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Sep 23, 2013

Adam Pollock (P336)
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RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 129 South Street Part Farm Lot 15, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Leeds, Town of Gananoque, Ontario", Dated Sep 10, 2013, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Sep 17, 2013, MTCS Project Information Form Number P336-0015-2013, MTCS File Number 0000235

Dear Mr. Pollock:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Figure 2: Aerial photograph of the study area and Figure 33. Archaeological potential of the above titled report and recommends the following:

- 1) Should the proposed construction proceed at 129 South Street, all portions of the study area shown as retaining archaeological potential on Figure 33 should be subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.
- 2) Any Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), prior to any planned construction disturbance below the current grade. Lawn areas which appear to have undergone little disturbance are recommended for hand test pit excavation. The remainder of the area of archaeological potential lies beneath gravel or asphalt parking lots and/or is within the footprint of a building. The Stage 2 assessment of these areas will require the excavation of mechanical trenches using a backhoe or equivalent heavy machinery at targeted areas and/or at ten metre intervals in order to access deeply buried archaeological resources.
- 3) Any future archaeological investigations should include continued engagement with the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and a member of this community should be included in any fieldwork.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no

representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
Thomas Irvin
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Ken Dantzer, CaraCo Development Corporation
Brenda Guy, Town of Gananoque

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

129 SOUTH STREET

PART FARM LOT 15, CONCESSION 1

GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS

TOWN OF GANANOQUE, ONTARIO

PAST RECOVERY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,
129 SOUTH STREET,
PART FARM LOT 15, CONCESSION 1,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS,
TOWN OF GANANOQUE, ONTARIO**

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Re: Planning application for a proposed residential development

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P.I.F. No.: P336-0015-2013

Date: September 6, 2013
Original Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CaraCo Development Corporation provided site plans and information for the project context.

Keyes Real Estate provided site access permission for the field reconnaissance.

Mr. Robert von Bitter, Data Coordinator, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport provided a current listing of archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Site Inspection	Stephen Jarrett
Drafting	Stephen Jarrett
Report Writing	Stephen Jarrett
Report Review	Brenda Kennett

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (PRAS) was retained by CaraCo Development Corporation (CaraCo) to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development on the property located at 129 South Street within the Town of Gananoque with frontage along the St. Lawrence River. This involved the examination of a little over one hectare of land located on Lots 671 to 677 of Compiled Plan 86 (East) (all formerly part of Farm Lot 15, Concession 1), in the geographic Township of Leeds, now in the Town of Gananoque (Figures 1 to 3). The purpose of this assessment was to identify known heritage resources associated with the study area, to determine the archaeological potential of the property and to present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources.

Native occupation of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago with the arrival of groups referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians, and continued through the post-Contact period. The original farm lots in Leeds Township were surveyed in 1788, with Farm Lot 15, Concession 1 awarded to Sir John Johnson in 1792. The lot was purchased by the McDonald family in 1825 and was in use as a residential, manufacturing and warehouse area by the 1860s. For the first half of the twentieth century the study area was used by a Coal company to produce and ship coal from the area. By 1956 the property was converted into residences and a marina and boat dealership.

The subject property was determined to have significant potential for both pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological deposits, except in areas with extensive twentieth century disturbance and portions of the nineteenth century wharf.

The results of the Stage 1 assessment form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Should the proposed construction proceed at 129 South Street, all portions of the study area shown as retaining archaeological potential on Figure 33 should be subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

- 2) Any Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), prior to any planned construction disturbance below the current grade. Lawn areas which appear to have undergone little disturbance are recommended for hand test pit excavation. The remainder of the area of archaeological potential lies beneath gravel or asphalt parking lots and/or is within the footprint of a building. The Stage 2 assessment of these areas will require the excavation of mechanical trenches using a backhoe or equivalent heavy machinery at targeted areas and/or at ten metre intervals in order to access deeply buried archaeological resources.

- 3) Any future archaeological investigations should include continued engagement with the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and a member of this community should be included in any fieldwork.

In addition, the reader is referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (PRAS) was retained by CaraCo Development Corporation (CaraCo) to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development on the property located at 129 South Street within the Town of Gananoque along the St. Lawrence River. This involved the examination of a little over one hectare of land located within part of Farm Lot 15, Concession 1, in the geographic Township of Leeds, now in the Town of Gananoque (Figures 1 to 3).

The objectives of the present Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information concerning the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition;
- To evaluate the study area's archaeological potential; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 assessment and is divided into eight sections. Following this introduction, Section 2.0 provides general project information in order to set the archaeological assessment in the context of the proposed development. This is followed by the Stage 1 assessment (Section 3.0) which includes a brief review of relevant previous historical research undertaken, an outline of the pre-Contact and post-Contact sequences of occupation in the vicinity and a detailed account of the property history. Also within this section is a summary of the property inspection, a discussion of the local environment, a listing of past archaeological research and known cultural resources in the vicinity. Section 4.0 provides a determination of the archaeological potential of the study area in terms of pre-Contact and post-Contact period cultural resources and presents the Stage 1 recommendations. Following Section 4.0 is advice on compliance with archaeological legislation (Section 5.0), a statement of limitations and closure regarding this project (Section 6.0), and all references consulted during the background research and cited in this report (Section 7.0). The final section of the report (Section 8.0) contains the referenced images and maps. A catalogue of photographs taken during the site reconnaissance follows as Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains a summary of early archaeological finds within the Township of Leeds. Finally, a glossary of archaeological terms is included as Appendix 3.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development related information, as well as confirmation of permission to access the study area for the purposes of the assessment.

2.1 Development Context

CaraCo Development Corporation (CaraCo) has submitted a development planning application to the Town of Gananoque for a residential development to be located on the property at 129 South Street. The proposed project would see the erection of an multi-storey residence with underground parking (Figure 4). The location and boundary of the study area were provided to PRAS on mapping supplied by CaraCo (see Figures 2 and 3). These plans were used by PRAS staff to determine the limits of the area of investigation in the field, using visible lot boundaries and the extant buildings as reference points. This archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of the development planning application.

The property at 129 South Street consisted of an irregular parcel approximately 150 metres (northwest-southeast) by between 30 and 70 metres (northeast-southwest) on Lots 671 to 677 of Compiled Plan 86 (East), all in Farm Lot 15, Concession 1 in the geographic Township of Leeds, now in the Town of Gananoque (see Figures 2 and 3). This property is bordered on the north side by South Street, on the east by the Thousand Island Playhouse at 185 South Street, on the south by the St. Lawrence River, and on the west by Stone Street South.¹

2.2 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography, was granted by the client, CaraCo, with site access facilitated by Keyes Real Estate and Insurance Ltd.

¹ For ease of description throughout this report, South Street has been assigned an east-west orientation rather than its actual southwest to northeast alignment.

3.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Historical Context

This section of the report includes an overview of human settlement in the region with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific detailed archival research presenting a record of land use history.

Historical research was undertaken at Library and Archives Canada and the Ottawa Public Library.

3.1.1 Previous Historical Research

A number of historical studies have been conducted on Gananoque and the surrounding area. Among the many studies, accounts of a general nature include the *History of Leeds and Grenville* by Thad. Leavitt (1879), *Leeds and Grenville: Their First Two Hundred Years* by Ruth Mackenzie (1967), *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville* (Mika Publishing 1973), *Historic Gananoque* by William Hawke (1974), *The Irish in Ontario: A Study in Rural History* by Donald Akenson (1987), *The Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne* by Glenn Lockwood (1996), and *Our Living History: An Historical Guide to the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville* by the Leeds and Grenville Community History Project (2000).

3.1.2 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

It should be noted that our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is very incomplete, stemming from a lack of systematic archaeological surveys in the region, as well as from the destruction of archaeological sites caused by development prior to legislated requirements for archaeological assessments to be completed. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical and environmental research conducted in eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (Ellis and Deller 1990:39). These groups gradually moved northward as the glacial ice of the last Ice Age retreated and the water levels of the meltwater-fed glacial lakes decreased. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely, relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and graters. Most archaeological evidence for the Palaeo-Indian period has been found in southwestern and south central Ontario at sites located on the former shorelines of glacial Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay.

First Nation settlement of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to these other parts of the province as a result of the high water levels of the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-

glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). The St. Lawrence Valley remained very much on the fringe of the portions of the province occupied by Palaeo-Indian colonizers. Late Palaeo-Indian non-fluted lanceolate points have been found in the Thousand Islands and along the Cataraqui River, just north of Kingston, from Wolfe Island, and at Thompson Island down-river from Cornwall (Daechsel 1995:7; Kennett and Earl 2000).

During the succeeding Archaic period (c.7000 to 1000 B.C.), the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence 1990:69). Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers and plummets and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There is increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured.

More extensive First Nation settlement of eastern Ontario began during the Archaic period, sometime between 5,500 and 4,500 B.C. (Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites in eastern Ontario suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples of New York State. Laurentian peoples occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The Laurentian Archaic artifact complex contains large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks, and knives" (Kennedy 1970:59). The first evidence for significant occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been identified at Spencerville and to the north of Prescott, in the Rideau Lakes area, at Jessups Falls and in the Pendleton area along the South Nation River (Watson 1982; Daechsel 1980a). Late Archaic components consisting of Narrow Point traditions have also been recorded on Wolfe Island including the Armstrong site on Button Bay. Dailey and Wright (1955a, 1955b) identified a number of Laurentian or Middle Archaic sites in the vicinity of Cornwall.

The introduction of ceramics to Ontario marked the beginning of the Woodland period (c.1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550). Local populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith at circa A.D. 200, spanned much of North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. It was in the Middle Woodland period (c.300 B.C. to A.D. 900) that distinctive trends or 'traditions' evolved in different parts of Ontario for the first time. The Middle Woodland tradition found in eastern

and south central Ontario has become known as 'Point Peninsula' (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:157). Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this time period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter.

Towards the end of the Woodland period (circa A.D. 800) domesticated plants were introduced in areas to the south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups.

The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of eastern Ontario and it would appear that the Thousand Islands was an attractive location for Middle Woodland populations. A number of Middle Woodland sites, attributed to the Point Peninsula complex, have been identified throughout the Thousand Islands and along the South Nation Drainage Basin. More specifically, Woodland period materials have been located in the Pike Farm collection, the Brophy's Point collection from Wolfe Island, on Gordon Island, in the Prescott-Spencerville area, and the interior reaches of the Gananoque River Basin. Burials reported from Tremont Island are also believed to date to this period. The Ault Park site near Cornwall is one of the most significant sites in eastern Ontario with other important sites from this period including the Long Sault Mounds and the Malcolm Site (Dailey and Wright 1955a; Daechsel 1995:9; Fox 1990:183-186; Ritchie and Dragoo 1960).

