ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:
1950 Montreal Road,
Part Lots A, B, and 1, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Cornwall,
United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry
Cornwall, Ontario

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of the DEV Centre, formerly know as the NAV CANADA Centre, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots A, B, and 1, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Cornwall, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, now the City of Cornwall, Ontario (Map 1). The study area is an existing hotel and conference centre complex (Map 2) that is part of a multi-component residential, retail, and public space redevelopment plan for the land surrounding areas (Map 3). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Cornwall as part of a development application under the Planning Act. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The study area was subject to a previous Stage 1 assessment conducted by Matrix Heritage (2023). The Stage 1 concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), large portions of the study area had no to low archaeological potential due to extensive previous disturbance (Map 4). These areas of the property were subject to large-scale disturbances related to the construction of the current DEV Center and associated buildings, parking lots, landscaping, infrastructure, etc. Aerial imagery from 1977 shows the complete disturbance of large sections of the study area including most of the southeast corner, the entire central section, and some of the northwest corner (Map 5). Conversely, while it was suspected other areas of the property were also impacted and the archaeological potential was removed, evidence of such was not from the site visit and other Stage 1 research. Therefore Stage 2 assessment in the form of shovel testing on a 5 m interval was recommended for those areas. Ploughing of the study area is not possible as the area is manicured lawn with extensive utilities, paths, and other infrastructure.

Stage 2 shovel test pit assessment was undertaken in areas that potentially retained archaeological potential as per the recommendations of the Stage 1 assessment. Stage 2 shovel testing commenced on 5 m intervals in all areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 2. (MCM 2011). As per Standard 2.1.8, during Stage 2 shovel testing on the 5 m grid where evidence of deep disturbance was encountered, the methodology shifted to confirm the extent (Map 6). Two approaches were used to confirm disturbance areas:

- Where there was no surface evidence or historical aerial imagery suggesting complete and extensive disturbance of an area, the assessment grid completed at 10 m.
- Where there was surface evidence or historical aerial imagery suggesting complete and extensive disturbance, the assessment grid was stitched to judgmental testing throughout that area as per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2 (MCM 2011).

Field work took place on July 17-21, 31, and August 1-2, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny and clear with overcast periods and temperatures of 22° to 32° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the DEV Center without limitations. The assessment determined that nearly entire development area (as delineated in Map 1) is entirely pervasively and deeply disturbed. While the previous Stage 1 assessment identified archaeological potential may have been retained in the peripheral sections of the study area, testing found nothing with cultural heritage value or interest and documented extensive evidence of disturbance.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the study area as delineated in Map 1.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
Field Crew	Chantel Abaza Walter Ireland Natasha Dilkie
Report Preparation	Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
Archival Research	Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
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Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of the DEV Centre, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots A, B, and 1, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Cornwall, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, now the City of Cornwall, Ontario (Map 1). The study area is part of a multi-component residential, retail, and public space redevelopment plan for the land surrounding the existing hotel and conference centre complex constructed in the mid to late 1970s (Map 2 and 3). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Cornwall as part of a development application under the Planning Act. The assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The study area was subject to a previous Stage 1 assessment conducted by Matrix Heritage (2023). They concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the majority of the study area has low archaeological potential and Stage 2 testing was only required in certain sections to assess potential and to confirm disturbance as they may possibly retain archaeological potential (Map 3). Potential across the property was largely removed through prior large-scale disturbances when the property went through initial construction associated with the DEV Center. Additional aerial imagery from 1977 shows the complete disturbance of large sections of the study area including most of the southeast corner, the entire central section and some of the northwest corner.

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

There are a variety of published resources on the history and development of the former township of Cornwall and the county of Stormont. These include *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry: A History: 1784-1945* (Harkness 1946), *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario* (Belden & Co. 1879)*, The Mission of Cornwall, 1784-1812* (Young 1929), and *From Royal Township to industrial City: Cornwall 1784-1984* (Senior 1983).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo period is been divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo period (10,500-9,400 B.P.) based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo occupations in the immediate area, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the St. Lawrence Valley near Cornwall to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region are few, but include the Ault Park site (BgFr-1) 12 km west of Cornwall near Long Sault (Spence et al. 1990:163), and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the region include the Ault Park site (BgFr-1), and the Long Sault Mound (Spence et al. 1990:141). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region includes, again, the Ault Park site (BgFr-1), where the Middle Woodland component is dominate (Spence et al. 1990:163).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966; Wright 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003; Hart and Brumbach 2005; Hart and Brumbach 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples

(Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

In the vicinity of the study area, the latter portion of the Late Woodland period is highlighted by the development of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. Their settlement area has been divided into a variety of clusters (largely based on pottery types) along the St. Lawrence River (Jamieson 1990). St. Lawrence Iroquoians were the first Iroquoian people to be contacted by Europeans, when Jacques Cartier encountered villages around Québec City and Montréal. It is thought that these groups represented two different confederacies (Wright 2004:1235–1298). A few decades later, they had disappeared with various branches likely being subsumed by the more powerful Huron-Petun (Wendat-Tionontate) or Five Nations (Haudenosaunee) Iroquoian confederacies and others incorporated into Algonquian groups in the Ottawa Valley or further east (Wabanaki) (Warrick 2008:203).

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

European contact with aboriginal peoples along the St. Lawrence River began with the visits of Jacques Cartier in 1534. The following year, he travelled upriver as far as Montreal. Here, he encountered the permanent St. Lawrence Iroquois settlements of Stadacona and Hochelaga near present-day Quebec City and Montreal, respectively. Cartier's accounts of the St. Lawrence Iroquois are the only that exist of these people at the time of contact, as by the time of Samuel de Champlain's 1603 voyage, these people had disappeared and instead *Algonquian*-speaking peoples occupied the area (Jamieson 1990:385). Trading between the French and Indigenous occupants of the area was minimal in the 16th century as the French determined that the country had little to offer Europe, and trade in furs was not viable until the end of the 16th century. It was not until 1599, when the king of France authorized the colonization of New France, and Champlain's 1603 voyage that permanent French-Indigenous relations were established (Heidenreich 1990:480–483).

Although the French exerted some influence in the study area through the 17th and 18th centuries, with permanent settlements established to the east and west on the Island of Montreal and Cataraqui (present day Kingston), permanent European settlement did not occur until the end of the 18th century. Despite having gained control of Canada at the end of the Seven Years' War (1754–1763), the British did not express interest in establishing settlements until the end of the American Revolution, when United Empire Loyalists left the newly established Republic.

The Governor of Quebec, General Frederick Haldimand, made lands available for settlement for the Loyalists in what would become Upper Canada. In 1783, Captain William Redford Crawford negotiated an agreement that surrendered lands that extended west along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario from the Mississauga, whom the British believed to be the sole First Nation peoples in the area, to the British crown. This became known as the 'Crawford Purchase'. In 1784, Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada surveyed the new lands.

The original plan of settlement was to extend the *seigneurial* system of the old Province of Quebec westward from the seigneury of Longeuil (the most westerly of established seigneuries in Quebec). Two ranges of townships were laid out. The first nine townships west of Longeuil were known as the Royal Townships and extended to Cataraqui (Kingston). The next five townships, known as the Cataraqui Townships extended to the Bay of Quinte. Townships were divided into concessions and laid out into 200 acre lots. The original townships were numbered

as they were to be a part of the Quebec seigneurial system. Not long after settling in these new townships, the Loyalists petitioned the Crown to establish a British form of land tenure and law, as there was a good deal of resistance to French custom and law in the newly settled areas (Craig 1963:4–9).

Upon their arrival, Loyalists drew their lots for their free land grants. The 1783 Royal Instructions granted 100 acres to every "Master of a Family", plus an additional 50 acres for each other member. Military claimants were granted from 200 acres for a private, rising from there up to 5,000 acres for a field officer. In 1789, the Dorchester Resolution allowed for the disbursement of 200 acres to be extended to the sons and daughters of the original United Empire Loyalists. Lots fronting on the St. Lawrence were granted first and were usually not more than 200 acres, meaning higher ranking officers would select their further grants in the rear of the townships, often quite distant from their first. Likewise, the grants to children of Loyalists were in the rear of townships or townships further inland. As a result, the entire riverfront within the newly surveyed Townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburgh, Augusta, and Elizabethtown (the Royal Townships) were settled almost simultaneously, while the rear lots of the township and other townships were granted but not always settled. Generally, Scots were placed in the eastern townships and the western townships were comprised mostly of German immigrants.

The area had been part of the Montreal District until 1788, when Lord Dorchester, Sir Guy Carleton formed new four districts west of Montreal. From east to west these were Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse, reflecting the German origins of the Royal family and the many Germans among the Loyalists. The future counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry became affiliated with the most eastern district of Lunenburg, which extended from the eastern edge of Lancaster Township, the first of the Royal Townships, to just below present-day Kingston (Harkness 1946). By 1788, the numbered Royal Townships were named for some of the fifteen children of King George III (1760-1820). The Township of Osnabruck was named after a title formerly held by Prince Frederick, who at one time was Prince-Bishop of Osnabrück in Lower Saxony, and Cornwall was named for Prince Frederick's title as Duke of Cornwall. With the Canada Act of 1791 that divided Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, established the original 19 counties.

