Archaeological Services

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

39 Carss Street,
Part 1, Plan 26R-551, PIN 05088-0209,
Part 1-6, Plan 27R-9416, PIN 05088-0289
And PIN 05088-0291
Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 9
Geographic Township of Ramsay,
Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills,
Lanark County, Ontario

Prepared For
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PIF: P369-0121-2020

Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

Report: PA1210-1

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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Patrick Ashby, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located at 39 Carss Street, Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Ramsay, Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1) legally described as Part 1, Plan 26R-551, PIN 05088-0209, Part 1-6, Plan 27R-9416, PIN 05088-0289 and PIN 05088-0291. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Patrick Ashby is developing the property for a residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Town of Mississippi Mills as a component of an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning Bylaw amendment under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps and aerial photographs.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential based on the proximity to the Mississippi River and the well drained sandy soils of the area. Additionally, the study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based the location within the town of Almonte; the prime location along historic transportation routes such as the Mississippi River, and was the known residence of a prominent figure in Almonte's history, Bennet Rosamond.

The Stage 2 assessment consisted of test pitting at 5 m intervals undertaken on November 9-10, 2020. Stage 2 field assessment found a total of 18 artifacts. This site has been registered with the MHSTCI as the B. Rosamond Site (BhGb-9) (Map 3). As fewer than 20 artifacts predating 1900 were recovered, the scant historical assemblage does not have significant CHVI and no further assessment is warranted as per Section 1.c., Standard 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

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 Directors	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Field Crew	Filippo Ronca Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter Josh England
Artifact Processing	Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter Josh England
Artifact Inventory	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Report Preparation	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Patrick Ashby, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located at 39 Carss Street, Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Ramsay, Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario (Map 1) legally described as Part 1, Plan 26R-551, PIN 05088-0209, Part 1-6, Plan 27R-9416, PIN 05088-0289 and PIN 05088-0291. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Patrick Ashby is developing the property for a residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Town of Mississippi Mills as a component of an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning Bylaw amendment under the Planning Act.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Patrick Ashby. 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

The subject property is located in the township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include: *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1984); *In Search of Lanark* (Bennett 1980); *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County* (Brown 1984), and; *Our Past is Looming: Stories From Almonte's Textile History* (Mississippi Valley Textile Museum 2010). Another useful resource is the Lanark Supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden & Co. 1880).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small

groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is extremely fuzzy. Needless to say there are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there

seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. Ramsay Township was surveyed from 1820 to January 1821 by Reuben Sherwood, Deputy Surveyor. Almost immediately, in February 1821, the first settlers arrived from Perth. In the summer of 1821, a large influx of settlers arrived from an organized settlement society (Mississippi Mills 2020). These settlers were collectively known as the Lanark Society Settlers that belonged to approximately forty settlement societies from the Glasgow area of Scotland that organised and managed the assisted emigration of a large number of Scottish families to Lanark County, Upper Canada. The immigrants were granted undeveloped land in the townships of Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke, and Ramsay. Many of the families that emigrated were weavers from the Glasgow area. In 1823, a second major influx of settlers arrived in an organized emigration of mostly Irish Roman Catholics from the County Cork area of Ireland.

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

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

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

By 1841, Ramsayville was a bustling settlement with a licensed tavern, a school, and a store and post office run by James Wylie. An 1839 survey of Ramsayville shows the street grid laid out along the south shore of the river, with key streets such as Mill Street and Bridge Street already in place, and various merchants noted. In 1850, Shipman surveyed and laid out town lots on the south side of the river, known as Ramsayville. The year before, in 1849, Mitcheson had subdivided 50 acres on the north side and surveyed town lots that became known as the Victoriaville (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014). As late as 1854, the map that accompanies Scobie’s Canadian Almanac lists the post office as Shepherd’s Falls, however the

actual listing for the post office within the text is for Ramsay with James Wylie as postmaster (Scobie 1854). The various names for the area resulted in confusion, Ramsay was the name of the township and the post-office, Ramsayville was the name of the settlement on the south side of the river and Victoriaville was the local name for the town area on the north side of the river. Residents agreed to change the name of the entire town to Waterford, however when a request was made to change the name of the post office, it was refused as there already existed a post office of that name in Norfolk County. In 1856, the name Almonte was chosen in honour of the Mexican general Juan Almonte, whose championing of Mexican independence in the face of American aggression appealed to the citizens of the town (Moore 1920).

The 1850s and 60s saw vast development in Almonte as the first textile mills were established and the railway arrived in Almonte expanding the market reach of the mills. In 1852, the Ramsay Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company opened producing goods for export rather than local markets. This venture was partly owned by Daniel Shipman and James Rosamond of Carleton Place and local residents. The building was destroyed by fire in 1853, then Rosamond purchased the site and water rights and built a 3.5-storey stone building, known as the Victoria Woollen Mill. In 1862, Rosamond's sons Bennett and William leased the Victoria Woolen Mills under the partnership of B & W Rosamond and vastly expanded the milling complex. By 1866, a new and larger building was constructed on Coleman's Island at the lower falls, would become the largest woollen factory of its kind in Canada by the turn of the century. The excellent access to water power also led to the development of other woollen mills. In 1854, Samuel Reid and John McIntosh established the Almonte Woollen Manufacturing Company on Shipman's old sawmill operating there until 1865; In 1882, Rosamond established the Almonte Knitting Company. Sawmills, machine shops, iron foundries followed the mills along the river (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014).

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

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

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The northeast half of Lot 16 was first granted to David Shepherd, but when his milling venture failed it was sold to Daniel Shipman. The 1863 Walling map does not show the owner of the lot at this time (Map 4). The Rosamonds acquired various portions of the lot in 1857, 1859, 1861, 1866, 1871, and 1876. Most of these acquisitions related to their milling operations, and without access to the instruments it is not possible to discern when the portion that comprises the study area were acquired, but it is most likely that it was the latter purchase in 1876 for the sum of $7,300.00 (OLR).

The entire 200 acres of Lot 17 was granted by the Crown to James Wylie and registered on 20 May 1844. The 1863 Walling map does not show the owner of the Lot (Map 4). Bennet

Rosamond, president and managing director of the Rosamond Woollen Company, acquired the land that would become PInehurst in 1883 for the sum of $725 (OLR).

In 1884, Bennet Rosamond began clearing his land on Part Lots 16 and 17, Concession 9, known locally as the “Point” or Brookdale Park (Figure 1). By March 1890, construction of Pinehurst began. Designed by prominent Toronto architects Langley and Burke in the late Queen Anne style, Pinehurst was built of Perth sandstone, trimmed with Nova Scotia red sandstone, and roofed with slate. At a cost of $20,000, quite a large sum for the time, the house featured eight bedrooms, seven bathrooms, and 10 fireplaces (Ottawa Citizen 2003). Numerous outbuildings were subsequently constructed: a lodge (1892), a grapery (1894), two outbuildings (1895), and later an iron bridge was built on the road leading to Pinehurst from No. 1 Mill on Coleman Island and a stone wall was built along the driveway (Lanark County Tourism).

Bennet Rosamond lived alone in his mansion. His marriage to Adair M. Rosamund ended after a decade when he filed for divorce on the grounds of adultery and desertion (The Canada Gazette 1887) and all his children predeceased him. However, Pinehurst was a bustling place as it was the setting to many social events, and the grounds were open to the general public, for scenic retreats amongst the two waterfalls on the property from Spring through fall and tobogganing in the winter (Lanark County Tourism).

Bennet died in England in 1910, on his journey home from his winter sojourn in the south of France. His estate, valued at more than $296,000, went to his grandson, George Stuart Rosamond, a rancher at Innisfail, Alberta. The management of the woollen business and ownership of Pinehurst was taken over by his nephew, Alexander George Rosamond (OLR ; Reid 2003).

