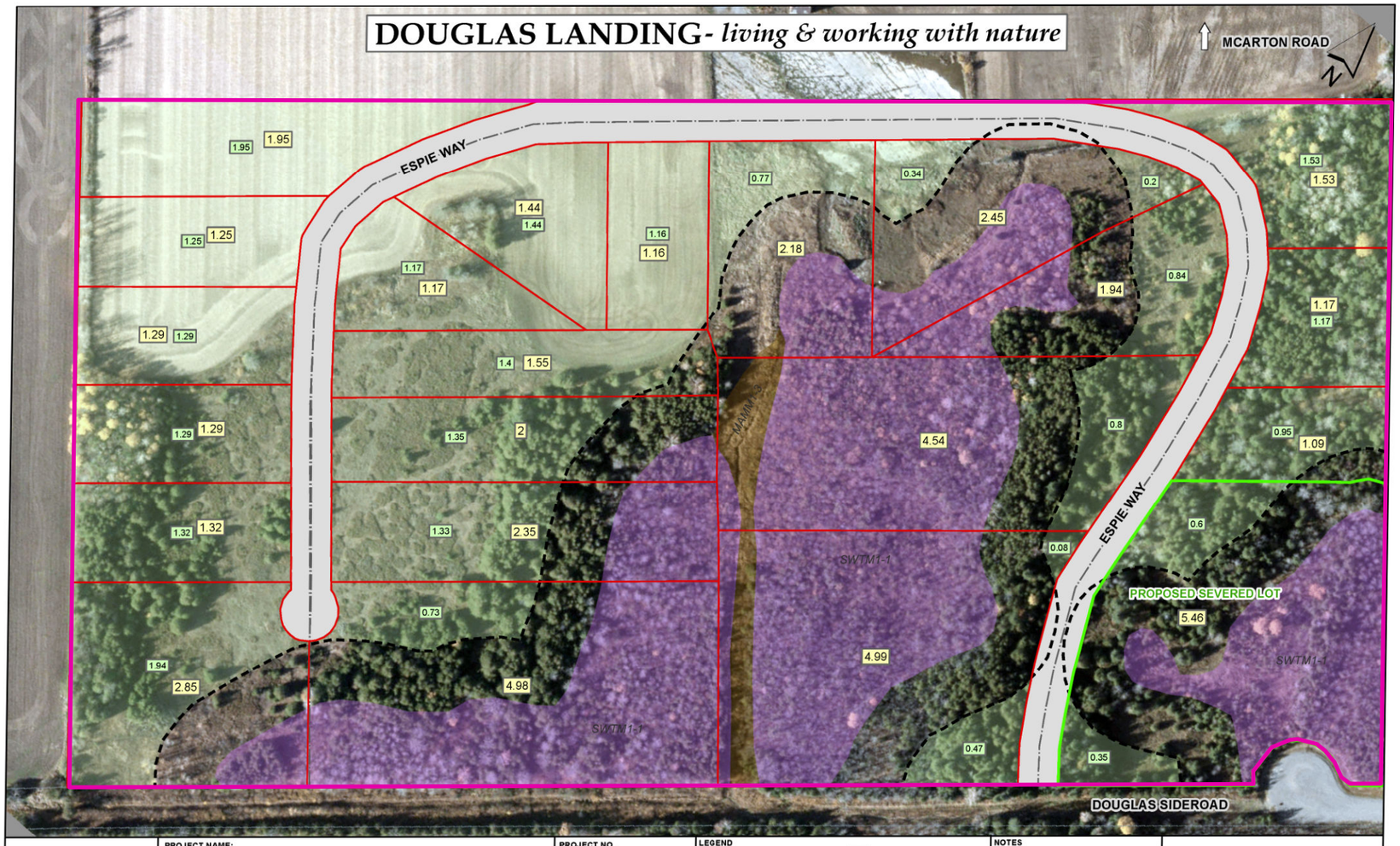
FILE MH1107
DATE 2022-11-25
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
9243 MCARTON ROAD, BECKWITH, ONTARIO