The town of Cornwall, originally named New Johnstown, was settled in June 1784 by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnson and the First Battalion King's Royal Regiment of New York, a contingent of the Royal Highland Emigrants (84th), and their families (Senior 1983:7). Sir John Johnson and his men laid out a mile-square town plot in the centre of Township No. 2 (Royal Townships). The town's plan lay along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Maligne Grande Point and Maligne Petite Pointe, a bay that has since been filled in. A few miles downriver, the St. Lawrence widened into what was known as Lake St. Francis, while upriver lay the most perilous of the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, the Long Sault. Cornwall was located at a strategic place along the St. Lawrence for fur traders and military personnel moving from Montreal to Oswegatchie (present day Ogdensburg, New York), Cataraqui (Kingston), Niagara, or the Upper Lakes (Senior 1983:20-21). By October 1784, the muster returns show that within Royal Township No. 2 there were 215 men, 87 women, and 214 children. It is likely that only 99 people were actually living on their land at this point. These same musters show that the Cataraqui Township No 1, in which the town site of Cataraqui was located, had a total of 220 settlers. While the town site of Cataraqui soon had substantial homes with neatly fenced gardens, the town site of New Johnstown failed to attract settlers (Senior 1983:33, 47).

The town of New Johnstown quickly adopted the name Cornwall. The town did not fall into obscurity as other town sites prospered, since Cornwall was an important transhipment location at the east end of the Long Sault Rapids. Travellers moving along the St. Lawrence River were forced to disembark from their vessels and go by foot through the town while their bateaux were dragged over the rapids. At first, these travellers stayed overnight with welcoming farmers, but several inns and taverns gradually developed. By 1792, the town had a small Presbyterian log church, an Episcopalian parsonage house, a school, a medical doctor, and the King's stores, located at present day Water Street at the foot of Pitt Street (Senior 1983:72-73). By the early 1800s Cornwall had sixty-six families, totalling 397 people, living in thirty-two houses. The township itself had a population of 1080 living in 91 houses, making a total of 1,477 in the town and township by 1804 (Senior 1983:74).

Prior to the War of 1812, a garrison of the Second Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment of Foot was stationed at Cornwall. With the outbreak of war in 1812, Cornwall served as a communications link between Upper and Lower Canada. Cornwall lay very near to the Battle of Crysler's Farm (November 11, 1813) in which the British and Canadian force won against the Americans who greatly outnumbered them. The morning after the battle the American flotilla passed by Cornwall on its way to Montreal. The residents had evacuated the town while the Glengarry and Stormont militia conveyed the depot's supplies to the base at Coteau-du-Lac. The American army occupied the empty town for several days before a decision was made to suspend the attack on Montreal (Senior 1983:106-108).

By 1816, the population of the town of Cornwall had reached 500. The population and economic expansion of the town changed little from 1816 to the 1840s with the opening of the Cornwall Canal (Senior 1983:116). The Cornwall Canal was built between 1834 and 1842 in order to bypass the Long Sault rapids. It was 11 miles long and 9 feet deep. The canal accelerated the development of the town into an industrial centre. Flour, paper, and textile mills set up operations in the town. The canal was enlarged beginning in 1876 to 1904 to allow for larger ships to pass up the St. Lawrence River. While the town had previously been largely inhabited by British descendants, the industrialization of the town changed to include a large French-Canadian element, increasing the town's population to 4,468 by 1881 (Senior 1983:7).

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The development area is located at 1950 Montreal Road on the eastern side of the City of Cornwall. The study area falls within the southeastern portion of Lot 1, the southern portion of Lot A, and the southwestern portion of Lot B, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Cornwall, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The historical Walling map from 1862 (Map 7) (Walling 1862) lists the owner of Lot 1 as T. G. Anderson and depicts a house in the southern portion of the lot along the road, and another in the northeastern corner of the lot; both are outside of the study area. The map shows the owner of Lot A as M. McMartin and depicts a house in the southern portion, and another in the northeastern corner. The house shown in the southern portion is within the study area and represents the stone house still standing on the property. The owner of Lot B is listed as C. MacDonald and the map depicts a house in the southeastern corner beside a schoolhouse shown south of the road; both are outside of the current study area. The historical Belden map from 1879 (Map 7) (Belden & Co. 1879) depicts three houses on Lot 1 owned by T. Anderson, one in the northeastern corner, and two in the southern portion, all three of which lie outside of the study area. By the time of this map there are two structures depicted in the southern portion of Lot A belonging to M. McMartin, both within the study area. This map shows the owner of the western half of Lot B as D. A. McMartin, however there is no house depicted on that portion of the lot.

Lots A and B, Concession 1

Lots A and B, Concession 1 have the same early land registry history until at least the early 20th century and are discussed together.

The Crown patents for the lots were granted in 1804 to United Empire Loyalist Lieutenant John Frederick Holland. This property was part of a land grant to Holland of 675 acres. He did not hold the land long before selling it to Jacob Waggoner in 1810 (LRO (52)). Jacob Waggoner was born in Germany in 1742 and arrived in the United States in 1758. By the time the American Revolutionary war broke out in 1777 he had a family and a farm on land in Tryon County, New York. He served in the war in the First Battalion in Captain Patrick Daly's Company of Sir John Johnson's King's Royal Regiment of New York. The battalion disbanded in 1783, and by 1784 the Waggoner family was on their new land in Cornwall. In the Cornwall Township Provisional List for Loyalists from 1784 Jacob Waggoner Sr. is listed as being granted Lot 8, Concession 2, and Jacob Jr. Lot 8, Concession 3. Jacob Waggoner Jr. was born in 1797 and died of Cholera in 1832, at the age of 34 (Ancestry.com 2012). Based on the original grant of Lot 8, Concession 2, it can be assumed that the Waggoners did not live on the subject property, but perhaps held it as extra farmland, or for financial purposes.

In 1821, a decade after acquiring the land, Waggoner sold the property to Alexander McMartin who sold it to his brother Martin later that same year (LRO (52)). Martin McMartin and his wife, Barbara Colquhoun, were married in 1824 and they lived in a log house on the property until they built a large stone home in 1850 (Cornwall Community 4Museum 2015). The 1851 census records Martin aged 53 at the time, as a farmer and Barbara, aged 44, with five children living at home ranging in age from 1 to 25. The family was recorded in the census as still living in their log home (Statistics Canada 1851). By the time of the 1861 census the family had moved into their one and a half story stone house that is noted in the records as being built in 1850 (Statistics Canada 1861).

Following Martin McMartin's death in 1862, ownership of the house reverted through foreclosure to William Colquhoun, Barbara McMartin's brother, who sold the land to John Clark Hall in 1891 (LRO (52)). The census records from 1891 list John, aged 37, his wife Alice, aged 26, and their three young children living with John's widowed father William, aged 79, and a labourer working for the family, a young widower named William Fitzpatrick, aged 27, and his 7-year-old daughter Eva (Statistics Canada 1891). By the time of the 1911 census, John and Alice had seven of their nine children still living at home ranging in ages from 6 to 21 (Statistics Canada 1911). Ownership of the property reverted to the Colquhoun family following the death of John Hall in 1913. Through his will the land was passed to John's widow Alice Hall, who granted the land back to the Colquhouns (LRO (52)).

Subsequent years saw a succession of tenants owning the land and living in the stone house including the McNairn family. In 1973, a portion of the farm was purchased by the Federal Department of Transport for the site of its new Transport Canada Training Institute. Construction was completed on the hotel and conference centre in 1979 and in 1982 the McMartin stone house was opened as an All Ranks Mess (Cornwall Community Museum 2015).

Lot 1, Concession 1

The Crown patent for Lot 1, Concession 1 was granted to Captain Samuel Anderson in 1797 as part of a sizable grant of over 1500 acres (LRO (52)). Anderson was born of Irish parents in Massachusetts in 1736 and lived in various places around New England including Connecticut

and Vermont. A veteran of the Seven Years War, he was offered a Captain's commission by the local patriots (including the Green Mountain Boys) when the American Revolutionary War broke out. He refused this offer, choosing to remain loyal to the British king, and was therefore imprisoned. He escaped in 1776 and joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York and commanded troops at the Battle of Bennington. As his American property had been confiscated, he settled in Canada on his sizable land grants received following his service. He was appointed Justice of the Peace and served as judge for the Eastern District. Samuel and his wife Deliverance Butts had ten children. Samuel died in 1836 at the impressive age of 100 (Ancestry.com 2012). Following his death, the land was passed through his will to his youngest son George Anderson (LRO (52)). Presumably, the other Anderson sons had received other sections of their father's large amounts of land.

George Anderson was born in 1784 and was 52 years old when he received the land. This suggests he had already established his own household or was already running the family homestead in the name of his elderly father. Twelve years after receiving the land, in 1848, George passed it to his son Thomas G. Anderson (LRO (52)). The 1851 census records George, aged 68, living with his wife Mary, aged 64, and two of their adult sons, Michael 36, and Thomas 30 (Statistics Canada 1851). George Anderson died in 1860 at the age of 76.

