



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Evoy Lands,
277 Florence Street North,
Concession 10, Part Lot 16
Geographic Township of Ramsay,
Formerly Town of Almonte now Town of Mississippi Mills,
Lanark County, Ontario

Prepared For

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May 2021

Submitted for review TBD, 2021

PIF: P369-0142-2021

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1023-REP.01

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4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. Ramsay Township was surveyed from 1820 to January 1821 by Reuben Sherwood, Deputy Surveyor. Almost immediately, in February 1821, the first settlers arrived from Perth. In the summer of 1821, a large influx of settlers arrived from an organized settlement society (Mississippi Mills 2020). These settlers were collectively known as the Lanark Society Settlers that belonged to approximately forty settlement societies from the Glasgow area of Scotland that organised and managed the assisted emigration of a large number of Scottish families to Lanark County, Upper Canada. The immigrants were granted undeveloped land in the townships of Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke, and Ramsay. Many of the families that emigrated were weavers from the Glasgow area. In 1823, a second major influx of settlers arrived in an organized emigration of mostly Irish Roman Catholics from the County Cork area of Ireland.

In the area that is now Almonte, Crown patents were granted along the Mississippi River to John Gemmill, James Shaw and David Shepherd. Gemmill's land included what is now the east end of downtown Almonte and the exhibition grounds. Gemmill opened the first store in Almonte and served as postmaster. Shaw's land was further downstream, on both sides of the river, and included part of Coleman Island and the bay in the river. Shepherd was given two separate 100 acre lots with the condition that he build a grist and sawmill, the area became known as Shepherd's Falls. Shepherd was unable to complete the requirement for constructing the mills, as one was likely destroyed by fire, consequently he sold his properties to Daniel Shipman (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014).

Daniel Shipman is generally acknowledged as the founder of Almonte as he was a key figure in its early development. He was a miller from Brockville, who arrived in the area as early as 1823, and is listed in the Land Registry as purchasing Shepard's two 100 acre lots for \$600 each (OLR). Shipman completed a grist mill at the lower falls and a sawmill, lumberyard, and distillery on the south shore of the river near the present Town Hall. The settlement became known as Shipman's Mills, but by 1839 Shipman had renamed it Ramsayville.

The key to Almonte's success was its waterpower. It was situated at a 20-metre drop in the Mississippi River comprised of three sets of waterfalls and one rapid. The early settlers were able to harness this waterpower with water wheels to power mills, and later with more efficient water turbines. The first carding and fulling mill was built at in 1830 by Shipman's father-in-law Isaiah K. Boyce. By 1848, a second grist mill was constructed on the north side of the river by Edward J. Mitcheson, later sold to the Wylie family.

By 1841, Ramsayville was a bustling settlement with a licensed tavern, a school, and a store and post office run by James Wylie. An 1839 survey of Ramsayville shows the street grid laid out along the south shore of the river, with key streets such as Mill Street and Bridge Street already in place, and various merchants noted. In 1850, Shipman surveyed and laid out town lots on the south side of the river, known as Ramsayville. The year before, in 1849, Mitcheson had subdivided 50 acres on the north side and surveyed town lots that became known as the Victoriaville (Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects et al. 2014). As late as 1854, the map that accompanies Scobie's Canadian Almanac lists the post office as Shepherd's Falls, however the actual listing for the post office within the text is for Ramsay with James Wylie as postmaster (H. Scobie 1854). The various names for the area resulted in confusion, Ramsay was the name of the township and the post-office, Ramsayville was the name of the settlement on the south side

