
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY

Cornwall Business Park: 1500 Industrial Park Drive

**Formerly the Township of Cornwall, Stormont County
Southern Halves of Lots 2, 1, A
& Southwest Portion of Lot B, Concession 2**

**City of Cornwall, United Counties of Stormont,
Dundas & Glengarry, Ontario**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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1500 Industrial Park Drive
Property Development
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Acknowledgments

Thanks to Rob von Bitter of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport for providing information on registered archaeological sites near the study area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2018, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by The City of Cornwall to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the property located at 1500 Industrial Park Drive and known as the Cornwall Business Park, in the City of Cornwall; formerly the Township of Cornwall, in the former Stormont County. The current assessment is being conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Planning Act (1990) as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for any proposed property redevelopment following its sale.

The current Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study report has been prepared by CRM Lab for review by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS), in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The subject property is located at *1500 Industrial Park Drive* and consists of 121 acres of undeveloped land between Industrial Park Drive to the West and North, 10th Street to the South and Donihee Drain to the East. The property is currently for sale; therefore, the specifics of development purposes are unknown at this time. The property is historically located on the southern halves of Lots 2, 1, A and the southwestern half of B, Concession II, in the Township of Cornwall, in Stormont County. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 background research on the property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport professional archaeological licence project number P224-0121-2018, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen of CRM Lab. All Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April to May of 2018; an optional Property Inspection was not conducted for this project.

Based on the location of the subject property, with its proximity to an original transportation line, as well as the lack of substantial disturbance, a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment **will be required** for further investigation of the archaeological potential of the subject property.

Given the findings of the historic background research there are further archaeological concerns for the property at 1500 Industrial Park Drive in Cornwall Business Park. As such, the following recommendations have been made:

1. *The Cornwall Business Park study area, encompassing parts of Lot 2, Lot 1, Lot A and Lot B in Concession 2, geographic City of Cornwall, is considered to contain archaeological potential for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. It is recommended that all development lands in the study area be subjected to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to development, excluding those areas noted as being definitively disturbed in **Figure A9** and Section 4.0 of this report.*
2. Any remaining agricultural land within the subject property must be subject to a field survey. Ploughing and weathering must be conducted before carrying out the field survey.

3. Where a field survey is not possible due to potentially deeply buried strata or the extent of disturbance is to be determined, a test pit survey must be performed. Where intact strata is discovered, the test pit survey must be conducted at 5 metre intervals. Where strata is determined to be disturbed, the test pit survey should be conducted at 10 metre intervals until intact strata is encountered.

4. All recommendations listed above should be conducted to the standards set out by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY REPORT

Cornwall Business Park: 1500 Industrial Park Drive City of Cornwall, Ontario

Lots 2, 1, A & B, Concession II
Formerly Township of Cornwall, Stormont County

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In March of 2018, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by the City of Cornwall to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the 121 acres of land located at 1500 Industrial Park Drive, in the City of Cornwall; formerly the Township of Cornwall, in the former Stormont County. The current assessment is being conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Planning Act (1990) as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for any proposed property redevelopment following its sale. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the Study Area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 30M11, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the property on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, and **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the subject property.

The current Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study report has been prepared by CRM Lab for review by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS), in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The subject property is located at *1500 Industrial Park Drive* and consists of 121 acres of undeveloped land between Industrial Park Drive to the West and North, 10th Street to the South and Donihee Drain to the East. The property is currently for sale; therefore, the specifics of development purposes are unknown at this time. The property is historically located on the southern halves of Lots 2, 1, A and the southwestern half of B, Concession II, in the Township of Cornwall, in Stormont County.

Based on the location of the subject property, with its proximity to an original transportation line, as well as the lack of substantial disturbance, a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment **will be required** for further investigation of the archaeological potential of the subject property.

According to the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport there are no sites previously registered within or near the study area. However, there is a possibility for archaeological potential within the subject property based on archival research.

Given the findings of the historic background research there are further archaeological concerns for the

property at 1500 Industrial Park Drive in Cornwall Business Park.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 background research on the property to be impacted by the potential development of the area.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Culture on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport professional archaeological licence project number P224-0121-2018, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen of CRM Lab. All Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April to May of 2018; an optional Property Inspection was not conducted for this project.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1 Study is to identify any areas of archaeological potential on the property which may be impacted by the potential development of the land by future owners.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment is being conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Planning Act (1990) as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed property redevelopment following the sale of the property.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area consists of 121 acres of land that was historically located on the southern halves of Lots 2, 1, A and the southwestern half of B, Concession II, in the Township of Cornwall, in Stormont County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background study. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted in order to examine topography, drainage and land use history in an attempt to determine the types and locations of former buildings. 19th and 20th century directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the City of Toronto Archives, the Metro Toronto Reference Library and the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1-4** below.

2.2.1 Regional History – Stormont County and Cornwall Township

In September of 1783, The American War of Independence concluded. This led to the migration of the United Empire Loyalists North into the St. Lawrence River Valley. The people who settled in the region which became Cornwall were mainly the officers and families from the First Battalion King's Royal

Regiment of New York (City of Cornwall 2018). The first settlements were established in April and May of 1784 in what would become Stormont County and Glengarry County. Eight townships were established along the banks of the river by Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada. The hastened formation of these townships led to the assignment of numbers instead of names (Leavitt 1879). Township No. 8 (later Elizabethtown after Princess Elizabeth) was the westernmost township surveyed. Township No. 1 (later Charlottenburg after Queen Charlotte) was the easternmost township surveyed (Leavitt 1879).

Settlers were moved from towns in Quebec to help clear forests and add to the population of the Royal Townships before the arrival of the Loyalists (Harkness, 1946). Initially, at the request of the people, each township was to be settled according to ethnicity and religion to ease the settlement and development process. The Loyalist soldiers were each granted 100 acres fronting the St. Lawrence River in each township, as well as an additional 200 acres further inland in the same township. The rank of the soldiers and officers determined the amount of land they were entitled to. The children of the soldiers were also granted free land. This led to the almost simultaneous settlement of the entire river frontage within the townships of Charlottenburg, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg and Matilda (Royal Township No. 1 to 5, respectively) (Leavitt 1879).

Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor General of Quebec, established four administrative districts in Upper Canada in 1788. New Johnstown (Cornwall) was made the district town of Lunenburg or Eastern District. Lunenburg included the territory along the St. Lawrence River in the areas of Dundas, Glengarry, Ontario, Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Carleton, Grenville and Leeds at the Eastern end of what later became the Province of Ontario. Dundas, Glengarry and Stormont became the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1849. The county of Stormont was between the county of Glengarry to the East and the county of Dundas to the west. Stormont fronts on the St. Lawrence River and borders Russell County to the North.

Cornwall Township

The historic Township of Cornwall shared its boundaries with the Township of Roxborough to the north, the Township of Charlottenburg to the east, the Township of Osnabruck to the west and the St. Lawrence to the south.

Cornwall was named after the Duke of Cornwall, Prince Frederick. Frederick was the son of King George III and after his father's death became King George IV. Cornwall was initially called New Johnstown after Sir John Johnson who was a Loyalist leader during the American Revolution. New Johnstown was officially founded on June 6, 1784 as one square mile of land.

The formation of a government store in New Johnstown (Cornwall) in 1784 was established in order to have the town become the district headquarters (Harkness 1946). This area developed faster than the surrounding township and distinctions had to be made between the Town of Cornwall (also known as the Square Mile town) and Cornwall Township. The demands of segregating each Royal Township by ethnicity and religion led to Cornwall being settled predominantly by Scottish Presbyterians.

