



**NORTHLAND  
POWER**

**McCann Solar Project**  
**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report**  
January 2011



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**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment  
McCann Solar Project  
(FIT – F2EE8ZF)  
Township of Rideau Lakes  
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario**

Prepared for  
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&  
**The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture**

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## **Executive Summary:**

Under a contract awarded in May of 2010, **Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)** carried out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed **McCann Solar Project** on part Lot 1, Concession 1, in the Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario. This work was completed under contract to **Hatch Ltd.** in advance of a Renewable Energy Act (REA) application.

The assessment was conducted in August of 2010. Research indicated a high potential for the presence of both pre-Contact and Historic-era sites in the study area. In advance of field work, legal *Permission to Enter* (PTE) was granted by the property owner. During the study, 4 findspots (2 pre-Contact and 2 Historic-era) were identified. Of these, Findspot 1 was determined to be potentially significant. In consultations between ARA, the proponent and MTC, it was determined that this findspot could be protected by avoidance and buffering. Accordingly, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without further heritage concerns.

## **Personnel:**

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## **Acknowledgements:**

Special thanks for his generous and timely research assistance are extended to Mr. Robert Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.

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## 1.0 Introduction

Under a contract awarded in May of 2010, **Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)** carried out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed **McCann Solar Project** in the Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario. This assessment was conducted in mid August of 2010 under licence# P-007, PIF # P007-254-2010. The work was completed under contract to **Hatch Ltd.** as a component of the screening process outlined in **Ontario Regulation 359/09**, which governs **Renewable Energy Approvals** under the provincial **Environmental Protection Act (EPA)**. The archaeological assessment was carried out in order to:

- Identify any known archaeological sites that might be found near or within the study area;
- Empirically determine the presence of any unknown archaeological resources which may be extant within the study area; and
- If identified, suggest appropriate strategies for the protection and management of these sites.

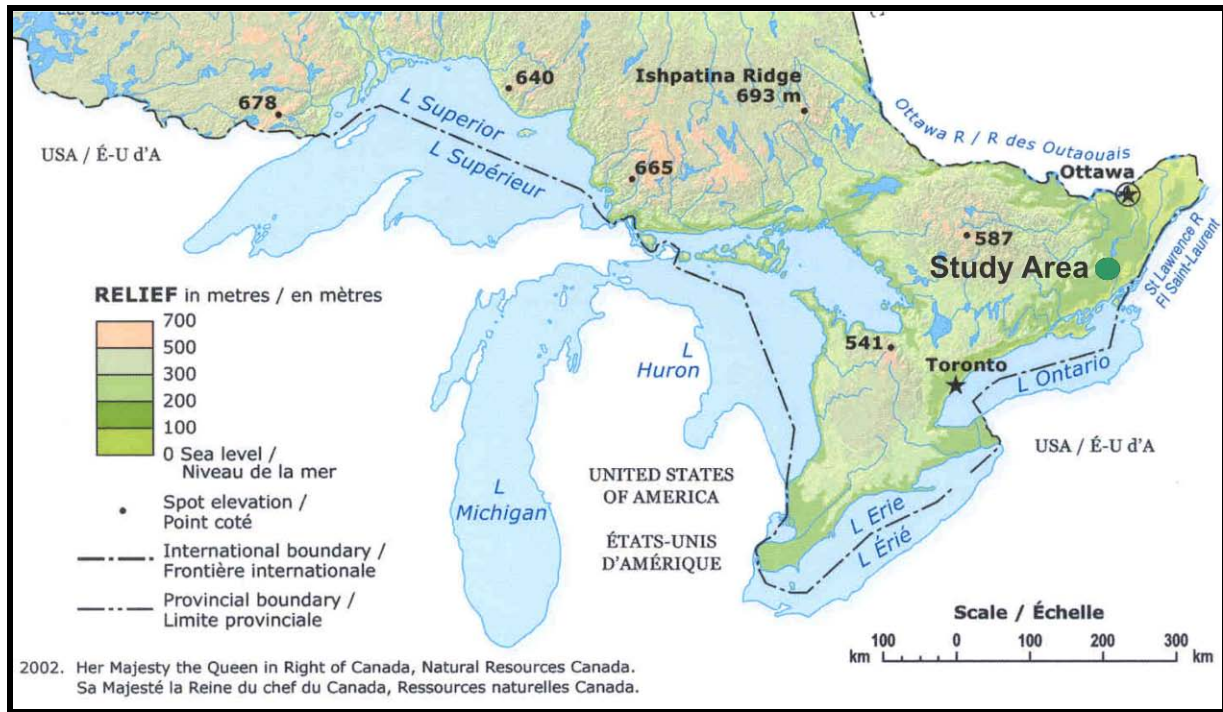
The assessment was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (A.S.O. 1990), and *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2009). All records pertaining to this assessment are currently housed in a storage facility located at Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s office at 97 Gatewood Road in Kitchener, Ontario.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report.