eastern and central sections of the property are predominantly covered with a small, lightly wooded area (Figure 4). The area is lower lying as evidenced by the presence of wet soil vegetation such as dogwood as well as cattails (Figure 5), and poorly drained mucky soils visible on the surface. The presence of wet areas is also shown on the topographic map (Map 1). The western half of the property is characterized by sparse shrubland (Figure 6 - Figure 8). There is one modern residential building found along the southwestern border of the property on Florence Street North, surrounded by several outbuildings. The study area is bordered to the west by a residential area. To the northeast are seasonally wet areas. Lastly, to the south of the study area additional shrubland and wooded areas can be found along with seasonally wet areas.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 5). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The natural soil type of the study area is mixed; the eastern two thirds are a Grenville- Shallow Phase with a narrow strip being characterized by Farmington Sandy loam and the westernmost section of the study area being classified as urban (Map 5). Farmington Sandy loam is a loam/sandy loam till less than 12 inches deep over sandstone. This soil type creates areas of smooth to very gently sloping topography, is moderately stony and well drained (Hoffman et al. 1967:32). Grenville soil is a Brown Forest loamy soil that is grayish brown in colour, and sits atop calcareous till, they are typically well drained with a gently rolling topography. The soil is seldom stony (Hoffman et al. 1967: 25).

The surficial geology of the study area indicates that the majority of the property consists of Well-laminated clay with small sections of Paleozoic bedrock in the northwestern and southwestern corners (Map 5).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Some archaeological work has been undertaken in the town of Almonte. These studies have primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Table 1 lists archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in the area.

4.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are six registered archaeological sites that located within 1 km of the study area, listed below in Table 2.



Figure 5: Cattails indicating wet areas (D17).



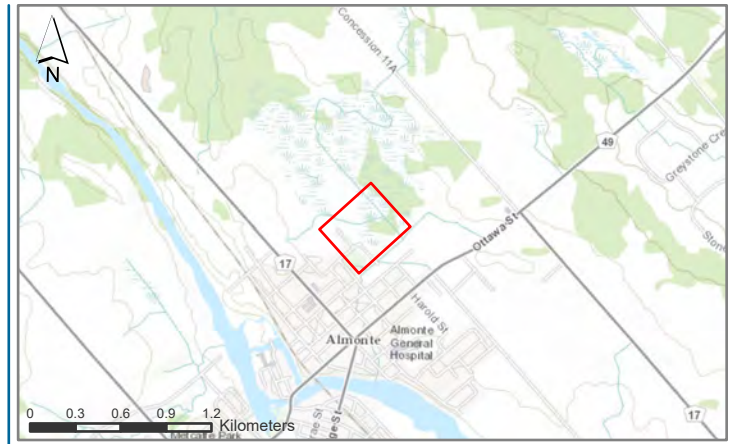
Figure 6: Shrubland and lawn along western border of property (D02).



Figure 7: Edge of slightly elevated dry area sloping into wet area with dogwood and cattails (D07).



Figure 8: Open grassy and wooded area beside wet area (D32).



