



## ORIGINAL REPORT

### Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Perth Golf Course Property  
Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1,  
Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2,  
Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2,  
Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2,  
Geographic Township of Bathurst,  
Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1,  
Compiled Plan No. 8828  
Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2,  
Compiled Plan No. 8828  
Geographic Township of Drummond,  
Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town  
of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario

### Prepared For

Hugo Lalonde  
Caivan (Perth GC) Limited  
2937 Baseline Road  
Ottawa, ON  
K2H 1B2  
Hugo.lalonde@caivan.com

November 2022

Submitted for review November 17, 2022

Stage 2 PIF: P369-0243-2022  
Related Stage 1 & 2 PIF: P030-081-2010

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1101-REP.01

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

## 1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Perth GC) Limited, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Perth Golf Course property (Map 1), legally described as: Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1, Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2, Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2, Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, in the Geographic Township of Bathurst, and Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1, Compiled Plan No. 8828, Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2, Compiled Plan No. 8828 in the Geographic Township of Drummond, Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario.

The property was subject to a previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in 2010 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010) as part of a development application that was terminated. The earlier assessment covered the entirety of the development area including the Perth Golf Course and surrounding lands as defined in the development application Map 2. This Stage 2 archaeological assessment is in support of a Plan Subdivision application, under the Planning Act, for the Perth Golf Course development. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, [MCM] 2011).

The previous Stage 1 and 2 investigation recommended a Stage 3 archaeological assessment relating to historical finds along the river frontage of the property (Supplementary Documentation [SD] Map 1 and 2). These finds represent a scatter with two components of the remnants of the Flett farm (BfGb-12) and span from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was completed prior to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines* and the 2014 bulletin *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* which provide alternative approaches for investigating and defining historical farmstead sites. Accordingly, Matrix Heritage sought guidance from the Ministry on how to proceed with the recommended Stage 3 assessment of the site area considering the newer Standards and bulletin. Through their review, the Ministry found that the previous Stage 2 assessment does not meet the current standards and additional Stage 2 field work was required to further confirm the lack of archaeological potential in areas along the river and within the golf course, and to better delineate the historical Flett Farm artifact scatter and its nature. The latter was intended to provide additional site information to better define the nature of the archaeological deposit and to generate newer recommendations in accordance with the current *Standards and Guidelines*. MCM communications are included in the supplementary documentation package.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals across 15 operations (Map 3), in addition to the excavation of 11 1 x 1 m units strategically placed within the previously identified area of the Flett Farm Site (SD Map 1). Field work took place on July 6, 7, 8, and 11, and September 20, 21, and 22, and October 18, of 2022. Weather conditions were generally sunny, hot, and humid, with two overcast days with some drizzle which did not impact the assessment quality. Temperatures were generally around 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan and the Perth Golf Course.

No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment of Operations 1 through 13 of the lands within the golf course (Map 3). No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment of Operation 15 on the northern shore of the river. During the test pitting survey of Operation 14, in the northwestern corner, the area previously identified as containing the Flett Farm site, a total of 304 artifacts were recovered from 50 findspots generally representing northern and southern concentrations with a sparse intervening scatter similar, to what had been identified in the original Stage 2 assessment (SD Map 2). The artifacts recovered indicated a date range of

mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, modern refuse was present in many of the test pits suggesting some impacts from an ongoing occupancy or disturbance into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Following further Ministry guidance, 11 1 x 1 m test units were excavated to further investigate the nature of the deposits in the nodes (assigned Sub-operation 1 and 3) and the intervening scatter (Sub-operation 2). A total of 321 artifacts were collected from these test units representing a date range of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Test units from Sub-operations 1 and 2 (northern node and scatter) document deep disturbance through the intrusion of large proportions of modern material down to subsoil as a result of an ongoing occupancy into the 1900s. Conversely, test units excavated in Sub-operation 3 (southern node) contained material typical of an earlier mid 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site with significantly less evidence of ongoing occupancy and modern intrusion.

The artifacts recovered relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation registered with the MCM as the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12). The test pitting and intensified assessment undertaken demonstrates that there are three nodes to the overall archaeological site, and these relate to different periods of occupation or activity. Sub-operation 1, while containing some mixed historical material, relates to the 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the farm and has been significantly impacted by an ongoing occupancy well into the 1900s with no intact 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Therefore, Sub-operation 1 does not retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Sub-operation 2 produced very few artifacts, and these again demonstrate the ongoing occupancy of the area into the 1900s. This sparse scatter likely represents decades of agricultural practices scattering material from the denser scatters to the north and south. Given the sparseness of the scatter and post 1900 depositional context, Sub-operation 2 does not retain significant CHVI. Sub-operation 3 produced a collection of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts relating to a circa 1850 occupation with few indicators of later occupancy or disturbance beyond agricultural practices. It is likely that this node relates to the initial Flett family occupancy of the property. Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Sub-operation 3 of the Flett Farm site this site is considered to have significant CHVI and Stage 3 assessment of this area is recommended (MCM 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. Partial clearance of the area is granted.
2. The Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) have a 20 m protective buffer zone, and a 50 m monitoring zone (SD Map 2).
3. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the proposed development area of the property, excluding the area of the archaeological site buffers as delineated in Supplementary Documentation (SD Map 2).
4. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, prior to any soil disturbing activity caused by the development project that extends to the edge of an area to be monitored or avoided, a temporary barrier be erected around the 20 m protective zone.
5. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, a licensed professional archaeologist be present prior to any construction activity in the monitoring buffer zone as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 2. Furthermore, said archaeologist be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site (as per Section 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii).

6. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in Sub-operation 3 of the Flett Farm Site Area (BfGb-12) as indicated in orange SD Map 2.
7. As it is not clearly evident that the site Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) will require a recommendation for Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impact, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011).
8. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.



## 2.0 Table of Contents

1.0	Executive Summary.....	i
2.0	Table of Contents .....	iv
3.0	Project Personnel.....	1
4.0	Project Context.....	2
4.1	Development Context.....	2
4.2	Historical Context .....	2
4.2.1	Historic Documentation.....	2
4.2.2	Pre-Contact Period .....	2
4.2.3	Euro-Canadian Colonial History.....	8
4.2.4	Study Area Specific History .....	9
4.3	Archaeological Context .....	13
4.3.1	Current Conditions.....	13
4.3.2	Physiography.....	13
4.3.3	Previous Archaeological Assessments .....	14
4.3.4	Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques.....	15
4.4	Archaeological Potential.....	15
5.0	Field Methods.....	17
6.0	Record of Finds .....	20
6.1	Operation 1 .....	20
6.2	Operation 2 .....	20
6.3	Operation 3 .....	20
6.4	Operation 4 .....	20
6.5	Operation 5 .....	20
6.6	Operation 6 .....	20
6.7	Operation 7 .....	20
6.8	Operation 8 .....	21
6.9	Operation 9 .....	21
6.10	Operation 10 .....	21
6.11	Operation 11 .....	21
6.12	Operation 12 .....	21
6.13	Operation 13 .....	21
6.14	Operation 14 .....	22
6.15	Operation 15 .....	22
6.16	Stratigraphic Summary.....	22
6.17	Operation 14 Analysis .....	22
6.17.1	Positive Test Pits.....	22

---

6.17.2	Sub-operation 1 Test Units .....	23
6.17.3	Sub-operation 2 Test Units .....	24
6.17.4	Sub-operation 3 Test Units .....	24
6.18	General Temporal Indicators Related to the Flett Farm Assemblage.....	25
7.0	Analysis and Conclusions.....	27
8.0	Recommendations .....	29
9.0	Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	30
10.0	Closure.....	31
11.0	Bibliography and Sources.....	32
12.0	Images .....	37
13.0	Maps .....	86
	Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue.....	95
	Appendix B: Document Catalogue .....	98
	Appendix C: Map Catalogue .....	98
	Appendix D: Artifact Inventory.....	100

### **3.0 Project Personnel**

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

## 4.0 Project Context

### 4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Perth GC) Limited, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Perth Golf Course property (Map 1), legally described as: Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1, Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2, Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2, Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, in the Geographic Township of Bathurst, and Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1, Compiled Plan No. 8828, Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2, Compiled Plan No. 8828 in the Geographic Township of Drummond, Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario. The property was subject to a previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in 2010 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010) as part of a development application that was terminated. The earlier assessment covered the entirety of the development area including the Perth Golf Course and surrounding lands as defined in Map 2 (SD Map 4). This Stage 2 archaeological assessment is in support of a new Planning Act, Plan Subdivision application for the Perth Golf Course development. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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

### 4.2 Historical Context

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

The subject property is within the Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, in the County of Lanark. There are various publications of the early history of the county and townships. Notable references include: *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1984); *In Search of Lanark* (McCuaig and Wallace 1980); *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County* (Brown 1984); *Pioneer Sketches in the district of Bathurst* (Haydon 1925), and; *A History of Drummond Township* (Ebbs 1999). 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

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

## Naming

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

## Early Human Occupation

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

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

## Archaic Period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the "Shield Archaic". The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the

Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rives where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

### Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

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

### European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages’ ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by



1600 through the trade routes established by the Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

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

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

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

### Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

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

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

The well-situated Algonquin, particularly the Kitchisipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of

their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

### Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

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

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

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

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

### Aftermath of War

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

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

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

### The Long Way Back

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

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

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

As some Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often

overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Holmes and Associates 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

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

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

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

#### 4.2.3 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

The area that is now Lanark County was originally part of the Johnstown District, which was formed in 1798 when the new Parliament of Upper Canada subdivided the territory of the Eastern District. In 1822, the Johnstown District territory was reduced with the creation of the Bathurst District, the northernmost portion of the former district. The Bathurst district contained Carleton County. In 1824, Lanark County was created from part of Carleton County, which originally comprised ten townships and the remainder of unsurveyed lands within the Bathurst District including what would become Renfrew County. In 1838, Carleton County was withdrawn to create the Dalhousie District, and the Bathurst District was reorganized. Renfrew County was removed from the remaining portion of Lanark County, but the two remained united for electoral purposes. In 1850, the Bathurst District was abolished, and the "United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew" replaced it for municipal and judicial purposes. The United Counties were dissolved in 1866 (Smallfield and Campbell 1914:191).

The area was first settled by European settlers when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. The county was formed from the southern part of the old Bathurst District. Many of the settlers who came to Lanark County in the early 1800s came from Lanarkshire, Scotland, thus giving the county its name. Most European settlement in the County began in 1816 when Drummond, Beckwith, and Bathurst Townships were first surveyed. 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.

Bathurst Township was once part of the District of Bathurst and was surveyed in 1816 for settlement by both British emigrants and ex-soldiers of the war of 1812. The Township was then settled by Irish and Scottish immigrants, most of whom were farmers or military personnel. It was named for Henry Bathurst, the third Earl of Bathurst, who served as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies from 1812 to 1827 and had been one of the patrons and supporters of the settlements in the area (Ontario.Heritagepin).

The Township of Drummond, like others in Lanark County, was originally surveyed in 1816 in advance of significant settlement by soldiers of the War of 1812 and their families. The Perth Military Settlement (which eventually became the town of Perth), as well as Drummond Township were named in honour of acting Governor-General Sir Gordon Drummond, whose ancestral home was in Perthshire, Scotland. Originally called “Balderson Corners,” the village of Balderson was named after Sergeant John Balderson, who served with the 76th regiment under the Duke of Wellington. Born in England in 1783, Sergeant Balderson was the first settler in 1816 in the area that would become the village. Drummond Township was amalgamated with that of North Elmsley on January 1, 1998 (Township of Drummond/North Elmsley).

#### 4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The following historical background is a summarized excerpt from the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment undertaken by Past Recovery Archaeological Services in 2010 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010).

According to the Land Registry Abstract Index for the Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, the Crown patents for these properties were obtained between 1820 and 1838 (OLR, (27)) (Table 1). Two of the properties (Lot 34 in Park Lot 2 in the NE half of Lot 1, Concession 2, Registered Plan 8828, Town of Perth and Part Lot 1, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Drummond) are not discussed further as only small portions of their acreage fall within the present study area. Neither of these segments appears to have been historically occupied, owing to the property owners residing on other portions of their land.

Property	Patent Recipient	Date	Portion
Park Lot 1 in the SW half of Lot 1, Concession 2, Registered Plan 8828, Town of Perth	William J. Greig	1824	All 25 acres
Lot 34 in Park Lot 2 in the NE half of Lot 1, Concession 2, Registered Plan 8828, Town of Perth	William Marshal	1824	Entire lot
Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Drummond	Alexander Thom	1820	Northeast 100 acres
Part of Lot 26, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Bathurst	John Simpson	1821	East 100 acres,
	James Miller	1824	West 100 acres
Part of Lot 27, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Bathurst	Henry Graham	1821	100 acres
		1824	
Part of Lot 25, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst	Magnus Flett	1820	East 100 acres
	George Oliver	1820	West 100 acres
Part of Lot 26, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst	John Richardson	1838	150 acres
	Thomas Thompson	1855	50 acres
Part of Lot 27, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst	Reverend Michael Harris	1826	Park lot 1 - 25 acres
	Daniel Bairds	1829	Park lot 2 - 25 acres
	John Robertson	1826	Park lot 3 - 25 acres
	Christopher James Bell	1826	Park lot 4 - 25 acres

Table 1: Original Crown patents for subject lots.



Some of the earliest information relating to these properties was obtained from the Walling map of Lanark County, dating to 1863 (Map 4). This map illustrates several buildings within close proximity to the subject property, and one specifically within the study area. East of Grant's Creek three farms are illustrated, belonging respectively to the McKinlay, Spalding and Sym families.

The McKinlay family is shown located on the north-east half of Lot 26, Concession 1 of Bathurst Township. Although the McKinlay name does not appear in the land registry until 1896, when Adam McKinlay gained ownership of the property, it is likely the family were renting the land prior to this time. This is supported by the 1861 census which lists Adam McKinley as living on the property (Statistics Canada 1861). The land remained in the possession of various members of the McKinlay family until 1964 when it was sold to the Watts family, who held it until the early 1980s (OLR, (27)).

The Spalding family resided on the south-west half of Lot 26, Concession 1 of Bathurst Township. The property (100 acres) was first obtained by William Spalding in 1824, directly from James Miller who had been awarded the Crown patent (OLR, (27)). The Walling map indicates that it was Frances Spalding (who took ownership of the property in 1861 (OLR, (27))), who was dwelling on the property in 1863, though the farmhouse is mistakenly shown on the north-east half of Lot 25. As both the McKinlay and Spalding farms associated with Lot 26 were located outside of the current study area fronting on the Scotch Line, no further discussion of this lot is included. It is unlikely they could have easily crossed the wetlands associated with Grant's Creek to farm the rear portions of their land.

The Sym family is depicted residing on Lot 27, Concession 1 of Bathurst Township, Andrew Sym having acquired the entire 100 acres from John Monk Mason in 1851 (OLR, (27)). Andrew Sym died in 1856, but it appears that at least some of his family continued to occupy the lot, as the 1861 census lists a widow, Mrs. Jane Sym, as living on the property in a log home (Statistics Canada 1861). This is presumably the same 'Mrs. Sym' shown on Lot 27 on the Walling map, with a toll gate to the town just to the north. As with the McKinlay and Spalding farms, the Sym farm fronted on the Scotch Line to the east and likely did not cross the wetlands associated with Grant's Creek. Although the Sym family retained this property until the mid-1920s when it passed to the Corporation of the Town of Perth, nine acres were granted to Roderick Matheson in 1872 (OLR, (27)). This parcel of land, probably the inaccessible section of the lot to the west of Grant's Creek, stayed in the Matheson family and eventually became part of the Links O'Tay Golf and Country Club in 1921 (OLR, (27)).

West of the Tay River, just beyond the limits of the study area, the Walling map illustrates two farms belonging to the Bell and Thompson families respectively. The Bell family resided on Park Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 27, Concession 2 of Bathurst Township, and had owned the property since 1826. The 1861 census lists a widow, Mrs. Ann Bell, as living in a frame home on the lot (Statistics Canada 1861).

The Thompson family resided on Lot 26, Concession 2, Bathurst and had owned the land since 1838 when John Richardson deeded his 150 acres to Thomas Thompson (OLR, (27)). The 1851 census lists Peter Duecker as residing in a shanty and Thomas Thompson as residing in a stone house on 200 acres, 60 of which were improved (40 in crop and 20 in pasture). The latter kept two bulls, eight milk cows, eight calves, four horses, 36 sheep and 9 pigs (Statistics Canada 1851). Thomas Thompson was granted the Crown patent for the remaining 50 acres in 1855 (OLR, (27)). The 1861 census lists both John Thompson (44) and Thomas Thompson Sr. (74) as residing on the property in the stone house (Statistics Canada 1861). The lot remained in the Thompson family until the late 1800s, when a sequence of ownership changes began that would continue until 1957 when the owner at that time, Thomas McLean, deeded a portion of the property to the Links O'Tay



Golf and Country Club (OLR, (27)). As stated above, both the Bell and Thompson farms lay to the west of the Tay River and thus outside of the study area.

The Matheson family held several properties within the study area, including portions of Park Lot 1 in the SW half of Lot 1, Concession 2 of Drummond Township, and Park Lots 2 and 3 of Lot 27, Concession 2 of Bathurst Township. These lands were acquired by Roderick Matheson between 1821 and 1850, and made up what was known as the Matheson farm. Although both Roderick and William Matheson were listed in the 1861 census, neither of them resided on the subject property, but rather had established themselves in Perth as of 1812 and 1820 respectively. Roderick Matheson had founded a mercantile business in Perth (Shaw's of Perth) and subsequently spent much of his time at his main residence in town. The farm extended to the north of the Tay River west of the town, which was where most of the farm buildings were located. The land within the study area appears to have been mostly used for pasture.

In 1882 the Riverside Cheese Factory was constructed within the study area on the Matheson farm at the end of Peter Street, and a log bridge was built across the Tay River to facilitate the delivery of milk. In 1890, Captain A.C. Matheson, having been introduced to the game of golf in Montreal, laid out three holes on a portion of his pasture, thus introducing golf to Perth (Quattrocchi n.d.). The Links O'Tay Golf and Country Club was officially opened in 1921 by Eliza Jean Matheson, and consisted of 25 acres of the Matheson estate lying between Grant's Creek and the south bank of the Tay River, crossing the North Street right-of-way. It included an island in the Tay lying to the west of the Peter Street bridge known as Matheson's Island. The former Riverside Cheese Factory building, used in 1893 for the production of part of Canada's Mammoth Cheese, served as a clubhouse until a new one was built in 1976 (Quattrocchi n.d.).

The only structure to appear within the study area on the Walling map was the home of James Flett (Map 4). The Flett family had resided on the east 100 acres of Lot 25, Concession 2 in Bathurst Township since the Crown patent was issued to Magnus Flett in 1820. Magnus was a veteran of the War of 1812 who had served with the Glengarry Infantry and been given the east half of Lot 25 on being discharged (McGill 1984). He was soon farming the property with his wife Mary and their children James, Mary and John, as he was listed in the 1821 assessment roll for Bathurst Township, together with George Oliver who owned the western half of the lot. George Oliver's 100 acres eventually passed to William Richie, whose dwelling appears on the Walling map beyond the southern limit of the study area.

The 1842 census lists Magnus' son James as the family head (there were eight individuals in the household), residing on 65 acres of which 15 were improved. He was producing wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes and kept five cattle, five sheep and two hogs (Statistics Canada 1842). By the 1851 census 50 acres of the east half of Lot 25 had been improved (six in crop and 44 in pasture). James was growing oats and potatoes and kept two bulls, two milk cows, two calves, 22 sheep and three pigs (Statistics Canada 1851). Magnus Flett appears to have moved into Perth by that date, where he fell to his death while erecting rafters on a building on Foster Street in 1852 (Jordan 2000). The family on the farm was made up of two units: James and his sister Mary, as well as Margaret McDonald and her daughters Eliza and Sarah, who all lived together in a one storey log house (Statistics Canada 1851).

The 1861 census lists the farm as having less acreage improved (40 acres: 12 in crop and 28 in pasture) than ten years previously, perhaps indicating that some of the more marginal land had been abandoned, though the crop acreage had increased. This may have been the result of James severely curtailing the size of his sheep flock (down from 22 to four animals), though he still maintained five steers, four milk cows, two horses and two pigs. Crops grown included wheat, potatoes, peas, oats and hay. By 1861 James was residing in a log home with a family of his own

– his wife Elizabeth and their two young daughters, as well as his brother John (Statistics Canada 1861).

It is known from the land registry abstract index that James Flett deeded his property to Edward Tovey in 1866, from whom he had twice taken out mortgages (OLR, (27)). By 1871 the east half of Lot 25 had been deeded to Deborah Warren, who in 1880 passed the property to Thomas Gorman (OLR, (27)). As both Deborah Warren and Thomas Gorman appear jointly in the abstracts providing the Perth Water Works Company Limited with the privilege to erect pole lines across the entire 100 acres it is likely that these two shared some relation.

Unfortunately, the 1871, 1881 and 1891 census rolls provide little information on the subject property, and it is uncertain whether or not anyone was residing in the former Flett farmhouse. Similarly, the Belden map, dating to 1880, depicts few residential structures within the township, and none within the study area (Map 3). It is important to note, however, that the lack of buildings, especially residences, has more to do with the subscription fee required to appear on the map than with a general lack of settlement. The map does, however, provide an overview of the growth of Perth at this time, as well as the route of the Perth branch of the Canada Central Railway (formerly the Brockville and Ottawa Railway).

No additional census information for Lot 25 was available until 1901, when an absentee owner and a vacant house (possibly brick) was the only entry reported for the entire 200 acre lot, though the farm had three barns (Statistics Canada 1901). This may represent the Flett farm, but more likely was the farm on the west half of the lot which is still extant. The land registry abstract index indicates that in 1900 Thomas Gorman deeded the east half of the lot to John Cuthbertson, whose family retained the land until the mid-1970s (OLR, (27)).

The 1928 topographic map shows a single structure along the east shoreline of the Tay River corresponding to the location of the later components of the Flett farm on the east half of Lot 25 (Map 5). A wooden bridge is illustrated leading to the farm at the end of a lane along the north shore of Blueberry Creek from the Christie Lake Road. A second wooden bridge provided access to the fields on the east side of the Tay on Lot 26.

The earliest available aerial photograph, which dates to 1938, shows the northern end of the study area including the Golf and Country Club clubhouse and the associated outbuilding near a general parking area at the end of Peter Street (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010: Figure 18). Logs are visible in the water on the north side of the Tay River at Peter Street, probably awaiting disposal within the Allan Sawmill further to the north. Though the flight line did not cover the area of the Flett farm, this photograph does exhibit the layout of the initial golf course as well as the extent of settlement to the north of the river.

A 1948 aerial photograph reveals the lumber yard to the north gone, the mill having been demolished in 1941 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010: Figure 19). The golf course and clubhouse are visible, but the scale of the photograph does not permit the observation of further details. Both the bridge crossing on Lot 26 and the bridge crossing leading to the Flett farm are still standing. The road associated with the Lot 26 crossing, however, appears to be in disuse and no longer connected to the Christie Lake Road. The bridge crossing leading to the Flett farm is similarly dilapidated. Given the scale of the photograph, it is difficult to determine whether the farmhouse itself was still standing at this time, though there is certainly disturbance in the vicinity. Two outbuildings are clearly visible on the property, one adjacent to the farmhouse location along the fence line between Lots 25 and 26 and the other further south along the fence line between the east and west halves of Lot 25, near the edge of a cleared field. A channelized ditch or drain is also visible leading north from the ridge in Lot 25 to the Tay River in Lot 26.

The 1969 topographic map, shows the golf course, club house and outbuilding in the northern half of the study area (Map 5). The Flett farm no longer appears on Lot 25, indicating that it had been demolished by this time, though both bridge crossings are still shown.