The 1861 census lists Thomas as a farmer and the head of the household, living with his older brother Michael, who is listed as a carpenter, and their widowed mother Mary (Statistics Canada 1861). By the time of the 1871 census Thomas had established his own family unit and was listed as living with his wife Marcia (14 years his junior), and their two young children, Mary and William (Statistics Canada 1871). The family unit had not changed by the time of the 1881 census (Statistics Canada 1881). By the time of the 1891 census Thomas and Marcia were living with their then 22-year-old son William (Statistics Canada 1891). By the time of the 1901 census, there are two households recorded for Thomas's family. Thomas is listed as 80 years old and living with his wife, their widowed 34-year-old daughter, Mary Sifton, and her three children ranging in age from 8 to 13, and a 14-year-old domestic worker named Bertha Lefabre. Nearby in the records is William, aged 31, with his wife Maud and two domestic workers (Statistics Canada 1901). Following Thomas's death, a year later in 1902, the property was passed to William (LRO (52)).

The census records from 1911 list William, aged 42, living with his wife, their young son, and a 22-year-old lodger named Mary Webster (Statistics Canada 1911). The eastern portion of the property was sold to William Leetch in 1912 but the Anderson family held at least part of the land well into the mid 20th century (LRO (52)).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 30-ha parcel of land containing the DEV hotel and conference centre (Map 2). The facility was formerly the NAV CANADA Training Institute. The facility served as a primary training and conference center for NAV CANADA, the country's air navigation service provider. The facility was designed to provide a range of services, from air traffic control training to technical maintenance instruction and includes various equipment installations across the property related to weather and air traffic control. The property is bounded to the north by subdivisions, to the east by partially wooded and overgrown fields, to the south by the St. Lawrence River, and to the west by the partially wooded grounds of the Glen Stor Dun Lodge in the south and subdivision housing in the north. The DEV Centre complex is a multi-component

site presently used as a hotel, conference centre, training facility, and recreation facility with multiple roadways winding through the property. The land surrounding the main centre building is sloping manicured lawns with various parking lots, outbuildings, radar/navigational equipment, recreation areas, a narrow strip of forest along the western boundary and an old stone house at the front entrance (Figure 1 to Figure 12).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area falls within the Lancaster Flats physiographic region (Map 8). This is a lowland region in which the till plain has been buried under water-laid deposits leaving exposed only the stony crest of a few drumlins and ridges. The water-lain materials range from clay to very fine sand. Despite numerous creeks draining into the St. Lawrence River, the land is so flat that the area is poorly drained. Original vegetation consisted of moisture-loving species such as American elm, white ash, and red maple. The soils are generally poorly drained and have rather deep black surface soils underlain by rusty, mottled, soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The subject property is in an area of unmapped urban soils, however, the soils in the immediate vicinity are of the North Gower and Eamer Series (Map 8). The North Gower soil type is a poorly draining, non-stony clay loam developed on nearly level topography. Streams are few and poorly developed, thus the natural drainage of the soil is dependant on that which can seep through. As the soils are a clay texture, the water moves slowly and therefore the soil is wet for a large part of the year. Cultivated surface soil has a granular structure and neutral reaction. North Gower soils are among the most productive in the Ottawa Valley region. They are particularly adapted to oats, hay, and fodder corn and this dairy production does well in the area. There is limited use for other agricultural crops.

The Eamer Series is a well drained loam with a stony parent material over a strongly undulating to rolling topography. A number of boulders, generally limestone with some granite, can be scattered on the surface, often in sufficient numbers to hinder cultivation. Natural vegetation on this soil type includes sugar maple, elm, and basswood. When cultivated the surface soil consists of a dark brown-grey loam of medium organic matter content. Eamer Series soils are well adapted to general farm crops, provided the boulders are not too numerous. The soils are well supplied with lime and other nutrients. Cereals, hay, especially alfalfa and clovers thrive on this soil (Stormont book Matthews and Richards 1954).

The surficial geology of the study area is a diamicton and a massive well-laminated clay (Map 8). The diamicton is a stone-poor, carbonate-derived silt to sandy till. The clay is a foreshore/basinal glaciomarine marine deposit from the Quaternary (Champlain Sea) period. It is composed of clay, silty clay, and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous; locally overlain by thin sands. Upper parts are generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand.

The study area lies along the St. Lawrence River placing it in a prime location to utilize the river for water, trade, and transport, from ancient times through to the modern day.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Based on research to date, no previous assessment of the development area or immediately adjacent parcels has occurred other then the preceding Stage 1 assessment. The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2023) recommended that:

1. The sections of the study area considered to retain archaeological potential (area shown in blue in Map 4), be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment conducted by a licensed archaeologist. As ploughing is not possible, Stage 2 assessment should be undertaking using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011).

2. No further archaeological study is required for the portions of the study area where archaeological potential has been removed though deep and pervasive disturbances (as shown in orange in Map 4) or where steep slopes are present (area shown in red on Map 4) as per Section 1.3.2 and Section 2.1 Standard 2.a.iii (MCM 2011).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are two registered archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area. Unfortunately, little information is available about either site. The Crab Island Site (BgFp-7) has no listed information about artifacts, time period, or cultural affinity. The other site, Greys Creek Site #1 (BgFp-37), has only a description of artifacts collected as “10 pot sherds, 2 pipe stems, and a fossil; provenience unknown” listed in the database.

There are two commemorative plaques within the study area, on either side of the driveway entering the site. The plaque on the western side details the mounted aircraft (a CAF T-33 Silver Star), displayed on the grounds. The plaque on the eastern side outlines the history of the still-standing stone house built by the McMartin family in 1850. In the southwestern corner of Lot 1, Concession 1, just outside the current study area, is a plaque commemorating the life of Captain Samuel Anderson, his arrival in Cornwall as a United Empire Loyalist, and his contributions to the early community.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites as it sits in an area of varied soils on the shore of the St. Lawrence River and there are previously known archaeological sites less than a kilometre from the study area.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has potential for historical period archaeological sites due to the early patent dates and occupation of the properties by prominent Loyalist families, the presence of the 1850 stone house, and the proximity to historic transportation routes of Montreal Road and the St. Lawrence River.

Despite this high potential for archaeological resources within the study area, extensive portions of the property that have been significantly disturbed and the potential for uncovering archaeological sites in these sections has been completely negated through these disturbances (Section 1.3.2, MCM 2011).

5.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 assessment recommended Stage 2 assessment using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals of approximately 15.4 ha of the parcel that could not be conclusively documented as deeply disturbed from aerial imagery and the site visit (Matrix Heritage 2023). These areas possibly retained archaeological potential and required testing as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). For the remaining 14.6 ha documented through the Stage 1 to not retain archaeological potential due to deep and pervasive disturbances and steep slope, no Stage 2 archaeological testing was recommended (Matrix Heritage 2023) and this area was excluded from assessment.

Stage 2 shovel test pit assessment of the 15.4 ha that potentially retained archaeological potential was commenced as per the recommendations of the Stage 1 assessment (Figure 13 to Figure 25). Stage 2 shovel testing began on 5 m intervals in all areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 2. (MCM 2011). Stage 2 testing on 5 m intervals was completed for 2.5 ha of the property as the remining 12.9 ha were found to be deeply disturbed.

As per Standard 2.1.8, when Stage 2 shovel testing on the 5 m grid encountered evidence of deep disturbance, the testing methodology was modified to confirm the extent of disturbances (Map 6). Two approaches were used to confirm disturbance areas:

- Where there was no surface evidence (i.e., modified landscapes) and/or historical aerial imagery suggesting possible disturbance of an area, the assessment grid completed at 10 m intervals (8.8 ha).
- Where there was surface evidence and/or historical aerial imagery suggesting disturbance, the assessment grid was stitched to judgmental testing throughout that area (4.1 ha).

All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. The test pit survey resulted in no positive test pits.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries and the limits of the previous Stage 1 recommendations were determined in the field using the digitized development boundaries and previous recommendations overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad providing real-time positioning for the crew.

Field notes and photographs were taken during fieldwork and site inspection to document the current land conditions (see Map 2 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on July 17-21, 31, and August 1-2, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny and clear with overcast periods and temperatures of 22° to 32° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the DEV Center without restrictions. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other undue ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011).

6.0 Record of Finds

The assessment determined that nearly the entire 30 ha development area (as delineated in Map 1) is entirely pervasively and deeply disturbed. The property was subject to extensive landscaping and development activity in association with the construction of the facility now known as the DEV Center. Nearly the entire property seems to have been previously stripped of native topsoil, except for two narrow strips along the northern boundary where dark brown loamy soils overtop an orangey brown clay subsoil were encountered. The remainder of the study area was found to be comprised of sod over a homogenous dark brown loam landscaping fill. The landscaping fill overlies various modern deposits/disturbances that are highly variable and extend down to native subsoil in all areas. This disturbance deposits vary considerably across the site, but all include some crushed limestone granular and are intermixed with modern garbage (food wrappers, plastic bottle caps, pieces of rubber, etc.). More gravelly deposits reach depths of over a meter, reminiscent of a parking lot or driveway, while in other areas, specifically the northeast field, disturbed soils took the form of beach sand of various colours, crushed stone, and pea gravel. Along the western boundary, brown loam was found overtop either beach sand or large cobbles intermixed with smaller angular gravel and silty sand (Figure 26 to Figure 37). All these deposits were found to overlie subsoil and included modern material such as plastic, modem soda bottle glass, and wire nails.