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



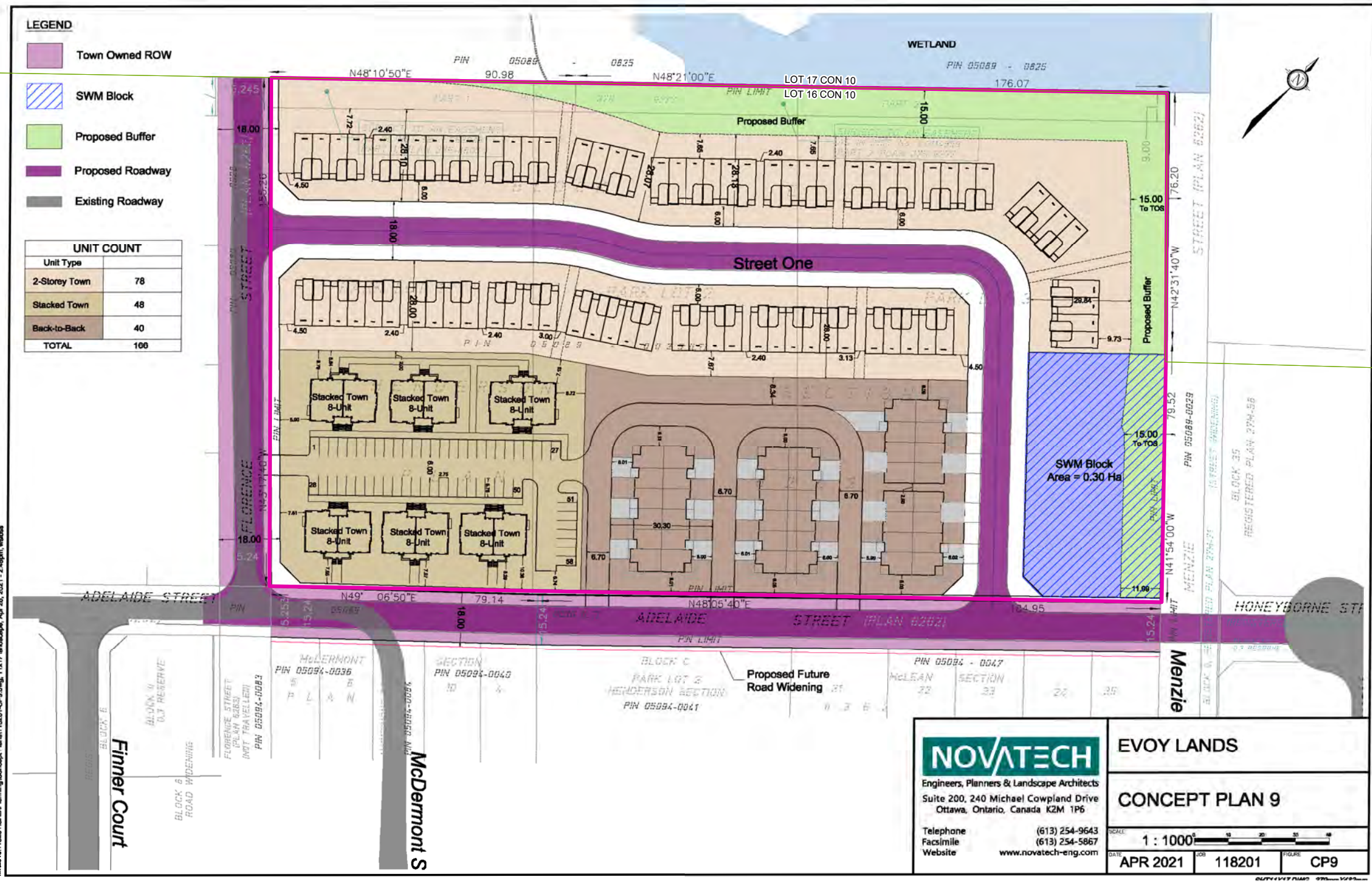
REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 PLAN DATED APRIL 2021 PROVIDED BY NOVATECH ENGINEERING

FILE MH1023 DATE 2021-05-20

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

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EVOY LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
DRAFT PLAN 2



LEGEND

- Town Owned ROW
- SWM Block
- Proposed Buffer
- Proposed Roadway
- Existing Roadway

UNIT COUNT	
Unit Type	Count
2-Storey Town	78
Stacked Town	48
Back-to-Back	40
TOTAL	166