Three distinct tribal groups are known to have occupied eastern Ontario in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. While there appears to have been a hiatus in the occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley through the early stages of the Late Woodland period, by the end of this period a considerable population belonging to what archaeologists refer to as the St. Lawrence Iroquois had become established in the region. Settlement clusters have been identified near the Spencerville/Prescott area and just north of Lake St. Francis (sometimes identified as the 'Cornwall cluster;' see Adams 2003:43), with a large number of sites reported for Jefferson County in New York State and further east into Quebec. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island) (Jamieson 1990:386). Following Cartier's initial voyages, subsequent journeys by Europeans found only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. High mortality from the European diseases introduced by Cartier and continued conflict with their neighbours probably accounts for the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois. At this time, there was a significant increase of St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population may

have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (J. Wright 1966:70-71; Sutton 1990:54).² Mohawk oral tradition suggests that some of the people from the Hochelaga area joined the Mohawks.

The portions of eastern Ontario lying within the Ottawa River watershed appear to have seen continued use by groups retaining a hunter and gatherer-based subsistence strategy, in some cases incorporating limited horticulture. The hunter/gatherers of this region are primarily regarded as having been Algonkian-speaking populations practicing lifeways with roots in the Archaic period. The origins of these groups and the nature of their relationships with their neighbours remains a matter of debate, which has been hampered by the low intensity of archaeological investigation in the area.

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all First Nations peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities between Iroquoian speaking populations to the south and Algonquin populations to the north, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. There is virtually no archaeological evidence for contact between Europeans and First Nations populations in this area during this time period, suggesting that the region remained largely abandoned and that any remaining Native groups may have deliberately avoided the newcomers.

3.1.3 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first European to venture deeper into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne de Brûlé, who was entrusted by Samuel de Champlain in 1610 to strengthen relations between the French and First Nations and to learn their language and customs. Other Europeans were subsequently sent by the French to train as interpreters, many of whom became *coureurs de bois* (Gervais 2004:182). Champlain himself made two trips into Ontario, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He and other French explorers and missionaries travelling in the region in the early seventeenth century encountered groups of people speaking different dialects of an Algonquian language, including the Matouweskari along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River basin, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1976). These loosely aligned bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture. While Champlain travelled the lower sections of the Rideau and Mississippi rivers and made note of the South Nation River during his 1613 visit to the area, it is difficult to determine what use, if any, was made of these and other tributaries of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers in what is now eastern Ontario by the early

² Agricultural villages, dating to A.D. 1400, of an Iroquoian people referred to as “proto-Huron” have been found in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972); by A.D. 1500, however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe.

French traders and missionaries that followed him. At least some travel on these river systems during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was likely.

The first centuries of contact between First Nations peoples and Europeans contributed to a period of significant change in the region. The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all First Nations peoples in southern Ontario, particularly the Huron, who had become an important 'middle man' in the French fur trade (Hessel 1993:63-65). Following the dispersal of the Huron from the present Simcoe County area by the League of Five Nations in 1649, these Iroquoian groups from what would become New York State began to make tentative attempts to settle the northern shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

In 1673, Fort Frontenac was established by the French at the present site of Kingston, and another fort was constructed at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700. These forts were erected both to solidify control of the fur trade and to enhance their ties with local Native populations. The French also encouraged the establishment of indigenous villages near their settlements to create closer alliances. This policy had some success; however Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) traders cultivated ties with both the French on the St. Lawrence and the British in the Mohawk Valley, and eventually Oswego, to ensure that they had competing markets for furs. Akwesasne, part of the Haudenosaunee hunting grounds for over a century and a half, became their permanent settlement towards the middle of the eighteenth century. With the Royal Proclamation of 1763 the British acquired all French possessions in North America. The terms of the proclamation, which included rules for the purchase of 'Indian Land,' were communicated to the Mohawk settlement by the Imperial Indian Department at the Niagara Congress in 1764.

Settlement in the St. Lawrence Valley area was not actively encouraged by the British colonial government until the late eighteenth century. With the end of the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), an exodus of United Empire Loyalists and disbanded soldiers moving north across the St. Lawrence required the acquisition and settling of new lands. In response, the British Government sought to acquire the rights to lands along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario through hurried negotiations with their Mississauga military allies, who were assumed, erroneously, to be the only Native peoples inhabiting eastern Ontario.³ Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called 'Crawford Purchase,' the Mississauga were cajoled into giving up Native title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (Lockwood 1996:24). There were numerous problems with this transaction as it ignored other Native groups' rights to some of the lands it purported to cover, crucial documents were missing and the extent of compensation was never clear. Nevertheless Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out these lands in 1784, with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. The westernmost surveyed township

³ At this time, there was a significant Algonquin presence in eastern Ontario and Mohawk Reserves had been established at Tyendinaga near Desoronto and at St. Regis near Cornwall.

(Elizabethtown) was originally called Township No. 8, while the easternmost (Charlottenburg) was Township No. 1 (Leavitt 1879:17). Euro-Canadian settlement along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about his time and the Front of Leeds was officially opened to settlement in 1788.

By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21.⁴ Furthermore, in 1792, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchase was divided into townships.

Euro-Canadian settlement along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about his time. Land from the Cataraqui River west to the Bay of Quinte was laid out in townships to be settled by some of the more than ten thousand United Empire Loyalists from Vermont, Connecticut, and New York who had gathered throughout Lower Canada, awaiting supplies and transport to what was to become Upper Canada.

Leeds Township was opened for settlement in 1788 when it was first surveyed (Mika Publishing 1973:8). The majority of the lots were granted to United Empire Loyalists and which resulted in little initial settlement of the area. Gananoque itself was a good example of the land grants with the 700 acres on the west bank of the Gananoque River abutting the St. Lawrence River being granted to Joel Stone and the 1000 acres on the east bank being granted to Sir John Johnson in 1792, both of whom were United Empire Loyalists (Leavitt 1879:126).

Sir John Johnson would never settle in the area as he was the first superintendant of Indian Affairs and held considerable land around Montreal. Stone had lost his holdings in the United States during the War of Independence and fought a lengthy court battle in London, England for the compensation of his losses (Hawke 1974:11). With little direct compensation forthcoming from the British government Stone sailed for Quebec in 1785 and purchased land in Cornwall. He would continue to search for a considerable grant of land and had petitioned the government for the Gananoque plot in 1787.

Stone is generally considered the founder of Gananoque and from the time of his grant in 1792 to the War of 1812 Stone started considerable business projects which served to grow the area into the industrial town it would become. Notable early projects of Stone's included the construction of the first general store, an inn, an orchard, the Gananoque River ferry and bridge, construction

⁴ Civilians now received 200 acres with an additional 200 acres for each of their children. The size of grants for military veterans increased with rank with privates receiving 200 acres at the low end and, at the high end, field officers being granted 5,000 acres with an additional 200 acres for each member of their family. In 1784 a field officer had only received 1,000 acres and an additional 50 acres per family member.

of a seventeen ton schooner, numerous dams and canals on the Gananoque River and a Customs House (Hawke 1974:9,13-14, Akenson 1987:71). Stone would also serve as Justice of the Peace and a Colonel of the 2nd Leeds Militia during this time (Hawke 1974:14, Akenson 1987:71-72).

While Stone is the undisputed founder of Gananoque, the McDonald family provided the rapid growth of industry in the town in the first half of the nineteenth century. Charles McDonald was the first McDonald arriving in the area in 1810 having heard of Stone's need for a business partner after the lost of his only son (Hawke 1974:15). Charles would gain a controlling interest in the area by marrying Stone's daughter and purchasing much of Johnson's claim. McDonald built a sawmill and grist mill at the mouth of the river and began shipping large quantities of lumber to Quebec and Kingston from the Gananoque watershed (Leavitt 1879:126).

By 1826, Charles and his recently arrived brothers would start the firm C. & J. McDonald & Brother and, among many business interests, construct the largest flouring mill in the province with a capacity of 250 barrels per day supplying one quarter of all the flour received annually at the Port of Montreal at that time. On the strength of the mills powered by the Gananoque River, the settlement had grown to 768 by 1832 (Leavitt 1879:131).

Gananoque was deemed important enough in these early years to be the scene of one of the opening skirmishes of the War of 1812. The details of the skirmish are vague, however a force of roughly two hundred Americans traded volleys with some 110 British regulars and Leeds militia to the west of the village. Being largely outnumbered, the British force quickly retreated (Hawke 1974:18-20). The Americans destroyed the supply depot, the King Street bridge and Colonel Stone's residence before leaving the area. While the action was not significant it, resulted in the rapid construction of a blockhouse by Charles McDonald under the instruction of the government which was completed in 1813.

The small factory industry was responsible for the growth of the town through the nineteenth century; largely controlled by the continuing McDonald family with many other large factories also coming to Gananoque through competing interests (Hawke 1974:33-39). The power of the Gananoque River appears to have been the impetus for this as it was of an ideal size and flow rate for the creation of mills. A short list of the industries which the town supported is included below.

Into the twentieth century manufacturing remained a strong force in the community; however, with other sources of power coming to the forefront of the new Canadian economy the rapid growth seen in Gananoque during the nineteenth century slowed to a crawl. The population of Gananoque at the end of the nineteenth century was 4,000, but by 1917 had dropped to 3,307 (NMC 151438 and NMC 9452). In 1947 the population had increased to 4,294 not far below the current population of 5,194 (NMC 9453 and SC 2011).

Table 1. List of Notable Nineteenth Century Industries within Gananoque

Company Name(s)	Industry/Factory	Person(s) Associated	Known Dates of Operation
Unknown	Tannery	Alexander Auchinvole	1823-
Unknown	Metal Work	Richard Colton	1830-
Unknown	Leatherworks	Sylvester Skinner	1831-
C. & J. McDonald & Brother	Flour Mill, Custom Mill, Stave Machine, Tannery, Pail Factory, Carding and Cloth Dressing Works, Turning Shop, Shoe and Boot Last and Tackle Factory, Nail Works, Saw Mill	McDonald Family	1810-1868
D.F. Jones Shovel Co.	Shovel manufacture	David Ford Jones	1852-1963
Spring and Axle Co. eventually Ontario Steel Products	Metalworking	Isaac Bridges	1855-
Mitchell and Wilson	Wood-working	George Mitchell	1833-1960s-
Leeds Foundry and Machine Works	Machine products	E.E. Abbott	1858-
Steel Co.	Metalworking	Wm. Byers, W.G. Matthew	1865-

3.1.4 Property History

The following discussion will focus on the main developments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly as they relate to the archaeological potential of the study area. Documents reviewed in order to develop the property history of the study areas include the available eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century maps, local historical studies and aerial photographs.