While the previous Stage 1 assessment identified archaeological potential in some sections of the study area, Stage 2 assessment encountered almost exclusively disturbed soils and imported fill over subsoil; the result of the landscaping and development of the property in association with the construction of what is now the DEV Center facility.

No archaeologically significant remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles with cultural heritage value or interest were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of the DEV Centre, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots A, B, and 1, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Cornwall, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, now the City of Cornwall, Ontario (Map 1). The study area is an existing hotel and conference centre complex (Map 2) that is part of a multi-component residential, retail, and public space redevelopment plan for the land surrounding areas (Map 3). The facility was formerly the NAV CANADA Training Institute. The facility, constructed in the 1970s, served as a primary training and conference center for NAV CANADA, the country's air navigation service provider. The facility was designed to provide a range of services, from air traffic control training to technical maintenance instruction and includes various equipment installations across the property related to weather and air traffic control.

The Stage 1 assessment determined portions of the study may have retained archaeological potential during the extensive construction works for the creation of the facilities and related structures. The Stage 2 assessment has clearly documented that most of the property was indeed deeply and pervasively disturbed though extensive landscaping and construction activity. As such, Stage 2 assessment found evidence of deep and pervasive disturbance down to subsoil in most areas. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the small fraction of the property where intact soils were encountered. Accordingly, no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest were encountered during the assessment.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the study area as delineated in Map 1.

8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

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

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

9.0 Closure

Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than the DEV Centre or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.

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

Mercedes Hunter, M.A.
Field Director

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11.0Images

Figure 1: General conditions of northwestern lawn (MH1184-D011).

Figure 2: General conditions of northcentral lawn (MH1184-D018).

Figure 3: General conditions of northcentral lawn (MH1184-D022).

Figure 4: General conditions of northcentral lawn (MH1184-D032).

Figure 5: Berm on southcentral lawn (MH1184-D042).

Figure 6: Manicured lawn in front of historic house, southcentral section (MH1184-D047).

Figure 7: Test pitting in the southcentral section (MH1184-D057).

Figure 8: Manicured lawn along southwest border (MH1184-D067).

Figure 9: Manicured lawn, southeast section (MH1184-D072).

Figure 10: General conditions in northeast section (MH1184-D084).

Figure 11: Gravel track around northeast lawn (MH1184-D086).

Figure 12: Testing in northeastern section (MH1184-D099).

Figure 13: Test pitting in progress (MH1184-D005).

Figure 14: Test pitting in progress (MH1184-D012).

Figure 15: Test pitting in progress (MH1184-D017).

Figure 16: Test pitting in progress (MH1184-D026).

Figure 17: Test pitting in progress (MH1184-D027).

Figure 18: Test pitting in the southcentral section (MH1184-D039).

Figure 19: Test pitting in the southcentral section (MH1184-D055).

Figure 20: Test pitting along southwestern section (MH1184-D058).

Figure 21: Test pitting along southwestern section (MH1184-D061).

Figure 22: Test pitting along southeastern section (MKH1184-D069).

Figure 23: Testing in northcentral section (MH1184-D090).

Figure 24: Testing in northeastern section (MH1184-D094).

Figure 25: Testing in northeastern section (MH1184-D103).

Figure 26: Modern crushed gravel fill over subsoil found in northwest lawn (MH1184-D004).

Figure 27: Modern gravel fill found in northwest lawn (MH1184-D008).

Figure 28: Modern gravelly fill down to subsoil (MH1184-D029).

Figure 29: Modern fill with gravel and plastics to subsoil (MH1184-D035).

Figure 30: Disturbed soils with concrete pieces, southcentral lawn (MH1184-D049).

Figure 31: Disturbed soils, southwestern section (MH1184-D063).

Figure 32: Disturbed soils, southwestern section (MH1184-D066).

Figure 33: Disturbed soils, northcentral section (MH1184-D076).

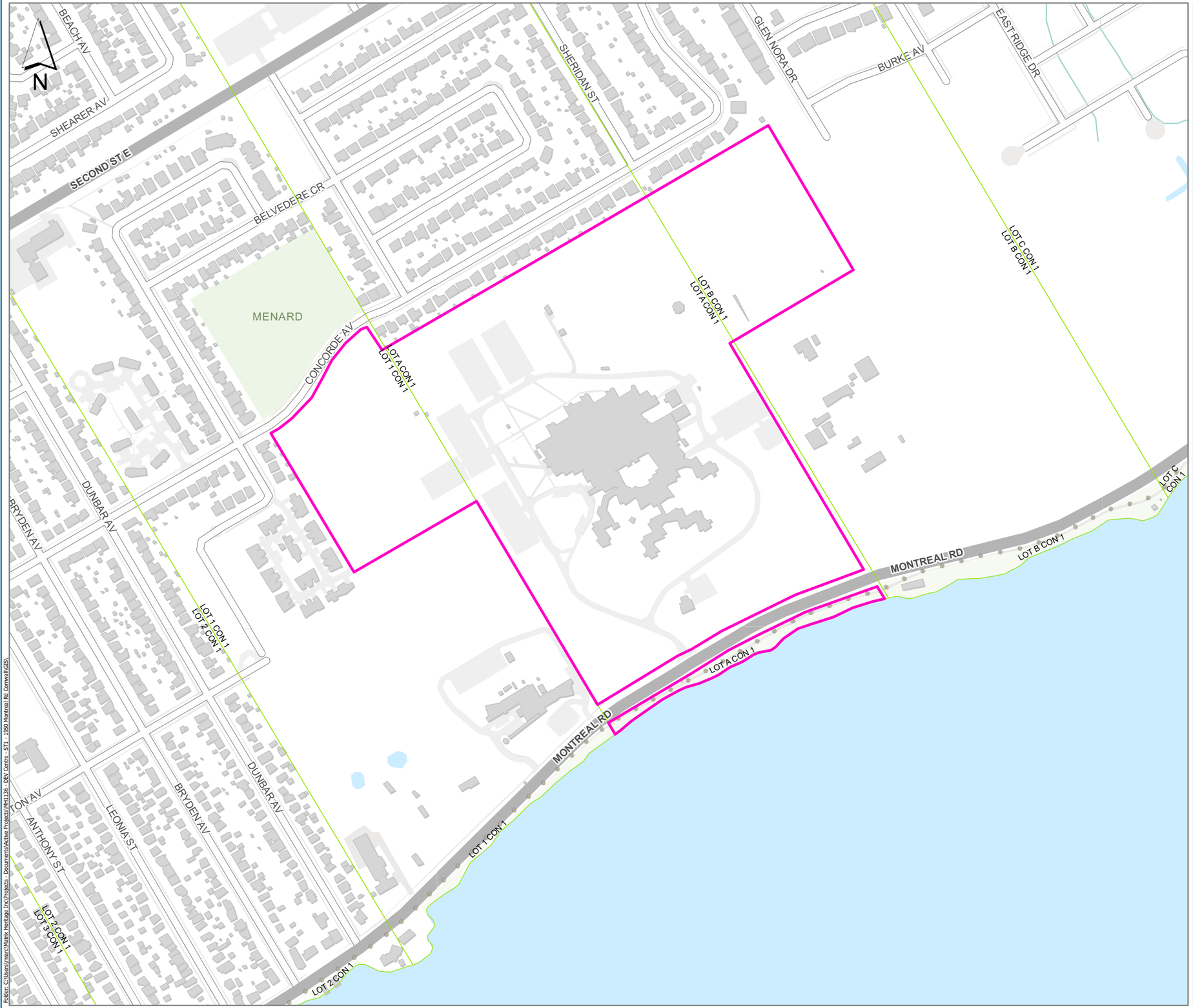
Figure 34: Disturbed soils, northcentral section (MH1184-D082).

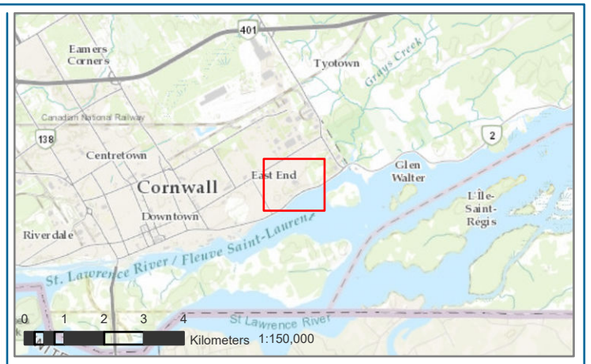
Figure 35: Disturbed soils in northeast section (MH1184-D101).