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EVOY LANDS

CONCEPT PLAN 9

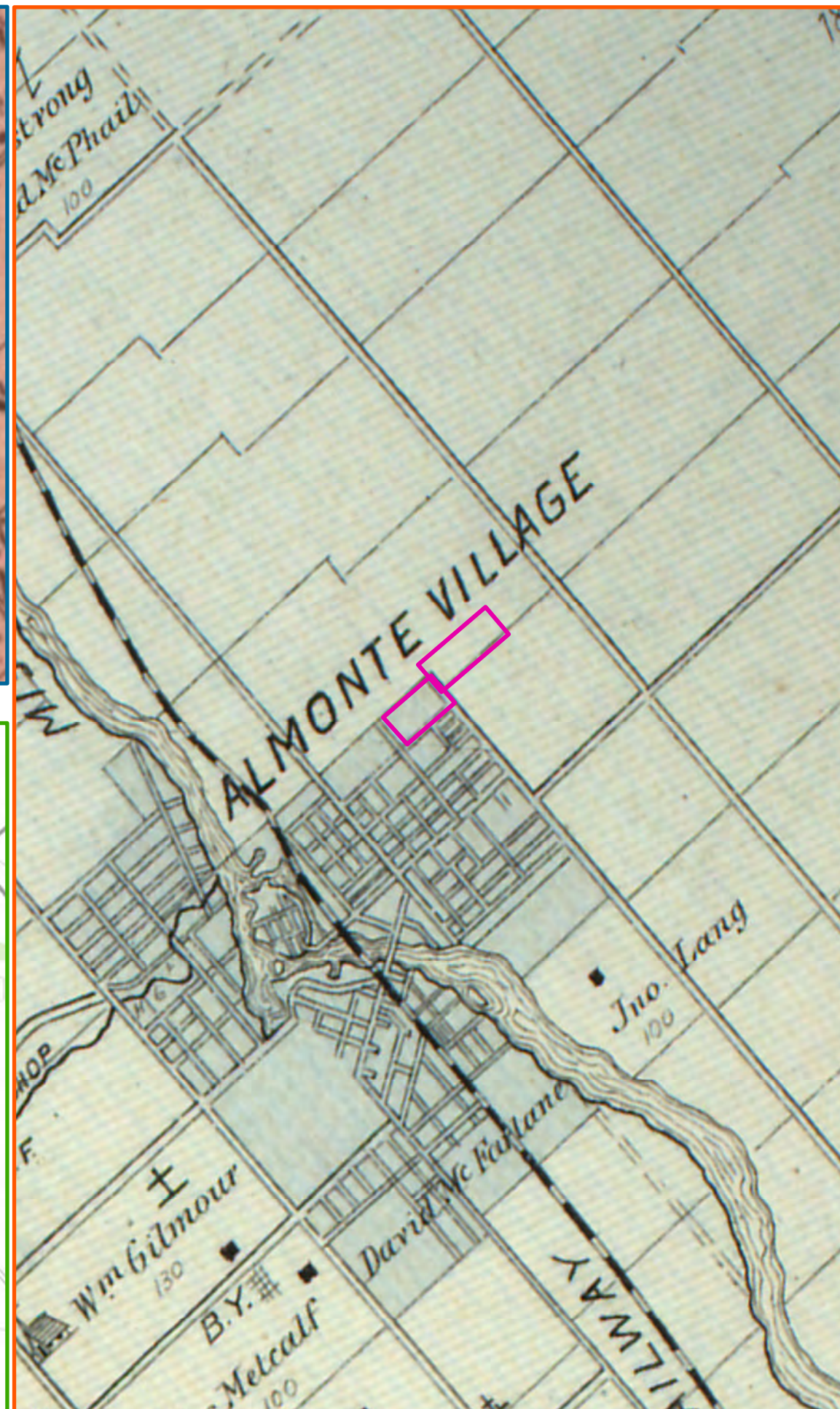
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DATE: APR 2021 JOB: 118201 FIGURE: CP9

