

Ministry of Culture

Ministère de la Culture



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Heritage and Libraries Branch
Heritage Operations Unit

Hugh Daechsel
Heritage Quest Inc.
743 Selkirk Road
Kingston, ON K7P 1A4

October 25, 2005

Dear Hugh,

Re:	Project Name/No.	McLeod Quarry 3 Property, Lot 6, Con. IV, Township of South Stormont Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
	Licence No.	1999-027 2000-025
	CIF/PIF No.	1999-027-014 2000-025-012

I have had an opportunity to review the above noted report completed under your licence. This letter acknowledges **review and approval of the above titled report**, submitted to fulfil the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 for licensing purposes. If it has not already been done, two copies of the report should be submitted to the Heritage Operations Unit for archival purposes.

This report has been reviewed as part of the Ministry's efforts to reduce backlog files. Given the date of the report, the letter normally forwarded directly to the proponent is being transmitted to you for your files. Should a copy of the letter be required by the proponent or approval authority, please contact me and I will provide a signed copy of the letter enclosed.

Should you wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours,

Andrew Hinshelwood
Heritage Planner (Archaeologist)

andrew.hinshelwood@mczcr.gov.on.ca

cc. R. Jussawalla, Licence Administrator, MCL

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Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd.
390 Eleventh St. East.
Cornwall, ON K7P 1A4

October 20, 2005

Re:	Project Name/No.	McLeod Quarry 3 Property, Lot 6, Con. IV, Township of South Stormont Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
	CIF/PIF No.	1999-027-014 2000-025-012

I have had the opportunity to review the Archaeological Report for the above noted project, dated October 27, 2000. The activities undertaken in preparation of this report included a review of relevant background information, including archaeological site files held by this Ministry or the consultant, and field study which included surface and subsurface examination of the property to evaluate the extent and significance of archaeological resources.

As a result of this work the consultant has made specific recommendations:

- There are no further archaeological concerns with the subject property (Figure 2).
- The Cameron Cemetery shall be preserved from all disturbance, and public access to the cemetery shall be maintained from either South Branch or Head Line Road.

This Ministry concurs with the recommendations of the report.

Please note that all clearances made by this Ministry remain subject to two standard conditions, noted by the consultant. Both concern accidental discovery of cultural materials or features during the completion of the work described in the application.

The standard conditions are:

Should human remains be identified during operations, all work in the vicinity or the discovery will be suspended **immediately**. Notification will be made to the Ontario Provincial Police, or local police, who will conduct a site investigation and contact the district coroner. Notification should also be made to this office and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. Other government staff may be contacted as appropriate, however, media contact should not be made in regard to the discovery.

Should other cultural heritage values (archaeological or historical materials or features) be identified during operations, all activity in the vicinity of the recovery will be suspended and the Ministry of Culture archaeologist contacted. This condition provides for the potential for deeply buried or enigmatic local site areas not typically identified in evaluations of potential.

It may be prudent in cases of accidental discovery to also contact the consultant archaeologist involved in the original assessment, as their familiarity with the site will ensure appropriate treatment of cultural materials.

Please feel free to contact me regarding with any questions or concerns you may have regarding this project.

Yours,

Andrew Hinshelwood
Heritage Planner (Archaeologist)

cc. consultant/licence-holder

**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT OF THE
MCLEOD QUARRY 3 PROPERTY
LOT 6, CONCESSION IV,
(TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALL)
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH STORMONT
UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS
GLENGARRY**

Prepared for:	Mr. Norvan Grant Superintendent Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. 390 Eleventh Street East Cornwall, Ontario K6H 5R9
Prepared by:	Brenda Kennett Associate Archaeologist Heritage Quest Inc. 743 Selkirk Road Kingston, Ontario K7P 1A4
Date:	27 October 2000
Project No.:	HQ99-68 & HQ00-27
Licence No.:	99-027 & 2000-025
C.I.F. Nos:	99-027-14 & 2000-025-25

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Norvan Grant, Superintendent, Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. for his initial tour of the property, for providing excellent site plans and for his overall input into the project.

Carl Murphy graciously shared his information on the property from an earlier visit he had made to the site. John and J. Ivan Cameron provided insights into the Cameron family history and their memories of the settlement of the lot. Cora de la Cruz, Acting Registrar and Khurshid Khan, Registration Clerk, Cemeteries Regulation Section, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations searched their files for information on the Cameron Cemetery and provided details on regulations related to the cemetery. Mr. Terry Crits from the Township of South Stormont kindly checked through township records for any material on the cemetery.

My field crew included Jeff Earl, Doug Kirk, John Franklin and Hugh Daechsel. Hugh Daechsel and Jeff Earl also assisted with background research and report review.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heritage Quest Inc. was contracted by Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. to undertake a combined Stage 1 / 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed McLeod Quarry 3 property, situated on the east half of Lot 6, Concession IV, Township of Cornwall. As a requirement of the Aggregate Resources Act, the purpose of the study was to determine whether archaeological resources were present on the property and, if so, to provide recommendations for their future management.

This study began with a review of relevant background information in order to determine the archaeological potential of the subject property. Prehistoric occupation in this part of eastern Ontario can be traced back at least 9,000 years. While no known prehistoric sites are registered for the immediate area, there was some potential for native use of the property, particularly as a small tributary of the South Raisin River cuts across the corner of the lot and several knolls are located close to the original course of this waterway.

Historic Euro-Canadian settlement of the property began in the 1780s with the arrival of United Empire Loyalists. The first settlers were members of the Cameron family and their descendants continued to occupy the land until the 1990s. Historic plans and land registry documents suggest that one or more farm buildings may have been located on the east half of Lot 6 during periods of the nineteenth century and at least one nineteenth century barn appears to have survived into the 1960s. Quarrying of a high quality building stone also occurred on the property through the nineteenth century. It is likely that stone from this site was used to build the large Catholic church at St. Andrew's West in the 1850s. The most significant historic development on the property was the establishment of the "Cameron Cemetery" in the late eighteenth century. While considered a family cemetery, the site was used by members of the local Presbyterian community through at least the mid nineteenth century. This burial ground is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Section of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, but their files do not contain any specific information on the exact extent of the cemetery or the number of interments. As a result of these various activities, large portions of the subject property were considered to

have a moderate to high archaeological site potential.

The Stage 2 component of this assessment involved three days of field testing in early December 1999 and a day monitoring soil stripping in mid July 2000. The property was divided into five operations. Operation 1 was an area of rough pasture along the west side of the property. It included the knoll on which the Cameron Cemetery is located as well as two other small knolls. This entire operation was initially shovel tested with the exception of the cemetery. In July, the topsoil was stripped from areas immediately surrounding the cemetery knoll, from a small knoll immediately to the east and from the top of another knoll to the north, in order to check for grave shafts outside of the obvious cemetery area. Operation 2 included two large ploughed fields separated by the laneway at the front of the property while Operation 3 was a smaller ploughed field near the centre of the lot. Both of these areas were surface surveyed in 5 metre transects. Operation 4 was a heavily disturbed area around, and to the north of, the present house and barns. It included a number of small quarry pits. Undisturbed portions of this operation were shovel tested. Operation 5 was the entire northern third of the property which is now largely mature bush. Only a small section along the southern edge of this operation was shovel tested.

A total of 16 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 testing. These included six pieces of large mammal bone from a test pit in Operation 1, a small collection of recent bottle glass and spiral wire nails from a burn pit also in Operation 1, a piece of pearlware and a small piece of iron machinery from Sub-operation 2B and a sherd of vitrified white earthenware and a large mammal bone from Operation 3. The pearlware sherd is the only piece that clearly dates to the early nineteenth century. Evidence of the nineteenth century quarrying activity on the property included a number of small pits. The Cameron Quarry was registered as an archaeological site (BgFq-11) because of its significant role in the nineteenth century. No structural remains from any nineteenth century buildings were located during the survey.

Visible signs of the Cameron Cemetery are restricted to the top of a small knoll near the western edge of the property. Two formal carved headstones remain, although they have been moved

slightly from their original location and are now cemented back to back. These stones record four burials, three for members of the Cameron family (1824, 1830 and 1867) and one for a McLeod youth (1842). An additional 18 fieldstones on the top of the knoll appear to be grave markers, and un-marked graves may well occur on the knoll. The cemetery was arbitrarily defined as an area extending 55 metres east from the 15 metre setback along the western edge of the property and 55 m north-south (25 m north of the inscribed grave markers and 30 m to the south). The historical information, visible remains, topography and results of the soil stripping, all suggest that these boundaries are sufficient to contain the graves associated with this burial ground. As a further precaution, a buffer zone extending 10 metres beyond the north, east and south boundaries of the cemetery is recommended, within which there should be no disturbance. The 15 metre set-back along the western edge of the cemetery should also remain an area of no disturbance.

This study forms the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) No further archaeological assessment of the McLeod Quarry 3 property as presently defined (see Figure 2) is required.
- 2) The Cameron Cemetery, as defined in the present study (see Figures 2 & 9), should be preserved from any disturbance. In addition, public access to the cemetery from either South Branch Road or Head Line Road should be maintained. As the Township of South Stormont is responsible for maintaining the cemetery, they should be consulted concerning appropriate access to the cemetery.
- 3) Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during soil stripping activities, the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (MCzCR) (416 314-7148) should be notified immediately.

4) In the event that human remains are encountered during soil stripping activities, both the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, (416) 314-7148, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, (416) 326-8392, should be notified immediately.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Heritage Quest Inc. was contracted by Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. to undertake a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed McLeod Quarry 3 property, located on the east half of Lot 6, Concession IV, Cornwall Township. The objective of the Stage 1 investigation was to determine if there were any identified archaeological sites on the subject property and to assess the archaeological potential of the areas to be impacted. Stage 2 work involved the field testing of those areas considered to have archaeological potential.

This assessment includes a review of previous archaeological investigations within the region and other relevant environmental and historical information, an examination of property records and aerial photographs and consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the area. An initial visit to the property was made on December 6, 1999. The Stage 2 field testing was carried out from December 8 to 10, 1999 while monitoring of soil stripping around the Cameron Cemetery took place on July 19, 2000.

This report outlines the results of the investigation beginning with a background overview of the study area, which includes a discussion of the local environment and previous historical and archaeological research, an outline of the general sequence of prehistoric and historic occupation in the vicinity and a review of the specific property history. The next part of the report describes the methodology used in the field assessment and the results obtained. The final section provides a brief summary and recommendations for the future management of the heritage resources located on the property. All cited references are listed at the end of the report and the photographic catalogue and artifact inventory have been included as appendices. An undated newspaper article on the Cameron Cemetery is also included as an appendix.