In 1946, Mary E Rosamond and the executors of A. G. Rosamond’s will sold the Pinehurst property to Clara M. Fraser for $40,000.00. Clara Fraser sold the property to John Taylor in 1960 for $55,000.00, who sold it seven years later to Arthur and Mary Belyea for $71,000.00. The Belyeas sold the property in 1976 to Norman and Delva Robin for $166,000.00 (OLR). In 1994, Penny and Keith Blades acquired the property for $360,000.00. The building and grounds had fallen into disrepair and the couple purchased it with the plan to restore it as Mr. Blades was an historic building consultant specializing in masonry (Ottawa Citizen 2003).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (4.69 hectares) consists of irregular parcel on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River. The northern limits are Carss Street and existing residential. To the east the study area is bound by a former rail corridor, to the south by a channel of the Mississippi River, and to the west by the Mississippi River (Map 5). The area is composed of a series level terraces separated by steep inclines rising from the Mississippi River. Level areas are predominantly manicured lawns, and include an extant Rosamond mansion, associated outbuildings, and driveway. A smaller home is located nearer Carss Street. Sloped areas are predominately forested except for the two steep lawns south and southwest of the mansion.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6), which is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca*. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The natural soil type of the study consists of Grenville shallow phase, Almonte series, and Farmington Sandy Loam (Map 6). The Grenville series consists of well drained soils on undulating topography. The shallow phase of the Grenville loam is mapped in areas where the bedrock is between one and three feet below the surface. The closeness of the bedrock makes this phase much more susceptible to droughts than the deeper Grenville loam. The Almonte series consists of well drained moderately fine textured soils that developed on water-laid deposits of calcareous silty clay loam. This series is found on gently rolling slopes that very from 2-20 degrees. The Farmington series is a loam/ sandy loam till less than 12 inches deep over limestone or sandstone bedrock. This soil type creates areas of smooth to very gently sloping topography, is moderately stony and well drained (Hoffman et al. 1967:25, 32-33, 42)

The surficial geology of the majority of the study are consists of paleozoic bedrock and a portion in the north of clay and silt (Map 6). Paleozoic bedrock is bedrock above Precambrian but below Mesozoic bedrocks, ranging between 570 and 240 million years old.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Some archaeological work has been undertaken in the town of Almonte. These studies have primarily consisted of cultural resource management work related to specific properties or development projects. Table 1 lists archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in the area.

PIF	Report Title	Sites Reported	Type of Site
P270-0002-2015	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Unnamed Creek Culvert Replacement 15-176c, Lot 3, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County.	No	N/A
P039-100-2006	Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Lubbers Subdivision on Part of Lot 4 Concession 10 Ramsay Twp (Geo.) Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County	BhGa-10	Pre-Contact
P030-032-2008	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Town of Mississippi Mills Almonte Ward Communal Sewage System. Proposed Pumping and Treatment System Upgrade. Part Lot 16, Concession VIII and Part Lots 15&16, Concession IX, Geographic Township of Ramsay, Lanark County	Unknown	

PIF	Report Title	Sites Reported	Type of Site
P031-044-2011	Stage 1 AA of the Proposed Enerdu GS Expansion & Redevelopment Project, Part Lot 15, Concession 9, Geo Twp of Ramsay, Now in the Town of Mississippi Mills (Almonte), Lanark County, Ontario	No	N/A
P039-102-2006	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Mississippi River Power Corporation - Almonte Generating Station Expansion on Part of Lot 16 Concession 9 Ramsay Township (Geo) Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County.	BhGb-2	Post-Contact - Industrial
P039-070-2005	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Mississippi River Power Corporation - Almonte Generating Station Expansion on part of Lot 16 Concession 9 Ramsay Township (geo) Town of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County.	BhGb-2	Post-Contact - Industrial
P371-0018-2018	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment: Almonte Millfall Earthen Dam Rehabilitation, On part of Lot 16 Concession 9, Township of Ramsay (Geo.), Community of Almonte, Town of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark	BhGb-5	Post-Contact - Industrial

Table 1: Archaeological Assessments in proximity to the study area.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there were three registered archaeological site within 1 km of the study area, listed below in Table 2.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhGb-2	Almonte Mill	Post-Contact		mill	No Further CHVI
BhGb-5	Millfalls Earthen Dam	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	earthwork, manufacturing, mill, trail	No Further CHVI
BhGb-6	Inodewiziwin	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1km.

Two of the registered archaeological sites are Post-Contact Euro-Canadian milling sites (BhGb-2 and BgGb-5) located along the north channel of the Mississippi River near Coleman Island. The third, BhGb-6, is a moderately disturbed Pre-Contact Indigenous site located on a raised terrace downstream on the opposite shore of the Mississippi River. One lithic tool was observed eroding from the banks with two chert flakes exposed on along a walking path, these artifacts were observed and not collected and a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was recommended prior to any development of the area.

Located on Coleman Island (approximately 450 m) at the Mississippi Valley Textile Museum located in the former Rosamond Woolen Company in Almonte is a plaque commemorating the Rosamond Woolen Company. Approximately 800 m away is a plaque commemorating Daniel Shipman's role in the origins of Almonte at the site of his former sawmill near the current Town Hall. Also located approximately 800 m away in downtown Almonte is a plaque commemorating the Former Almonte Post Office, and Dr. James Naismith, the Inventor of Basketball. Furthermore, numerous heritage properties are located in Almonte including the Former Almonte Post Office National Historic Site of Canada, the Rosamond Woollen Mill National Historic Site of Canada, and James Naismith House.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as it is within 200 m of a primary water source, the Mississippi River, and falls within an area of well drained soils.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits high potential for historical period archaeological sites due to its location within the town of Almonte; the prime location along historic transportation routes such as the Mississippi River, and was the known residence of a prominent figure in Almonte's history, Bennet Rosamond. However, none of the historic maps show a structure within the study area.

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

5.0 Field Methods

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

At the time of survey, approximately 56% (2.64 ha.) of the property met the criteria for exclusion from survey as per Standard 2.a or 2.b, Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011), being either permanently wet (0.09 ha.) (Figure 2), steep slopes (1.77 ha.) (Figure 3), or deeply disturbed building foundations and driveways (0.78 ha.) (Figure 4 and Figure 5) (Map 3).

The remainder of the property 54% (2.56 ha.) was not suitable for ploughing Standard 1.a. and 1.c., Section 2.1.2 (MHSCTI 2011) (Map 3). These areas were shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 4- Figure 16). All tests-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil. Test pits were excavated up to within 1 m of structures. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled.

Artifacts from subsurface testing were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the find spot by shovel test unit. During assessment, the initial positive pits were flagged for ease of returning to that location. The remainder of the grid was investigated. Where insufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey was intensified around the positive test pit using Option A, excavating a 1x1 m unit over a positive test pit (Figure 17 and Figure 18) and placing eight additional test pits 2.5 metres around the 1x1 m unit as per Standard 2 Section 2.1.3 (MHSTCI 2011). All 1 x 1 m units were excavated stratigraphically, 5 cm into sterile subsoil, and detailed field notes were recorded.

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Paterson project number plus waypoint (WP). Each find spot was assigned and recorded using a unique waypoint based on the project number e.g., PA1210-WP1. For 1 x 1 m intensification units, the suffix 1x1 is added to the WP to track which waypoint the 1x1 was placed over. The surrounding intensification test pits are then identified by their cardinal direction from the 1x1 m unit. Thus, the first positive test pit designated would be PA1210-WP1, a 1x1 meter unit at that spot would be PA1210-WP1 – 1x1, and an infill test pit to the north would be PA1210-WP1-N.

The location of finds and extent of survey methods were recorded and mapped using a Bad Elf Survey GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. 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 survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Collector. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18T NAD 83 coordinate. The site coordinates are listed in Table 3.

Point	X	Y
North	405712	5009414
East	405715	5009411
South	405712	5009408
West	405709	5009411
Centre	405712	5009411

Table 3: Armstrong Site (BiFx-25) Coordinates (UTM Zone 18 NAD83).

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations by catalogue number) Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place on November 9-10, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny and slightly overcast with temperatures around 5-10° Celsius. 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.

6.0 Record of Finds

All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Photograph catalogue, maps, daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), and the artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A to D. Site location data and GPS locations for finds spots are provided in the Supplementary Documentation. All artifacts are in storage at Paterson's Ottawa office in a single banker's box.

During the test pit survey a single positive test pit (WP1) was encountered along the eastern edge of the study area (Map 3). As insufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey was intensified around the positive test pits.