### 4.3 Archaeological Context

#### 4.3.1 Current Conditions

For ease of assessment and discussion, the study area was divided into 15 Operations totalling 25 hectares of the overall 148 hectares of the development parcel (Map 3). The areas within the development lands not subject to assessment under this process were previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concern (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010). The study area is within a broader development area that is on Part Lots 26 and 27, Concession 1, and Part Lots 25, 26, and 27, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Bathurst, and Part Lot 1, Concession 1, and Part Lot 1, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Drummond, Lanark County (Map 2). The study area consists of multiple operations within the Perth Golf club, and two, Operations 14 and 15, situated outside the northwest corner of the course. The development area is mostly surrounded by the River Tay and marshland associated with the river and Grants Creek. Current conditions are shown in Maps 6 and 7.

The 15 operations are mostly wooded or partially wooded sections of land between holes on the golf course (Figure 1 to Figure 4). These areas are generally densely overgrown with thorn bushes and vines between the trees (Figure 5 to Figure 7), there are multiple bedrock outcrops and ridges that give natural shape to the golf course (Figure 8 and Figure 9), and some sections are more open forming patches of grassland (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Along the northern and eastern portions of the study area the land transitions to boggy marshland as it meets the shores of the river (Figure 12 to Figure 15).

#### 4.3.2 Physiography

The southern portion of the development area lies within an area of peat and muck. The remainder of the study area lies within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region (Map 8), which is characterized by a generally shallow stony, sandy, and acid soil underlain by granite and other hard Precambrian rocks forming a relief of rough, rounded knobs and ridges. The depth of the soil can vary greatly over short distances and there are frequent outcrops of bare rock as well as low lying swamp and bog areas in the hollows. The vast majority of soil in this region is forested, being mainly non-agricultural due to the shallow acidic low nutrient soil, rough topography with rocky outcrops, and boggy swamp areas. The trees in the area can range from sugar maple, yellow birch, pine, hemlock, balsam, spruce and cedar depending on the varying soil conditions (Chapman and Putnam 2007:211-214).

There are four soil types within the study area: muck, Monteagle, Tennyson, and North Gower (Map 8). The muck soil is within the marshland in the southern portion of the study area.

The Monteagle series soils are typically well drained and have a rolling topography that are often associated with rock outcrops and steeply sloping ravines. The parent material is a gravelly sandy loam glacial till with large stones and boulders while the soils are composed of an organic layer atop light grey and dark reddish-brown horizons. These soils often have the texture of sandy loam which has limited value for agricultural purposes due to its stony nature (Gillespie and Wicklund 1964:29-30).

The Tennyson soil series occur mainly in the region around the town of Perth and in several long, narrow, intermittent bands extending to Carleton Place. These soils have a gently rolling topography with slopes ranging from 2 to 6 percent. They are well drained as the moisture percolates readily through the coarse soil materials and runs off the gentle slopes. Stones occur throughout the profile but generally not in sufficient numbers to interfere with cultivation. The parent soil material is a calcareous sandy loam till that has been derived from grayish limestone and sandstones. Principle farm enterprises include livestock, pasture, and dairying. Some crops will grow including hay, oats, mixed grain, and winter wheat, but crop yields are medium to low, likely due to low soil fertility. The Tennyson sandy loam shallow phase is a gently sloping shallow soil with low moisture holding capacity and is therefore often droughty. The Tennyson sandy loam rock complex occurs in some areas in the form of rock outcrops, bare rock, or only a thin layer of till which limits agriculture but has potential for wildlife and forestry (Hoffman, Miller, Wicklund, 1967).

The North Gower Soil Series is a poorly draining, non-stony clay loam developed on nearly level topography. Streams are few and poorly developed, thus the natural drainage of the soil is dependant on that which can seep through. As the soils are a clay texture, the water moves slowly and therefore the soil is wet for a large part of the year. Cultivated surface soil has a granular structure and neutral reaction. North Gower soils are among the most productive in the Ottawa Valley region. They are particularly adapted to oats, hay, and fodder corn and this dairy production does well in the area. There is limited use for other agricultural crops.

The Surficial geology of the study area consists mainly of Precambrian rock with a pocket of diamicton in the western portions, and organic deposits of muck and peat around the edges where the land gives way to marsh and river (Map 8). The Precambrian Rock geology, also known as the Canadian Shield, is characterised by mainly bare, hummocky, rolling, or hilly rock knob upland, including areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated sediments up to 2 metres thick. The diamicton is a shield-derived silty to sandy till that is usually greater than 1 m thick, but with occasional scattered outcrops.

The Tay River defines the northern and eastern sides of the development area. Grant Creek, a tributary of the Tay, flows along the southeastern portion of the study area and feeds into a large wetland in the south and western portions. Blueberry Creek flows into the Tay from the northern shore in the northern portion of the study area by Operations 14 and 15.

### 4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The development area was subject to a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment undertaken by Past Recovery Archaeological Services in 2010 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2010). While this report was accepted by the Ministry, subsequent review by MCM in 2022 related to a request for advice, lead MCM to request further work (see Supplementary Documentation for Ministry correspondence) to ensure compliance with the current Standards and Guidelines. This additional work was to address three main MCM concerns with the former report:

1. The assessment excluded the entire golf course footprint from Stage 2 testing as deeply disturbed (SD Map 1), however many golf courses include areas between the playing surfaces that are not landscaped and disturbed.
2. The assessment excluded extensive permanently wet areas along the Tay River (Operation 1 – Map 3, SD Map 1) from testing and the Ministry viewed the documentation of this exclusion to require additional field review to ensure the area is indeed permanently wet and therefore qualifies for exclusion.
3. The recommendations regarding the extent of the artifact scatter at the Flett Farm site requiring Stage 3 assessment were not sufficiently justified nor clearly delineated, in particular concerning the artifacts recovered beyond the recommended Stage 3 extents.

No additional previous archaeological assessment of the study area or adjacent properties has been entered into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are 11 registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the development area (Table 2). Six are pre-contact Indigenous sites, four are post-contact Euro-Canadian sites, and one is a multi-component site of both pre-contact Indigenous and post-contact Euro-Canadian affinity. Notably, the Flett Farm site (BfGb-12) did not appear in the data search, yet is within the development area.

Borden	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
BfGb-9	Log School/ St.Andrews	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	school	NA
BfGb-8	Sheridan	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	campsite	No Further CHVI
BfGb-7		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	scatter	No Further CHVI
BfGb-6		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	scatter	No Further CHVI
BfGb-5		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	scatter	No Further CHVI
BfGb-3	Lanark County Court House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	courthouse	Further CHVI
BfGb-2	Inge-va	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		NA
BfGb-13	Perth Gaol	Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	campsite, jail, seasonal	Further CHVI
BfGb-11	Groundstone fish effigy	Archaic	Indigenous	Unknown	No Further CHVI
BfGb-10	Churchyard Archaic	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	campsite	Further CHVI
BfGb-1	McMartin House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	NA

**Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.**

There are twelve historical commemorative plaques in and around the Town of Perth. These plaques generally commemorate people, families, and buildings from the town's history since the initial European settlement following the War of 1812. The original Perth Military settlement is commemorated, as is the last fatal duel in Canada. These plaques are outlined in Table 3.

Plaque	Location
The Summit House	Harvey St. and Drummond St.
Alexander Morris, 1826-1889	80 Gore St. East
District Court House and Gaol 1843	43 Drummond St. East
The Haggart-Shortt House	41 Mill St.
Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C., 1828-1897	26 Beckwith St. East
Last Fatal Duel 1833	66 Carig St.
Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876	80 Gore St. East
McMartin House	Gore St. and Harvey St.
Perth Military Settlement 1816	80 Gore St. East
Reverend William Bell, 1780-1857	Drummond St. and North St.
Matheson House	11 Gore St. East
Perth Town Hall	80 Gore St. East

**Table 3: Commemorative plaques within the Town of Perth**

#### 4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area property exhibits high potential for



Indigenous archaeological sites based on the proximity to the Tay River, Grants Creek, Blueberry Creek, and the surrounding wetlands, as well as there being seven registered pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

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 based on the proximity to the Tay River, the historic bridge and buildings as seen on the aerial photos, as well as the early patent dates and settlements of the lots, specifically the Flett family farm which falls within the study area. Additionally, there are five registered post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area, generally within the historic town of Perth.



## 5.0 Field Methods

The previous Stage 1 and 2 investigation recommended a Stage 3 archaeological assessment relating to historical finds along the river frontage of the property (SD Map 1). These finds represent a scatter with two components of the remnants of the Flett farm (BfGb-12) and span from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was completed prior to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines* and the 2014 bulletin *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* which provide alternative approaches for investigating and defining historical farmstead sites. Accordingly, Matrix Heritage sought guidance from the Ministry on how to proceed with the recommended Stage 3 assessment of the site area considering the newer Standards and bulletin. Through their review the Ministry found that the previous Stage 2 assessment does not meet the current standards and that additional Stage 2 field work was required to:

1. Assess the archaeological potential of the golf course, previously excluded in its entirety as deeply disturbed,
2. Further document, delineate, and/or test previously excluded permanently wet areas along the Tay River, and
3. Better delineate and document the nature of the artifact distribution at the Flett Farm site. The intent of additional testing is to provide additional site information to better define the nature of the archaeological deposit and to generate clearer recommendations in accordance with the current *Standards and Guidelines*.

MCM communications are included in the supplementary documentation package.

The original Stage 2 assessment methodology divided the development area into seven operations (herein referred to as Past Recovery Archaeological Services [PRAS] Operations). The PRAS Operations 1 through 5 were partially tested in 2010 with some areas being excluded due to wet conditions. PRAS Operation 6 was not tested in 2010 due to permanently wet conditions. PRAS Operation 7 consisted of the main body of the golf course and was not tested in 2010 under the assumption that the designed landscape of the course would have been deeply disturbed (SD Map 1).

Areas of concern noted by MCM overlie portions of PRAS Operations 3, 5, and 7. The northern portion of PRAS Operation 3 includes the area identified as the Flett Farm Site and additional investigation was needed to further define the site area, nature of the deposit, and to refine the recommendations under the newer Standards and Guidelines. PRAS Operation 5 was excluded as permanently wet in 2010, however the Ministry required additional clarification/documentation on the nature and extent of the conditions. PRAS Operation 7 encompassed the main body of the golf course, initially excluded from testing as a deeply disturbed area. MCM noted golf courses often retain archaeological potential in areas between the deeply altered fairways and playing surfaces (i.e., out-of-bounds woodlots and unmanicured grassy areas).

To facilitate organization ease of discussion and field recording, areas requiring additional Stage 2 assessment were divided into 15 operations areas based on geographic location, while the remainder of the property falls in areas cleared by the 2010 assessment (Map 3). The study area is generally within wooded and open small sections of the golf course, the overgrown wooded pasture area of the Flett Farm Site, and a small strip along Blueberry Creek north of the Tay. Accordingly, the entire area for assessment under this study (25 ha of the 148 ha development area) was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Map 8). The majority of the reassessed area was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (19.7 ha). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were

examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. Reassessed areas within the golf course included a small area (2.7 ha) that was deeply and pervasively disturbed (beyond the previously assessed and cleared playing areas of the course). These areas were excluded from assessment as per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) Along the waterways adjacent to the study area, 2.5 ha were found to be permanently wet and were excluded from assessment as per Standard 2.a.i., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011).

As per Ministry guidance, following test pit assessment in the area for the Flett Farm site, 1 x 1 m test units were excavated at locations where the highest density of the earliest artifacts were recovered to investigate and document the integrity of the deposit (Figure 86 and Figure 87). The Flett Farm artifact distribution from the reassessment test pitting, much like that of the 2010 assessment, noted concentrations of artifacts at the northeastern and southwestern extents of a scatter with an sparse scatter in between. To facilitate recording and reporting, Sub-operation numbers were assigned to these artifact areas: Sub-operation 1 for the northeastern concentration, Sub-operation 2 for the middle scatter, and Sub-operation 3 for the southern concentration (SD Map 2). Additional investigation with 1x1 m units in these areas was undertaken as the test pit survey indicated that all contexts may have been deeply disturbed by the ongoing use of the farm into the 1900s, and therefore the level of preserved CHVI was in question. Three units were excavated in Sub-operation 1 and 2, all demonstrating a lack of CHVI and, as per MCM advice, no further units were required. Five 1x1 m units were placed across Sub-operation 3 to better document this node as there were some modern/intrusive items, but significantly fewer than elsewhere, and the node's context appeared more intact. Furthermore, the historical artifacts in this area seemed to be indicating to an earlier date of deposition than those from elsewhere on site, i.e., possibly related to an early component of the Flett Farm. All test units were stratigraphically excavated with excavation continuing at least 5 cm into natural sterile subsoil. Unit summaries, detailed lot recording forms, and at least one profile photograph and drawing were completed for each test unit. Typical stratigraphic layers encountered in each Sub-operation are shown in Figure 88 to Figure 90.

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Matrix project number plus a unique identifier. Each positive test pit was assigned and recorded using a unique waypoint based on the project number e.g., MH1101-WP1. Excavation of the 1x1 m units, and to the extent possible the test pits, was completed stratigraphically. Test units were assigned a related Sub-operation number and then lettered sequentially, with sequential lot numbers assigned to stratigraphic lots within each unit. e.g., MH1101-3A2 is lot 2 within a unit A in Sub-operation 3. Artifacts from subsurface testing were collected, bagged, and labelled according to the test pit or stratigraphic layer within each test unit.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. A GPS waypoint was taken for each positive test pit and all test units in Operation 14 were surveyed using GPS waypoints at the centre of each unit. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized site boundaries overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad. UTM Coordinates for the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) are provided in the Supplementary Documentation.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Maps 6, 7, and SD Map 2 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendices A to D.

Field work took place on July 6, 7, 8, and 11, and September 20, 21, and 22, and October 18 of 2022. Weather conditions were generally sunny, hot, and humid, with two overcast days with some drizzle. Precipitation did not impact visibility or the ability to screen soils and recover artifacts. Temperatures were generally around 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan and the Perth Golf Course.

## 6.0 Record of Finds

### 6.1 Operation 1

Operation 1 represents PRAS Operation 5 in which further investigation was needed to confirm wet conditions. Operation 1 is a wooded area along the side of the golf course in the northeastern portion of the study area along the western side of the Tay River (Map 3). Most of the operation is low-lying, forested, boggy land with spongy ground and water-loving vegetation like ferns and cattails. There is a water feature/pond on the western side of the operation as part of the golf course that connects to the Tay River by a small stream across the central portion of the study area (Figure 16). The conditions gradually transition from trees and drier ground with some bedrock outcrops along the side of the golf course (Figure 17 to Figure 19), to boggy ground with ferns (Figure 20 to Figure 22), to marshland with cattails (Figure 23 to Figure 25), then to the open water of the Tay River (Figure 26 to Figure 28). A large portion of this operation (2.38 ha, 46%) was not tested due to the permanently wet conditions as per Standard 2.a.i., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011). Where conditions allowed, the operation was test pitted at 5 m intervals (Figure 29) (2.82 ha, 54%). The test pit survey of this operation resulted in no positive test pits.

### 6.2 Operation 2

Operation 2 is a small section (0.18 ha) within the golf course, (within PRAS Operation 7), with some trees defining an area between golf holes. This operation was fully test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 30).

### 6.3 Operation 3

Operation 3 consists of an area of trees, vines, and thorn bushes with a small open grassy section with a ditch to the south, located between holes on the course, (within PRAS Operation 7) (Figure 31 and Figure 32). This operation (0.78 ha) was fully test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 33).

### 6.4 Operation 4

Operation 4 is in the middle of the golf course, (within PRAS Operation 7), just west of the driving range. It consists of an open area in the south and a treed area to the north. This operation (0.53 ha) was test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 34).

### 6.5 Operation 5

Operation 5 is a small strip between holes at the north end of the golf course, north of the driving range, (within PRAS Operation 7). This section consists mainly of clearly artificial berms with a small portion with a few trees. The southern portion of the operation (0.14 ha, 36%) was not tested due to the obvious extensive land alteration as per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 35 and Figure 36). The northern portion (0.24 ha, 64%) amongst the trees was test pitted at 5 m intervals (Figure 37). The test pit survey of this operation resulted in no positive test pits.

### 6.6 Operation 6

Operation 6 is a densely forested area in the centre of the golf course (Figure 38), (within PRAS Operation 7), with a cleared path through the southern portion that was overgrown with weeds and grass. Much of the forested section is dense with vines and thorn bushes amongst the trees and some bedrock outcrops visible on the surface (Figure 39). This operation (1.35 ha) was test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 40).

### 6.7 Operation 7

Operation 7 is the open grassy area of the driving range, located in the middle of the course, (within PRAS Operation 7) (Figure 41 and Figure 42). Visual inspection of the landscape showed it had been stripped, altered, and deeply disturbed like the other playing areas of course, and

accordingly the area was clearly disturbed (Figure 43 to Figure 45). To confirm the conditions where possibly more intact areas existed, a portion of the operation (1.38 ha, 39%) was test pitted at 5 m intervals (Figure 46 and Figure 47). The remainder was excluded as deeply disturbed (2.24 ha, 61%). The test pitting survey of this operation resulted in no positive test pits.

### **6.8 Operation 8**

Operation 8 is a densely forested area between holes in the southeastern portion of the golf course, (within PRAS Operation 7) (Figure 48 to Figure 50). There is a ridge of bedrock along the eastern portion of the operation, rising to the southwest (Figure 51). This operation was test pitted at 5 m intervals, with some slight adjustments, which did not impact the testing grid, to avoid exposed bedrock (Figure 52). The test pitting survey of this operation (1.11 ha) resulted in no positive test pits.

### **6.9 Operation 9**

Operation 9 is a small section of open grass along the southeastern edge of the course, alongside the 18th fairway, (within PRAS Operation 7). The operation is near the base of a bedrock ledge used at the tee-off area, and beside a raised feature designed as part of the hole (Figure 53). This operation (0.22 ha) was test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 54).

### **6.10 Operation 10**

Operation 10 is a narrow, wooded strip between holes with similar vegetation to the other operations, but more is open and with significant bedrock outcrops all through the area (Figure 55 to Figure 58). This operation was test pitted at 5 m intervals with some minor adjustments to avoid exposed bedrock (Figure 59). The test pitting survey of this operation (1.0 ha) resulted in no positive test pits.

### **6.11 Operation 11**

Operation 11 is the western portion of a long strip of wooded, open, and partially treed land between holes in the southwestern portion of the golf course, contiguous with Operation 11 (within PRAS Operation 7) (Figure 60). A large section in the middle of the operation is open grassland that is manicured but is not part of a playing surface (Figure 61). Southeast of the open area is a section of long grass where the landscape dipped into a natural slope along a bedrock ridge in another forested section (Figure 62). The eastern portion of the operation is a narrow strip between holes that has a single tree line through the centre (Figure 63 and Figure 64). This operation (4.35 ha) was entirely test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 65 and Figure 66).

### **6.12 Operation 12**

Operation 12 is the eastern portion of a long strip between holes (contiguous with Operation 11). This operation was a forested section in the southwestern portion of the golf course, (within PRAS Operation 7). With similar vegetation to the other operations, (dense trees, thorns, and vines), this area had a large steep bedrock ridge in the southern portion and bedrock outcrops throughout (Figure 67 to Figure 69). This operation (1.53 ha) was test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits.

### **6.13 Operation 13**

Operation 13 is a narrow strip along the southwestern edge of the golf course, along the border of where PRAS Operation 7 meets PRAS Operations 2 and 3. The northwestern portion of this operation (0.49 ha, 31%) is an artificially sloped edge within the periphery of the fairway which has been significantly modified for use as a golf course (Figure 70 and Figure 71). As per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1 (MCM, 2011) this area was excluded from testing. The remainder of the operation

(1.06 ha, 69%) was test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits (Figure 72 and Figure 73).

#### **6.14 Operation 14**

Operation 14 is the area encompassing the previously identified Flett Farm Site, a portion of PRAS Operation 3. A recently cleared track through the forest granted access to the area from the northwestern corner of the golf course. The historical property extent was defined by old cedar fences noted along the southwestern edge and along the river to the northwest (Figure 74 and Figure 75). This operation was generally densely overgrown former pastureland with some treed areas (Figure 76 to Figure 79). The eastern extent of the operation was forested and gradually transitioned into boggy, marshy conditions approaching the shoreline of the Tay River (Figure 80 and Figure 81). This permanently wet section of the operation (0.12 ha, 4%) was not tested as per Standard 2.a.i., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011). The remainder of the operation (2.71 ha, 96%) was test pitted at 5 m intervals (Figure 82 and Figure 83). A total of 50 positive test pits were identified in Operation 14. The finds from Operation 14 are discussed in detail below.

#### **6.15 Operation 15**

Operation 15 is a narrow strip along the eastern side of Blueberry Creek extending from the northern shoreline of the Tay River. The operation consisted of an open strip of long grass and weeds along the creek (Figure 84 and Figure 85). A portion of this operation (0.18 ha, 33%) was not tested due to the permanently wet conditions as per Standard 2.a.i., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011). The remainder of the operation (0.37 ha, 66%) was test pitted at 5 m intervals resulting in no positive test pits.

#### **6.16 Stratigraphic Summary**

The test pit survey revealed that stratigraphy across the site varied depending on location. Operation 1, being a transition area to marshland, consisted of an often wet and boggy topsoil of dark brown/ black loamy clay with a grey and orange mottled anaerobic clay subsoil. Operations 2 through 13 were within the golf course and consisted of both forested sections as well as open grassy areas. The forested portions were generally a medium brown loamy clay topsoil over a light brown sand clay subsoil. The open areas were generally a very hard packed crumbly mottled medium to light brown and grey clay with a lighter and slightly sandier subsoil. The hard packed mottled clay in the open areas suggest previously disturbed soils from the creation of the golf course. The stratigraphy of both Operation 14 and 15 was a very fine medium brown loamy silt topsoil with an orange-brown subsoil of similar texture. These operations are located along the shore of the Tay River, not within the golf course.

#### **6.17 Operation 14 Analysis**

Operation 14 produced a total of 625 artifacts collected from 50 positive test pits and eleven 1x1 m test units.

All artifacts from the Stage 2 archaeological assessment in Operation 14, the Flett Farm Site, are contained in a single banker's box, held at Matrix Heritage's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Artifact inventory, photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendices A through D.

##### **6.17.1 Positive Test Pits**

During the test pitting survey of Operation 14 in the northwestern corner, the area previously identified as the Flett Farm site, a total of 304 artifacts were recovered from 50 positive test pits



generally representing a northern and southern concentration with an intervening scatter, similar to what had been identified in the original Stage 2 assessment (SD Map 2).

The test pit assemblage is typical of a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site with some evidence of occupancy ongoing into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 91 and Figure 92). Items include domestic artifacts such as bottle and tableware glass (n=75), ceramics (n=61), and slate board fragments (n=3) as well as structural artifacts like windowpane glass (n=50), cut nails (n=29, 1830+), and wire nails (n=18, 1880s+). The assemblage from the test pits includes samples of mortar, brick, and coal as well as examples of modern intrusion like plastic, a stainless-steel teaspoon, and the ferrule of a wooden pencil.

The ceramic assemblage is largely refined white earthenware (n=37, 1830+) with some vitrified white earthenware (n=7, 1845+), coarse earthenware (n=7), porcelain (n=6), stoneware (n=2), and yellowware (n=2, 1827-1972). Decorative types include brown transfer print on refined white earthenware (1830+), lithograph on vitrified white earthenware (1890+), industrial slip mocha design on yellowware, lead glazes on coarse earthenware, Albany slip on coarse stoneware (1840-1910), and undecorated porcelain.

Non-windowpane glass fragments included domestic tableware and bottles in various colours including colourless (n=42), aqua (n=24), amber (n=3), blue (n=2), dark olive (n=2), and manganese (n=2). Solarized manganese tinted glass produces a distinct purple hue when exposed to ultraviolet light for prolonged periods. This is the result of a manganese additive, which was only used during the period ca. 1880-1920 (Adams 1994:100). Glass fragments varied style, shape, and portion, including a brandy finish, threaded finishes (1890s+), panel bottles, embossed designs, and a Dominion Glass makers mark (1913+).