3.0 STUDY AREA

The proposed McLeod Quarry 3 site is located on the east half of Lot 6, Concession IV, Township of Cornwall. South Branch Road runs along the southern edge of the property while Head Line Road borders the northern side of the lot (Figures 1 & 2).

3.1 Environment

The study area lies within the Glengarry Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam 1966:162). This is a region of low relief characterized by undulating to rolling surfaces with drumlinoid ridges and drumlins cutting across clay flats. Soils through the southern part of the property are of a clay loam belonging to the North Gower series. These stonefree soils occur in areas of level to slightly undulating topography and generally have poor drainage. The natural soil profile includes 18 to 23 cm of very dark grey clay loam grading to a grey mottled clay loam and then to a grey silty calcareous clay loam. On the north part of the lot, the soils are of the Eamer Loam series on a more undulating to rolling topography. This loam is moderately stony to bouldery and has good drainage. The soil profile consists of 18 to 23 cm of very dark grey loam grading to dark grey-brown loam with stones on a grey-brown-grey loamy calcareous till (Matthews & Richards 1954).

The Cornwall region is part of the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest region (Rowe 1977:94). The original forest cover included sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red and bur oak. In areas of acidic and coarse soils, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, balsam fir and eastern white cedar occur. Most of this original forest was cleared in the nineteenth century.

The Eastmain Drain cuts across the extreme southwest corner of the property. This drain is a small tributary of the South Raisin River which in turn flows northeast into the Raisin River, emptying into the St. Lawrence River at South Lancaster. In the nineteenth century this tributary appears to have run north-south through the west half of Lot 6 (see Figure 5). As the present name suggests, the course of the tributary was undoubtedly changed to provide drainage of the clay soils and facilitate farming in the area.

The study area has very slight limitations to the production of ungulates (Brassard, Bouchard & Thomasson 1971) but severe limitations to waterfowl production (Arsenault and Johnson 1970). These factors are important in considering prehistoric site potential.

Historical land use was predominantly agricultural although quarrying activities began in the early nineteenth century. While these uses continue to this day, the urban and industrial development of Cornwall is now encroaching on the area.

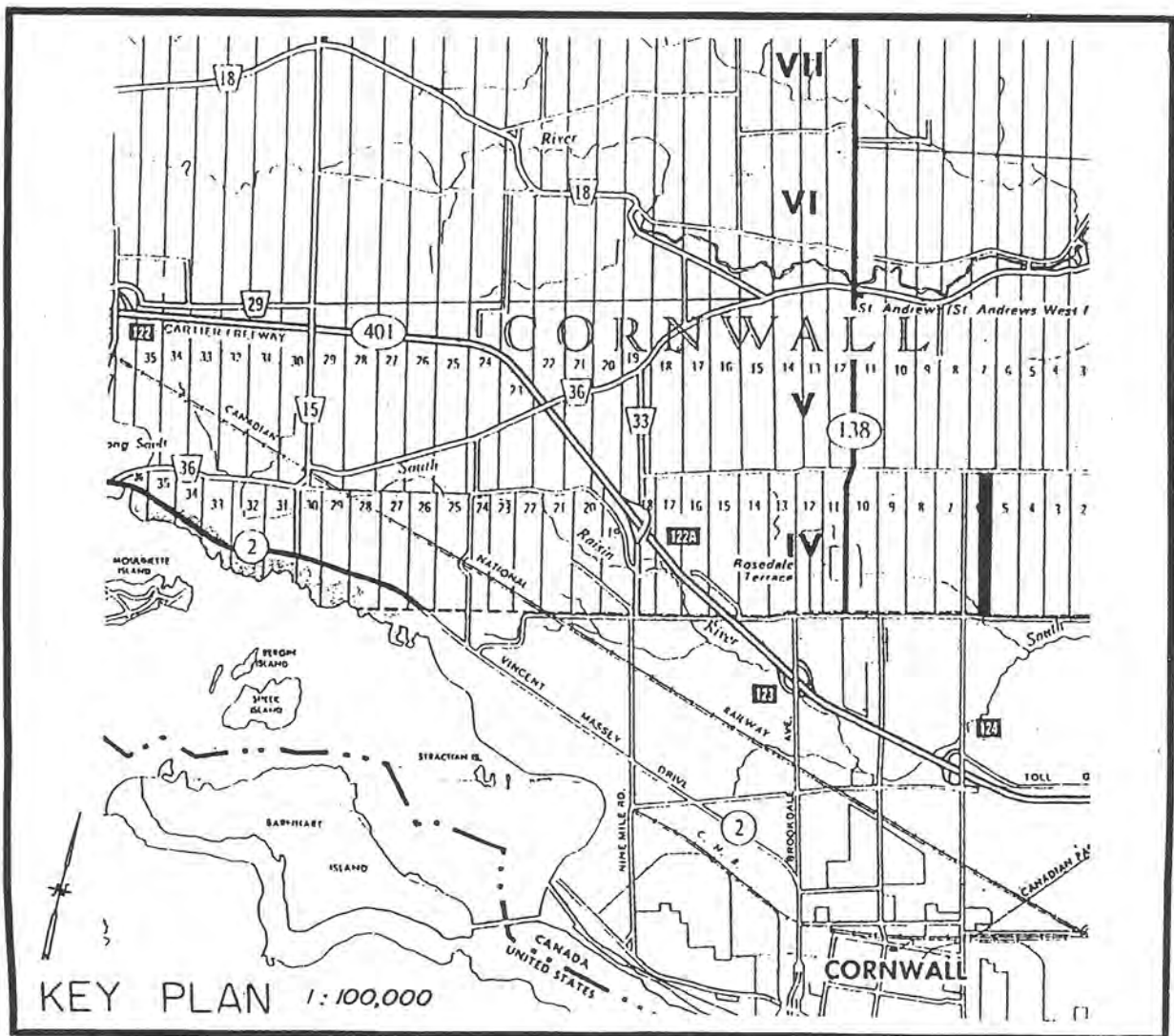


Figure 1. Location of the Study Area.

3.2 Previous Research

A number of historical sources provide some information on the study area. The principal history of Cornwall is Senior's (1983) *From Royal Township to Industrial City: Cornwall 1784 - 1984*. Histories of the broader region include *A History of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry 1784 - 1945* (Harkness 1946), *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry 1945 - 1978* (Marin 1982) and *Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District* (Pringle 1980). Belden's (1881) *Prescott and Russell Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* provides a late nineteenth century perspective on the development of the area. *Heritage Highlights of Cornwall Township* (St. Andrew's Historical Society 1984) is the only history focusing specifically on the township. *St. John's Presbyterian Church: A History 1787 - 1975* (St. John's Parish 1975) and *St. Andrew's Parish 200th Anniversary, 1785 - 1985* (St. Andrew's Parish 1985) give some insights into the development of the communities served by these churches, including the study area. Finally, *The Cameron and other Genealogies* (MacDonald 1989) provides specific information on the genealogy of the Cameron family, including those who settled Lot 6 in the eighteenth century (see below).

Although David Boyle investigated the St. Lawrence Iroquoian Beckstead Site in Dundas County in 1891, it was not until the mid-twentieth century that systematic archaeological work began in the region. In anticipation of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the National Museum of Man (precursor to the Canadian Museum of Civilization) sponsored a survey of the St. Lawrence Valley in 1947 (Leachman & deLaguna 1949). This investigation was followed up with a survey by James V. Wright and Robert Dailey of the University of Toronto in 1954 (Dailey & Wright 1955a) which in turn led to excavations at the Malcolm Site (Dailey & Wright 1955b) and at Ault Park (Emerson 1956), both Middle Woodland occupations. Robert Pihl (1996) has recently collated the results of these various early investigations.

Beginning around this same time, David Gogo was active in the Lake St. Francis area where he identified a large number of sites. Gogo's work was followed by that of James Pendergast (1966, 1981, 1984) which focused on the St. Lawrence Iroquoian occupation of the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. Pendergast revisited and partially excavated the Beckstead Site.

Most of the recent archaeological work in the region has been undertaken through Cultural Resource Management studies. These include a survey of a hydro transmission corridor between Cornwall and Ottawa by Mayer, Phil and Poulton Inc. (1988), an assessment of the St. Lawrence TS and Lunenburg Jct by Adams Heritage Consultants (Adams 1998, 1999), an investigation of the McDonald-Campbell Cemetery in Cornwall (Carscallen 1999) and a Stage 1 assessment of the Roxborough Landfill by Mount McGovern Co. Ltd. (Wright 1999).

The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation has undertaken a review of TansCanada Pipeline corridors in Charlottenburgh, Osnabruck and Cornwall Townships (Adams 1988, 1989), an examination of the Eamers Corners / St. Andrews West area (Daechsel 1988), salvage excavations of an early to mid-nineteenth century historic site at the Osnabruck Meter Station

(Anderson 1988) and investigations at the new site for the Woodhouse Museum in Cornwall (Susan Bazely, personal communication 1999).

The Ontario Heritage Foundation has overseen work at Bethune Thompson House in Williamstown (Doroszenko 1994, 1995, Doroszenko & Henderson 1998; Earl 1999) while Parks Canada has excavated at Sir John Johnson's home also in Williamstown (Last 1994) and at the Glen Cairn Site in the Lake St. Francis area (Brian Ross, personal communication, 1999). Finally, Save Ontario Shipwrecks has been involved in a number of projects examining wrecks in the St. Lawrence River and the Cornwall Canal, as well as the sites of several of the submerged villages.

3.3 Cultural Overview

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea some 11,000 years ago is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the area based on archaeological investigations throughout southeastern Ontario.

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years. Archaeologists refer to the first peoples, who moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward, as Paleo-Indians. We have little information on their lifestyle but available evidence suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers adapted to the tundra-like environment and relying on caribou, small game and wild plants.

Paleo-Indian sites and find spots have been located in southwestern Ontario, along the strand lines of glacial Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, along the north shore of Lake Ontario and in the Rideau Lakes. The earliest reported finds in the study area are late Paleo-Indian non-fluted lanceolate points from Thompson Island down river from Cornwall.

The environment of southern Ontario approached present conditions during the succeeding Archaic period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.P.¹). While Archaic groups continued as hunter-gatherers, their tool kit became more diversified. Ground stone tools including adzes and gouges first appeared, suggesting heavy wood working activities such as dug-out canoe construction. By the Middle to Late Archaic period, extensive trade networks had developed which involved the exchange of copper from the north shore of Lake Superior among other exotic items.