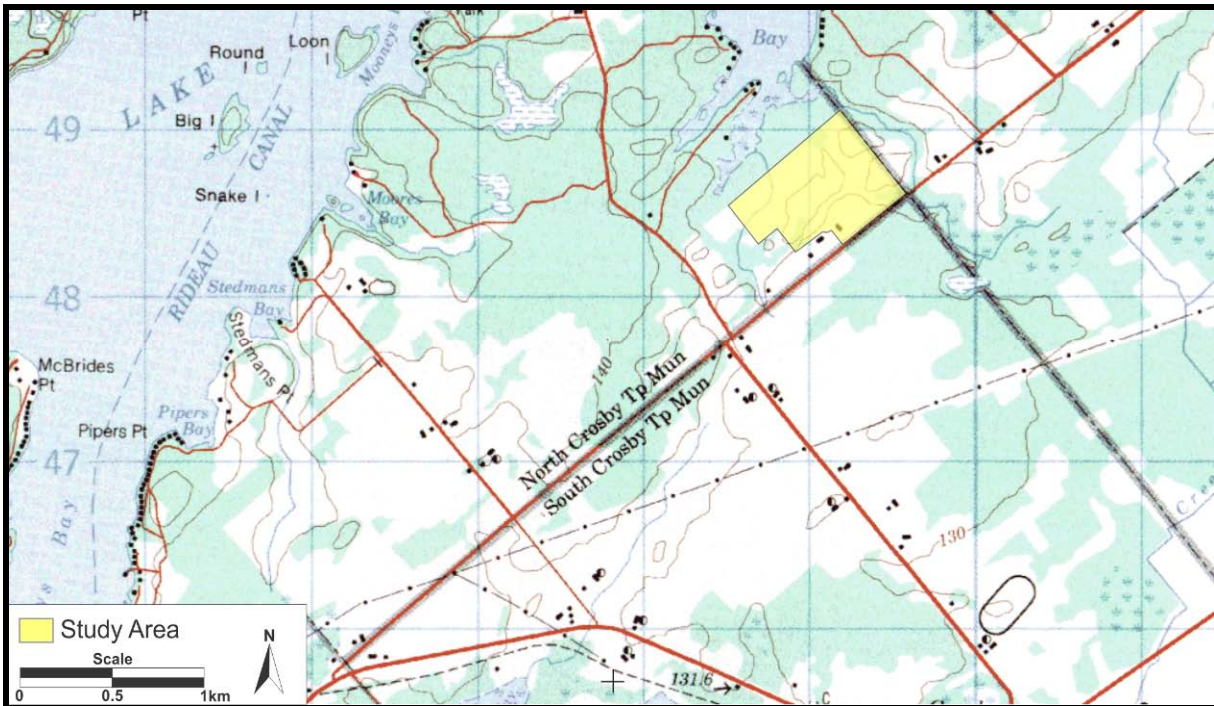
## 2.0 Location

The study area is a 45 hectare parcel of land, bounded by McCann Road to the south and approximately 400 metres east of Narrows Lock Road in Crosby North Ward, Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario (see Figures 1-3). Irregular in shape, it is historically described as being located on part Lot 1, Concession 1, in the Township of North Crosby, County of Leeds, Ontario.

The closest water source is a small seasonal stream which runs through the northwest corner of the study area before eventually draining into Hudson Bay, 150 metres north of the study area. A second un-named stream which also drains into Hudson Bay lies just east of the study area.



**Figure 1: Location of Study Area in the Province of Ontario**



**Figure 2: Location of Study Area in the Township of Rideau Lakes**

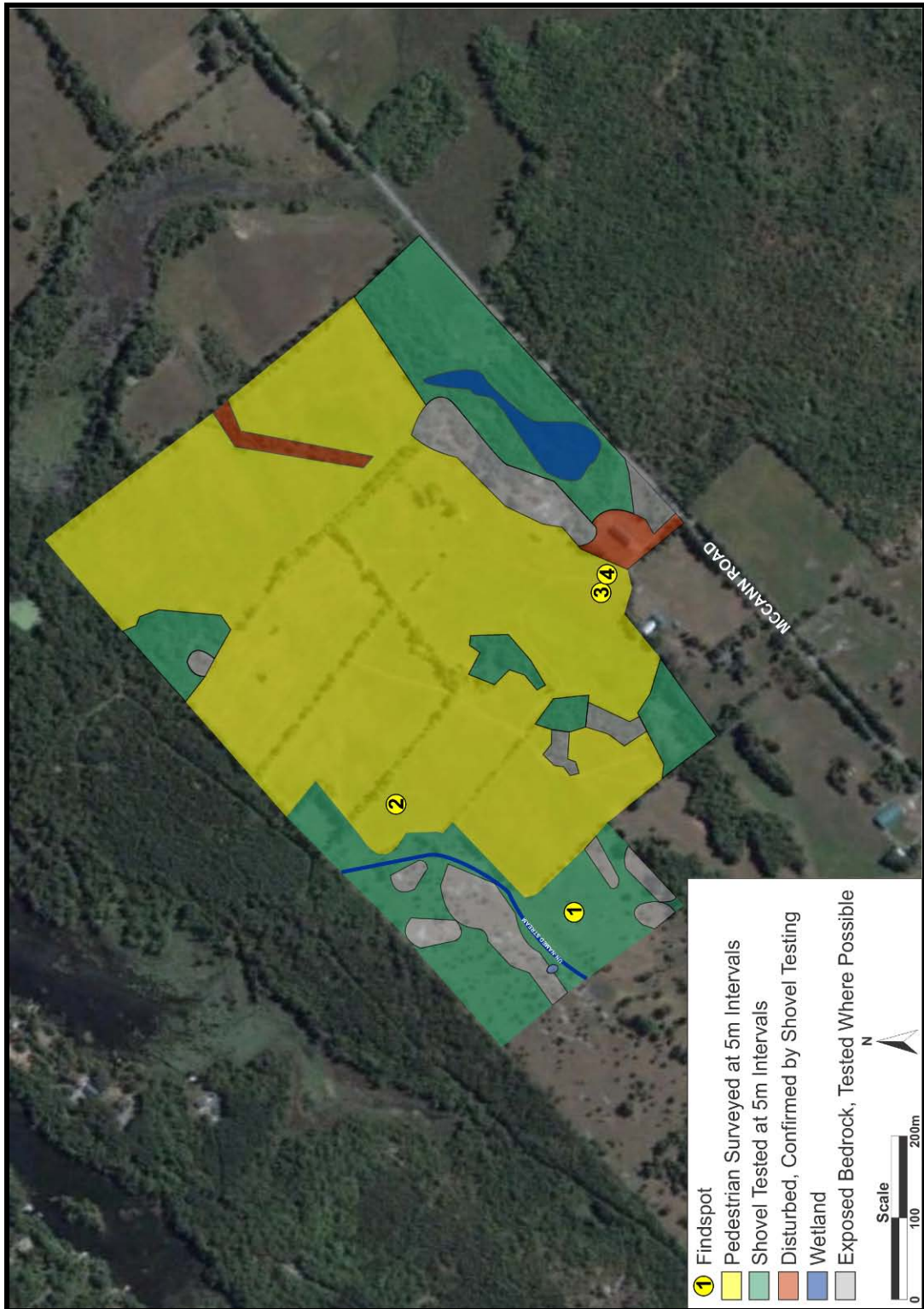


Figure 3: Study Area in Detail



### 3.0 Geography

It has long been understood that environment plays a key role in determining site location, particularly in small societies with non-complex, subsistence-oriented economies. The local environment of the study area lies within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and coniferous boreal forest. Vegetation here consists of a mixture of coniferous trees, such as eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock and white cedar, and deciduous trees, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maple basswood and red oak (MNR 2009).

In the upper Great Lakes region it is believed that the First Nations used some 500 plant species for food, food flavourings, drinks, medicines, building materials, fibres, dyes, and basketry (Mason 1981:59). As such, it is clear that vegetation played an important role in the site selection processes employed by pre-Contact Aboriginal groups. Furthermore, this vegetation served as home and food for a wide range of game animals such as white tailed deer, turkey, passenger pigeon, cottontail rabbit, elk, muskrat, and beaver (Ibid:60).