The location and development of the Royal Townships was crucial to the outcome of the War of 1812. At the time the war was declared, Cornwall was one of the largest settlements in Upper Canada. This led to it emerging as a garrison town, communications hub and supply post during the war (City of Cornwall 2018).

The construction of the Cornwall Canal in 1825, combined with the nearby abundant labor force led to the town’s development as an industrial leader in Canada West. By 1847 Cornwall had become a thriving community. The township and its business grew steadily throughout the beginning of the 20th century. It was not until the 1950’s that Cornwall’s development plateaued. At this time, many of the mills began to close as they were unable to compete with the businesses overseas.

2.2.2 Property History

The property consists of 121 acres of land that was historically located on the southern halves of Lots 2, 1, A and the southwestern half of B, Concession II, in the Township of Cornwall, in Stormont County. Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries in the area surrounding the subject property. **Tables 1-4** below provide a selected historical chronology of the Study Area.

TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of Lot 2, Concession II

Dates	Description	Source
1783	American War of Independence ends in September and 8 Loyalist townships are established along the St. Lawrence River.	CCM
1784	New Johnstown founded on June 6	CCM
1792	New Johnstown renamed Cornwall	CCM
1789	Captain Samuel Anderson listed as land owner	Archives of Ontario
1797	Crown grants land to Captain Samuel Anderson, George Anderson and Thomas Anderson	Abstract Register Book
1802	Samuel Anderson grants western 200 acres to John Grant	Abstract Register Book
1809	John Grant grants western 200 acres to Richard McBean	Abstract Register Book
1836	Samuel Anderson grants eastern 200 acres to Samuel Isaac Brock Anderson in his will	Abstract Register Book
1850	Samuel Isaac Brock Anderson grants 100 acres of the eastern half of the lot to P.E. Adams	Abstract Register Book
1853	P.E. Adams grants the 100 acres of the eastern half to William Mattice; Richard McBean grants 100 acres of the western half of the lot to Daniel McKeever	Abstract Register Book
1861	Daniel McKeever listed in Agricultural Census under west half of lot 2. States he has 100 acres of land - 40 of which is under cultivation (15 under crops in 1860 and 25 under pasture in 1860) and 60 acres of it is wild/woodland. The cash value of the farm is listed at \$900.00 Thomas (last name illegible) listed in Agricultural Census under eastern	Agricultural Census

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Dates	Description	Source
	half of lot 2 as well as the western half of lot 1. It states he has 200 acres, of which 25 is under cultivation. The cultivated acres are: 18 under crops and 7 under pasture. The cash value of the farm is listed at \$1600.00	
1862	Wm. Mattice and D. McIver (McKeever?) listed as land owner	Putnam Map
1871	Owner and a tenant of the land are each occupying 100 acres. Owner has 9 acres under pasture and is also growing wheat, oats, potatoes, beets, carrots and hay. Tenant has 9 acres in pasture and is also growing wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, carrots and hay.	Return of Cultivated Land
1879	D. McIver Est. listed as land owner of western half and W. Mattice listed as land owner of eastern half	Belden & Co. <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>
1897	John Bowie and Alex McDermid listed as freeholders in directory under Lot 2	Directory
1916-1917	J.D. McDonald listed in directory under Lot 2	Vernons Directory
1986	Aerial photograph shows property on lot	Aerial photograph

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TABLE 2: Selected Historical Chronology of Lot 1, Concession II

Dates	Description	Source
1783	American War of Independence ends in September and 8 Loyalist townships are established along the St. Lawrence River.	CCM
1784	New Johnstown founded on June 6	CCM
1792	New Johnstown renamed Cornwall	CCM
1789	Captain Samuel Anderson listed as land owner	Archives of Ontario
1861	<p>Thomas (last name illegible) listed in Agricultural Census under eastern half of lot 2 as well as the western half of lot 1. It states he has 200 acres, of which 25 is under cultivation. The cultivated acres are: 18 under crops and 7 under pasture. The cash value of the farm is listed at \$1600.00</p> <p>James (last name illegible) listed in Agricultural Census under eastern half of lot 1. It states he has 100 acres. 30 acres are under cultivation, 15 in pasture and 15 in crops. The farm is worth \$800.00</p>	Agricultural Census
1862	J.S. McDonn____ (part of name missing) listed on map	Putnam Map
1871	The tenant is occupying 7 acres and is growing potatoes and hay	Return of Cultivated Land
1879	W. Mattice listed as land owner of western half and J. Gauthier listed as land owner of eastern half	Belden & Co. <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>
1897	Robert Farlinger, William Kittle and W.J. Kittle listed as freeholders	Directory
1916-1917	Leonard Kittle and Wm. Kittle listed in directory under Lot 1	Vernons Directory
1986	Aerial photograph shows structure on property	Aerial photograph

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TABLE 3: Selected Historical Chronology of Lot A, Concession II

Dates	Description	Source
1783	American War of Independence ends in September and 8 Loyalist townships are established along the St. Lawrence River.	CCM
1784	New Johnstown founded on June 6	CCM
1792	New Johnstown renamed Cornwall	CCM
1789	Lieutenant J.F. Holland listed as owner of land	Archives of Ontario
1804	Crown grants land to Lt. Frederick Holland	Abstract of Deeds
1810	Lt. Frederick Holland grants land to Jacob Waggoner	Abstract of Deeds
1821	Jacob Waggoner grants land to Alexander McMartin	Abstract of Deeds
1821	Alexander McMartin grants land to Martin McMartin	Abstract of Deeds
1851	Martin McMartin (53) is living in Cornwall Township in Stormont County. He is a farmer and is married to Barbara McMartin (44). They have 5 children	Census
1861	Martin McMartin listed as having a stone house that was built in 1850. Robert Hamilton is a labourer that lives in a one storey log house that was built in 1845	Census
1861	Robert Hamilton listed under lot A and western half of lot B. He has 300 acres. 80 acres is under cultivation – 22 acres in crops and 58 acres in pasture. His farm is worth \$2100.00	Agricultural Census
1862	___ Martin (front half of name missing) listed on map	Putnam Map
1871	Tenant of this property occupies 300 acres, 100 acres of that are improved. There is also 50 acres of pasture within it. The tenant is growing wheat, barley, oats, peas, corn, potatoes, hay and has 240 pounds of maple syrup	Return of Cultivated Land
1879	Mrs. McMartin listed on map	Belden & Co. <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>
1881	Barbara McMartin listed as widowed	Census
1891	William Colquhoun listed as owner of east half of lot A. Robert McMartin listed as owning west half of Lot A	Abstract of Deeds
1916-1917	Peter Nolan listed as freeholder of Lot A in directory. J.A. Sauve, C.L. Hervey, Angus Tyo and Fred Tyo listed as tenants of Lot A in directory	Vernons Directory
1986	Aerial Photograph shows structure on property	Aerial Photograph

