An Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2)
of the proposed
Russell South West (Honey) Subdivision
Part Lots 11 and 12, Concession 2
Village of Russell
Geographic Township of Russell
County of Russell

report prepared for

Melanie Construction Inc.

under the auspices of

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September 9, 2010

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PROJECT SUMMARY

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DATES OF FIELD TESTING
PERMISSION FOR ACCESS:
WEATHER CONDITIONS:

June 1st, 2nd 2010
Provided by Melanie Construction Inc.
Fine, rain

PURPOSE OF PROJECT
The purpose of this current project was to examine the proposed Russell South West (Honey) lands within the Village of Russell, County of Russell (Russell Township) in order to ascertain whether the proposed construction would have a negative impact on any archaeological resources.

RESULTS OF STAGE 1 INVESTIGATIONS
The subdivision property occupies areas of high archaeological site potential, consisting of level to slightly north sloping lands abutting the Castor River suggesting potential for pre-contact\(^1\) archaeological sites. The area also has a moderate potential for archaeological sites relating to the Euro-Canadian occupation of the region. Stage 2 investigations (field testing) of the property are recommended.

RESULTS OF STAGE 2 INVESTIGATIONS
The study area was tested in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Culture’s "Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)" and with reference to the Draft Standards and Guidelines (2009). Surface survey of all lands within the study was completed under ideal conditions. No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered. Full clearance of any archaeological planning conditions affecting this property is recommended.

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\(^1\) Pre-contact is used here to describe the time before First Nations contact with people of European ancestry - a period extending from approximately 10,500 years ago until about 400 years ago.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment activities undertaken on behalf of Melanie Construction Inc., on lands proposed to be developed within the County of Russell, in the village of Russell. An archaeological assessment is required as part of the conditions for acquisition of draft plan approval under the Planning Act.

1.1 The Study Area

The study area consists of a roughly rectangular parcel of land just inside the Village of Russell limits, on the south side of the Castor River. The northern boundary of the property is formed by the river. The western boundary lies along the village boundary, while the eastern boundary is formed by existing developments. The southern boundary is formed by the rear of existing dwellings which front on to Church Street.

![Map of the study area](image)

Figure 1: The Study Area, General Location

The property consists of roughly 32 acres (12.95 Ha.) of active farmland and former forest. The active farmland had been planted with soy beans shortly before the field assessment, but since the seedlings had barely broken the surface, rather than acting as an impediment to the assessment, the rows assisted by providing guides for the survey transects.

The forest had been harvested, grubbed and bulldozed into windrows.
Figure 3: Air photograph (Google 2009) of the study area showing the development parcel. Note: the forested area in the northeast corner of the property had been removed at the time of the assessment.
Figure 4: The study area in relation to the Village of Russell boundaries.
2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and Environment

Bedrock / Physiography

The Ottawa region is underlain by bedrock deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone of Ordovician age, which, in some areas, have been overlain by relatively recent deposits of glacial till, fluvioglacial and lacustrine deposits. These either pre-date, or date to events associated with the Champlain Sea epoch, which occurred between about 11,500 - 8,500 B.P. (Schut and Wilson 1987). The study area lies within the Prescott and Russell Sand Plains Physiographic region which extends from near Ottawa, across the northern portion of eastern Ontario to the Quebec border. The sand plains were laid down as deltaic deposits of the Ottawa River and its tributaries, on top of clays of the Champlain Sea (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 209). The plains now exist as a series of level plains, separated from one another by former channels, cut by the Ottawa River as the land rose through isostatic rebound (Ibid: 209).

Soils

The soils within the study area consist of Castor Fine Sandy Loam (Wicklund and Richards 1962). These soils are deltaic in origin and are some of the best crop lands in the region.

![Figure 5: Soils of the study area.](image)

Drainage

The property fronts on to the Castor River - part of the South Nation River / Ottawa River drainage system, joining the South Nation just to the south of Casselman.
Climate
The soil climate of the Ottawa region is humic, mild and mesic (Schut and Wilson 1987) with mean annual soil temperatures of between 8 and 15 degrees and a relatively short growing season lasting 200 and 240 days. Rainfall is moderate averaging 850 mm. per year. This climate, while adequate using modern farming techniques, was not particularly favourable for prehistoric agriculture.