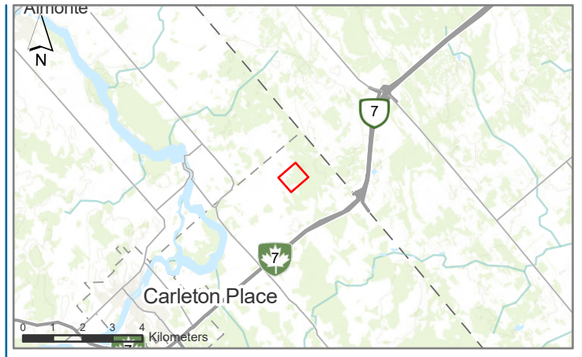
TITLE
LOCATION

MAP
1

Folder: C:\Users\mmac\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1069 - Espie - ST1 - Douglas Side Road\GIS\



PINCHIN	PROJECT NAME: 9243 McArton Road Environmental Impact Study CLIENT NAME: Ms. Gillian Espie PROJECT LOCATION: 9243 McArton Road, Beckwith Township, Ontario FIGURE NAME: Concept Plan V7	PROJECT NO. 283258.000 DATE: October 2021 SCALE: 1:1,800 FIGURE NO. 4	LEGEND Proposed Lots Proposed Roadway (20 m) Proposed Road CL Potential Setback (30 m) Proposed Severed Lot 1.31 Total Lot Size (ac) 1.22 Developable (ac)	NOTES All feature and measurements are approximate and subject to field verification. This map is for planning purposes only. Number of Developable Lots: 21+1 Total Developable Lot Acreage: 25.69 ac Total Setback Encroachment: 0.2 ac All lot meaurements shown in acres (ac)	0 20 40 80 Metres Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: WGS 1984 Service Layer Credits: MNRF, 2021. DRAWN BY: MH REVIEWED BY: RY REVISION: 8



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 30 60 90 120 Meters 1:2,500

REFERENCES:
ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA

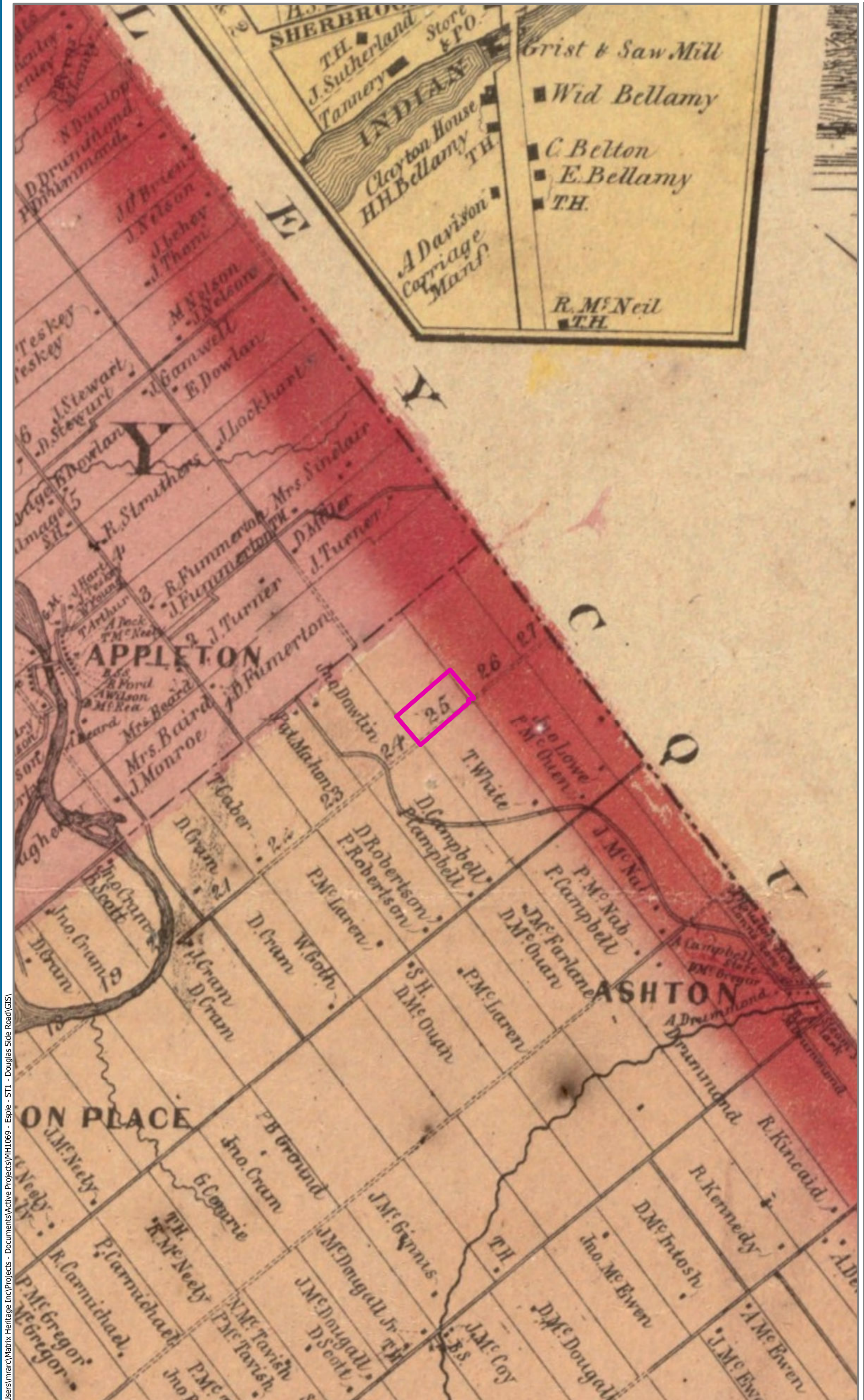
PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1107 2022-11-25
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY:NK