It is during the Archaic period that we see the first significant occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley. Dailey and Wright (1955a, 1955b) identified a number of "Laurentian" or Middle Archaic sites in the vicinity of Cornwall.

¹ Before Present

The Woodland period (3,000 B.P. to 400 B.P.) is distinguished by the appearance of ceramics. Extensive trade networks continued to develop through the early part of this period, reaching a peak around 1,800 B.P. when they covered much of North America. Approximately 1,500 B.P., domesticated plants were introduced to the area with corn, beans and squash being the principal crops. This shift in subsistence strategy was marked by a corresponding change in settlement including the construction of semipermanent and permanent villages, many of which were surrounded by palisades.

The study area was part of a very active region for First Nation populations through this later period. A number of Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the area with Ault Park being one of the most significant in eastern Ontario.

There appears to have been a hiatus in the occupation of the St. Lawrence River Valley through the early stages of the Late Woodland period. By the end of the period however, a considerable population, belonging to what archaeologists refer to as the St. Lawrence Iroquois, was established in the region. Settlement clusters occurred just north of Lake St. Francis and near the Spencerville/Prescott area.

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared in the sixteenth century following initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. There is virtually no archaeological evidence for contact between Europeans and First Nation populations in this area through the early years of seventeenth century French exploration suggesting that the region remained largely abandoned through this traumatic period.

The French established Fort Frontenac at the present site of Kingston in 1673 and then La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700. These forts were constructed to solidify the French hold on the lucrative fur trade and to enhance their ties with the local native populations. Both of these fortifications were occupied by the British after 1763.

Significant European settlement of the region began in the late eighteenth century with the arrival of United Empire Loyalists. Loyalists were entitled to free land and the lots adjacent to the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Cornwall were among the first to be settled. The town of Cornwall was surveyed in 1785 although some settlement had clearly occurred before this date.

Immediately west of the study area, the village of Eamer's Corners was named after Philip Eamer who settled on Lots 9 and 10, Concession IV in 1784. By the late nineteenth century this cross-roads village included two hotels, a school, a Temperance Hall and a Post Office.

The Scotch Catholic community of St. Andrews was established slightly to the north on Lots 12 and 13 of Concession V by 1786. One of the earliest Catholic Churches in eastern Ontario and the oldest stone church in the province was completed at St. Andrew's in 1801.

Apart from the development of these small villages, the area remained largely agricultural throughout the nineteenth century with one notable exception. High quality building stone was located on Lots 4, 5 and 6 of Concession IV and quarrying of this material began in the early nineteenth century. The original McLeod Quarry site was located on Lot 5, Concession IV, immediately east of the subject property. Members of the McLeod family settled in the area in the late eighteenth century. Construction of the Cornwall Canal, which began in 1834, was a major impetus to the quarrying activities. Throughout the construction period, eighty teams of horses were hauling stone from the quarry to the construction site. The dimensional stone from this quarry was also used to build many of the stone churches and other buildings in Cornwall and the surrounding area. The stone chips, or spawls, created when dressing the dimensional building stone were later used in the manufacture of linoleum (St. Andrew's Historical Society 1984:153). Today, Cornwall Gravel continues to extract stone from this site.

According to the history of St. Andrew's, stone for the large Catholic church, built in 1858, came from the Cameron quarry located three miles southeast of the village (St. Andrew's Parish 1985:16). While the exact location of this quarry is not specified, members of the Cameron family, which settled Lot 6 (see below) converted from Presbyterianism to Catholicism sometime in the nineteenth century and it may be that they donated stone from their property adjacent to the McLeod Quarry for St. Andrew's church. Evidence of quarry pits remains on all of these lots.

3.4 Settlement History, Lot 6, Concession IV

The Crown Patent for Lot 6 was issued to Alexander and John Cameron in 1797. John Cameron (1725 - 1824) was a United Empire Loyalist originally from Clunes, Scotland. He married Lady Mary Cameron (1739 - 1830) of Glen Nevis and together they had six recorded children: Hugh, Donald, Allan, Alexander, Janet and (Lt. Col.) John. According to the Cameron family tree, John and Lady Mary immigrated to Canada in 1783 (MacDonald 1989). It is not clear when they left Scotland for the United States, however, we do know that the youngest son, John, was born in Johnstown, New York in 1779. Nor do we know where the Camerons first settled upon their arrival in Canada although it is possible that they moved directly to Lot 6. A plan dated 1786 shows much of the Cornwall area as settled with Alexander and John Cameron occupying this lot (Figure 3). There were usually delays in the official granting of Crown Patents as title was dependant on a certain number of acres being cleared and a house erected, not to mention problems associated with poor administration in a frontier community. Present information does not clarify the relationship between Alexander and John Cameron. Although there is no record in the Land Registry documents, at some point between 1797 and 1810 there must have been a formal arrangement between Alexander and John to divide the lot in half, with John obtaining the west part and Alexander the east.

In 1810, John Cameron sold the west half of Lot 6 to his youngest son, also named John. In 1820, Alexander had to mortgage the east half with Donald McDonnell, sheriff. This mortgage was released in 1825. This same year, Alexander sold the east half to John MacGillivray. There

is a notation in the Land Registry records associated with this transaction concerning a Presbyterian burying ground on the property. John Cameron died in 1824, as recorded on a stone in this cemetery. This stone also records the deaths of his wife, Mary, in 1830 and one of their sons, John, in 1867. In 1834, John MacGillivray sold all of the east half to Duncan McTavish, less the ½ acre used for the cemetery.

The east half of the lot was inherited by Donald McTavish Jr. from Duncan McTavish in 1850. The 1862 plan of the township shows J. Cameron on the south part of the west half of the lot and J. and A.J. Cameron on the northwest portion. A building is shown at the centre of the west half of the lot but it is unclear which Cameron family this is associated with. A tenant house appears in the extreme southwest corner of the lot. D. McTavish is shown on the east half of the lot, also with a building near the centre of this half (Figure 4).

According to the Land Registry records, the west half was willed to Alexander James Cameron in 1865 although Lt. Col. John Cameron did not die until 1867. In 1871, Donald McTavish sold the east half of the lot to Alexander Cameron for \$1200.00. There is a further transaction between Betsy McTavish and Alexander Cameron concerning this half of the lot in 1875.

Consistent with the Land Registry documentation, Belden's 1881 plan shows Alex. Cameron occupying all of Lot 6. A single building appears near the centre of the west half of the lot while the earlier tenant house in the extreme southwest corner is shown as a blacksmith shop (Figure 5).

Alexander James Cameron willed 15 acres of land each to Margaret, Janet, Christina, Ellen, Annie, John and Donald Cameron. Between 1883 and 1897 each of the women sold half of their property to John and half to Donald with the result that John appears to have consolidated the east half while Donald obtained the west half of the lot. The only other transaction in this period was an agreement dated 1890 in which John Cameron gave Henry William and James Ramsay rights to "the stone in a quarry" on the east half of the lot as well as use of a right of way.

Donald Cameron and his wife granted the west half of the lot to John Cameron in 1915. In 1946, this half was granted from John A. Cameron to John Gordon Cameron. The west half of Lot 6 remains with members of the Cameron family.

In 1951 the east half was granted by John Alexander Cameron to Bruce R. Cameron. Then in 1967, Bruce Cameron and his wife granted this property to John Francis (Frank) Cameron. In 1987, Frank Cameron negotiated an "option to purchase" with Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. An agreement was registered in 1991 with the actual transfer occurring in 1994. Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. is the current owner of the east half of Lot 6 and of adjacent property to the east which is already licenced as a quarry. As noted above, the original McLeod Quarry on Lot 5 was first worked in the early nineteenth century.



Figure 4. Segment of Walling's plan of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1862 (PAC - NMC 0021998).

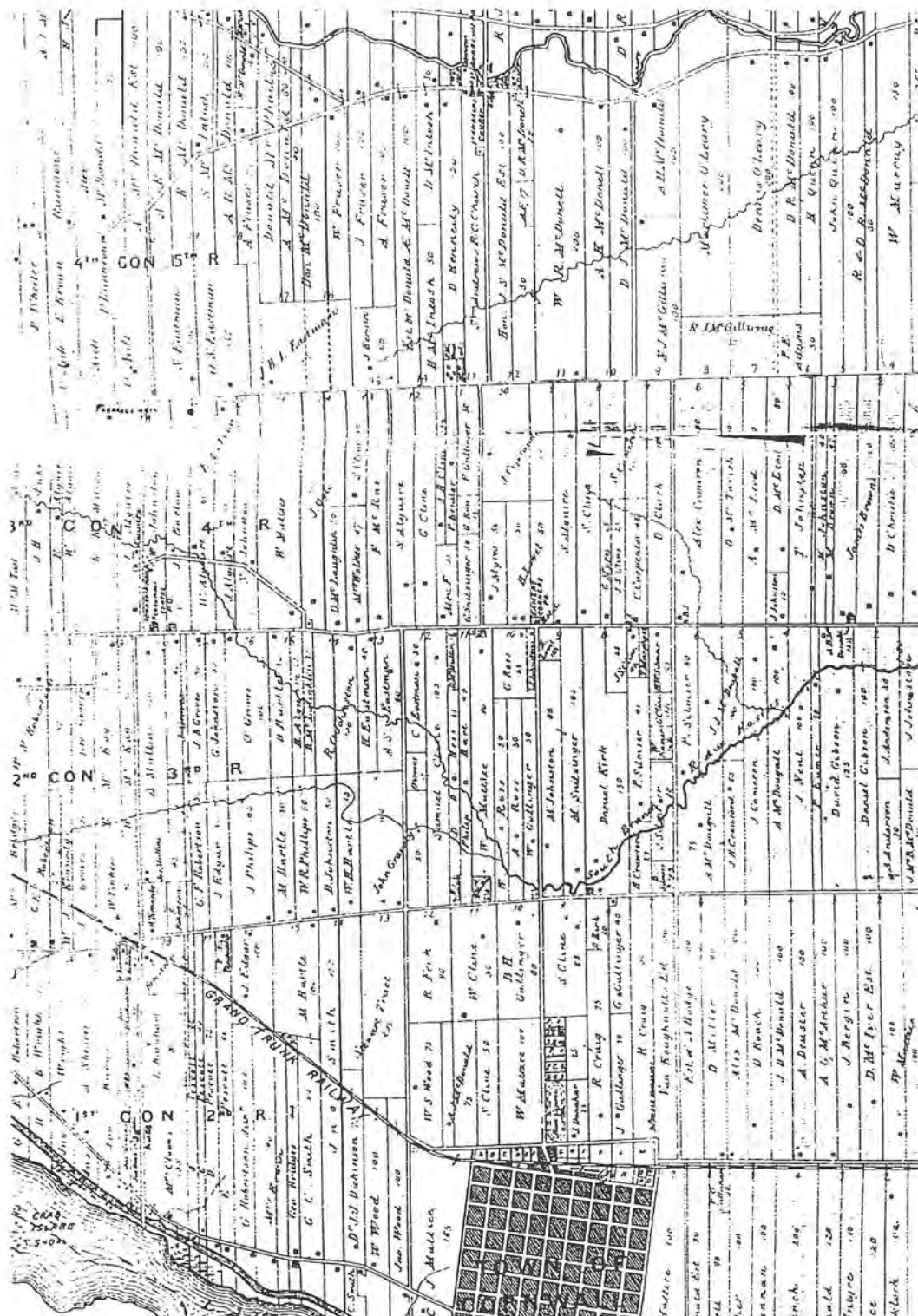


Figure 5. Segment of Belden's plan of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1881 (Belden 1881).