Farm Lot 15, Concession 1 was first granted in 1792 to Sir John Johnson who would never settle on his grant or put much effort into its improvement. This grant was after the failed partnership of a David Jones with the town founder, Joel Stone, to control both sides of the Gananoque River. This failed partnership did, however, create a survey plan of the area (Figure 5). This plan identifies an “Indian Burial Place” on both points along the east shore of the Gananoque River less than one hundred metres from the study area. In 1825 Lot 15 was sold to the McDonald family who would use the property for their burgeoning industrial interests during the nineteenth century.

The earliest map of the Town of Gananoque comes from the 1858 plan created by the provincial land surveyor William H. Deane (Figure 6). This plan shows the main area of settlement in Gananoque around the King Street (modern Highway 2) bridge approximately 500 metres from the mouth of the river. The vicinity of the study area is shown at this time to be surveyed into the grid plan of the town but to be sparsely used with only a few residences in the area and two docks. No structures are shown within the study area on this plan.

By the time of the Walling map of 1862 the part of town around the project area is shown to have experienced intense growth, primarily as a warehouse area (Figure 7). The study area itself seems to contain three structures and a wharf at the time of this mapping. Two of the three structures on the map are labelled, one a 'Stave Mfy' and the other an 'Ashery'. The wharf is labeled as 'Brophy's Wharf'. A 'Stave Machine' is listed as part of the holdings of the McDonald family in the local history of the area (Hawke 1974:34). Also of note on the Walling plan is the identification of the point on the east side of the mouth of the Gananoque River as 'Indian Point' indicating the known presence of Aboriginal activities near the study area at this time and perhaps supporting the earlier identification of Native burials in this location.

The 1897 Fire Insurance Plan (FIP) of the town of Gananoque does not include the study area on the map (Figure 8). The area along the south side of South Street is simply labelled at this time as "Scattered Wooden and Stone Dwellings".

The 1917 FIP of Gananoque, up-dated to 1926, shows the first detailed plan of the study area in the historical record (Figure 9). This map works well in conjunction with two low-level oblique angle aerial photographs taken in 1920 (Figures 10 and 11). Both the FIP and aerial images show numerous buildings on the property at this time.

At the east end of the property on the waterfront, the FIP and aerial images show a rectangular three storey structure that appears to be a small factory style building. The FIP does not label the structure; however, it does show that the wall facing the river was a standard fire wall with the others on the main structure made of cement plaster or expanded metal. Two additions were made on the west wall, one of which is labelled "coal".

Along the central portion of the waterfront the mapping shows two buildings: a small single storey storage shed and a large three storey coal shed, with the aerial image showing a ramp structure as well. The configuration of the dock and the nature of the structures indicates that these buildings were built to load goods onto large vessels through the use of the ramp and the third storey of the large warehouse.

At the west end of the property along the waterfront the FIP and aerial images show two sizeable boathouses.

Away from the waterfront, the aerial images and FIP show a distinct rise in elevation and numerous paths and patches of heavy activity on the grass. The northeast corner of the property along South Street is shown to contain a small two storey structure of unknown function.

Along the west end of South Street the FIP and aerial images show four and three structures respectively on the property.

The building at the corner of South and Stone streets is depicted as a two-and-one-half storey dwelling which remains on the site to this day. Immediately east this is a large two storey structure with a river facing veranda. The FIP shows a 'coke shed' to the east of this structure; however the aerial image only shows a low wall in this location. This structure may have been an addition in the 1926 revision of the 1917 FIP as the building also appears in the 1947 FIP.

The final of the four structures in this cluster along South Street is a two storey residential style building. The FIP labels this structure 'OFF' with a drive-through addition labelled 'scale'. Likely this was an office building for the forwarding business using the wharf.

Of note the 1917 FIP also shows a large area in the southeast corner of the property labelled 'coal pile'; however no large coal pile is visible in the 1920 aerial image. All indications from the 1917 FIP appear to infer that a coal company was operating on the property at that time. The 1947 FIP confirms this assumption and shows a very similar plan of the property as that of the 1917 FIP with the subtraction of two buildings and the addition of four new features (Figure 12). Most importantly is the label on the property which reads 'Sampson Coal Co. Ltd.'.

The two structures which were removed between the 1917/1926 FIP and 1947 FIP are the one labelled storage along the waterfront and the large two storey structure with the river fronting veranda along South Street. In the place of the storage shed is a smaller building aligned east-west rather than the north-south orientation of the earlier structure. The large two storey structure was replaced with a one storey structure labelled 'auto' suggesting its use as a garage.

A new dwelling is indicated on this plan located in the northeast corner of the property. This dwelling corresponds well to the current residence at 161 South Street. The final additional feature indicated on the 1947 FIP is located to the west of the two storey building in the southeast corner of the property. The feature is shown with dashed lines indicating a very temporary structure of pile and is labeled "coke". There is also a large coal pile illustrated on the southeast part of the wharf, as on the earlier FIP.

The property today is used as a marina under the name Gordon Marina with four residences fronting along South Street. The marina has been in business on the majority of the property since the mid 1950s (Neil Gordon, personal communication, August, 2013).

3.2 Archaeological Context

This section describes the environmental and archaeological context of the study area which, combined with the historical context outlined above, provides the necessary information to assess the archaeological potential of the property.

3.2.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained in Ontario by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (mostly since the late 1980s). A request for a search of the database for all registered sites located within a one kilometre radius of the study area was made and notification from the *Archaeological Data Coordinator* indicated that one site has been registered within this area.

Registered as Stone's Mill (BbGa-5), this site is located on the shore of the Gananoque River off Mill Street near the King Street Bridge. Detailed information on the site was unavailable; however it appears that a researcher by the name of Bob Wilkes excavated a small area to the north of a mill building at this location in the early 1990s.

No registered archaeological sites are located within the boundaries of the study area. Included as Appendix 2 to this report is a list of early finds from Leeds Township between 1898 and 1919 submitted to the now Royal Ontario Museum

3.2.2 Previous Archaeological Research

No previous assessments have been undertaken within or immediately adjacent to the study area. Known previous studies within the Town of Gananoque include a Stage 2/3 Archaeological Assessment of Glen House Resort House Sites 1 & 2 BcGa-6/7 (Daechsel 2000).

3.2.3 Identified Local Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at a local, provincial, national, or international level. Some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx>);
- Canada's Historic Places website (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx>);

- Ontario Heritage Properties Database (<http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>); and,
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml).

No previously identified cultural heritage resources were found to be located within or immediately adjacent to the present study area. A number of structures within the town of Gananoque, however, are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; the closest of which are The Clock Tower and Post Office at 110 Stone Street South, a Queen Anne Revival style house at 145 Stone Street South, and the Water Street swing bridge at the mouth of the Gananoque River.

3.2.4 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation of the property. Factors such as nearness to water, soil types, forest cover and topography all contribute to the suitability of the site for the production of food sources for pre-Contact peoples. As well, an examination of the geophysical evolution of the study area provides an indication of the possible range in age of pre-Contact sites that could be found on the property.

The study area is situated within the Leeds Knobs and Flats physiographic region which consists of outcrops of Precambrian rock interrupted by flat to undulating areas with clay soils (Chapman & Putnam 1984:186-187 and 196). Geologic mapping at a scale of 1:250,000 shows the bedrock geology of the study area to be bordering on the Beekmantown group of Dolostone and sandstone bedrock and the late Felsic plutonic bedrock comprised mostly of granite gneisses with migmatites and pegmatities (OGS 2003a), while the surficial geology for the study area falls within a Bedrock-drift complex in Paleozoic terrain (OGS 2003b). Soil mapping of the area indicates that the project falls within the Napanee Clay soils series which is characterized by low organic matter with poor drainage on nearly level terrain (Figure 13).

Gananoque lies within the Huron-Ontario Sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Deciduous trees common to this area include sugar and red maples, beech, basswood, white and red ashes, yellow birch, and red, white and burr oaks, while coniferous trees include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine and balsam fir (Rowe 1972: 93). The study area would have been cleared of its original growth forest in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

The shoreline waters the St. Lawrence River and the mouth of the Gananoque River, all within close proximity to the study area, are important as a migratory stop-over and wintering area for waterfowl (Johnson 1971). Lands adjacent to these bodies of water display Class 3 (slight limitations) capability for the production of waterfowl. As the subject property lies within an area of urban development, there is no data available for ungulate capability (Canada Land Inventory 1970).

3.2.5 Property Inspection

In order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions of the study area and to inform an evaluation of archaeological potential, a preliminary property inspection was undertaken on August 29th, 2013. The property inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). The weather was warm and overcast, permitting visibility of land features and the identification and documentation of features influencing archaeological potential.

Field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential were documented with digital photographs. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown in Figure 14. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all field notes, photographs, and maps generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated by the assessment is provided below in Table 2.

Table 2. Inventory of the Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 1 property inspection	35 photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR13-24
Maps	One annotated property map	1 map	PRAS office file PR13-24
Field notes	Notes on property inspection	2 pages	PRAS office file PR13-24

The study area included four residential structures fronting on South Street and two large marina buildings located on a irregular plot of land approximately 150 metres (northwest-southeast) by between 30 and 70 metres (northeast-southwest). This property is bounded by South Street to the north, the Thousand Island Playhouse at 185 South Street to the east, the St. Lawrence River to the south, and Stone Street South to the west. The property slopes roughly from north to south from South Street to the river (Figure 15). The original, relatively level, upper bank of the river is located along a 5-15m wide strip adjacent to the south side of South Street (Figure 16).

A large two-and-a-half storey brick residence with a basement is situated at 101 South Street, at the corner with Stone Street South (Figure 17). The front lawn of this dwelling is grass covered and relatively level but the rear and side yards slope down to a concrete retaining wall and several boathouses along the river’s edge (Figures 18 & 19). The main part of the dwelling has a rough stone foundation and appears on the 1917/1926 fire insurance plan suggesting that it dates to the early twentieth century although additions on the south and west sides are clearly more recent. Boathouses are located along the shoreline (see Figure 2)

Immediately to the east of this is a small one storey building with a basement with the address 101A and 101B suggesting that it is associated with the adjacent brick house and is rented as two apartment units (Figure 20). Given the slope of the land, the basement includes a walk-out facing the river (see Figure 18). This building is now covered with vinyl siding and has a (parged) concrete foundation but it appears to correspond to the 'Auto' building depicted on the 1947 fire insurance plan, suggesting that it originally served as the garage for the adjacent brick dwelling. The area between the front and east side of this building and South Street is a paved parking area. To the east of this, a paved laneway leads down the slope towards the water (see Figure 15). The rear yard of the property appears to have been leveled, possibly when the lower level was converted to an apartment, and ends at a concrete retaining wall.

Further east at 119 South Street is a small one storey dwelling, again with a basement extending down the slope towards the river (Figure 21). This building has wood siding and a rough stone foundation (Figure 22). It appears to correspond to the 'office' building depicted on the 1917/1926 and 1947 fire insurance plans. This property has a very small front yard with a paved laneway leading down to the marina property to the east. The small rear yard has been terraced into a level area which extends to the marina property.

The final residential property is situated at 161 South Street, at the eastern edge of the study area. This is a one-and-one-half storey wood sided house with a (parged) concrete foundation (Figures 23 & 24). This corresponds to the dwelling depicted on the 1947 fire insurance plan. This residence is set well back from South Street with a grassed front lawn and an asphalt driveway to the east of the house. The rear yard slopes down to the rear of the large marina building.

The main entrance to Gordon's Marina and a large upper gravel parking/storage area are situated between the 119 and 161 South Street residences with a paved laneway leading down the slope to an intermediate level providing access to the rear of the primary marina building which includes a large upper showroom, a lower service level with washrooms and a laundromat and a contiguous building housing a marine store and maintenance facility (Figures 25 to 27; see Figure 24). This building sits on the level nineteenth century wharf and extends northward into the sloping bank. There is a paved parking area to the south of the building with a grassed area adjacent to the shoreline (see Figure 26). A stone and wood retaining wall is located immediately east of the lower part of this building, along the eastern property line (Figure 28). A large storage shed occupies the western part of the original wharf (Figure 29).

Historic fill and cribbing is in evidence on parts of the property (Figure 17 to 18). There are also several historic features, such as stone walls, but it is difficult to assess the age of these features (Figures 30 & 31).

No areas of intense disturbance were noted outside the footings of the current structures on the property. It is evident, however, that the shoreline has been significantly altered through the nineteenth and twentieth century to accommodate the early wharf the later marina and a number of structures erected on what would have originally been a generally sloping shoreline.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are used to determine archaeological site potential. For pre-Contact sites criteria are principally focused on topographical features such as the distance from the nearest source of water and the nature of that water body, areas of elevated topography including features such as ridges, knolls and eskers, and the types of soils found within the area being assessed. For historic sites, the assessment of archaeological site potential is more reliant on historical research (land registry records, census and assessment rolls, etc.), cartographic and aerial photographic evidence and the inspection of the study area for possible above ground remains or other evidence of a demolished historical structure. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area.

Archaeological assessment standards established by MTCS (*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011) establish minimum distances to be tested from features indicating archaeological potential. Areas that are considered to have pre-Contact site potential and therefore require testing include lands within 300 metres of water sources, wetlands or elevated features in the landscape including former river scarps. Areas of post-Contact archaeological site potential requiring testing include locations within 300 metres of sites of early Euro-Canadian settlement and 100 metres of historic transportation corridors. Further, areas within 300 metres of registered archaeological sites, designated heritage buildings or structures/locations of local historical significance are considered to have archaeological potential and require testing. These guidelines were refined and applied to the study area after the research and site inspection described above, generating the Stage 1 recommendations presented below in Section 3.3.2.

The review of the local environmental conditions and of the historical development of both properties, combined with the results of the site reconnaissance, indicate the presence of various features indicative of archaeological potential.

The study area exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The study area lies on the shoreline of the St. Lawrence River, between 100 and 250 metres from the mouth of the Gananoque River and thus would have been ideal for Native settlement. Apart from providing abundant local food and water sources, these waterways would have been excellent routes for communication and exchange with other communities. The 300m buffer from both waterways covers the entire study area, indicating that all of it has potential for pre-Contact archaeological deposits.
- Early historic mapping of the area names a peninsula less than one hundred metres from the property as 'Indian Point' and identifies Native burial grounds along sections of the Gananoque River near the study area (see Figure 5 and 7).

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with post-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- Early historic mapping of the area shows structures located within the study including a stave factory which is associated with the prominent local McDonald family (see Figure 7).
- The study area also falls within the historic town of Gananoque which was first settled in the late eighteenth century. The area lies within close proximity to early nineteenth century fortifications within the town and mercantile structures in the form of wharfs and warehouses along the shores of the St. Lawrence and Gananoque Rivers. This indicates potential for historic activities not seen on early mapping of the area associated with the earliest settlement of the area.

The known locations of the now removed structures associated with the post-Contact period occupation of the property have been mapped in a composite overlay using historical plans with an updated aerial photograph of the study area as a basemap (Figure 32). Given the scale of many of the historical maps used and inaccuracies with nineteenth and early twentieth century surveying, the locations of these structures are approximate. This plan gives an idea of the potential for nineteenth and early twentieth century features as well as the extent of twentieth century disturbance for this study area.

The archaeological potential evaluation for the study areas has been illustrated on a recent aerial photograph (Figure 33). As features indicative of archaeological potential have been identified, the evaluation of archaeological potential began with the assumption that all portions of the study area have potential. The results of the Stage 1 property inspection and historical research were then used to determine if any areas had exhibited conclusive evidence of deep and extensive disturbance. It was determined that the construction of all of the buildings has removed archaeological potential from these areas (i.e. the building footprints) with the exception of the large shed building occupying the western portion of the wharf. The wharf itself is considered to have low archaeological potential as it consists of mid- to late nineteenth century fill with the historically documented buildings, outside the footprint of the primary marina building, consisting of coal sheds and other storage buildings.

All other areas, apart from the locations of buried utility lines which were not investigated during this study, retain archaeological potential. Both the ashery and the stave manufacturer as illustrated on the 1862 Walling map appear to have been situated at the bottom of the slope adjacent to the original shoreline while a possible dwelling was situated at what was probably the top of the slope, closer to South Street (see Figure 7). Most of the stave manufacturing building appears to have been situated beneath the present marina building in the area of the washrooms and laundromat but the eastern wall of this building may survive as part of the retaining wall along the eastern property boundary. Evidence of the ashery building may survive beneath the rear of the large storage shed while the possible dwelling appears to have been situated in the area of the upper parking area and main entrance for the marina which may be minimally disturbed. Archaeological deposits from the “scattered wooden and stone dwellings” referenced on the 1897 fire insurance plan (see Figure 8) may remain across the property as well as

outbuildings (privies, sheds, etc.) associated with these dwelling and with the later dwellings that remain extant.

Although significant portions of the property are steeply sloped, it is evident that a number of historic buildings were erected into this slope and, therefore, these areas are considered to retain archaeological potential. The extent of potential twentieth century disturbance in other locations, such as the possible leveling of the rear yard area associated with 101A/B South Street, would have to be verified through field investigations.

4.2 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 1 assessment form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Should the proposed construction proceed at 129 South Street, all portions of the study area shown as retaining archaeological potential on Figure 33 should be subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.
- 2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), prior to any planned construction disturbance below the current grade. Lawn areas which appear to have undergone little disturbance are recommended for hand test pit excavation. The remainder of the area of archaeological potential lies beneath gravel or asphalt parking lots and/or is within the footprint of a building. The Stage 2 assessment of these areas will require the excavation of mechanical trenches using a backhoe or equivalent heavy machinery at targeted areas and/or at ten metre intervals in order to access deeply buried archaeological resources (see Figure 33).
- 3) Any future archaeological investigations should include continued engagement with the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and a member of this community should be included in any fieldwork.

The reader is referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLIANCE

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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.
- 2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) 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 licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) 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.

6.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions of if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Brenda Kennett, M.A.
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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- NMC 9452 *Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque* by Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, 1917 Revised 1926.
- NMC 9453 *Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque* Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, 1947
- NMC 14103 *Plan of the Town of Gananoque* by Putnam and Walling Publishers, 1862
- NMC 15193 *Plan of the Town of Gananoque* by William H. Deane, 1858
- NMC 151438 *Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque* by Chas E. Goad, 1897

Aerial Photographs:

- PA-030655 *An Aerial View of Gananoque* by McCarthy Aero Service Ltd., 1920
- PA-030649 *An Aerial View of Gananoque* by McCarthy Aero Service Ltd., 1920

8.0 ILLUSTRATIONS (Images and Maps)



Figure 1. Location of the study area. (NTS 1:50,000 31C08 - Gananoque; Edition 11, 2010)



Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the study area. (base: 2008-2009 DRAPE satellite imagery)

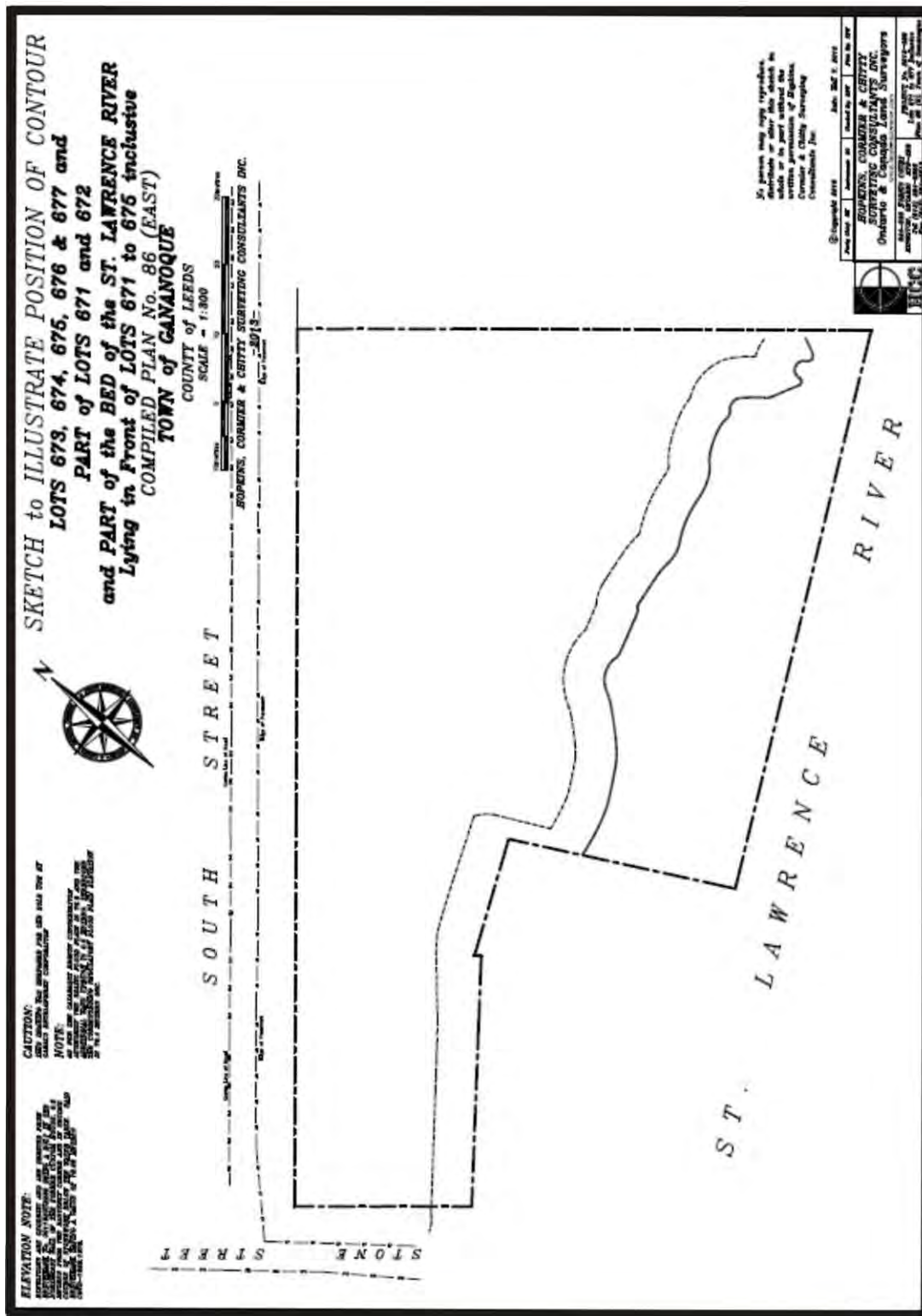


Figure 3. Survey of the study area. (basemap supplied by CaraCo Development Corporation.)

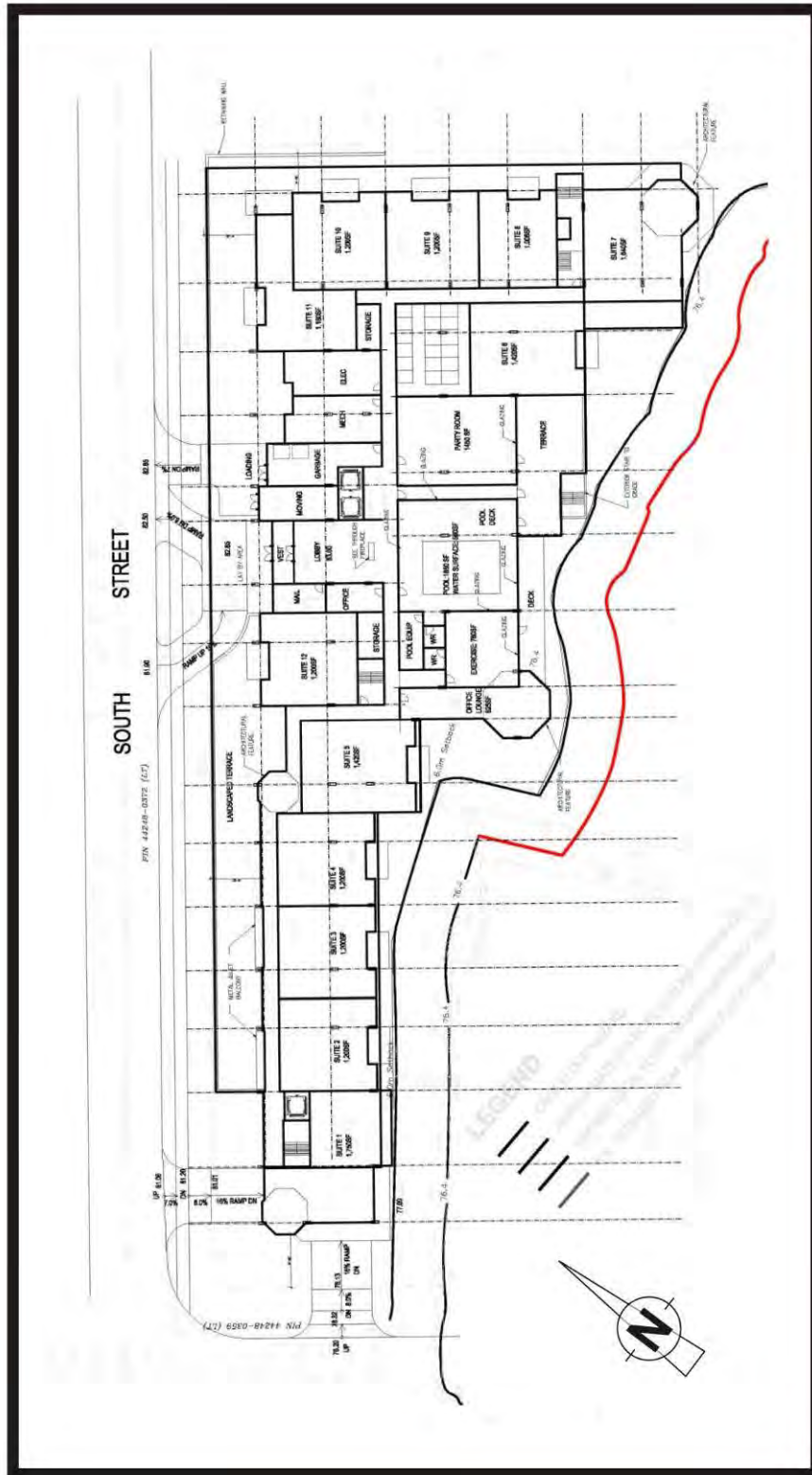


Figure 4. Plan of the study area showing the proposed development. (CaraCo Development Corporation)

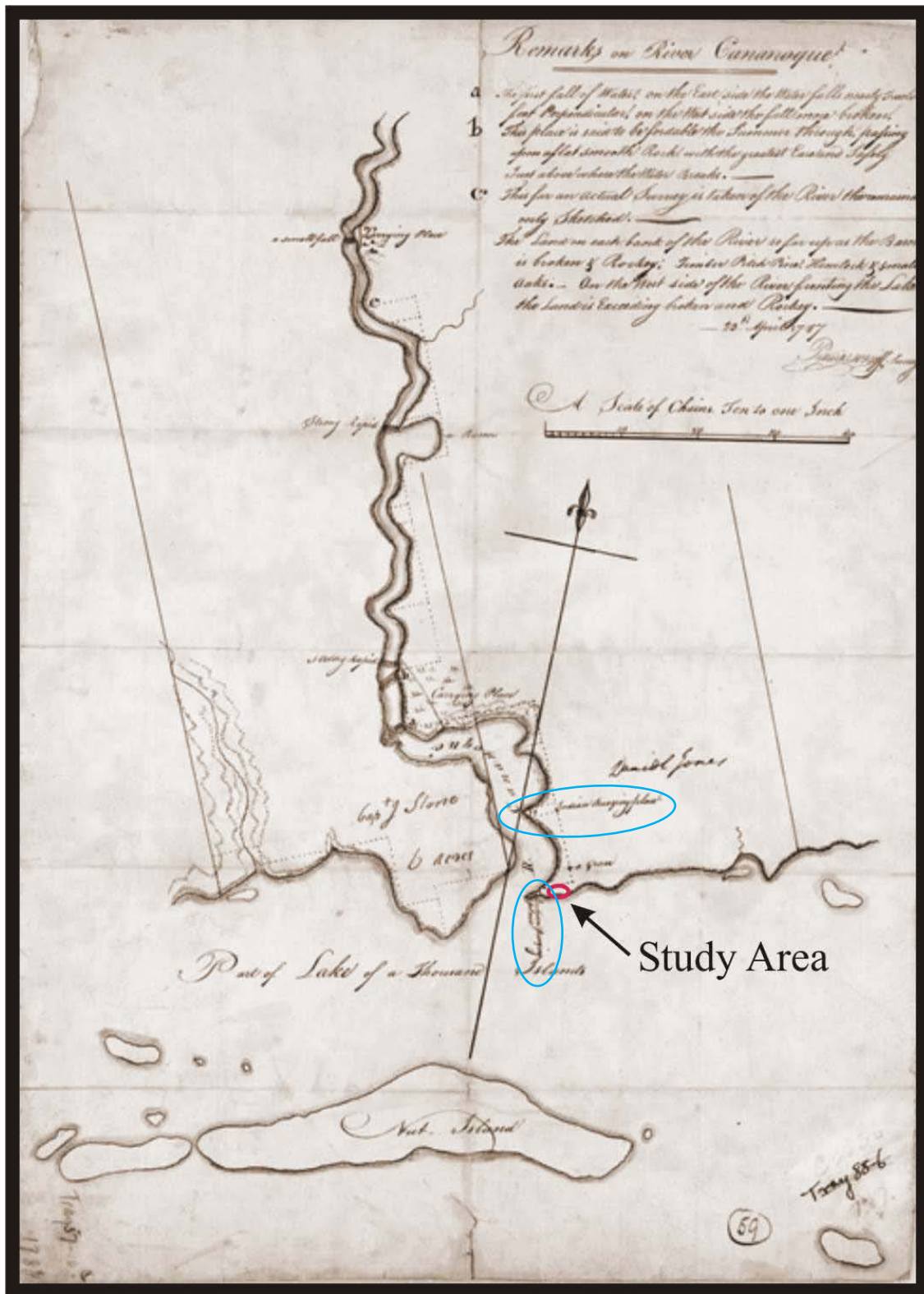


Figure 5. Surveyor's plan of Joel Stone's property in 1791. (LAC NMC 3101) The two points labelled "Indian Burying Place" are circled in blue.