2.2 Registered Archaeological Sites
No archaeological sites have been registered within, or adjacent to the study area.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Summary
2.3.1 Palaeo-Indian Period
Archaeologists have called Ontario's first people Palaeo-Indians (meaning 'old' or 'ancient' Indians). The Palaeo-Indian Period is estimated to have begun (in Ontario) about 11,000 years ago, and lasted for approximately 1,500 years (longer in northern Ontario). These people may have hunted migrating herds of caribou along the shores of vast glacial lakes, moving north into Ontario as the ice of the last glaciation receded. They have left little evidence of their passing, except for a few beautifully made lance-shaped spear-points, and some campsites and places where they made their tools. Although the remains left by Palaeo-Indian people are quite sparse, through careful analysis of what has been found archaeologists are beginning to understand something about the way these ancient people lived. Palaeo-Indian people depended on hunting gathering and probably fishing for their subsistence. They did not raise crops. In order to gain a living from the sub-arctic environment in which they lived, Palaeo-Indian people had to exploit large territories. It is likely that they used toboggans, sleds and possibly watercraft in order to aid them move from one area to the next.

The Palaeo-Indian period has been divided into two subdivisions: the Early Palaeo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Palaeo-Indian period (10,400-9,500 B.P.) based on changes in tool technology. No Palaeo-Indian sites are known in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3.2 The Archaic Period
As the glacial ice continued to recede, the climate gradually became milder and more land became available for exploration and occupation. The Archaic Period spans the long time between the end of the Palaeo-Indian Period and the beginning of the use of pottery in Ontario (about 2900 years ago). During the 6,500 years of the Archaic Period the exquisite stone tool workmanship of the Palaeo-Indian period was slowly abandoned. Archaic spear-points rarely reach the quality of workmanship of those of their forebears and are made from a greater variety of rocks. The Archaic period was one of long and gradual change. The long seasonal migratory movements of the Palaeo-Indians seem to have been abandoned as Archaic people focussed more closely on local food resources. They modified the equipment they made to cope with the transition from an open sub-arctic landscape to a more temperate, forested one. Archaic people began to make a wide variety axes, hammers and other tools by pecking and grinding rocks to the desired shape.

No Archaic sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.
2.3.3 Early Woodland Period
Some time around 1000 B.C. the idea of using fired clay to make pottery containers began to spread into Ontario. This technology probably had little impact on the people of this province, however it is of enormous importance to archaeologists because although pots readily break in use, the broken pieces tend to last extremely well in the ground.

All over the world potters have found the semi-hard clay surface of freshly shaped pots (i.e. before firing) to be an irresistible canvas for decoration and art. Since fashions and design preferences gradually change through time and from one people to another, the patterns of pottery decoration, and even the shape of the pots themselves provide valuable and accurate clues to the age and culture of the people who made them.

The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period (c. 900 B.C. - 300 B.C.) continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. Like the Late Archaic people, they buried their dead with great ceremony, often including attractive and exotic artifacts in the graves. The Early Woodland people of Ontario appear to have been in contact with, or at least heavily influenced by their neighbours to the south - particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. To date, no Early Woodland archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.3.4 The Middle Woodland Period
The most distinctive way in which the Middle Woodland period (2300 B.P. - 1100 B.P.) differs from the Early Woodland is in the way the people of Ontario had broadened the methods they used to decorate their pots. Changes in the shapes and types of tools used, the raw materials chosen and the ways in which these were acquired and traded are also apparent. However, these subtle technological changes mask more fundamental differences. Evidence from numerous archaeological sites indicate that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. For the first time it is possible to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions LAUREL (throughout northern Ontario), POINT PENINSULA (in eastern and south-central Ontario), SAUGEEN (in much of southwestern Ontario) and COUTURE (in extreme southwestern Ontario).

Archaeologists have developed a picture of the seasonal patterns these people used in order to exploit the wide variety of resources in their home territories. During the spring, summer and fall groups of people congregated at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish (in the south) and hunt in the surrounding forests. As the seasons progressed the emphasis probably shifted away from fishing and more towards hunting, as the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter became more pressing. By late fall, or early winter, the community would split into small family hunting groups and each would return to a 'family' hunting area inland to await the return of spring.

No Middle Woodland period sites have been found in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3.5 The Late Woodland Period
The easiest way for archaeologists to distinguish Late Woodland period archaeological sites from earlier Middle Woodland sites is by looking at the pottery. During the Middle Woodland period the people made conical based pottery vessels by the coil method and decorated them with various forms of stamps. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (i.e. by A.D. 900) period the
coil method had been abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, and the vessels were decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. While these transitions are useful to archaeologists they provide only a hint to the more fundamental changes which were occurring at this time.

Sometime after A.D. 500, maize (corn) was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. Initially this cultivated plant had little effect on the lives of people living in Ontario, but as the centuries past, cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained increasingly in importance. Not surprisingly, this transition from an economy based on the products of the lake and forest, to one in which the sowing, tending and harvesting of crops was important, also hastened cultural and technological changes.