Figure 36: Testing in progress northeastern section (MH1184-D105).

Figure 37: Disturbed soils under sod cap in northeast section – in progress (MH1184-D107).

12.0 Maps





STUDY AREA

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PLAN FROM CRM LAB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES 2018

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

PROJECT
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1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
LOCATION

MAP
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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
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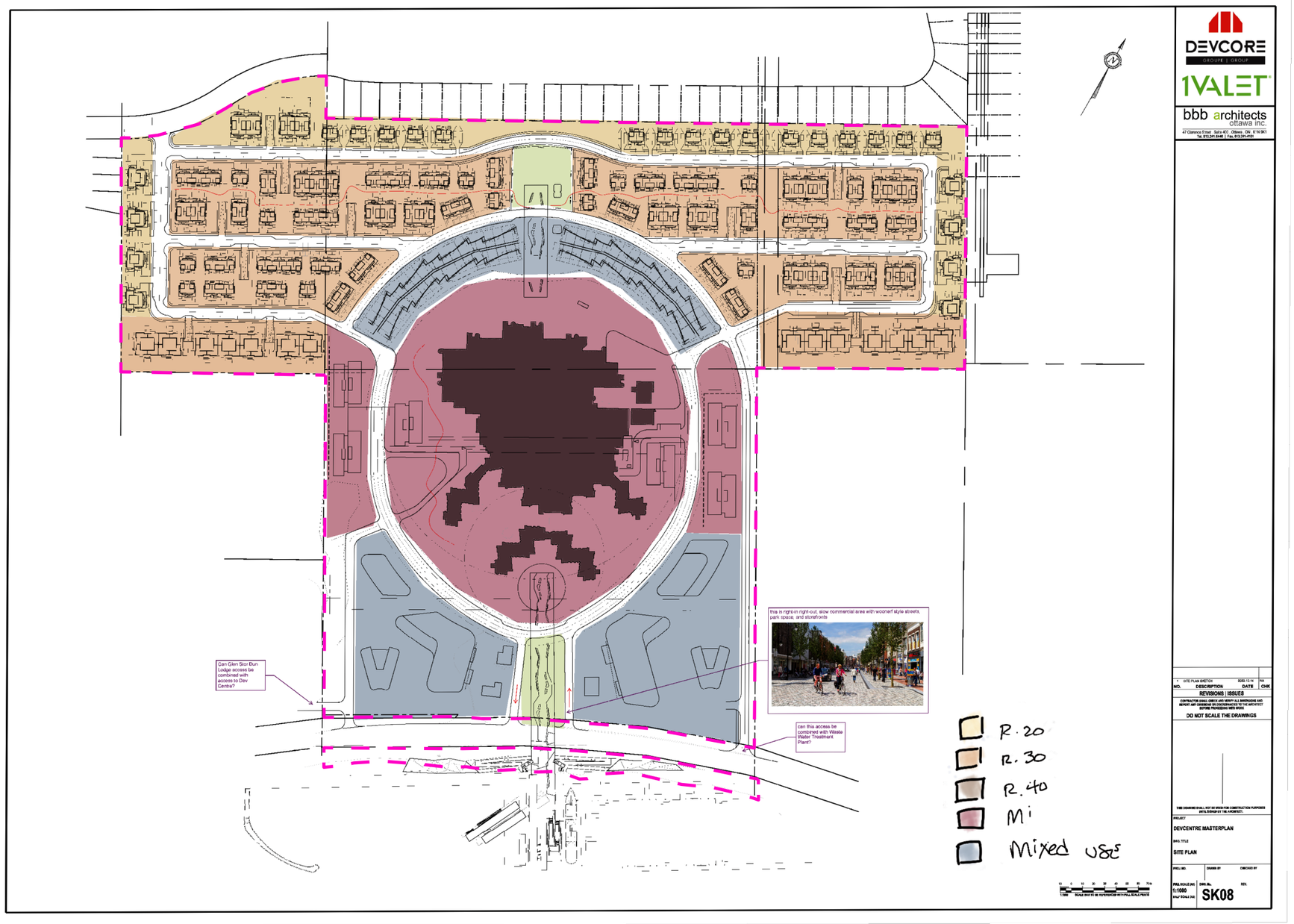

DEVCORE
GROUPE J GROUP

1VALET

bbb architects ottawa inc.
47 Clarence Street Suite 407, Ottawa ON K1N 9K1
Tel. 613.241.6448 | Fax. 613.241.4191

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	CHK
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REVISIONS / ISSUES

CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK

DO NOT SCALE THE DRAWINGS

THIS DRAWING SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES UNTIL SIGNED BY THE ARCHITECT.

PROJECT
DEVCENTRE MASTERPLAN

DWG. TITLE
SITE PLAN

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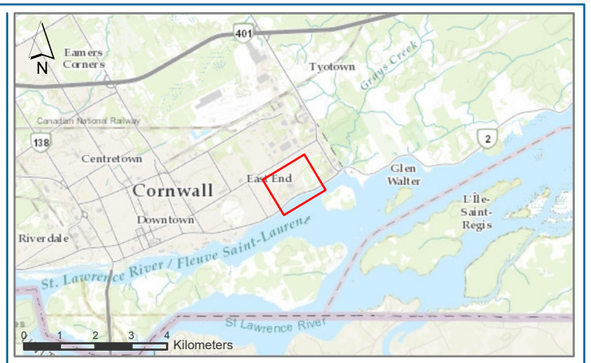

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
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MAP
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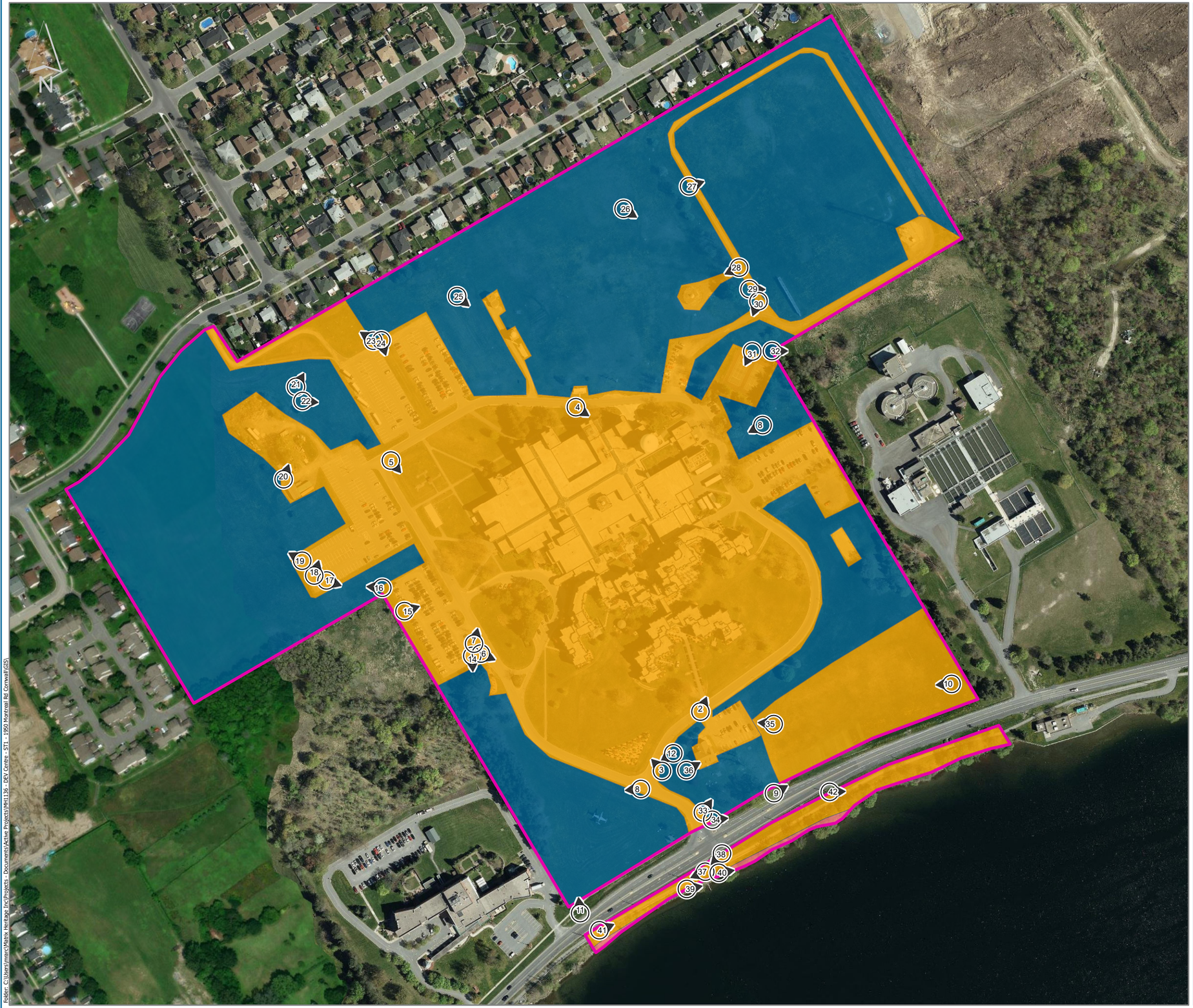