Figure 6. Segment of a Plan of the Town of Gananoque in 1858. (LAC NMC 15193)

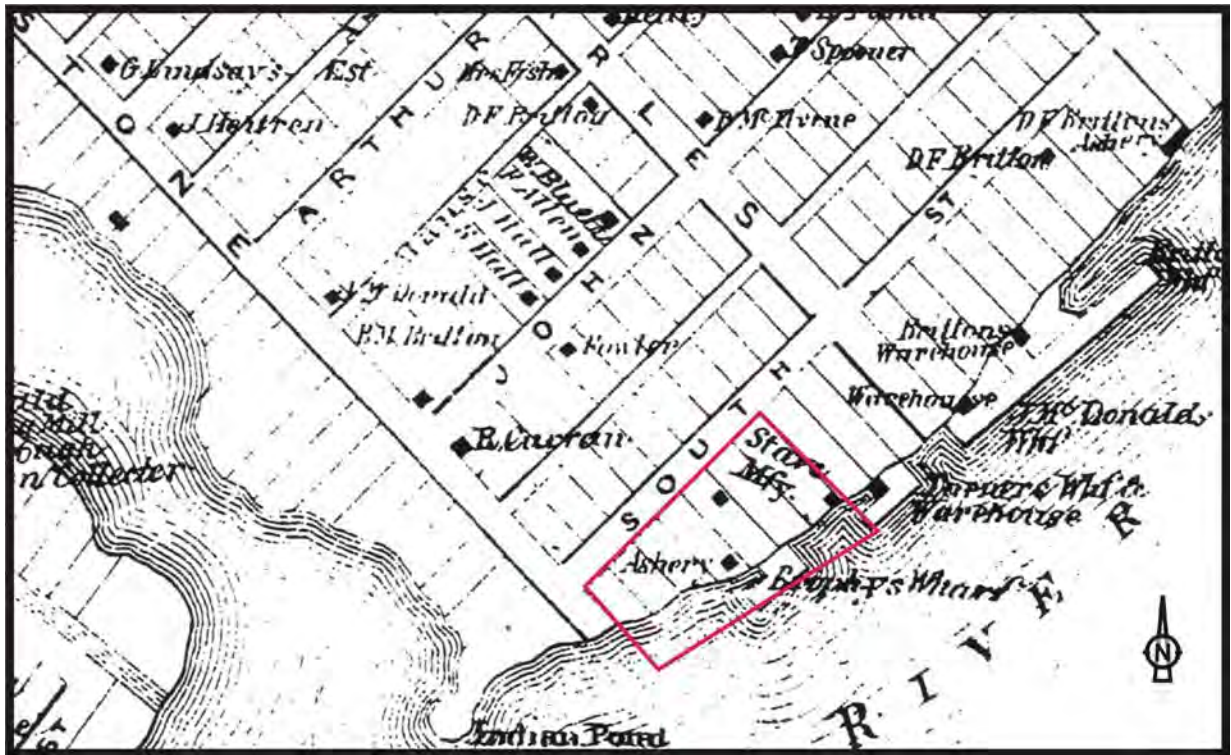


Figure 7. Segment of Walling's plan of the Town of Gananoque in 1862. (LAC NMC 14103; adapted from Mika Publishing 1973)

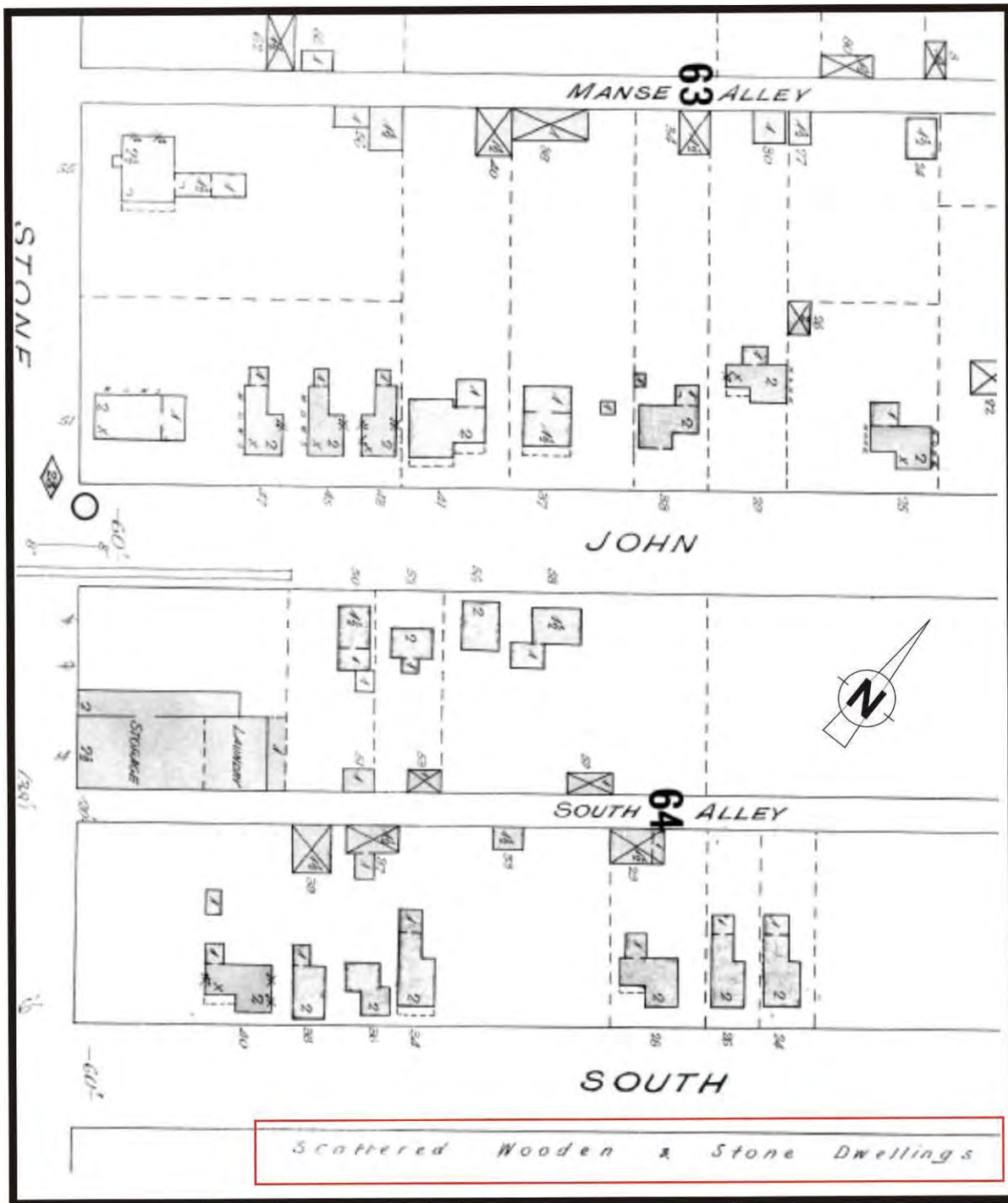


Figure 8. Segment of the 1897 Fire Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque. (LAC NMC 151438)

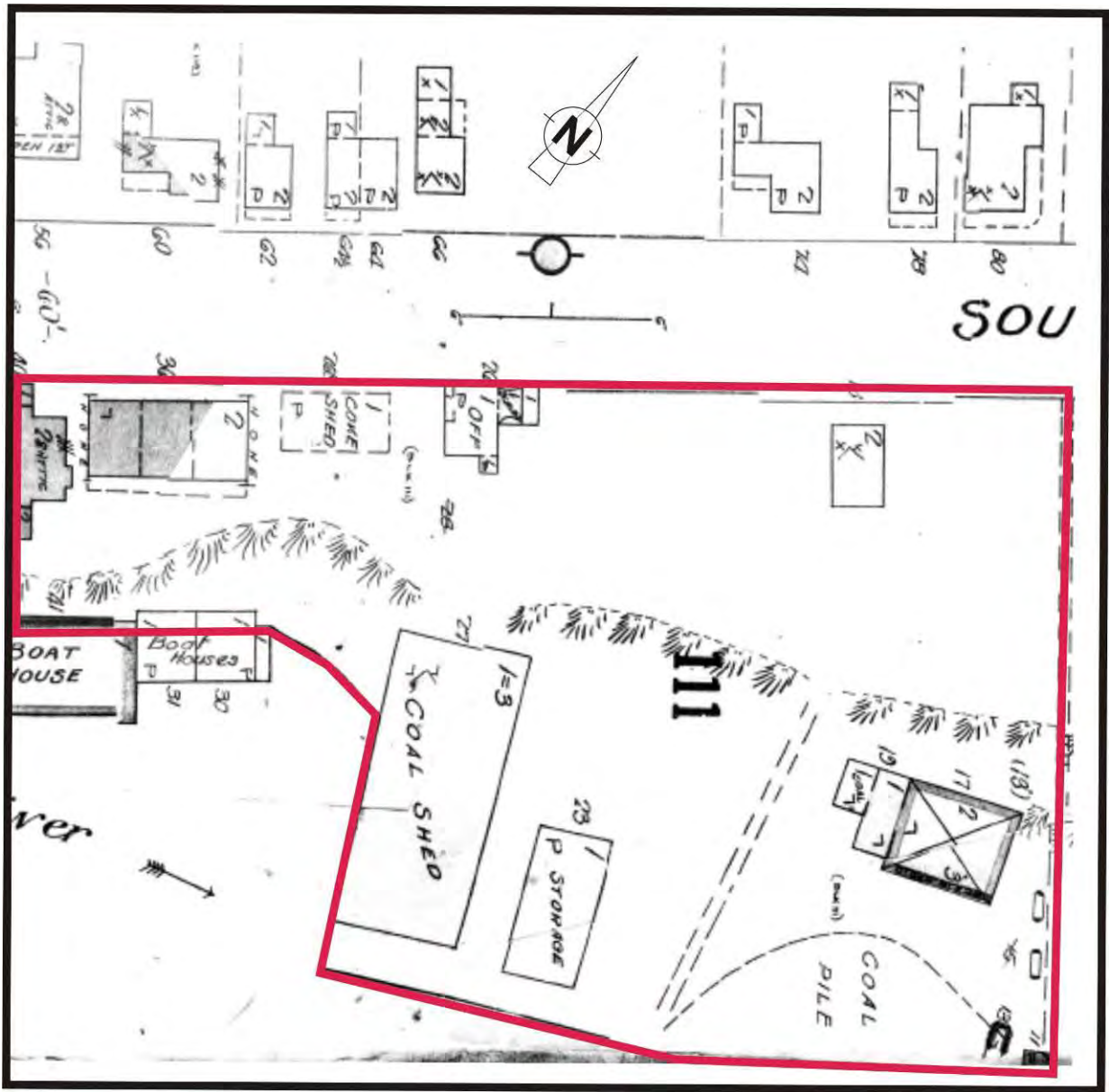


Figure 9. Segment of the 1917 Fire Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque. (LAC NMC 9452)



Figure 10. Segment of a 1920 aerial photograph of Gananoque, view west. (LAC PA-30655)