Initially at least, the changes were small. People were naturally conservative, and the risks of crop failure must have been too high to allow for too much reliance on the products of the field. Some re-orientation of the seasonal movements of these people must have occurred at this time. Fishing and hunting sites continued to be used although the pattern of summer gathering along the shores of the major lakes of the region probably diminished as the small plots of cultigens needed to be tended and harvested during the summer. Gradually however, the settlements adjacent to the corn fields began to take on a greater permanency as cultigens became more of a staple food. The best quality, light, and easily tillable farmland was sought out for cultivation, with village sites located nearby, near a reliable source of water.

As agricultural success increased, it became possible to store a supply of food for the winter. For the first time it was possible to stay in and around the village all year (in southern Ontario at least) instead of dispersing into family winter hunting camps. Villages became larger and more heavily populated. Hostilities erupted between neighbouring peoples, so that by A.D. 1000, some people found it necessary to defend their villages with stockades and ditch defences. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the people of southern Ontario had grouped themselves into distinct regional populations separated by vast, unoccupied areas of 'no-man's-land'.

No Late Woodland sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the study area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>TIME RANGE</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PALAEO-INDIAN</td>
<td>Fluted Point</td>
<td>11000 - 10400 B.P.</td>
<td>big game hunters</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hi - Lo</td>
<td>10400 - 9500 B.P.</td>
<td>small nomadic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHAIC</td>
<td>Side Notched</td>
<td>10000 - 9700 B.P.</td>
<td>nomadic hunters and gatherers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corner Notched</td>
<td>9700 - 8900 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifurcate Base</td>
<td>8900 - 8000 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>8000 - 5500 B.P.</td>
<td>transition to territorial settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Middle Archaic</td>
<td>5500 - 4000 B.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurentian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>4500 - 3000 B.P.</td>
<td>polished / ground stone tools, river/lakeside</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narrow Point</td>
<td>4000 - 3500 B.P.</td>
<td>orientation</td>
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<td>Broad Point</td>
<td>3500 - 3000 B.P.</td>
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<td>Small Point</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Glacial Kame</td>
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<tr>
<td>WOODLAND</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>2900 - 2400 B.P.</td>
<td>introduction of pottery</td>
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<td>Meadowood</td>
<td>2400 - 2000 B.P.</td>
<td>elaborate burials</td>
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<td>Middle</td>
<td>2300 B.P. - 1300 B.P.</td>
<td>long distance trade</td>
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<td>Point Peninsula</td>
<td>2300 B.P.</td>
<td>burial mounds</td>
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<td>Sandbanks/Princess Point</td>
<td>1500 B.P. - 1200 B.P.</td>
<td>agriculture begins</td>
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<td>Late</td>
<td>1100 - 700 B.P.</td>
<td>transition to defended villages, horticulture</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pickering</td>
<td>670 - 600 B.P.</td>
<td>large village sites</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Middleport</td>
<td>600 - 350 B.P.</td>
<td>tribal organization</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huron / St. Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
<td>warfare / abandonment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iroquois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>300 - present</td>
<td>southward migration into Iroquoian territory</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mississauga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>225 - present</td>
<td>European settlement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Euro-Canadian</td>
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2.3.6 Historical Settlement - Parts of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 2, Township of Russell.

The following section discusses the history of Lots 11 and 12. Virtually all the information presented here relates to land within the lots on the north side of the Castor River. Very little evidence of development on the south side of the river (i.e., within the study area) was encountered.

The study area lies in the geographic township of Russell, just inside the village of Russell boundaries. When the British needed land to house the influx of Loyalists from the American Revolution, they purchased a huge tract of land in Eastern Ontario, known as the Crawford Purchase, from the aboriginal inhabitants. Most of the emigrants settled the townships along the St. Lawrence in the last decades of the eighteenth century. The interior lands, distant from major waterways, were far less enticing but were settled eventually in the early years of the nineteenth century. Many of the first settlers of Russell township received their land as free Crown Grants based on their identity as the sons and daughters of the original Loyalists. While many claimed land on a speculative basis, a new generation of pioneers set out for the hinterland. The Canada Company also owned much land in the township during the early years of the nineteenth century.

An 1825 survey of Russell township, held by the Ontario Archives, shows that the two lots which comprise the study area were inhabited as early as 1825\(^2\). Concession 2, Lot 11, was the property of John Mattice. Concession 2, Lot 12 was owned by Hugh McDermaid Jr. The Ontario Land Records show that Mattice received title to Lot 11 in 1828, while McDermaid’s ownership was not recognized until 1839. The recording of a deed or grant often occurred many years after settlement, necessitated by death or a desire to sell a property on.