TABLE 4: Selected Historical Chronology of western half of Lot B, Concession II

Dates	Description	Source
1783	American War of Independence ends in September and 8 Loyalist townships are established along the St. Lawrence River.	CCM
1784	New Johnstown founded on June 6	CCM
1792	New Johnstown renamed Cornwall	CCM
1789	Lieutenant J.F. Holland listed as owner	Archives of Ontario
1804	Crown grants land to Lieutenant Frederick Holland	Abstract of Deeds
1810	John Frederick Holland grants land to Jacob Waggoner	Abstract of Deeds
1821	Jacob Waggoner grants land to Alexander McMartin	Abstract of Deeds
1821	Alexander McMartin grants land to Martin McMartin	Abstract of Deeds
1862	H.R Do_____ell (middle portion of name missing) listed on map	Putnam Map
1863	Martin McMartin leaves land to Walter Colquhoun, William Colquhoun and Donald McDermid in Will	Abstract of Deeds
1871	The owner of this land is occupying 100 acres. Of that 100 acres, 60 is improved and 9 is for pasture. The owner is growing wheat, corn, peas, oats, potatoes, hay and apples. They also have 150 pounds of maple syrup. A number is listed under the amount of acres dedicated to the orchard but it is illegible.	Return of Cultivated Land
1878	Estate of Martin McMartin for William Colquhoun and Donald McDermid as trustees grant land to Duncan Alex McMartin	Abstract of Deeds
1879	Mrs. McMartin listed as land owner	Belden & Co. <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>
1887	Duncan Alex McMartin grants land to William Colquhoun	Abstract of Deeds
1897	Arch. McDonald listed as freeholder and Wm. Hamel listed as tenant	Directory
1914	William Colquhoun grants part of land to Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company	Abstract of Deeds
1916-1917	Hugh McDonald and J.A. McDonald listed as freeholders of Lot B	Vernons Directory
1986	Aerial photograph shows a structure on the property	Aerial Photograph

2.2.3 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps have been examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions. **Figures A4-A8** show the property at key points in time to illustrate its development and subdivisions. They include the 1879 Belden & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, Ont.* (**A4**), the 1909, 1917 & 1921 Topographic Maps (**A5**), the 1928, 1937 & 1973 Topographic Maps (**A6**), the 1986 Aerial Photograph (**A7**), and the 2006, 2013 & 2016 Google Earth satellite images (**A8**).

2.2.3.1 1862 Putnam Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott & Russell

The 1862 Putnam map displays lists names and potential structures on all lots associated with the subject property. Unfortunately, a copy of this map was obtainable, it was only possible to view a copy. No definitive distinctions are made to display ownership of these structures; however, names do appear to be divided along an eastern/western section of each lot. Occupants are listed in **Tables 1-4** above. Lot 2 has two structures depicted on the southern half of the lot, one structure in the southwestern section further back from the southern road and another structure in the southeastern section near the southern road. No structures appear to be present on Lot 1; however, damage to the map makes it difficult to tell. Lot A appears to have a single structure centered in the southern section of the lot. Lot B appears to have two structures within the southern end of the lot, with one structure located close to the center and another lying close to the southern road.

2.2.3.2 1879 Belden & Co. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, Ont.

The 1879 Belden & Co. map subdivides each lot into an eastern and western section, making it easier to identify owners for structures. **Figure A4** overlays the subject property on the 1879 Belden & Co. map.

For Lot 2, the two structures noted on the 1862 map appear to be roughly in the same location. The western half of the lot contains one structure in the south-center of the lot and is owned by D. McIver's estate. The eastern half of the lot contains another structure located within the southeastern corner just back from the road and W. Mattice is listed as the owner.

The eastern half of Lot 1 has W. Mattice listed as the owner and contains a single structure in the northern end of the property, well outside the subject area. The western half of Lot 1 is owned by a J. Gauthier and has a single structure noted in the southern half of the property, located centrally within the half and set back from the road.

Lot A remains intact and wholly owned by Mrs. McMartin. A single structure is depicted on the lot, located in the southern half roughly in the middle of the lot. The structure is set back from the road.

Lot B is divided into eastern and western sections. Mrs. McMartin is listed as the owner of the western half of Lot B. A single structure appears in the northern section of Lot B, along the divide between Lots A and B. The eastern half of Lot B is owned by H.R. McDonald and has a single structure located in the southern half of the lot; however, this is outside the study area.

2.2.3.3 Topographic Mapping

Multiple topographical maps were consulted for this project. **Figures A5 & A6** depict the subject property overlaid each of the consulted topographical maps.

The earliest topographic map consulted is the 1909 Department of Militia and Defense map. This map depicts four separate structures within the subject property. One structure lies on the extreme western edge of the subject property, while the other three occupy a more central location within the subject property. These structures appear consistently on the 1917, 1921 and 1928 topographic mapping, with no changes depicted within the subject property. The 1937 topographic map shows the same 4 structures along with driveways; however, there is a fifth driveway cutting through the subject property leading to another structure outside the subject area.

The 1973 topographic map gives more detail in comparison to the previous topographic mapping. A single driveway is depicted cutting through the subject property and leading to the same structure as the fifth driveway on the 1937 mapping. There is still a structure on the western extreme of the property limit; however, several structures (likely outbuildings) appear alongside this structure. These buildings are located outside the subject area. There are then three building clusters which line up roughly with the structures depicted on the earlier mapping. The westernmost cluster consists of five structures, while the central cluster consists of four and the easternmost cluster consisting of three. These each likely represent outbuildings associated with the earlier farmsteads.

2.2.3.4 Aerial & Satellite Photography

Aerial Photographs of the site have also been analyzed to determine if the property was in use and has archaeological significance. **Figure A7** depicts an overlay of the subject area on the earliest available aerial photograph from 1986. This shows the varying farmhouse complexes found on the earlier topographic maps. This photograph also shows a high level of disturbance within Lot A as there are several lakes which were most likely excavated in the 20th century.

The most recent satellite images available depicting the subject property are supplied by Google Earth. **Figure A8** depicts the subject property overlaid on the 2006, 2013 and 2016 satellite images. The 2006 image shows the property in a rural and undeveloped state, the 2013 image shows the property having undergone a degree of surficial disturbance, however, no modern structures appear anywhere within the property boundaries. The 2016 image shows the property in its current state, with a modern retaining pond dug into the eastern corner of the property.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport, Heritage Operations Unit found no previously registered site within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is located at *1500 Industrial Park Drive in Cornwall Business Park* and consists of a vacant lot. There is a parking lot to the west of the property and a large commercial building to the

north and northwest. Donihee Drain is east of the property. Tenth Street and a railway line are to the south of the property.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

This area belongs to the Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Formations of the Simcoe Group. It is underlain by limestones of Ordovician age. More recent glacial materials deposited during the Pleistocene Epoch have overlain the bedrock formations, specifically, the Late Wisconsinan or last glacial substage approximately 23,000 years before present (Barnett 1992). The final retreat of the Wisconsinan Ice Sheet led to the glacial lake waters in Lake Ontario basin to expand and fill into the Ottawa River Valley. Roughly 11,700 to 11,500 years ago, after the uncovering of the St. Lawrence River Valley, water levels in the Lake Ontario basin dropped. This allowed seawater to engulf the Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River Valley areas and created the Champlain Sea. Clay and fine sands were deposited into the sea bottom and the waves built bars of sand and gravel along the shores. 10,000 years before present, the Champlain Sea retreated, exposing the till plain again (Matthews and Richards 1954).

Physiographic mapping of Southern Ontario produced in 1957 shows the area lies within two distinct physiographic regions: the Till Plain and Clay Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Till Plain is a region of low relief forming the drainage divide between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. The surface consists of long morainic ridges and a few well-formed drumlins. The combination of these characteristics and the intervening clay flats and swamps make up the Till Plain.