Physiographically, the study area is located within the Smith's Falls Limestone Plain. This region contains the largest and most continuous tract of shallow soil over limestone in Southern Ontario. Bogs dominate many of the townships in the region, including the Township of Rideau Lakes (Chapman and Putnam 1984:197). The study area consists of limestone bedrock, granite knobs, clay flats and sand beds (Ibid:196). Soil types on the property include Hiachinbrooke silt loam, Farmington loam, Rock Outcrop and Tennyson sandy loam (Gilespie, et al. 1968:Map).

### 4.0 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of the study area was assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Young et al. (1995) note that, "*either the number of streams and/or stream order is always a significant factor in the positive prediction of site presence*" (1995:23). They further note that certain types of landforms, such as moraines, seem to have been favoured by different groups throughout prehistory (Ibid:33). According to several researchers, such as Janusas (1988:1), "*The location of early settlements tended to be dominated by the proximity to reliable and potable water resources.*" Site potential modeling studies (Peters 1986; Pihl 1986) have found that most prehistoric archaeological sites are located within 300 metres of remnant or extant water sources.

While many of these studies do not go into detail as to the basis for this pattern, Young et al. (1995) suggest that the presence of streams is a significant attractor for a host of plant, game, and fish species which in turn encourage human settlement in an area. Conversely, it must be understood that non-habitational sites (e.g. burials, lithic quarries, kill sites, etc.) may be located anywhere. Potential modeling appears to break down when it comes to these idiosyncratic sites,

many of which have more significance than their habitational counterparts as a result of their relative rarity.

With the development of integrated 'complex' economies in the Historic (or Euro-Canadian) era, settlement tended to become less dependent upon local resource production and more tied to wider economic networks. As such, proximity to transportation routes became the most significant predictor of site location. In the early Historic era (pre-1850), when transport by water was the norm, sites tended to be situated along major rivers and creeks - the 'highways' of their day. With the opening of the interior of the Province to settlement after about 1850, sites tended to be located along historically-surveyed roads.

Bearing these factors in mind, it is clear that the study area would have a high potential for containing pre-Contact sites; largely due to its proximity to the small streams which drain into Hudson Bay. The property's potential for Historic-era sites is similarly high given that McCann Road is a historically-surveyed thoroughfare and Miles & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville* (1879) shows a structure present in the study area (see Section 6 below).

## **5.0 Previous Archaeological Research**

An archival search was conducted using the Ontario Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Sites Database in order to determine the presence of any registered heritage resources which might be located on or within a 2 kilometre radius of the study area. It was found that there are no registered sites within these limits. The overall lack of sites in the area is most likely the result of a paucity of research in the area, as opposed to representing any meaningful settlement patterns.

## **6.0 Historic Land Use Summary**

The first settlers in the Region were the Paleo-Indian people who arrived after the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciers, approximately 9,000 B.C. (Warrick 2004:83). For the next 1,500 years or so, the Paleo-Indians lived as hunter-gatherers in the boreal-like landscapes of southern Ontario. Because of the low biotic productivity of this environment, it is believed that human groups ranged over very wide territories in order to live sustainably (Ellis & Deller 1990:52). Traditionally, Paleo-Indians have been conceptualized as 'big game hunters' who lived on caribou and other Pleistocene megafauna. However, given the poor preservation of these sites (which are mostly understood only from stone tool and debris from their manufacture), much about the lifeways of these people remains unknown (Ibid.:38). In general, the impacts that humans left on their environment at these times were small (less than 200 square metres), ephemeral, and fleeting (Ibid.:51).

Beginning around 8,000 B.C., the biotic productivity of the environment began to increase as the climate warmed and the watershed was colonized by deciduous forest. As a result, more opportunities arose for the exploitation of both animal and plant food sources. The resulting broad-based economy was the basis for the archaeological cultures that are referred to as 'Archaic'. During this period (roughly 8,000 B.C. – 800 B.C.), there was an explosion in the number and variety of raw materials, tool forms, site types, and the number of sites themselves. Because Archaic sites are more recent than Paleo-Indian ones, preservation tends to be better. Artifacts composed of bone, shell, and even wood are not unheard of. During the late Archaic period, heavy wood-working tools appear, suggesting that people were building shelters or other objects, such as transportation aids (Ellis et al. 1990:66-67). It is clear from the toolkits that have been unearthed that Archaic peoples had an encyclopaedic understanding of the environment that they inhabited. The number and density of the sites that have been found suggest that the environment was exploited in a successful and sustainable way over a considerable period of time. The success of Archaic lifeways is attested to by clear evidence of steady population increases over time. Eventually, these increases set the stage for the final period of Pre-Contact occupation – the Woodland Period (Ibid.).

The Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland transition for the Rideau Lakes area was characterized by the presence of the Broad Point Culture Phase. It is so named because the lithic assemblage consists of broad corner-removed stemmed broadpoints. Several sites around Rideau Lakes have been identified as belonging to the Broad Point Culture Phase. It has been suggested that the Broad Point Culture Phase gave way to the Meadowood Complex of the Early Woodland Period (800 B.C. – 0 A.D.), however, there are no known sites belonging to the Meadowood Complex in the area (Watson 1982:33).

The Middle Woodland period (roughly 0 A.D. - 500 A.D.) saw the emergence of the Point Peninsula Complex, stretching from south-central Ontario to Quebec (Ibid:157). The Wyght site near Rideau Lake is the only example of a Point Peninsula site near the study area. It is suggested that the people of this complex lived in large macroband sites on lakeshores and rivers during the spring, summer, and fall; probably with an emphasis on fishing. During the winter, they would disperse into microbands and live on stored food and occasional hunting (Ibid: 164).

During the Middle to Late Woodland transition (ca. A.D. 400) the first rudimentary evidence of maize (corn) horticulture appears in Ontario. In Eastern Ontario, the Wyght site shows a cultural continuity from the Point Peninsula Complex to the later archaeological cultures (Ibid 187). During the Late Woodland Period (roughly A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1650) maize horticulture allowed for population increases which in turn lead to larger settlement sizes, higher population densities, and increased social complexity among the peoples involved. Beginning around A.D. 1000, early Iroquoians were living in small villages comprised of a number of longhouses, producing pottery with decorated incised rims, and using pipes to smoke tobacco. Essentially, the lifeways that were observed by the first Europeans to venture into the area were in place by this time. By

1450, it is possible to differentiate between the archaeologically-represented groups that would become the Huron, Neutral, and St. Lawrence Iroquois of the early Contact period (Ibid.:446).