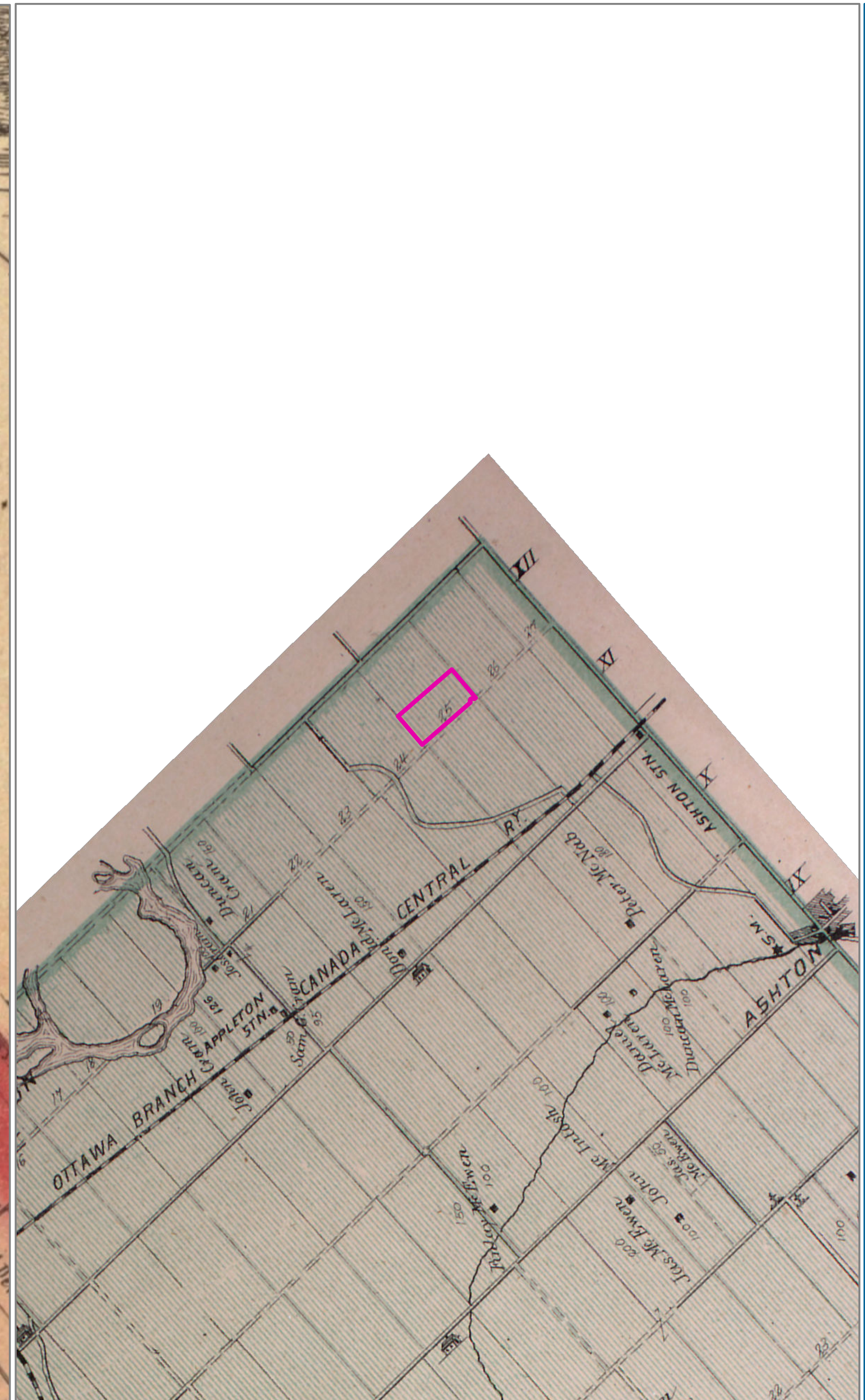
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
9243 MCARTON ROAD, BECKWITH, ONTARIO