The property lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest Region. This area mainly consists of a mix of both coniferous and deciduous tree species. Sugar maple, yellow birch, red maple, beech, hemlock, as well as red, white and jack pine comprised the upland forest region of this area. Hardwood, cedars, spruce and black ash were also common to the area. Small amounts of red oak, basswood, white spruce, balsam fir, and aspen could be found (Rowe 1977). As mentioned earlier, workers were transported to the area early on to begin clearing forests for the Loyalist families.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Within the property a possible stream runs from the eastern corner before curving to the north. This stream appears in aerial/satellite photography (see **Figures A7 & A8**) and appears on modern topographic mapping (see **Figure A1 & A2**). This stream does not appear on early 20th Century topographic mapping (see **Figure A5**); however, a small stream is noted to the northeast of the property on early 20th century topographic mapping. It is possible that this stream is either a 20th century feature running through the property; however, the context for the stream cannot be determined at this time. Therefore, the stream should be considered a possible factor for Aboriginal potential within the subject property.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The *Ministry of Culture Standards & Guidelines* (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. With neither primary nor secondary water sources within 200-300m of the property it would be considered to be of low potential for the location and recovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources within any undisturbed portions of the Study Area.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th Century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, *undisturbed* lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads, such as Tenth Street in the case of the subject property, are considered to hold potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The property is also within 100 metres from historic transportation corridors.

According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to *have had mapped 19th Century buildings* constructed on it.

3.0 DOCUMENTARY RECORD

All records, documentation, notes and files related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.0 ANALYSIS

The archaeological potential of a property is assessed through geographic, land use and historical information. A map of archaeological potential for the study area has been provided under **Figure A9** and the following section will outline the factors which influenced the creation of this map. Factors that influence archaeological potential have been reviewed, mapped and applied to buffers of archaeological potential over the geography of the study area.

The main environmental factors considered for the study area assessment consisted of soils and streams. A small stream exists to the northeast of the property on the 20th century topographic mapping. Modern topographic mapping (shown in **Figures A1, A2**), display a small stream running through the property; however, whether this stream is original to the property is unknown as it does not appear on any of the earlier 20th century topographic mapping. 20th century manmade lakes or

ponds were noted on the aerial photos. These 20th century lakes/ponds represent significant disturbance of all intact strata and potential underlying archaeological resources and should be considered of low archaeological potential or *cultural heritage value or interest* (CHVI). No other natural landscape features (mounds, waterfalls, escarpments), resource foci such as chert outcrops, or clear ancient shorelines have been noted in the study area. Based on current information and the potential presence of a small stream on historic mapping, the study area should be considered to have moderate potential for Aboriginal settlement.

Historic mapping has revealed several potential areas of CHVI within the subject area. There are at least two identified structures within the subject area on the 1862 Putnam *Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott & Russell* with further potential structures identified within the immediate area of the subject property. Each site represents high potential for Euro-Canadian settlement. The 1879 Belden & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, Ont.* shows four structures within the subject area. These structures likely represent farmstead complexes and are most likely the farmstead complexes identified on the early 20th century topographic mapping. These represent both a mid-19th century occupation running into the 20th century; however, they also represent a possible earlier occupation given the long range of occupation in the region. The presence of 10th Street East to the south of the subject property seems to align roughly with the historic mapping. This early Euro-Canadian roadway should also be considered another possible indicator of archaeological potential.

Based on the historic mapping and topographical features of the land, there is potential CHVI throughout the subject property. There is potential for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the subject property (see **Figure A9**). Potential exists within both the undisturbed areas and the disturbed areas as there exists potential for deeply buried strata depending on the nature and extent of the 20th century disturbances. Areas where 20th century manmade lakes/ponds have been placed on the property represent the loss of both surface strata and any deeply buried strata; therefore, areas where 20th century lakes/ponds have been noted on the property should be considered clear of archaeological potential.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The 121 acres of land located at 1500 Industrial Park Drive, in the City of Cornwall; formerly the Township of Cornwall, in the former Stormont County would be impacted by the potential construction or developments of the subject property.

A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required for the subject property. Potential exists for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources and is therefore considered of potential further CHVI. **Figure A9** shows the areas of archaeological potential within the subject property. Any areas that are not highlighted either fall outside of the zone for archaeological potential or have been cleared of CHVI due to definitive 20th century disturbance. Potential 20th century disturbance exists within many of the areas of archaeological potential as can be seen in **Figure A9**. All areas which display archaeological potential will require further Stage 2 investigation before being cleared for development.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study has been completed for the City of Cornwall, one the land area known as Cornwall Business Park. Based on documentary sources, environmental factors and currently observable site integrity, the study area was deemed to hold further CHVI based on potential for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Some areas within the study area have already been cleared of further CHVI based on 20th century disturbances.

Based on the Stage 1 Background Study, the following recommendations have been made:

1. *The Cornwall Business Park* study area, encompassing parts of Lot 2, Lot 1, Lot A and Lot B in Concession 2, geographic City of Cornwall, is considered to contain archaeological potential for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. It is recommended that all development lands in the study area be subjected to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to development, excluding those areas noted as being definitively disturbed in **Figure A9** and Section 4.0 of this report.
2. Any remaining agricultural land within the subject property must be subject to a field survey. Ploughing and weathering must be conducted before carrying out the field survey.
3. Where a field survey is not possible due to potentially deeply buried strata or the extent of disturbance is to be determined, a test pit survey must be performed. Where intact strata is discovered, the test pit survey must be conducted at 5 metre intervals. Where strata is determined to be disturbed, the test pit survey should be conducted at 10 metre intervals until intact strata is encountered.
4. All recommendations listed above should be conducted to the standards set out by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Please note that the above recommendation is subject to review and approval by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport. Until these recommendations are approved, no soil disturbance or construction activity should be initiated.

6.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is to be reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report

recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

2. It is an offence under Sections 47 & 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and *the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
5. Archaeological Sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

7.0 REFERENCES

Primary Sources

Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport

Ontario Archaeological Sites Database

Archives of Ontario

Return for Lunenburg District MS 400 Reel 7

List of Certificates for Land in the Office of the Deputy Secretary for the Eastern District, Cornwall MS 693 Reel 181

Metro Toronto Reference Library

Abstract/Parcel Register Book

STORMONT (52), CORNWALL, Book 4

CONCESSION 2; LOT 1 TO 14; LOT D TO A

Maps

Belden & Co.

1879 *Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ont.*

Putnam, D.P.

1862 *Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, Canada West.*

Directories

1909 Department of Militia and Defense Map

1916 Vernon's farmers' and business directory for the counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell and Stormont

Library and Archives of Canada

Census of 1851

Census of 1861

Census of 1871

Agricultural Schedule of 1861

Agricultural Census of 1871

Return of Cultivated Land of 1871

Secondary Sources

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

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2, Ministry of Natural Resources.

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1946 *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry A History 1784-1945*. Mutual Press, Ottawa

Leavitt, T.W.H.

1879 *History of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, from 1749 to 1879*. Brockville: Recorder Press.

Matthews, B.C. and N.R. Richards

1954 *Soil Survey of Stormont County*. Report No. 20 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farms Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College.

Rowe, J.S.

1977 *Forest Regions of Canada*. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Forestry Branch, Bulletin 123, Ottawa.