Two entries in the Land Registry records are of particular note in relation to the east half of Lot 6. The first is the 1825 reference to the Presbyterian burying ground. The cemetery remains on the property although its exact boundaries have been obscured over time and some of the headstones appear to have been moved or removed (see below). The second is the notation in 1890 concerning the quarrying of stone from the property. The instrument associated with this transaction describes an area 150 yards on a side along the eastern edge of the lot to be leased for a period of six years. Unfortunately, the point of reference is a butternut tree north of a barn and as neither remains standing, it is impossible to know where exactly this quarry was located. However, all evidence would suggest that it was in the area of, or immediately north of, the present barns. The leaseholders, Henry Williams and James Ramsey were both stone-cutters from Cornwall. They were to pay John Cameron 25 cents per cubic yard of stone removed from the site. The wording in the instrument suggests that this lease is for part of an already established quarry. As indicated above, records suggest that stone for St. Andrew's Church likely came from this site in the 1850s. Ample evidence of quarrying activities remain on the property. These include a number of small pits and a pile of dimensional stone.

3.4.1 The Cameron Cemetery

As already indicated, a cemetery is located on the east half of Lot 6. This cemetery appears to have been registered as the "Cameron Cemetery" in 1957 when the Cemeteries Act was instituted. According to documents in the registration file, this was a family cemetery established in 1798 and occupying ¼ acre (Khurshid Khan, personal communication, January 2000). However, an instrument in the Land Registry Records dated 1825 refers to a ½ acre Presbyterian Burying ground on the east half of Lot 6. Unfortunately, the only other locational information is a notation in the Cemeteries Branch file indicating that the cemetery is in the middle of a cow pasture, 150 yards (approximately 137 metres) east of the side road. This information probably dates to the 1980s when an official from the provincial ministry visited the site. While the reference to a cow pasture is accurate, the distance from the road is closer to 220 metres. No actual plans or surveys of the cemetery could be located.

Although registered as a family cemetery, it would appear that the site was used by a number of local Presbyterian families through the late eighteenth and early to mid nineteenth centuries. The nearest Presbyterian cemetery, that associated with St. John's Presbyterian Church in Cornwall, was not established until 1831 (St. John's Presbyterian Church 1975:7). There is no known record of when the first or last burials were interred in the Cameron Cemetery. At the time of registration in 1957, the cemetery was listed as abandoned. The Cemeteries Act file suggests that the former Township of Cornwall (now the Township of South Stormont) is responsible for maintaining the cemetery.

A photocopy of a newspaper article in the possession of J. Ivan Cameron provides some additional information on the Cameron Cemetery. This article is included as Appendix 3. The article describes a visit to the cemetery by members of the Ontario Genealogical Society and of

the Governor Simcoe Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association, along with local residents Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod and Miss Eva Baker. It suggests that a SPICE (Students Participating in Community Education) grant would be used during the summer to record as many of the inscriptions as possible and to gather local information concerning the cemetery. Unfortunately, the source and date of the article is not recorded on the photocopy, although it appears to be from the 1960s or 70s. No record of the SPICE report could be found at the Cornwall Archives or the Township of South Stormont office. The present state of the cemetery is described below in the results section (4.2.1.1).

4.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

4.1 Methodology

Given that the subject property was considered to have areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential and that it contained ploughed fields, rough pasture, bush and heavily disturbed areas, the property was divided into a number of Operations and Sub-operations for the field assessment (Figure 6). A variety of approaches were used to test these different areas.

Operation 1 was an area of rough pasture along the west side of the subject property, south of an east-west fence line and north of a disturbed area surrounding the present bungalow and barns. This operation included a small depression which is currently a wetland, as well as three knolls (see Figures 2 & 7). Evidence of the Cameron Cemetery remains on the southwesterly knoll, although the exact boundaries of the cemetery were unclear. The knoll area that was obviously a cemetery was not tested. The other knolls were considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential and were shovel tested at 5 metre intervals. Other areas of Operation 1 were shovel tested at 10 m intervals. When the site was revisited in July, areas around the Cameron Cemetery knoll were mechanically stripped using a grade-all bucket and shovel shined as necessary, in order to check for additional grave shafts and to establish boundaries for the cemetery.

Operation 2 corresponded to the two large ploughed fields on the front part of the property. The laneway to the present house runs between these fields and was used to divide the operation into Sub-operation 2A on the west side and Sub-operation 2B on the east. As noted above, a drainage ditch cuts across the extreme southwest corner of the westerly field. Due to the proximity to this former creek, the area was assessed a moderate potential for prehistoric resources while the general association with nineteenth century farming and quarrying activities resulted in a moderate historic site potential. These fields were surface surveyed in 5 metre transects.

Operation 3 was a small ploughed field along the eastern edge of the lot, south of the east-west fence line. While it was considered to have moderate archaeological potential, it was surface surveyed in transects at 5 metre intervals due to its small size.

Operation 4 was a generally disturbed area in the vicinity of the present house and barns. A recent bungalow and two large metal barns sit on, and are surrounded by, a large amount of fill material which creates a level pad raised above the original ground surface. Behind the modern barns, there are a number of small quarry pits, a large pile of quarried dimensional stone, smaller piles of excavated material, a large dump and various pieces of old machinery in an area of mixed brush, small trees and rough pasture. Earlier outbuildings and the quarry pits are visible on the 1958 aerial photographs of the subject property (see Plates 8 & 9). In numerous places, exposed rock appeared on the surface.

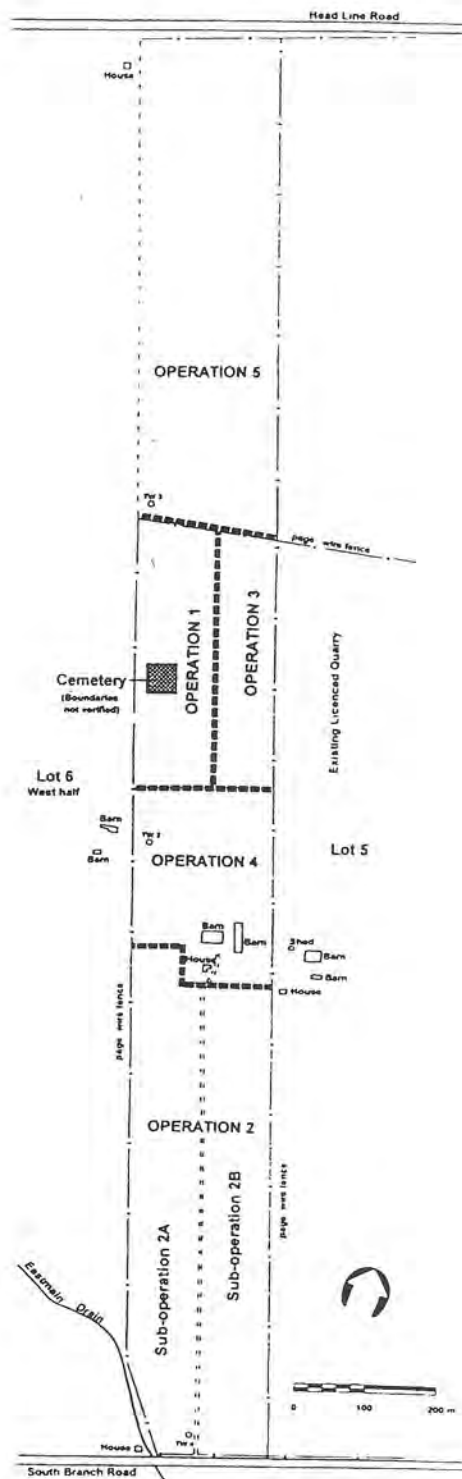


Figure 6. Operation and Sub-operation areas.



Plate 1. Operation 1 looking south.



Plate 2. Operation 1 looking west toward the Cameron Cemetery knoll.

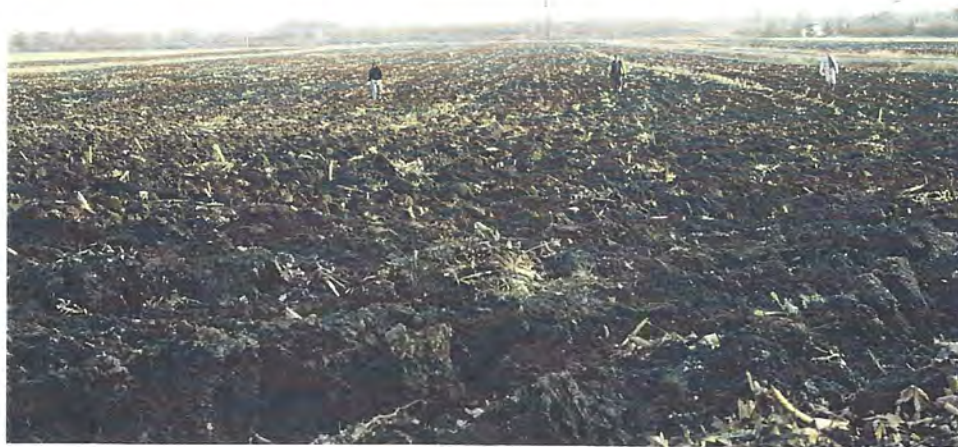


Plate 3. Surface surveying Sub-operation 2B.



Plate 4. Shovel testing Operation 4 with Operation 3 in the background.



Plate 5. Modern buildings within Operation 4.