TITLE **CONCEPT PLAN** MAP 2

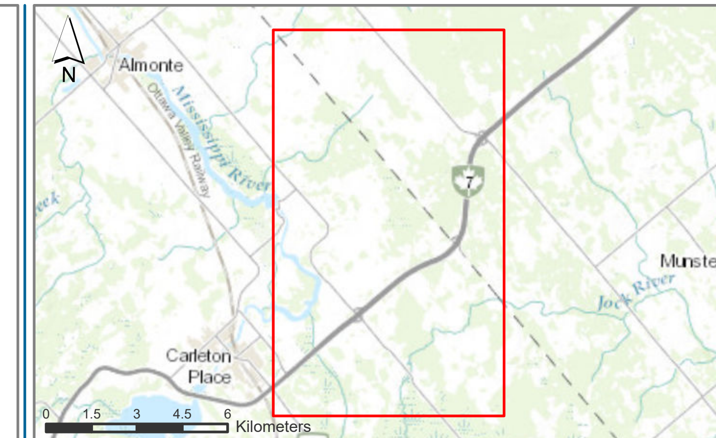
Folder: C:\Users\mancl\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1069 - Espie - ST1 - Douglas Side Road\GIS\



WALLING 1863



BELDEN 1880



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3

Kilometers 1:50,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING

SEGMENT OF BELDEN 1880 TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH MAP FROM LANARK SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. TORONTO : H. BELDEN & CO.

FILE MH1107

DATE 2022-11-25

CREATED BY: BM

CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

PROJECT

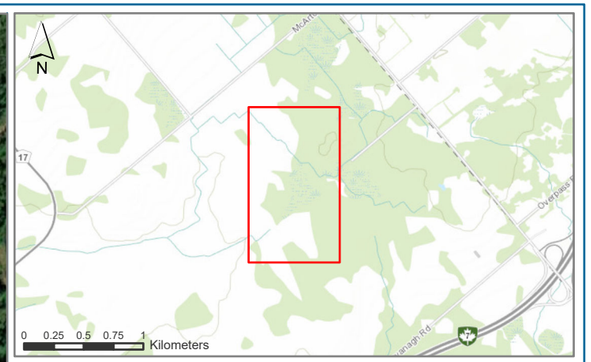
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT2
9243 MCARTON ROAD, BECKWITH, ONTARIO

TITLE

HISTORIC

MAP

3



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

METHODS

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 M INTERVAL)

SHOVEL TESTING (5 M INTERVAL)

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

Matrix

0 80 160 240 320
Meters 1:5,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, MAXAR