#### 6.17.2 Sub-operation 1 Test Units

Three 1 x 1 m test units (1A, 1B, and 1C) were excavated in the northern concentration of positive test pits, designated Sub-operation 1. A total of 190 artifacts were collected from the three units.

The Sub-operation 1 test unit assemblage is consistent with the test pit finds as it contains material typical of a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site with evidence of occupancy ongoing into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 93 to Figure 95). Items include domestic artifacts such as ceramics (n=84), bottle and tableware glass (n=22), bone (n=11), and smoking pipe fragments (n=2) as well as structural artifacts like cut nails (n=32, 1830+), wire nails (n=17, 1880s+), wrought nails (n=2), and windowpane glass (n=8). The assemblage from the Sub-operation 1 test units includes samples of mortar and brick, a cartridge casing, a brooding egg, as well as examples of modern intrusion like a spark plug and a copper alloy 20<sup>th</sup> century overall button.

The ceramic assemblage is largely refined white earthenware (n=42, 1830+) with some vitrified white earthenware (n=17, 1845+), coarse earthenware (n=16), porcelain (n=6), stoneware (n=1), fine red earthenware (n=1), hard paste porcelain (n=1, 1695-1830), and yellowware (n=1, 1827-1972). Decorative styles on refined white earthenware include blue and brown transfer printed designs (1830+), and blue sponged (1840-1900). Decorative styles on vitrified white earthenware include blue and red transfer print (1845+), blue painted hotelware (1875+), and a moulded dotted design (1845+). Other decorative styles in the ceramic assemblage include lead glazing on the coarse earthenwares, lithograph on porcelain (1890+), Albany slip on stoneware (1840-1910), red enamel paint on the hard paste porcelain, and a Rockingham-type glaze on the yellowware (1835-1900).

Non-windowpane glass fragments included domestic tableware and bottles in various colours including colourless (n=11), dark olive (n=3), amber (n=2), blue (n=2), and white (n=1). Glass fragments varied style, shape, and portion, including a moulded amber fragment and a Heinz ketchup bottle from 1890.

The white clay smoking pipe pieces in the assemblage include one small bowl fragment and one stem. All the fragments are undecorated and unmarked.

### 6.17.3 Sub-operation 2 Test Units

Three 1 x 1 m test units (2A, 2B, and 2C) were excavated in the intervening scatter of positive test pits, Sub-operation 2. A sparse total of 19 artifacts were collected from the three units.

The Sub-operation 2 assemblage is small yet consistent with the test pit finds in this area as it contains material typical of a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site with evidence of occupancy extending into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 96). Items include domestic dark olive-green bottle fragments (n=2) and structural artifacts like cut nails (n=5, 1830+), wire nails (n=5, 1880s+), and windowpane glass (n=5). The assemblage from the Sub-operation 2 test units includes bone fragments (n=2), and modern intrusion is demonstrated through the wire nails found down to subsoil.

### 6.17.4 Sub-operation 3 Test Units

Five 1 x 1 m test units (3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E) were excavated in the southern concentration of positive test pits, Sub-operation 3. A total of 112 artifacts were collected from the five units.

The Sub-operation 3 test unit assemblage varies from the other Sub-operations as it contains material typical of a slightly earlier to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site with significantly less evidence of ongoing occupancy and modern intrusion (Figure 97). Items include domestic artifacts such as ceramics (n=47), bone (n=21), bottle and tableware glass (n=4), and smoking pipe fragments (n=2) as well as structural artifacts like wrought nails (n=14), cut nails (n=9, 1830+), and windowpane glass (n=11). The assemblage from the Sub-operation 3 test units includes earlier material and lacks obvious modern pieces as seen in the other units with the sole exception of a clothespin spring.

The ceramic assemblage is largely refined white earthenware (n=26, 1830+) with some Pearlware (n=10, 1775-1830), Creamware (n=9, 1775-1830), porcelain (n=1), and fine red earthenware (n=1). Decorative styles on refined white earthenware include blue transfer printed designs including Willow pattern (1830+), blue edged (1830-1890), banded industrial slip (1830-1930), and pink painted (1830+). Decorative styles on Pearlware include blue transfer print (1783-1830), blue edged (1780-1830), and early palette yellow and blue painted (1795-1830). The fine red earthenware fragment has a black 19<sup>th</sup> century Jackfield-like glaze while the Creamware and porcelain pieces are undecorated.

Non-windowpane glass fragments included domestic tableware and bottles in various colours including manganese (n=2), dark olive (n=1), and amber (n=1). The assemblage from the Sub-operation 3 units included 21 bone fragments and two white clay smoking pipe bowl fragments, one with a dot decoration.

## 6.18 General Temporal Indicators Related to the Flett Farm Assemblage

Creamware was first introduced in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century by the British as a ceramic ware type to replace Chinese export porcelain. The ware acquires its name from the cream-coloured body with a clear lead glaze, of which earlier examples demonstrate deeper yellow hues. This ceramic type was one of the most common tablewares in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Potters continued to experiment to achieve the glassy, slightly bluish look of Chinese porcelain and in the 1770s production developments resulted in a ceramic with a whiter body. The addition cobalt to the lead oxide glaze produced a bluish tinge and in 1779, Josiah Wedgwood coined the term 'pearl white' (Miller and Hunter 2001), what today is referred to a pearlware.

By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, potters attempting to achieve the very white colour of bone china, continued reducing the amount of cobalt used in the glaze. This eventually and through a transitional process produced refined white earthenware (RWE). RWE has a whiter body with less coloured glaze and is more reminiscent of porcelain. It eventually replaced pearlware as the dominant ware type (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015).

Mason ware, known as Mason's Patent Ironstone China, was first produced by C.J. Mason & Company in 1813 to provide a cheap substitute for Chinese porcelain. The ironstone of this early phase bears a faint slate grey-blue hue and oriental motifs much like Chinese porcelain. A second phase of ironstone was introduced in the 1840s reflecting the hard paste gray-white colour porcelains produced in France. Known as vitrified white earthenware (VWE), this was an inexpensive and durable white semi-vitrified to vitrified ware type with the appearance of porcelain that was generally undecorated or had molded designs. It took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1985:7–8). Despite a chronological development of these ceramic types, earlier ware types were still available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and used alongside their newer counterparts. Furthermore, there was not a rigid progression between these ceramic developments, but rather fluid transitions. This creates what archaeologists refer to as transitional wares.

Transfer printed patterns were made by engraving on a copper plate to which the pigment was applied and transferred to the ceramic vessel on a special tissue-like paper. Printed wares allowed complex decorations that were uniform, meaning it was possible to have exactly matching pieces comprising a set versus hand decorated wares that showed some variation. As such, transfer printed wares were the most expensive decorative style (Miller 1980:3–4). Broadly speaking, transfer printed wares were most popular in the years leading up to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with a resurgence in the 1880s (Samford 1997:4).

Hand painted designs in early palette colours (1795-1830) can include cobalt blue and earth tones made from oxides of copper to form green, antimony for yellow, iron and manganese for brown. Late palette colours are identified by the use of chrome colours – greens, reds, yellows – that became common after 1830 with the introduction of borax into the glazes. Since underglaze red and pink colors were not available until chrome oxides were introduced, these indicate a post 1830 manufacture date.

Industrial slip designs (1830-1930) were produced by turning vessels on horizontal lathes while decorations were applied with coloured slip(s). A fundamental decoration on factory made slipware was banding in various colours. Bands of slip were added by trailing them with a slip bottle onto a vessel mounted horizontally on a turning lathe. This type of decoration often appeared in conjunction with other forms of slip ware decoration. Multi-chambered slipped designs, such as cabled, and cat's eye were applied with a multi-chambered vessel that could apply three or four

different colours at once either as a single drop that resembles a cat's eye or overlapping drops that created a cable. Other industrial slip techniques included rouletted bands, which were created with an embossed wheel that pressed a repetitive pattern into the vessel and then painted over with a glaze that looked darker where the glaze pooled, slip trailed designs often with curved lines and dots, and the "mocha pattern". The mocha pattern features a coloured slipped band adorned with a tree-like branching pattern that resembles the natural marking on moss agate, known as 'mocha stone' as it was imported from the port of Mocha (el Mukha in Yemen) (Carpentier and Rickard 2001). The motif was created using a brush dipped in a solution of "mocha tea" (usually made of urine, tobacco juice, and hops) applied onto the wet slip-coated surface of the vessel. The design spread instantly when the acidic solution met the alkaline slip.

Shell-edged designs were inspired by 18<sup>th</sup> century rococo designs on continental porcelain. The first documented usage of shell-edged designs was by Josiah Wedgwood who used the motif on creamware in the mid-1770s and it was quickly embraced by other Staffordshire potters. Shell edged designs were the least expensive tableware available with colour from 1780 to 1860 (Miller 1980:3–4). Blue is the predominant colour of edged ware found in Ontario, but green is commonly found, while other colours such as red occur rarely (Kenyon 1991:6).

The general progression of wrought to cut to wire nails is a ubiquitous trend, but the dates at which the different types appear is variable and highly regionally dependant (Adams 2002). By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, machines for cutting nails from large plates were in limited use; these early nails still required handmade heads. Several decades later, machines were produced which could cut and head nails as part of a single process (Adams 2002:67–68). Wire nails came to dominate the market in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, though limited production actually began sometime around mid-century. It was not until the 1880s, however, that they began to be produced in appreciable quantities in North America (Adams 2002:69). Early patent dates and initial production certainly do not correlate with consumer use of particular types of nails. Other local factors might delay the adoption of new technologies, especially in more rural areas. Furthermore, time lag may be introduced through the re-use and recycling of nails from earlier structures. Thus, while there is a general chronological progression, accurate dating is difficult.

## **7.0 Analysis and Conclusions**

During the Stage 2 investigation a total of 50 positive test pits and 11 test units produced a total of 625 artifacts ranging in date from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Operations 1 through 13 and 15 produced no positive test pits. Operation 14, including the area of the previously identified Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12), produced positive test pits in three general areas, each subject to further investigation through 1 x1 m test units.

The artifact assemblages from Operation 14, Sub-operations 1 and 2 date to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century with significant evidence of ongoing occupancy or disturbance into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These two Sub-operations lack earlier indicators such as Creamware and Pearlware ceramics, while later vitrified ceramics and 20<sup>th</sup> century porcelain, some with lithograph decals, were present in significant numbers throughout the deposits to subsoil. The assemblage from these Sub-operations contains only a few wrought nails compared to multiple wire nails. Glass artifacts, while often difficult to date due to their fragmentary nature, revealed similar trends through the presence of threaded finishes, a Dominion Glass maker's mark, and solarized manganese glass. Modern items, such as plastic, a spark plug, and a stainless-steel spoon, were found throughout the test pits and units.

The artifacts recovered from Sub-operations 1 and 2 are associated with the later use of the property following the sale of the land by the Flett family in 1866, and extending well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The historical documentation is unclear for the decades following the sale of the property; however, it seems the land was passed through multiple transactions and possibly used solely as additional farmland for owners who resided elsewhere. Later mapping and aerial photography show multiple buildings in the area of Sub-operation 1 which remain standing until at least 1948. The artifact assemblage from this Sub-operation generally represents artifacts dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century which correlates with the use of the area from the time of the sale of the Flett family in 1866 until the buildings were destroyed sometime between 1948 and 1964. Notably, neither the test pits nor the test units document any potentially sealed 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits in these areas.

Therefore, the area of Sub-operations 1 and 2 are not considered culturally significant as 80% or more the archaeologically documented occupation of the area does not predate 1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). Furthermore, the site is not associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MHSTCI 2011). Moreover, Sub-operations 1 and 2 completely lack archaeological integrity as all stratigraphic horizons include the above noted modern artifacts documenting the ongoing occupation of the site well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The assessment of Sub-operation 3 produced an earlier artifact assemblage with significantly less evidence of modern intrusion. The ceramic assemblage contains earlier pieces like Creamware and Pearlware, with some examples of early palate-painted decoration, that generally dates to the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, there are no later era vitrified ceramics in the assemblage from this Sub-operation. The nails collected from this area are mostly wrought, with the remainder being cut, and no modern wire nails were recovered. There were no significant modern 20<sup>th</sup> century items encountered in the assessment of Sub-operation 3.

The artifacts recovered from Sub-operation 3 are likely associated with the earliest European-Canadian occupation of the property, specifically the family of Magnus Flett, who received the patent for the land in 1820 following his service in the War of 1812. Magnus passed the land to his son James who continued to farm and live on the land with his family until 1866 when he sold the property. The historic documentation is unclear for the decades following the sale of the property

however, it seems the land was passed through multiple transactions and possibly used solely as additional farmland for owners who resided elsewhere. Later mapping and aerial photography show buildings in the area of Sub-operation 1, but nothing is shown in Sub-operation 3 (Map 5 and 6). This, in combination with the Stage 2 results, suggests the original Flett log farmhouse was located in Sub-operation 3. This was later abandoned and no longer used after the sale of the land in 1866. Later farm buildings were erected and used by subsequent owners in the eastern side, in the area of Sub-operation 1. The artifact assemblage from Sub-operation 3 generally dates to the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, which correlates with the occupation of the property by the two generations of the Flett family between 1820 and 1866.

The area of Sub-operation 3, the southern concentration, is considered culturally significant as 80% or more of the artifact assemblage dates the occupation of the site to pre-1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). The historical artifacts recovered from this area relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation registered with the MCM as the Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12). Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCM 2011) this site is considered to have significant Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 assessment is recommended (MCM 2011).



## 8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. Partial clearance of the area is granted.
2. The Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) have a 20 m protective buffer zone, and a 50 m monitoring zone (SD Map 2).
3. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the proposed development area of the property, excluding the area of the archaeological site buffers as delineated in Supplementary Documentation (SD Map 2).
4. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, prior to any soil disturbing activity caused by the development project that extends to the edge of an area to be monitored or avoided, a temporary barrier be erected around the 20 m protective zone.
5. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, a licensed professional archaeologist be present prior to any construction activity in the monitoring buffer zone as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 2. Furthermore, said archaeologist be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site (as per Section 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii).
6. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in Sub-operation 3 of the Flett Farm Site Area (BfGb-12) as indicated in orange SD Map 2.
7. As it is not clearly evident that the site Flett Farm Site (BfGb-12) will require a recommendation for Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impact, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011).
8. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.



## **9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

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

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

## 10.0 Closure

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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

## 11.0 Bibliography and Sources

Adams, William Hampton

2002 Machine Cut Nails and Wire Nails: American Production and Use for Dating 19th-Century and Early 20th-Century Sites. *Historical Archaeology* 36(4):66–88.

Ardoch Algonquin First Nation

2015 Re-Storying Omamiwinini History. <http://www.aafna.ca/overview-ofomamiwinini-history>.

Belden & Co

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

Brown, Howard Morton

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

Carpentier, Donald, and J. Rickard

2001 Slip Decoration in the Age of Industrialization. In *Ceramics in America 2001*, Rob Hunter, editor. Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, WI.

Chapman, L. J., and D. F. Putnam

2007 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Vol. Miscellaneous Release Data 228. Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.

Clermont, N.

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

Day, Gordon

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

Ebbs, John C.

1999 *History of Drummond Township*. Burnstown: General Store Publishing House.

Ellis, C. J., and B. D. Deller

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

Gillespie, J. E., and R. E. Wicklund

1964 *Soil Survey of Renfrew County*. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Golder Associates Inc

2019a *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Woods Quarry Extension - Murray Property, Part Lot 19, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville County, Ontario*.

2019b *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Woods Quarry Extension - Stewart Property, Part of Lot 21, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville County, Ontario.*

Haydon, Andrew

1925 *Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst.* Ryerson Press.

Hessel, P.D.K

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

Holmes, J, and Associates

1993a Executive Summary. In *Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim.* Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat.

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

Jamieson, S.

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

Jordan, Barbara

2000 *Faded Footsteps: The Early Settlers of Bathurst Township.* Self Published, Perth.

Kenyon, Ian T.

1985 A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario, 1780-1890. *Arch Notes* 85(3):41–57.

Laliberté, Marcel

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

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

2015 The Evolution of Creamware, Pearlware and Whiteware.

[https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-](https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Shell%20Edged%20Wares/Shell%20Edged%20Wares%202nd%20page.htm)

[Colonial%20Ceramics/Shell%20Edged%20Wares/Shell%20Edged%20Wares%202nd%20page.htm](https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Shell%20Edged%20Wares/Shell%20Edged%20Wares%202nd%20page.htm).

Matrix Heritage

2021 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 6422 New Dublin Road Concession 6, Part Lot 22, PIN 04003005 Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley Addison, Ontario.*

2022b *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, 4551 Airport Road, Part Lot 17, Concession 4, Former Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.*

2022a *Bains Road at County Road 6, Part Lots 6 Concession 5 Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.*

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

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

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

Miller, G. L., and R. Hunter  
2001 How Creamware Got the Blues: The Origins of China Glaze and Pearlware. In *Ceramics in America*, Robert Hunter, editor. University Press of New England for the Chipstone Foundation, New Hampshire.

Miller, George L.  
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14:1–40.

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

Mississippi Mills  
2020 Ramsay Historic Features. *The Municipality of Mississippi Mills*.  
<https://www.mississippimills.ca/en/explore-and-play/ramsay-historic-features.aspx>.

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

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

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

OLR, (27)  
Ontario Land Registry Records - Lanark (027).

Ontario.Heritagepin  
Ontario Heritage Property Index. <http://ontario.heritagepin.com/>.

Parks Canada  
2012 Archaeological Resources Database.

**Past Recovery Archaeological Services**

2010 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Perth Golf Course Property, Part Lots 26 and 27, Concession 1, Part Lots 25,26, and 27, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst, Part Lot 1, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Drummond, Part of Park Lots 1 and 2, Concession 2, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario. Perth, Ont.*

2016 *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for Site BeFx-3, Proposed Ewe Severance, Part Lot 14, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Kitley, Now Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, United Counties of Leeds & Grenville.*

2019 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Brockville Long Swamp Fen Provincial Park, Various Lots, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Now Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.*

**Paterson Group**

2020 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment 6404 Sixth Concession, Parts 6 - 8, 28R-77, Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 6 Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.*

2021 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Part Lots 27 and 28, Concession 6, 7323 County Road 28, Former Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.*

**Pilon, J.-L.**

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

**Quattrocchi, G.**

n.d. *The Merchants, Professionals, and Tradespeople of Perth.*

**Samford, Patricia M.**

1997 *Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares. Historical Archaeology 31(2):1–30.*

**Sarazin, G**

220 Years of Broken Promises. Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation.  
<http://www.greatergoldenlake.com/220.html>.

**Smallfield, W.E., and Rev. Robert Campbell**

1914 *The Story of Renfrew, From the Coming of the First Settlers about 1820 to 1928.* Pinkham Press, Boston, Ma.

**Stantec Consulting Ltd**

2021 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Highway 401 Brockville, Two Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to 750 Metres East of Interchange 698 Parts of Lots 6 to 18, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Elizabethtown, Now Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and City of Brockville, Ontario.*



## Statistics Canada

- 1842 Census of Canada.
- 1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
- 1861 Census of Canada.
- 1901 Census of Canada.

## Teresa

2012 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Eves' Property Severance, Part of Lot 14, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Kitley, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, United Counties of Leeds & Grenville, Ontario.*

## The Archaeologists Inc.

2011 *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of UC Solar Project 2176050, Part of Lot 25, Concession 5, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, Geographic Town of Elizabethtown, County of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.*

## Township of Drummond/North Elmsley

History of Drummond/ North Elmsley. [www.dnetownship.ca](http://www.dnetownship.ca).

## Trigger, B. G.

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

## Watson, Gordon D.

- 1972 A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 18:1–24.
- 1980 The Wyght Site: A Multicomponent Woodland Site on the Lower Rideau Lake, Leeds County, Ontario. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough.
- 1990 Paleo-Indian and Archaic Occupations of the Rideau Lakes. *Ontario Archaeology* 50:5–26.
- 1999 The Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, J.-L. Pilon, editor, pp. 28–41. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

## Whiteduck, Kirby J.

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

## Wright, James V.

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

12.0 Images



Figure 1: View from the eastern edge of Operation 8. (MH1101-D102)



Figure 2: Pond/ water hazard in the western end of Operation 11. (MH1101-D133)





**Figure 3: General view from the western side of Operation 8. (MH1101-D116)**



**Figure 4: View of the northern portion of the driving range, Operation 7. (MH1101-D072)**





Figure 5: General conditions in the northern wooded portion of Operation 1. (MH1101-D042)



Figure 6: View of fairway from the wooded portion of Operation 10. (MH1101-D119)





Figure 7: Rise along the southern edge of Operation 10 showing slope and bedrock outcrop. (MH1101-D125)



Figure 8: Bedrock outcrop in the eastern end of Operation 2. (MH1101-D045)





Figure 9: Bedrock outcrop on 18th tee, near Operation 9. (MH1101-D113)



Figure 10: General view of pocket of trees beside tall grassed slope in centre of Operation 11. (MH1101-D143)





**Figure 11: General overgrown conditions in Operation 14. (MH1101-D188)**



**Figure 12: View of the marshy shoreline and the Tay River from the eastern edge of Operation 1. (MH1101-D006)**





**Figure 13: Edge of study area in the northern portion along the marshland, Operation 1. (MH1101-D040)**



**Figure 14: View of the river along the western and northern portion of Operation 14. (MH1101-D172)**





**Figure 15: Boggy area along the northern edge of Operation 14. (MH1101-D184)**



**Figure 16: Pond/ water hazard on the western edge of Operation 1. (MH1101-D044)**





**Figure 17: Bedrock outcrop, Operation 1. (MH1101-D019)**



**Figure 18: General conditions in the central portion of Operation 1. (MH1101-D028)**





Figure 19: Northern edge of Operation 1. (MH1101-D043)



Figure 20: General conditions showing boggy ground and ferns, Operation 1. (MH1101-D009)





**Figure 21: Wet conditions in Operation 1. (MH1101-D026)**



**Figure 22: Wet boggy track through Operation 1, seasonal stream. (MH1101-D022)**





Figure 23: Edge of testable area of Operation 1, marshy conditions. (MH1101-D008)



Figure 24: Edge of testable area of Operation 1, marshy conditions. (MH1101-D011)





**Figure 25: Northern edge of Operation 1. (MH1101-D032)**



**Figure 26: View of eastern edge of Operation 1, facing the Tay. (MH1101-D003)**





Figure 27: View of the marshy shoreline and the Tay River from the eastern edge of Operation 1. (MH1101-D005)



Figure 28: Northern edge of study area, showing marshland, Operation 1. (MH1101-D038)





**Figure 29: Test pitting in the northern portion of Operation 1. (MH1101-D036)**



**Figure 30: Test pitting in Operation 2. (MH1101-D046)**





Figure 31: General conditions in the wooded portion of Operation 3. (MH1101-D049)



Figure 32: General view of the open portion of Operation 3. (MH1101-D054)





Figure 33: Test pitting in the open area of Operation 3. (MH1101-D050)



Figure 34: Test pitting along the eastern edge of Operation 4. (MH1101-D068)





**Figure 35: Berms in Operation 5. (MH1101-D71)**



**Figure 36: Berms of Operation 5. (MH1101-D074)**





Figure 37: Test pitting in the trees of Operation 5. (MH1101-D075)



Figure 38: General conditions in the wooded northern portion of Operation 6. (MH1101-D079)





Figure 39: Exposed bedrock in northeastern corner of Operation 6. (MH1101-D076)



Figure 40: Test pitting in the clear tract within Operation 6. (MH1101-D81)





**Figure 41: General view of the driving range, Operation 7. (MH1101-D060)**



**Figure 42: View from the northern edge of Operation 7, looking down the driving range. (MH1101-D086)**





Figure 43: Dry creek between berm and northern portion of the driving range, Operation 7. (MH1101-D088)



Figure 44: Fill and hard-packed disturbed soil visible on the surface, Operation 7. (MH1101-D089)





Figure 45: Northwestern edge of driving range showing disturbed soil visible on surface and utilities, Operation 7. (MH1101-D095)