Walling's map of 1862 shows a building somewhere in this general vicinity, although it does not appear on Belden's 1881 map (see Figures 4 & 5). However, the 1890 instrument related to the stone quarry on the east half of Lot 6 does note a barn which was probably in this general location (see above). John Cameron (personal communication 1999) had no recollection of a house ever having been on the site (prior to the present modern bungalow) but did confirm that at least one old barn with a stone foundation had stood in the area. This barn reportedly burnt after 1967. As a result of this possible early structure and the evidence of nineteenth century quarrying activities, this area was considered to have a moderate archaeological site potential. Shovel test pits were excavated in 5 metre intervals in areas that were not clearly disturbed and that retained some soil cover.

Operation 5 was the entire northern third of the property stretching from Head Line Road south to the east-west fence line immediately south of Test Well 3. This part of the lot included mixed mature bush with some open marshy areas near the southern edge. As the aerial photographs show (see Plates 8 & 9), this area was probably once a cleared pasture with regrowth occurring over the past 50 years. There is no evidence of the present wetland in the aerial photographs. The operation was considered to have a low archaeological potential with the exception of a very narrow strip immediately north of the west half of the fence line. This area of moderate archaeological potential corresponded to the north edge of a terrace which sloped down to what is now the small wetland to the north. The terrace north of the fence line was shovel tested in 10 metre intervals.



Plate 6. South edge of Operation 5.



Plate 7. North edge of Operation 5 adjacent to Head Line Road.

Shovel test pits averaged 40 cm across and 35 cm deep with backdirt screened through 6 mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled. The general soil stratigraphy was noted in the field log. For the few productive test pits, a test pit form was completed detailing the soil stratigraphy and the nature of the finds. Productive test pits were recorded by operation number and an easterly and southerly co-ordinate measured in metres from the northwest corner of the operation. All test pits were backfilled. Surface survey finds were recorded according to operation or sub-operation with their general location plotted on the operation plan. As there were no concentrations of artifacts, no attempt was made to more accurately locate these finds.

In addition to the field log which outlined the work undertaken and general findings, and the specific test pit forms described above, a complete photographic record of the investigation was maintained including colour prints and slides. Sketch maps of each operation were drawn showing the location of test pits or transects. Artifacts collected in the field were cleaned and catalogued. The artifact inventory is included as Appendix 2.



Plate 8. Aerial photograph of the south half of the property in 1958 (National Air Photo Library A15997-66).



Plate 9. Aerial photograph of the north half of the property in 1958 (National Air Photo Library A15996-82).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Operation 1

In the initial Stage 2 work, a total of 530 test pits were dug in this operation (Figure 7). In general the soil stratigraphy consisted of a thin deposit of dark brown/grey loam topsoil with approximately 20 cm of dark grey clay loam grading into a light orange/brown sandy clay subsoil. Test pits in the low areas had a dark brown/black mucky loam soil on a water saturated grey clay subsoil. In some test pits there was a clear plough zone of medium brown loam approximately 30 cm deep and extending into subsoil, indicating that these areas had been cultivated at some time in the past. Rocks were less common where ploughing had occurred. Soils on the knolls were very stony.

Only two of the test pits in Operation 1 were productive. Test pit E75 S100 contained six pieces of large mammal bone which were found in the upper layer of medium brown loam plough zone. This bone was not retained. Test pit E100 S215 was located near the top of the southeasterly knoll within a rectangular depression 2 m by 2.5 m across which appears to have been a small burn pit. Burnt wood was located on the surface of the pit along with a complete glass juice bottle. Below this was a 20 cm thick burn lens containing large pieces of charcoal and a quantity of broken bottle glass and spiral wire nails. One piece of amber bottle glass and four nails were collected as a sample and subsequently discarded as all of the material was late twentieth century. The burn lens extended to the light orange/brown sandy clay subsoil. Rocks were common in this test pit and in the surrounding test pits on the knoll.

4.2.1.1 The Cameron Cemetery

As indicated above, one significant feature, the Cameron Cemetery, was located within this operation. Available historical information related to this cemetery is presented above (see Section 3.4.1). Today, obvious evidence of the cemetery is restricted to a small area on top of the southwesterly knoll in Operation 1 (see Figure 7, Plate 2). Two formal carved headstones remain within the cemetery area. These have been moved from their original locations and cemented together in a single monument, probably in the general vicinity of the graves (Plate 10). These graves, and possibly several others without formal headstones, were once surrounded by a fenced enclosure. Small cement supports to which the fence would have been anchored remain at intervals marking the former extent of the enclosure while sections of wrought iron fence are piled along the north side.

The first headstone, which now faces east, is of a white, marble type stone. It has a carved thistle near the top and the following inscription: "Leut. Col. John Cameron, Clunes / Born May 3, 1779. / Died Jan. 29, 1867. / also his Father / John Cameron, Clunes U.E.L. / Died May 10, 1824. / Aged 99 years. / also his Wife / Mary Cameron / Died Nov. 3, 1830. / Aged 91 years. / She was of Glennevis." (Plate 11). As described in the settlement history above, John and Mary Cameron

along with Alexander Cameron were the original settlers on this land. Lt. Col. John Cameron was the youngest son of John and Mary and acquired the property in 1810.

The second headstone is made of local grey limestone and is badly weathered. Only part of the inscription can be deciphered (Plate 12). It reads as follows: "Heer Lieth (th)e / Remeans ___ / Mar___n McLeo(d) / how departed i(n) / March 1842 aged 14 / years".² As indicated above, the McLeod family owned property in the area, including the adjacent Lot 5 which was operating as a quarry at this date.



Plate 10. View of the Cameron Cemetery showing the two formal headstones.

² An undated newspaper article transcribes this inscription as: "Heer lieth the remains of Miriam MacLeod, aged 14 years, died March 19, 1842" (see Appendix 3).

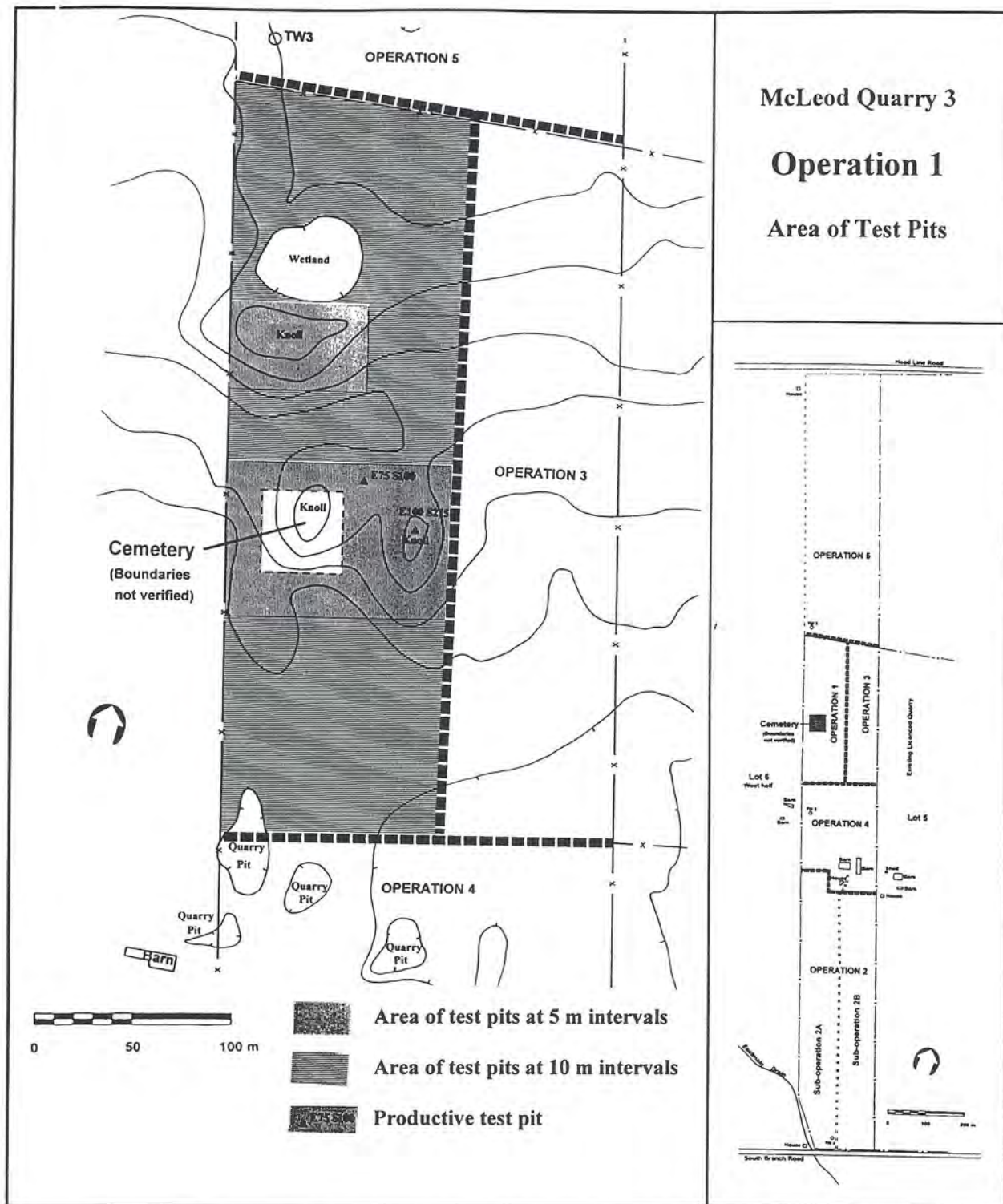


Figure 7. Plan of Operation 1 showing area of test pits and location of productive pits.



Plate 11. View of the Cameron headstone.



Plate 12. View of the McLeod headstone.

A number of projecting fieldstones occur in rough rows to the south, east and west of the enclosure around the two carved stones (Plate 13). Although the area is now overgrown with long grass and no attempt was made to clear the cemetery, at least 18 possible grave markers were observed. Other stones visible on the surface did not appear to have been set in place and may or may not be grave markers. As noted above, no test pits were excavated in the main part of this knoll to avoid any possible disturbance to the obvious graves.

The boundaries of the cemetery were no longer marked on the ground, no legal documents defining the cemetery could be located in the land registry records and there is no known record of the number of burials. John Cameron (personal communication, 1999) indicated that some of the markers may have been removed from the surrounding area over the years as it was used for pasture and, occasionally, crops. He also suggested that the cemetery contained 120 graves and extended onto the adjacent knoll to the east.

The boundaries of the cemetery were arbitrarily set to extend 70 metres east from the fence line along the western edge of the property and 55 m north south (25 m north of the inscribed Cameron and McLeod headstones and 30 m south). This corresponds to the cemetery limits as initially set out on the development plan for the McLeod Quarry (see Figure 2), covers most of the knoll and extends well beyond the obvious remaining grave markers (see Figure 9).

In order to ensure that no graves were located outside of this area, the topsoil was stripped for 10 metres beyond the north and south sides in order to check for grave shafts. In addition, the area to the east was stripped across the top of the adjacent knoll. Finally, the top of the northerly knoll was also stripped (Figure 8, Plates 14, 15 & 16).

The soil in the low areas immediately surrounding the cemetery included a medium brown loamy clay topsoil above a light brown sandy clay subsoil. On top of the two knolls stones and large boulders were common. A large mammal bone was found on top of the easterly knoll in addition to several pieces of wood and modern glass associated with the burn pit located during the earlier test pitting (see above). No grave shafts, other cultural features or artifacts were observed in the rest of the stripped area.

The historical information, visible remains, topography and results of the soil stripping, all suggest that the arbitrary boundaries established for the Cameron Cemetery are sufficient to contain the graves associated with this burial ground. As a further precaution, a buffer zone extending 10 metres beyond the north, east and south boundaries of the cemetery is recommended, within which there should be no disturbance. Any additional buffers or other measures required to ensure that the cemetery is not threatened by erosion or other forces once excavation of the quarry pit begins should be established by the proponent.



Plate 13. Several of the small grave markers.



Plate 14. Soil stripping along east side of cemetery knoll looking towards the cemetery.

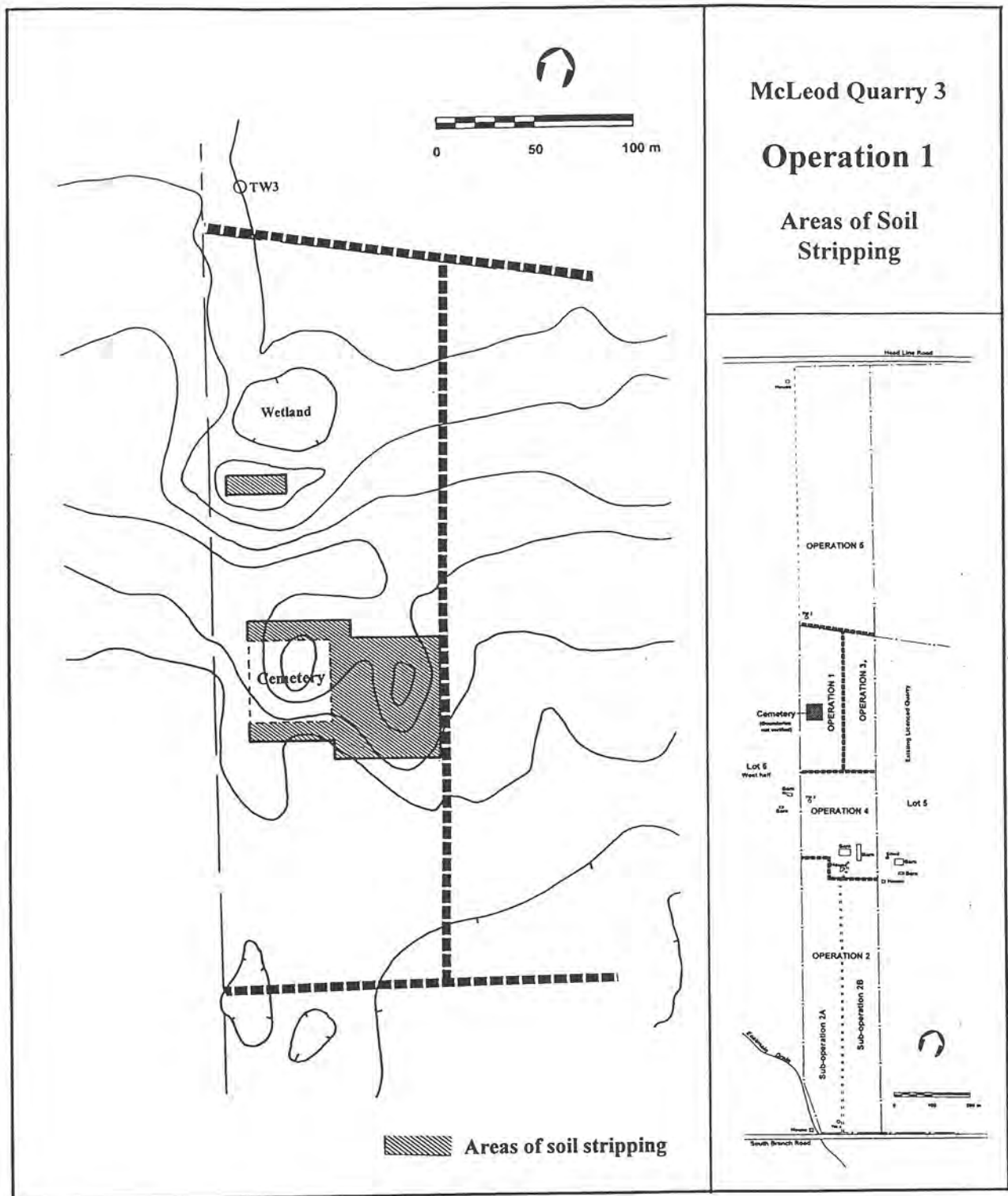


Figure 8. Plan of Operation 1 showing areas of soil stripping.

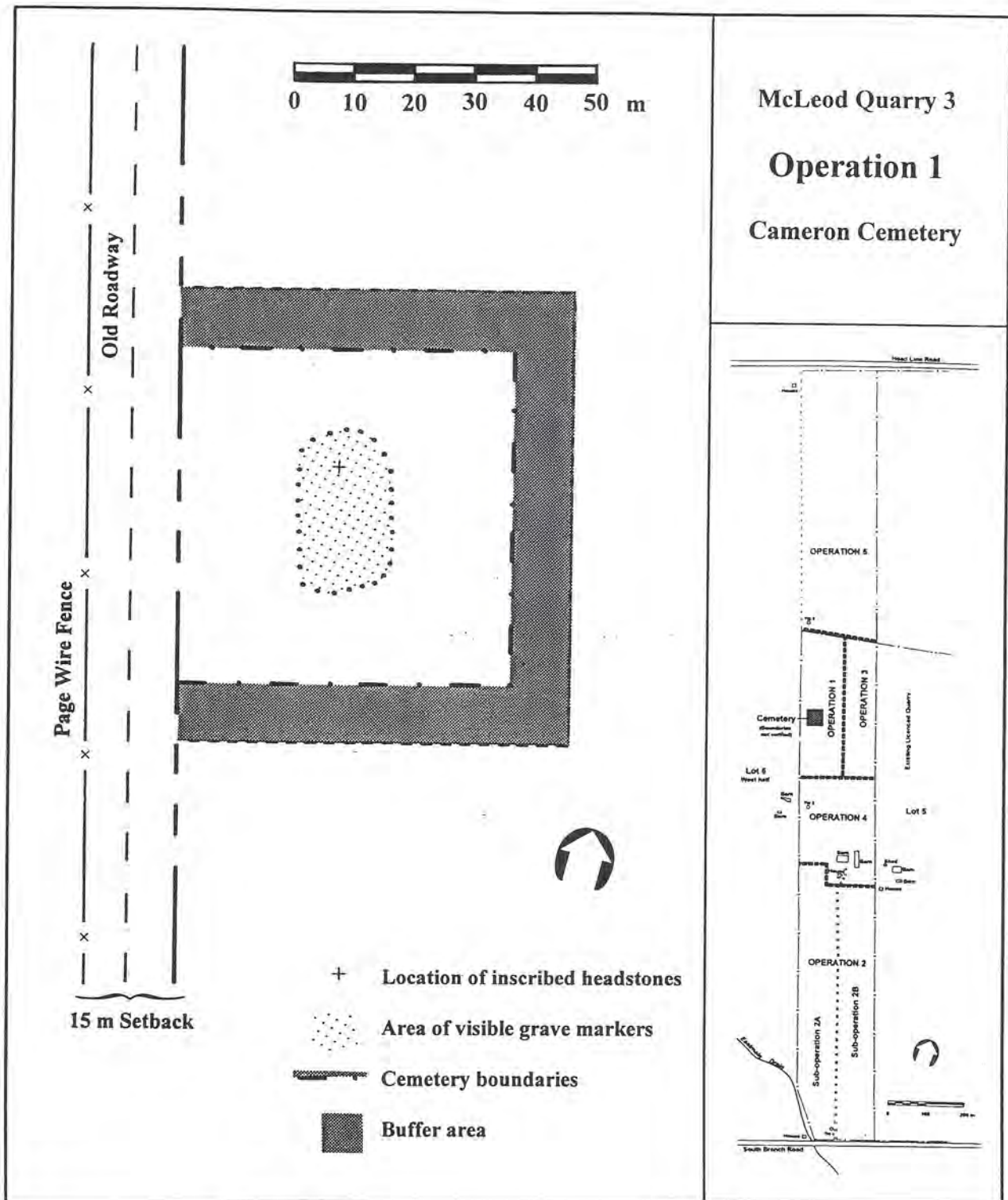


Figure 9. Detail of the Cameron Cemetery.



Plate 15. Soil stripping along the top of the knoll to the east of the cemetery.



Plate 16. Soil stripping along the north side of the cemetery knoll looking east.

Finally, public access to the site should be maintained and the Township of South Stormont, which is now responsible for the up-keep, may also require access to the property. Development of the quarry should take these factors into consideration.

4.2.2 Operation 2

This operation included two large ploughed corn fields on either side of the entrance lane at the front of the property. Within Sub-operation 2A (west of the lane), 14 transects at 5 metre intervals were walked in a north-south direction. No cultural material was found in this sub-operation. Twelve transects were walked in Sub-operation 2B to the east of the lane. Here, the surface survey resulted in the recovery of two artifacts, a small fragment of pearlware ceramic and an unidentified piece of iron machinery. While the pearlware dated to the early nineteenth century, the absence of any other such material meant that the find had little significance.

4.2.3 Operation 3

Operation 3 was a small ploughed corn field. This area was surface surveyed with a total of eight transects walked, north-south, across the field at 5 metre intervals. Only two artifacts were collected. These included a calcined large mammal bone (probably pig) and a small piece of vitrified white earthenware, both of which were discarded.

4.2.4 Operation 4

A total of 204 test pits were excavated in this operation at 5 metre intervals (Figure 10). In most areas the soil stratigraphy consisted of approximately 30 cm of dark brown loamy clay indicating a former plough zone on top of the light orange/brown sandy clay subsoil. No cultural material was recovered from any of the test pits. However, a number of cultural features related to quarrying activities were observed in the area. These included four small quarry pits and a large pile of quarried dimensional stone (Plates 17 & 18). Unfortunately, no traces of *in situ* quarrying machinery were uncovered although John Cameron (personal communication, 1999) indicated that tram tracks and a crusher for the quarry had once been visible in the area. In order to provide a permanent record of this early quarrying activity, the Cameron Quarry was registered as an archaeological site (BgFq-11)³; however, no further investigation of this site is required.

³ The Borden Number is a national system of site registration.

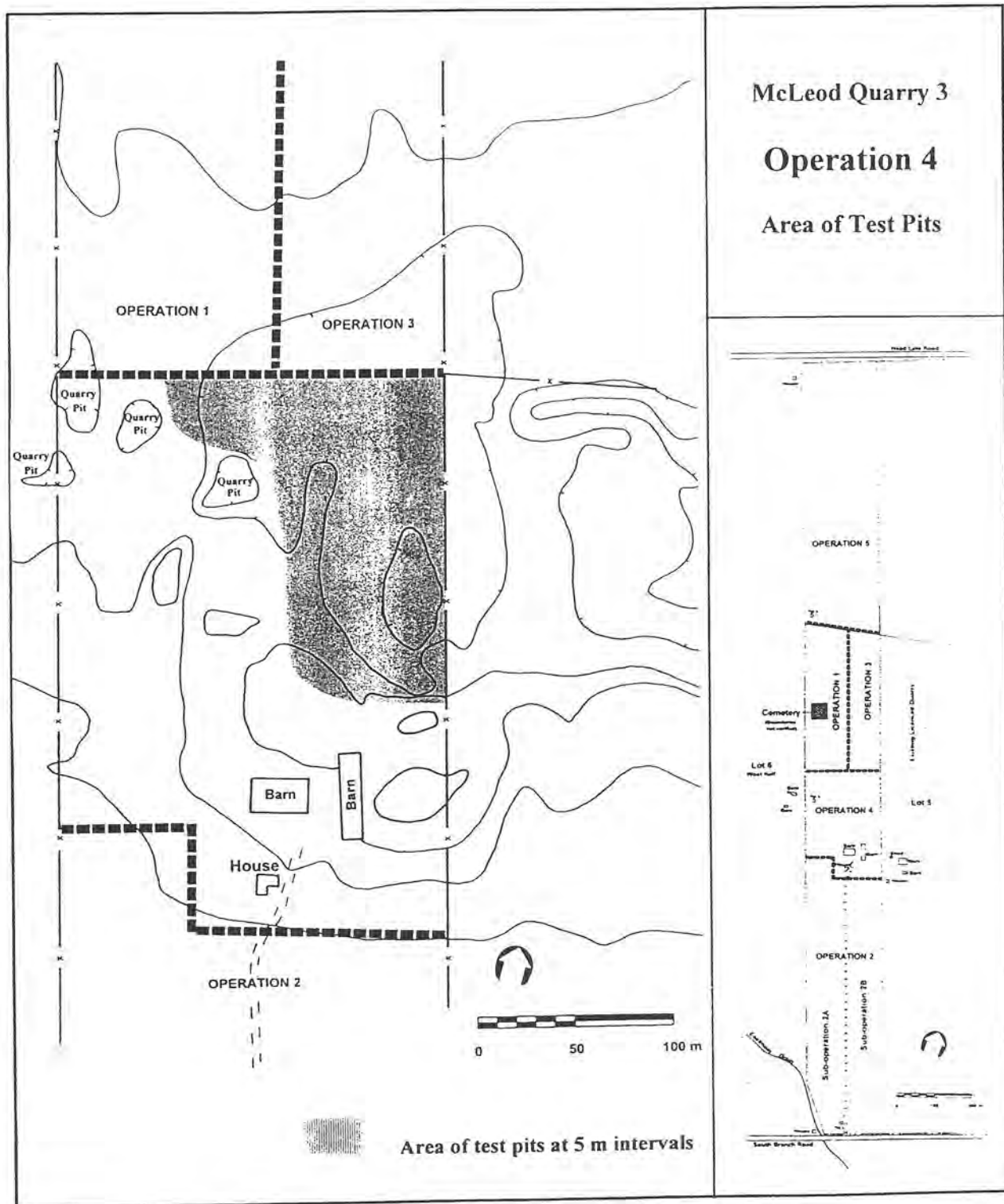


Figure 10. Plan of Operation 4 showing area of test pits.

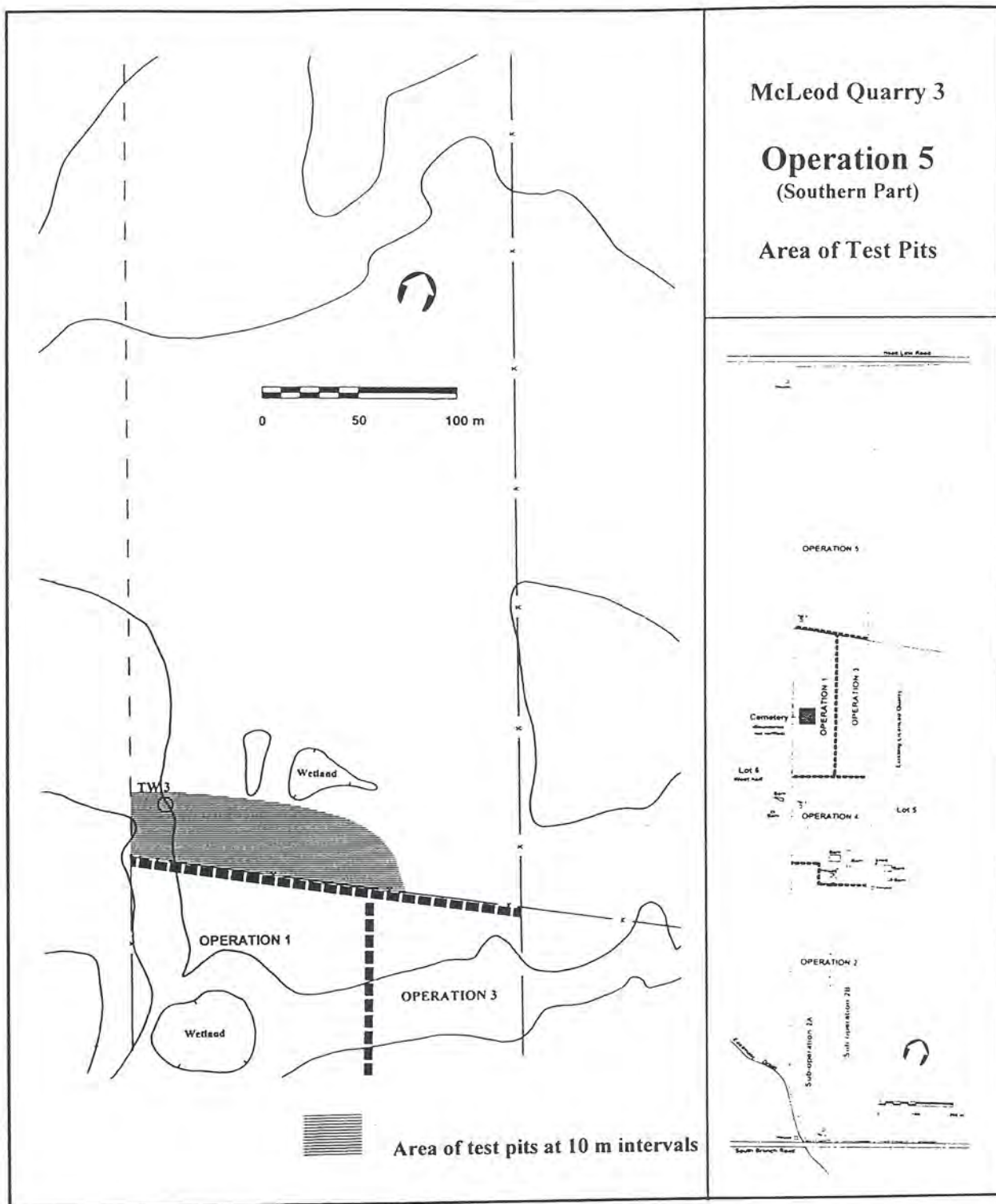


Figure 11. Plan of Operation 5 showing area of test pits.

4.2.5 Operation 5

As indicated above, most of this operation was heavy bush with no significant relief and was considered to have a low archaeological potential. A small area immediately north of the fence line marking the north side of Operation 1 considered to have a moderate archaeological potential was shovel tested.

A total of 28 test pits were excavated in this area (Figure 11). The soil stratigraphy consisted of a thin layer of dark brown loam topsoil above 25 cm of dark grey clay loam which graded into the typical light subsoil. No cultural material was found.



Plate 17. Old quarry pit in Operation 4.



Plate 18. Dimensional stone in Operation 4.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed McLeod Quarry 3 site is located on the east half of Lot 6, Concession IV, Cornwall Township. This property was first settled by members of the Cameron family in the 1780s with the Crown Patent being issued to John and Alexander Cameron in 1797. The east half of the lot remained with Cameron descendants until it was acquired by Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. in the 1990s.

While the property was cleared for agriculture with initial settlement and is still farmed at present, two significant historical developments occurred on the east half of Lot 6. The first of these was the establishment of the "Cameron Cemetery" in the late eighteenth century. Registered with the Cemeteries Branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations as a family cemetery, historical records suggest that it also served members of the local Presbyterian community through the mid-nineteenth century. Unfortunately, available information related to this cemetery is very limited. The cemetery is variously described as occupying a quarter or a half acre but, as no actual surveys appear to exist, the exact boundaries remain unknown. Visible evidence of the cemetery is restricted to the top of a small knoll near the western edge of the east half of the lot, approximately 1100 m north of South Branch Road. While two formal carved headstones recording at least four burials and up to eighteen small fieldstone markers remain on the knoll, there is no record of the number of burials interred in the cemetery, nor do we know the dates for either the first or last burial.

The second important development on the subject property, and also on adjacent properties, was nineteenth century quarrying for building stone. Stone from the original McLeod Quarry on the adjacent Lot 5 was used for construction of the Cornwall Canal in the 1830s and for a number of public buildings in the Cornwall area. It is likely that stone from the Cameron property was used for the large Catholic church built at St. Andrew's West in the 1850s. We do know that rights to quarry stone from the east half of Lot 6 were granted for a six year period in the 1890s. This local stone was also undoubtedly used for foundations for barns and houses in the area and one of the remaining headstones in the Cameron Cemetery is carved from it. Quarry pits are still visible on the property. Unfortunately, there is no indication of *in situ* machinery from the quarrying operations and it is unlikely that further archaeological investigations would provide any meaningful insights into the nature of these operations. The quarry area was registered as an archaeological site (BgFq-11) but does not require further investigation.

Historical records also indicate that a barn or barns and possibly a dwelling were located on the east half of Lot 6 during the nineteenth century. At least one of these early barns remained until the 1960s when it burned. However, this building was in an area which is now heavily disturbed and occupied by a modern bungalow and two large metal barns. It is likely that the other nineteenth century buildings were in this same location and there is little possibility of locating *in situ* structural remains or significant cultural material from the nineteenth century occupation.

During the field investigation, a total of 762 test pits were excavated and three ploughed fields, amounting to an area of approximately 18 hectares, were surface surveyed in transects at 5 metre intervals. Only two of the test pits were productive, with one yielding six pieces of large mammal bone and the other a small collection of recent bottle glass and spiral nails. A large mammal bone, a fragment of pearlware, a tiny piece of vitrified white earthenware and a small piece of iron machinery were the only items recovered during the surface survey. The pearlware was the only definite nineteenth century item and, as an isolated find, it was of little cultural significance. No structural remains from the historic occupation were located.

The boundaries of the cemetery were arbitrarily set to extend 70 m east from the fence line along the western edge of the property and 55 m north-south (25 m north of the inscribed Cameron and McLeod headstones and 30 m south) (see Figures 2 & 9). The surrounding area was stripped in order to ensure that no graves were located outside of this area or on the two other knolls in the immediate vicinity. No grave shafts or other significant cultural material was found during this investigation. The cemetery is an extremely important feature on the property and requires protection. A buffer zone extending 10 metres beyond the northern, eastern and southern edges of the cemetery is recommended. Any additional measures required to preserve the cemetery once quarrying activities begin should be undertaken by the proponent.

This study forms the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) No further archaeological assessment of the McLeod Quarry 3 property as presently defined (see Figure 2) is required.
- 2) The Cameron Cemetery, as defined in the present study (see Figures 2 & 9), should be preserved from any disturbance. In addition, public access to the cemetery from either South Branch Road or Head Line Road should be maintained. As the Township of South Stormont is responsible for maintaining the cemetery, they should be consulted concerning appropriate access to the cemetery.
- 3) Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during soil stripping activities, the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (MCzCR) (416 314-7148) should be notified immediately.
- 4) In the event that human remains are encountered during soil stripping activities, both the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, (416) 314-7148, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, (416) 326-8392, should be notified immediately.

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APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Camera: Pentax K1000
 Film: Fujicolor Superia Realia 100

Catalogue No.	Prov.	Description	Date	Photo.	Dir.
HQ99-68C001	1	Test pitting at north end of Op. 1	08/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C002	1	Test pitting at north end of Op. 1	08/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C003	1	Op. 1 immediately n. of northerly knoll showing pond area	08/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C004	1	Northeast portion of Op. 1	08/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C005	1	Northeast edge of Op. 1 looking across Op. 3 field	08/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C006	1	North end of Op. 1 looking south	08/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C007	1	Northerly knoll in Op. 1	08/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C008	1	View from northerly knoll across pond to n. end of Op. 1	09/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C009	1	Testing area between northerly knoll & cemetery knoll	09/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C010	1	Doug & Jeff testing area between n. knoll & cemetery knoll	09/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C011	1	Headstone of John Cameron, John Cameron & Mary Cameron	09/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C012	1	Headstone of John Cameron, John Cameron & Mary Cameron	09/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C013	1	Headstone of McLeod	09/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C014	1	Headstone of McLeod	09/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C015	1	North edge of cemetery knoll showing two carved headstones	09/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C016	1	Cemetery knoll showing grave markers	09/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C017	1	Cemetery knoll showing grave markers	09/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C018	1	Cemetery knoll	09/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C019	1	Cemetery knoll	09/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C020	1	Test pit	09/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C021	1	Test pit	09/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C022	2A	View of field	09/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C023	1	South end of Op. 1 showing cemetery & easterly knolls	09/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C024	1	South end of Op. 1 showing cemetery & easterly knolls	09/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C025	4	View of one of the old quarry pits	09/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C026	4	View of one of the old quarry pits	09/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C027	2A	Surface survey of Sub-op. 2A	09/12/99	BLK	S
HQ99-68C028	5A	View of Sub-op. 5A	10/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C029	5A	View of Sub-op. 5A	10/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C030	5A	View of Sub-op. 5A	10/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C031	5A	View of Sub-op. 5A	10/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C032	4	Test pitting in area south of Op. 3	10/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C033	4	Quarry stone	10/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C034	4	Central part of Op. 4	10/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68C035	4	View of one of the old quarry pits	10/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C036	4	View of one of the old quarry pits	10/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68C037	4	Doug & Jeff testing Op. 4	10/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C038	4	View of Op. with old quarry pit at left	10/12/99	BLK	NE
HQ99-68C039	4	Old machinery	10/12/99	BLK	NW
HQ99-68C040	4	View of modern house and barns on property	10/12/99	BLK	SW
HQ99-68C041	4	View of modern barns	10/12/99	BLK	E
HQ99-68C042	5B	North end of Sub-op. 5B	10/12/99	BLK	SE
HQ99-68C043	5B	North end of Sub-op. 5B	10/12/99	BLK	SE
HQ99-68C044	-	St. Andrew's Church constructed of Cameron Quarry stone	10/12/99	BLK	E
HQ00-27C001	1	Soil stripping to east of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	S
HQ00-27C002	1	Soil stripping to east of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	S

HQ00-27C003	1	Soil stripping to east of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	S
HQ00-27C004	1	Soil stripping across top of knoll east of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	S
HQ00-27C005	1	Soil stripping immediately east of cemetery with cemetery behind	19/07/00	BLK	W
HQ00-27C006	1	Soil stripping south of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	E
HQ00-27C007	1	Soil stripping across top of knoll north of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	E

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HQ99-68T031	5A	View of Sub-op. 5A	10/12/99	BLK	N
HQ99-68T032	4	Test pitting in area south of Op. 3	10/12/99	BLK	N
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HQ99-68T035	4	View of one of the old quarry pits	10/12/99	BLK	W
HQ99-68T036	4	View of one of the old quarry pits	10/12/99	BLK	W
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HQ00-27T007	1	Soil stripping across top of knoll north of cemetery knoll	19/07/00	BLK	E

APPENDIX 2: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Provenience	Freq.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Alt.	Comments
1-E75-S100	6	BONE	FAUNAL / FLORAL	Bone	MAMMAL BONE	Unidentifiable		2 pieces fit together
1-E100-S215	1	GLASS	FOODWAYS	Glass Bev.Containers	BEER BOTTLE	Unidentifiable		amber
1-E100-S215	5	FERROUS	ARCHITECTURAL	Nails	NAIL	Spiral	burnt	
2B-4	1	CERAMIC	FOODWAYS	Ceramic Tableware	TABLEWARE	Pearlware, plain		
2B-6	1	FERROUS	ACTIVITES	Agriculture/Garden	FARM MACHINERY	Unidentifiable		
3-2	1	BONE	FAUNAL \ FLORAL	Bone	MAMMAL BONE	Unidentifiable	burnt	probably pig
3-2	1	CERAMIC	FOODWAYS	Ceramic Tableware	TABLEWARE	VEW, plain		

APPENDIX 3: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ON THE CAMERON CEMETERY



SOME INSCRIPTIONS remain on tombstones in the Cameron cemetery on the South Branch. At LEFT Norman MacLeod points out one of them, with Mrs. Norman MacLeod, Miss Eva

Baker, Mrs. Ethel MacLeod and Miss Lorraine Beck the two latter visiting the location on behalf of the United Empire Loyalist Association and the Ontario Genealogical Society. (Staff Photo)

Historic Cemetery On South Branch Rd.

It's a pleasant enough spot, but it isn't easy to find.

The half-acre cemetery on the Cameron farm on the South Branch is now a grassy knoll, dotted with stones, some of them the markers of graves of the pioneers, others, probably, the original boulders. It is a bit like an island of grass in the midst of a wide area of crop-land.

The burial ground dates back to the earliest days of settlement in this community. Norman MacLeod, who lives on a neighboring farm, indicated that it was the original burial place for Presbyterians from a wide area, including Cornwall, Hartintown and in some cases, Williamstown.

The site apparently pre-dates the old cemetery at the corner of Sydney and Sixth Streets.

The land has been reserved as a burial plot for more than a century, early deeds showing the location and clauses that the land should be kept for the purpose.

Just recently there has been new interest in this cemetery.

SPICE (Students Participating in Community Education) grant has been arranged and students are expected to work during the summer gathering and organizing information about it by interviewing residents, and assembling as many inscriptions from the old tombstones as possible.

There may be several monuments lying on the ground which have inscriptions on the underside. Only a few are still standing, one of them in memory of Lt. Col. John Cameron of Innes, Born Mar. 3, 1778, died Jan. 29, 1867.

The same stone is also inscribed to John Cameron, UEL, died Mar. 10, 1874, aged 99 and his wife Mary, who died at the age of 91.

Another stone says "Heer both the remains of Miriam MacLeod, aged 14 years, died March 19, 1842."

Weathering has made the inscriptions hard to decipher.

Last week Miss Lorraine

Beck, president of the Governor Simcoe Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association and Mrs. Ethel MacLeod of the Ontario Genealogical Society visited the location, accompanied by Miss Eva Baker of Ingle-side and Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacLeod. Miss Beck noted that several such cemeteries have been destroyed, especially in recent years, and the society is interested in their rehabilitation.

She said that Ontario laws now make abandoned cemeteries the responsibility of the municipality wherein they are located, once they are no longer maintained by a church or similar interested organization.

At present there is no information on what SPICE will actually do, but Frank Cameron expressed appreciation that the old burial plot will at least get some attention.

In the meantime the grassy knoll remains a quiet spot, overlooking a sweeping view of farmland, perhaps as little changed from the time the sorrowing pioneer families carried their dead to that remote point for burial as any such place could be.