By the Late Woodland Period, there is no evidence of settlement in the Rideau Lakes area. No villages have been found. The area was most likely used as a hunting ground by people living in the St. Lawrence Valley. It has been suggested that the Iroquoians overhunted the Rideau Lakes area, forcing Algonquian hunter-gatherers to hunt elsewhere (Watson 1982:49).

### ***The Early Contact Period***

Jacques Cartier was the first European to travel the St. Lawrence River in 1534. Here he encountered 300 St. Lawrence Iroquoians at the tip of the Gaspé Peninsula. Cartier travelled further up the St. Lawrence River the following year. He encountered two permanent settlements at the present locations of Quebec City and Montreal. Cartier's accounts of the people are the only accounts of the St. Lawrence Iroquois at the time of contact (Ibid: 385). When Samuel de Champlain came to the St. Lawrence in 1603 the St. Lawrence Iroquois had disappeared and the land was occupied by Algonquian speaking people (The Contact Period 2010). The disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois has been attributed to the introduction of European disease and warfare with other Native groups. It has been suggested that the St. Lawrence Iroquois were attacked and dispersed by the New York Iroquois. (Jamieson 1990:403). The St. Lawrence Iroquois refugees proceeded to join with the Huron and Algonquians. A large population influx on Huron sites in the Trent Valley is indicated by a large number of St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramics recovered solely from areas of village expansion (Ibid: 403).

The first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Etienne Brulé, who was sent by Samuel de Champlain to visit the area and to learn the language and customs of the First Nations there. Champlain himself made two trips to Ontario, first in 1613 and later from 1615 to 1616 (Vaugeois et al. 2004:182). The Iroquoian peoples encountered by Champlain included the Huron (or Wendat as they called themselves), the Petun, and “la nation neutre” (the Neutrals). While the former groups were concentrated in the northern part of Simcoe County and the Grey-Bruce region respectively, the Neutrals occupied the territory immediately west of Lake Ontario and across the Niagara Peninsula.

The first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century saw a marked increase in trading contacts between the First Nations and European colonists. It also led to increasing factionalism and tension between the First Nations as different groups vied for control of the lucrative fur trade. In what would become Ontario, the Wendat (Huron), the Petun (Tobacco), and their Anishnabeg trading partners allied themselves with the French. In what would become New York State, the League of the Haudenosaunee, often referred to as the Six Nations (which included the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations) allied themselves with the English. Interposed between the belligerents, the Neutral Nation declined to align itself with either group.

Tensions boiled over in 1649. The resulting conflict led to demise of the Neutral Nation as a distinct cultural entity and the dispersal of the Wendat and Petun Nations (Lennox & Fitzgerald 1990:456, Ramsden 1990:384). The remnants of the latter settled in Quebec (the modern-day community of Wendake), near Lake St. Claire (where they were known as the Wyandot), and in the area of Michilimackinac. Many were probably adopted into the nations of the Haudenosaunee (Ibid.). By 1651, most of southern Ontario was little more than the underpopulated hunting grounds of the Six Nations Iroquois (Lajeunesse 1960:xxxii).

The land tenure vacuum that was created by the dispersal of the Wendat and Neutral Nations allowed Algonkian-speaking Anishinabeg peoples to migrate to the north shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by about AD 1700. Europeans called these people the “Mississaugas”, mistaking the name of a single clan (the *Ma-se-sau-gee*) for that of the entire group (Smith 2002b: 107). At this time, Haudenosaunee settlements appear to have contracted back into New York state, possibly due to fur trade-related tensions between the League and their Anishnabeg neighbours (Warrick 2005:1).

### ***The Historic Era***

Throughout the 1700’s and early 1800’s, Anishnabeg peoples hunted, fished, gardened and camped across southern Ontario, but the footprint left by these people on the landscape they inhabited was exceedingly light. Archaeological sites dating to this time period are both rare and difficult to detect (Warrick 2005:1).

The Mississaugas had been stalwart allies of the French up to and including the 7 Years War. After 1760, they forged a new alliance with the English. This relationship endured the English defeat at the end of the American War of Independence (1775-1783) and set the tone for the refugee movement of the United Empire Loyalists and the Six Nations into Canada (Smith 2002b:109).

The Constitutional Act (sometimes called the Canada Act) of 1791 created the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada (Craig 1993:17). John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of the Province, initiated several schemes to populate and protect the newly-created province as the ongoing threat of war with the United States required the borders to be populated quickly. A settlement strategy that relied on the creation of shoreline communities and effective transportation links between the settlements was employed. In 1792, the first legislature of Upper Canada changed the names of the Districts to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western respectively (Walker 1939:90).

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### ***County of Leeds***

The first settlers of Leeds County were United Empire Loyalists who left the United States following the American Revolution. In anticipation of their arrival, Governor General Haldimand ordered new townships to be laid out along the St. Lawrence River. Samuel Holland, the Surveyor General for Canada, was tasked with this responsibility. Holland delegated the work to several surveyors. Townships 6-8 would eventually become a part of Leeds County (Miles & Co. 1879:7).

After the creation of Upper and Lower Canada, new townships were surveyed and more settlers came to the area (Ibid.:7). In 1798, Johnstown District was created from the Eastern District. This new district encompassed the area of Leeds County (Ibid.: 8).

### ***Township of North Crosby***

The Township of North Crosby was surveyed by Rueben Sherwood in 1806 (McKenzie 1973:14). He did not encourage settlement of the land because much of it was unsuitable for cultivation. The first settler was George Hastings who came in 1819. By the following year, only 29 people had settled in North Crosby (Patterson 2006:3).

The settlement of North Crosby was slow until it was decided that the Rideau Canal would pass through. With the opening of the canal in 1832, the township received a population boost as many of the labourers who had worked on the canal decided to settle there. Over the next ten years, the population increased from 185 to 593 people (Ibid.:10).