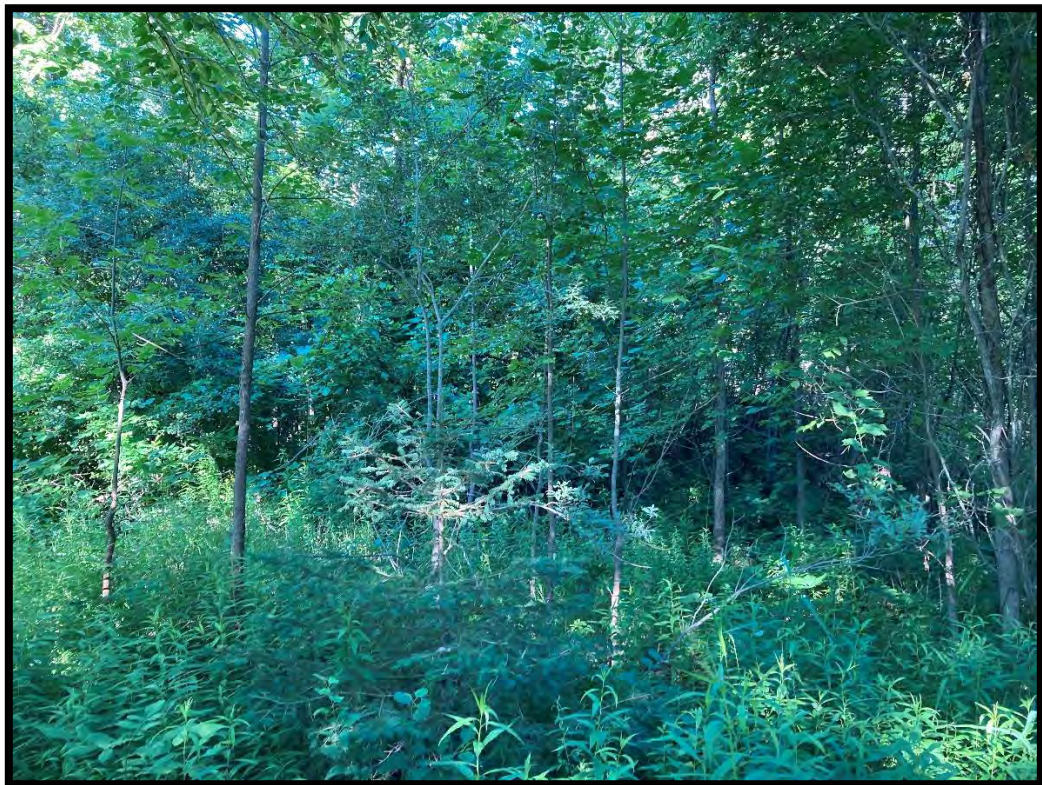


Figure 46: Test pitting in the northern portion of Operation 7. (MH1101-D091)





**Figure 47: Test pitting in the central portion of Operation 7. (MH1101-D097)**



**Figure 48: General conditions in the eastern portion of Operation 8. (MH1101-D100)**





**Figure 49: View of the southwestern side of Operation 8 from outside the trees in the course. (MH1101-D107)**



**Figure 50: General conditions in the western portion of Operation 8. (MH1101-D109)**





**Figure 51: Bedrock outcrop in southwestern portion of Operation 8. (MH1101-D108)**



**Figure 52: Test pitting along the northern edge of Operation 8. (MH1101-D098)**





**Figure 53: General view of Operation 9. (MH1101-D112)**



**Figure 54: Test pitting Operation 9 with bedrock visible in the background. (MH1101-D115)**





Figure 55: General conditions in the eastern portion of Operation 10. (MH1101-D117)



Figure 56: Small clearing in western portion of Operation 10. (MH1101-D126)





**Figure 57: Exposed bedrock in central portion of Operation 10. (MH1101-D122)**



**Figure 58: Exposed bedrock in western portion of Operation 10. (MH1101-D127)**





**Figure 59: Test pitting in the central portion of Operation 10. (MH1101-D123)**



**Figure 60: General conditions in the wooded area of the central portion of Operation 11. (MH1101-D144)**





**Figure 61: General view of the open area in the western portion of Operation 11. (MH1101-D140)**



**Figure 62: Sloped area of tall grass in the central portion of Operation 11. (MH1101-D141)**





**Figure 63: Pond/ water hazard in the central portion of Operation 11. (MH1101-D145)**



**Figure 64: Berms in the eastern portion of Operation 11, looking towards Operation 12. (MH1101-D147)**





Figure 65: Test pitting in grassy area along the southwestern side of Operation 11. (MH1101-D136)



Figure 66: Test pitting along the narrow line of trees in the eastern portion of Operation 11. (MH1101-D146)





Figure 67: Exposed bedrock in eastern portion of Operation 12. (MH1101-D148)



Figure 68: Exposed bedrock in eastern portion of Operation 12. (MH1101-D151)





Figure 69: Short steep slope due to bedrock ridge in eastern portion of Operation 12. (MH1101-D153)



Figure 70: Built up slope along hole in the western portion of Operation 13. (MH1101-D157)





**Figure 71: Built up area at the side of the hole in the western portion of Operation 13. (MH1101-D158)**



**Figure 72: Test pitting in the eastern portion of Operation 13. (MH1101-D155)**





Figure 73: Test pitting in the central portion of Operation 13. (MH1101-D156)



Figure 74: Cedar fence along southwestern property boundary in Operation 14. (MH1101-D159)





Figure 75: Cedar fence in the northern portion of Operation 14, near the river. (MH1101-D173)



Figure 76: General conditions in Operation 14 showing thick thorn bushes. (MH1101-D162)





**Figure 77: General condition in the northern portion of Operation 14. (MH1101-D176)**



**Figure 78: General conditions in the northern portion of Operation 14. (MH1101-D174)**





**Figure 79: Boggy area along the northern edge of Operation 14. (MH1101-D185)**



**Figure 80: Boggy area along the northern edge of Operation 14. (MH1101-D182)**





**Figure 81: Boggy area along the northern edge of Operation 14. (MH1101-D186)**



**Figure 82: Test pitting in the southern portion of Operation 14. (MH1101-D161)**





**Figure 83: Test pitting in the northern portion of Operation 14. (MH1101-D180)**



**Figure 84: General view of Operation 15, showing narrow strip and creek. (MH1101-D201)**





**Figure 85: Largest section of Operation 15, showing general conditions where Blueberry Creek meets the Tay River. (MH1101-D202)**



**Figure 86: Excavating units in Sub-operation 2. (MH1101-D192)**





Figure 87: Excavating units in Sub-operation 3. (MH1101-D199)



Figure 88: Typical profile in Sub-Operation 1 (Unit 1A) (MH1101-D211)





Figure 89: Typical profile in Sub-Operation 2 (Unit 2A) (MH1101-D214)



Figure 90: Typical profile in Sub-Operation 3 (Unit 3A) (MH1101-D216)





Figure 91: 19th c artifacts from positive test pits: yellowware with mocha, RWE brown transfer print, stoneware glaze, red earthenware glaze, slate board, aqua bottle finish, fork, cut nail. (MH1101-D209)



Figure 92: late 19th and 20th c artifacts from positive test pits: wire nail, pencil ferrule, porcelain teacup, VWE hotelware, bottle base with Dominion Glass mark, stainless steel spoon. (MH1101-D210)



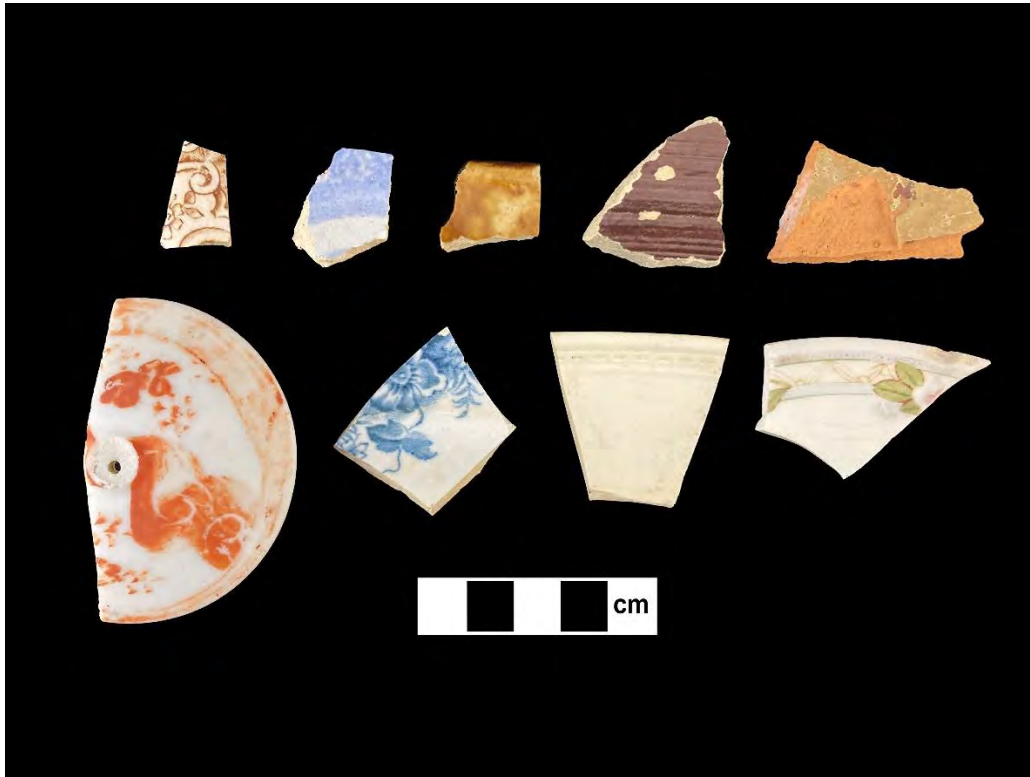


Figure 93: Ceramics from Sub-operation 1: RWE brown transfer print, RWE blue sponge, yellowware Rockingham, stoneware Albany slip, coarse red earthenware with glaze, porcelain with red paint, VWE blue transfer, moulded VWE, VWE lithograph. (MH1101-D204)



Figure 94: Artifacts from Sub-operation 1: smoking pipe stem, brooding egg, overall button, shell casing. (MH1101-D205)





Figure 95: Artifacts from Sub-operation 1: wrought nail, cut nail, wire nail, Heinz 1890 bottle base. (MH1101-D206)



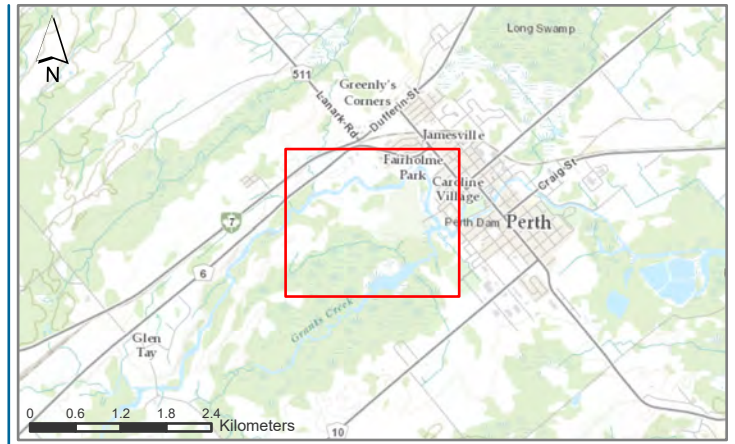
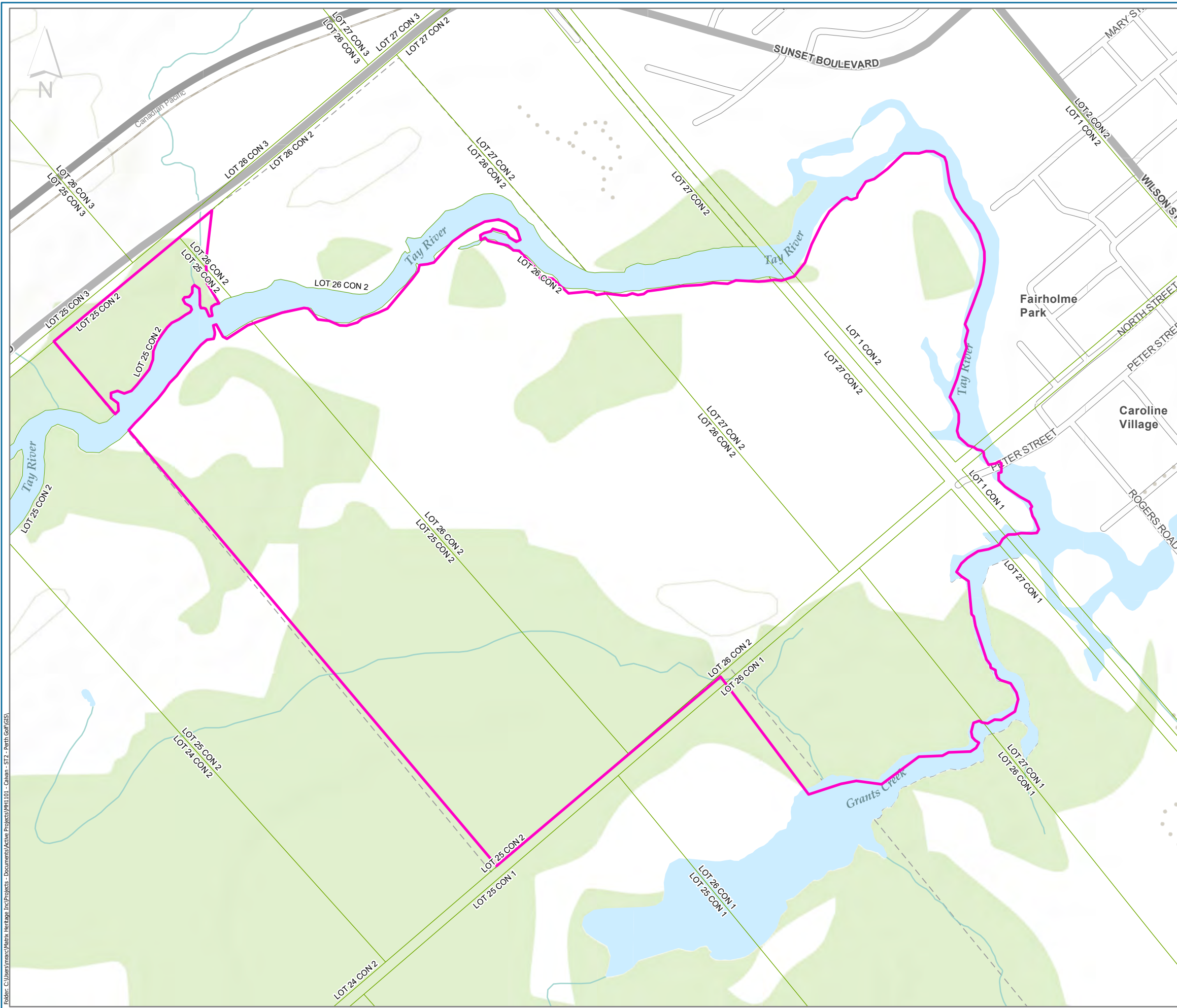
Figure 96: Artifacts from Sub-operation 2: olive bottle glass, cut nail, wire nail. (MH1101-D207)



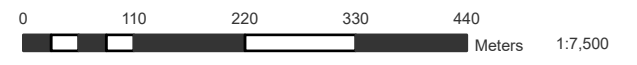




**13.0**Maps



**LEGEND**  
 DEVELOPMENT AREA



**REFERENCES:**  
 ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, ESRI COMMUNITY MAPS CONTRIBUTORS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, © OPENSTREETMAP, MICROSOFT, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US CENSUS BUREAU, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA

FILE **MH1101** DATE **2022-06-28**

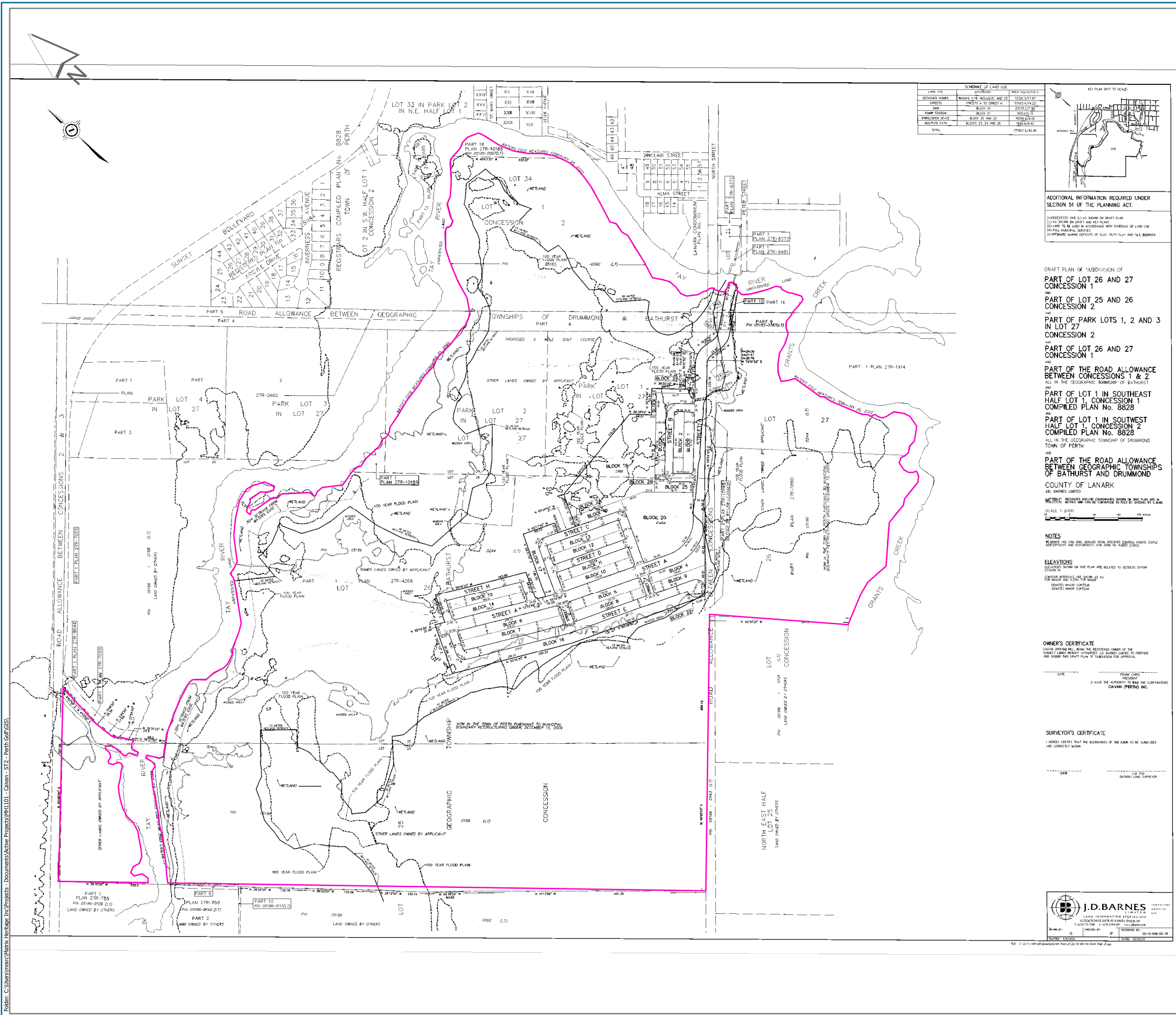
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM  
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT  
**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**  
**PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO**

TITLE **LOCATION** MAP **1**

Field: C:\Users\marc\Matrix\_Heritage\_Inc\Projects\Active Projects\MH1101 - Ghwen - ST2 - Perth Golf (GIS)





CONTRIBUTOR	DESCRIPTION	AREA (SQUARE METERS)
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 1	1,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 2	2,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 3	3,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 4	4,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 5	5,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 6	6,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 7	7,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 8	8,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 9	9,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 10	10,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 11	11,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 12	12,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 13	13,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 14	14,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 15	15,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 16	16,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 17	17,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 18	18,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 19	19,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 20	20,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 21	21,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 22	22,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 23	23,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 24	24,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 25	25,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 26	26,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 27	27,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 28	28,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 29	29,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 30	30,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 31	31,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 32	32,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 33	33,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 34	34,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 35	35,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 36	36,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 37	37,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 38	38,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 39	39,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 40	40,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 41	41,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 42	42,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 43	43,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 44	44,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 45	45,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 46	46,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 47	47,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 48	48,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 49	49,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 50	50,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 51	51,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 52	52,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 53	53,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 54	54,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 55	55,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 56	56,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 57	57,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 58	58,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 59	59,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 60	60,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 61	61,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 62	62,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 63	63,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 64	64,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 65	65,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 66	66,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 67	67,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 68	68,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 69	69,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 70	70,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 71	71,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 72	72,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 73	73,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 74	74,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 75	75,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 76	76,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 77	77,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 78	78,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 79	79,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 80	80,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 81	81,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 82	82,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 83	83,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 84	84,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 85	85,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 86	86,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 87	87,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 88	88,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 89	89,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 90	90,123,456
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 91	91,234,567
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 92	92,345,678
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 93	93,456,789
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 94	94,567,890
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 95	95,678,901
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 96	96,789,012
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 97	97,890,123
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 98	98,901,234
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 99	99,012,345
LANARK COUNTY	CONCESSION 100	100,123,456



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51 OF THE PLANNING ACT.

CHARACTERISED AND SHOWN ON DRAFT PLAN AS A ROAD ON DRAFT AND KEY PLANS SHALL BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE OF LAND USE PER LOCAL MUNICIPAL SERVICES. THEREFORE, THESE CONDITIONS OF CLAY, SILT, SAND AND FILL REFLECT.

DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF  
 PART OF LOT 26 AND 27  
 CONCESSION 1  
 AND  
 PART OF LOT 25 AND 26  
 CONCESSION 2  
 AND  
 PART OF PARK LOTS 1, 2 AND 3  
 IN LOT 27  
 CONCESSION 2  
 AND  
 PART OF LOT 26 AND 27  
 CONCESSION 1  
 AND  
 PART OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE  
 BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 1 & 2  
 ALL IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BATHURST  
 AND  
 PART OF LOT 1 IN SOUTHEAST  
 HALF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1  
 COMPILED PLAN No. 8828  
 AND  
 PART OF LOT 1 IN SOUTHWEST  
 HALF LOT 1, CONCESSION 2  
 COMPILED PLAN No. 8828  
 ALL IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DRUMMOND  
 TOWN OF PERTH  
 COUNTY OF LANARK  
 AS SHOWN LIMITED

METRIC DISTANCES AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METERS AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 3.048.  
 SCALE: 1:2000

NOTES  
 REFER TO THE CITY OF PERTH FOR SPECIFIC CONTROL POINTS (CPM) REPRESENTED AND IDENTIFIED ON THESE LOTS (CPM).

ELEVATIONS  
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE RELATED TO GEODETIC DATUM CANADIAN MEAN SEA LEVEL (C.M.S.L.).  
 ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN AS Meters Above Sea Level (M.A.S.L.).  
 IDENTIFIED AS PER PLAN.

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE  
 I, THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE SUBJECT LAND, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION FOR APPROVAL.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE  
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND TO BE SUBDIVIDED ARE CORRECTLY SHOWN.