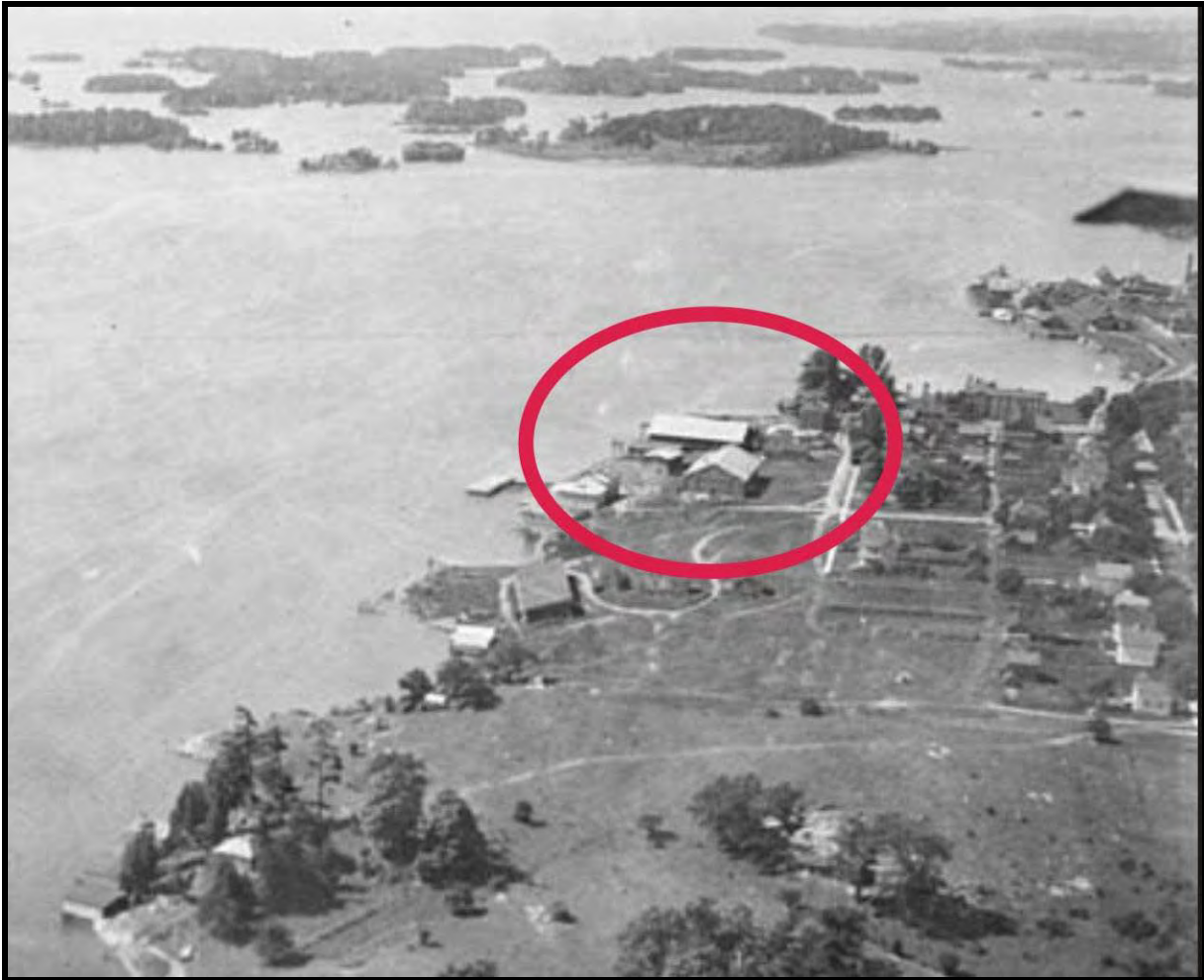


Figure 11. Segment of a 1920 aerial photograph of the St. Lawrence River and Gananoque, view southwest. (LAC PA-30649)

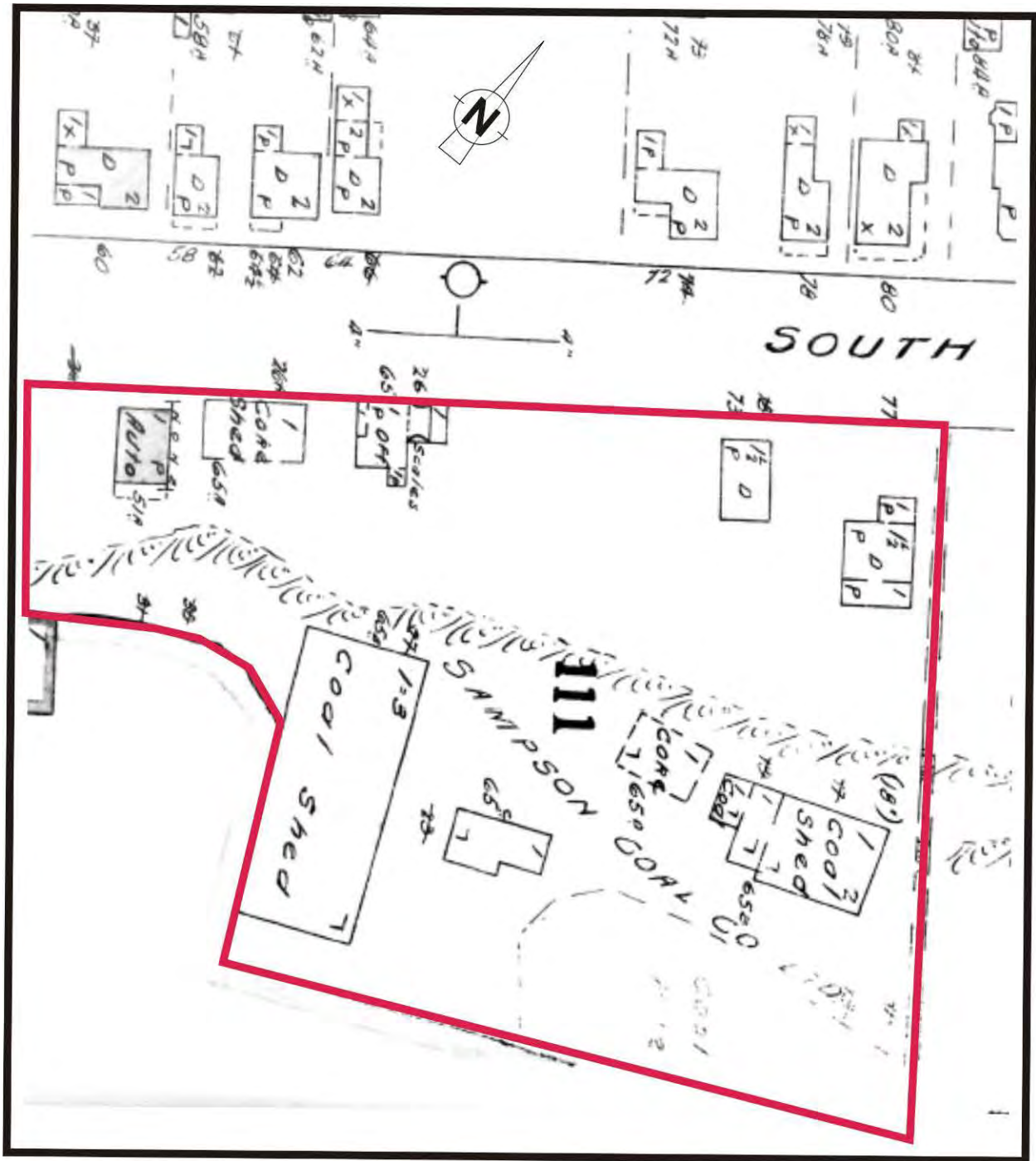


Figure 12. Segment of the 1947 Fire Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque. (LAC NMC 9453)

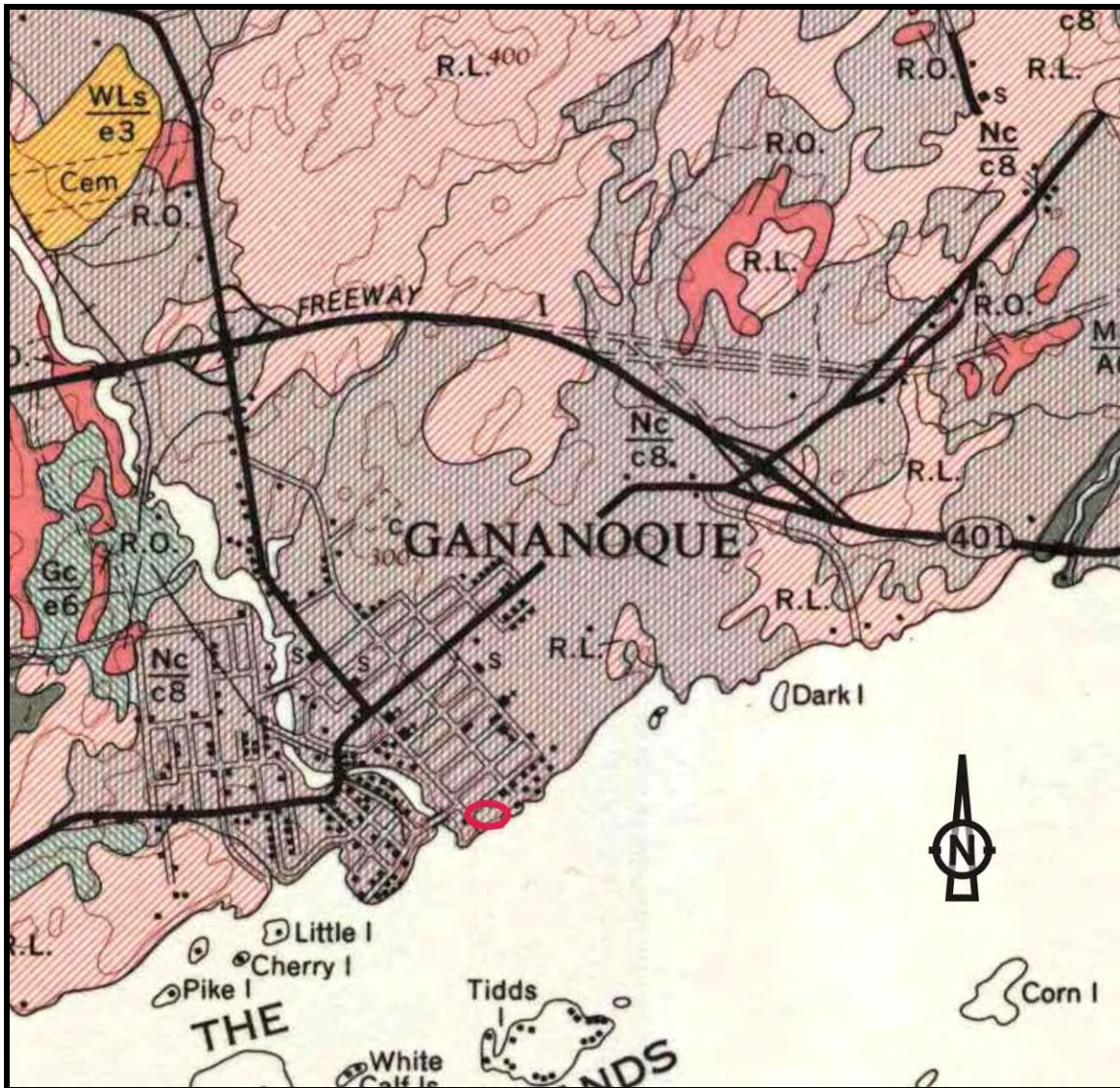


Figure 13. Segment of soils map for Leeds County. (Gillespie et.al. 1968)
The study area is within the Napanee Clay (Nc) soil series.



Figure 14. Location and direction of the property reconnaissance photographs used in this report. (base: 2008-2009 DRAPE satellite imagery) Numbers refer to the figure numbers.



Figure 15. Slope from South Street to the St. Lawrence River, looking southwest. (PR1324D33)



Figure 16. Upper bank of St. Lawrence River, looking northeast along South Street. (PR13-24D29)

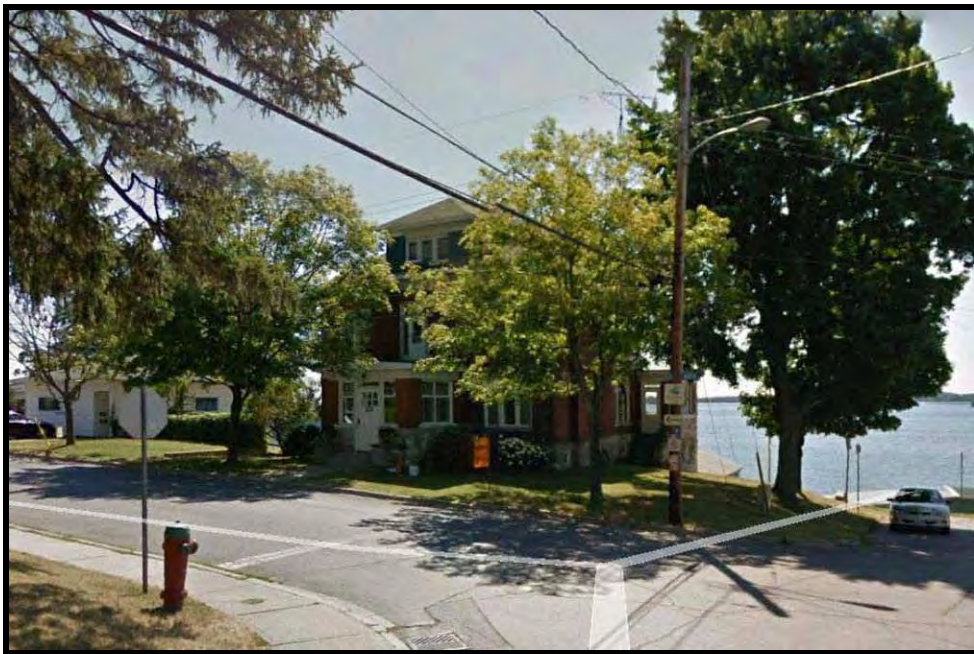


Figure 17. View of the dwelling at 101 South Street, looking southeast with Stone Street South at right. (PR13-24D28)



Figure 18. View of the rear of the dwellings at 101 and 101A/B South Street, looking northwest from the wharf. (PR13-24D21)



Figure 19. View of the sloping shoreline and the rear of the dwelling at 101 South Street, looking west. (PR13-24D24)



Figure 20. View of the residence at 101A/B South Street, looking southwest with the dwelling at 101 South Street in the right background. (PR13-24D32)



Figure 21. View of the dwelling at 119 South Street, looking southeast. (PR13-24D18)



Figure 22. View of the east side of the dwelling at 119 South Street showing the stone foundation, looking southwest. (PR13-24D18)



Figure 23. View of the dwelling at 161 South Street, looking southwest. (PR13-24D03)



Figure 24. View across the upper parking area of the marina with the dwelling at 161 South Street in the background, looking east. (PR13-24D05)



Figure 25. View of the storage area and rear of the marina showroom, looking east. (PR13-24D06)



Figure 26. View of the main marina building, looking north. (PR13-24D11)



Figure 27. View of the Marine Store building, looking northwest. (PR13-24D12)



Figure 28. Wood cribbing and stone wall along the eastern property boundary, looking north. (PR13-D07)



Figure 29. View of the large storage shed (at left) and the western end of the Marine Store (at right), looking north. (PR13-D14)



Figure 30. Old stone wall incorporated into a garden along the east side of 101 South Street, looking northeast. (PR13-D30)



Figure 31. Foundation for old boathouse, looking south. (PR13-D22)



Figure 32. Site plan with a composite historic building overlay showing the extent of previous development within the property. (base: 2008-2009 DRAPE satellite imagery)



Figure 33. Archaeological potential. (base: 2008-2009 DRAPE satellite imagery)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR13-24D001	View of along eastern property line	SE
PR13-24D002	View of along South Street from the north corner of the property	SW
PR13-24D003	View of front lawn of 161 South Street	S
PR13-24D004	View of back lawn of 161 South Street	E
PR13-24D005	View of gravel parking lot for marina	NE
PR13-24D006	View of second gravel parking area in front of boat dealership	NE
PR13-24D007	View of old cribbing and stone wall along eastern property line	NW
PR13-24D008	View of old cribbing and stone wall along eastern property line	NW
PR13-24D009	View of stone wall along eastern property line	E
PR13-24D010	View of lawn area in eastern corner of the property	E
PR13-24D011	View of boat dealership from waterfront	N
PR13-24D012	View of boat dealership from waterfront	W
PR13-24D013	View of parking area on waterfront and large storage building	SW
PR13-24D014	View of varied levels on property from waterfront	NW
PR13-24D015	View of marina parking area to the north of the large storage building	SW
PR13-24D016	View of the western marina property line	W
PR13-24D017	View of old cribbing material north of the large storage building	W
PR13-24D018	View of the foundation of the former office building along South Street	SW
PR13-24D019	View of old cribbing material north of the large storage building	E
PR13-24D020	View of the natural slope on property along the west marina property line	N
PR13-24D021	View of the waterfront and residences at the west end of the property	E
PR13-24D022	View of the foundation of old boathouse	SE
PR13-24D023	View of the foundation of old boathouse	SW
PR13-24D024	View of the back lawn of the residences at the west end of the property	SW
PR13-24D025	View of the back lawn of the residences at the west end of the property	NE
PR13-24D026	View of along Stone Street South at the west edge of the property	NW
PR13-24D027	View of the front lawn of the residences at the west end of the property	NE
PR13-24D028	View of along Stone Street South at the west edge of the property	SE
PR13-24D029	View of the front lawn of the residences at the west end of the property	NE
PR13-24D030	View of old stone wall integrated into garden	NE
PR13-24D031	View of concrete showing within the lawn	SW
PR13-24D032	View of residence along South Street	S
PR13-24D033	View of natural slope of property from South Street	S
PR13-24D034	View of old stone wall and cribbing in back lawn of 161 South Street	E
PR13-24D035	View of driveway for the marina	E

APPENDIX 2: Early Archaeological Finds in Leeds Township

Several archaeological finds have been reported as having been collected in Leeds Township around the turn of the twentieth century. Records of these finds appear in the earliest provincially-funded archaeological reports, published as appendices to reports to the Minister of Education. A description of the recorded finds is provided below, with Catalogue numbers assigned at the 'Provincial Museum', now the Royal Ontario Museum.

- Slate knife (17115) found on the 'Britton' farm, near Gananoque. Collected by M. Doray. Donated by Freeman Britton, of Gananoque. (AARO 1898:10)
- Stone axe (17116) found on the 'Britton' farm. Collected by M. Doray. Donated by Freeman Britton, of Gananoque. (AARO 1898:10)
- 'Almost perfect' clay vessel (17118) found on the 'Britton' farm. Collected by M. Doray. Donated by Freeman Britton, of Gananoque. (AARO 1898:10, 44)
- Large black chert spearhead (26862) found near Gananoque. Collected/donated by David Boyle, of Toronto. (AARO 1905:9)
- Slate chisel (37309) found on Lot 22, Concession 1, in the geographic Township of Leeds. Collected/donated by Frank Eames, of Gananoque. (AARO 1917:117)
- Stone pipe (37312) found on east half of Lot 6, Concession 1, in the geographic Township of Leeds. Collected/donated by Frank Eames, of Gananoque. (AARO 1917:117)
- Limestone gouge (37528) found on the east half of Lot 6, Concession 1, in the geographic Township of Leeds. Collected/donated by Frank Eames, of Gananoque. (AARO 1918:113)
- A collection of artifacts found in the southern portion of the geographic Township of Leeds. Collected/donated by Frank Eames, of Gananoque, including stone axes (37506-37504), fragments of stone axes (37525-37527), gorgets (37528-37530), a grooved axe (37531), gouges (37532-37536), large grooved hammer stones (37537-37538), a piece of clay pot (37539), stone implements (37540-37541), a large round stone (37542), small round stones (37543-37545), an iron tomahawk (37546), a stem of a clay pipe (37548), a fragment of pottery (37549), a horn powder flask (37550), 24 chippings (37551), 53 chert chippings (37552), 28 fragments of pottery (37553), spear heads from Lot 6, Concession 1 (37554-37556), large leaf-shaped arrow or spear heads (37557-37558), arrow-heads from Lot 6, Concession 1 (37559-37576), arrow-heads (37577-37578), a spear-head from Oak Street in Gananoque (37579), part of a stone axe (37580), a slate spear head (37581), part of a gorget (37582), a drill from Lot 6, Concession 1 (37583), a clay pipe stem (37584), pieces of a human skull (37585-37586), parts of a human jaw bone (37587-37588), a pipe stem bound with quills (37591), a piece of limestone (37594), and a chert implement (37594 ½) (AARO 1918:128)
- A clay pipe (38170) found on Hay Island, in the south part of the geographic Township of Leeds. Collected/donated by Frank Eames, of Gananoque (AARO 1919:119)

APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:

The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:

A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:

The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:

A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:

The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscape and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:

An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:

In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:

A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:

A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Lithic:

Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:

The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:

An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the

site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:

The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:

The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Profile:

The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:

A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:

Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:

To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:

The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:

A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:

The most recent major division in the pre-Contact sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).