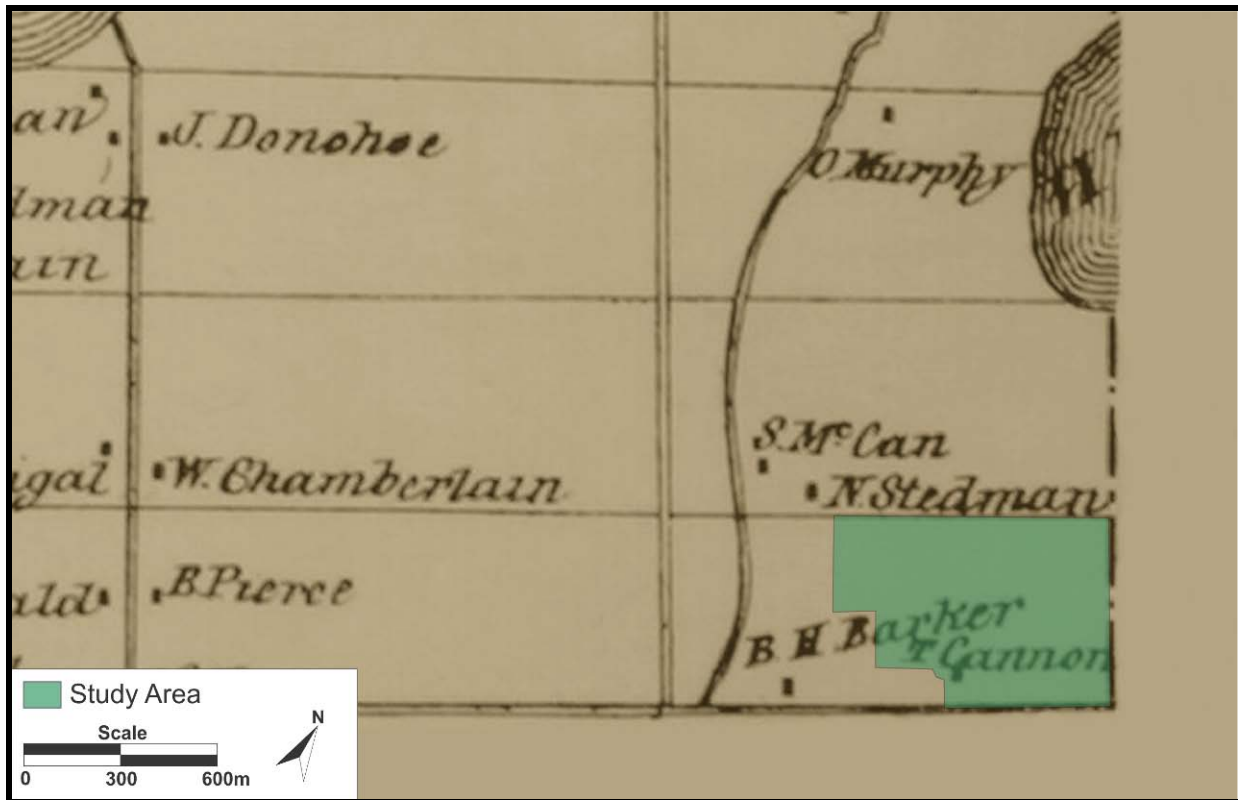
During the 1820's and 1830's, Britain strongly encouraged people from the British Isles to move into the area. During the War of 1812, when many of the militias of Eastern Upper Canada, where former Loyalists from the United States had settled, refused to fight against the American invaders. North Crosby had particular trouble keeping settlers. Johnstown District reported that 25 percent of immigrants to North Crosby moved on to another location within three years, a quarter of them moving to the United States (Ibid.:15). The 1850s and 1860s, however, saw more prosperity as new timber and stone houses were built in the township (Ibid.:38).

In 1997, South Crosby and North Crosby were united into one township again. Along with Bastard, South Burgess, South Elmsley and the towns of Smith Falls and Newboro, they formed the Township of Rideau Lakes (Township of Rideau Lakes 2010).

### Lot 1, Concession 1

The Crown patented this land to Rachel McCartney in 1806. The eastern half of the lot was eventually sold to Rufus Brown in 1845. Thomas Cannon bought the eastern half from Rufus Brown and 25 acres of the western half from George Delong in 1858. The remaining 75 acres was purchased by Benjamin Barker in 1872. Cannon's land was sold to Henry Warren in 1898 for \$5,000 and Barker's land was sold to John McCann in 1913 for \$5,100.

Miles & Co.'s *Counties of Leeds and Grenville* (1879) depicts structures on the properties of both the Barker and Cannon families (see Figure 4). The structure belonging to T. Cannon was located within the limits of the study area. The property stayed in both the Warren and McCann families until the 1980's.



**Figure 4: Section from Miles & Co.'s Counties of Leeds and Grenville (1879)**

## 7.0 Field Methods

Given that the study area was comprised of both ploughed lands and areas not under cultivation, it was necessary to utilize both the pedestrian survey method and the test pitting method.

In areas that were under cultivation (see Plate 1), the study area was assessed using the pedestrian survey method. In this strategy, crewmembers traversed the study area along parallel transects established at intervals of either 5 or 10 metres, depending upon the archaeological potential of the property. In this case, the subject property was felt to have a high archaeological potential and, as such, was surveyed at 5 metre intervals (see Plate 2). If cultural materials were encountered in the course of the survey, the transect interval would be closed to 1 metre and a close inspection of the ground would be conducted for 20 metres in all directions. All identified diagnostic artifacts and a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts are collected for analysis. All remaining artifacts are left *in situ* until a proper Stage 3 Controlled Surface Collection (CSC) can be performed.

In areas not under cultivation, Ministry of Tourism and Culture guidelines (Draft 2009) required that the study area be assessed using the test pitting method (sometimes referred to as shovel-testing). In this strategy, small regular ‘test’ pits, 30 cm in diameter, were hand-excavated down to the subsoil level at a prescribed interval of 5 metres (see Plate 3 and 5). All soil materials from each pit were screened through 6 mm mesh and examined for the presence of archaeological materials (see Plate 4). All test pits were backfilled upon completion. If cultural materials were encountered in the course of the survey, each positive test pit would be documented. Clustered test pits at a transect interval of 1 metre were excavated in areas of high artifact concentrations to further delimit the site. All artifacts recovered from test pits are collected for analysis.

Artifacts that may indicate the presence of significant cultural deposits include bone, charcoal, lithics (stone tools and refuse generated by their production and use), ceramics, glass, and metal. Archaeological features such as pits, foundations, and other non-portable remains may also be detected during a Stage 2 survey. Any archaeological materials encountered are flagged, mapped, photographed and collected for further analysis. Artifact locations are recorded on topographic maps, in field notes and at +/- 5 metres accuracy on a Garmin eTrex Legend, WAAS-enabled GPS (using the **WGS-84** coordinate system). Any artifacts recovered are sent to the ARA office at 97 Gatewood Road in Kitchener, Ontario for processing, cataloguing, analysis and curation. All project photographs, mapping materials, and field notes are stored at the same facility.





**Plate 1: View of Soil Conditions at Time of Survey**



**Plate 2: View of Crewmembers Conducting Pedestrian Survey at 5 Metre Intervals**



**Plate 3: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 5 metre Intervals**



**Plate 4: View of Crewmember Screening through 6mm Mesh**



**Plate 5: Typical Test Pit, Excavated to Subsoil**

## **8.0 Results and Recommendations**

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was carried out between August 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of 2010. Legal *Permission to Enter* (PTE) and recover artifacts on project lands was granted by the landowner. Key personnel involved during the assessment were P.J. Racher, Project Director; H.T Brown, Field Director, and 4 additional crewmembers. Field conditions were excellent with a mixture of sunny and cloudy skies. Soil conditions were dry for screening.

In the course of the assessment all cultivated lands were pedestrian surveyed at 5 m intervals (see Figure 3). Exposed bedrock was identified in a number of locations, especially in the west and south quadrants of study area (see Plate 6). A small marshy area was also noted towards the southern limits of the study area (see Plate 7). These areas were assessed where possible (see Plate 8). All other uncultivated lands were assessed at 5 m intervals.

Two small areas of disturbance were identified on the property. An inundated man-made drainage ditch, approximately 2 m wide, was located at the eastern extent of the study area (see Plate 9). In the southwest corner of the study area, a gravel road ran north from McCann Road to a large modern hay barn and a small wooden barn (see Plates 10-11). An intensified search of lands around the barns was conducted in an attempt to locate any evidence of the historic Cannon farmstead. These lands were found to be completely disturbed, perhaps by the demolition of the original house and construction of the modern barn. All disturbances were confirmed through test pitting.



**Plate 6: View of Exposed Bedrock**



**Plate 7: View of Ground Conditions in Wetland Area**



**Plate 8: View of Crewmembers Shovel Testing Wetland Where Possible**



**Plate 9: View of Man-Made Drainage Ditch**



**Plate 10: View of the Modern Barn**



**Plate 11: View of Crewmembers Confirming Disturbance in the Location of the Barns**

During the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, 4 findspots which yielded archaeological materials were located. The following is a description of each:

### **Findspot 1**

**Description:** A Historic-era scatter, 15 x 20 m in size, consisting of 115 artifacts from 20 positive test pits. All artifacts were collected for analysis.

**Location:** In a cattle pasture with exposed bedrock towards the northwest corner of the study area.

**GPS Co-ordinates:** N 44° 40'56.2" W 076° 16' 42.9"

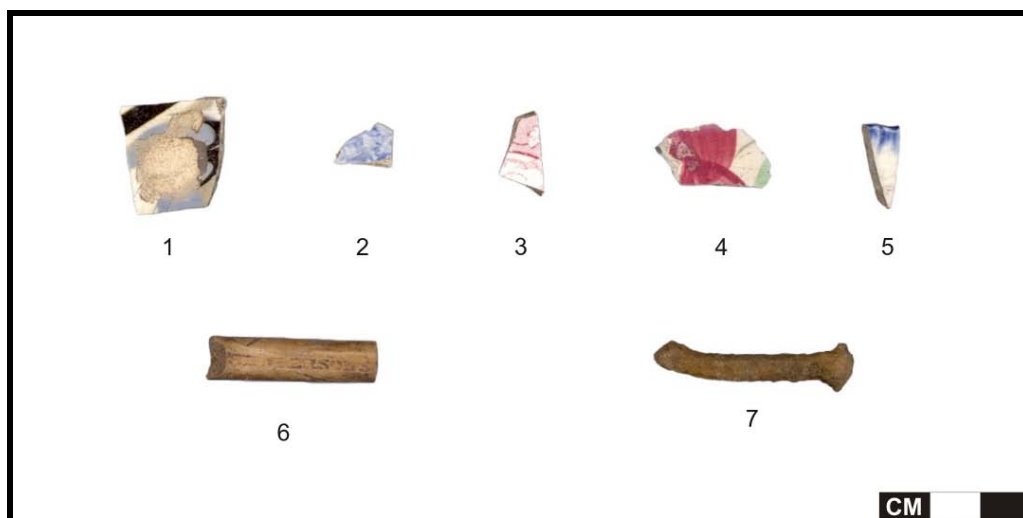
**Materials Identified:** 115 artifacts including ceramic, metal, glass and bone.

**Diagnostics:** Banded/annular whiteware, blue and red transfer whiteware, late palette painted whiteware, blue shell edged whiteware, wrought nail, marked pipe.

Banded ware (also known as annular ware) can be found on yellowware, pearlware and whiteware, commonly displaying annular rings in blue, white, brown, and green. This ware type has a median ceramic date of 1845, and was produced until the 1860s (Stelle 2001:8). Wrought nails were common until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century until the invention of the machine cut nail, which began its production in 1790 (Carter 1968). Blue transfers were the first colours to appear on refined wares and is dated post 1829 (Carter, Refined Earthenwares, ND). Late palette painted whitewares employed the use of vibrant colours as well as black and red, and are dated post 1830 (Carter, Refined Earthenwares, ND). Blue shell edged whiteware with curved, impressed lines were produced between 1795 and 1845 (Stelle 2001:7). William Henderson was listed as the first pipe maker in Montreal in the year 1846 at 19 Colborne Avenue. Henderson pipes date between 1846 and 1876 (Smith 2008).

**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-Canadian, mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Recommendation:** Avoidance. Stage 3 assessment if avoidance is not possible.



**Plate 12: Sample of Diagnostic Artifacts from Findspot 1**

(1: Banded Ware; 2: Blue Transfer; 3: Red Transfer; 4: Late Palette Painted Whiteware;  
5: Blue Shell Edgware; 6: Henderson Pipe; 7: Wrought Nail)

## **Findspot 2**

**Description:** Single quartzite biface. No additional pre-contact artifacts were found in proximity.

**Location:** Located in the northern quadrant of the study area.

**GPS Co-ordinates:** N 44° 41'03.8" W 076° 16' 34.1"

**Materials Identified:** Quartzite.

**Diagnostics:** None.

**Cultural Affiliation:** Undetermined Pre-Contact.

**Recommendation:** Not recommended for further study.



**Plate 13: Quartzite Biface from Findspot 2**

## **Findspot 3**

**Description:** A historic-era scatter, 15 x 20 m in size, consisting of 20 surface artifacts. Of these, 13 artifacts were collected for analysis. No structural materials were located and 5 of the 20 artifacts were from the same vessel. The scatter represents a very small midden scatter possibly associated with the historic Cannon farmstead.