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FILE MH1136 DATE 2022-11-28
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
METHODS AND PHOTO KEY

MAP 4

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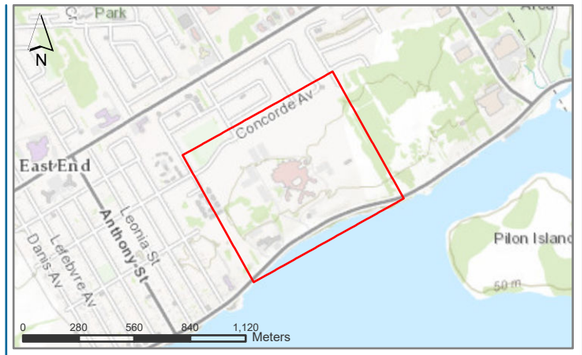

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1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
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MAP
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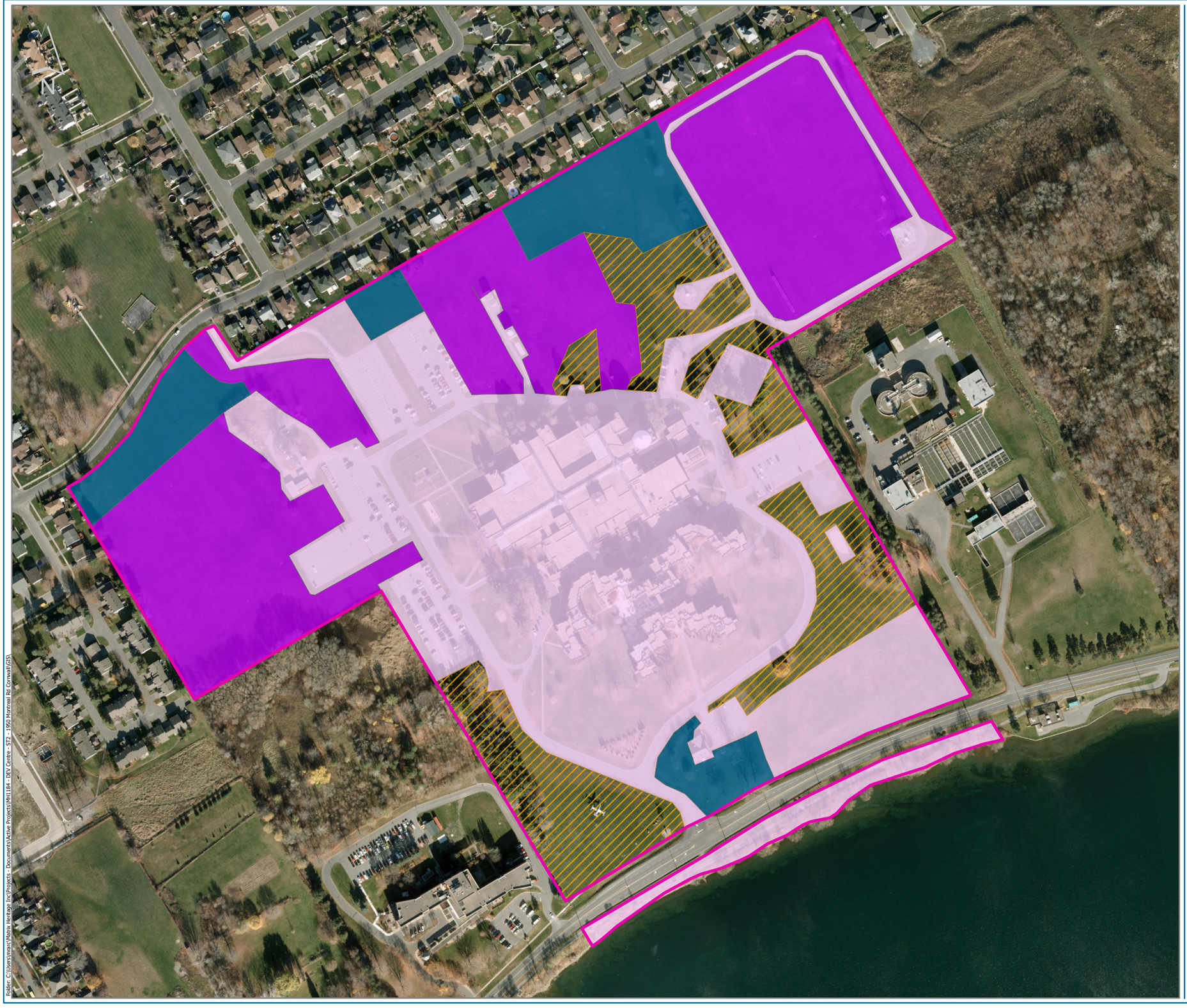

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- STAGE 1 - NO/LOW POTENTIAL

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FILE MH1184
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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
METHODS

MAP
6

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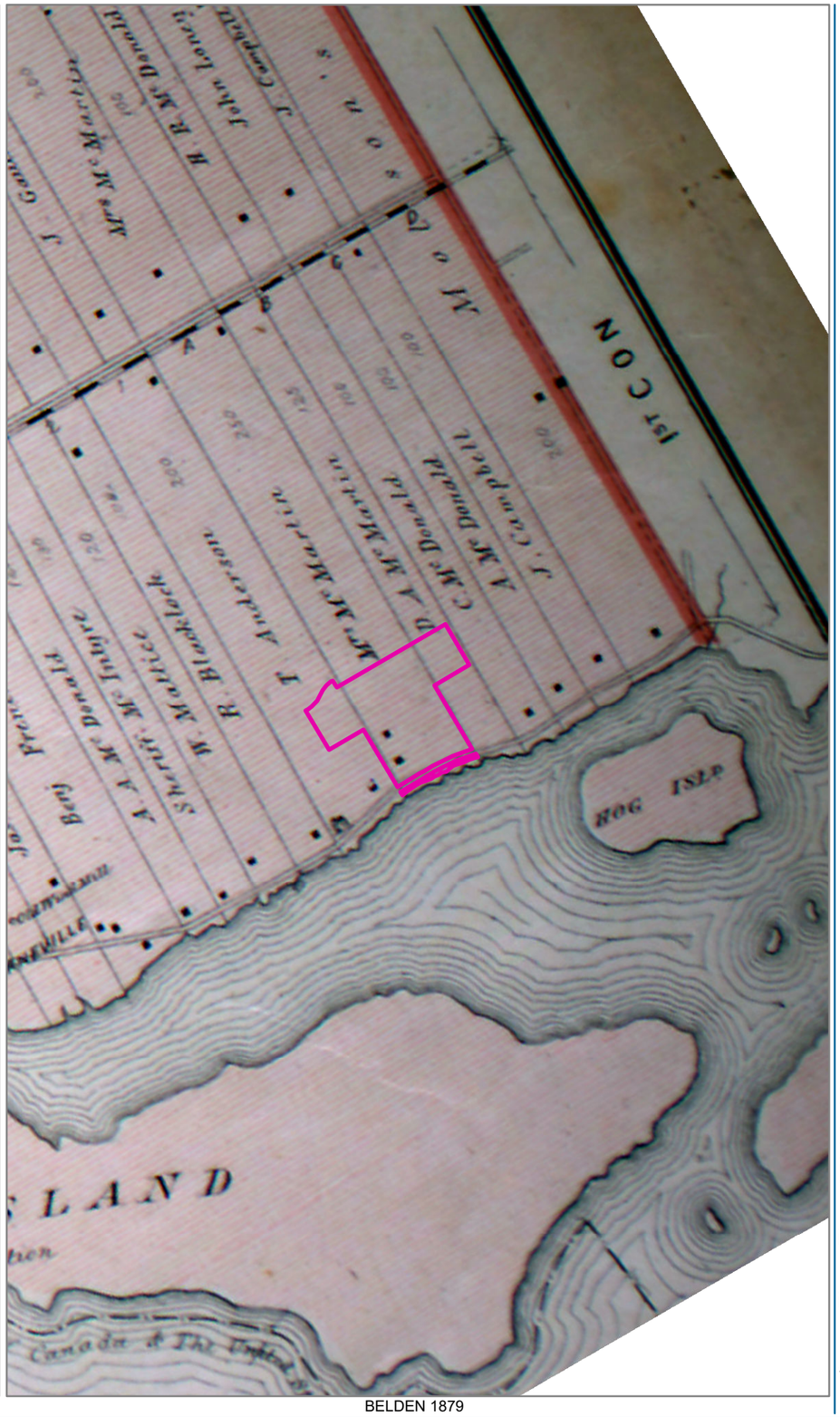
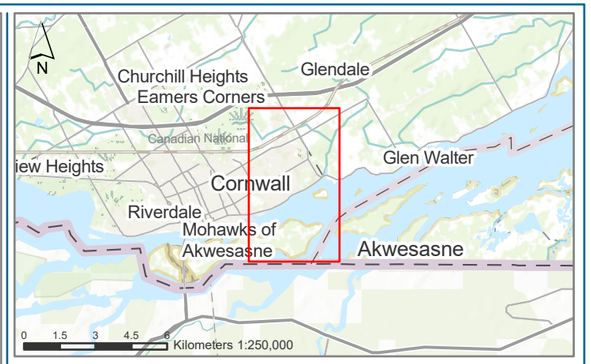


BELDEN 1879



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

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REFERENCES:
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SEGMENT OF 1862 MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, GLENGARRY, PRESCOTT & RUSSELL CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
SEGMENT OF 1879 TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALL MAP FROM ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, ONT., TORONTO: BELDEN &
CO.

