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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

304 Baldwin Avenue
Part 1, Plan 52R-9000 PIN 60175-0171
Part Lot 7 Concession 1
Former Geographic Township of South Stormont
(Formerly Cornwall and Osnabruck)
County of Stormont
City of Cornwall, Ontario

Prepared For
John Markell
J. F. Markell Homes
37 Cumberland Street
Cornwall, ON
K6J 4G8
(613) 938-3886
jfmarkell@gmail.com

December 2020
Submitted for Review TBD, 2020

Paterson Group Inc.
Consulting Engineers
154 Colonnade Road South
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381
Fax: (613) 226-6344
www.patersongroup.ca

Stage 1 PIF: P378-0052-2020
Stage 2 PIF: P378-0053-2020
Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)

Report: PA1219-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of J. F. Markell Homes (Markell Homes), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 304 Baldwin Avenue, Part 1 of Registered Plan 52R-9000 on Part Lot 7 Concession 1, City of Cornwall, County of Stormont, Ontario (Map 1). Markell Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Cornwall as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research.

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area does not have potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites, however it retains moderate archaeological potential for historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject parcel was purchased by the Whittaker Brothers in 1884 and continuously used as a greenhouse and florist shop until being abandoned in the 1990s with the last buildings demolished in 2018. While the former building footprints had possibly eliminated archaeological potential as per Section 1.3.2, some portions of the property had a higher likelihood of retaining archaeological potential as seen in Map 5. Accordingly, Stage 2 assessment was required.

Initially the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was planned to involve subsurface testing using test pits at 5 m intervals in areas with a possibility of retaining potential and judgmental testing to confirm disturbances elsewhere. However, upon commencing testing, disturbances were noted across the property and the study area was tested using judgmental test pits to confirm disturbances (Map 5). The field portion was undertaken on December 4, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast with an occasional light drizzle and an average temperature of 2° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner. Nothing of archaeological significance was found through the field assessment.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required in the study area, as shown on Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Field Director	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Crew	Ben Mortimer, MA
Report Preparation	Nadine Kopp, MA Ben Mortimer, MA
Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA
Report Review	Nadine Kopp, MA

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of J. F. Markell Homes (Markell Homes) undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 304 Baldwin Avenue, Part 1 of Registered Plan 52R-9000 on Part Lot 7 Concession 1, City of Cornwall, County of Stormont, Ontario (Map 1). Markell Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Cornwall as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by J.F. Markell Homes.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

There is a large amount of published resources on the history and development of the former townships of Cornwall and Osnabruck. These include *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry: A History, 1784-1945* (Harkness 1946) and *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario* (Belden 1879), *The Mission of Cornwall, 1784-1812*, and *From Royal Township to industrial City: Cornwall 1784-1984* (Senior 1983).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The St. Lawrence Valley, in the Cornwall area, 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 north of the Ottawa Valley, 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 Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis, et al. 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis, et al. 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (S. Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian 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-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). 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 include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period 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 Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

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, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined, however 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 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 Iroquois, which has been divided into six clusters along the St. Lawrence River (J. B. Jamieson 1990:387). In the region are many St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites, such as the *Maynard-McKeown* site (BeFv-1), Roebuck site, Aultsville, Grays Creek, Summerstown Station, and others (J. B. Jamieson 1990:387).

By 1600, most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward from Lake Ontario. Those who had lived in the St. Lawrence valley likely amalgamated in the 16th century

with contemporary Huron or Iroquois communities. While this movement of communities likely took place over many generations, the major impetus was the conflict between the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

4.2.3 Contact Period

European contact with Indigenous 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 where 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 (J. B. Jamieson 1990:385). Trading between the French and Indigenous people was minimal in the 16th century as the French saw 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-Native relations were established (Heidenreich 1990:480-483). Following these initial expeditions, the St. Lawrence served as the main artery for European exploration and trade into the interior of North America.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The original plan of settlement was to extend the *seigneurial* system of the old Province of Quebec westward from the seigneurie of Longueuil (the most westerly of established seigneuries in Quebec). Two ranges of townships were laid out. The first nine townships west of Longueuil 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).

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, 1846). 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.

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 (Mooman 1997:11-20). As a result, the entire riverfront within the newly surveyed Townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburgh, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburgh, Augusta, and Elizabethtown (the Royal Townships) was 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 German immigrants.

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, although 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 only 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, that quickly adopted the name Cornwall, did not fall into obscurity as other town sites prospered, since Cornwall was an important transshipment 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 gradually several inns and taverns developed. By 1792, the town had a small Presbyterian log church, an Episcopalian parsonage house, a school, its own 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).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The property at 304 Baldwin Avenue located on Part Lot 7 Concession 1 falls just outside of the original square mile town plot that ran from the north side of Water Street to the south side of Ninth Street and from the east side of Cumberland Street to the west side of Marlborough Street.

The Crown patent for all 218 acres of Lot 7 Concession 1 to John Wilson is undated, however, as early as 1806 Wilson sold the property to Michael VanKoughnet, a large landowner and United Empire Loyalist. In 1832, VanKoughnet's will divided the property between his sons Philip (west half) and John (east half). Philip VanKoughnet became a prominent landowner, businessman, and political figure in Upper Canada.

In 1833, VanKoughnet was part of a commission to establish a canal at Cornwall to improve navigation on the Long Sault rapids on the St. Lawrence River from Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing, a distance of 11 1/2 miles (Hodgins 2003). A portion of his land was sold for the construction of the canal, although it is not listed in the Land Registry Record, a later sale notes the property as "All less parts sold for canal" (OLR). Construction on the canal began in 1834 and was completed by 1842. In 1856, VanKoughnet sold a further 1 3/4 acres at the north of the property for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway.

In 1857 William Mattice acquired the property, less the parts sold for the canal and railroad. He was likely the first to live on the property. Beginning in the late 1860s, Mattice began selling and leasing parcels in the southern portion of the lot to industrial operations such as the Canada Cotton Company (OLR). In 1873, the south part of the lot, known as the Gladstone subdivision (later called East Cornwall), located south of Montreal Road between Marlborough Street and McConnell Avenue, was annexed to expand the industrial base. This exempted these industries from taxation, including Mack's Express Roller Mill (built in 1861), Flack and Van Arsdale Pottery (built in 1864) as well as the Canada Mill (built in 1870) and Dundas Cotton Mills (built in 1870) (Cornwall Community Museum n.d.).

William Mattice's land holdings are depicted on the 1879 Belden map with a house in the centre of the property, just to the south of the study area (Map 3).

On 10 January 1884, Mattice sold a parcel to Henry Whittaker for \$600.00 (OLR). Henry and his brother John opened a fruit and vegetable stand on the parcel in 1888 (Cornwall Community Museum 2018). The 1891 census lists Henry (21) and John (16) as owners of a vegetable market. Their mother, Rosina, as head of the household is also listed as a market farmer. The boys also have six sisters living with them aged 10-25, all listed as dressmakers. Rosina Whittaker and the children's father were born in New York State and immigrated to Canada where they started their family (Statistics Canada 1891).

In 1903, the Whittaker's received an order from Ottawa of 10,000 carnations for Easter. By 1916, with the business name Whittaker Bros. Gardeners and Florists, they were largely dealing in wholesale flowers (Cornwall Community Museum 2018). In 1903, 1907, and 1919, Henry and John acquired more property to build more greenhouses (OLR). During its prime, the business

boasted 10 acres of cultivated land and 50,000 square feet under glass (Cornwall Community Museum 2018). These green houses can be seen in the 1927 and 1957 aerial images (Map 4).

By 1935, a slight change in business name emphasized florists as “Whittaker Bros. Florists and Nurserymen.” In the 1940s the Whittaker Brothers had a retail outlet in downtown Cornwall on 2nd St. W. Henry passed away in 1944 and his son, W. Mack Whittaker, continued the operation with his uncle John. The business gradually shrank, and as seen in the 1970s aerial photos the greenhouses at the rear of the property were removed (Map 4). By the 1980s all that remained was a single greenhouse and store at 304 Baldwin Avenue (Cornwall Community Museum 2018). In 1995, Myrna Whittaker sold the business and property to Lucie Lora Major for \$135,000.00 (OLR).

Sometime after 2006, the City of Cornwall gained ownership of the property due to back taxes being owed. The buildings were in extreme disrepair and were demolished in 2018 (Cornwall Community Museum 2018).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a roughly rectangular parcel (0.45 hectares) on the east side of Baldwin Avenue (Map 5). Until recently the property was occupied by a florist shop and attached green house with two small storage buildings. The City of Cornwall demolished all the buildings on the lot in 2018 and it now sits vacant. The majority of the study area consists of flat lawn with a driveway on the south side. The north eastern portion is lightly wooded. Based on the aerial photography (Map 4), the rear of the property was formerly within the greenhouse area (Map 5).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Lancaster Flats Clay Plains (Map 6). The region is located in the southern part of Glengarry County, approximately 12 km back from the St. Lawrence River, where there is a lowland till plain that is buried under water-laid deposits. Only a few drumlins and ridges are exposed. The water-laid materials range from clay to fine sand. Drainage is towards the St. Lawrence River by way of the Raisin River and other rivers in the region. However, the land is so flat that the area is poorly drained. The soils are generally poorly drained and have deep black surface soils underlain by rusty, mottled subsoils (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205).

The soils of the study area consist of Mountain series soil (Map 6) that is characterized as an imperfectly drained sand-over-clay complex (Matthews and Richards 1954:51). The surficial geology indicates the study area is in deltaic deposits of sand (Map 7).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Projects located within the region of the study property include Stage 1 and 2 assessments for the former Courtaulds Canada Inc. rayon mill located on part Lot 4, Concession 1 in the City of Cornwall (P272-087-2010) (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2009); a Stage 1 and 2 assessments for the Penn Energy South Glengarry St. Lawrence Solar Project (P025-201-2010) located on lots 40, 41, and 41A Judge's Plan 107 South Glengarry Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

approximately 5 km north of the city limits of Cornwall (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. 2011); and Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Glendale Solar Project approximately 6 km northeast of the city limits of Cornwall, located on Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 5, and Part Lot 16, Concession 6 Township of South Glengarry, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (P007-245-2010) (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. 2011). Paterson Group conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment on the northwest corner of McConnell Avenue and 11th Street East on Part Lot 7, Concession 2 that recommended further archaeological assessment (P369-006-2012) (Paterson Group 2012).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that no archaeological sites lie within 1 km of the study area. Within 3 km of the study area is the Wood House Site (BgFq-10). At this time no information is available for this site in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, but it is presumed to related to the Cornwall Community Museum that is known as the "Wood House at the waterfront." The museum's stone building was built by the Wood Family, United Empire Loyalists, Jonas and Sarah Wood, who arrived at the future site of Cornwall in 1784 (Cornwall Community Museum n.d.).

Four commemorative plaques are located within 1 km of the study area. To the south on Montreal Road on the grounds of l'Église de la Nativité de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie is a plaque commemorating the French presence in Cornwall. To the east on Sydney Street, at the Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational school between Fourth and Fifth Streets, are two plaques commemorating the founding of the Cornwall Grammar School in 1803 by the Right Reverend John Strachan, 1778-1867. To the southeast on Sydney Street at Second Street is a plaque commemorating the United Empire Loyalists.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The study area property exhibits no indicators for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential including proximity to natural resources and physiography. Potential for Pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area is located over 1 km from the St. Lawrence River, is located on poorly drained soils within an area of unremarkable topography with no other known Indigenous sites nearby.

The land registry records, census records, and historic maps show that while Lot 7 was owned relatively early, but it was not occupied until at least 1856 to the south of the current study area. The subject parcel was purchased by the Whittaker Brothers in 1884 and used as a greenhouse and florist shop until the 1990s and then demolished in 2018. The footprint of the recently removed structures, as shown in Map 5, would have eliminated archaeological potential as per Section 1.3.2. The greenhouses may not have had as significant of an impact, and accordingly these portions of the property may retain archaeological potential.

Thus, the entire study area does not have potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological resources but portions do have potential for historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

5.0 Field Methods

The study area is mostly manicured lawn with some lightly forest areas located within an urban area. Accordingly, the entire property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.e., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 5) (Figure 1). Shovel testing was initially planned to involve transects at 5 m high-potential intervals in areas possibly retaining archaeological context (Map 5) and judgmental testing elsewhere to confirm previous disturbances. However, testing found all areas to be deeply disturbed and testing was completed as per Section 2.1.8 with test pits placed according to professional judgment to sample all different areas across the property to confirm complete disturbance (Map 5) (Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6).

All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh and test pits were backfilled upon completion.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries provided by the proponent overlaid in ArcGIS Collector.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

The field portion was undertaken on December 4, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast with an occasional light drizzle and an average temperature of 2° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or freezing and there was no snow or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

Despite having archaeological potential, no intact culturally significant archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area. The study area has been subjected to continuous use from the late 1800s to the 21st century including the recent demolition of the afore-mentioned structures. Large portions of the property were disturbed by the building and greenhouse footprints visible on aerial photography, and the remainder of the property has likewise seen deep and pervasive disturbances from ongoing use.

Across the study area, soil horizons overlying subsoil are a mix of various modern deposits ranging from rubble from the former business and greenhouses (including plastics, wire nails, pane glass and brick) to fill with asphalt, modern machine-made soda bottles, plastics, and limestone granular. No intact historical or pre-contact soil horizons were noted.

7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Paterson Group, on behalf of J. F. Markell Homes, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 304 Baldwin Avenue, Part 1 of Registered Plan 52R-9000 on Part Lot 7 Concession 1, City of Cornwall, County of Stormont, Ontario (Map 1). Markell is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Cornwall as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research.

This Stage 1 background assessment found that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area did not have potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites, however it retained areas of archaeological potential for historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject parcel was purchased by the Whittaker Brothers in 1884 and continuously used as a greenhouse and florist shop, reduced in size until the 1990s with the last vestiges demolished in 2018. While the recently removed building footprints and driveway have eliminated archaeological potential as per Section 1.3.2 (MHSTCI 2011), some portions of the property were believed to have a higher likelihood of retaining archaeological potential as seen in Map 5. Accordingly, Stage 2 assessment was required.

Initially the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was to involve subsurface testing using test pits at 5 m intervals in areas with a possibility of retaining potential and judgmental testing to confirm disturbances elsewhere. However, upon commencing testing, disturbances were noted across the property and the study area was testing using judgmental test pits to confirm disturbances (Map 5). The field portion was undertaken on December 4, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast with an occasional light drizzle and an average temperature of 2° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner. Nothing of archaeological significance was found through the field assessment.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required in the study area, as shown on Map 1.

8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* 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 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.
- 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

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

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than J. F. Markell Homes 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.

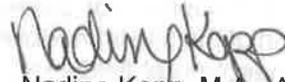
This report is pending Ministry approval.

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.

Paterson Group Inc.



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



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A.
Project Archaeologist

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Overview of site from Baldwin Ave (PA1219-D01).



Figure 2: Testing in wooded area near NE perimeter (PA1219-D07).



Figure 3: Typical test pit in eastern area (PA1219-D09).



Figure 4: Testing in former greenhouse area (PA1219-D10).

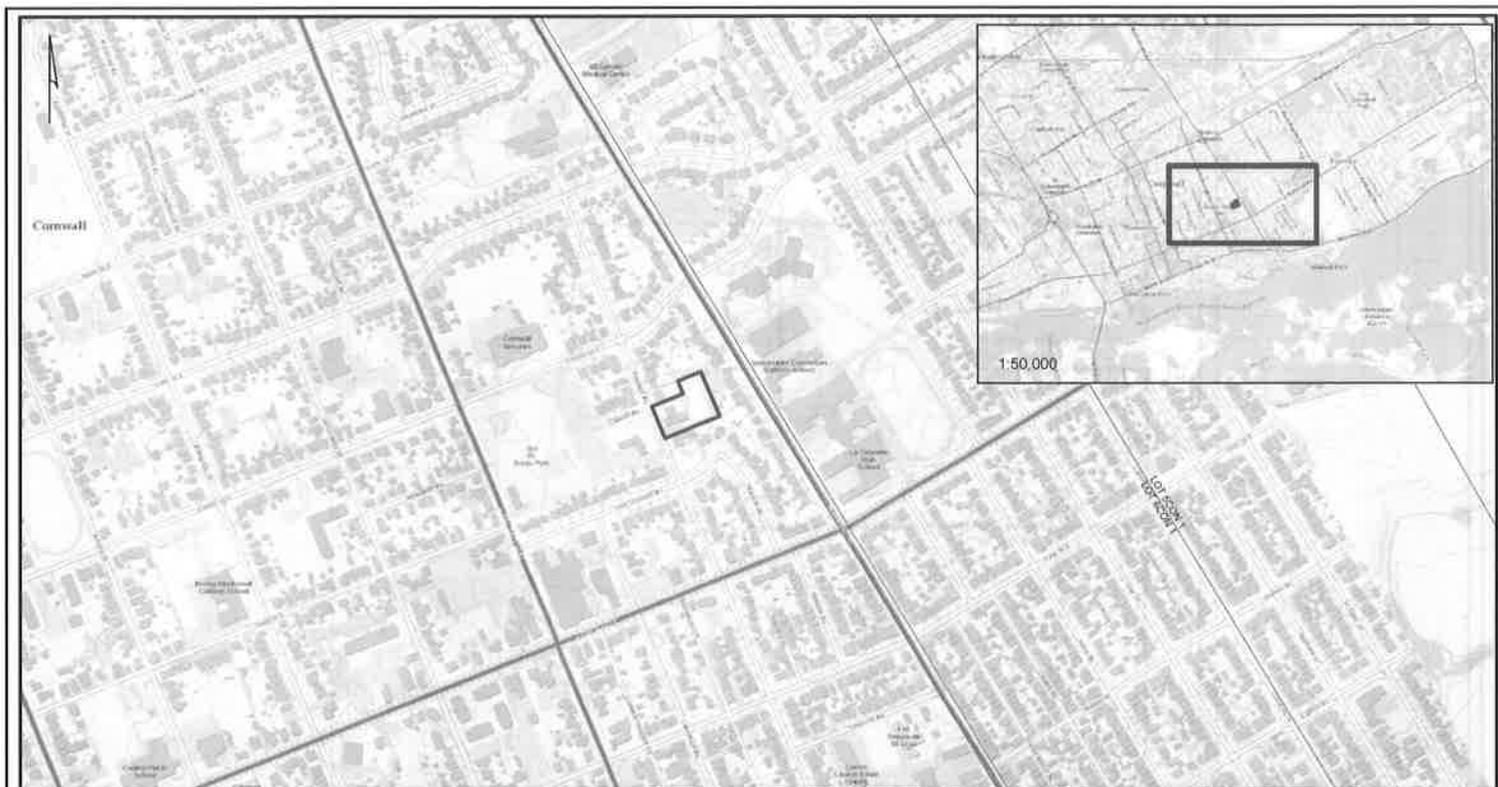


Figure 5: Typical test pit east of driveway (PA1219-D14).



Figure 6: Testing east of extant driveway (PA1219-D15).

12.0 Maps



 DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEBCO, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

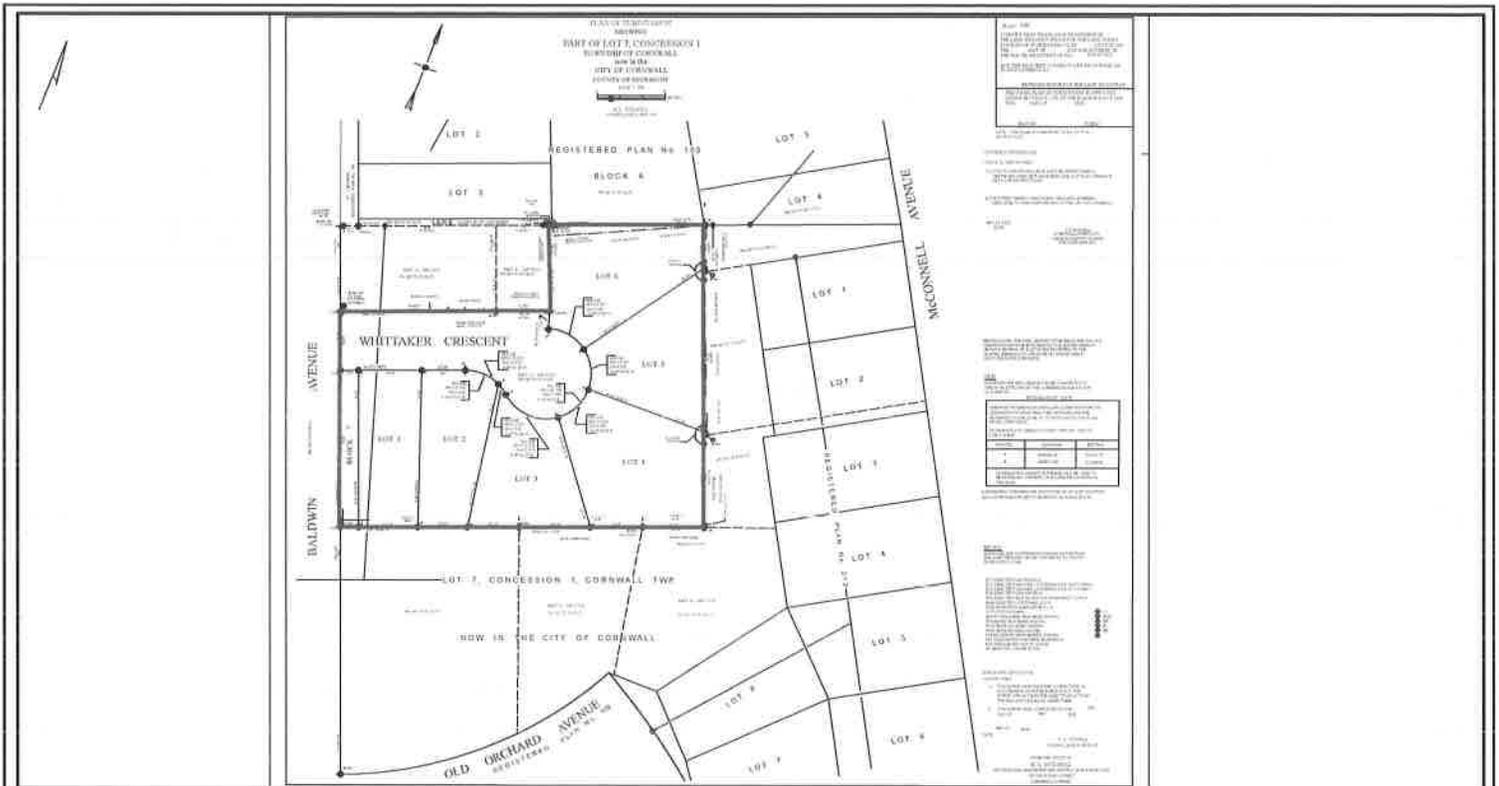
patersongroup
 consulting engineers
 154 Colomède Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Chkd	NK	Notes	N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 ASSESSMENT: 304 BALDWIN AVENUE
 CORNWALL, ONTARIO

LOCATION

File:	PA1219 - LOCATION
Date:	11/27/2020
Map:	1

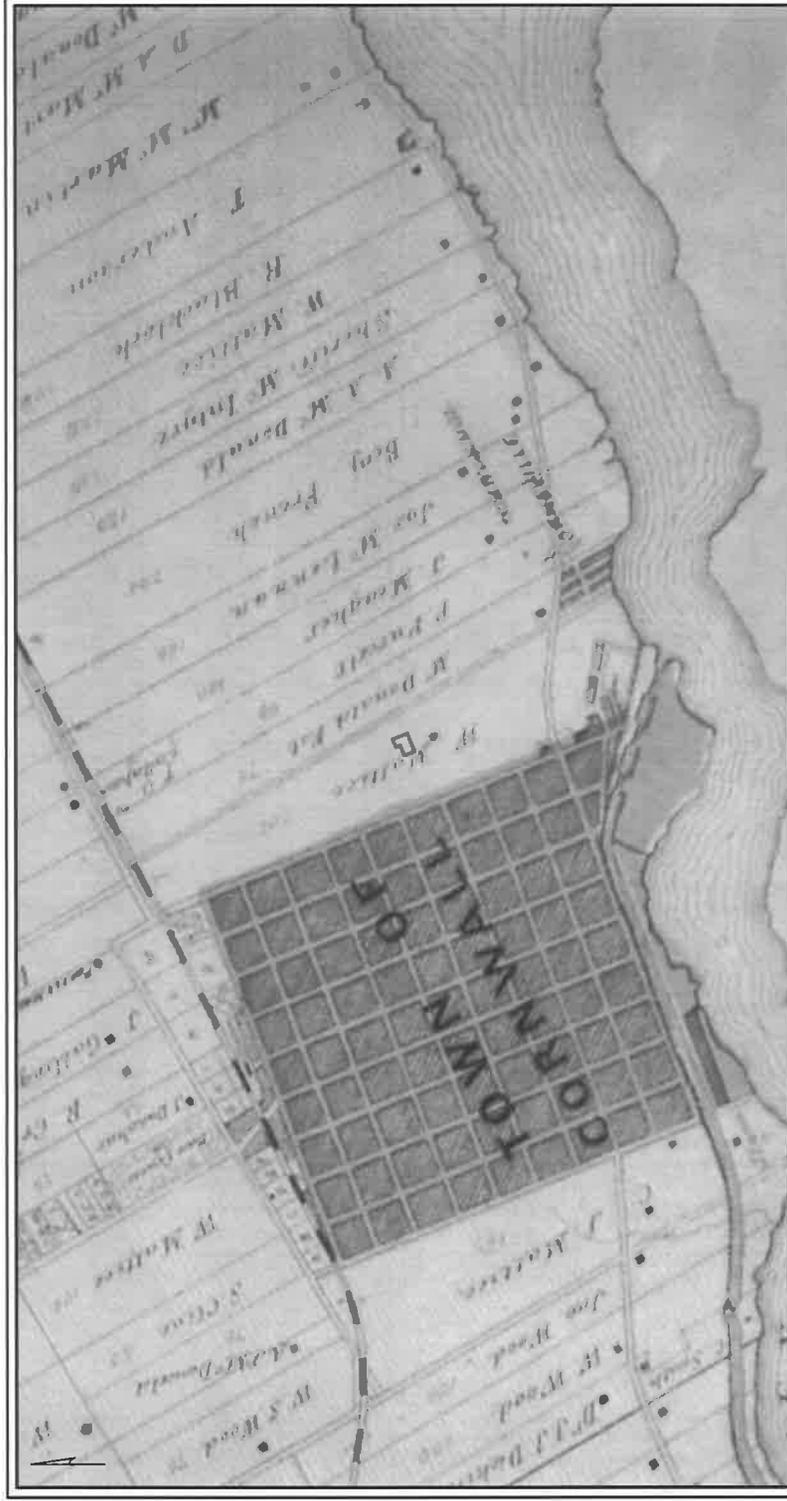


PLAN No. 103
 PART OF LOT 7, CONCESSION 1
 PART OF CORNWALL
 CITY OF CORNWALL
 COUNTY OF CORNWALL
 REGISTERED PLAN No. 103

REGISTERED PLAN No. 103
 BLOCK A
 LOT 1
 LOT 2
 LOT 3
 LOT 4
 LOT 5
 LOT 6
 LOT 7
 LOT 8

REFERENCES:
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:
 DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION PROVIDED BY JF MARKELL HOMES NOVEMBER 27, 2020

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DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES
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 SOURCE: THE 1876 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE
 COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, ONT., TORONTO

pateron group
 consulting engineers
 100 Campbell Street, Suite 1000, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1B5, CANADA

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Project	PA1219
Parcel	300
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STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 ASSESSMENT, 304 BALDWIN AVENUE
 CORNWALL, ONTARIO

HISTORICAL

File:	PA1219 - HISTORIC
Client:	11/27/2009
Map:	3



DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
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 1977 = 77090-193

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DEVELOPMENT AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

RECOMMENDATION

- SHOVEL TESTING - INITIALLY 5 m INTERVAL MODIFIED TO JUDGMENTAL INTERVAL
- SHOVEL TESTING - JUDGMENTAL INTERVAL - FORMER GREENHOUSE AREA
- EXCLUDED - DEEPLY DISTURBED - BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- EXCLUDED - DEEPLY DISTURBED - DRIVEWAY

Scale 1:800

Des BM

Drawn BM

Chkd NK

Project PA1219

Jordan

N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
304 BALDWIN AVENUE
CORNWALL, ONTARIO

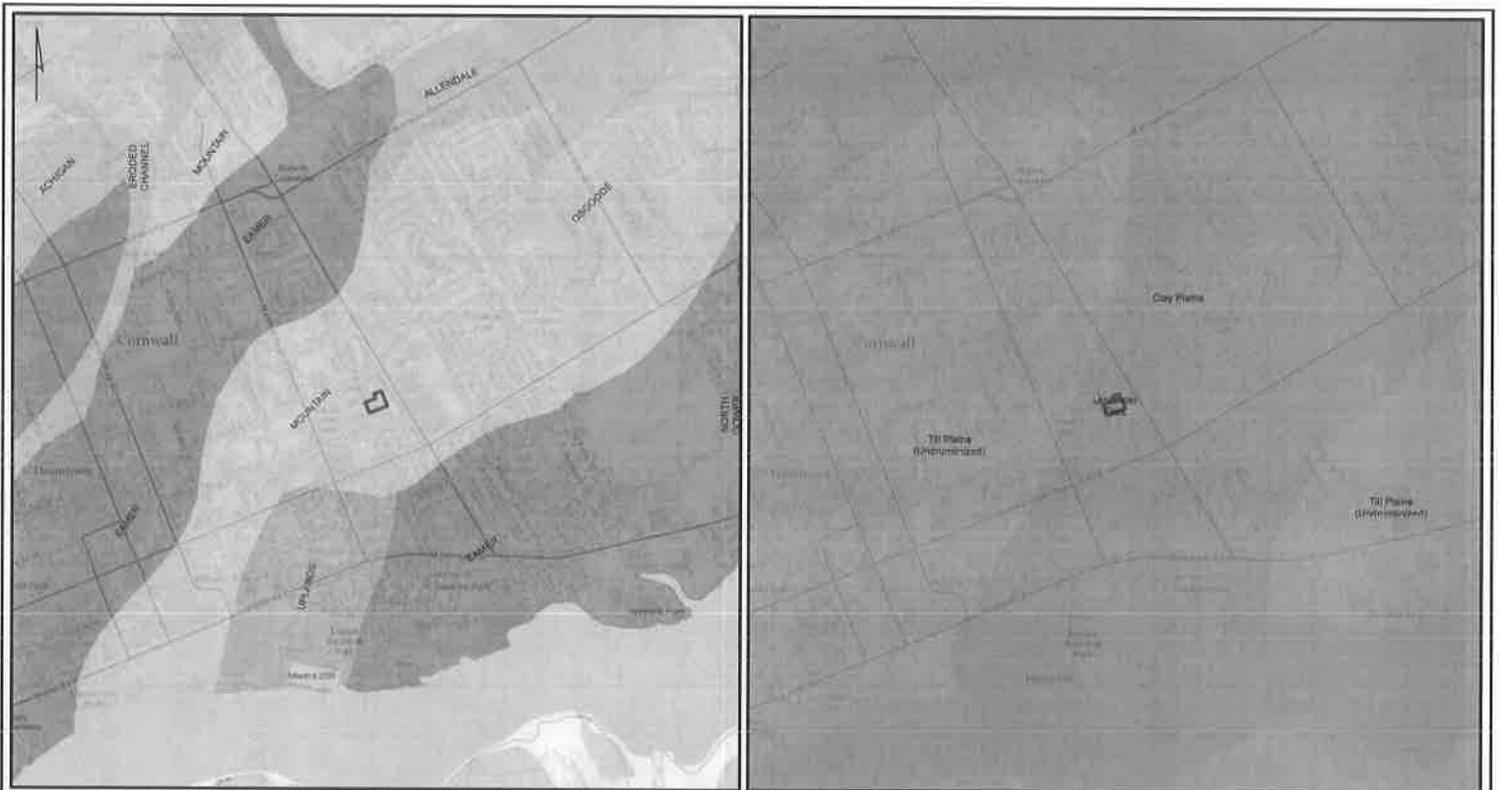
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0 10 20 30 40 50 Meters

<p>paterson group consulting engineers 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5</p>	<p>Scale 1:800</p> <p>Des BM</p> <p>Drawn BM</p> <p>Chkd NK</p>	<p>Project PA1219</p> <p>Jordan</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 304 BALDWIN AVENUE CORNWALL, ONTARIO</p>	<p>CONDITIONS, METHODS & PHOTO KEY</p>	<p>File: PA1219 - CONDITIONS</p> <p>Date: 12/7/2020</p> <p>Map: 5</p>



DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, EDI CHINA (IHO/D KONO), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY/GEOTOWNA
 SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX
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- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



REFERENCES:
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 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003

paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:15,000	Project	PA 1219
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Drawn	BM		
Chkd	NK		N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 ASSESSMENT: 304 BALDWIN AVENUE
 CORNWALL, ONTARIO

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

File:	PA1219 - SURFICIAL
Date:	11/21/2020
Map:	7

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Name	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1219-D01	Overview of site from Baldwin Ave	E	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D02	Testing in small area north of former structure	SE	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D03	Overview looking towards driveway	S	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D04	Surface debris with asphalt and ceramic sewer tile	NE	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D05	Overview looking towards Baldwin Ave	W	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D06	Testing at west edge of wooded area near NE perimeter	NE	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D07	Testing in wooded area near NE perimeter	N	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D08	Testing in wooded area near NE perimeter	N	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D09	Typical test pit in eastern area	N	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D10	Testing in former greenhouse area	SE	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D11	Testing in former greenhouse area	NW	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D12	Surface disturbance east of driveway	E	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D13	Testing east of driveway	W	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D14	Test pit east of driveway	N	2020-12-04	BM
PA1219-D15	Testing east of driveway	NW	2020-12-04	BM

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Map	B. Mortimer
3	Historical	B. Mortimer
4	Historical Aerials	B. Mortimer
5	Conditions, Methods, and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
6	Soils	B. Mortimer
7	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Document	Description	Created By
PA1219-FNotes.PDF	Field Notes exported from OneNote	B. Mortimer