Test pit WP1 produced of two sherds of plain refined white earthenware (RWE) (1830+) and one sherd of RWE decorated with an unscalloped rim with impressed simple repetitive patterns but with no colour applied to the edging (Figure 19). It is likely this piece represents a plate that failed to be painted prior to glazing. This imperfection may be indicative of a 'second', which would have been significantly less expensive than ceramics produced with no errors.

The 1x1 m unit placed over this positive test pit contained two stratigraphic layers. Lot 1 consisted of a dark brown clay loam that measured 23 cm deep. Directly below this was culturally sterile, natural Light grey damp clay sand subsoil (Lot 2) (Figure 20).

Eleven artifacts were recovered from Lot 1 including five sherds of plain RWE flatware and 2 sherds of RWE decorated with and unscalloped rim with impressed chicken foot pattern, but with no colour applied to the edging (Figure 21). Other artifacts include one sherd of RWE decorated with blue sponged pattern (1840-1890) (Figure 22), one sherd of RWE decorated with an unspecified red transfer pattern (Figure 23), one cut spike, and one incomplete horseshoe. Three of the eight additional shovel test pits surrounding the 1x1 m unit were positive (N, NE, E). These produced an additional four artifacts: one sherd of undecorated RWE that showed evidence of burning (WP1-N), two fragments of plain clay smoking pipe bowl (WP1-E), and one fragment of mammal bone (WP1-NE).

Fewer than 20 artifacts date the assemblage to pre-1900. Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) this site is not considered culturally significant and requires no further investigation.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological potential for pre-contact and historical occupations. The Stage 2 test pit survey yielded 18 mid-19th century artifacts. The artifacts relate to the occupation of the site by the Bennet Rosamund. Rosamund began the construction of Pinehurst in 1890 and lived there until his death in 1910, when the property passed to his nephew. Pinehurst stayed in the Rosamund family until 1946. This site was registered with the MHSTCI as the B. Rosamond Site (BhGb-9) (Map 1).

Analysis of this historical Euro-Canadian assemblage shows that the recovered material dates to the mid 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. As fewer than 20 artifacts predating 1900 were recovered, the scant historical assemblage does not have significant CHVI and no further assessment is warranted as per Section 1.c., Standard 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological for pre-contact and historical occupations. Stage 2 field assessment found a total of 18 artifacts. This site has been registered with the MHSTCI as the B. Rosamond Site (BhGb-9) (Map 3). As fewer than 20 artifacts predating 1900 were recovered, the scant historical assemblage does not have significant CHVI and no further assessment is warranted as per Section 1.c., Standard 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

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.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

10.0 Closure

Paterson 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *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 Patrick Ashby or his 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.

Paterson Group Inc.

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

Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A.
Project Archaeologist

11.0 Bibliography and Sources

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12.0 Images

Figure 1: Fire Insurance Plan dated January 1889 [revised May 1902] showing Brookdale Park at the current location of Pinehurst (circled in red) (Image from Library and Archives Canada R6990-170-9-E).

Figure 2: Overview of permanently wet area (Mississippi River) at SE corner of property (D11).

Figure 3: Steep slope along eastern edge of property, SE corner (D09).

Figure 4: Testing driveway roundabout (D26).

Figure 5: Test pitting near driveway (D03).

Figure 6: Test pitting along base of steep slope, eastern edge of property (D07).

Figure 7: Testing along pathway adjacent to river, SE corner (D13).

Figure 8: Testing lawn area on lower terrace in low-lying adjacent to river (D30).

Figure 9: Testing southern border of study area (D32).

Figure 10: Testing southern border along side channel of the Mississippi river (D34).

Figure 11: Testing small terrace along southern border (D44).

Figure 12: Testing lower terrace, SW corner (D47).

Figure 13: Testing overgrown meadow, NW corner of study area (D58).

Figure 14: Testing small terrace along Mississippi River, SW corner (D61).

Figure 15: Testing front lawn of house fronting Carss Street, NE end of property (D69).

Figure 16: Testing backyard of house fronting Carss Street, ne end of property (D77).

Figure 17: Excavating 1x1 m intensification unit over positive test pit WP1, east edge of property (D71).

Figure 18: Excavating 1x1 m intensification unit over positive test pit WP1, east edge of property (D74).

Figure 19: Refined white earthenware colourless edged ware from WP1 (D78).

Figure 20: WP1 1x1 north profile (D75).

Figure 21: Refined white earthenware colourless edged ware from WP1 - 1x1 (D79).

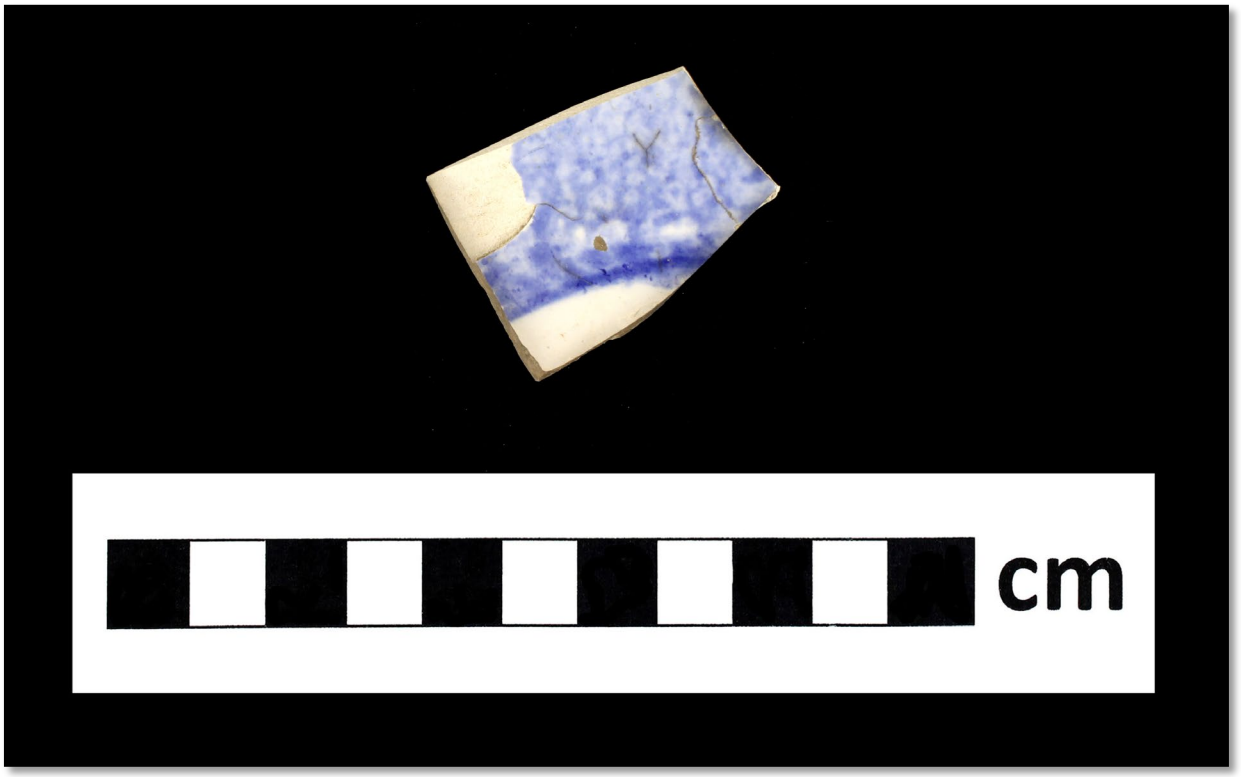


Figure 22: Refined white earthenware blue sponged from WP1 - 1x1 (D81).