John Mattice, originally of Osnabruck, was drawn to Russell by his kinship with the first settler of Russell, Elisha Loucks, also of Osnabruck\(^3\). Loucks’ father, John R. Loucks, was a miller in Morrisburg, and his son saw the potential of the Castor River as a good milling site. John Mattice was Loucks first cousin\(^4\). The two were business partners in a sawmill and potash factory on the north bank of the river.

By 1832, Mattice was living on Concession 1, Lot 11 in a two storey frame house, a luxury reserved for those with an inexpensive source of sawlogs\(^5\). Most of his neighbours continued to live in log shanties for some time to come. He sold Concession 2, Lot 11 to Elisha Loucks in 1829. In 1845, Loucks sold it back to Mattice’s sons, Charles and Ephraim\(^6\). The assessment rolls for 1832-1842 record no agricultural development on Lot 11, Concession 2\(^7\).

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\(^3\) Ibid; p. 6

\(^4\) "Descendants of Johann Thonges Loucks" familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/L/...Loucks/.../0012-0008.html

\(^5\) Stanley, op. cit.; p.7

\(^6\) Ibid. p. 160

\(^7\) Ibid. p. 5
Settlement developed gradually near the Loucks settlement. In 1853, a plan of subdivision was filed for Duncansville, on the site of current-day Russell, just to the east of the original Loucks settlement. Russell was incorporated as a village in 1909. The area around the Loucks settlement became known as Luxembourg, or Loucks Bridge.

In his book *Histoire des Comtés Unis de Prescott et de Russell*, Lucien Brault gives another account of the development of Russell village.

"Le premier défrichement sur le site du village de Russell s’effectua vers 1825. Peu après un briquier y establisait près de l’endroit, connu par la suite sous le nom de White School."

In 1852, James Stewart opened a store on Concession 2, Lot 11, on land owned by the Mattice family. In 1854, Felix LaCelle (La Salle) purchased a village lot on Lot 11, where he had a shoe and harness business for the next sixty years.

In 1850, Richard Helmer leased John Mattice’s sawmill, and in 1853, Helmer purchased all of Lot 11, Concession 2. Helmer was, like Mattice, a Loyalist son, born to John Helmer UEL, in Williamstown, in 1810. He farmed on Lot 11, and was followed by his two sons, William Zeaman Helmer, (also a miller), and Clarence, farmed on Lot 11 until 1887 when they moved to Riverside, California. The Helmers had lands west and south of the Castor River. They lived in the village of Russell at 31 Mill St, and crossed the river to their outlying lands on a cable device.

During the 1880’s, along with the Helmers, there were two other families living on Lot 11. Norman Otto owned a parcel of the lot from the 1870’s onward. He was born in Ontario of German extraction, and was, according to the 1871 census, a blacksmith. Like Mattice and Loucks, he likely came to Russell from Osnabruck, where there were a large number of Otto families living during the 19th century.

There was also a tenant on Lot 11; George B. Hamilton. In 1881, he was enumerated in the township, near the owners of the lot. A farmer’s directory of 1884 places him on Lot 11. The

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8. Ibid., p. 16
10. Stanley, *op. cit*.; p. 12
11. Ibid., p. 157
12. Ibid., p. 154
13. 1871 Census, images and transcriptions available online @www.ancestry.com.
14. 1861, 1871 Census; images and transcriptions available online @ www.ancestry.com.
1881 Census refers to him as a Merchant. George Hamilton was the son of William Hamilton, who was living in Russell from at least 1830 onward. In 1871, George appears in his father's household, as a "clerk". After 1884, no mention can be found of him in Russell. 

In Lot 12 lived Henry Fitzpatrick, a tailor. He had emigrated to Canada before 1846, and lived first in Bell's Corners before coming to Russell. In 1857, he bought the West Half of Concession 2, Lot 12. His father William emigrated with him, and lived in his household until his death in 1873 at the age of 100. In 1889, Henry's son, Andrew inherited the farm, where he lived until his death in 1929. His sons, Thomas and Samuel, emigrated to the United States.

A sketch map, created by Wendell Stanley for his book, *From Swamp and Shanty: The History of Russell Village and the Western part of Russell Township, 1827-1987*, gives an indication of the relative positions of the various owners in the area of the study area. This sketch shows that settlement was focussed on the river frontage and the road along the river, well away from the study area. The sketch "Duncansville in the 1850's" shows development by the shore of the river, much of it in Lot 11, Concession 2. It shows the relative locations of the houses and businesses of the people whose names were associated with Lots 11 and 12 in the 19th century. All of the establishments lay along the road which runs along the north bank of the Castor River.