**Location:** Located on the top and the edge of a knoll approximately 150 m north of McCann Rd.

**GPS Co-ordinates:** N 44° 40'55.0" W 076° 16' 24.5"

**Materials Identified:** 20 artifacts including ivory, ceramic, glass and metal.

**Diagnostics:** Late palette floral, marked ironstone, hand tooled finish beer bottle rim.

Late palette painted whitewares employed the use of vibrant colours as well as black and red. These examples are dated post 1830 (Carter, Refined Earthenwares, ND). One fragment of ironstone was found marked by the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company. The company began production in 1873 and remained one of the most successful Montreal pottery companies and competed with the international market until they closed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation 2010). One fragment of the shoulder and neck of



a beer bottle was found with the “standard” tooled finish. This finish is easy to distinguish due to the side mold seam that fades out on the neck below the finish. The tool employed to produce this finish was first patented by J.B. Wilson in 1884 (Lindsey 2010).

**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-Canadian, late 19<sup>th</sup> C.

**Recommendation:** Not recommended for further study.



**Plate 14: Sample of Diagnostic Artifacts from Findspot 3**

(1: Late Palette Painted Whiteware; 2: St. Johns Co. Ironstone;  
3: Hand Tooled Finish Beer Bottle; 4: Ivory Button)

#### **Findspot 4**

**Description:** A single Levanna projectile point. No additional pre-contact artifacts were located.

**Location:** Located on top of a knoll 15 m southeast of Findspot 3.

**GPS Co-ordinates:** N 44° 40'55.1" W 076° 16' 24.0"

**Materials Identified:** Onondaga chert.

**Diagnostics:** Levanna point. Triangular in shape with a concave base, the point appears to have been broken on one side and now resembles a Glen Meyer Tanged point (a type only found in southwestern Ontario)

**Cultural Affiliation:** Late woodland, 1300 to 650 B.P.

**Recommendation:** Not recommended for further study.



**Plate 15: Levanna Projectile Point from Findspot 4**

In sum, Findspot 1 has the potential to be archaeologically significant. However, this site lies well away from lands to be impacted by project activities. Accordingly, and in consultation with the proponent and MTC, it was agreed that the findspot could be protected by a combination of avoidance and a project buffer of 20 m (see Appendix A). As a result, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without further heritage concerns.

This report is filed with the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report will be reviewed to ensure that the licenced consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

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*. This condition provides for the potential for deeply buried or enigmatic local site areas not typically identified in evaluations of potential.

The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services. All work in the vicinity of the discovery will be suspended immediately. Other government staff may be contacted as appropriate; however, media contact should not be made in regard to the discovery.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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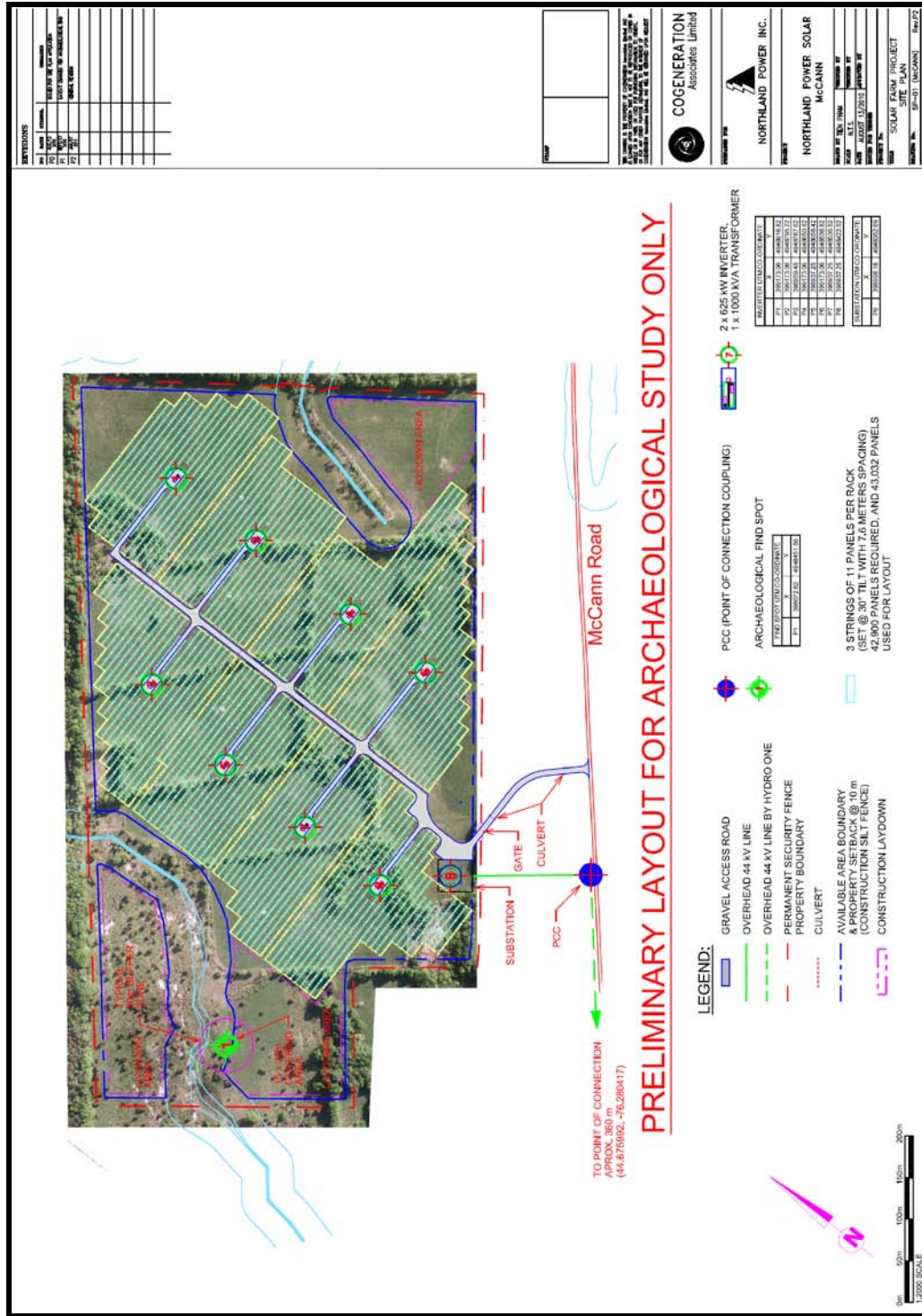
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## Appendix A: Project Drawing Showing Proposed Property Impacts, Findspot Location and Protective Buffer



## Appendix B: Artifact Registry

Record	Stage	Findspot	Date	Frequency	Material Code	Material	Group Code	Group	Class Code	Class Name	Object Code	Object Name	Datable Attribute Code	Datable Attribute Name	Comments	Fire Evidence
1-5	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	5	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
6	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	base	n
7	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	139	Refined White EW - banded	rim	n
8-9	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	Unid. Fragment	n
10-11	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
12	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	139	Refined White EW - banded	Brown, green, blue, worm pattern?	n
13	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	Unid. Pattern	n
14	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze	n
15-17	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	Late palette, purple floral	n
18	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	213	Flatware	132	Refined White EW - edged	Blue edged	n
19-23	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	5	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
24	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	rim	n
25-26	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Fire heated	y
27	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	12	Coarse Red EW - unglazed	body	n
28-29	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Dark brown glaze	n
30-32	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	LT brown glaze	n
33	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	213	Flatware	129	Pearlware or RWE?	Slight pooling of blue glaze	n
34	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	110	Creamware or RWE?	body	n
35	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	139	Refined White EW - banded	Green, white, lt. blue, black bands	n
36-37	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
38	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	190	Coarse Stoneware	Dark glazed int. and ext., not alabmy slip?	n
39	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	200	Coarse Stoneware - salt glaze	body	n
40-41	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	30	Floral/Faunal	300	Bone	45	Mammal Bone	2	Not Applicable	No visible butcher marks	n
42	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	410	Wrought	Square length with rose head	n
43	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
44	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	411	White clay, marked stem	867	Henderson's, Montreal	"DERSON'S" of Henderson's, Montreal	n
45-49	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	4	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
50	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	129	Pearlware or RWE?	Slight pooling of blue glaze	n
51	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	Fire heated	y
52-56	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	5	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
57	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Blue sponge or transfer?	n
58	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze	n
59	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	409	White clay, marked bowl	4	Unidentifiable	Decorated, vertical lines and 2 horizontal bands of design	n
60	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze, rim	n
61-63	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	129	Pearlware or RWE?	body	n
64	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze, rim	n
65-66	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
67	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	body	n
68	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	12	Coarse Red EW - unglazed	body	n
69	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented, transfer or edged?	n
70	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	Fire heated	n
71	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	green leaf, black line	n
72	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	2	Not Applicable	No visible makers mark	n
73	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	509	White clay, bowl/stem juncture	2	Not Applicable	No visible makers mark	n
74	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	2	Not Applicable	No visible makers mark	n
75	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	12	Coarse Red EW - unglazed	body	n
76	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
77	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	110	Creamware or RWE?	body	n
78	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	12	Glass	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented, black glass, liquor or medicinal?	n
79-80	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
81	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	Unidentifiable pattern, body	n
82	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
83	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	Green leaves	n
84	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny dark brown glaze	n
85-89	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	5	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
90	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	134	Refined White EW - other transfer	Red transfer, Unidentifiable pattern	n
91	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	111	Pearlware	Blue pooling, base	n
92-94	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	body	n
95-97	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	3	90	Bone	30	Floral/Faunal	300	Bone	45	Mammal Bone	832	Burnt	Calcinid, unidentifiable fragments	y
98	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	12	Glass	14	Furnishings	142	Lighting Devices	326	Oil lamp chimney	2	Not Applicable	Clear chimney glass	n
99	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	15	Metal	20	Activities	201	Hand/Maintenance Tools	5	Other	2	Not Applicable	Small swiss army knife blade?	n
100	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze	n

101	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	20	Activities	202	Agriculture/Horticulture	215	Flower Pot	2	Not Applicable		n
102	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable, too fragmented. Transfer or band?	n
103	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	132	Refined White EW - edged	Blue edged, shell edge	n
104	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	Fire heated	y
105	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented, clear glass fragment	n
106	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	body	n
107	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	12	Coarse Red EW - unglazed	body	n
108	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	90	Bone	30	Floral/Faunal	300	Bone	45	Mammal Bone	2	Not Applicable	Small - Med. mammal	n
109	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	213	Flatware	113	Pearware - edged	Green edged	n
110	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Transfer or painted?	n
111	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	131	Refined White EW - plain	Fire heated	y
112	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	90	Bone	30	Floral/Faunal	300	Bone	45	Mammal Bone	2	Not Applicable	Med. Mammal	n
113-114	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	2	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, unmarked bowl	2	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable makers mark	n
115	Stage 2	Findspot 1	10/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Lt. brown glaze	n
116	Stage 2	Findspot 2	11/08/2010	1	59	Quartzite	23	Native	230	Tools	31	Biface Fragment	2	Not Applicable		n
117	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	92	Ivory	16	Clothing	161	Fasteners	101	Button	2	Not Applicable	Ivory 2-hole button	n
118	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	15	Metal	16	Clothing	161	Fasteners	96	Belt Buckle	2	Not Applicable	Small, belt buckle?	n
119	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	12	Glass	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	107	Glass Beverage Containers	49	Beer Bottle	325	Hand Tooled Finish	brown bottle rim & shoulder	n
120	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	12	Glass	18	Medicinal/Hygiene	180	Pharmaceutical	65	Toiletry/Perfume Bottle	4	Unidentifiable	Lavender glass	n
121-123	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	12	Glass	18	Medicinal/Hygiene	180	Pharmaceutical	5	Other	4	Unidentifiable	Lavender glass, soap box?	n
124	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	Late palette, pink floral tea service?	n
125	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	213	Flatware	155	Vitrified White EW	Makers mark, "STONE CHINA", ". OHNS"	n
126	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	314	Mug	155	Vitrified White EW	Handle and rim	n
127	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	155	Vitrified White EW	rim,	n
128	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	155	Vitrified White EW	body	n
128	Stage 2	Findspot 3	12/08/2010	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	139	Refined White EW - banded	Brown band, rim	n
129	Stage 2	Findspot 4	12/08/2010	1	495	Onondaga	23	Native	230	Tools	363	Projectile Point	813	Late Woodland Period	Levanna	n