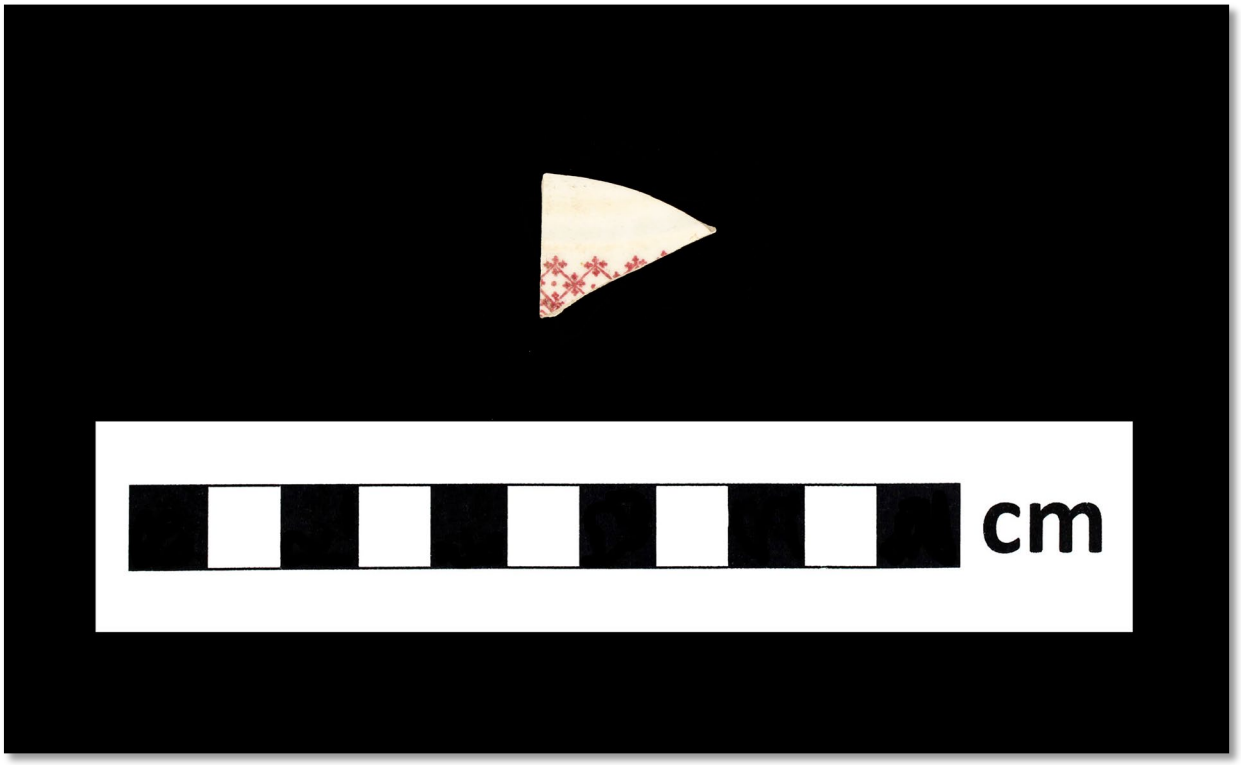
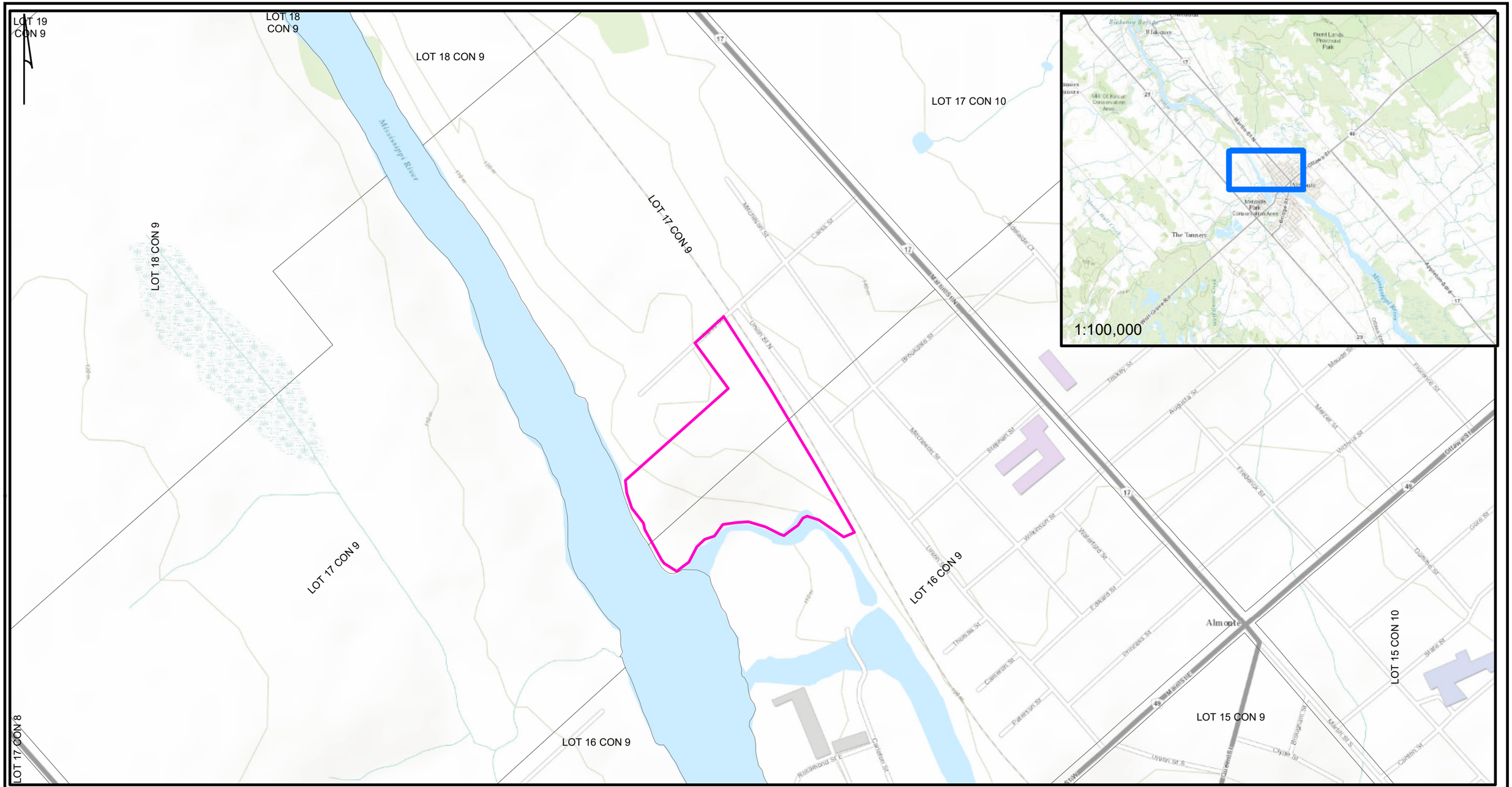


Figure 23: Refined white earthenware unspecified red transfer ware from WP1 - 1x1 (D80).

13.0 Maps



STUDY AREA

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

REFERENCES:

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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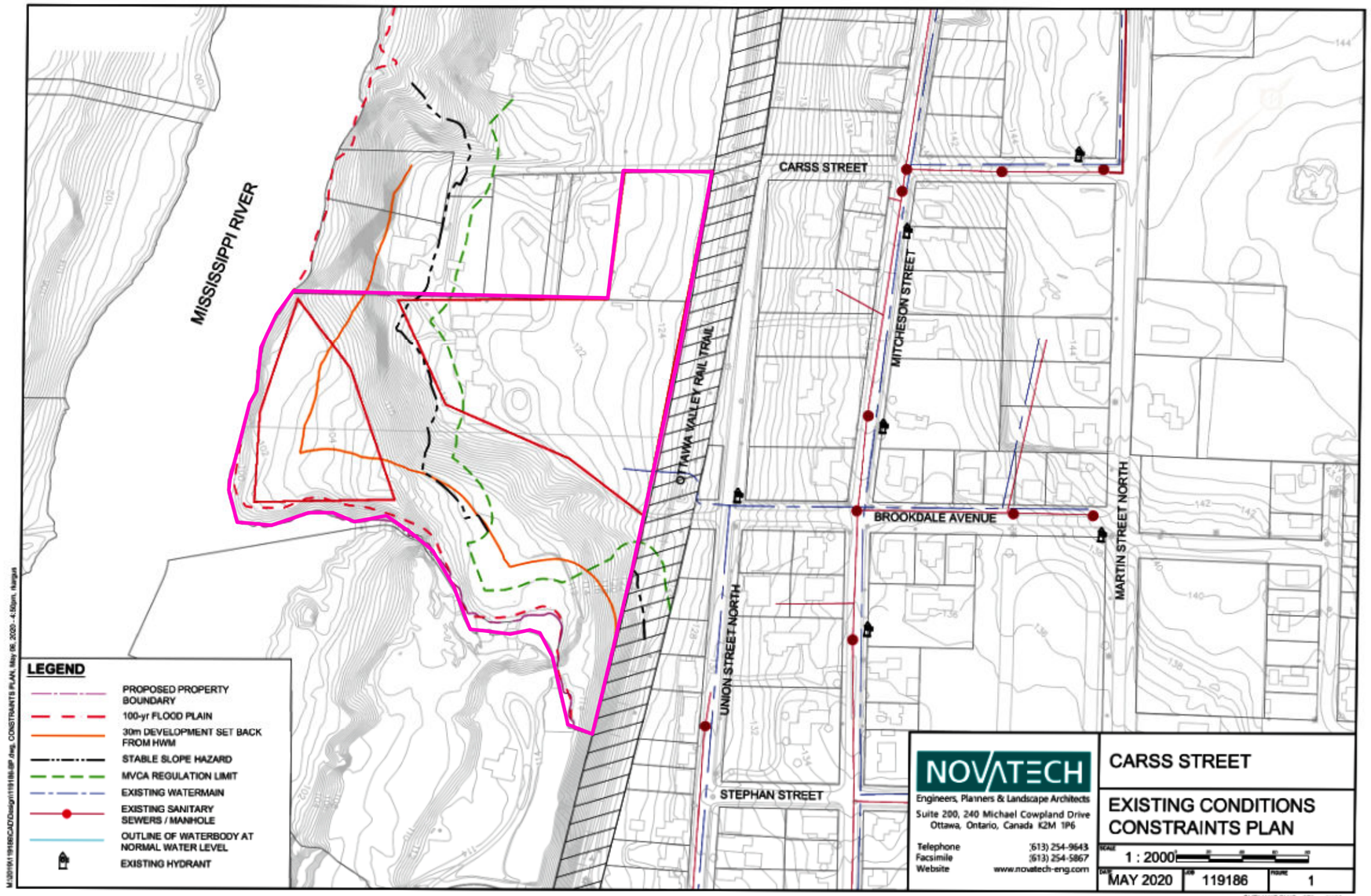
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:5,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1191
Borden	None

STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 3 - NORTH
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
RENAUD ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

File:	PA1210-MAP PIF
Date:	10/16/2020
Map:	1



STUDY AREA

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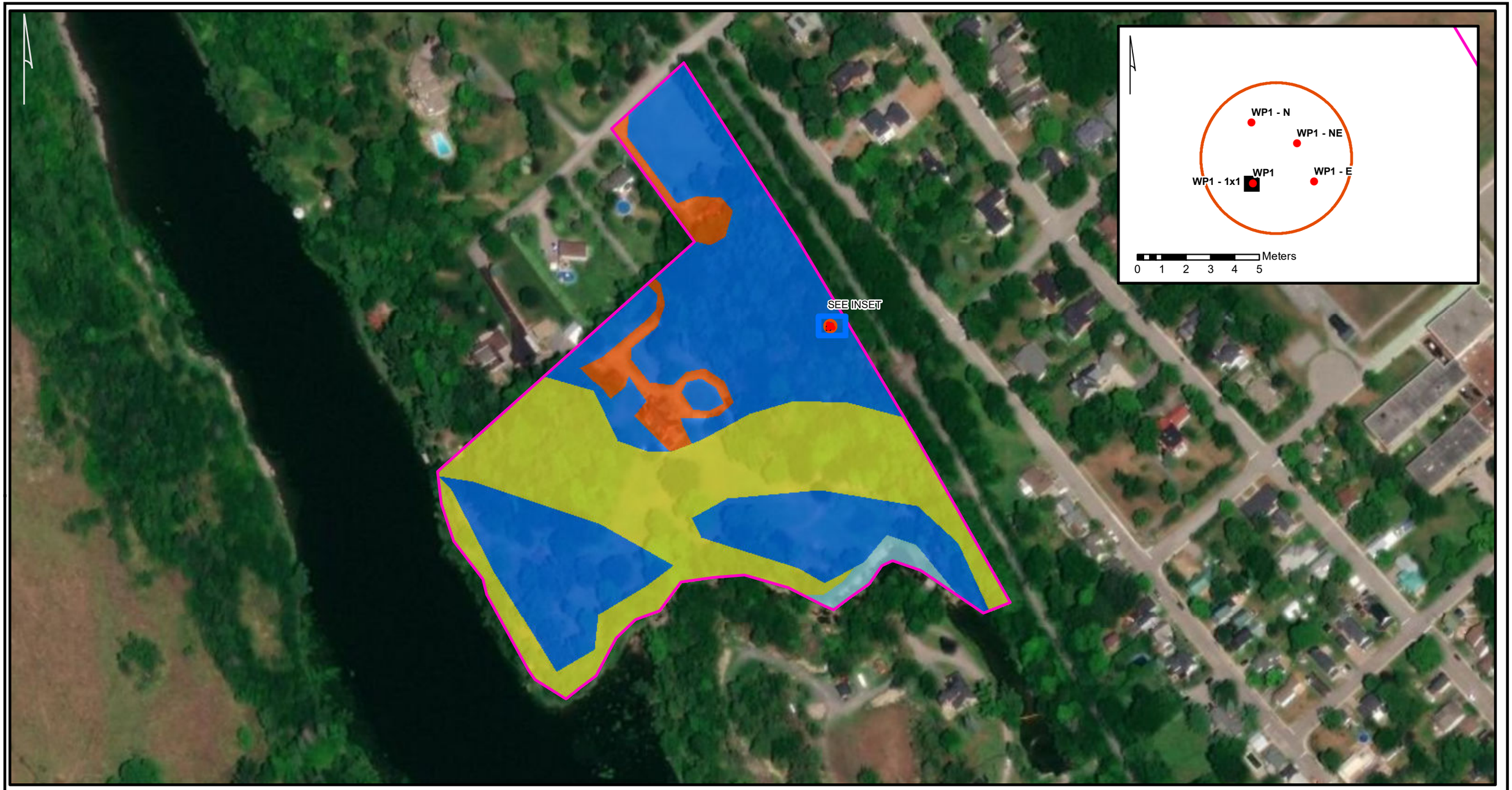
REFERENCES:

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CONSTRAINTS PLAN PROVIDED BY NOVATECH DATED MAY 2020

paterson group consulting engineers 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5	**Scale** 1:4,000 **Des** BM **Drawn** BM **Chkd** BM	**Project** PA1210 **Borden** None	STAGE 1-2 ASSESSMENT PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT 39 CARSS STREET, ALMONTE, ON	DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**File:** PA1210 DM **Date:** 12/21/2020 **Map:** 2



STUDY AREA

FIND SPOTS
- 1x1 m UNIT
- POSITIVE TEST PIT

SITE AREA

TESTING METHODS
- SHOVEL TESTED (5 M INTERVAL)

EXCLUDED
- DEEPLY DISTURUBED
- SLOPE > 20 DEGREES
- PERMANENTLY WET

REFERENCES:

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA

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Scale	1:2,000
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Drawn	BM
Chkd	NK