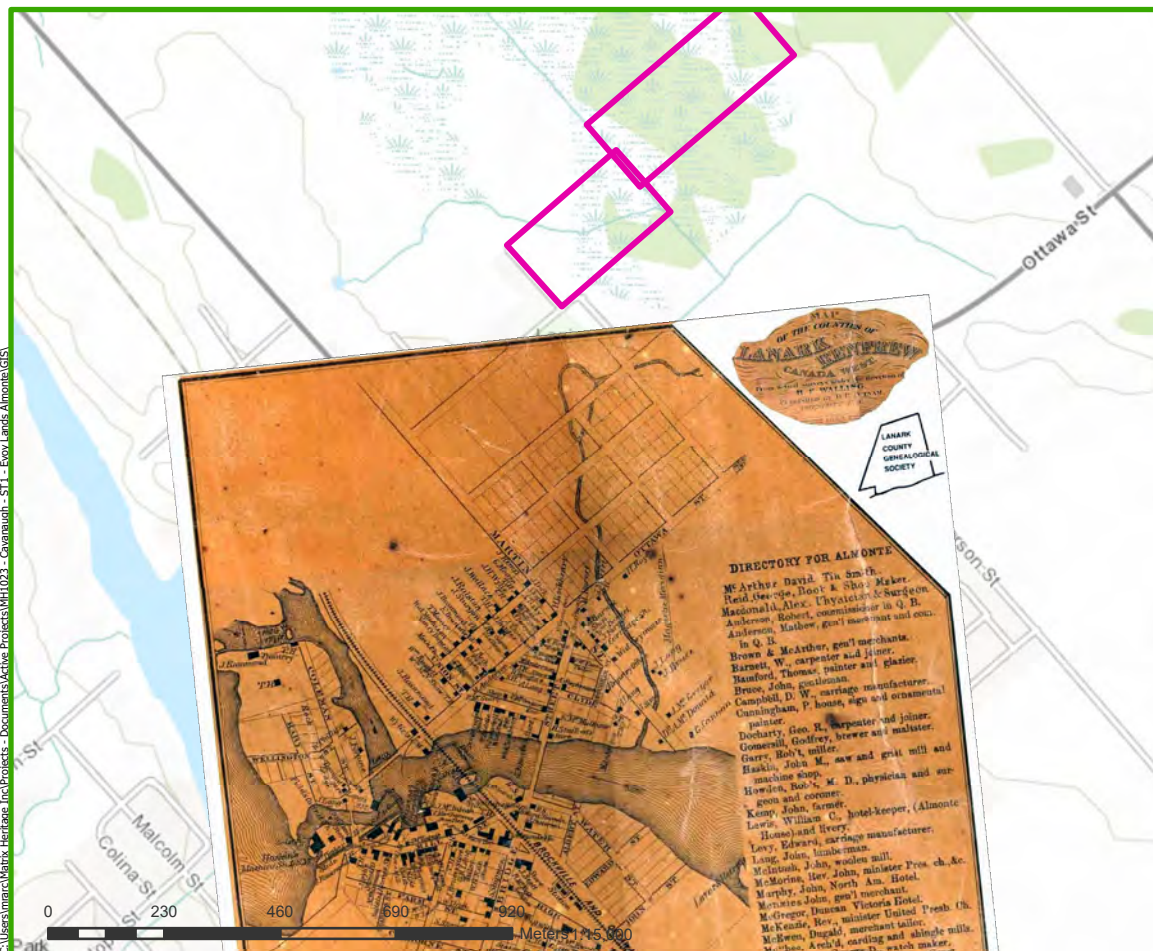
M:\2018\118201\118201-CP9.dwg, 11/17/2021 2:48pm, wldos
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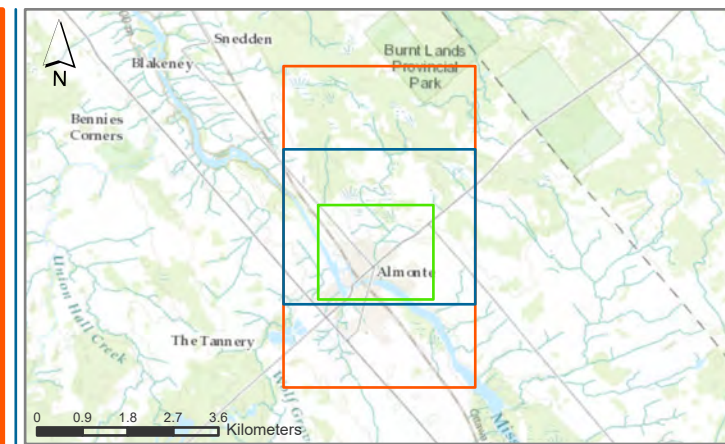
WALLING 1863




BELDEN 1880



WALLING 1863 - ALMONTE TOWN MAP



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 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/ NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING.
 BELDEN 1880 SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY FROM THE LANARK SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. TORONTO : H. BELDEN & CO., 1880.

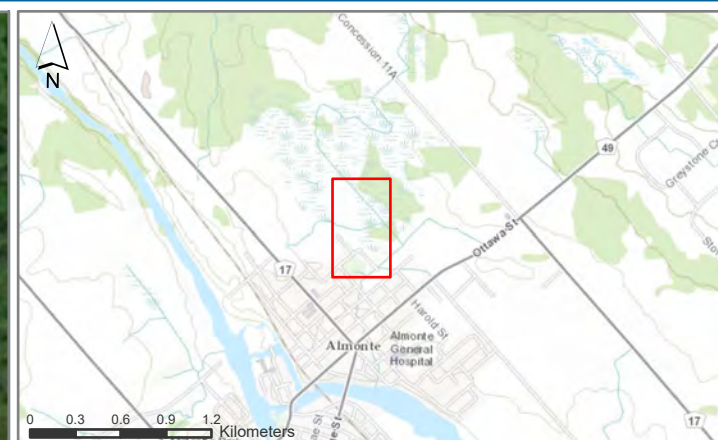
FILE MH1023 DATE 2021-05-20

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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EVOY LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE HISTORIC MAP 3

Folder: C:\Users\matrix\OneDrive - Documents\Projects\1023 - Gwentlough - ST1 - EVOY LANDS ALMONTE\GIS



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY

TESTING


SHOVEL TESTED (5 M INTERVAL)

EXCLUDED

DEEPLY DISTURBED

PERMANENTLY WET

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER




REFERENCES:
 MAXAR, MICROSOFT, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1023 DATE 2021-05-20

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM
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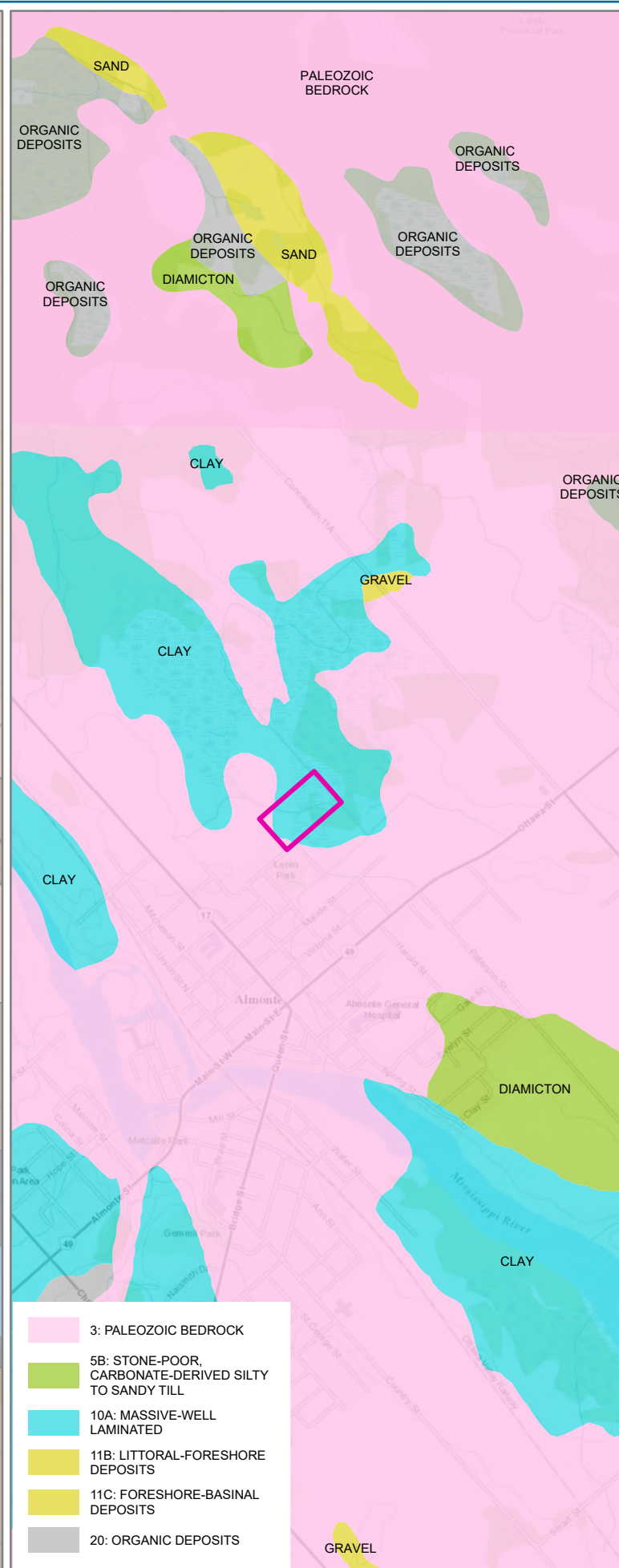
PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EVOY LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS 4