The sketch shows Henry Fitzpatrick, a tailor, Richard Helmer's store, Felix Lacelle, shoemaker, and Mattice's sawmill, next to the dam. None of these buildings lie within the study area.

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16 1881 Census, online@www.familysearch.org

17 Stanley, op.cit; p.149

18 Ibid; p.16.
Figure 6: Portion of: Prescott and Russell Counties (Ontario Map Ref #37 and #38). Prescott and Russell supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada. Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1881. National Archives of Canada., showing the approximate location of the study area. Note that it is well away from the major settlement area of Russell.
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

In determining archaeological potential, a number of characteristics are considered. In general, these conform to the basic key archaeological site potential criteria identified by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture and described in their 'primer' document (MOC 1997). They consist of proximity to water (major or minor watercourse, wetlands, marshes, swamps etc. or ancient beaches and river terraces), the proximity of known archaeological sites in the area (not an issue in this instance), areas of elevated topography, such as drumlins, eskers and elevated plains, pockets of loose, well drained soils in areas of heavier soil, the presence of unusual landforms such as waterfalls, rock outcrops etc., and various historical landscape considerations, such as transportation routes, early settlement roads or unique patterns of historical settlement.

Not all these conditions exist on every property. However, the presence of one or more of these characteristics has been found to be a good indicator of the potential for archaeological sites in Ontario.

Specifically, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's "Manual and Guideline" states that (in determining archaeological potential),

"The association of a parcel of land to a water source is one of the most important features to consider, since water played an important part in all settlement and land use decisions made by all Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal settlers. However, it is important to distinguish between different types of water sources, and the different landforms associated with those water sources. Likewise it will be important to distinguish "natural" waterforms from channelized ditches, artificial lakes, or shorelines modified by previous damming activities,.....

.......Is any part of the development property within 300 metres of a primary water source (accessible lake shores, rivers and large creeks) or the confluence of two or more smaller water courses?

Is any part of the development property within 200 metres of a secondary water source (smaller creeks, intermittent streams, springs, marshes or swamps)?

MOC 1997

3.1 Pre-Contact Archaeological Site Potential
Clearly, the presence of the Castor River along the northern edge of the property suggests a considerable potential for archaeological sites, therefore:

The potential for archaeological sites dating to the pre-contact period is high

3.2 Historic Period Archaeological Site Potential
As indicated in section 2.3.6 above, historical sources indicate that virtually all settlement activity on Lots 11 and 12 occurred on the north side of the Castor River. However, since Church Street is an early settlement road:

The potential for archaeological sites dating to the historic period is moderate
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

4.1 Cultivated Lands

The field surfaces were well washed and in ideal condition for the recovery of any archaeological materials which might have been incorporated into the topsoil matrix. Surface survey was conducted using a maximum 5 metre transect interval.

![Plate 1: General view of surface survey conditions looking north towards the Castor River. Survey conditions were ideal.](image)

4.2 Bush Lot

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the bush lot in the northeast corner of the property was in the final stages of removal. The trees had been felled and removed and all brush had been cleared from the site. All roots and stumps had been grubbed out, then the whole area had been bulldozed level. This resulted in complete disturbance of the ground surface to well below the upper surface of the subsoil.

The extent of disturbance was such that the area retains no archaeological site potential. It was not tested.
Plate 2: Surface survey along the edge of the former bush lot. Note the extent of surface disturbance.

Plate 3: The bush lot had been cut, grubbed and levelled, resulting in total ground disturbance well into the subsoil. This area retains no archaeological potential.
Plate 4: General view of the study area looking northwest.

Plate 5: Surface survey adjacent to the Castor River.
5.0 RESULTS

No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered. No artifacts were found.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The property does not contain archaeological sites. Development of the study area will have no impact on archaeological resources.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Full clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting the proposed subdivision (Part Lots 11 and 12, Concession 2, Russell Twp.) should be provided. No further archaeological investigation or testing is warranted.

In addition, the standard and required recommendations which accompany all archaeological assessment reports are:

2. If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416) 314-7132.

3. In the event that human remains are encountered, the proponent should immediately contact the police and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Cemeteries Regulation Office, Phone: 416-326-8393, Ministry of Government Services.
8.0 SOURCES (not necessarily cited. Other references as footnotes in the body of the text)

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