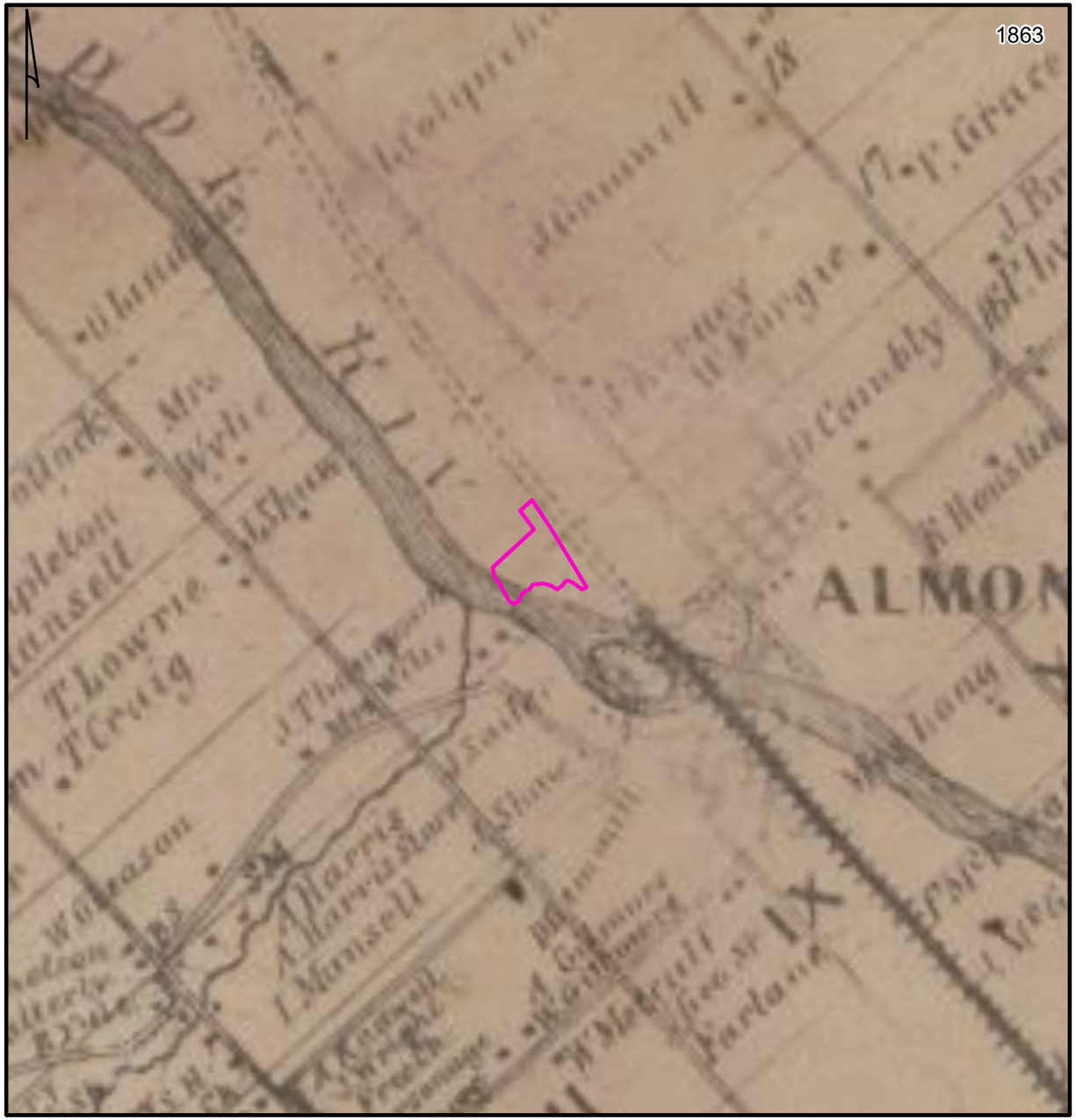
Project PA1210

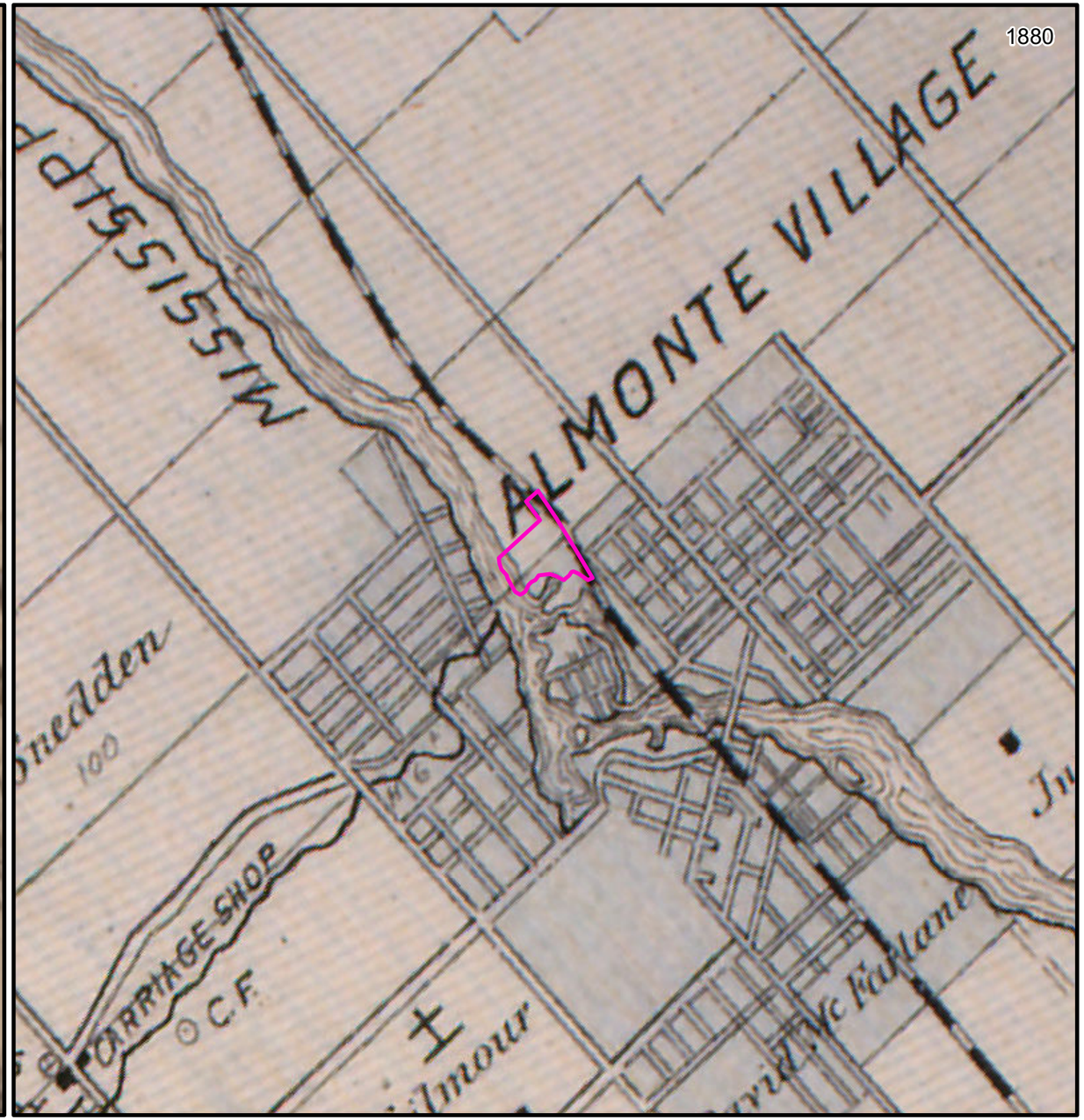
Borden None

STAGE 1-2 ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
39 CARSS STREET, ALMONTE, ON

METHODS AND RESULTS

File: PA1210 METHODS
Date: 12/21/2020
Map: 3





STUDY AREA

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SEGMENT OF LANARK SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
TORONTO : H. BELDEN AND CO., 1880.