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

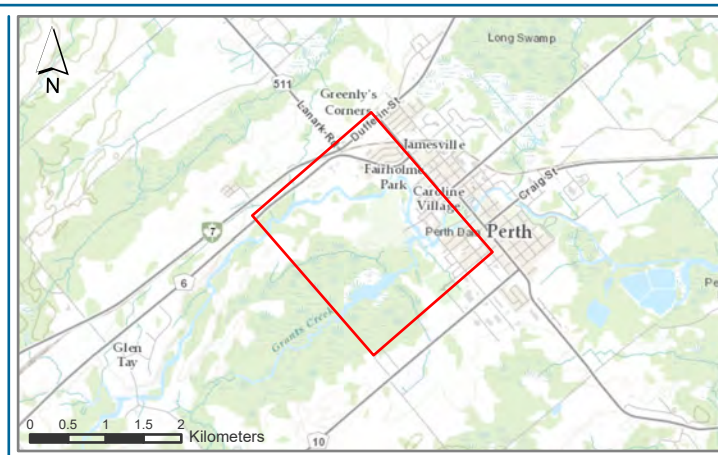
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

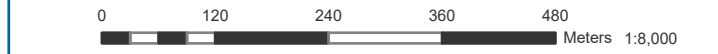
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J.D. BARNES  
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR



LEGEND  
 [Pink Outline] DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:  
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN  
 PLAN DATED APRIL 6 2022 PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT

FILE MH1101 DATE 2022-11-04

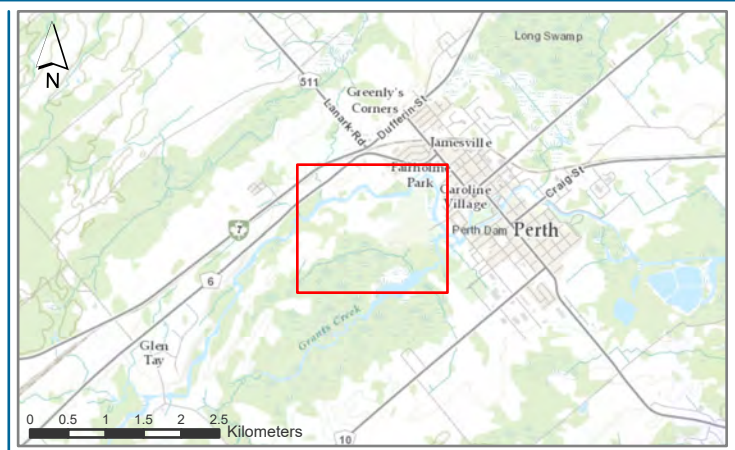
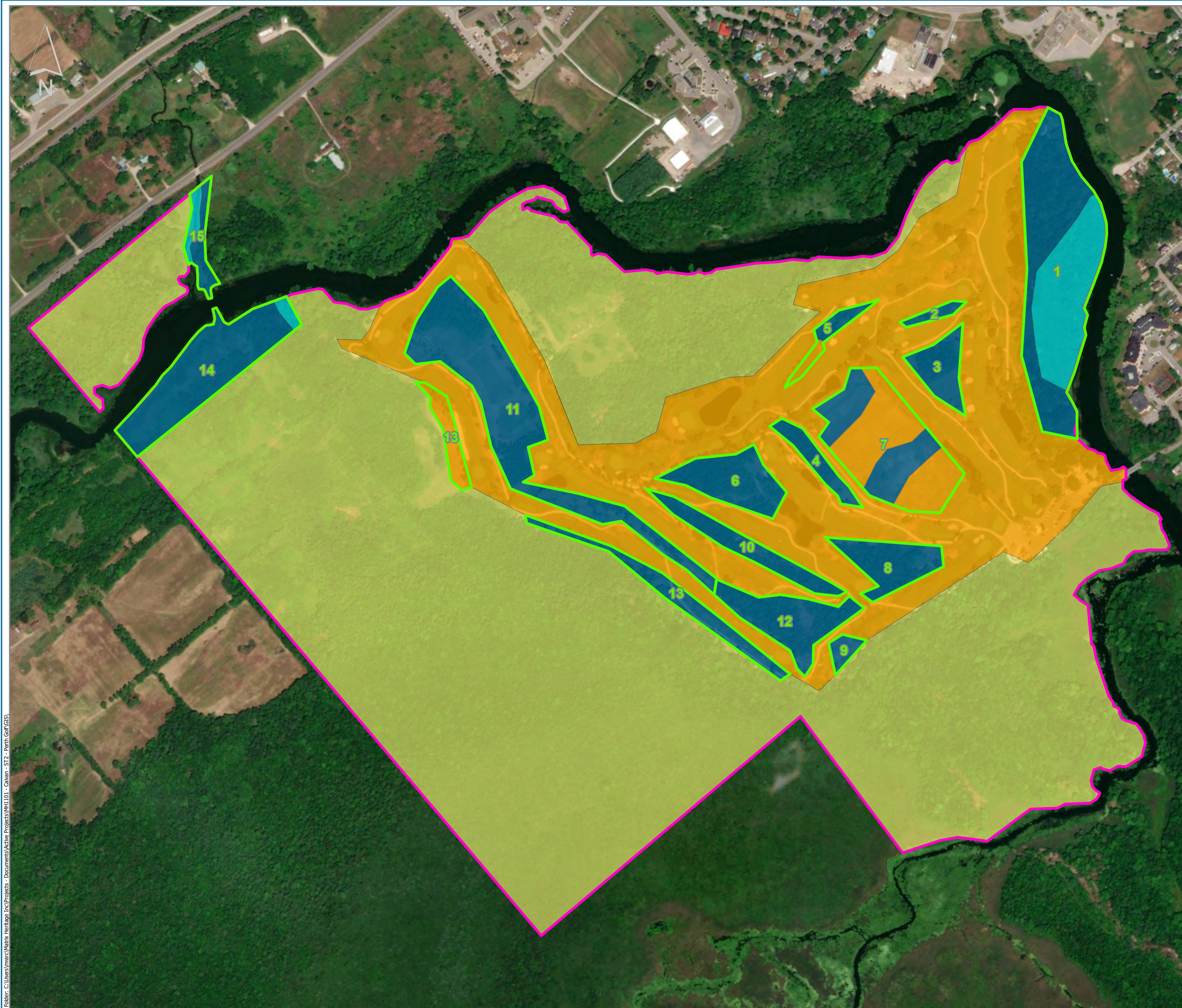
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CHECKED BY: NK  
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE PLAN OF SURVEY MAP 2

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix\Heritage\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1101 - Cavan - ST2 - Perth Golf (GIS)





- LEGEND**
- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
  - NEW STAGE 2 TESTING OPERATIONS
- METHODS**
- TESTING**
- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- EXCLUDED**
- DISTURBED
  - PERMANENTLY WET
  - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED IN 2011 AND ACCEPTABLE TO MTCS



**REFERENCES:**  
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, NEW YORK STATE, MAXAR  
 CONTOURS AND PARCEL SURVEY PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1101 DATE 2022-11-04

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM  
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT  
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

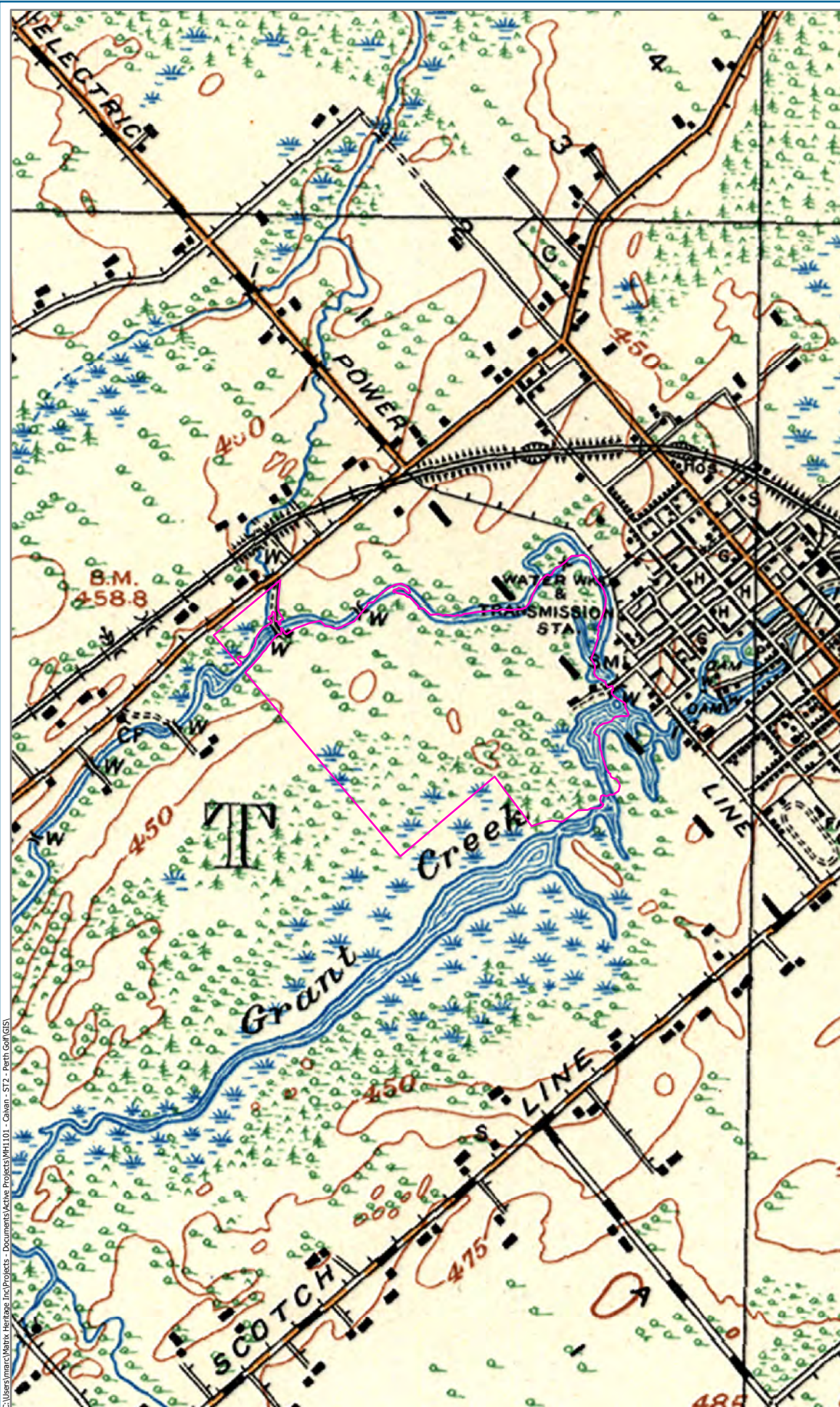
TITLE MAP  
**METHODS & OPERATIONS** 3

Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix\Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1101 - G1wen - ST2 - Perth Golf\GIS

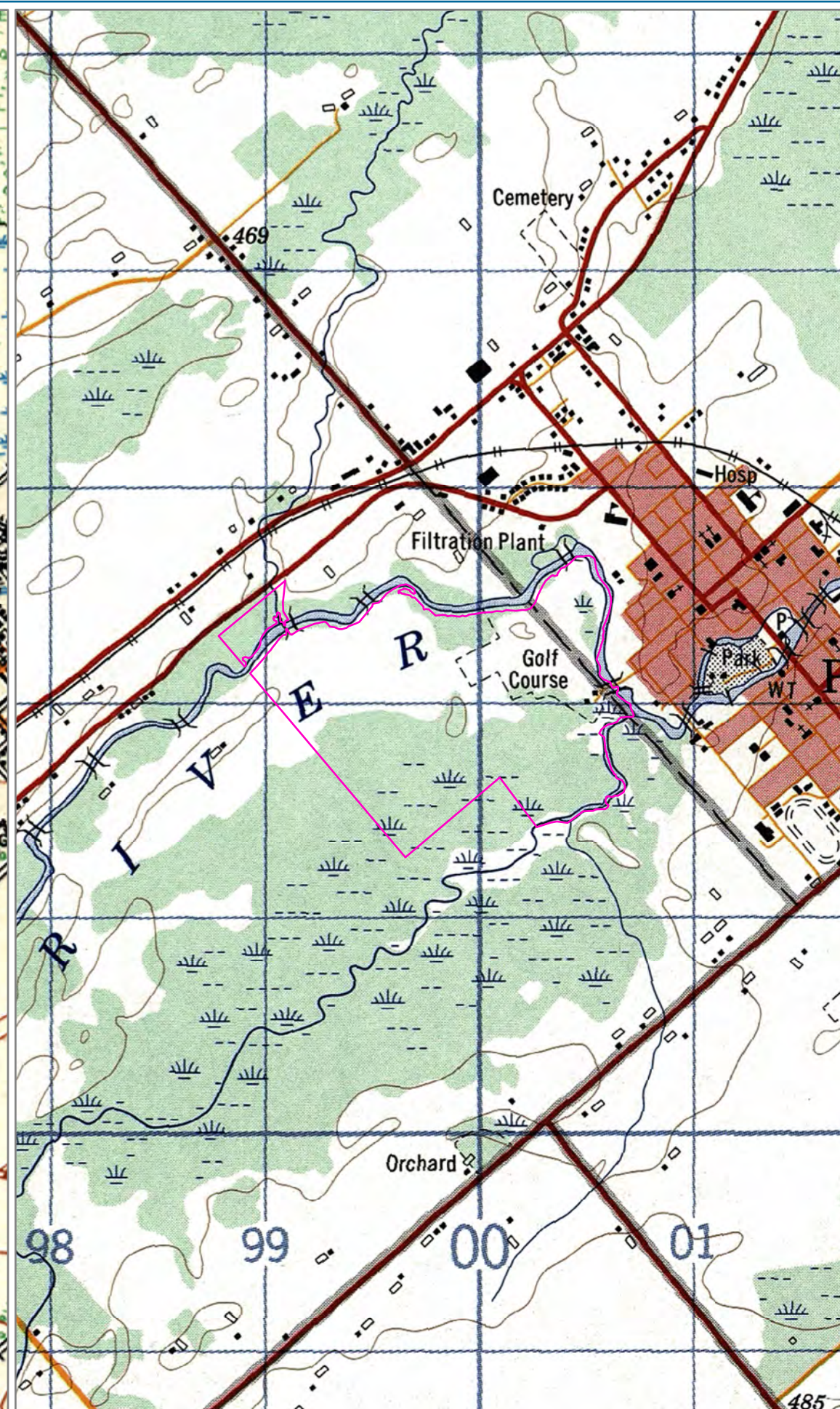








1925



1969



LEGEND  
 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA

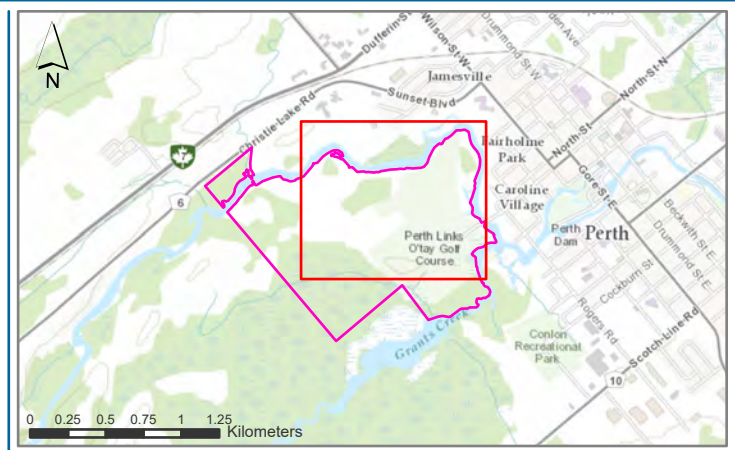


REFERENCES:  
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, NEW YORK STATE, MAXAR SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

FILE MH1101	DATE 2022-11-04
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
<b>HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHIC</b>	<b>5</b>

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix\Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1101 - Chican - ST2 - Perth Golf GS1





- LEGEND**
- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
  - NEW STAGE 2 TESTING OPERATIONS
  - PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

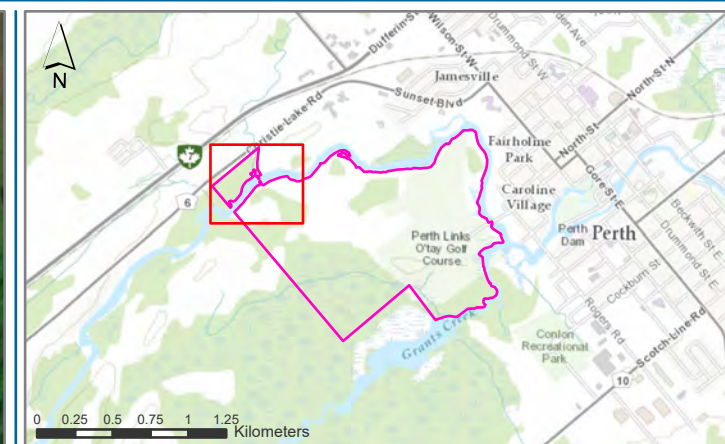


**REFERENCES:**  
 NEW YORK STATE, MAXAR, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN  
 CONTOURS AND PARCEL SURVEY PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1101	DATE 2022-11-04
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
<b>CONDITION AND KEY 1</b>	<b>6</b>

Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix\Heritage\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1101 - Given - S12 - Perth Golf GS1





- LEGEND
- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
  - NEW STAGE 2 TESTING OPERATIONS
  - PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

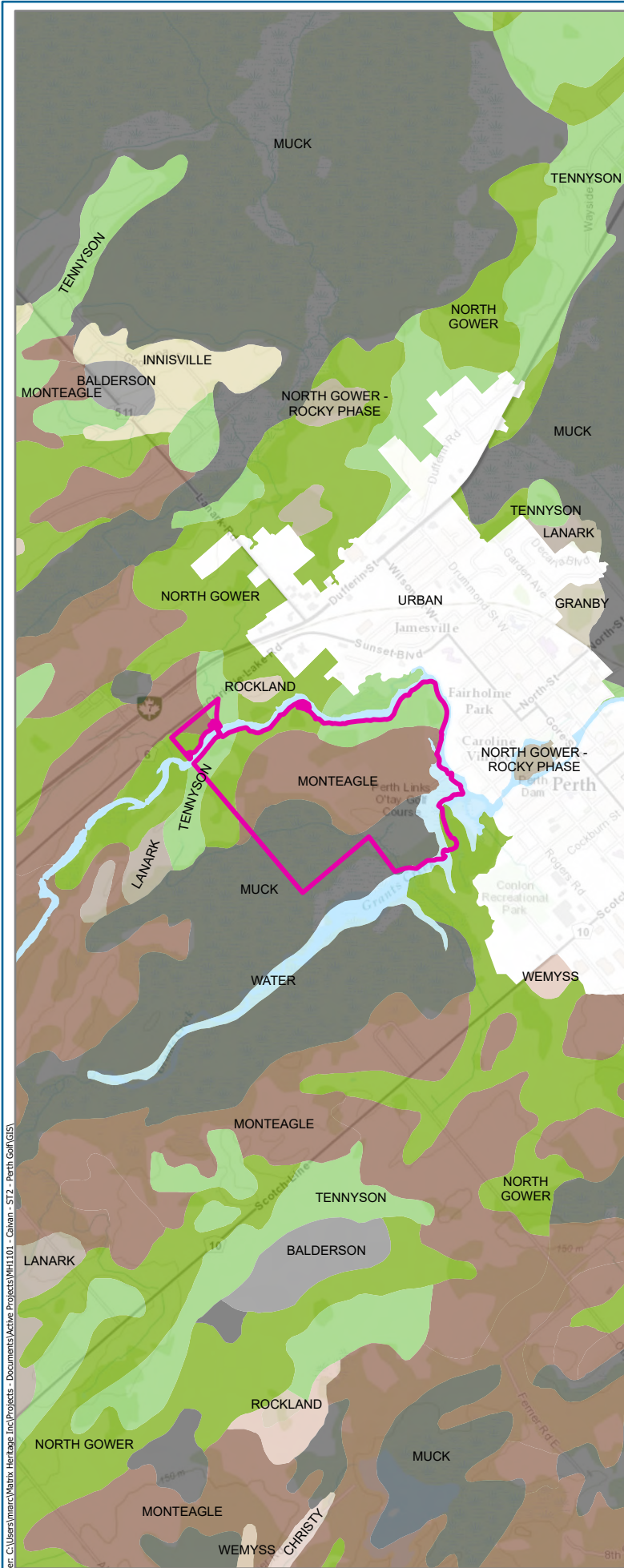


REFERENCES:  
 NEW YORK STATE, MAXAR, MICROSOFT, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN  
 CONTOURS AND PARCEL SURVEY PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

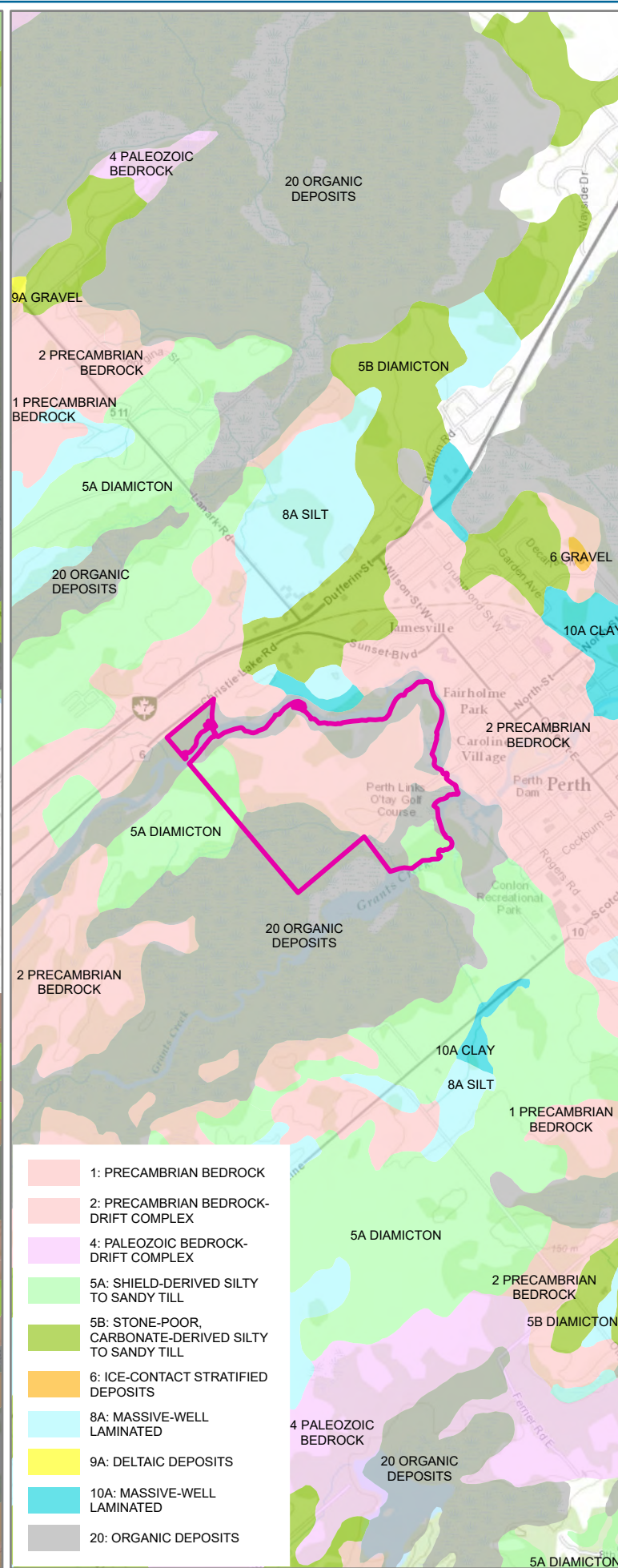
FILE MH1101	DATE 2022-11-04
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
	CHECKED BY: NK
PROJECT	
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
<b>CONDITION AND KEY 2</b>	<b>7</b>

Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix\Heritage\Projects\Active Projects\MH1101 - Given - ST2 - Perth Golf GS1



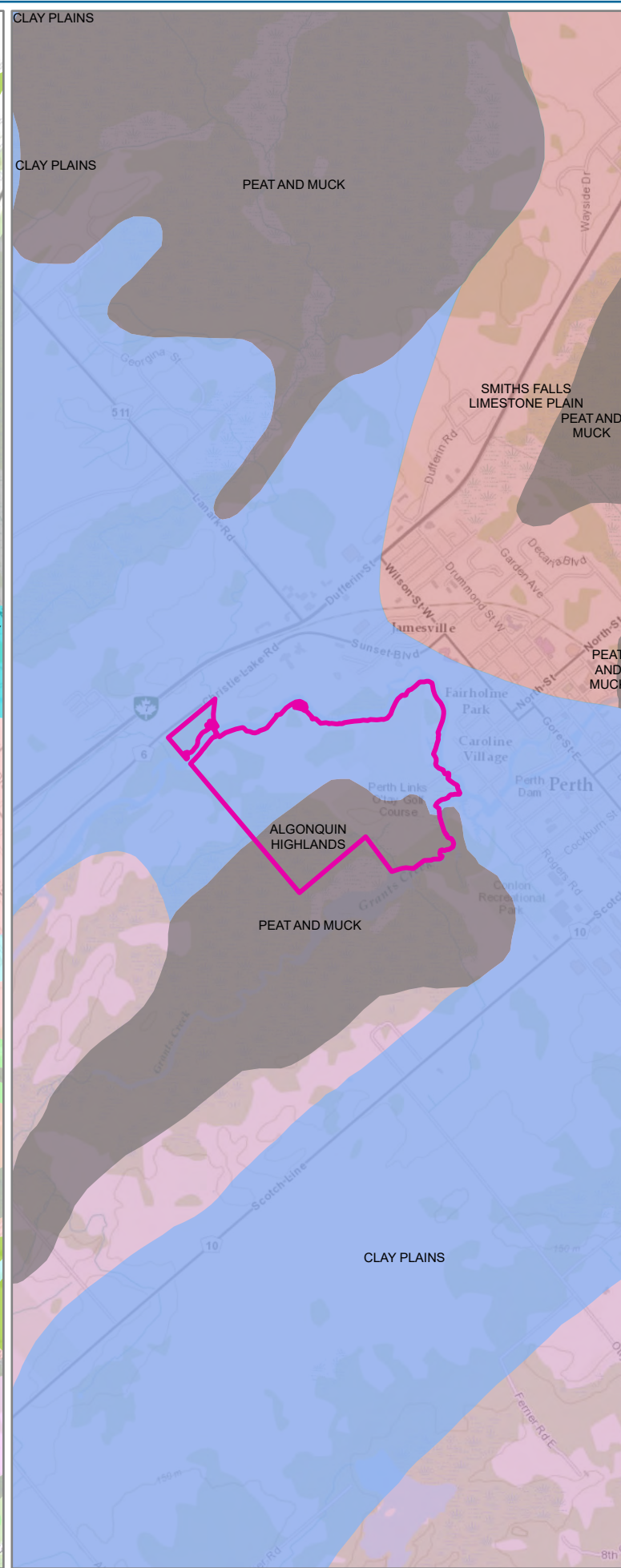


SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

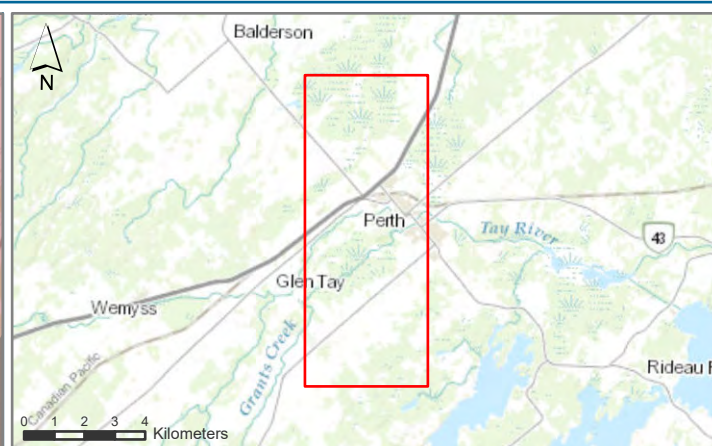


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

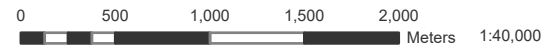
- 1: PRECAMBRIAN BEDROCK
- 2: PRECAMBRIAN BEDROCK-DRIFT COMPLEX
- 4: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK-DRIFT COMPLEX
- 5A: SHIELD-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 6: ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DEPOSITS
- 8A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 9A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND  
 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:  
 COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METINASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1101 DATE 2022-10-18

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT  
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP  
**SOILS AND GEOLOGY** 8

C:\Users\matrix\Matrix\_Heritage\_Inc\Projects\Active\Projects\MH1101 - Chian - ST2 - Perth Golf GS1



**Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue**

Photo Number	Description	Op	Bearing	Date	Photographer
MH1101-D001	Culvert and drain in southern end	1	75	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D002	General conditions in southern end, ferns, trees	1	337	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D003	View of eastern edge of operation, facing river	1	237	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D004	Test pitting in southern portion	1	163	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D005	View of the marshy shoreline and the Tay River from the eastern edge of the operation	1	260	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D006	View of the marshy shoreline and the Tay River from the eastern edge of the operation	1	27	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D007	General conditions showing ferns	1	252	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D008	Edge of the testable area of the operation, showing marshy conditions	1	60	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D009	Showing general conditions of ferns and spongy boggy ground	1	340	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D010	Bedrock visible	1	100	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D011	Edge of the testable area of the operation, showing marshy conditions	1	334	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D012	Edge of the testable area of the operation, showing marshy conditions	1	7	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D013	General conditions showing bedrock, trees, attempted test pitting	1	105	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D014	Marshy conditions on the edge of the operation	1	359	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D015	Eastern edge of operation showing bedrock outcrop	1	218	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D016	Marshy conditions on the edge of the operation	1	22	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D017	Bedrock visible	1	142	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D018	Test pitting, showing height of bedrock	1	243	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D019	Ridge of bedrock	1	51	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D020	Edge of testable area, facing towards river	1	329	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D021	General conditions showing boggy ground	1	259	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D022	Bedrock, ferns in boggy conditions	1	342	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D023	Visible roots and boggy ground conditions	1	16	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D024	General conditions in the operation	1	278	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D025	General conditions, showing wet ground and vegetation	1	6	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D026	General conditions, showing wet ground and vegetation	1	260	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D027	Test pitting in ferns along eastern portion of operation	1	223	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D028	General conditions in the central portion of the operation	1	29	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D029	Wet spongy track through operation, probably a stream in the spring	1	4	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D030	Wet spongy track through operation, probably a stream in the spring	1	113	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D031	Wet spongy track through operation, probably a stream in the spring	1	185	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D032	Edge of operation in northern portion	1	109	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D033	General conditions in northern portion	1	82	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D034	Edge of operation in northern portion	1	186	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D035	General conditions in northern portion, ferns	1	224	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D036	Test pitting in northern portion	1	4	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D037	Edge of study area in northern portion along marsh	1	50	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D038	Edge of study area in northern portion along marsh	1	323	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D039	General conditions showing boggy ground	1	297	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D040	Edge of study area in northern portion along marsh	1	13	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D041	Test pitting in northern portion	1	80	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D042	General conditions in the northern portion	1	296	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D043	Northern edge of operation near golf hole	1	199	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D044	Pond/ water hazard on the western edge of the operation	1	178	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D045	Bedrock outcrop on the eastern end of the operation	2	164	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D046	Test pitting along the operation	2	53	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D047	Test pitting along the northern portion of the operation	3	47	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D048	Test pitting in the wooded area of the operation	3	7	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D049	General conditions in the wooded area	3	69	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D050	Test pitting in the open area of the operation, just south of the woods	3	347	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D051	Ditch in the southern portion of the operation	3	249	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D052	Ditch in the southern portion of the operation	3	114	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D053	southern portion of the operation	3	208	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D054	General view of the southern portion of the operation	3	57	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D055	Test pitting in the southern portion	3	140	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D056	Test pitting in the southern portion	3	325	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D057	View of the wooded area from the east	3	119	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D058	Conditions in the wooded portion of the study area	3	170	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson



Photo Number	Description	Op	Bearing	Date	Photographer
MH1101-D059	Test pitting in the wooded area	3	344	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D060	General view of the driving range	7	97	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D061	View of the northwestern portion of the driving range	7	324	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D062	Cart path between Operation 4 and 7	4,7	316	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D063	General view of the driving range	7	276	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D064	General view of the driving range	7	281	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D065	Example of soil from the operation, showing mottled, disturbed	4	292	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D066	Test pitting in the southern portion	4	12	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D067	Water feature beside the operation	4	253	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D068	Test pitting along the eastern edge	4	346	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D069	Example of soil from the operation, showing mottled, disturbed	4	207	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D070	Berms of the operation	5	83	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D071	Berms of the operation	5	106	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D072	View of the northern portion of the driving range	7	254	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D073	Trees in the eastern end of the operation	5	275	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D074	Berms of the operation	5	146	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D075	Test pitting between the trees	5	214	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D076	Exposed bedrock in northwestern corner	6	118	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D077	Test pitting in northern portion	6	108	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D078	General conditions in the northern portion	6	250	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D079	General conditions in the northern portion	6	302	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D080	Test pitting in the central portion	6	344	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D081	Test pitting in the cleared tract	6	136	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D082	Cleared tract in southeastern portion	6	34	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D083	Pond just south of the operation	6	79	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D084	General conditions in the southeastern corner	6	53	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D085	Large berm at the far northern edge of the operation	7	338	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D086	View from the northern edge down driving range	7	268	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D087	View from the northern edge down driving range	7	172	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D088	Creek between berm and northern portion of the driving range	7	261	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D089	Fill and hard packed disturbed soil visible on the surface	7	60	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D090	Example of mottled disturbed soil	7	97	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D091	Attempted test pits in the northern portion	7	48	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D092	Attempted test pits in the northern portion	7	42	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D093	Attempted test pits in the northern portion	7	97	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D094	View towards the creek and berm at the north end of driving range	7	167	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D095	Northwestern edge of driving range, showing disturbed soil	7	48	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D096	Attempted test pits in the central portion	7	25	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D097	Attempted test pits in the central portion	7	338	06-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D098	Test pitting along the northern edge, in the east	8	8	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D099	Test pitting in the eastern portion	8	171	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D100	General conditions in the eastern portion	8	95	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D101	Debris, concrete slabs, paving stones, in the eastern portion	8	2	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D102	View from the eastern edge of the operation towards the course	8	56	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D103	Exposed bedrock along the southern edge	8	298	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D104	General conditions in the southern portion	8	222	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D105	Bedrock visible in the southern portion	8	196	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D106	Bedrock and buried utilities along the southern portion	8	342	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D107	View of the southwestern side from the course	8	360	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D108	Large bedrock outcrop in the southwestern portion	8	63	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D109	General conditions in the western portion	8	32	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D110	Example of crumbly clay soil	8	268	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D111	General conditions in the northern portion, shallow bedrock	8	250	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D112	General view of operation	9	239	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D113	Bedrock outcrop nearby	9	318	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D114	Test pitting in operation	9	326	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D115	Test pitting with bedrock in the background	9	261	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D116	General view from the western side	8	349	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D117	General conditions in the eastern portion	10	140	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D118	Bedrock in the eastern portion	10	320	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D119	View of the fairway from in the operation	10	320	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D120	Test pitting in the eastern portion	10	242	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D121	Exposed bedrock in the central portion	10	322	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D122	Exposed bedrock in the central portion	10	320	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D123	Test pitting in the central portion	10	321	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson



Photo Number	Description	Op	Bearing	Date	Photographer
MH1101-D124	Example of soil from operation, showing sandiness	10	40	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D125	Rise along the southern edge of the operation, showing slope and bedrock	10	318	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D126	Small clearing in the western portion	10	4	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D127	Exposed bedrock in the western portion	10	129	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D128	Down other side of slope showing bedrock	10	186	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D129	General conditions in the western portion	11	198	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D130	Test pitting in the western portion	11	294	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D131	Test pitting in the grassy area along the southwestern side	11	261	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D132	Open area near the southwestern edge	11	239	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D133	Pond/ water hazard at the western end of the operation	11	153	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D134	Test pitting in the grassy area along the southwestern side	11	224	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D135	Test pitting in the grassy area along the southwestern side	11	42	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D136	Test pitting in the grassy area along the southwestern side	11	111	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D137	General view of the open area in the western portion	11	302	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D138	Test pitting in the open area	11	1	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D139	Test pitting in the open area	11	95	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D140	General view of the open area in the western portion	11	345	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D141	Sloped area of tall grass in the central portion of the operation	11	312	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D142	Test pitting in the grassy area	11	132	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D143	General view of a pocket of trees beside the tall grassed sloped area and the treed area	11	230	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D144	General conditions in the treed area of the central portion	11	336	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D145	Pond/ water hazard in the central portion	11	334	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D146	Test pitting along the narrow line of trees of the eastern portion	11	79	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D147	Berms in the eastern portion towards operation 12	11	72	07-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D148	Exposed bedrock in eastern portion	12	42	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D149	Grass over bedrock in eastern portion	12	70	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D150	Bedrock ridge in eastern portion	12	28	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D151	Exposed bedrock in eastern portion	12	40	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D152	Exposed bedrock in eastern portion	12	228	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D153	Steep slope due to bedrock ridge in eastern portion	12	83	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D154	Test pitting in eastern portion	13	64	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D155	Test pitting in eastern portion	13	121	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D156	Test pitting in central portion	13	15	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D157	Western portion, built up slope for golf hole	13	158	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D158	Western portion, built up slope for golf hole	13	48	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D159	Cedar fence along southwestern boundary	14	106	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D160	Test pitting near cedar fence	14	99	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D161	Test pitting in southern portion	14	103	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D162	General conditions in operation, wall of thorns	14	152	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D163	Example of fine silty soil and subsoil	14	310	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D164	Test pitting in central portion	14	312	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D165	Test pitting in central portion	14	109	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D166	Transportion across the course	14	75	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D167	General conditions in the northern portion	14	95	08-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D168	General conditions in the open area of the northern portion	14	119	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D169	Concrete opening of well	14	94	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D170	Test pitting in northern portion	14	99	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D171	General conditions in the area of the previously identified site	14	249	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D172	View of the river along the western and northern portion of the operation	14	27	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D173	Cedar rail fencing in the northern portion of the operation	14	78	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D174	General conditions in the northern portion	14	318	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D175	Example of soil from northern portion	14	270	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D176	General conditions in the northern portion	14	186	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D177	Test pitting in the northern portion	14	232	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D178	Cedar rail fence in the northern portion	14	270	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D179	General conditions in the northern portion	14	135	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D180	Test pitting in the northern portion	14	211	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D181	General conditions in the northern portion	14	325	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D182	Boggy area along the northern edge of the operation	14	298	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D183	Test pitting in the northern portion	14	226	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D184	Boggy area along the northern edge of the operation	14	3	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D185	Boggy area along the northern edge of the operation	14	114	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D186	Boggy area along the northern edge of the operation	14	116	11-Jul-22	A. Jackson
MH1101-D187	Excavating units in Sub-operation 1	14	132	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D188	General conditions of Sub-operation 1	14	351	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter



Photo Number	Description	Op	Bearing	Date	Photographer
MH1101-D189	Excavating units in Sub-operation 1	14	104	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D190	Excavating units in Sub-operation 1	14	189	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D191	Excavating units in Sub-operation 1	14	175	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D192	Excavating units in Sub-operation 2	14	124	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D193	General conditions of Sub-operation 2	14	358	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D194	Excavating units in Sub-operation 2	14	145	20-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D195	General conditions of Sub-operation 3	14	275	21-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D196	General conditions of Sub-operation 3	14	159	21-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D197	Excavating units in Sub-operation 3	14	33	21-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D198	Excavating units in Sub-operation 3	14	50	21-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D199	Excavating units in Sub-operation 3	14	62	21-Sep-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D200	General view of Operation showing marsh grass and shoreline of creek	15	43	18-Oct-22	N. Kopp
MH1101-D201	General view of Operation, showing narrow strip	15	194	18-Oct-22	N. Kopp
MH1101-D202	Largest section of operation, general conditions	15	319	18-Oct-22	N. Kopp
MH1101-D203	General conditions of operation	15	64	18-Oct-22	N. Kopp
MH1101-D211	Unit 1A North Profile	14	0	20-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D212	Unit 1 B East Profile	14	90	20-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D213	Unit 2B East Profile	14	90	21-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D214	Unit 2A East Profile	14	90	21-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D215	Unit 3C East Profile	14	90	21-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D216	Unit 3A North Profile	14	0	21-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D217	Unit 3E East Profile	14	90	21-Sept-22	M. Hunter
MH1101-D204	Ceramics from Sub-operation 1: RWE brown transfer print, RWE blue sponge, yellowware Rockingham, stoneware Albany slip, coarse red earthenware with glaze, porcelain with red paint, VWE blue transfer, moulded VWE, VWE lithograph				A. Jackson
MH1101-D205	Artifacts from Sub-operation 1: smoking pipe stem, brooding egg, overall button, shell casing				A. Jackson
MH1101-D206	Artifacts from Sub-operation 1: wrought nail, cut nail, wire nail, Heinz 1890 bottle base				A. Jackson
MH1101-D207	Artifacts from Sub-operation 2: olive bottle glass, cut nail, wire nail				A. Jackson
MH1101-D208	Artifacts from Sub-operation 3: Creamware, RWE willow transfer print, Pearlware blue and yellow paint, RWE pink paint, Pearlware blue edged, RWE industrial slip, redware Jackfield-like glaze, smoking pipe bowl, wrought nail, cut nail				A. Jackson
MH1101-D209	19th c artifacts from positive test pits: yellowware with mocha, RWE brown transfer print, stoneware glaze, red earthenware glaze, slate board, aqua bottle finish, fork, cut nail				A. Jackson
MH1101-D210	late 19th and 20th c artifacts from positive test pits: wire nail, pencil ferrule, porcelain teacup, VWE hotelware, bottle base with Dominion Glass mark, stainless steel spoon				A. Jackson

### Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1101	Caivan, Perth Golf Course, Flett Farm, Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	Andrea Jackson Mercedes Hunter
MH1101	FilerMaker Unit Recording and Lot forms	Mercedes Hunter

### Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Operations Areas and Methods	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Historic Topographic	B. Mortimer
6	Key, Conditions 1	B. Mortimer



---

7	Key, Conditions 2	B. Mortimer
8	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc. Map 1	Original Stage 1-2 with Stage 3 Recommendations	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc. Map 2	Flett Farm Site Details	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc. Map 3	Site Area	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc. Map 4	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer

---



Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Project	Prov	Record Number	Qty.	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1101	1A 1	64758	1	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	1A 1	64759	1	Staple (large)	Metal						Complete
MH1101	1A 1	64760	15	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	1A 1	64761	21	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	1A 1	64762	2	Scrap	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	1A 1	64763	1	Chain link	Metal	triangular					Concretion / corroded
MH1101	1A 1	64764	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay						Incomplete
MH1101	1A 1	64765	1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay						Incomplete
MH1101	1A 1	64766	10	Hollowware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Lead glaze			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64767	2	Hollowware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64768	2	Mammal tooth / teeth	Dentine (Tooth)	pig molar and other					Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64769	5	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64770	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64771	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64772	6	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64773	2	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64774	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)	outside looks blue				body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	1A 1	64775	1	Glassware unidentified	Amber/Brown Glass	looks like a clam shell pattern	Moulded		Moulded	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64776	1	Condiment bottle	Colourless Glass	H.J. Heinz Ketchup Bottle 1890	1890's		Moulded	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64777	5	Mammal bone	Bone						Incomplete
MH1101	1A 1	64778	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Burned / Melted
MH1101	1A 1	64779	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Calcined
MH1101	1A 1	64780	1	jug	Coarse Stoneware		Albany slip interior and exterior			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64781	1	Hollowware unspecified	Yellowware		Rockingham			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64782	1	Hollowware unspecified	Fine Earthenware red/buff/brown		Rockingham			rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64783	1	Spark plug	Porcelain unspecified	spark plug ceramic insulator					Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64784	1	Teacup	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Moulded		Moulded	handle	Burned / Melted
MH1101	1A 1	64785	1	Teacup	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	hotelware?	Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple	blue	Unspecified Transfer	handle	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64786	2	Hotel item	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	and moulded, hotelware?	Painted		Painted unspecified	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	1A 1	64787	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	really vitrified, thick glaze?	Glazed	blue		body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64788	1	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Blue transfer	Blue	Unspecified Transfer	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64789	2	Teacup	Porcelain unspecified		Lithograph	Green	lithograph unidentified	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64790	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	maker's mark: ...tall England... limited...OSTYN			Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64791	2	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	elongated dotted pattern around rim			Moulded	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64792	5	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	1A 1	64793	1	Hollowware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware				Plain	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	1A 1	64794	1	Hollowware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64795	1	Glassware unidentified	White Glass opaque (milk)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64796	2	Hollowware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified		Lithograph	Orange red	lithograph unidentified	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64797	1	Teapot lid	Hard Paste Chinese Export Porcelain	Chinese porcelain painted overglaze	Enamel paint		Painted unspecified	lid/sealer/closure	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64798	3	Hollowware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64799	11	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64800	2	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1A 1	64894	3	brooding egg	white clay						Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 1	64877	1	Cut spike	Metal						Complete
MH1101	1B 1	64878	2	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	1B 1	64879	7	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	1B 1	64880	1	Brick	Red Brick						Sample
MH1101	1B 1	64881	1	Sample	Mortar						Sample
MH1101	1B 1	64882	3	Hollowware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Lead glaze			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 1	64883	1	Mammal bone	Bone		cut				Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 1	64884	1	Bottle unidentified	Amber/Brown Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 1	64885	4	Panel bottle	Colourless Glass		Owens machine made bottle			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 1	64886	1	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Sponged /stamped	Blue	Sponged	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 1	64887	1	button	Brass (copper + zinc)	Burlington Overall button	20th Century				Complete
MH1101	1B 2	64805	4	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	1B 2	64806	2	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	1B 2	64807	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 2	64808	1	Cartridge casing	Copper Alloy	U on the bottom	22 Long/Long Rifle rimfire				
MH1101	1B 2	64809	2	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	1B 2	64810	1	Hollowware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	hotelware?	Blue transfer	Blue	Unspecified Transfer	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64815	3	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64816	1	Hollowware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64817	1	Hollowware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64818	9	Hollowware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple	Brown	Unspecified Transfer	body	Fragmentary



Project	Prov	Record Number	Qty.	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1101	1C 1	64819	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	hotelware?	Blue transfer	Blue	Floral generic sheet	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64820	2	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware		Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	red	Unspecified Transfer	base	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64821	2	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64822	2	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	1C 1	64823	8	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	2A 1	64824	2	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	2A 1	64825	4	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	2B 1	64801	5	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	2B 1	64802	1	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	2B 1	64803	5	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	2B 1	64804	2	Mammal bone	Bone						Fragmentary
MH1101	3A 1	64826	1	Clothespin spring	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	3A 1	64827	1	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	3A 1	64828	2	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3A 1	64829	1	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3A 1	64830	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	scalloped	Edged blue	Blue	Edged ware unidentified	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64842	4	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64843	3	Mammal tooth / teeth	Dentine (Tooth)						Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64844	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Burned / Melted
MH1101	3B 1	64845	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)						Burned / Melted
MH1101	3B 1	64846	5	Mammal bone	Bone						Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64847	1	wire	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	3B 1	64848	1	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	3B 1	64849	7	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	3B 1	64850	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	3B 1	64851	1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay					bowl	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64852	3	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware		Edged blue	Blue	Even scalloped /impressed pattern	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64853	2	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware		Blue transfer	Blue	Willow	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64854	1	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64855	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Industrial slip	Blue	Banded	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64856	2	Holloware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64857	8	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3B 1	64858	5	Tableware unspecified	Creamware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64831	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64832	1	Bottle unidentified	Amber/Brown Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64833	3	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	3C 1	64834	1	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	3C 1	64835	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Calcined
MH1101	3C 1	64836	2	Bottle unidentified	Solarized Glass Manganese Tint	one corner has purple tint, potentially a manganese bottle				body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64837	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	3C 1	64838	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Industrial slip	Blue	Banded	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64839	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	moulded	Edged blue	blue	Edged ware unidentified	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64840	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	banded rim	Painted	Pink	Painted unspecified	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	3C 1	64841	1	Holloware unspecified	Creamware	mend hole			Plain	body	Mended
MH1101	3D 1	64811	3	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	3D 1	64812	1	Can seam unspecified	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	3D 1	64813	1	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	3D 1	64814	1	Tableware unspecified	Creamware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64859	6	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64860	6	Mammal bone	Bone						Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64861	1	Mammal bone	Bone				cut		
MH1101	3E 1	64862	2	Mammal bone	Bone						Calcined
MH1101	3E 1	64863	2	Mammal bone	Bone						Burned / Melted
MH1101	3E 1	64864	1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay				dots	bowl	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64865	1	Screw	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	3E 1	64866	2	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	3E 1	64867	4	Wrought / forged nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	3E 1	64868	1	teapot	Fine Earthenware red/buff/brown		Jackfield type 19th century			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64869	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Blue transfer	Blue	Willow	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	3E 1	64870	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Edged blue	Blue	Unscaloped with lt. Impressed pattern	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64871	1	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware		Painted	Yellow	Early Palette - Brown/mustard/olive gr/blue	body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	3E 1	64872	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Painted	Blue, light	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt.	body	Fragmentary



Project	Prov	Record Number	Qty.	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1101	3E 1	64873	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	leaf, could be painted	Blue transfer	Blue	Green	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64874	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Blue transfer	blue	Unspecified Transfer	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64875	2	Tableware unspecified	Creamware				Unspecified Transfer	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64876	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	3E 1	64888	1	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 1	62921	2	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 1	62922	1	Slag (metal working)	Slag						Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 10	62896	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 11	62893	3	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	Wp 12	62880	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	Wp 12	62881	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	Wp 12	62882	10	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 13	62905	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	WP 13	62906	5	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass						Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 13	62907	2	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 14	62903	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	WP 14	62904	1	coal	coal						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 15	62898	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 16	62902	2	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	Wp 17	62901	1	Panel bottle	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 18	62897	1	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 19	62899	1	Slate board	Slate						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 19	62900	5	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 2	62854	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware	decal on hotel ware	20th Century	Purple	lithograph unidentified	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 20	62911	2	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 20	62912	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 21	62884	1	brick	Brick						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 21	62885	1	roofing nail	Metal	roofing nail?					Complete
MH1101	WP 22	62870	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 22	62871	2	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 22	62872	1	Bottle unidentified	Solarized Glass Manganese Tint		20th Century			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 23	62875	1	Panel bottle	Blue Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 24	62862	1	Beverage bottle unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)		Owen's machine			base	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 25	62856	1	Chain link	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 25	62857	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 25	62858	1	Unidentifiable (corroded lump etc.)	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 26	62878	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 26	62879	1	Glassware unidentified	Solarized Glass Manganese Tint		20th Century		Moulded	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 27	62868	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 27	62869	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 28	62923	1	Cut nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	WP 28	62924	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 28	62925	1	Teaspoon	Stainless Steel	modern	20th Century				Complete
MH1101	WP 28	62926	2	Jar lid / cap closure	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 28	62927	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 28	62928	1	Teacup	VWE - Vitriified White Earthenware		Hotel band & line	mulberry	Painted unspecified	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 28	62929	4	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass	square bottle				body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 29	62873	9	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 29	62874	3	Sample	Mortar						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 3	62853	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 30	62859	1	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass	scalloped rim, modern glass	20th Century			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 31	62876	1	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass					rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 31	62877	1	Holloware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 32	62930	1	Brick	Brick						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 32	62931	2	Sample	Mortar						Sample
MH1101	WP 32	62932	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	WP 32	62933	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 32	62934	1	Slag (metal working)	Slag						Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 32	62935	2	Mammal bone	Bone	rodent					
MH1101	WP 32	62936	3	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 32	62937	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 32	62938	4	Barbed wire	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 32	62939	1	Beverage bottle unspecified	Colourless Glass	modern	Owen's machine			base	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 32	62940	1	Beverage bottle unspecified	Colourless Glass	modern	Threaded closure			neck	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62956	2	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 33	62957	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 33	62958	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Lead glaze			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62959	1	Oyster	shell						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62960	2	Slate board	slate						Fragmentary



Project	Prov	Record Number	Qty.	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1101	WP 33	62961	15	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62962	2	Beverage bottle unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62963	1	Holloware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62964	4	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62965	1	Jar closure	Colourless Glass		Threaded closure			rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62966	2	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass		Embossed			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62967	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62968	1	crock	Coarse Stoneware		Lead glaze	black		body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62969	1	Beverage bottle unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)	wine or brandy finish				finish / rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62970	2	Holloware unspecified	Yellowware		Industrial slip	Blue	mocha	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62971	4	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple)	Brown	Unspecified Transfer	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62972	8	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	teacup and saucer pieces maybe	Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple)	Brown	Unspecified Transfer	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62973	2	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62974	3	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	footring	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62975	7	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 33	62976	5	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62977	4	strap	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 34	62978	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62979	1	washer	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 34	62980	2	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 34	62981	1	jug	Iron enameled					handle	Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 34	62982	1	bolt	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 34	62983	2	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Salt glaze	Brown		body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62984	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Lead glaze	Brown		body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62985	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Stoneware		Albany slip interior and exterior			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62986	3	teacup	Porcelain unspecified					base	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62987	1	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62988	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					neck	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62989	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass	dominion glass, oval shaped base, embossed numbers with diamond	Late 19th century			base	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62990	1	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62991	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)					base	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62992	18	Panel bottle	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)	wavy/uneven seam, vertical seam present on some pieces				body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 34	62993	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)					neck	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 35	62908	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 36	62950	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	WP 36	62951	3	coal	coal						Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 36	62952	1	oyster	shell						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 36	62953	1	Plastic	Plastic		20th Century	Blue			Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 36	62954	1	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass	metal melted in					Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 36	62955	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Lead glaze			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 37	62943	1	Pencil ferrule	metal	squished				ferrule	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 37	62944	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 37	62945	3	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 37	62946	5	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 37	62947	6	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 37	62948	1	roofing nail	Metal	complete, wire					Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 37	62949	1	Teacup	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple)	Brown	Unspecified Transfer	rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 38	62886	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 38	62887	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 38	62888	1	Beverage bottle unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 38	62889	1	Panel bottle	Colourless Glass	modern?				body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 39	62914	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Complete
MH1101	WP 39	62915	1	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 39	62916	2	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass					rim	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 39	62917	1	Mammal bone	Bone	rodent?					Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 39	62918	1	Fork unspecified	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 39	62919	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 39	62920	1	Unidentified Object	metal	metal cutoff? heavy, not magnetic, stainless steel maybe?					Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 4	62913	1	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 40	62909	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Lead glaze			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 40	62910	1	Key tag	Metal		20th Century				Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 41	62941	13	Barbed wire	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 41	62942	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)					body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 42	62866	1	Cut nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 42	62867	2	Unidentifiable (corroded lump etc.)	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 43	62850	1	Bottle unidentified	Amber/Brown Glass					body	Fragmentary



Project	Prov	Record Number	Qty.	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1101	WP 44	62848	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 45	62860	3	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 46	62864	1	Cut nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 46	62865	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Incomplete
MH1101	WP 47	62891	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Burned / Melted
MH1101	WP 47	62892	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 48	62849	1	Wire	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 48	62855	1	Wire / drawn nail	Metal						Concretion / corroded
MH1101	WP 49	62863	3	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass	modern?	Embossed			body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 5	62852	3	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 50	62861	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 6	62851	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 7	62894	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	body	Fragmentary
MH1101	WP 7	62895	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware buff		Lead glaze			body	Burned / Melted
MH1101	Wp 8	62890	6	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
MH1101	Wp 9	62883	2	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass				Moulded	body	Fragmentary





## SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

### Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Perth Golf Course Property  
Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1,  
Part Lots 25, 26, Concession 2,  
Part of Park Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2,  
Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2,  
Geographic Township of Bathurst,  
Part Lot 1 in Southeast Half Lot 1, Concession 1,  
Compiled Plan No. 8828  
Part Lot 1 in the Southwest Half Lot 1, Concession 2,  
Compiled Plan No. 8828  
Geographic Township of Drummond,  
Part of the Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town  
of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario

### Prepared For

Hugo Lalonde  
Caivan (Perth Gold Course) Limited  
2937 Baseline Road  
Ottawa, ON  
K2H 1B2  
Hugo.lalonde@caivan.com

November 2022

Submitted for review November 17, 2022

Stage 2 PIF: P369-0243-2022  
Related Stage 1 & 2 PIF: P030-081-2010

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1101-REP.01

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



## 1.0 Datum and Site Coordinates

GPS readings made with a BadElf GPS connected to ArcGIS FieldMap using the NAD 83 datum and UTM zone 18 projection with WAAS, DGPS enabled providing an average of 2 m horizontal and 5.0 m vertical accuracy.

Conditions for GPS survey were clear with no to partial cloud cover on July 7 and September 21, 2022 between 8 am to 4 pm.

### Flett Farm (GfGb-12) Site Area Coordinates:

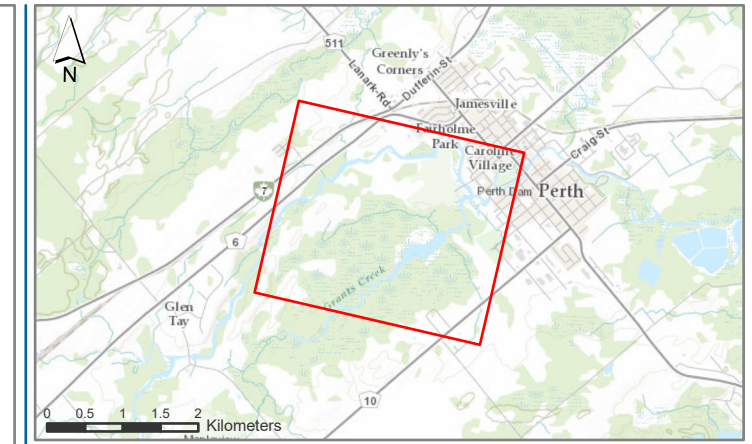
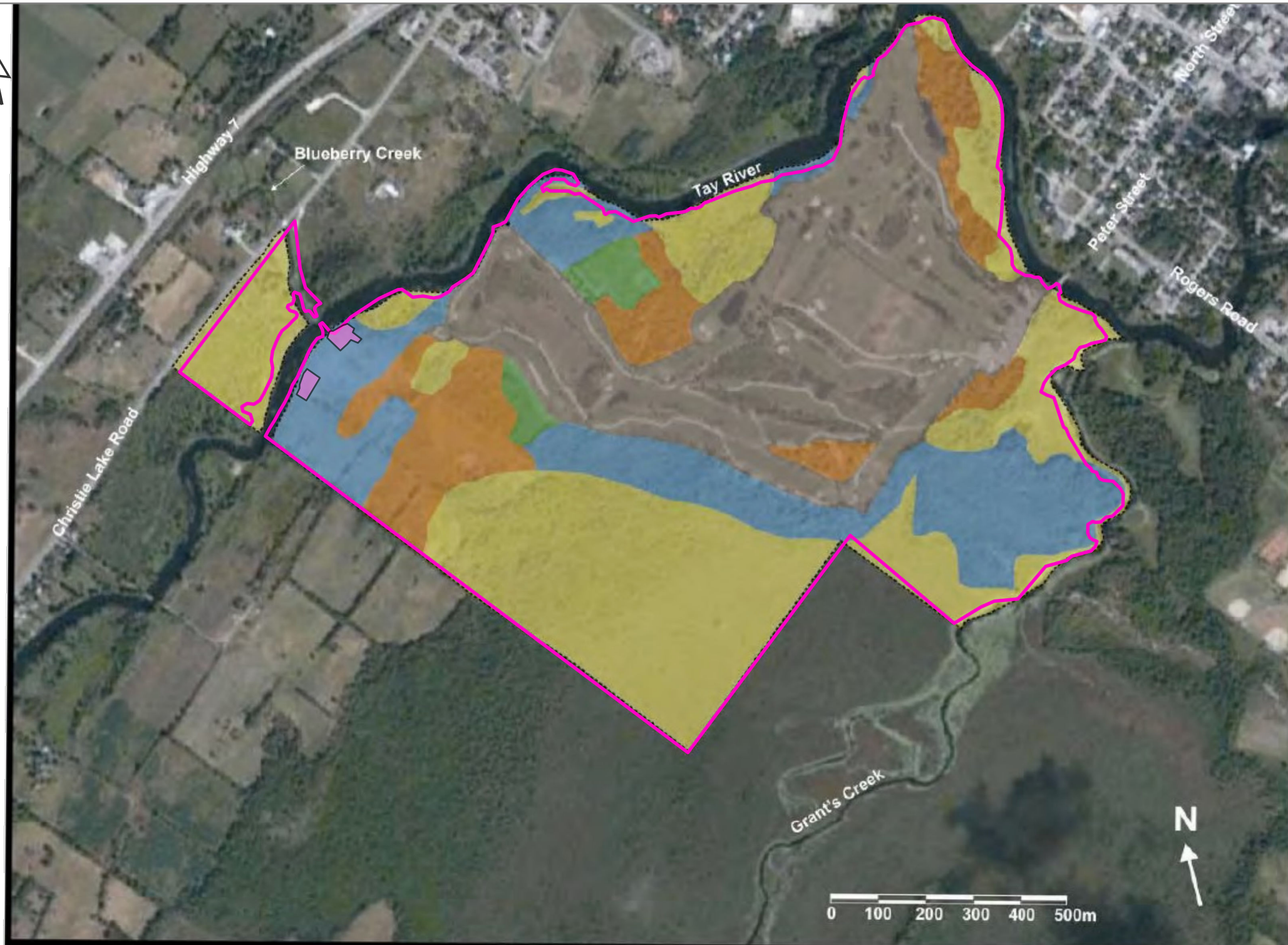
Point	UTM NAD 83 Coordinate
N	18T 399071 4972465
E	18T 399085 4972452
S	18T 399065 4972440
W	18T 399062 4972452
Centre	18T 399071 4972453

Elevation 137 m asl



## 2.0 Maps










- LEGEND
-  DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
  -  PRAS COMPONENTS RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 3 (2010)



REFERENCES:  
 NEW YORK STATE, UCLG, MAXAR, MICROSOFT, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN  
 MAP OF PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT METHODS FROM PAST RECOVERY 2011

-  Shovel test-pitted at 5m intervals
-  Judgementally shovel test-pitted
-  Not tested: existing golf course
-  Not tested: disturbed
-  Not tested: wetland and low-lying

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Perth Golf Course

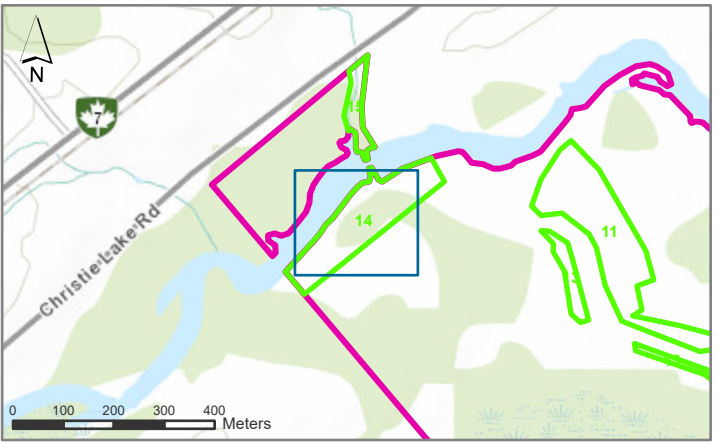
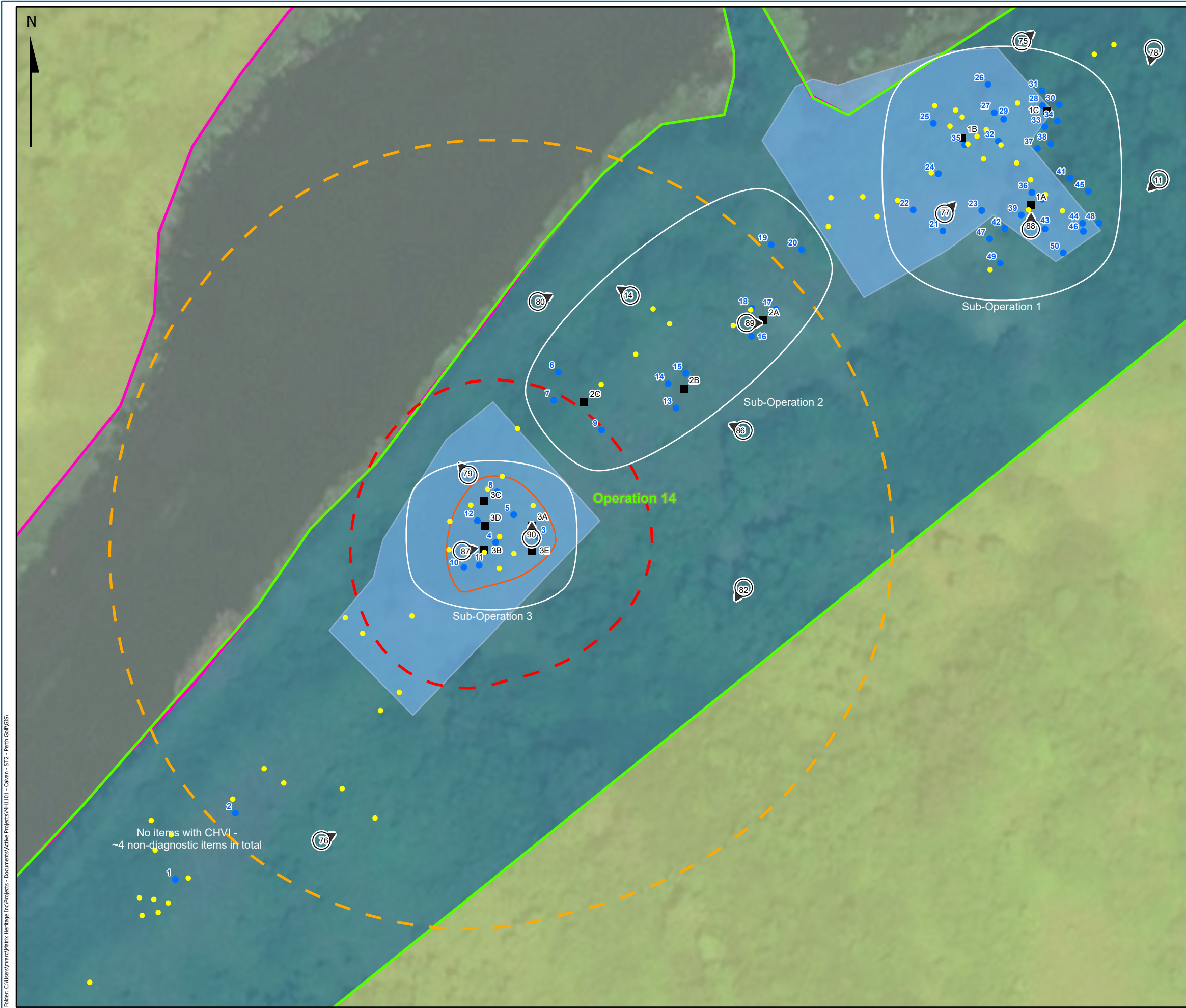
# Site Plan Showing Testing Methodology

FILE MH1101 DATE 2022-11-04  
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM  
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT  
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP  
**PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT SD 1**





**LEGEND**

- DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AREA
- MATRIX HERITAGE STAGE 2 OPERATIONS
- PRAS STAGE 2 POSITIVE TEST PIT (2011)

**MATRIX HERITAGE STAGE 2 ADDITIONAL TESTING METHODS**

- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)

**EXCLUDED**

- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED IN 2011 AND ACCEPTABLE TO MTCS

**MATRIX HERITAGE STAGE 2 FINDS (2022)**

- POSITIVE STAGE 2 TEST PIT
- STAGE 2 1X1 M UNIT
- REVISED AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT

**PARTIAL CLEARANCE PROTECTIVE BUFFERS**

- 20 M PROTECTIVE NO-GO ZONE
- 70 M MONITORING ZONE
- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

**STAGE 3 2011 TESTING**

- PRAS COMPONENTS RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 3 (2011)

0 10 20 30 40 Meters



**REFERENCES:**  
 NEW YORK STATE, MAXAR, MICROSOFT, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

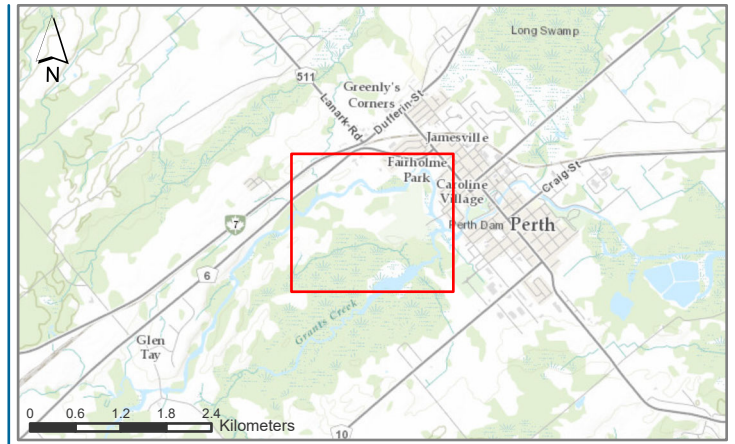
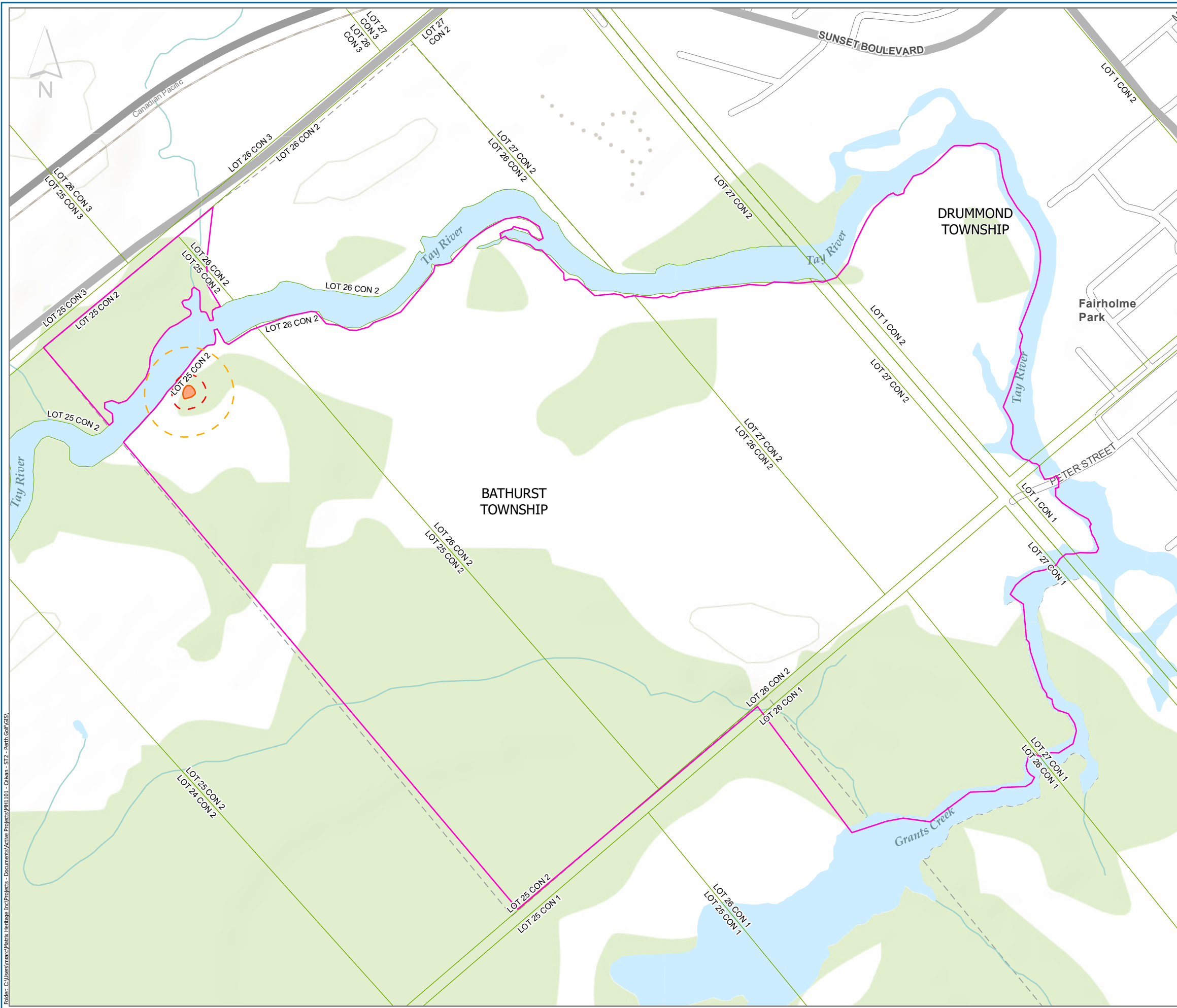
FILE **MH1101** DATE **2022-11-14**  
 CREATED BY: BM  
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT  
**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**  
**PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO**