Websites

Cornwall Community Museum (CCM)

<https://cornwallcommunitymuseum.wordpress.com/>

http://www.gisapplication.lrc.gov.on.ca/Geonames/Index.html?site=Geographic_Names&viewer=Geonames&locale=en-US

City of Cornwall

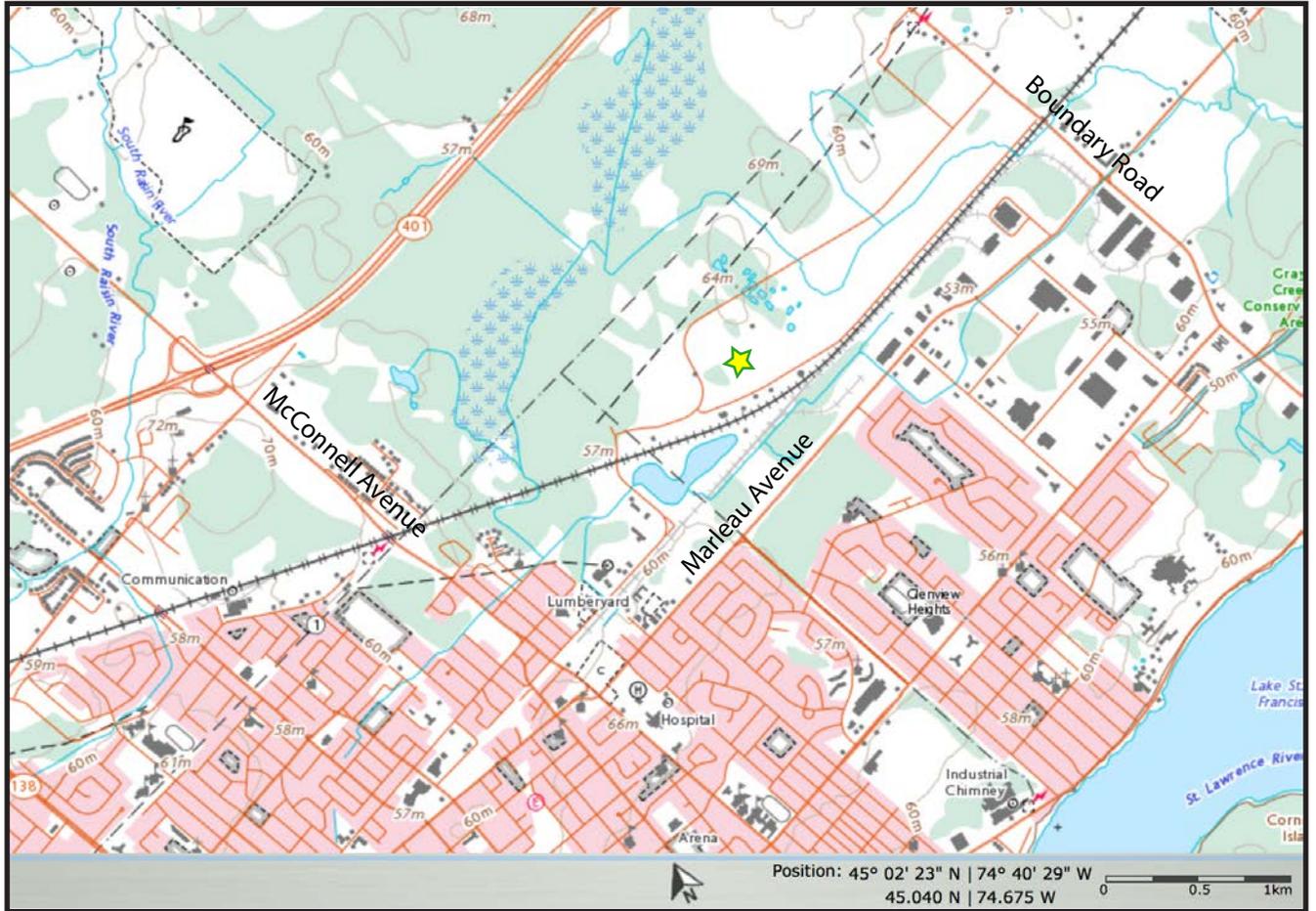
<http://www.cornwall.ca/en/index.asp>

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY

APPENDIX A:

Maps

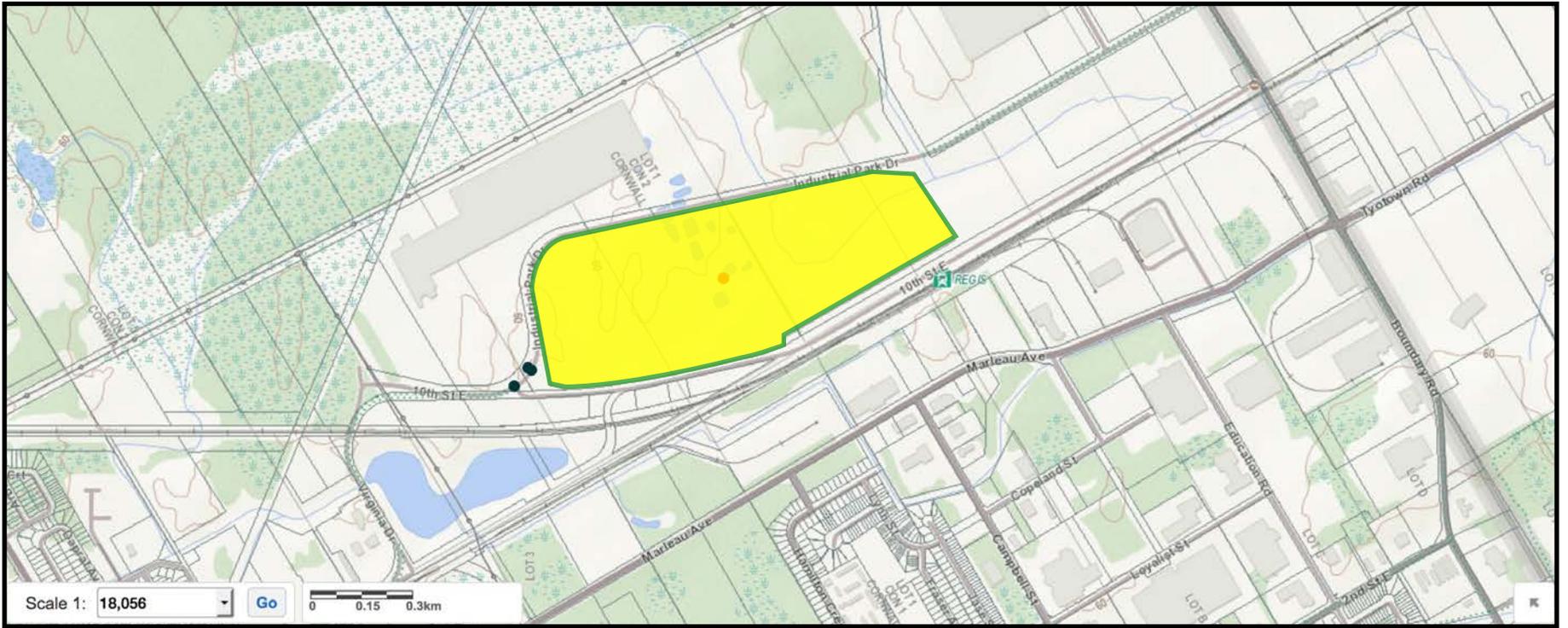




1:30,000km on the National Topographic Survey (NTS) Map 31G02

★ Location of Study Area



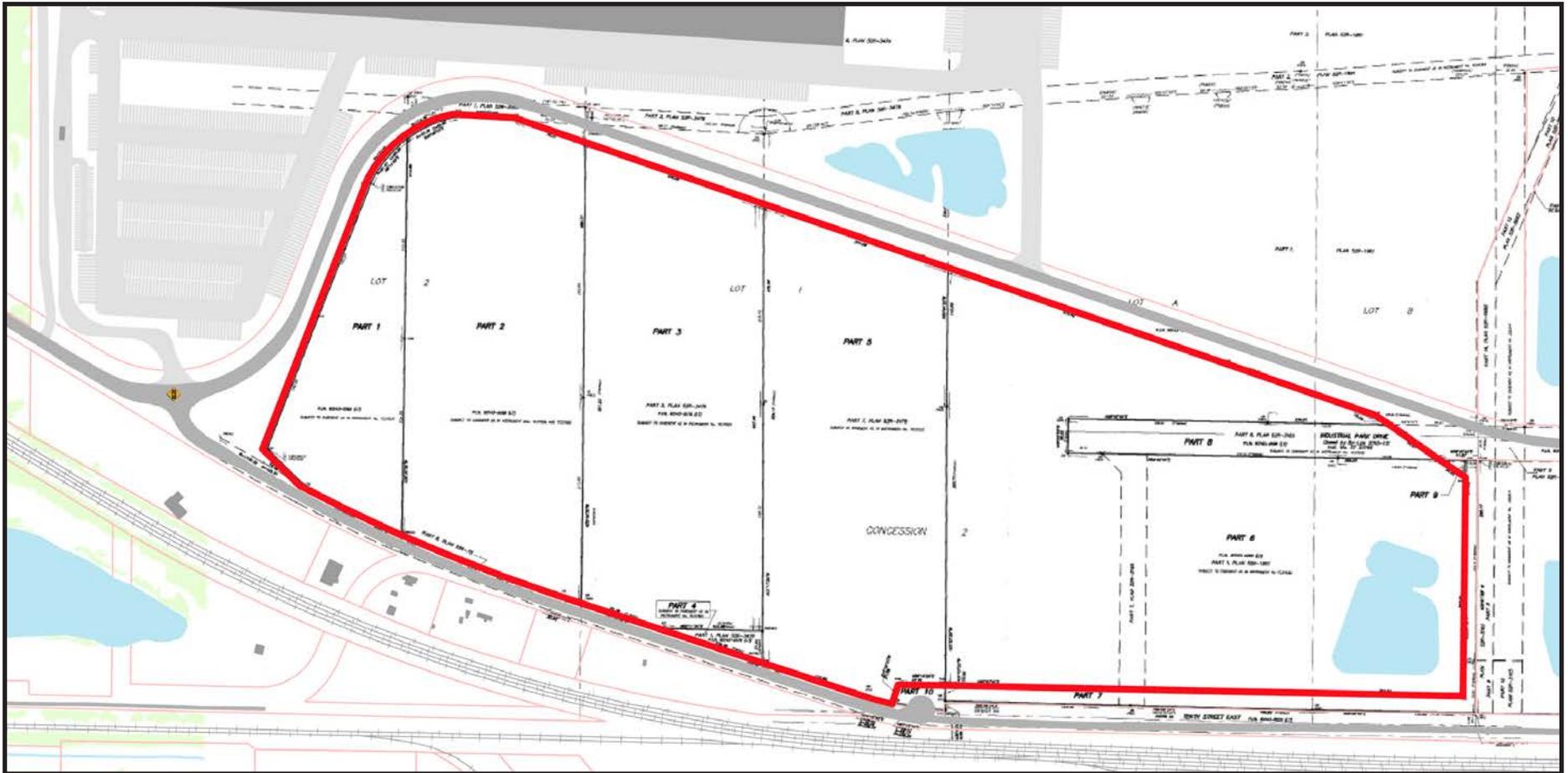


Land Information Ontario (LIO) Map 31G02



 Study Area

1500 Industrial Park Drive
 2018 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study
 City of Cornwall, Ontario
Figure A2: Location of the Study Area on LIO Map

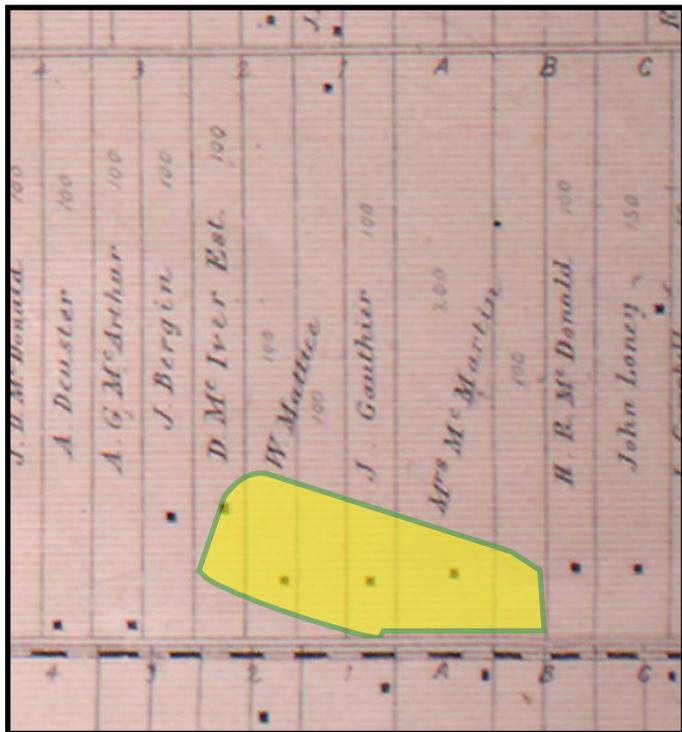


 Study Area

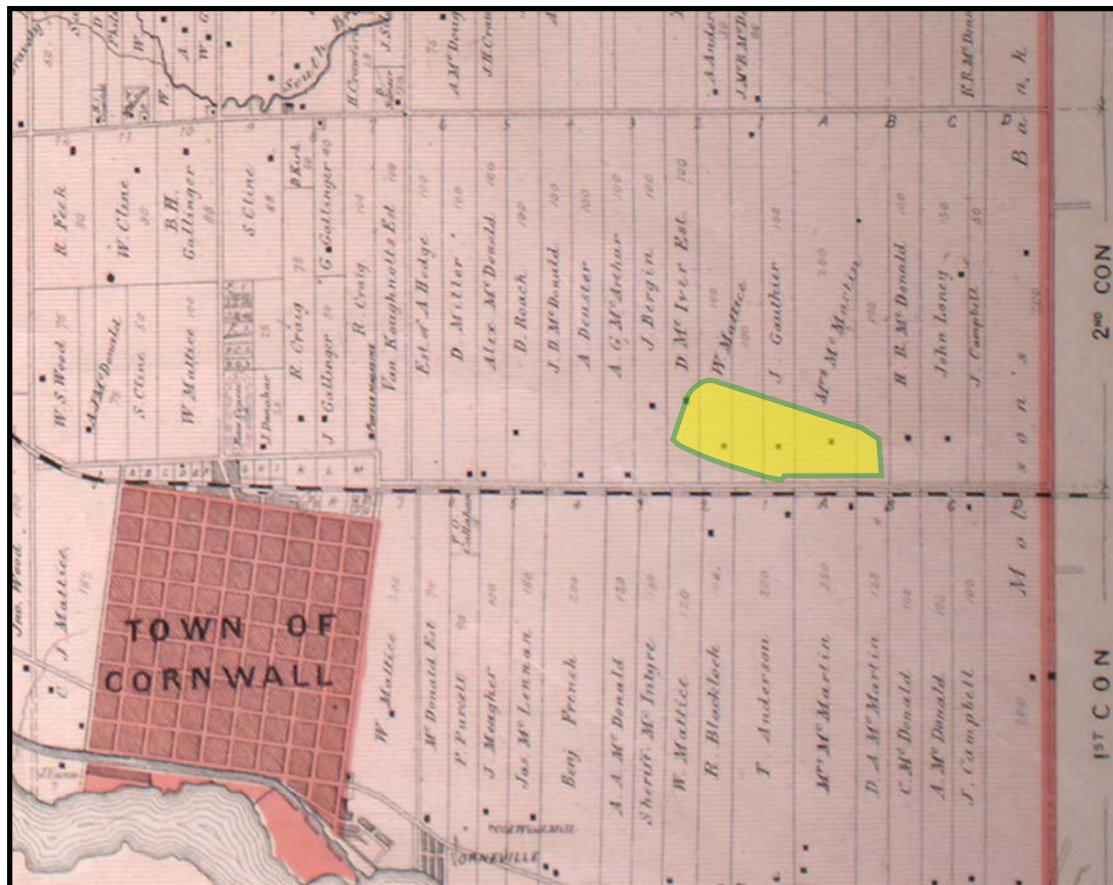
1500 Industrial Park Drive
 2018 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study
 City of Cornwall, Ontario
Figure A3: Survey Plan of Subject Property

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Close Detailed View



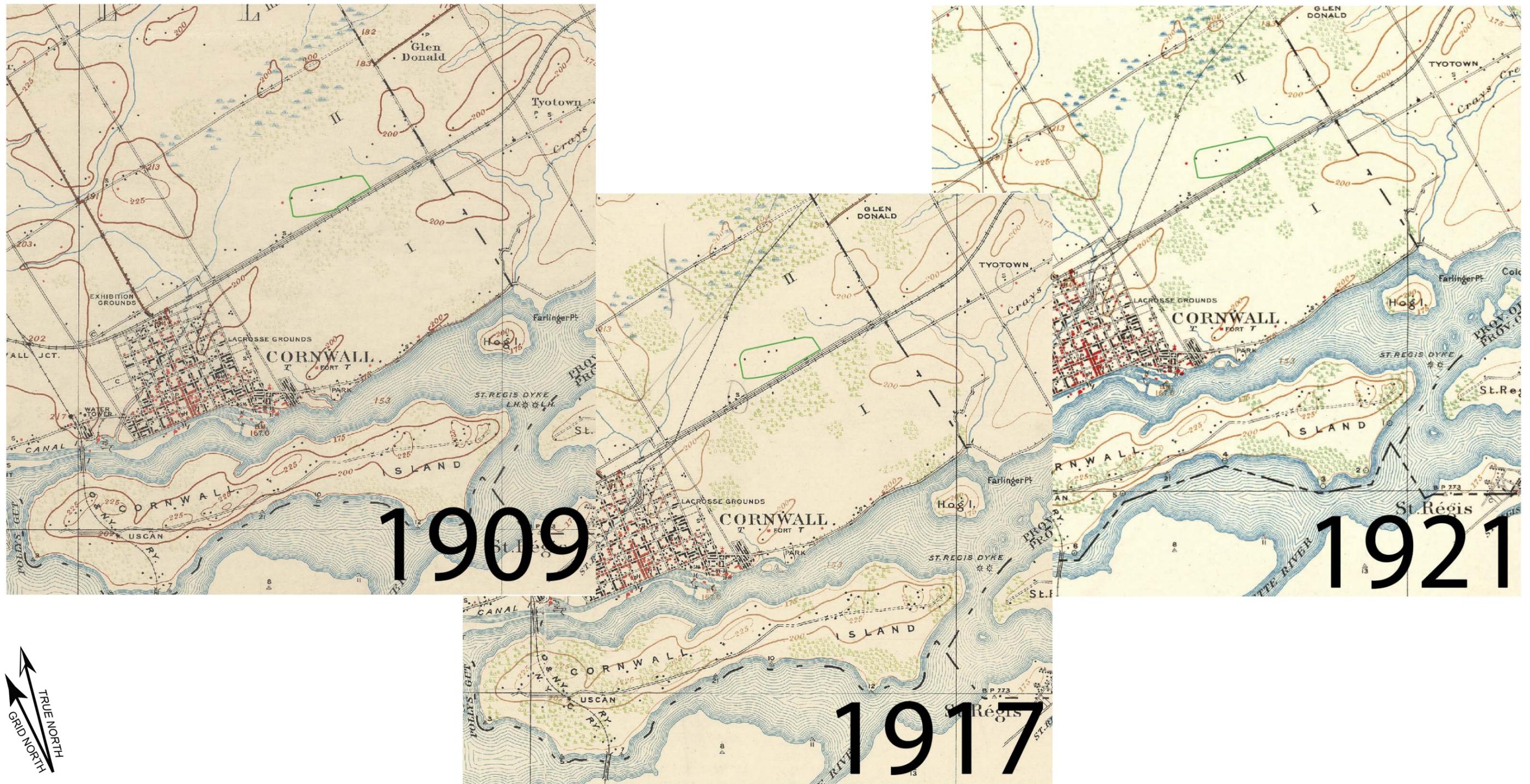
Context View



1500 Industrial Park Drive
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 City of Cornwall, Ontario
Figure A4: Location of the Study Area on the 1879 Atlas

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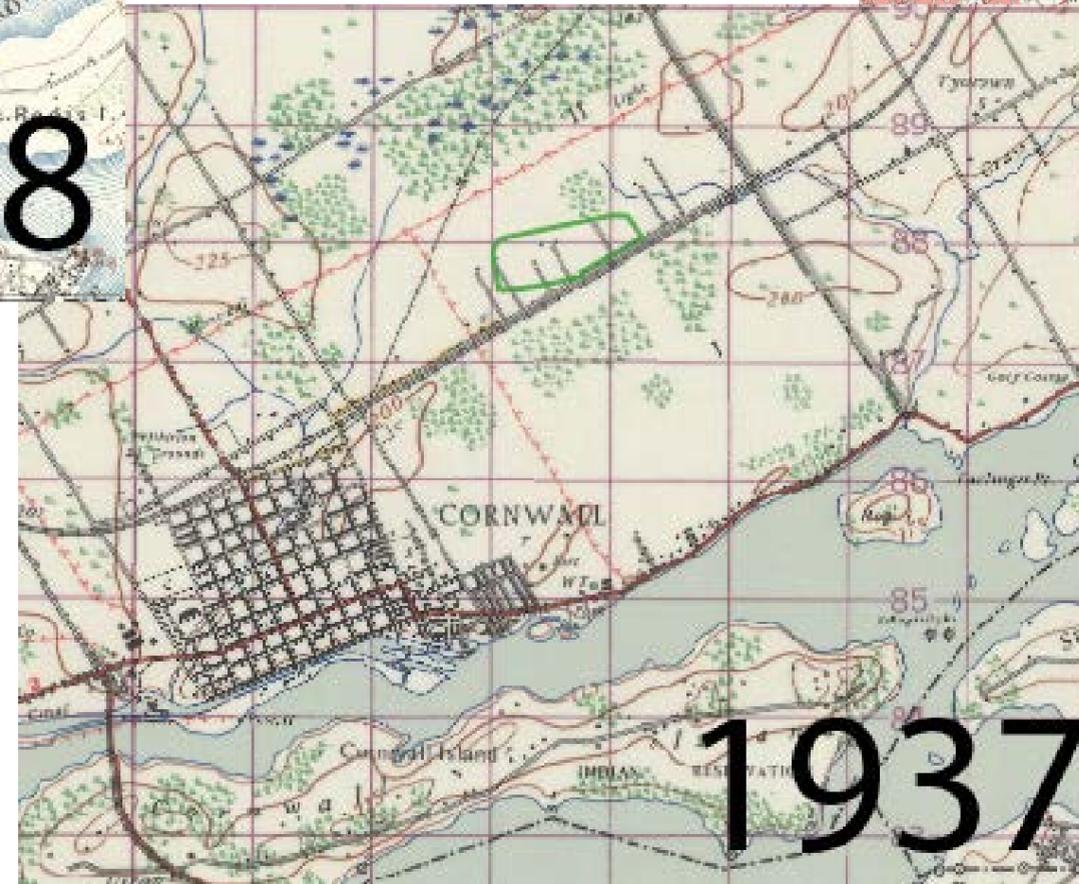
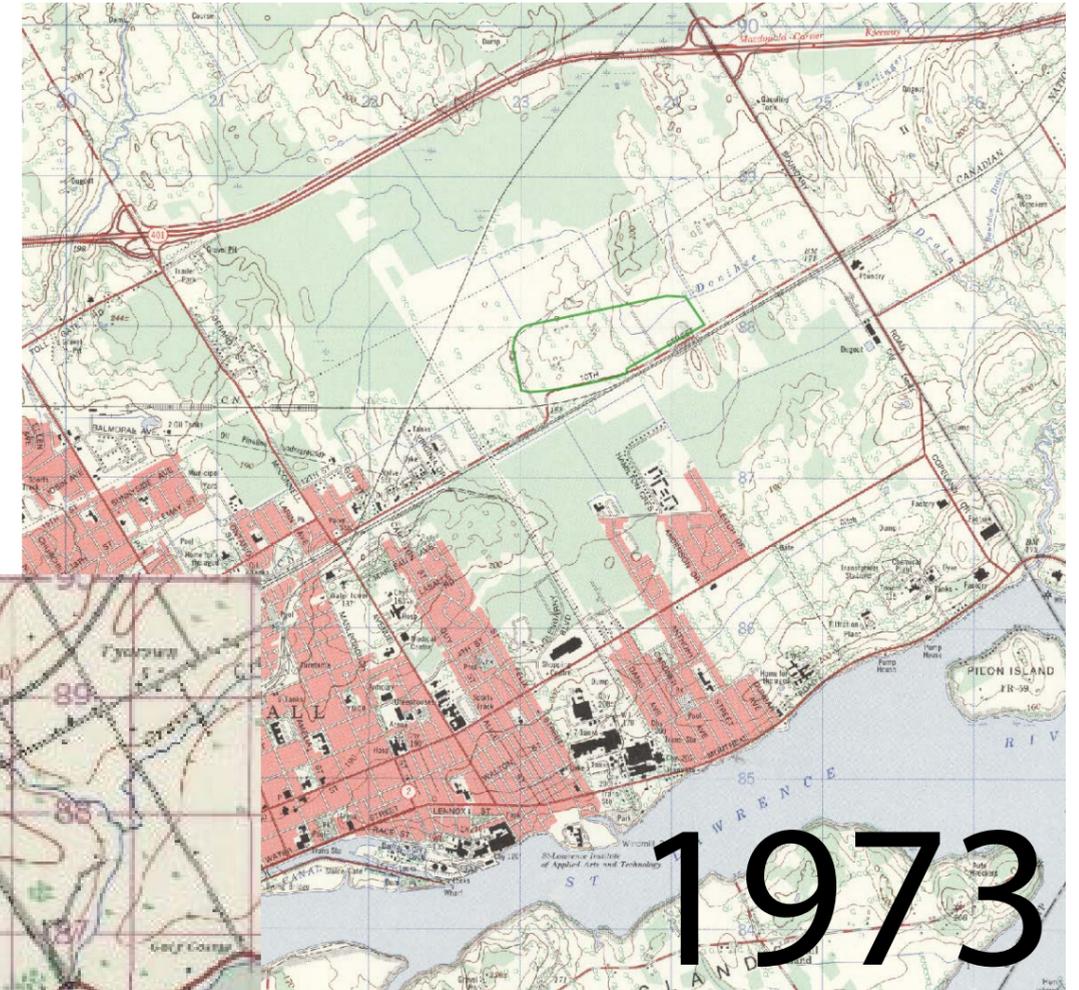
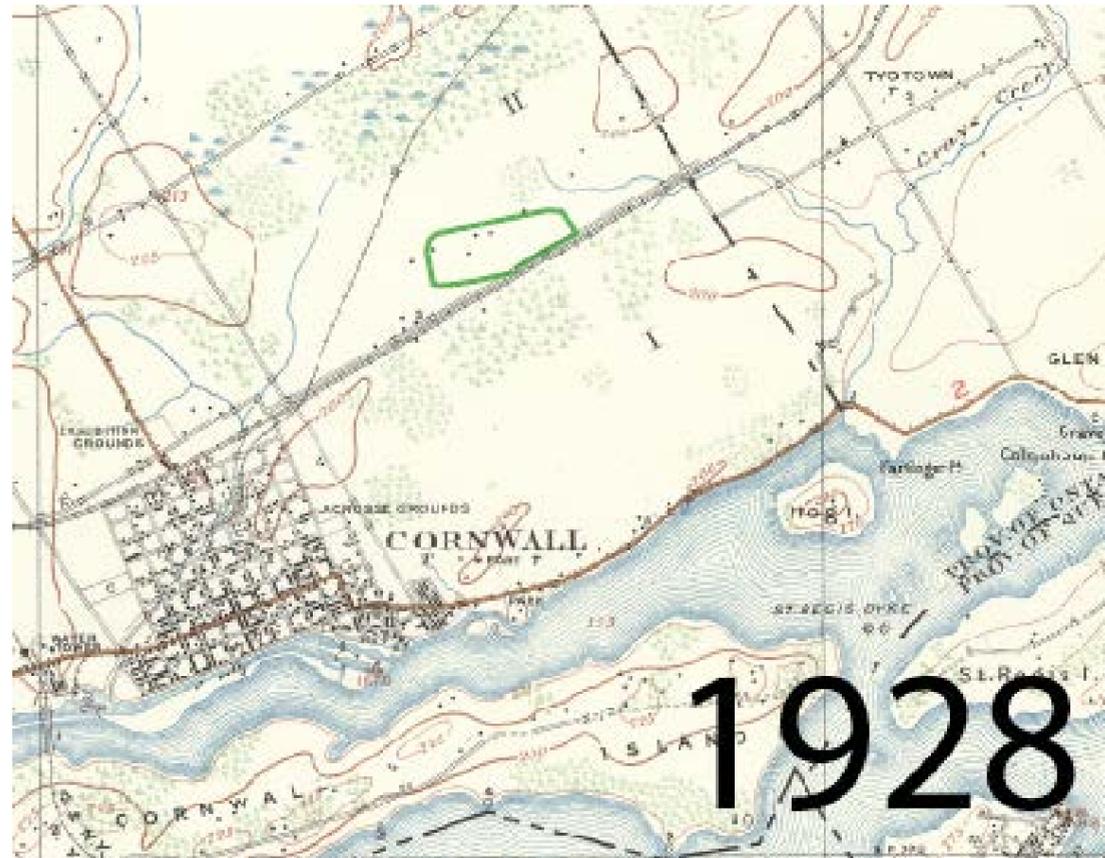




1500 Industrial Park Drive
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Figure A5: Location of the Study Area on the 1909, 1917 & 1921 Topographic Maps

 Study Area





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Figure A5: Location of the Study Area on the 1928, 1937 & 1973 Topographic Maps

 Study Area

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Figure A7: Location of the Study Area on the 1986 Aerial Photograph

 Study Area



2006 Google Earth



2013 Google Earth



2016 Google Earth



1500 Industrial Park Drive
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 City of Cornwall, Ontario

Figure A8: Location of the Study Area on the 2006, 2013 & 2016 Google Earth Satellite Images

 Study Area





- Property Boundaries
- Moderate to High Archaeological Potential & CHVI: Area to be ploughed & subject to Pedestrian Survey (or test pit survey @5m intervals if ploughing is not possible)
- Low to Moderate Archaeological Potential & CHVI: Area to to subject to Test Pit Survey @5m intervals (and/or 10m intervals where disturbance is encountered, as per 2011 S&G)
- No Archaeological Potential or CHVI: Area does not require Archaeological Assessment

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Figure A9: Archaeological Potential Mapping on Survey Plan of Subject Property

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