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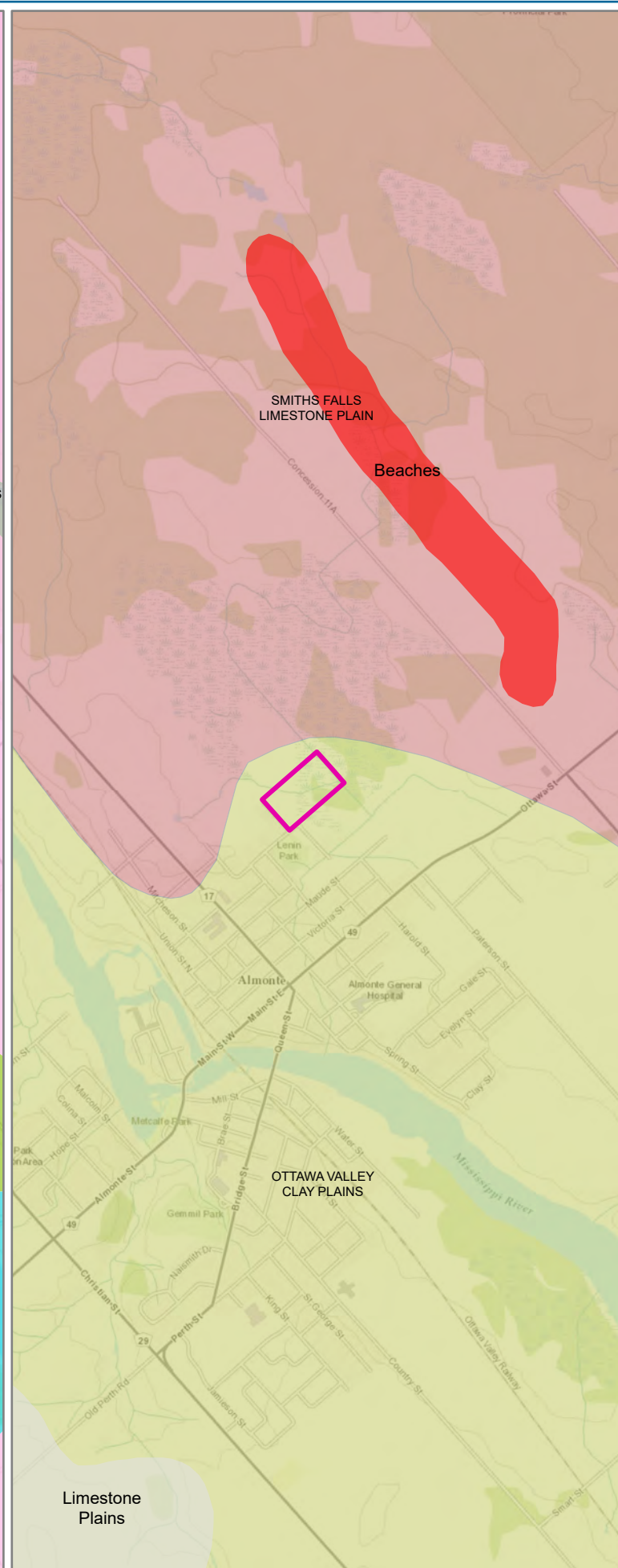


SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

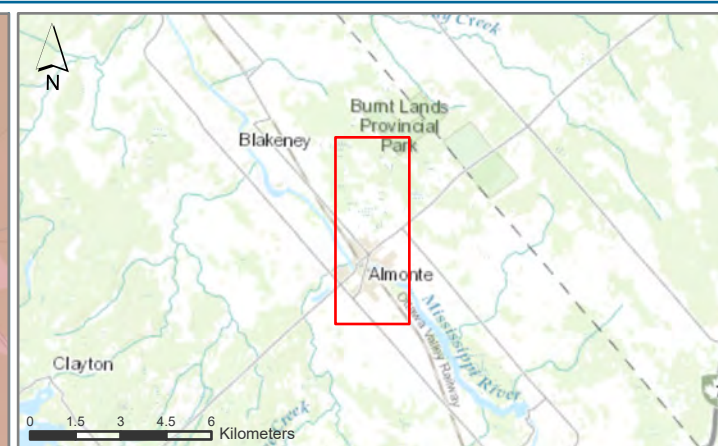


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1023 DATE 2021-05-20

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 EVOY LANDS, ALMONTE, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
SOILS AND GEOLOGY 5

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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Comment	Direction	Date Taken	Photographer
MH1023-D1	House on west side of property.	104	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D2	shrubland and lawn along western border of property	54	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D3	shallow topsoil/bedrock in western border of property	19	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D4	shallow ditch beginning in Northwest corner	252	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D5	shallow ditch beginning in Northwest corner	60	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D6	dark organic soils and moss growing high on tree trunks indicating high water content	236	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D7	shrubland	89	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D8	cattails indicating wet area	122	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D9	sparsely wooded area, central section of property	127	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D10	shrubs	202	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D11	southeast corner of study area with residential houses	129	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D12	undulating ground, moss high on trees indicating high water content	189	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D13	sparsely wooded area, central section of property	242	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D14	deer trail central section of property	76	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D15	undulating ground, lower lying poorly drained soil	302	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D16	saturated dark black organic soil	10	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D17	cattails indicating marsh areas	214	04-May-21	B. Mortimer
MH1023-D18	Field crew testing in wooded area	52	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D19	Field crew testing in wooded area	50	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D20	Field crew testing in wooded area	224	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D21	Field crew testing in wooded area	227	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D22	Field crew testing on manicured lawn	232	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D23	Field crew testing on manicured lawn	230	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D24	Edge of study area along Adelaide Street	29	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D25	Edge of study area along Adelaide Street	42	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D26	Edge of study area along Florence Street	327	18-May-21	S. Barre

Catalogue Number	Comment	Direction	Date Taken	Photographer
MH1023-D27	Wet soils	291	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D28	Wet soils	285	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D29	Cattails in marsh	42	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D30	rock pile in forest	72	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D31	Cattails in marsh	353	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D32	Open field beside marsh	314	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D33	Field crew testing in open field with sparse brush and trees	236	18-May-21	S. Barre
MH1023-D34	Field crew testing along northern boundary of study area	230	18-May-21	S. Barre

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1023	Evoy Lands, Almonte, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	S. Barre

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	S. Barré
2	Draft Plan	S. Barré
3	Historic	S. Barré
4	Methods, Photo Key, Conditions	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	S. Barréi will o