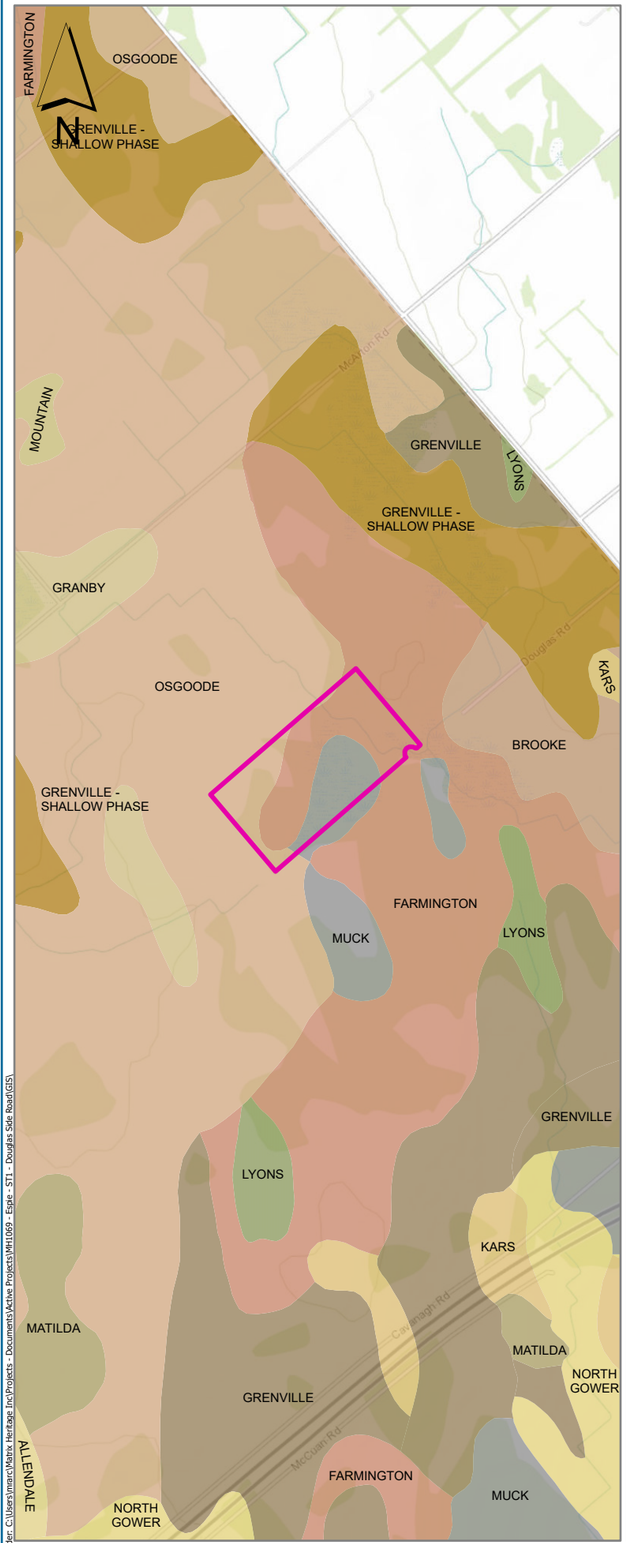
FILE MH1107 DATE 2022-11-25
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
9243 MCARTON ROAD, BECKWITH, ONTARIO

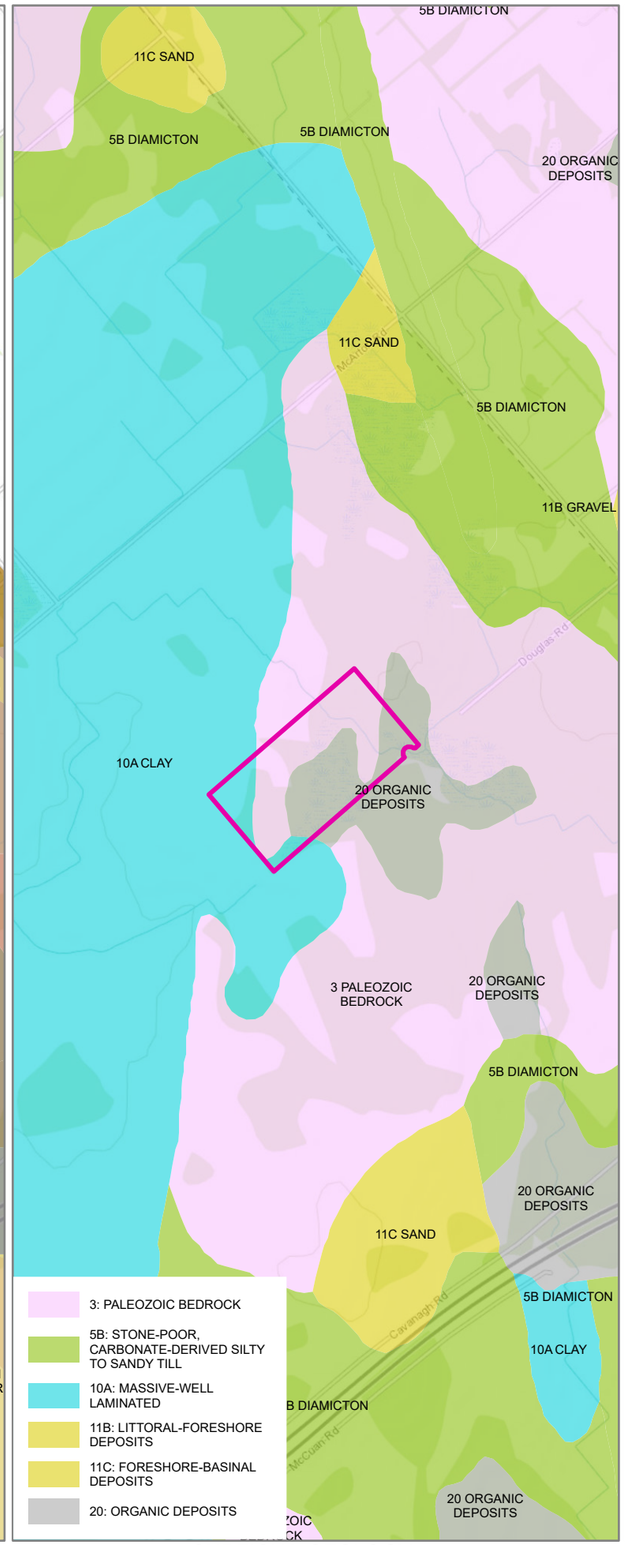
TITLE
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS

MAP 4

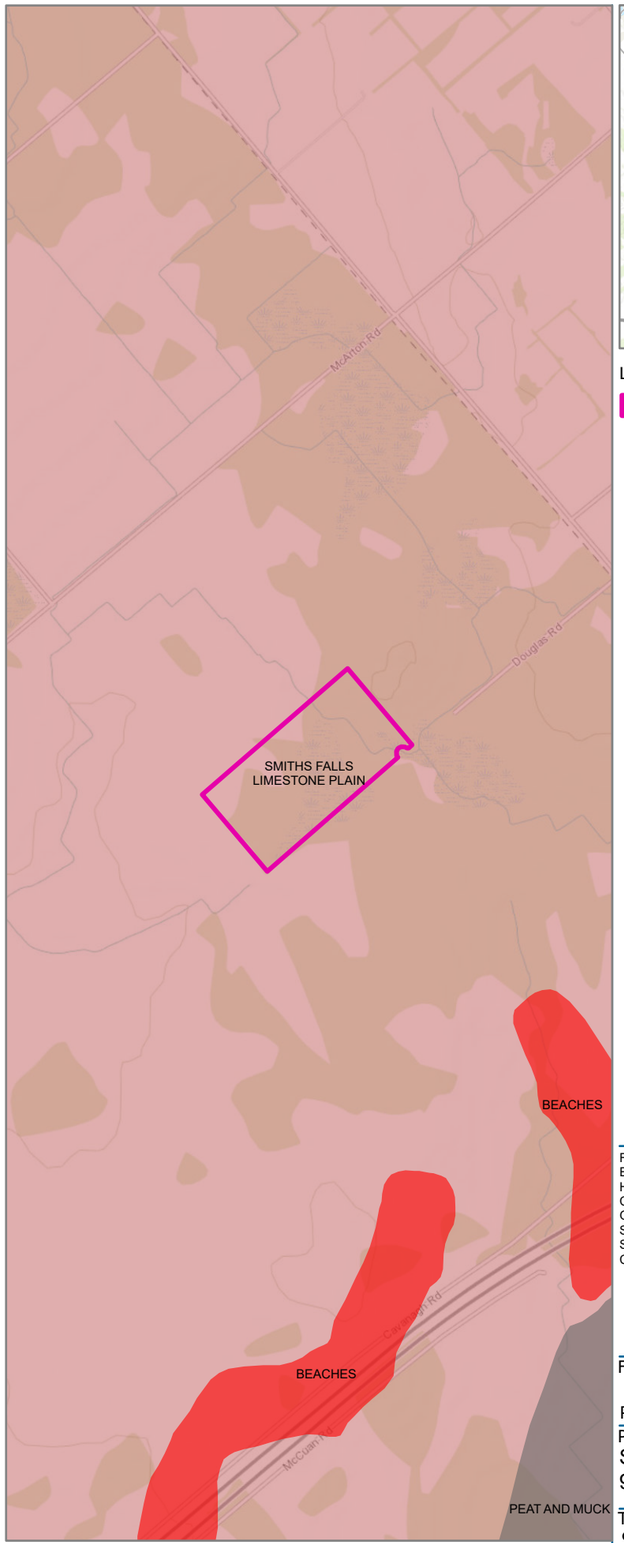
Folder: C:\Users\ymarc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1107 - Eade - ST2 - Douglas Side Road\GIS\



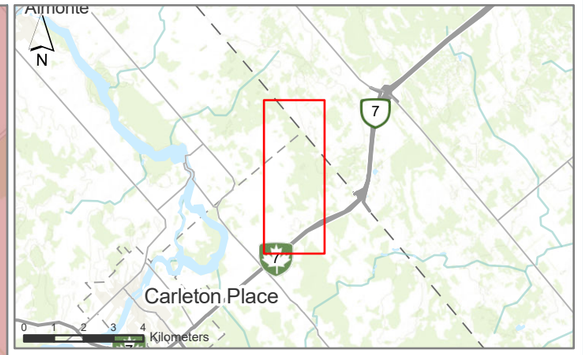
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 340 680 1,020 1,360
Meters
1:20,000

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

FILE MH1107
DATE 2022-11-25
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
9243 MCARTON ROAD, BECKWITH, ONTARIO

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
5

Folder: C:\Users\mmc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1069 - Espie - ST1 - Douglas Side Road\GIS\

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Taken By	Date
MH1107-D001	Caleigh posing on top of garbage found in north central section of study area	45	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D002	View of Douglas Side Road, forming the southeastern boundary	357	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D003	Cul de sac in southeastern corner	287	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D004	Cleared pathway forming the easternmost boundary of study area	315	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D005	Test pitting in forested area, southeastern corner	270	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D006	Test pitting in forested area, southeastern corner	259	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D007	Test pitting in forested area, southeastern corner	251	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D008	Fence line forming eastern boundary of study area	278	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D009	Test pitting in overgrown, grassy field in northeastern section	51	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D010	General conditions, northeastern section	248	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D011	General conditions, northeastern section	252	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D012	Excavated canal/creek extending west off of Douglas Side road, forming the southern boundary of study area	69	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D013	Excavated canal/creek extending west off of Douglas Side road, forming the southern boundary of study area	250	M. Hunter	August 10 2022
MH1107-D014	Bedrock in eastern section	158	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D015	Testing among berms in northcentral section	213	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D016	Agricultural fields north of study area	318	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D017	Testing among berms in northcentral section	216	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D018	Testing among berms in northcentral section	232	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D019	Grassy disturbed conditions on edge of agricultural fields, northern section	231	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D020	Water truck and other dumped garbage on bedrock, northcentral section	248	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D021	Piles of disturbed soils, likely cleared from bedrock slab to the north	181	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D022	General conditions, northcentral section	221	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D023	Gravel, northcentral section	192	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D024	Testing among berms in northcentral section	34	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D025	General conditions and dense forest, central section	191	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D026	General conditions and dense forest, central section	278	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D027	Man made canal/creek extending west off of Douglas Side road, forming the southern boundary of study area	269	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D028	Dried up creek bed running in a north to south orientation that transects the middle of the study area	328	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D029	General conditions and dense forest, central section	4	M. Hunter	August 11 2022
MH1107-D030	General condition of central section, drained wet area	325	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D031	General condition of central section, drained wet area	68	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D032	Beaver bitten trees in north central section	110	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D033	Open field in northwest central section, scrubby grass	231	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D034	Ground condition, rocky and scrubby, in northwest central section	180	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D035	Dumped field rocks along cedar forest edge in Northwest central section	308	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D036	Field rocks and garbage piled in forest edge in northwest central section	317	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D037	Piled field rocks along forest's edge in northwest central section, tech for scale	249	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D038	Pine forest in northwest central section	197	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D039	Test pit with soil colours in northwest central section	163	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D040	General condition of central section	153	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D041	Techs in line in central section	50	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D042	Pine and cedar forest in west central section	129	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D043	Open field with historic foundation area in background	288	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D044	Techs in line in northwest central section, along field edge	52	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D045	General condition north of foundation	270	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D046	General condition south of foundation	195	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D047	North of foundation, along soy field	218	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D048	General condition of foundation area	167	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D049	Piled field rocks along soy field, north of foundation	229	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D050	Soil conditions and test pit within foundation area	43	M. Champagne	August 12 2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Taken By	Date
MH1107-D051	Foundation, stones visible	159	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D052	Foundation stones visible on exterior of tree trunk	221	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D053	Foundation wall, visible beneath weeds	100	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D054	Foundation rubble	357	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D055	Tech testing in foundation	205	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D056	Tech testing in foundation	205	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D057	Foundation wall, at an entry way	214	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D058	Corner of foundation	46	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D059	Condition of foundation wall	144	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D060	Farm equipment in interior of foundation wall	200	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D061	Thicket south of foundation	194	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D062	Open field south of foundation	137	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D063	Piled field rocks south of foundation	164	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D064	Testing in thicket	227	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D065	Testing in open west section	221	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D066	Camp site in central west section, with fire pit and picnic table	175	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D067	Testing in camping area	233	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D068	Path through western cedar/pine midsection	156	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D069	Exposed bedrock in western central midsection	93	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D070	General condition of cedar/pine forest in western central midsection	241	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D071	Open area in western section	35	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D072	Testing in open west section	37	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D073	Piled field stones in western south section	51	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D074	Exposed bedrock in western central midsection	38	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D075	Piled rocks at edge of soy field in northwest section	331	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D076	Testing in northwest open section	38	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D077	Piled field stones in northwest section along soy field	228	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D078	Piled field stones/bedrock in northwest section	259	M. Champagne	August 12 2022
MH1107-D079	General condition of northwest edge along soy field	196	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D080	General condition of open western section	233	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D081	General condition of western section, including exposed bedrock	133	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D082	Western boundary of study area, barbed wire fence	218	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D083	General condition of western boundary of study area	281	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D084	Field rocks and garbage piled in western forest	346	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D085	General condition of western forest	288	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D086	Fence in western midsection of forest	23	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D087	Fence in western midsection of forest	253	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D088	Techs filing out along soy field at northwestern section	230	M. Champagne	August 15 2022
MH1107-D089	Northern field prior to field walking	219	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D090	Soil conditions during field walking	220	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D091	General conditions in field during walking	201	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D092	Soil conditions during field walking	49	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D093	General conditions in field during walking	94	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D094	General conditions in field during walking	206	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D095	Soil conditions during field walking	184	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D096	Soil conditions during field walking	78	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D097	General conditions in field during walking	22	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D098	General conditions in the eastern side of the field	194	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1107-D099	General conditions in the eastern side of the field	100	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1107	Espie, Almonte, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	M. Hunter, M Champagne, A. Jackson

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

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