FILE MH1184

DATE 2023-09-01

CREATED BY: BM

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

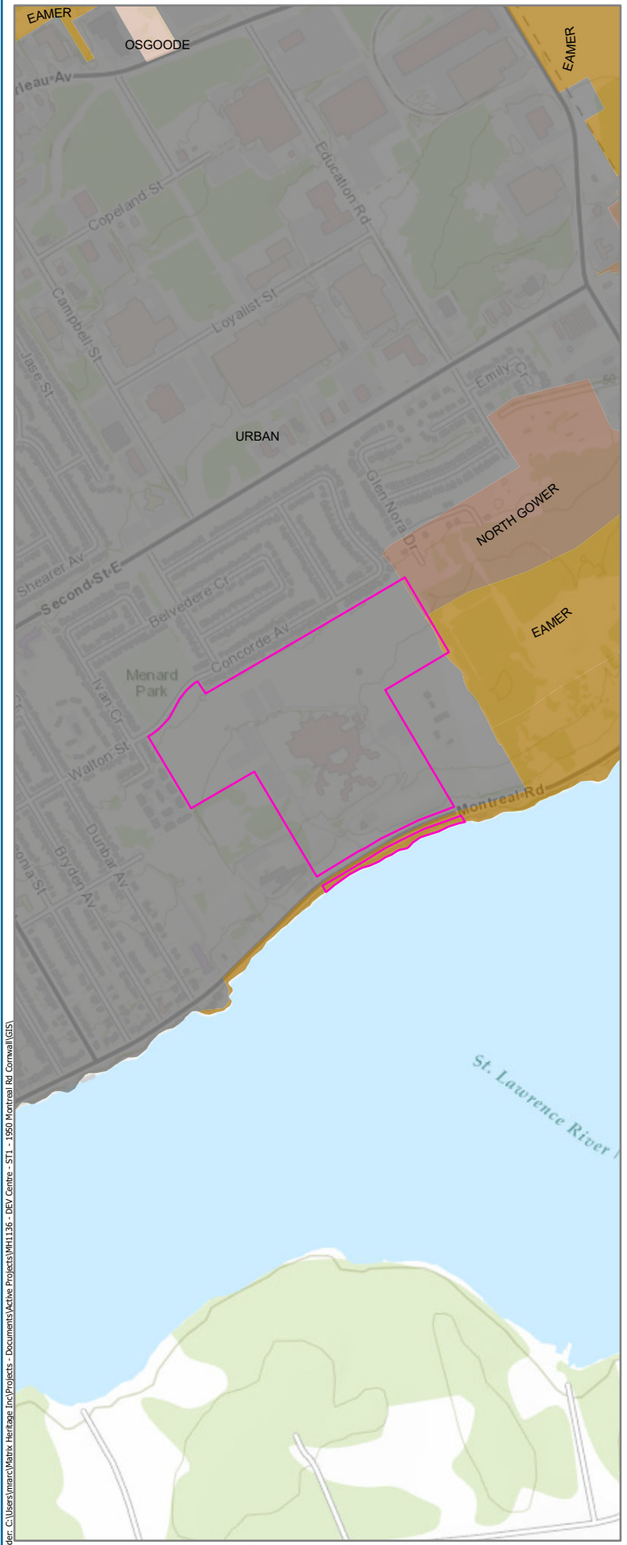
CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

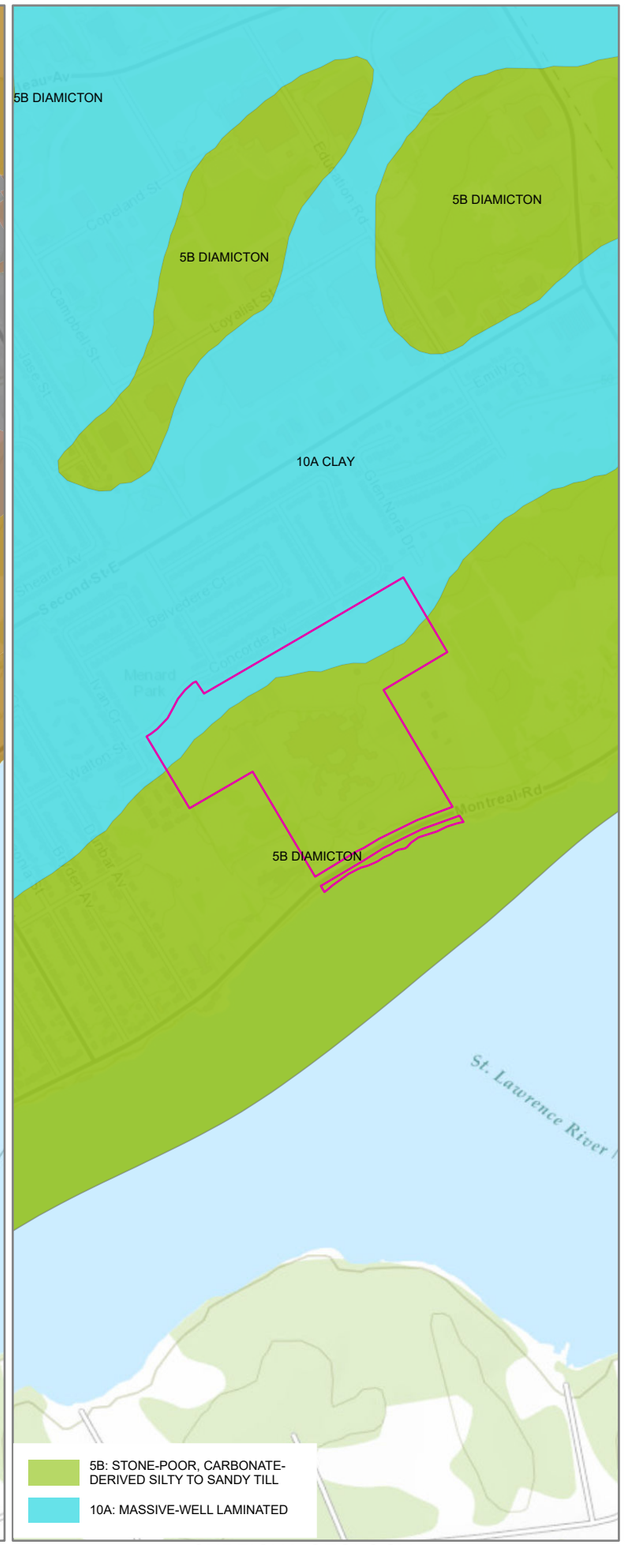
TITLE
HISTORIC

MAP
7

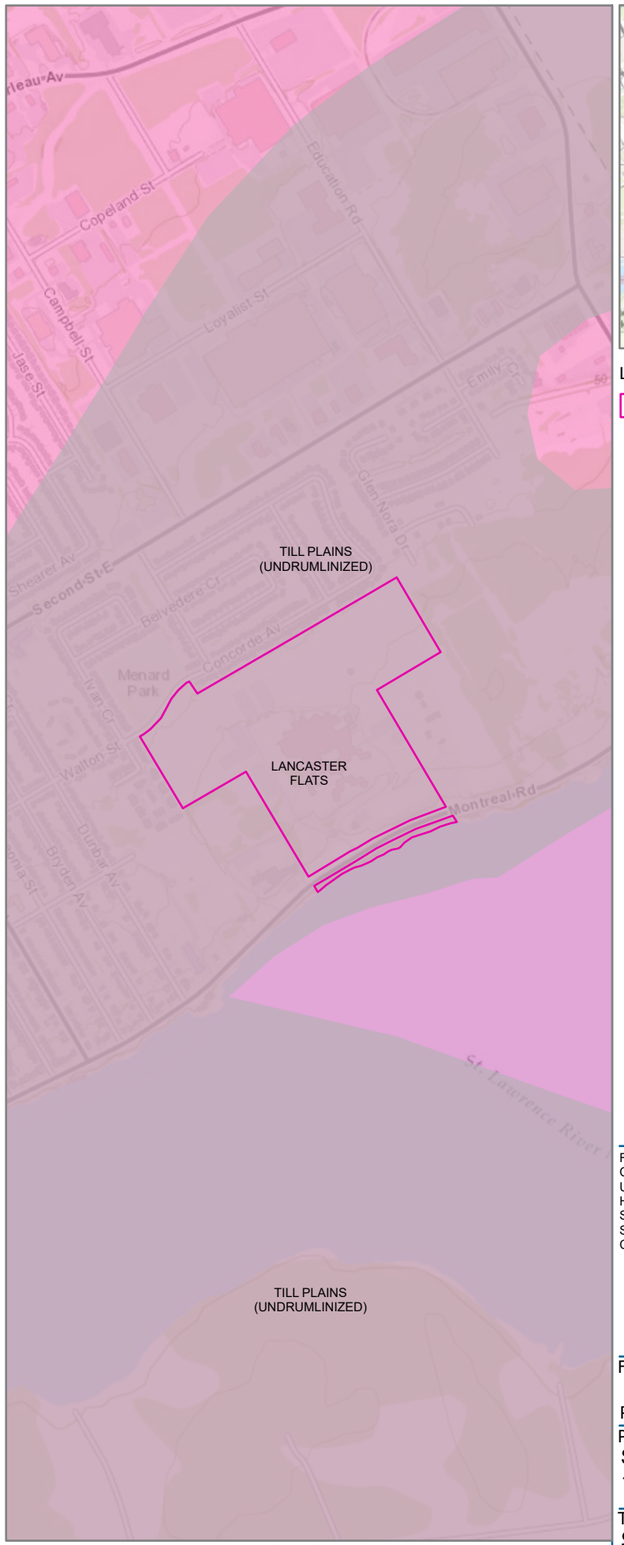
Folder: C:\Users\jmacr\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1136 - DEV Centre - STL - 1950 Montreal Rd Cornwall\GIS\