TITLE **OPERATION 14 DETAIL** MAP **SD 2**

Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects\Active Projects\MH1101 - Caven - ST2 - Perth Golf GS1




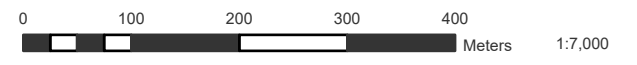


**LEGEND**

- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- FLETT FARM SITE (BFGB-12)

**PARTIAL CLEARANCE PROTECTIVE BUFFERS**

- 20 M PROTECTIVE NO-GO ZONE
- 70 M MONITORING ZONE

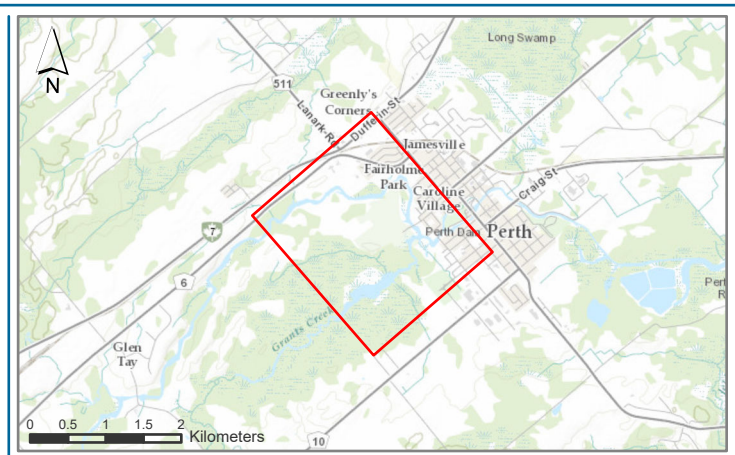
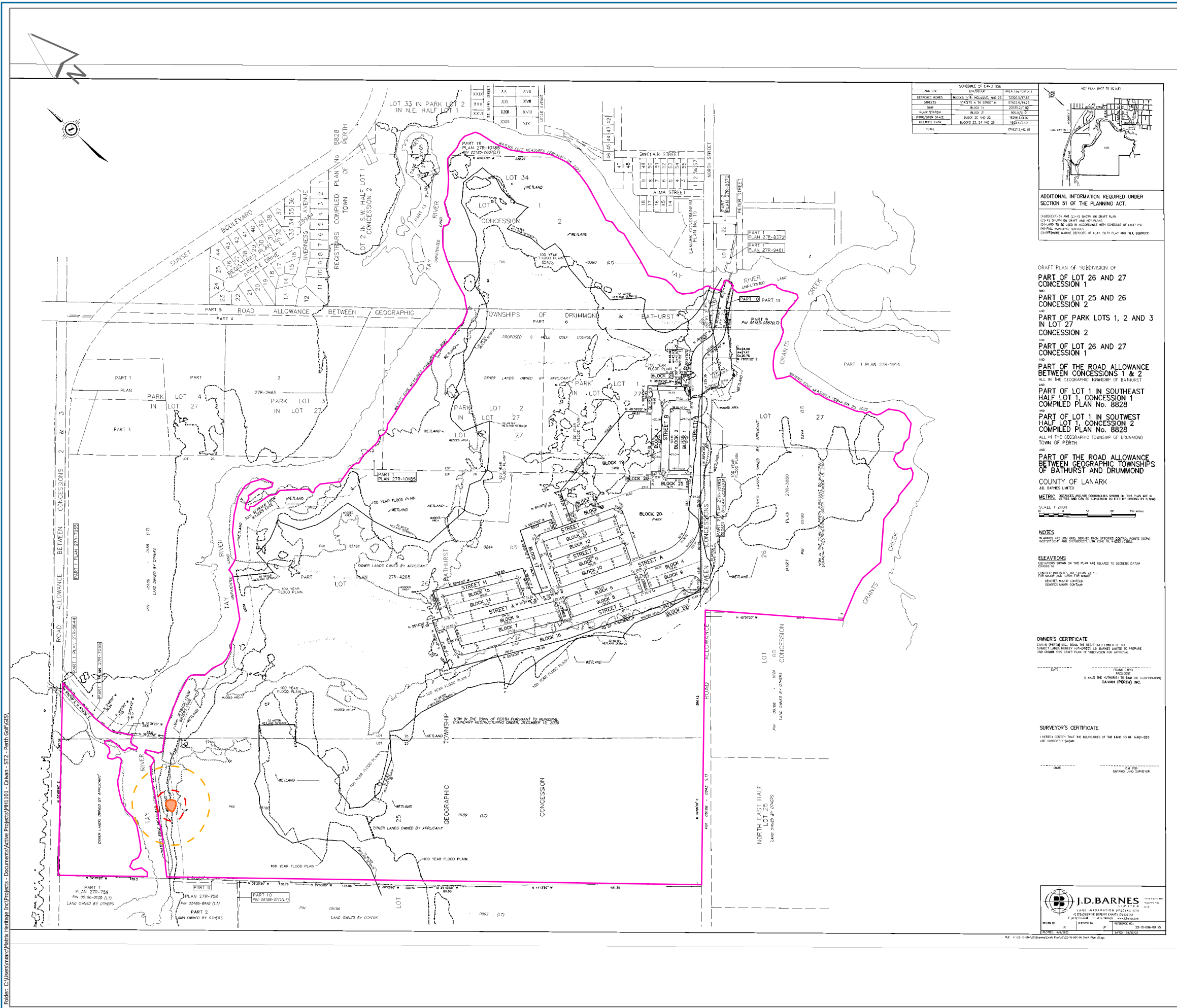



**REFERENCES:**  
 ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, ESRI COMMUNITY MAPS CONTRIBUTORS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, © OPENSTREETMAP, MICROSOFT, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US CENSUS BUREAU, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA

FILE MH1101	DATE 2022-11-14
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>SD 3</b>

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix\_Heritage\_Inc\Projects\Active\Projects\MH1101 - Coven - ST2 - Perth Golf GS1





**LEGEND**

- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- FLETT FARM SITE (BFGB-12)
- PARTIAL CLEARANCE PROTECTIVE BUFFERS
  - 20 M PROTECTIVE NO-GO ZONE
  - 70 M MONITORING ZONE

**Matrix**

0 120 240 360 480 Meters 1:8,000

**REFERENCES:** COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN PLAN DATED APRIL 6 2022 PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT

FILE MH1101 DATE 2022-11-14  
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM  
 PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CHECKED BY: NK  
 PERTH GOLF COURSE, PERTH, ONTARIO  
 TITLE PLAN OF SURVEY MAP SD 4

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\Matrix\Heritage\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1101 - Cavan - ST2 - Perth Golf GS



### 3.0 Ministry Correspondence



**From:** [Horne, Malcolm \(MTCS\)](#)  
**To:** [Ben Mortimer](#)  
**Cc:** [Archaeology \(MTCS\)](#)  
**Subject:** Further Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022  
**Date:** September 13, 2022 1:08:40 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)  
[image007.png](#)  
[image008.png](#)  
[image009.png](#)

---

Hi, Ben. Apologies for the delayed response. The test units should be placed at locations where the highest density of the earliest artifacts have been recovered. If at least three test units at those locations demonstrate clearly later dating and/or disturbed characteristics, then a recommendation of no further CHVI can be made. We do not advise excavating more than five test units within one locus during Stage 2 unless the ministry has agreed. If it cannot be clearly demonstrated that a given locus is later dating and/or disturbed such that a recommendation of no further CHVI can be made, and it has become necessary to excavate more than five test units, we advise taking out a Stage 3 PIF and continuing the grid on a 10 metre interval. However, please do not continue test unit excavation beyond the point at which it is clear that the locus is of no further CHVI. We would be pleased to advise on the results at any point. If we agree that the results demonstrate no further CHVI, no further test units need to be completed.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne  
Archaeology Review Officer  
Archaeology Program Unit  
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport  
**Mobile: 437-339-8861**  
Email: [Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)

---

**From:** Ben Mortimer <[bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)>  
**Sent:** August 22, 2022 8:04 AM  
**To:** Williams, Andrea (MTCS) <[Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca](mailto:Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca)>  
**Cc:** Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <[Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)>; Archaeology (MTCS) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth,



**CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.**

Morning,

Hope you had a great weekend!

Looking to get confirmation on the one semi-outstanding question:

“To what level of effort would we need to complete Stage 2 test units to document the mixed contexts, a couple to ascertain deposits or would we end up doing a Stage 3 level of effort to be able to clear the site anyway and therefore simply moving to a Stage 3 process under the RHF (Section 3.2.2), on the 10 m interval and concentrating in would likely be more prudent?”

-I will check in to get an opinion from Malcolm when he’s back. I think the answer to this is going to depend on how clearly the Stage 2 units confirm mixed contexts (the pilot document Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 directs that the number and placement demonstrate site stratigraphy and integrity but no specific parameters or numbers are stated). It will also depend on whether any features are identified (Section 2.1.3, Standards 5 and 7 of the pilot document). Can I get back to you on that one?

Cheers,  
Ben

---

**From:** Williams, Andrea (MTCS) <[Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca](mailto:Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca)>

**Sent:** August 4, 2022 4:16 PM

**To:** Ben Mortimer <[bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)>

**Cc:** Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <[Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)>; Archaeology (MTCS) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>

**Subject:** RE: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022

Hi Ben,

Apologies for the delay in getting you a reply. I am backing up Malcolm for a couple of weeks.

I have pulled your three questions out:

“Would the previous recommendations for Stage 3 assessment set a precedent requiring a higher level of assessment, therefore a Stage 3 recommendation is ultimately a likely recommendation regardless of the Stage 2 results”

-No, there’s no concern about precedent: it is acceptable for the current licensee to recommend a different level of assessment using their professional judgment, based on a new interpretation and/or additional information. There’s a standard that allows for this possibility: S&Gs 7.5.8 Standard 5b: "documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work". Understood that you are following up a Stage 2 recommending Stage 3 with another Stage 2



instead.

“To what level of effort would we need to complete Stage 2 test units to document the mixed contexts, a couple to ascertain deposits or would we end up doing a Stage 3 level of effort to be able to clear the site anyway and therefore simply moving to a Stage 3 process under the RHF (Section 3.2.2), on the 10 m interval and concentrating in would likely be more prudent?”

-I will check in to get an opinion from Malcolm when he’s back. I think the answer to this is going to depend on how clearly the Stage 2 units confirm mixed contexts (the pilot document Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 directs that the number and placement demonstrate site stratigraphy and integrity but no specific parameters or numbers are stated). It will also depend on whether any features are identified (Section 2.1.3, Standards 5 and 7 of the pilot document). Can I get back to you on that one?

“Additionally, in any scenario, would testing of the intervening area between the concentrations be required, e.g., a test unit or two added to confirm context in this area? From that intervening area only a few cut nail fragments, ~10 pieces of pane glass, and a few wire nails were recovered.

-As you said, I do suggest a unit or two to confirm context, which may serve to back up your interpretation of two mixed concentrations separated by a diffuse scatter of plough-dragged artifacts.

Thank you for your patience while I work through a high volume of inquiries. I will discuss your second question with Malcolm next week and get back to you. Thanks.

-Andrea

**Andrea Williams**

Archaeology Review Officer + Marine Archaeology Licensing and Information

Archaeology Program Unit

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Cell phone: 437-339-9197

[Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca](mailto:Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca)



**This advice has been provided by the Ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects.**

**Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise**

**found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.**

**Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.**

---

**From:** Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <[Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)>  
**Sent:** July 22, 2022 4:52 PM  
**To:** Williams, Andrea (MTCS) <[Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca](mailto:Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca)>  
**Cc:** Archaeology (MTCS) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>  
**Subject:** FW: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022

---

**From:** Ben Mortimer <[bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)>  
**Sent:** July 13, 2022 10:03 AM  
**To:** Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <[Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)>  
**Cc:** Archaeology (MTCS) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316 - P369-0243-2022 and P369-0217-2022

**CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.**

Hi Malcolm,

As per your comments, which I fully agreed with by the way, we completed further Stage 2 work for the development area under P369-0243-2022. This included:

1. Assessing areas of the golf course (which may have retained potential),
2. Revising areas near the water (to confirm permanently wet/complete testing), and
3. Undertaking more Stage 2 test pitting in the area previously identified as the Flett Farm site (preliminary Stage 2 mapping attached).

I'm writing to get your input on/discuss the next steps at the Flett Farm Site, i.e., Stage 2 test units under the RHF vs Stage 3 RHF.

While our analysis is not finalized, testing throughout the large scatter area that was identified as the Flett Farm produced an assemblage largely documenting the occupancy of the area from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup>. Of the diagnostic materials recovered, a large portion is modern or late 19<sup>th</sup> century (wire nails, manganese glass, machine made glass, plastics) with very limited diagnostic historical material mixed in. The assemblage, to put it bluntly, is crappy. There is nothing indicating a pre-1830 occupancy and very little to show for any pre-1870 occupancy. This is relatively consistent across the entire area. As Past Recovery found in the previous Stage 2, artifacts are concentrated to either end of the large scatter, but most (almost all) test pits contain post 1900 material. The southern concentration tends to contain less historical material (fewer artifacts overall), and while the northern concentration does have a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century historical component, every



context from our Stage 2 work includes artifacts attesting to the ongoing occupancy well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The intervening scatter of again mostly modern material between the concentrations is sparse and is likely the result of plow scatter from years of agriculture and should not be of further concern. While the ends of the scatter may have moderately more CHVI, that is very debateable and is likely low.

Our results are supported in large part by the Past Recovery's previous finds and their historical research (we are doing a brief reanalysis of their testing results as part of our process by mapping historic and modern artifact concentrations). While they note the occupancy may have started in the mid-1800s, the artifacts and research documented in their report (including topographic maps and aerials photography) shows an occupancy carrying into the mid-1900s. The nagging issue is if there are potentially deposits retaining 19<sup>th</sup> century context within the end concentrations, which is I believe was the reason Past Recovery recommended Stage 3.

However, given the additional Stage 2 assemblage and further documentation of mixed contexts, our preference is to approach the site under the draft RHF S&Gs, as I believe the site fits the criteria for a pilot of the new approach very well. The evidence thus far shows that the occupancy into the 1900s caused the loss of *any* secure 19<sup>th</sup> century context. Based on the mixed artifacts found across the concentrations at either end of the scatter, the documented ongoing occupancy into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the lack of concentrations of bonafide mid-19<sup>th</sup> century diagnostics, the potential of encountering a secure historical context is very low. Given that, I'm wondering if a few strategically placed 1x1 units under the RHF process (RHF Section 2.1.3) could potentially be sufficient to clear the site if mixed contexts are stratigraphically documented in the concentrations? Units would be placed where historical artifacts are most prevalent to determine if there are secure 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts present.

My concern with proceeding in such a manner is twofold:

1. Would the previous recommendations for Stage 3 assessment set a precedent requiring a higher level of assessment, therefore a Stage 3 recommendation is ultimately a likely recommendation regardless of the Stage 2 results, and
2. To what level of effort would we need to complete Stage 2 test units to document the mixed contexts, a couple to ascertain deposits or would we end up doing a Stage 3 level of effort to be able to clear the site anyway and therefore simply moving to a Stage 3 process under the RHF (Section 3.2.2), on the 10 m interval and concentrating in would likely be more prudent?

Additionally, in any scenario, would testing of the intervening area between the concentrations be required, e.g., a test unit or two added to confirm context in this area? From that intervening area only a few cut nail fragments, ~10 pieces of pane glass, and a few wire nails were recovered.

Your review and comments are much appreciated!

Best Regards,  
Ben



**Ben Mortimer**

Principal, Matrix Heritage

**Phone** 613-807-2071

**Mobile** 613-614-6002

**Web** <http://www.matrixheritage.ca>

**Email** [bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)

**Office** 6131 Perth St, Richmond, Ontario, K0A 2Z0

**Mailing** PO Box 69, Richmond, Ontario, K0A 2Z0

Preserving the past by planning and building for the future.

---

**From:** Horne, Malcolm (MHSTCI) <[Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)>  
**Sent:** May 6, 2022 2:37 PM  
**To:** Ben Mortimer <[bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)>  
**Cc:** Archaeology (MHSTCI) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>  
**Subject:** Advice re Stage 3 Assessment of Flett Farm Sites, Perth Golf Course, Town of Perth, MHSTCI File 0005316

Hi, Ben. Please find the following comments:

- What is the current development application? Does it include all parts of the area that was assessed in 2010?
- Will the golf course be redeveloped? The Stage 1-2 assessment of the golf course does not appear to meet the 2011 Standards and Guidelines. While it may vary, golf courses often are not completely disturbed and have much more potential than was documented by the 2010 Stage 1-2 report. We are not concerned if the golf course will not be redeveloped or is not part of the current development application. If the golf course is to be redeveloped, we have concerns for further assessment.
- There are areas of forest along the river for which it is not clear that they are wet and lacking potential, notably in 'Operation 5'. If this is part of the current development application, we have concerns for further assessment.
- There is an area of positive test pits extending approximately 300 metres, 30 to 40 metres wide, paralleling the Tay River in historical Lot 25. This was defined into three clusters for which Stage 3 assessment was recommended for parts of two of those clusters (Sites 1 and 3). We are unable to support these recommendations because they are not specific enough. There is internal disagreement within the recommendations as to which clusters require further work and the discussion elsewhere is difficult to follow. The recommendations furthermore do not clearly provide a basis for defining the areas for Stage 3 assessment versus those areas which are of no further concern. It appears that the positive yielding test pits comprise a relatively continuous scatter resulting from a serial occupation by one family. As such, we advise developing a strategy to address the full extent of the artifact distribution with the objective of obtaining a complete picture of the historical occupation of this location



by a single family. As opposed to excavating test units on the basis of the current information, we suggest carrying out a second round of test pitting in order to obtain a larger artifact sample and provide further support for focusing the Stage 3 test unit excavation. Additional historical research may also be useful. On the basis of this information, please then provide mapping and a detailed layout of the location and extent of the proposed Stage 3 test unit excavation.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne  
Archaeology Review Officer  
Archaeology Program Unit  
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries  
**Mobile: 437-339-8861**  
Email: [Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)

---

**From:** Ben Mortimer <[bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 3, 2022 8:52 AM  
**To:** Archaeology (MHSTCI) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>  
**Subject:** Request for Advice

**CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.**

Good morning,

We have been retained to undertake a Stage 3 assessment of the Flett Farm site in Perth, recommended under PIF P030-081-2010 by Past Recovery and are looking to confirm our general approach prior to proceeding. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment (2010) recommends Stage 3 archaeological assessment relating to historical finds along the river frontage of the property. These finds represent two nodes of the remnants of the Flett farm and are believed to span from the mid-19th century into the 20th century. In summary, the northern node was found to incorporate a significant quantity of material from later occupants (well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century) while the southern was more aligned with a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupancy (still with some post 1900 artifacts, but less than the other node). The recommendations from the Stage 1-2 report are as follows:

1) *A Stage 3 archaeological assessment by a licenced archaeologist is required around two clusters of positive test pits found near the Tay River on the Lot 25, Concession*

2, geographic Township of Bathurst part of the property (comprising parts of Sites 1 and 3 in Operation 3) prior to any development in this area (see Figure 130). [Figure included below]

2) No further archaeological assessment of the remainder of the property as presently defined is required and clearance of any archaeological conditions placed on this part of the study area should be granted.

3) Should archaeological remains be found on the property during any construction activities, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture ( 416 314-7148) should be notified immediately.

4) In the event that human remains are encountered during construction activities, both the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416 314-7148) and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (416 326-8392) should be notified immediately.

As these pre-2011 S&Gs recommendations are relatively open in terms of methodology, I want to ensure our approach is acceptable prior to beginning the assessment. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was completed prior to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines and the 2014 bulletin The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads which provide alternative approaches for historical farmstead sites. We have reviewed the Stage 1-2 report and it is clear the site nodes do relate to a 19<sup>th</sup> homestead and appear to incorporate materials suggesting occupancy from the mid-1800s well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century within at least the one node. We plan to proceed with commencing excavations within the two nodes recommended for Stage 3 (as shown in the attached figure from the Stage 1-2 report) on a 10 m grid and then infilling on the 5 m grid as required unit it can be adequately determined if there is CHVI warranting Stage 4 mitigation of development impact. An appropriate % of the on-grid total would then be infilled off the 5 and 10 m grind as well. This is an approach we have used in similar situations and has worked well in refining our understanding of other mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century homesteads.

Best Regards,  
Ben



**Ben Mortimer**

Principal, Matrix Heritage

**Phone** 613-807-2071

**Mobile** 613-614-6002

**Web** <http://www.matrixheritage.ca>

**Email** [bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca](mailto:bmortimer@matrixheritage.ca)

73 Moore Street, Richmond Ontario, KOA 2Z0



Preserving the past by planning and building for the future.



#### 4.0 Proponent Support of Partial Clearance

Citizenship and Multiculturalism  
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division  
Heritage Branch, Archaeology Program Unit  
5th Floor, 400 University Ave  
Toronto, ON, M7A 2R9

*Re: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Perth Golf Course Property Part Lots 26, 27, Concession 1; Part Lots 25, 26, and Part of Park Lots 1,2 and 3 in Lot 27, Concession 2, and Part of Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, Geographic Township of Bathurst, and Part Lot 1, Concession 1, and Part Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Drummond, and Part of Road Allowance between Geographic Townships of Bathurst and Drummond, Town of Perth, Lanark County, Ontario*

Prior to ground disturbing activity, as the proponent of the proposed development, Caivan is committed to implementing an avoidance strategy developed in consultation with a licensed consultant archaeologist, (i.e., a no-go zone). This strategy will protect the archaeological sites noted in the report Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Perth Golf Course Property until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed or subsequent overriding recommendations (i.e., Stage 4) are implemented.

Any ground alterations will avoid the noted archaeological sites with outstanding concern and their protective buffers. Additionally, prior to construction activity that extends to the edge of the monitoring zone, a temporary barrier will be erected around the 20 m protective buffer, as outlined in the report, to ensure the safe keeping of the archaeological sites.

Prior to construction activity in the 50 m buffer zone within the development application area, as outlined in the report, the proponent will notify a licensed consultant archaeologist regarding the proposed start date for such activities. All construction activity within the 50 m buffer zone area will be monitored at all times by a licensed consultant archaeologist. The licensed consultant archaeologist is hereby empowered to stop construction if there is concern of impact to the noted archaeological site.

Caivan is also committed to completing the remaining archaeological investigation on the archaeological site identified in the report prior to construction activity or other ground disturbing activity (aside from normal agricultural work or the routine maintenance of property, as per the Ontario Heritage Act (1990), Part IV, 48) within that parcel before August 2023.

*Colin Haskin*

Colin Haskin, [Colin.Haskin@caivan.com](mailto:Colin.Haskin@caivan.com)  
Project Manager, Land Development

**CAIVAN**  
COMMUNITIES