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Chkd	BM
Project	PA1210
Borden	None

STAGE 1-2 ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
39 CARSS STREET, ALMONTE, ON

HISTORICAL

File:	PA1210 HISTORIC
Date:	12/21/2020
Map:	4

STUDY AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

0 40 80 120 160 200 Meters

REFERENCES:

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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Scale	1:2,500
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Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1210
Borden	None

STAGE 1-2 ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
39 CARSS STREET, ALMONTE, ON

CURRENT CONDITIONS AND PHOTO KEY

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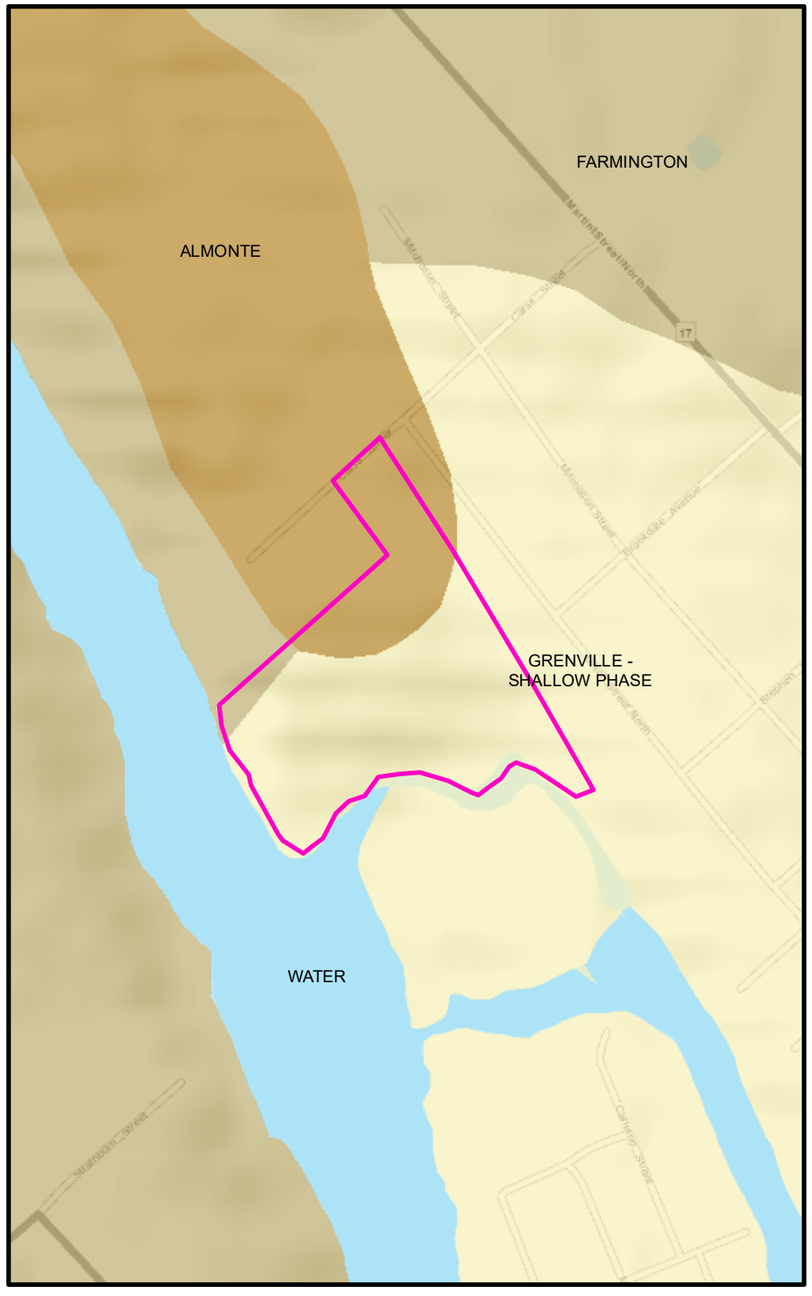
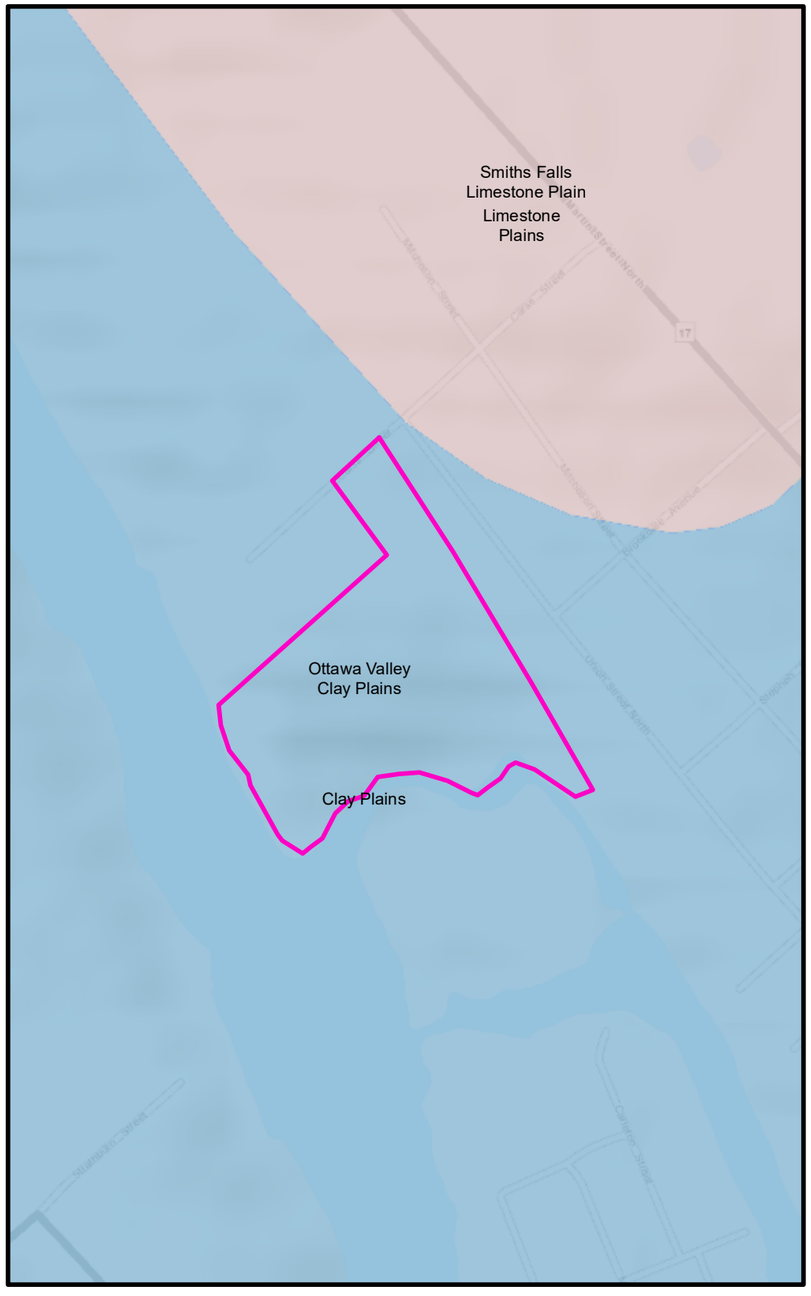
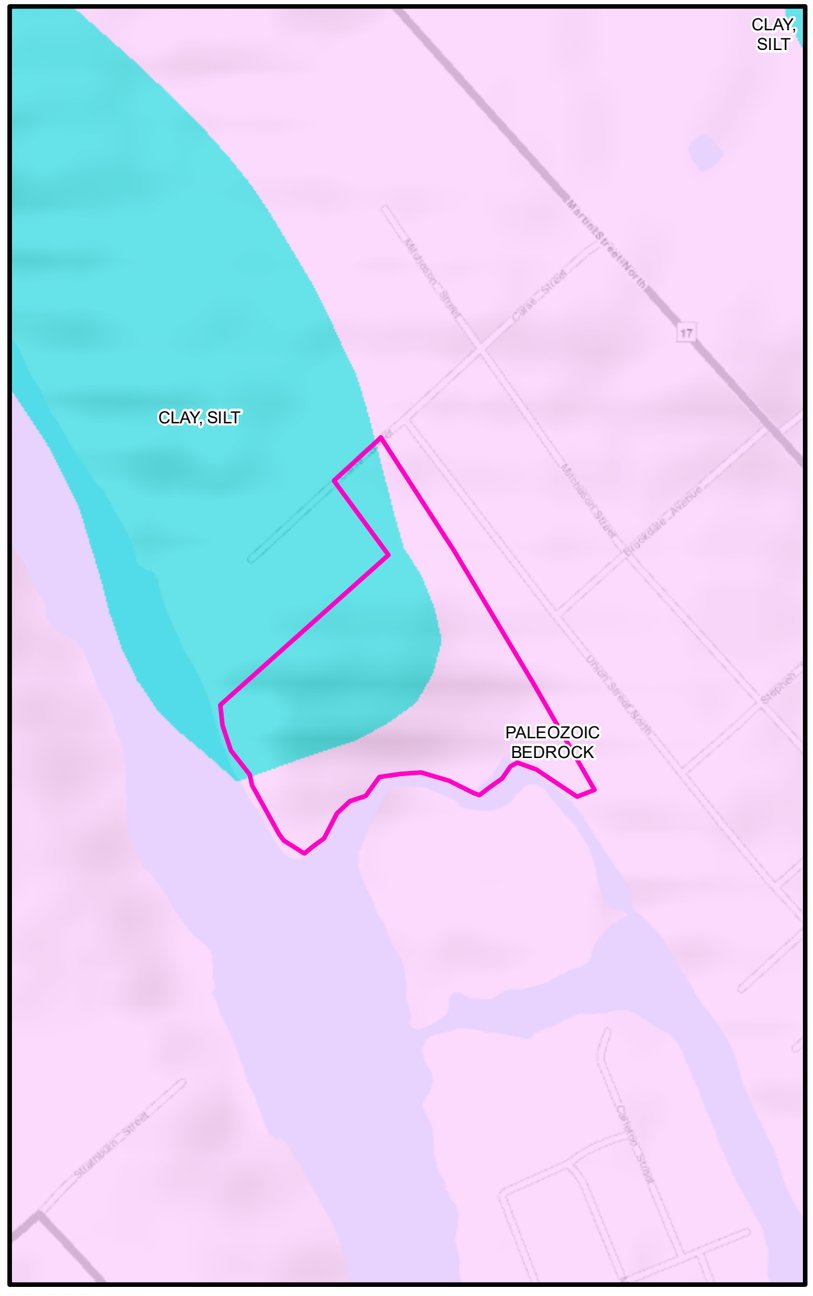
Date:	12/22/2020
Map:	5







STUDY AREA
3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO 2014, CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007, ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010

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Scale	1:5,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	NK

Project: PA1210
Borden: N/A

STAGE 1-2 ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
39 CARSS STREET, ALMONTE, ON

SOILS, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

File: PA1210 SOILS
Date: 12/17/2020
Map: 6

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1210-D01	Test pitting forested area ne corner of property adjacent to Ottawa Valley Railway	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D02	Test pitting forested area east edge of property adjacent to Ottawa Valley Railway	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D03	Test pitting near original driveway east edge of property adjacent to Ottawa Valley Railway	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D04	Steep slope along eastern edge of property	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D05	Steep slope to lower terrace, eastern edge of property	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D06	Slope down to pathway and lower terrace, eastern edge of property	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D07	Test pitting along base of steep slope, eastern edge of property	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D08	Slope down to pathway and lower terrace, eastern edge of property	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D09	Steep slope along eastern edge of property, SE corner	NE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D10	Small waterfall and island on Mississippi River, SE corner of property	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D11	Mississippi River at SE corner of property	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D12	Mississippi River and Pinehurst Manor grounds	NW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D13	Testing along pathway adjacent to river, SE corner	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D14	Retaining wall along pathway and river, SE corner	NW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D15	Test pitting amongst gravelly fills, SE corner	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D16	Pathway leading to bridge over river, SE corner	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D17	Gravelly fills in SE corner of property	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D18	River along southern border of property	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D19	Low-lying infilled area and golf green	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D20	Low-lying infilled area adjacent to river	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D21	Retaining wall along pathway and low-lying infilled area	NW	11/09/2020	FR
PA1210-D22	Test pit in forested area, NE corner	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D23	Testing lawn area ne of house	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D24	Test pit showing cinder fill deposits on lawn north of house	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D25	Testing lawn area ne of house	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D26	Testing driveway roundabout	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D27	Testing lower terrace at base of steep slope, centre of property	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D28	Test pit on lower terrace, centre of property	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D29	Lawn area and pathway near infilled river, se corner	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D30	Testing lawn area on lower terrace near low-lying infilled river	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D31	View of lower terrace leading up to house	NW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D32	Testing southern border of study area	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D33	Mississippi River along southern edge of study area	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D34	Testing southern border along Mississippi river	E	11/09/2020	DW

Catalogue #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1210-D35	Testing southern border along Mississippi river	NE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D36	Mississippi River along southern edge of study area	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D37	Boulder outcrops along southern edge of study area	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D38	Testing lower terrace, centre of property	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D39	Test pit with large boulder or bedrock, southern edge of property		11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D40	Testing lower terrace along Mississippi River	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D41	Mississippi River along southern edge of study area, centre of property	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D42	Steep slopes and bedrock outcrop along southern border, centre of property	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D43	Steep slopes and rocky outcrop along south edge	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D44	Testing small terrace along southern border	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D45	Testing lower terrace at base of steep slope, southern edge of property	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D46	Lower terrace, SW corner	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D47	Testing lower terrace, SW corner	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D48	Test pit with large boulder or bedrock, SW corner	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D49	Test pit with large boulder on lower terrace	NE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D50	Gravelly fill on lower terrace, SW corner		11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D51	Test pit with gravel/cobble fill on lower terrace, SW corner	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D52	Testing overgrown meadow on western border of study area	W	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D53	View of lower terrace adjacent to river, western edge of property	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D54	Lower terrace, SW corner	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D55	Steep slope to Mississippi River, western edge of property	NW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D56	Steep slope to Mississippi River, western edge of property	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D57	Lower terrace, SW corner	NE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D58	Testing overgrown meadow, NW corner of study area	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D59	Steep slope along northern border of property, NW corner	NE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D60	Steep slopes along Mississippi river, sw corner	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D61	Testing small terrace along Mississippi River, SW corner	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D62	View down to lower terrace, SW corner	S	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D63	Testing upper terrace along northern border	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D64	Barn structure behind main house, northern end of property	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D65	Test pit showing deep gravelly fills near barn structure		11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D66	Test pit showing deep gravelly fills near barn structure		11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D67	View of lower terrace in SW corner of property	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D68	Barn, carriage house and shed west of main house	SW	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D69	Testing front lawn of house fronting Carss Street, ne end of property	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D70	Test pit on front lawn of house fronting Carss Street, ne end of property	W	11/09/2020	DW

Catalogue #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1210-D71	Excavating 1x1 m intensification unit over positive test pit WP1, east edge of property	E	11/09/2020	FR
PA1210-D72	Excavating 1x1 m intensification unit over positive test pit WP1, east edge of property	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D73	Excavating 1x1 m intensification unit over positive test pit WP1, east edge of property	E	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D74	Excavating 1x1 m intensification unit over positive test pit WP1, east edge of property	SE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D75	WP1 1x1 north profile	N	11/09/2020	FR
PA1210-D76	Testing front lawn of house fronting Carss Street, ne end of property	N	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D77	Testing backyard of house fronting Carss Street, ne end of property	NE	11/09/2020	DW
PA1210-D78	RWE colourless edged ware from WP1		12/21/2020	NK
PA1210-D79	RWE colourless edged ware from WP1 - 1x1		12/21/2021	NK
PA1210-D80	RWE unspecified red transfer ware from WP1 - 1x1		12/21/2022	NK
PA1210-D81	RWE Blue sponged from WP1 - 1x1		12/21/2023	NK

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1210	29 Carss Street, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	D. Williams

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Methods and Results	B. Mortimer
4	Historical	B. Mortimer
5	Current Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
6	Soild, Physiography, and Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Record Number	#	Provenience	Function	Material	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Comment
44037	2	wp1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Plain		
44038	1	wp1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Colourless	Edged ware unidentified		slight blue colour - likely a second
44048	1	wp1 - 1x1 lot 1	Horseshoe	Iron			Incomplete	
44049	1	wp1 - 1x1 lot 1	Cut spike	Iron				

44054	1	wp1 - 1x1 lot 1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Red	Unspecified Transfer		
44056	1	wp1 - 1x1 lot 1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Blue	Sponged		
44059	5	wp1 - 1x1 lot 1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Plain		
44060	2	wp1 - 1x1 lot 1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Colourless	Edged ware unidentified		slight blue colour - likely a second
44040	2	WP1 - E	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay				
44032	1	wp1 - n	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Plain	Burned / Melted	
44036	1	wp1 - NE	Mammal bone	Bone				