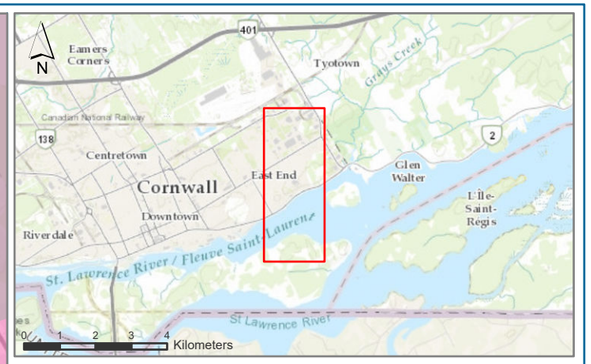
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



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STUDY AREA

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REFERENCES:
CITY OF CORNWALL, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF CORNWALL, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1184
DATE 2023-09-01
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1950 MONTREAL ROAD, CORNWALL, ON

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
8

Folder: C:\Users\mann\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1136 - DEV Centre - ST1 - 1950 Montreal Rd Cornwall\GIS\

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1184-D001	Modern gravel fill found in northwest lawn	110	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D002	General soil conditions found in northwest lawn	50	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D003	Test pitting in progress	90	M. Hunter	07-19-2023
MH1184-D004	Modern gravel fill found in northwest lawn	297	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D005	Test pitting in progress	329	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D006	Modern gravel fill found in northwest lawn	256	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D007	Modern gravel fill found in northwest lawn	229	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D008	Modern gravel fill found in northwest lawn	234	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D009	Test pitting in progress	280	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D010	General soil conditions found in northwest lawn	116	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D011	General conditions of northwestern lawn	118	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D012	Test pitting in progress	358	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D013	Test pitting in progress	295	M. Hunter	07-17-2023
MH1184-D014	Test pitting in progress	125	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D015	Test pitting in progress	131	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D016	Modern gravel fill found on top of undisturbed soils	142	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D017	Test pitting in progress	222	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D018	General conditions of northcentral lawn	305	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D019	Test pitting in progress	214	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D020	Test pitting in progress	64	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D021	General conditions of northcentral lawn	118	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D022	General conditions of northcentral lawn	59	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D023	Test pitting in progress	12	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D024	Modern gravel fill found in northcentral lawn	239	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D025	Modern gravel fill found on top of undisturbed soils, northcentral field	243	M. Hunter	07-18-2023
MH1184-D026	Test pitting in progress	267	M. Hunter	07-19-2023
MH1184-D027	Test pitting in progress	160	M. Hunter	07-19-2023
MH1184-D028	Modern gravel fill found on top of undisturbed soils, northcentral field	260	M. Hunter	07-19-2023
MH1184-D029	Modern gravel fill all the way down to subsoil	158	M. Hunter	07-19-2023
MH1184-D030	Modern gravel fill found on top of undisturbed soils, northcentral field	11	M. Hunter	07-20-2023
MH1184-D031	Test pitting in progress	182	M. Hunter	07-20-2023

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1184-D032	General conditions of northcentral lawn	185	M. Hunter	07-21-2023
MH1184-D033	Shallow ditch along northern border	269	M. Hunter	07-21-2023
MH1184-D034	Modern gravel fill with large cobbles, northcentral field	17	M. Hunter	07-21-2023
MH1184-D035	Modern gravel fill all the way down to subsoil	1	M. Hunter	07-21-2023
MH1184-D036	General conditions of northcentral lawn	252	M. Hunter	07-21-2023
MH1184-D037	General conditions of northcentral lawn	170	M. Hunter	07-21-2023
MH1184-D038	Test pitting in the southcentral section	209	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D039	Test pitting in the southcentral section	257	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D040	Test pitting in the southcentral section	282	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D041	Topsoil with modern garbage found throughout, southcentral section	246	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D042	Berm on southcentral lawn	252	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D043	Disturbed soils, southcentral lawn	12	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D044	Disturbed soils, southcentral lawn	102	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D045	Gravel extending into manicured grass, southcentral section	282	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D046	Test pitting in the southcentral section	62	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D047	Manicured lawn in front of historic house, southcentral section	307	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D048	Manicured lawn in front of historic house, southcentral section	65	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D049	Disturbed soils, southcentral lawn	236	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D050	Disturbed soils, southcentral lawn	316	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D051	Disturbed soils, southcentral lawn	327	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D052	Test pitting in the southcentral section	66	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D053	Loamy soils in front of historic house, southcentral section	314	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D054	Loamy soils in front of historic house, southcentral section	281	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D055	Test pitting in the southcentral section	104	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D056	Disturbed soils, southcentral lawn	335	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D057	Test pitting in the southcentral section	53	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D058	Test pitting along southwestern section	279	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D059	Loamy soils in southwest section	134	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D060	Test pitting along southwestern section	160	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D061	Test pitting along southwestern section	314	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D062	Test pitting along southwestern section	102	M. Hunter	07-31-2023

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1184-D063	Disturbed soils, southwestern section	260	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D064	Disturbed soils, southwestern section	347	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D065	Disturbed soils, southwestern section	260	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D066	Disturbed soils, southwestern section	330	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D067	Manicured lawn along southwest border	330	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D068	Disturbed soils, southwestern section	235	M. Hunter	07-31-2023
MH1184-D069	Test pitting along southeastern section	286	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D070	Test pitting along southeastern section	26	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D071	Disturbed soils, southeast section	329	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D072	Manicured lawn, southeast section	120	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D073	Test pitting along southeastern section	10	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D074	Test pitting along southeastern section	51	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D075	Disturbed soils, southeast section	292	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D076	Disturbed soils, northcentral section	41	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D077	Disturbed soils, northcentral section	279	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D078	Disturbed soils, northcentral section	337	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D079	Disturbed soils, northcentral section	175	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D080	Test pitting in northcentral section	79	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D081	Test pitting in northcentral section	273	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D082	Disturbed soils, northcentral section	349	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D083	Test pitting in northeastern section	236	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D084	General conditions in northeast section	196	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D085	Test pitting in northeastern section	247	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D086	Gravel track around northeast lawn	164	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D087	Disturbed soils, northcentral section	314	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D088	Undisturbed soils, northcentral section	321	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D089	Undisturbed soils, northcentral section	171	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D090	Testing in northcentral section	319	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D091	Undisturbed soils, northcentral section	205	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D092	Undisturbed soils, northcentral section	172	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D093	Testing in northcentral section	358	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D094	Testing in northeastern section	6	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D095	Disturbed soils in northeast section	76	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D096	Testing in northeastern section	308	M. Hunter	08-01-2023
MH1184-D097	Disturbed soils in northeast section	223	M. Hunter	08-02-2023

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1184-D098	Testing in northeastern section	296	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D099	Testing in northeastern section	232	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D100	Disturbed soils in northeast section	65	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D101	Disturbed soils in northeast section	268	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D102	Testing in northeastern section	41	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D103	Testing in northeastern section	160	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D104	Disturbed soils in northeast section	289	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D105	Disturbed soils in northeast section	238	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D106	Gravel track around northeast lawn	310	M. Hunter	08-02-2023
MH1184-D107	Disturbed soils in northeast section	310	M. Hunter	08-02-2023

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1184	DEV Centre – 1950 Montreal Road - Cornwall, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Site Visit (One Note file)	M. Hunter

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Current Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
3	Development Mapping	B. Mortimer
4	Stage 1 Recommendations	B. Mortimer
5	Historical Aerial	B. Mortimer
6	Methods	B. Mortimer
7	Historic	B. Mortimer
8	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer