

An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 to 3)
of the proposed
“Kanata West Business Park” (Terrace Lands)
Part of the North Half, Lot 3, Concession 1 and
Part of the South Half, Lot 3, Concession 1
Geographic Township of West Carleton
(formerly Township of Huntley)
City of Ottawa
County of Carleton

including Stage 3 Assessment of BhFx-40

report prepared for

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CIF# Stages 1, 2 & 3: P003-232-2009

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PROJECT SUMMARY

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PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The initial purpose of this project was to conduct Stage 1 and 2 archaeological testing of the area to be affected by development of the proposed Kanata West Business Park in the City of Ottawa, in order to ascertain whether the proposed development would have a negative impact on any archaeological resources.

RESULTS OF STAGE 1 INVESTIGATIONS

Stage 1 archaeological investigations were completed prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Historical background information indicated that the property was occupied from at least as early as the 1840's and continued to be occupied and farmed throughout the nineteenth century, thus a high potential for historic period sites was indicated. The presence of well drained habitable land in close proximity to Feedmill Creek, and the existence of a registered prehistoric site within less than 1 kilometre suggested a moderate to high potential for prehistoric period sites.

RESULTS OF STAGE 2 INVESTIGATIONS

Field testing was conducted by an experienced team of 6. Approximately 75 % of the property was ploughed and assessed by surface survey techniques. The remainder was unploughable and was either test pitted or determined to have a low archaeological site potential.

One archaeological site was discovered. This has been designated as BhFx-40 of the National Archaeological Sites database.

RESULTS OF STAGE 3 INVESTIGATIONS

Stage 3 testing was completed in order to define the nature and extent of the archaeological site. Archaeological site BhFx-40 was first noticed as a low, roughly circular depression of presumed human origin, surrounding a large crab apple tree, and lying at the edge of the Feedmill Creek valley. Stage 2 testing in the area did not provide any additional information. However, since this was clearly a feature of archaeological interest, Stage 3 archaeological testing was conducted, as required in the Ministry of Culture's "Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)". This work

was conducted concurrently with, and immediately following the completion of the Stage 2 assessment of the property as a whole. Stage 3 testing of the feature exposed a vertical-sided sub-rectangular pit, filled with 20th century farmyard garbage. Water infiltration prevented the complete examination of this feature. Subsequent, expanded testing in adjacent areas revealed a spread of mid nineteenth century artifacts, and rubble and mortar wall remains.

41, 1 metre test excavation units were examined as part of the Stage 3 investigations. Artifacts were recovered from occupation deposits extending out for roughly 40 metres from the sub-surface feature.

Archaeological site BhFx-40 is interpreted as the Burroughs farmstead, which was occupied from the early 1840's until the 1870's, at which time the primary dwelling was moved closer to the road frontage.

Preservation of the archaeological site within a 15 metre buffer zone is recommended.

Dates of Stage 2 Field Testing:	14 th , 15 nd , 16 th , 20 th , 21 st , 22 nd , 30 th April, 1 st May 2009
Weather Conditions:	Fine, frost free and without snow cover
Ground conditions:	3/4 Ploughed and weathered, 1/4 Overgrown Pasture / bush
Permission for Access:	Yes, provided by Taggart
Dates of Stage 3 Testing:	6 th , 7 th , 8 th May, 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd June 2009

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Acting on behalf of West Ottawa Land Holdings Inc, c/o Taggart Realty, Director of Leasing & Development, Jeff Parkes contacted Adams Heritage to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development property in the former township of Huntley, now within the City of Ottawa. The property consists of approximately 70Ha. (173 acres) within both the North and South Halves of Lot 3, Concession 1.

The property lies as long the north side of Highway 417, and immediately to the northwest of Scotiabank Place (formerly the Corel Centre) entertainment complex. It is bounded on the east by Huntmar Drive (the boundary between March and Huntley Townships), on the north by part of Palladium Drive, and on the west by field boundaries at the unadopted road allowance between Concessions 1 and 2 (Huntley Twp.).

The study area is bisected by the valley of Feedmill Creek - a tributary of the Carp River, which lies a few hundred metres to the east.

2.0 THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Topography and Environment

Bedrock / Physiography

The Ottawa region is underlain by bedrock deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone of Ordovician age, which, in some areas, have been overlain by relatively recent deposits of glacial till, fluvio-glacial and lacustrine deposits. These either pre-date, or date to events associated with the Champlain Sea epoch, which occurred between about 11,500 - 8,500 B.P. (Schut and Wilson 1987). The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains Physiographic region. This broad physiographic region extends from Pembroke to Hawkesbury along the Ottawa River Valley and encompasses a broad area of clay plain, broken by ridges of rock or sand (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 209).

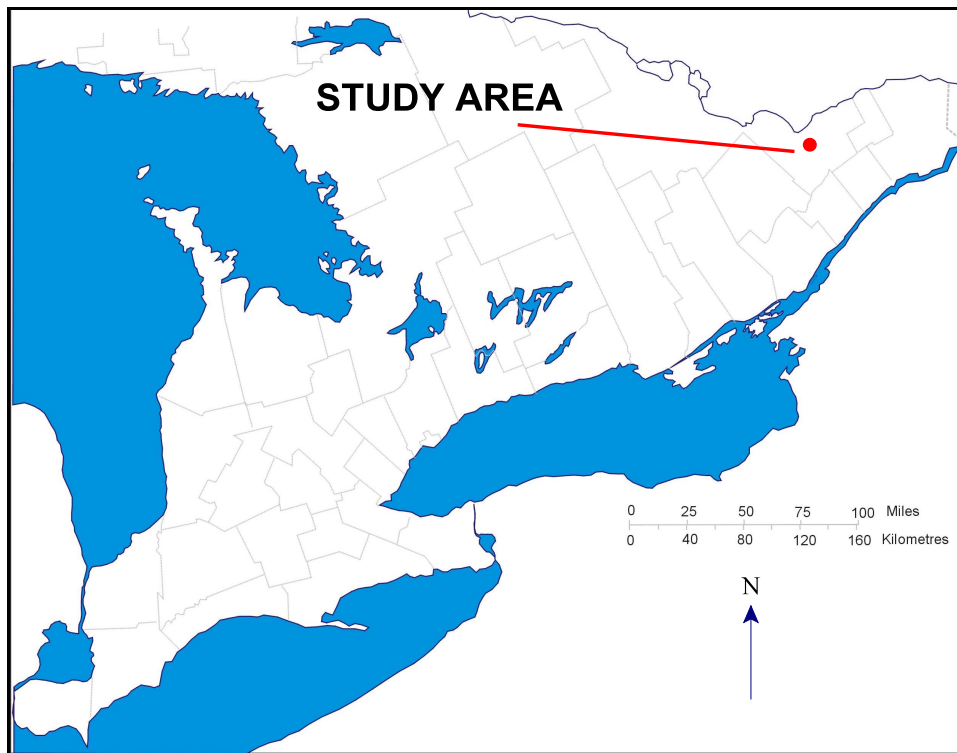


Figure 1: General Location of the study area.

Drainage

The study area is bisected by Feedmill Creek - a tributary of the Carp River which lies just to the east of the property. The Carp River flows generally northwest, joining the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbour.

Climate

The soil climate of the Ottawa region is humic, mild and mesic (Schut and Wilson 1987) with mean annual soil temperatures of between 8 and 15 degrees and a relatively short growing season lasting 200 and 240 days. Rainfall is moderate averaging 850 mm. per year. This climate, while adequate using modern farming techniques, was not particularly favourable for prehistoric agriculture.

2.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

Two archaeological sites have been registered in the immediate vicinity of the study area. These are the 'Allen' Site (BhFx-26) - a mid-nineteenth century farmstead, the 'Corelview Site' (BhFx-27) - a small Archaic period campsite.¹ These sites were discovered during an archaeological assessment of a property adjacent to the Carp River in March (Geo) Township. The remains of a mid-nineteenth century kiln (BiFx-5) were identified and investigated during the archaeological assessment of the "Morgan's Grant" property - phases 6,7,8,10 and 11 (Adams 2000). Other registered archaeological sites in the area include the historic site at Pinhey Point (BiFx-2) and the Nathaniel Scarf Site (BhFx-1). No registered archaeological sites exist within the study area. A number of subdivision development related archaeological assessments have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the study area, in March, Goulbourn and Huntley Townships (Ministry of Culture 2004). Of these the closest were conducted by Adams Heritage, on the Kanata West - Mattamy Lands (Part Lots 27 & 28, Con. 12, Goulbourn)², and on the Kanata West - Richcraft Lands (Part Lots 28 & 29, Con. 12, Goulbourn). Heritage Quest Inc. conducted investigations along the frontage of Hazeldean Road (Daechsel 2000) and at the junction of Highway 417 and Castlefrank Road within Lot 2, Concession 2, March Twp. (Daechsel 2001).

¹ Information courtesy of Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Ontario Ministry of Culture.

² Report on file with the City of Ottawa and the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

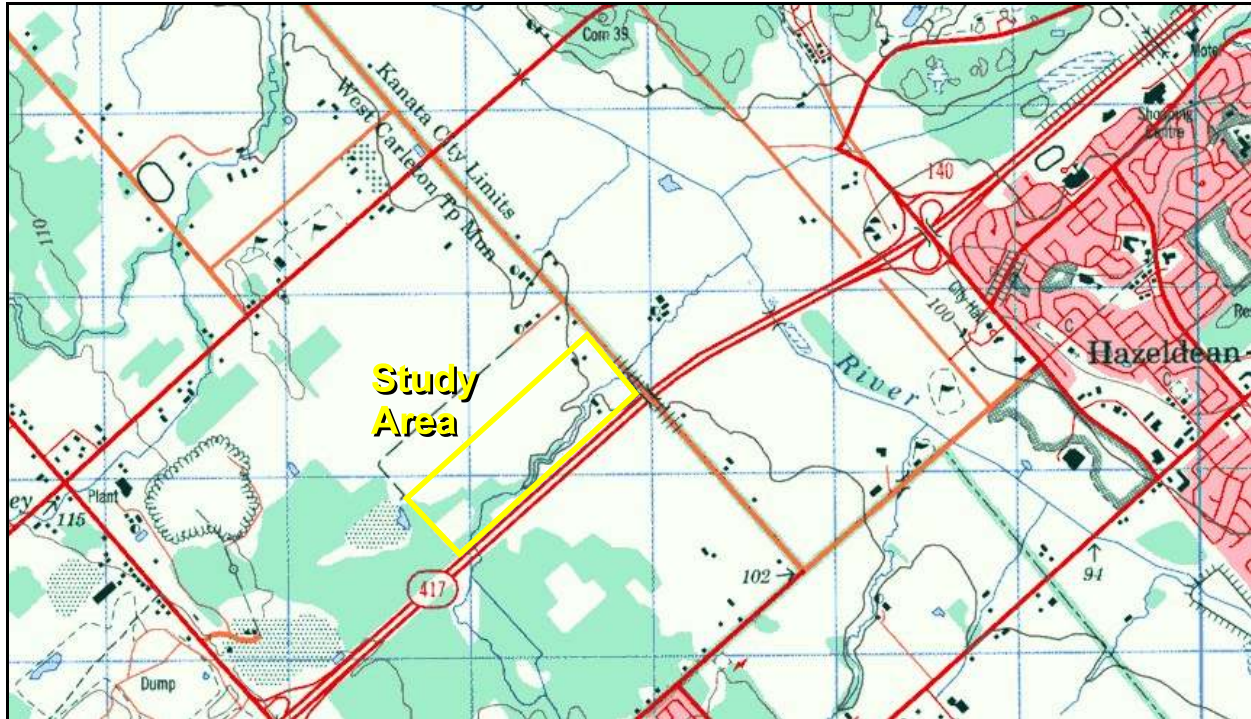


Figure 2: Portion of topographical sheet 31 G/05 showing the location of the study area (1km. Blue Grid). The area surrounding the property has developed considerably since this map was produced. Note the presence of standing buildings (now demolished) within the study area.

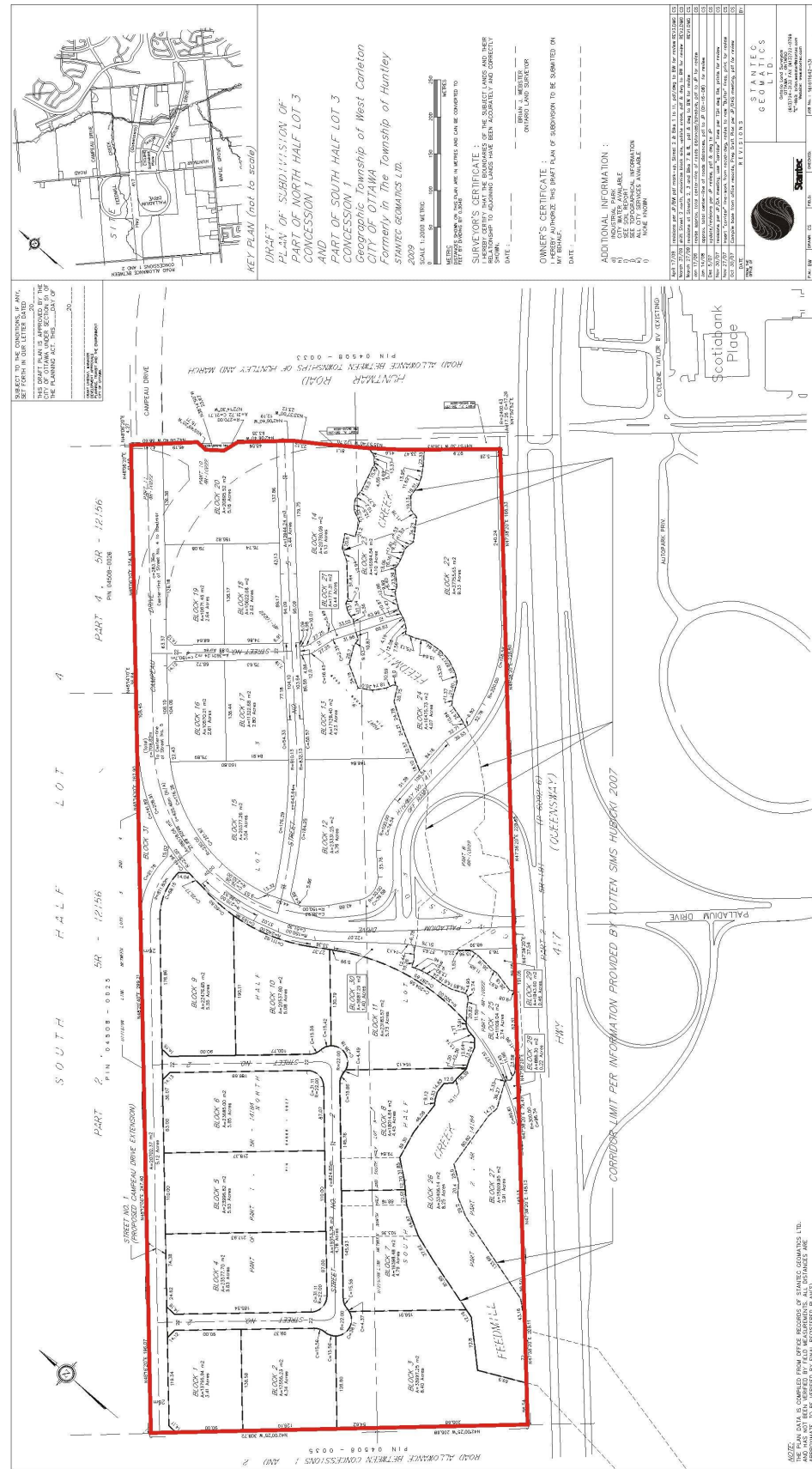


Figure 3: Plan of the Study Area.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Summary

2.3.1 Palaeo-Indian Period

Archaeologists have called Ontario's first people Palaeo-Indians (meaning 'old' or 'ancient' Indians). The Palaeo-Indian Period is estimated to have begun (in Ontario) about 11,000 years ago, and lasted for approximately 1,500 years (longer in northern Ontario). These people may have hunted migrating herds of caribou along the shores of vast glacial lakes, moving north into Ontario as the ice of the last glaciation receded. They have left little evidence of their passing, except for a few beautifully made lance-shaped spear-points, and some campsites and places where they made their tools. Although the remains left by Palaeo-Indian people are quite sparse, through careful analysis of what has been found archaeologists are beginning to understand something about the way these ancient people lived. Palaeo-Indian people depended on hunting gathering and probably fishing for their subsistence. They did not raise crops. In order to gain a living from the sub-arctic environment in which they lived, Palaeo-Indian people had to exploit large territories. It is likely that they used toboggans, sleds and possibly watercraft in order to aid them move from one area to the next.

The Palaeo-Indian period has been divided into two subdivisions: the Early Palaeo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Palaeo-Indian period (10,400-9,500 B.P.) based on changes in tool technology. No Palaeo-Indian sites are known in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3.2 The Archaic Period

As the glacial ice continued to recede, the climate gradually became milder and more land became available for exploration and occupation. The Archaic Period spans the long time between the end of the Palaeo-Indian Period and the beginning of the use of pottery in Ontario (about 2900 years ago). During the 6,500 years of the Archaic Period the exquisite stone tool workmanship of the Palaeo-Indian period was slowly abandoned. Archaic spear-points rarely reach the quality of workmanship of those of their forebears and are made from a greater variety of rocks. The Archaic period was one of long and gradual change. The long seasonal migratory movements of the Palaeo-Indians seem to have been abandoned as Archaic people focussed more closely on local food resources. They modified the equipment they made to cope with the transition from an open sub-arctic landscape to a more temperate, forested one. Archaic people began to make a wide variety axes, hammers and other tools by pecking and grinding rocks to the desired shape.

A possible Archaic or Early Woodland campsite (BhFx-27) was located at the junction of Feedmill Creek and the Carp River in 2004 (Adams 2004). This site consisted of a sparse spread of thinning flakes from tool resharpening. Archaic materials have also been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64).

2.3.3 Early Woodland Period

Some time around 1000 B.C. the idea of using fired clay to make pottery containers began to spread into Ontario. This technology probably had little impact on the people of this province, however it is of enormous importance to archaeologists because although pots readily break in use, the broken

pieces tend to last extremely well in the ground.

All over the world potters have found the semi-hard clay surface of freshly shaped pots (ie. before firing) to be an irresistible canvas for decoration and art. Since fashions and design preferences gradually change through time and from one people to another, the patterns of pottery decoration, and even the shape of the pots themselves provide valuable and accurate clues to the age and culture of the people who made them.

The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period (c. 900 B.C. - 300 B.C.) continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. Like the Late Archaic people, they buried their dead with great ceremony, often including attractive and exotic artifacts in the graves. The Early Woodland people of Ontario appear to have been in contact with, or at least heavily influenced by their neighbours to the south - particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. To date, no Early Woodland archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area, although Early Woodland artifacts are known from the Chalk River area, Constance Bay, and more recently, Cumberland Township (Neal Ferris, pers comm).

2.3.4 The Middle Woodland Period

The most distinctive way in which the Middle Woodland period (2300 B.P. - 1100 B.P.) differs from the Early Woodland is in the way the people of Ontario had broadened the methods they used to decorate their pots. Changes in the shapes and types of tools used, the raw materials chosen and the ways in which these were acquired and traded are also apparent. However, these subtle technological changes mask more fundamental differences. Evidence from numerous archaeological sites indicate that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. For the first time it is possible to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions LAUREL (throughout northern Ontario), POINT PENINSULA (in eastern and south-central Ontario), SAUGEEN (in much of southwestern Ontario) and COUTURE (in extreme southwestern Ontario).

Archaeologists have developed a picture of the seasonal patterns these people used in order to exploit the wide variety of resources in their home territories. During the spring, summer and fall groups of people congregated at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish (in the south) and hunt in the surrounding forests. As the seasons progressed the emphasis probably shifted away from fishing and more towards hunting, as the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter became more pressing. By late fall, or early winter, the community would split into small family hunting groups and each would return to a 'family' hunting area inland to await the return of spring.

Significant evidence of Middle Woodland occupation of the Ottawa region has been discovered at Leamy Lake Park at the mouth of the Gatineau River (Laliberté 1999: 78). Middle Woodland pottery

was discovered at archaeological site BhFw-6 on the Rideau River, in the vicinity of the Ottawa Airport.

2.3.5 *The Late Woodland Period*

The easiest way for archaeologists to distinguish Late Woodland period archaeological sites from earlier Middle Woodland sites is by looking at the pottery. During the Middle Woodland period the people made conical based pottery vessels by the coil method and decorated them with various forms of stamps. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method had been abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, and the vessels were decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. While these transitions are useful to archaeologists they provide only a hint to the more fundamental changes which were occurring at this time.

Sometime after A.D. 500, maize (corn) was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. Initially this cultivated plant had little effect on the lives of people living in Ontario, but as the centuries past, cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained increasingly in importance. Not surprisingly, this transition from an economy based on the products of the lake and forest, to one in which the sowing, tending and harvesting of crops was important, also hastened cultural and technological changes.

Initially at least, the changes were small. People were naturally conservative, and the risks of crop failure must have been too high to allow for too much reliance on the products of the field. Some re-orientation of the seasonal movements of these people must have occurred at this time. Fishing and hunting sites continued to be used although the pattern of summer gathering along the shores of the major lakes of the region probably diminished as the small plots of cultigens needed to be tended and harvested during the summer. Gradually however, the settlements adjacent to the corn fields began to take on a greater permanency as cultigens became more of a staple food. The best quality, light, and easily tillable farmland was sought out for cultivation, with village sites located nearby, near a reliable source of water.

As agricultural success increased, it became possible to store a supply of food for the winter. For the first time it was possible to stay in and around the village all year (in southern Ontario at least) instead of dispersing into family winter hunting camps. Villages became larger and more heavily populated. Hostilities erupted between neighbouring peoples, so that by A.D. 1000, some people found it necessary to defend their villages with stockades and ditch defences. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the people of southern Ontario had grouped themselves into distinct regional populations separated by vast, unoccupied areas of 'no-mans-land'.

Late Woodland and Contact period occupations have been documented at the multi-component archaeological sites at the mouth of the Gatineau River in Leamy Lake Park (Saint-Germain 1999: 84). Late Woodland pottery was discovered at archaeological site BhFw-6 on the Rideau River, in the vicinity of the Ottawa Airport.

TABLE 1 Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Ottawa Valley Region

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALAEO-INDIAN			
	Fluted Point Hi - Lo	11000 - 10400 B.P. 10400 - 9500 B.P.	big game hunters small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 B.P. 9700 - 8900 B.P. 8900 - 8000 B.P.	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 B.P. 5500 - 4000 B.P.	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500 - 3000 B.P. 4000 - 3500 B.P. 3500 - 3000 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	polished / ground stone tools, river/lakeshore orientation burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 B.P. 2400 - 2000 B.P.	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2300 B.P. - 1300 B.P. 1500 B.P. - 1200 B.P.	long distance trade burial mounds agriculture begins
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron / St. Lawrence Iroquois	1100 - 700 B.P. 670 - 600 B.P. 600 - 350 B.P.	transition to defended villages, horticulture large village sites tribal organization warfare / abandonment
HISTORIC			
Early	Mississauga	300 - present	southward migration into Iroquoian territory
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - present	European settlement

2.3.6 Historical Background Concession 1, Lot 3, Huntley Twp.

The first European settlers in Huntley Township arrived about 1819 and settled along the third line³. The census of 1842 records the names of the household heads by Concession. On the first Concession of Huntley at this time is found James Roe, a non-proprietor. His is the third name, and as the other names are in order, we can assume that he was living on Lot 3⁴. The lot of non-proprietors in Huntley, and other townships in the vicinity was a precarious one. Without title to their land, it could be, and often was, sold out from under them, to other local speculators, and the family might be forced to move.

North Half of Lot 3

The Roe family does not appear on the 1851 Census for Huntley, so it may be that they left the township for a while at this time. The other possibility is that they did not choose to be enumerated or were missed. However, William Roe appears on the 1861 Agricultural Census, farming 100 acres of Lot 3⁵. He had forty acres cleared, of which 20 were in crop and 20 in pasture. He and his family were living in a one storey log house⁶. Roe, along with his large family, also appeared on the 1871 and 1881 Censuses, and he continued to state his occupation as farmer. By 1871, William Black, who was farming on one hundred acres of the adjacent Lot 4 in 1861, was now listed as the owner of half of Lot 3. Although the Roe family lost “ownership” they continued to live in the area, as they are enumerated nearby both of the other families who were farming on Lot 3 in both the 1871 and 1881 censuses^{7, 8}. W. Roe appears on Concession 1, Lot 1, on Walling’s map of 1863⁹.

³ <http://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history/history.html>

⁴ *1842 Census*, Huntley Township, NAC microfilm reel #1344, consulted at Stauffer Library, Queen’s University, Kingston

⁵ *1861 Agricultural Census*, Huntley Township, Carleton County: NAC microfilm #1013, on file at Stauffer Library, Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario

⁶ *1861 Personal Census*, Huntley Township, Carleton County: NAC microfilm #1012, on file at Stauffer Library, Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario

⁷ *1871 Census*, Huntley Township, Carleton County: NAC Microfilm on file at Stauffer Library, Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario.

⁸ *1881 Census*, Huntley Township, Carleton County, transcription online @ www.familysearch.org.

⁹ Walling, H.F. *Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West from Surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling; Published by D.P. Putnam, Prescott, CW, 1863*

Walling's map shows W. Black's house, located at the road frontage of the township line, along the midline of Lot 3, at the southeast corner of the Black farm¹⁰. Belden's Atlas of 1878 indicates that by this time the location of the house may have changed. The Atlas shows the house to the property boundary with the neighbouring Burroughs farm, as before, but indicates a greater setback than the earlier map¹¹.

By the time of the 1871 Census William Black was farming 200 acres including half of Lot 3. He had 48 acres cleared of the two hundred¹². He had only one house, probably on Lot 4, but also had a storehouse and 2 barns or stables, some of which may have been on Lot 3¹³. By 1881, William Black had died, and his widow, Margaret is recorded as the head of the household, which comprised herself and her six children, ranging in age from 24 to 12 years of age, and including Thomas John Black (b. ca 1859)¹⁴. An 1884 directory shows him as the only farmer on Concession 1, Lot 3¹⁵. A directory of the following year shows Robert Black farming on Concession 1 Lot 3, and T.J. Black farming on the home farm of Concession 1 Lot 4¹⁶.

⁸. Ibid

¹¹ Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont. Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879.

¹² *1871 Census*, op.cit.; Schedules 1 and 4.

¹³ Ibid., Schedule 3

¹⁴ *1881 Census*, op.cit.

¹⁵ This is of interest when taken with information from other directories regarding the Burroughs families, since it suggests the possibility that occupation of whatever houses were on the Burroughs property might have altered at the time of Ann Burroughs death. It is possible that the residence of the Burroughs sons might be on some of their other lots. The directory of the next year offers some contradictory information.

¹⁶ 1885/6 directory, op.cit.

South Half of Lot 3

George Burroughs was another early settler of Huntley, who owned lands in Lot 3. The 1842 Census shows him as “George Burris”, living next to two non-proprietors, James Roe and Isaac Smyth¹⁷. The enumerator neglected to indicate what sort of house he occupied, but by 1851, he was living in a two storey log house. The 1851 Personal Census shows George, his wife Anne and their several children, all of whom were born in Upper Canada beginning about 1831. The family lived near John Burroughs¹⁸. A John Burroughs, who emigrated from Mothell, Kilkenny¹⁹ A man appears on the 1822 Census for Huntley, so the presence of other Burroughs families may represent chain immigration of a large family group²⁰. In 1851, George Burroughs had fifty acres cleared, of which twenty were in crop, and thirty in pasture²¹. He was present in the township through to his death in 1879²². The 1871 Census records him as having one house, 1 storehouse, four barns and stables, and a



Plate 1: George Burroughs’ Grave Marker.
[Http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~snaylor/OntarioGraveMarkers/HuntleyUnited/Burroughs2.JPG](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~snaylor/OntarioGraveMarkers/HuntleyUnited/Burroughs2.JPG)

¹⁷ 1842 Census, *op. cit.*

¹⁸ 1851 Personal Census, Huntley Township, Carleton County, page 79: facsimiles online @ <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/1851/index-e.html>

¹⁹ Clemens Dumas Family Tree, online at www.ancestry.com
<http://trees.ancestry.com/pt/person.aspx?tid=684007&pid=-2060897996>

²⁰ 1822 Census, Huntley Township, Carleton County; transcription online at “Granny’s Genealogy Garden No. 2” ; <http://granniesgenealogygarden.com/Granny2/huntley1822.html>

²¹ 1851 Agricultural Census, Huntley Township, Carleton County, facsimiles online @ <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/1851/index-e.html>

²² George Burrough’s Gravestone:
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~snaylor/OntarioGraveMarkers/HuntleyUnited/Burroughs2.JPG>

large number of agricultural implements²³.

It also records that 80 acres of his total of 250 acres were cleared²⁴. We know that the Burroughs family owned other farms in the area, but it is not clear how much of the farm on Lot 3 was cleared at the time.²⁵ His wife, Ann Booth Burroughs, appears on the 1881 Census, living next to her son, Benjamin²⁶. Ann died in 1882²⁷, and in 1885/6, Benjamin Burroughs is listed in a local directory as the owner of part of Concession 1, Lot 3²⁸. The Burroughs family also owned Lot 1, Concession 1, and Lot 2, Concession 2, at this time²⁹.

Walling's Map of 1863 shows a structure on the property, close to the southern boundary of the lot, with a significant setback from the township line³⁰. A map of 1878 suggests that in the intervening years the house location had changed. On this map, in Belden's Historical Atlas, the house is shown closer to the township line, and near the northerly property boundary, in close proximity to the Black Farm.

²³ 1871 Census, Huntley Township, Carleton County: Schedule 3, NAC Microfilm on file at Stauffer Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

²⁴ 1871 Census, Huntley Township, Carleton County: Schedule 4, NAC Microfilm on file at Stauffer Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

²⁵ Ibid, Schedules 1 and 4

²⁶ 1881 Census, op.cit.

²⁷ "Ontario, Canada Deaths, 1869-1934" facsimiles of Ontario Death Registration Entries, online at www.ancestry.com:
http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=View&r=an&dbid=8946&iid=ONMS935_30-0397&fn=Ann&ln=Burroughs&st=r&ssrc=&pid=880858

²⁸ The Union Publishing Co.'s Farmers' and Business Directory, for the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Stormont, 1885-6. -- Vol. 1. -- Ingersoll : Union Publishing, 1885. -- 394, A72, App76 p. --Spine title: Morrey's Directory p. 53

²⁹ <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/canadiandirectories>

³⁰ Walling, op.cit.

Summary

We know that both halves of the lot began to be developed during the first decades of European settlement in the area. They were the focus of a long term occupation by three families, all of whom had other holdings in the adjacent lands; and that the original settlements continued to be operated as family homestead farms until the turn of the twentieth century. Map evidence suggests that although these farms were continuously occupied over a long period, several phases of occupation may be present in the archaeological record, since map evidence suggests changes in the positions of dwelling places, and census data suggests that there were several outbuildings also present on the properties.

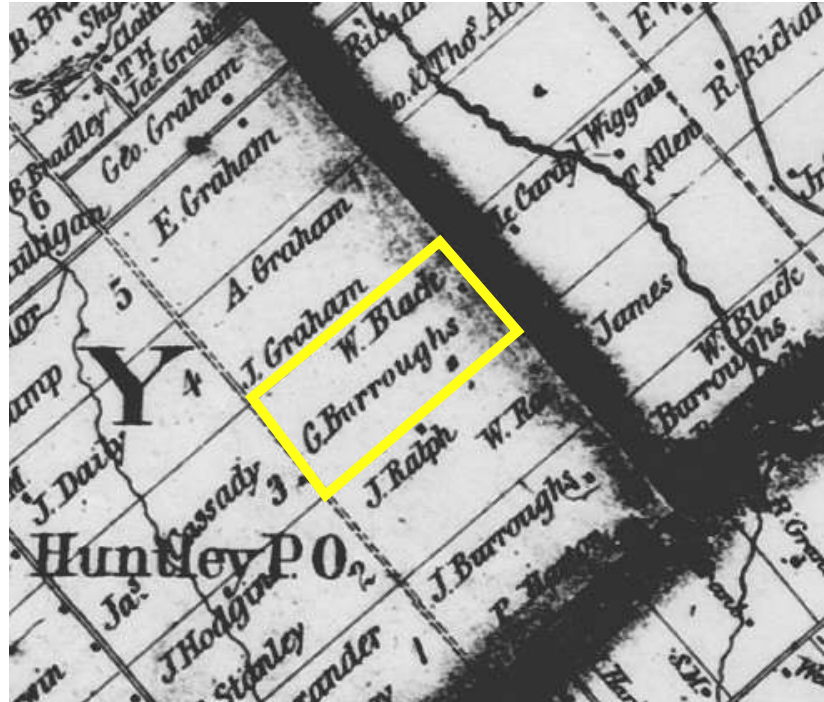


Figure 4: Portion of the 1863 "Walling" map of Carleton County showing the study area.

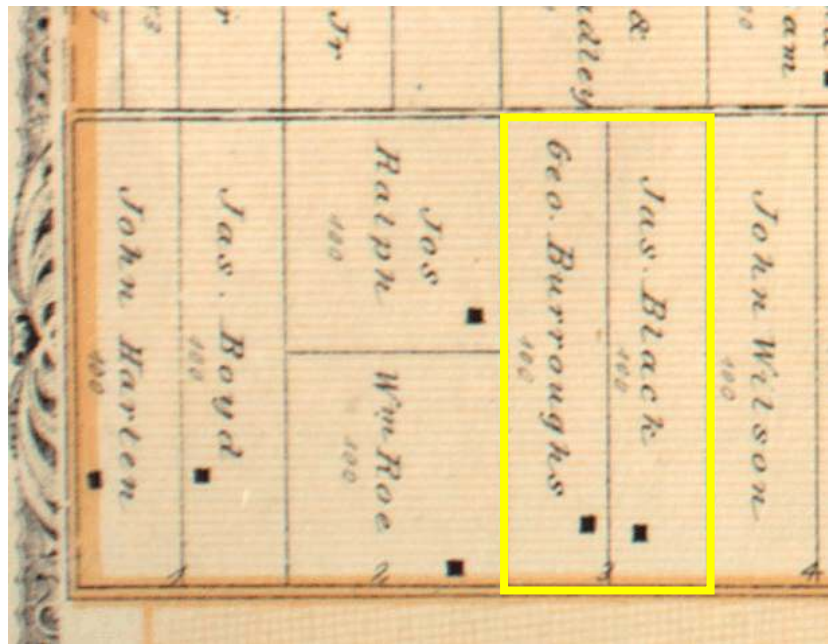


Figure 5: Portion of the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County showing the location of the study area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Areas of archaeological potential have been determined based on historical and map research, and on topographical considerations. These are indicated on Figure 6.

3.1 Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites

The subject lands lie along Feedmill Creek - a minor tributary of the Carp River. Lands within 200 metres of a secondary or minor watercourse have a high potential for archaeological sites relating to the pre-contact occupation of the area. This determination is based on criteria established by the Ministry of Culture (MoC 1996), derived from an extensive evaluation of the known locations of pre-contact period sites throughout Ontario. While these are not the only criteria, all lands within 200 metres of Feedmill Creek can be assumed to have a high potential for pre-contact period archaeological sites.

Since the virtually all of the subject property lies within 200 metres of Feedmill Creek, the whole property was assumed to have a high archaeological potential. No other topographical features or areas were noted which would have proven especially attractive to pre-contact period settlement.

All areas indicated on Figure 7 were subject to archaeological field survey.

3.2 Historic / Early Euro-Canadian Settlement

Historic map sources (Figure 4 and 5), census, and property transfer information indicate that both the north and south halves of Lot 3, Concession 1 Huntley Township were settled by the 1840's (see section 2.4). The Walling and Historical Atlas maps suggest that while settlement on the north half of the lot was probably oriented to Huntmar Road from the beginning, earlier settlement on the south half was oriented to Feedmill Creek, only moving to the Huntmar Road frontage between 1863 and 1878. Construction for the Palladium Road / Highway 417 slip road appears likely to have eliminated any evidence of the later Burroughs Farm. Evidence for the historic settlement of the south half of the lot is probably still extant. A moderate to high potential for archaeological sites relating to the early Euro-Canadian occupation of the region can therefore be assumed for the property.

3.3 Areas with limited or no archaeological potential

The western end of the property is poorly drained and unlikely ever to have been suitable either for historic or pre-Contact occupation. The southeast corner of the property was heavily disturbed during construction of the Palladium Road / Highway 417 bridge. These areas are indicated on Figure 7.

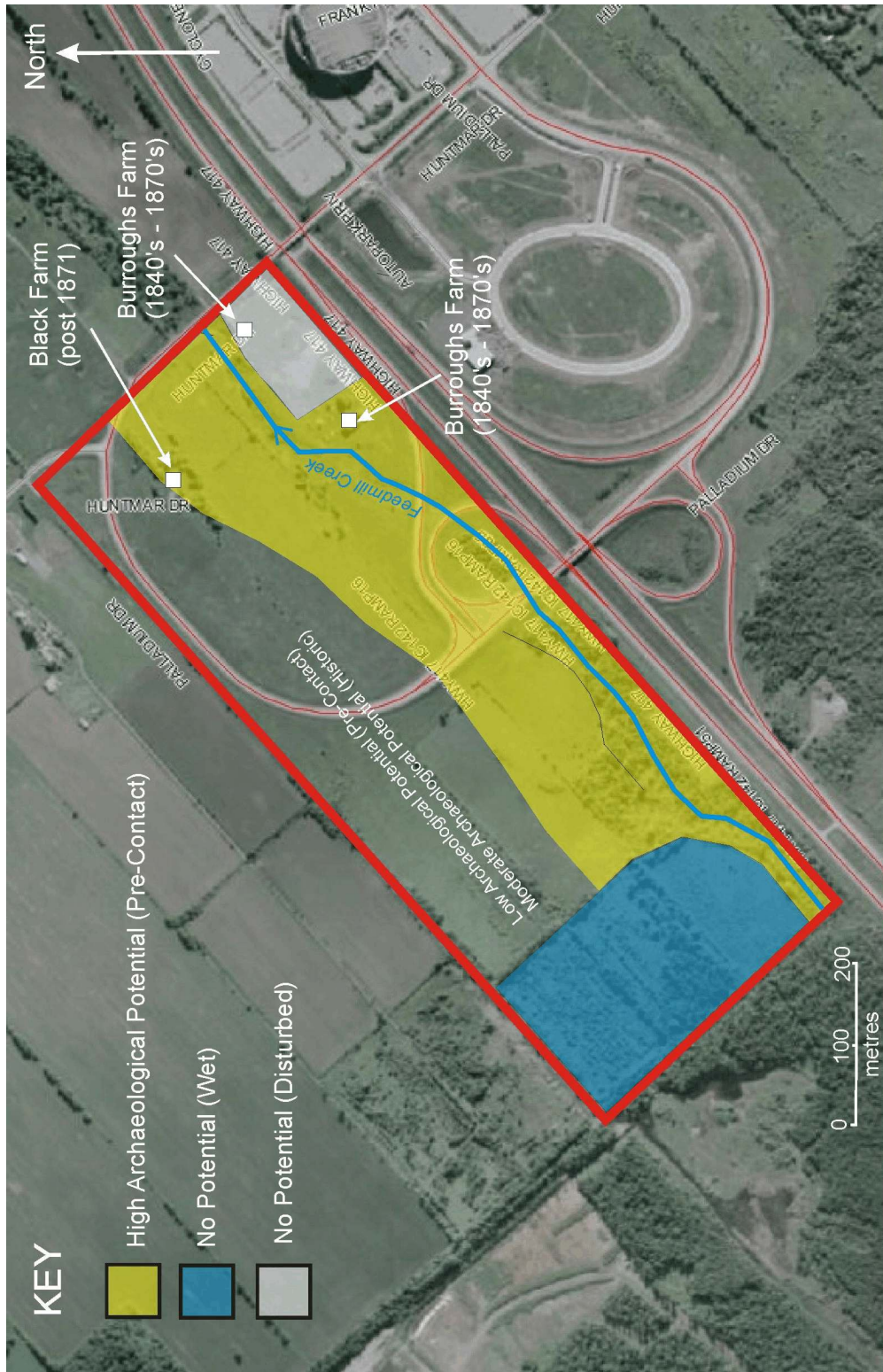


Figure 6: Archaeological potential.

4.0 METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

4.1 Environmental setting and landscape of the property, including ground cover and weather conditions during survey

The majority of the property is agricultural crop land, and as such was ploughed in the late autumn 2008 in anticipation of spring sowing. Fortunately, this facilitated the archaeological assessment, which was conducted as soon as ground conditions allowed, in the Spring of 2009.



Plate 2: General view of the study area looking east towards Palladium Drive. Feedmill Creek lies to the right of the picture.

However, the less productive lands, the lands bordering the Feedmill Creek valley, and lands closest to Highway 417 have been left as permanent pasture, valley hazard lands or wetland forest. Approximately one quarter of the study area falls in to that category and was not ploughable.

Palladium Drive - part of the Highway 417 on-off ramp road system, traverses part of the study area, effectively bisecting it into two, more-or-less equal halves.

As is clearly evident in the accompanying photographs, fine weather conditions prevailed during the assessment and there were no impediments to archaeological testing.



Plate 3: Chris Cadue and Peter Cassidy conducting surface survey near the eastern end of the property.



Plate 4: Doug Kirk, Peter Cassidy and Chris Cadue conducting surface survey. The Scotiabank Place (formerly Corel Centre) is visible to the south.



A small portion of the property which fronts on to Palladium Drive was not ploughed and contained the remains of a farm. It had been assumed that this area would contain evidence of the nineteenth century “W. Black” farm, as described in section 2.3, but no evidence of pre-twentieth century occupation was recovered.

Much of the area surrounding the farm had been bulldozed, with vegetation and debris pushed in to substantial windrows (Plate 5: A). Concrete barn / stall foundations were present, as were the remains of frame buildings (Plate 5: B). Testing was conducted throughout the area, but no evidence of pre-twentieth century occupation was recovered. Only modern items such as pop bottles, wire nails, fragments of iron sheet (Plate 5: C) and domestic appliances were noted (Plate 5: D).

While cultivated farm land was present to the edge of Feedmill Creek on some portions of the property, much of the area surrounding Feedmill Creek had to be tested by hand, using hand dug test pits. Archaeological testing was not restricted to the upper valley edge. All lower terraces were also comprehensively tested for evidence of archaeological sites.



Plate 6: Testing the lower terraces of Feedmill Creek (adjacent to Palladium Drive).

Burroughs Farmstead

Testing along the Feedmill Creek valley resulted in the discovery of a second former farm. The remains of a number of concrete buildings were present in a small area between an extensive area of disturbance (see section 2.2) and the Feedmill Creek valley. Testing in between the modern buildings did not immediately reveal any evidence of earlier historical occupation. However, the discovery of what appeared to be an early feature at the valley edge led to intensified testing in this area, and the identification of the presumed remains of the “Burroughs Farmstead”. Details of the archaeological investigations in this area are provided in the Stage 3 assessment below.



Plate 7: Remains of a concrete barn foundation (dairy cow stalls) near the southeast corner of the property (adjacent to BhFx-40). Note the piles of disturbed ground to the rear (east) of the building remains.



Plate 8: Concrete remains of a presumed well, just east of BhFx-40. Note the surrounding concrete rubble and fill.



Plate 9: A large sunken feature surrounding an old crab apple tree was the first indication that an historic archaeological site was present between Feedmill Creek and Highway 417 in the southeastern quadrant of the property.

4.2 Prohibitive field conditions limiting area surveyed (disturbances, low, wet areas, etc.)

The western end of the property consists of flat, low lying land which forms part of the drainage area for Feedmill Creek. Recent and historical beaver activity³¹ has flooded much of the southwestern corner of the property. This has been mitigated somewhat by the excavation of an extensive network of drains and ditches. Nevertheless, the whole western end of the property is poorly drained, marginal meadow land, rapidly reverting to alder, willow and dogwood thickets. This portion of the property was thoroughly traversed on foot, but because of the high water table and the likelihood that it had always been poorly drained, no testing was conducted.



Plate 10: Wet pasture at the western end of the property. This area is rapidly being colonised with dogwoods and alders and has a high water table, controlled by deep ditches. It is unlikely that it was ever habitable.

³¹ Numerous former beaver dams could be identified in the area.



Plate 11: An active beaver dam at the upper end of Feedmill Creek - one of many active and former dams in the area.

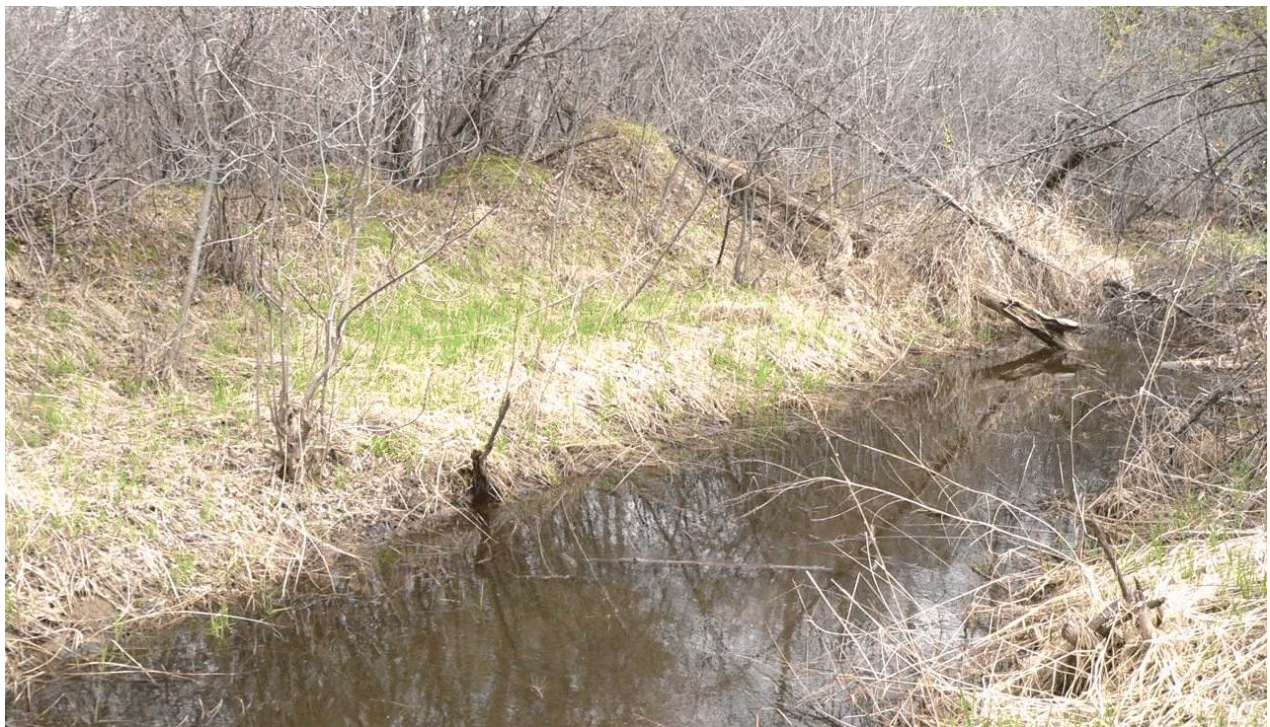


Plate 12: Water levels at the northern end of the property are controlled by a substantial ditch. Nevertheless, the whole area has a high water table.

Disturbances associated with the construction of Highway 417 and Palladium Drive also affected some areas of the property (Figure 7). This was most noticeable in the south-east corner of the study area, where a large area has been scraped down to below the level of the ploughzone. Testing was begun in this area but it was soon established that the area had been disturbed to well below the level of the subsoil, so further testing was abandoned.

Piles of fill were also present near the scraped area, and near the demolished farm buildings. Concrete foundations and piles of concrete rubble and steel indicated are the remains of farm structures indicated on the topographical map of the area (Figure 2). Wherever possible, test pits were excavated in and around these remains, but no evidence of pre-twentieth century activity was encountered in the immediate vicinity of the farm structures.

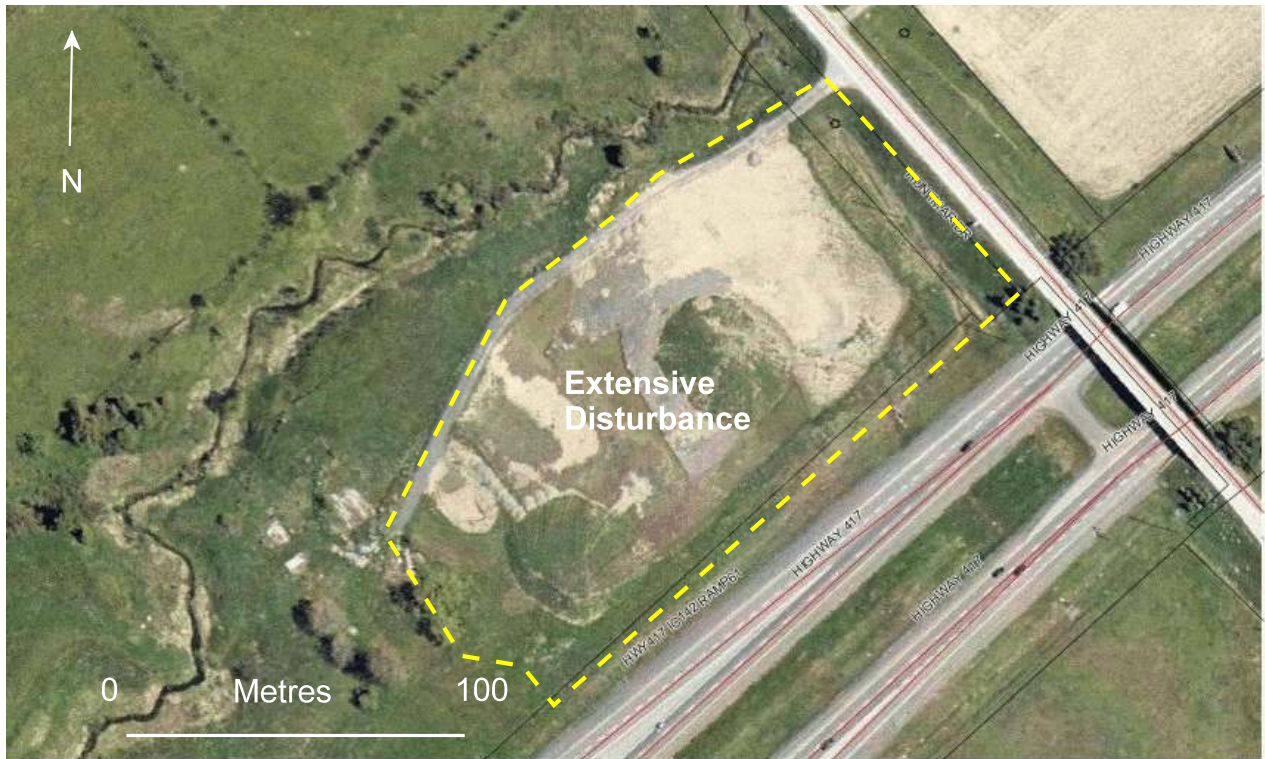


Figure 7: Southeast corner of the study area (Palladium Drive at Highway 417) showing some of the disturbances in this portion of the property.

4.3 The Stage 2 field methods employed during the assessment including: - The total area surveyed, with a breakdown by technique and by interval spacing (pedestrian survey, test pitting, etc. at 10, 5 or less metre intervals); - Any intensification to interval spacing when archaeological remains were encountered during survey.

The ploughed portion of the property was assessed using a five metre pedestrian surface survey transect interval.

Where test pit survey was employed, test pits measured approximately 30 cm. by 30 cm. and were excavated until undisturbed subsoil deposits were encountered. The upper few centimetres of the subsoil surface was also excavated to ensure that no features or buried soil horizons were overlooked. All test pit soils were sifted through 6mm. mesh hardware cloth screen. Test pits were backfilled.

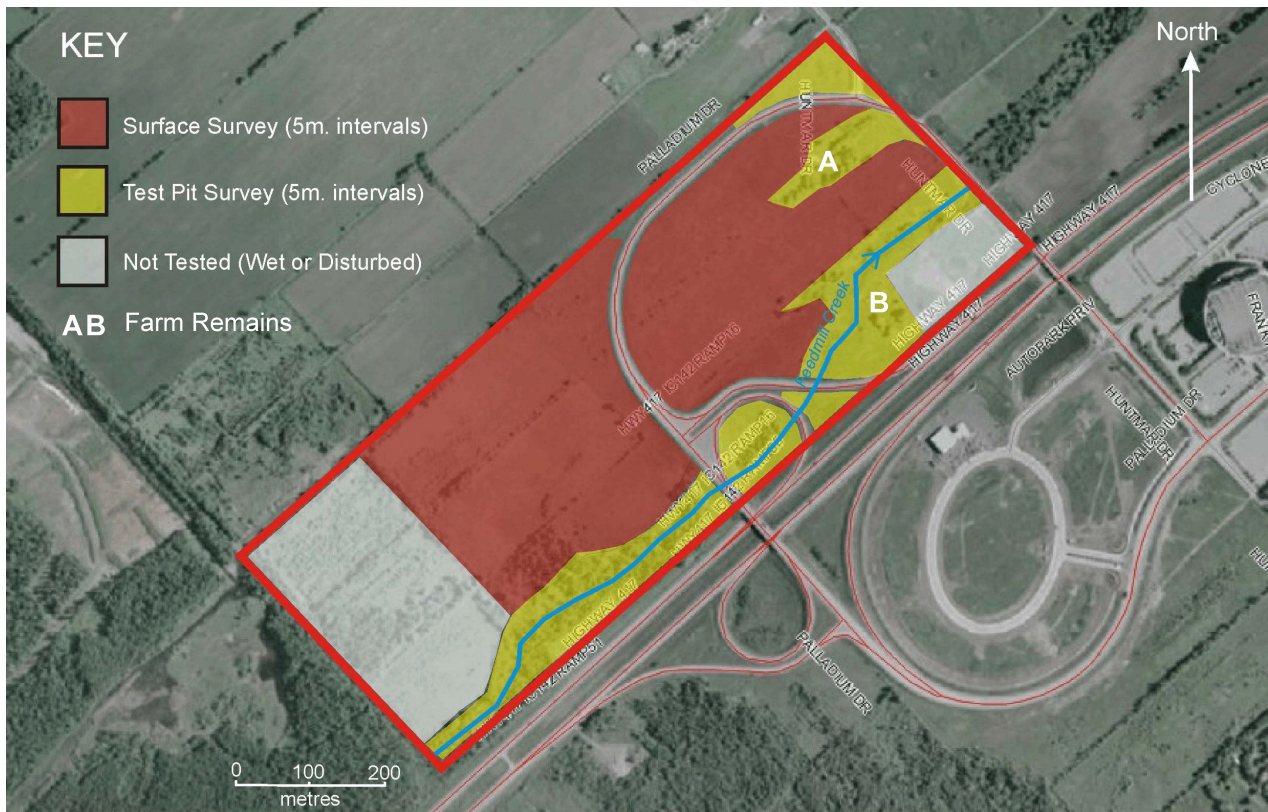


Figure 8: The Study Area showing areas tested and techniques employed.

4.4 Any deviation from the minimum standards defined in the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, including explicit identification and justification.

None.

2.5 If no artifacts were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the subject property, this should be explicitly stated in this section of the report.

Artifacts were present in two portions of the property. One area contained modern (twentieth century) farm debris and did not warrant registration as an archaeological site. The second contained evidence of nineteenth century occupation, has been designated as BhFx-40 and was subjected to Stage 3 testing (see below).

Artifacts will be held in trust by Adams Heritage until a final disposition location, approved by the Minister of Culture has been determined.

5.0 STAGE 3 INVESTIGATIONS

The preliminary focus of the Stage 3 activities was to investigate the anomalous, tree filled feature at the edge of Feedmill Creek valley. Although this feature lay in close proximity to the remains of the more modern farm, it was evidently of some antiquity since the tree growing from its centre was clearly old.

Initially five 1 metre units were excavated on the north and east sides of the feature (Units 1 A-E) in order to investigate the nature of the banks. These were then augmented with Units G to the south and Units J and K to the west (Figure 9).

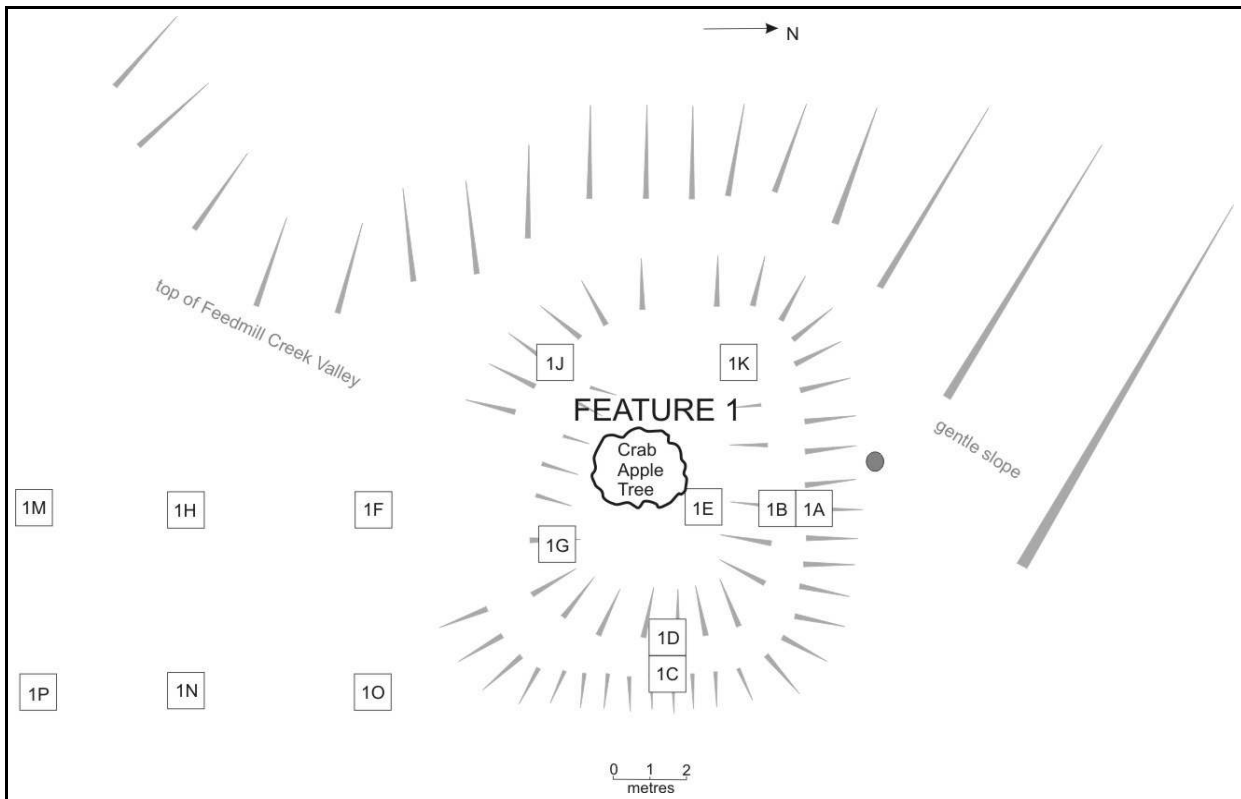


Figure 9 : Archaeological Site BhFx-40. Locations of test units in the vicinity of Feature 1.

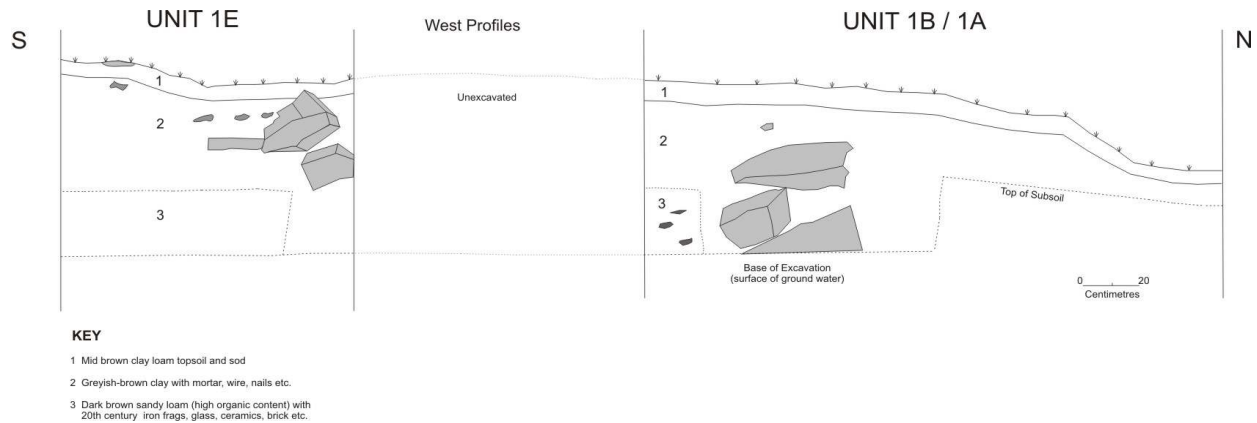


Figure 10: West profile of units 1A, 1B and 1E, Feature 1, BhFx-40.

Excavation of Units 1A, 1B and 1E produced a significant number of artifacts, virtually all of which could be attributed to the 20th century occupation and use of the adjacent farm (see appendix 1). It seemed probable that the remains of a wall were present within Unit 1A, however the high water table in the immediate area flooded the units and made completing excavation impossible.

Units 1C and 1D provide a better indication of the age of this feature (as opposed to the age of the trash with which it had become filled), containing a mixture of late 19th and 20th century items (fence staple, washer, marble) as well as blue edged refined white earthenware ceramics.

Following these discoveries, testing was expanded to examine the area to the south and southwest of the feature. Test units 1F, 1G, 1H, 1M, 1N, 1O and 1P were then examined. 1H was devoid of artifacts, however the remaining units all contained objects the majority of which could be



Plate 13: Units 1A, 1B and 1E. Note water level in Unit 1A, preventing further excavation.

attributed to the last centuries of the nineteenth century, but which also contained some objects from earlier in the century. In particular, Units 1M, 1N, 1O and 1P all contained refined white earthenware ceramics with polychrome hand painted floral design or blue shell edged pattern - wares which dominate mid- nineteenth century artifact collections in Ontario.

Following the examination of the initial 14, 1 metre units (1A- 1O) in the vicinity of the tree-filled feature (Feature 1), and based on the results from some of the more peripheral units, the decision was made to expand the test grid to cover a wider area. Specifically, testing was expanded to cover all the ground between Feature 1 and the disturbed ground to the south, as well as all undisturbed areas between Feature 1 and the modern farm structural remains to the east.

The western boundary of testing was formed by the drop-off at the Feedmill Creek valley edge, while the northern boundary was quickly determined by a lack of artifacts from any of the test units and test pits excavated in that direction.

A total of 41, 1 metre units were excavated in total, spaced on a 10 metre grid. Since the southern eastern and western boundaries of the site were clearly defined (by distinct and visible areas of past disturbance, and the valley edge), the purpose of the testing was to:

- a) determine the extent of archaeological deposits within the undisturbed area,
- b) as far as possible, determine the nature, age and archaeological significance of the sub surface remains, and
- c) acquire a sample of artifacts to be analysed and related to the available historical information from the property



Plate 14: A brace of (toy) pistols from the fill of Feature 1, Unit 1E.

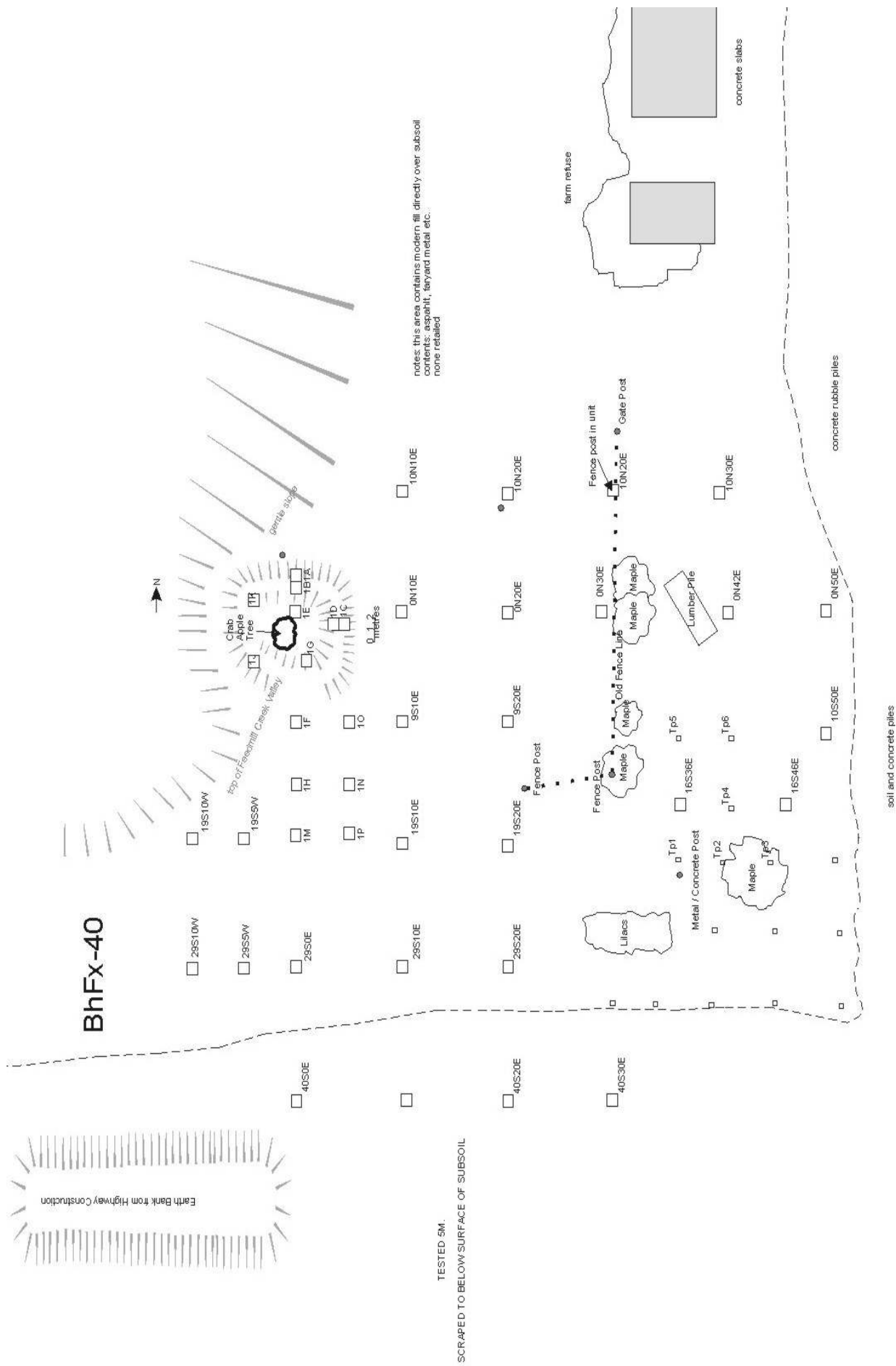


Figure 11: Stage 3 test excavation plan - BhFx-40

With the exception of test excavation Units 1A-D, which, because of the nature of the deposits, were investigated with due regard to the nature of the stratigraphy, test units were excavated by shovel and trowel. Soils from each unit were sifted through 6mm. hardware cloth screen and any artifacts bagged according to the provenience of their discovery.

Units were laid out on a ten metre grid, with reference to a permanent datum (metal rod) established at the northern edge of the crab apple tree within Feature 1.

In the majority of the test units, no evidence of sub-surface features was located, and a thick deposit of mid brown clay loam topsoil was present directly lying above a dark grey-brown clay subsoil. Where artifacts were recovered, they invariably came from close to the interface between these two soil zones. A total of 693 artifacts were recovered.

5.1 Structural Features

Feature 1 is described above, so will not be included in this section.

Feature 2 (Plate 15) was located within test unit 1M. It consisted of a deposit of packed stone rubble with mortar fragments, extending across the southern two thirds of the unit, aligned in what appears to be an east-west orientation. This feature is tentatively interpreted as a building wall. Feature 2 was not investigated further and unit 1M was protected and backfilled.



Artifacts from the upper surface of the unit suggest a mid-nineteenth century date for this feature, consisting primarily of plain and hand painted refined white earthenware sherds (28, including 6 hand painted polychrome floral (late palette), cut nails (6), forged nails (1), fragments of animal bone (5), window glass (1), part of a cast iron kettle and part of a thin-walled green glass bottle. Two small fragments of slate were also found, although it could not be determined whether these were from roofing or writing materials.

Plate 15: Feature 2 consists of a rubble and mortar spread within the southern two thirds of Unit 1M.

Artifacts from the upper surface of the unit suggest a mid-nineteenth century date for this feature, consisting primarily of plain and hand painted refined white earthenware sherds (28, including 6 hand painted polychrome floral (late palette), cut nails (6), forged nails (1), fragments of animal bone (5), window glass (1), part of a cast iron kettle and part of a thin-walled green glass bottle. Two small fragments of slate were also found, although it could not be determined whether these were from roofing or writing materials.

The artifacts suggest a date range between about 1840 and 1870. In particular, the abundance of refined white earthenware sherds and the paucity of vitrified white earthenwares suggest a date prior to the 1870's, somewhat confirmed by the late palette hand painted wares. The single forged nail is not indicative of earlier occupation since forged nails continued to be used and made throughout the mid-nineteenth century.



Feature 3 (Plate 16) consists of a single post feature within unit 29S 10W. The degree of preservation of wood fragments within the feature suggests that it is probably not too old, probably being the remains of a fence line or animal pen associated with 20th century use of the farm area. No artifacts were covered from this unit.

Plate 16: Posthole feature (probably modern) within Unit 29S 10W.

Feature 4 (Plate 17) was identified as a thin spread of rock rubble within a dark brown clay loam matrix. It lay between the upper, former plough zone and the yellowish brown clay subsoil. This feature was discovered to be a shallow occupation 'smear', so the decision was made to excavate it, rather than attempt to preserve it in situ. Artifacts from this unit can be firmly assigned to the mid to late nineteenth century, consisting of hand painted, flow blue and sponged refined white earthenwares, yellowware, cut nails and smoking pipe fragments. No later (20th century) artifacts were recovered from this unit.



Plate 17: Unit 29S 0E showing Feature 4 in the east (right) side of the unit. Artifacts from this feature were exclusively of mid-late nineteenth century date.

Feature 5 was located within Unit 29S 40E. It consisted of a homogenous fill of tightly packed large cobbles. No artifacts were found within this unit. Although no signs of any other structural features were apparent in the immediate area, it is possible that the cobbles had been used to fill a cellar depression or other historical feature. Alternatively it could simply be part of a field stone pile.

Feature 6 was located within Unit 16S 46E. It consisted of a group of large, uncut bedrock slabs. No further information is available concerning this feature.

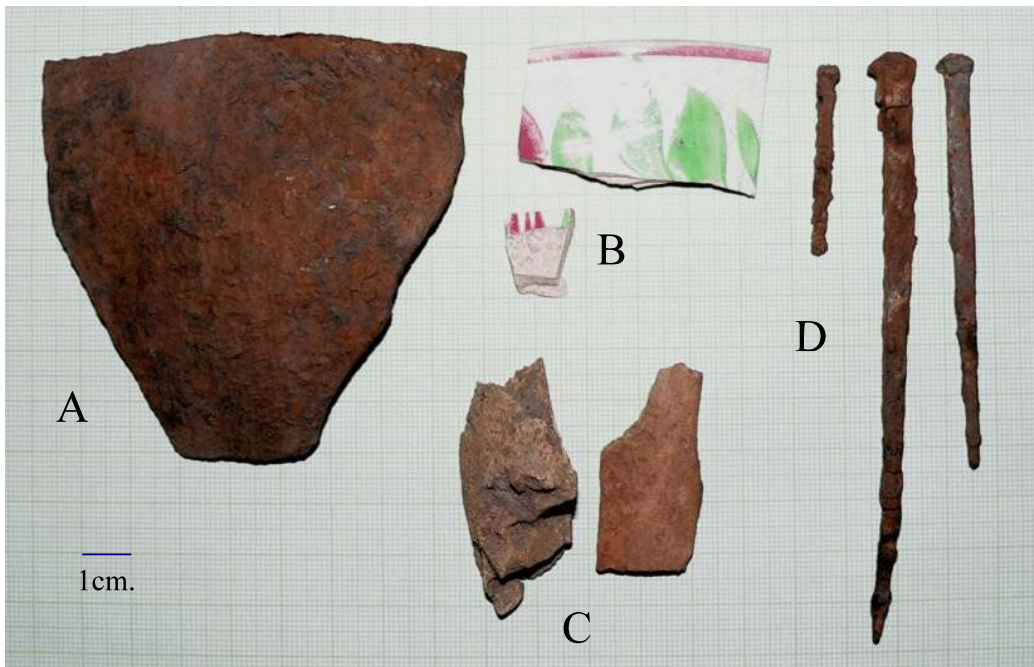


Plate 18: Sample artifacts from Unit 1M. A: Part of Cast Iron kettle, B: Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware, C: Mammal Bone Fragments, D: Cut Nails.

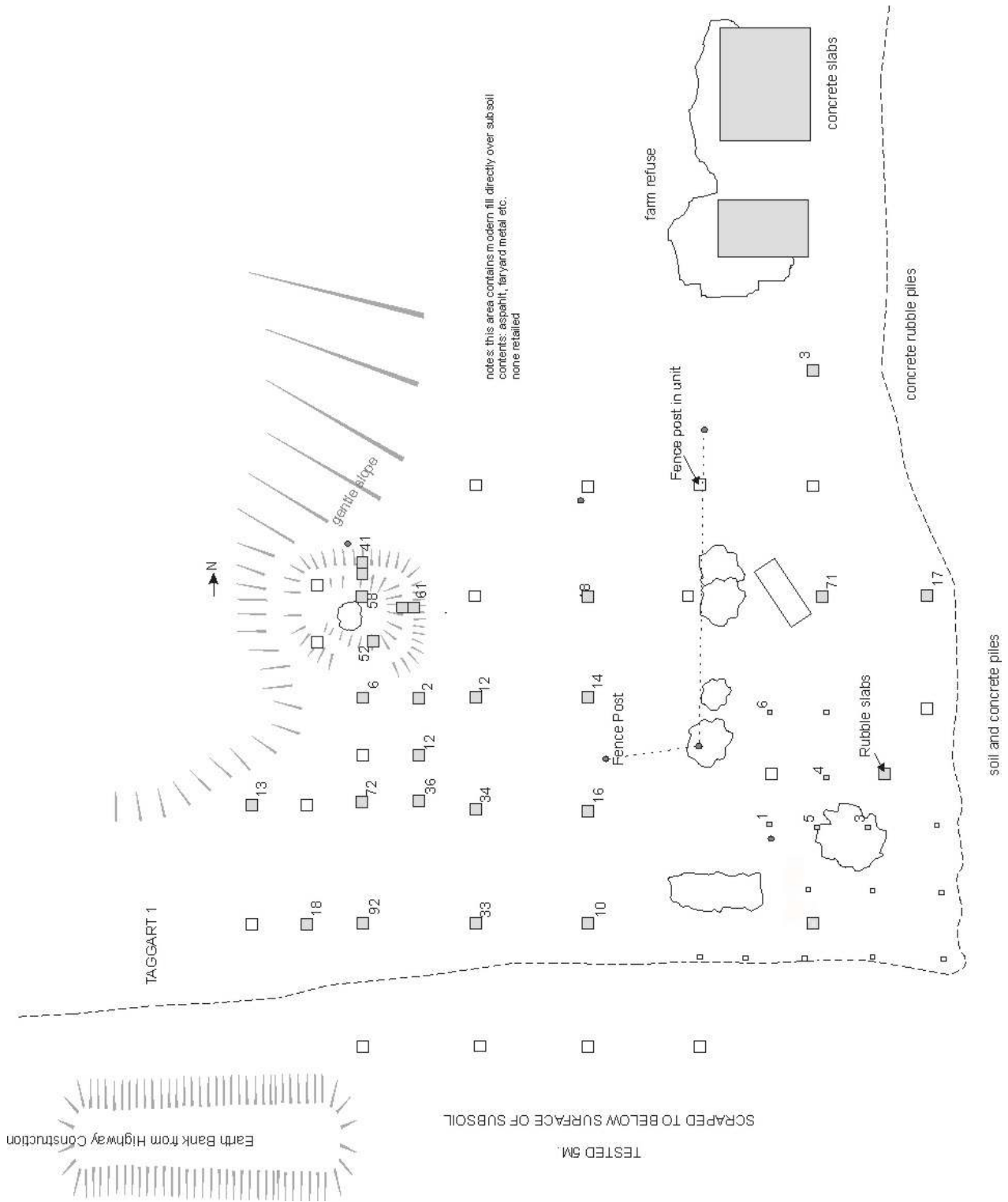


Figure 12: Artifact counts by unit excavated.



Plate 19: Sherds of a Brown Transfer Print Plate, marked “J & M P B & Co.,” “Balmoral” from Unit 29S 0E. Bell’s Glasgow Pottery operated between 1842-1928. During that time they used a number of maker’s stamps. This one indicates that it dates to the 1870’s (Kelly 2006: 24).

5.2 General Observations

Throughout the testing, two patterns of sub-surface conditions were encountered. To the west of the “Old Fence Line”, defined by the presence of a lilac bush and a line of maple trees, the occupation deposits were located directly below the ploughzone / topsoil, and directly above undisturbed subsoil.

To the east of the old fence line, the ground was much more disturbed, with very little topsoil present in some areas (such as within Units 16S 36E and 16S 46E) where cultural features were present directly below the grass cover. In Units 0N 42E and 0N 50E, however, up to 50 centimetres of modern fill was present overlying earlier cultural deposits. To the east of Unit 0N 50E, and beyond 32 metres south of the datum, the ground was completely disturbed with no remaining archaeological integrity.

The presence of possible building remains can be inferred in two areas: in the vicinity of Unit 1M, and in the areas surrounding Units 16S 36E and 16S 46E. Artifacts from 1M appeared uncontaminated by later cultural material, suggesting a focus of mid-nineteenth century activity in this area.

No artifacts were recovered from 16S 36E and 16S 46E, however the (presumed) structural remains within the units precluded further investigation at the time.

Most units from which artifacts were recovered contain a mixture of mid-nineteenth century artifacts (as indicated by the presence of cut and forged nails, refined white earthenware ceramics - particularly sponged, edged and hand painted wares), and later late nineteenth / early twentieth century items (such as wire nails, fence wire, patent medicine bottle fragments and a predominance of vitrified earthenware ceramics. Such mixing is entirely what one would expect on a farm which was continuously occupied well into the twentieth century.

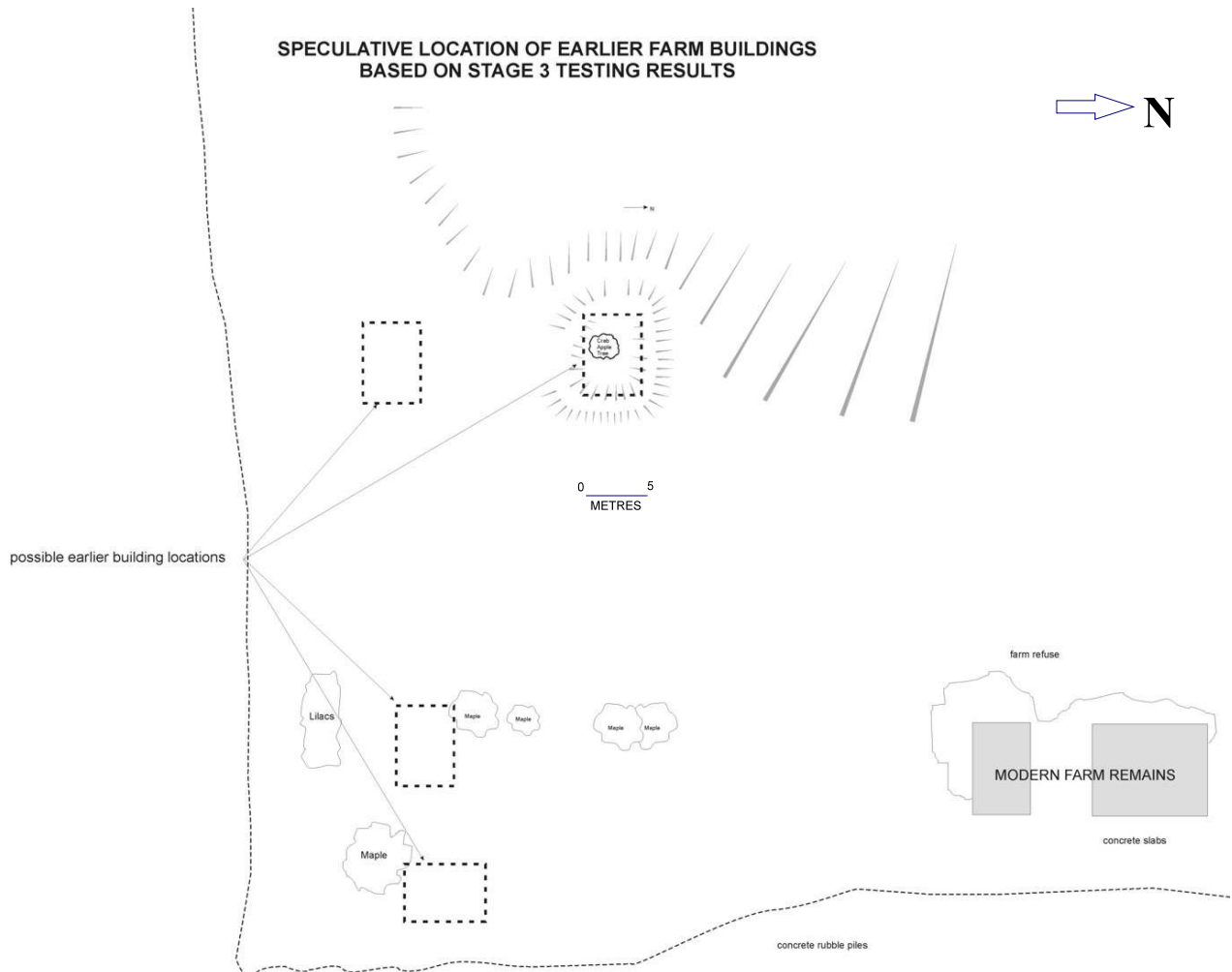


Figure 13: Possible locations of historic building remains based on Stage 3 investigations.

5.3 Summary

Stage 3 testing at BhFx-40 revealed the presence of mid-nineteenth century archaeological materials across a broad area between the more recent farm buildings and the edge of the Feedmill Creek valley. To some extent, the earlier deposits have become mixed with materials from later activities, however in some areas, relatively ‘clean’ deposits from the earliest phases of occupation of the site were encountered, along with some evidence of structures. The development of twentieth century farm structures does not seem to have directly impacted the earlier farm remains.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological survey of the proposed Kanata West Business Park property was conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Culture's "Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)" and with reference to the latest version of the Ministry's "Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists". The majority of the property was assessed using surface survey techniques under ideal field conditions. Parts of the property could not be ploughed so were tested using test pit survey techniques. A single historic archaeological site (BhFx-40) was discovered adjacent to Feedmill Creek and more recent farm structures.

Stage 3 testing of BhFx-40 was conducted. This resulted in the definition of the site area and the collection of a sample of artifacts. The site is the Burroughs farmstead, and dates from the 1840's.

Fortunately the archaeological site lies in an area which will not be subject to development. Preservation of the site through legal protection is recommended.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Archaeological site BhFx-40 should be protected within an area which will be kept safe from any development activities, including, but not limited to: ground disturbance, geotechnical testing, vehicular traffic, dumping or removal of fill etc.
2. The site area, as indicated in Appendix 3 should be provided with permanent protection through suitable legal means satisfactory to the Ministry of Culture and the City of Ottawa, such as a restrictive covenant on title, or zoning by-law, or until the archaeological site has been excavated (Stage 4) to the satisfaction of the Ministry and the City.
3. During construction, suitable fencing should be erected around the site area as identified in Appendix 3, and documentation of such provided to the Ministry of Culture.
4. With the exception of the area defined in Appendix 3, the property does not contain archaeological sites. Clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting the property (with the exception of site area BhFx-40) should be provided.
5. If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7143.
6. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the Police, MOC, and the Cemeteries Registrar of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services (416) 326-8394.

8.0 REFERENCES (others provided as footnotes in the text)

Adams Heritage

2004 Stage 1& 2 Archaeological Assessment, “Taggart - Loblaws”, Part of the South Half, Lot 3, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa and Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of The “Allen” Site (BhFx-26) and the “Corelview” Site (BhFx-27). Prepared for: Taggart Construction under the auspices of Fotenn Consultants Inc.

Kelly, Henry E.

2006 The Glasgow Pottery of John and Matthew Perston Bell. China and Earthenware Manufacturers In Glasgow. Photographs, layout and computer work by Douglas A. Leishman. Revised edition, July 2006. <http://www.bellsglasgowpottery.com/>

APPENDIX 1 - BhFx-40 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Material	Class	Group	Object	Dateable Attributes	Ware	Decoration	Alteration	Number of pieces	Comments	
Unit 1A / 1B	Non Ferrous	Foodways		salt shaker lid					1		
	Non Ferrous	Foodways		jar lid					4		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					3		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			7		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware			1		
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			light green		3		
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		1		
	Glass	Architectural	building materials	window					1		
	Brick	Architectural	building materials						1	frag	
	Mortar	Architectural	building materials						1	frag	
									24		
Unit 1A / 1B 2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware	plain		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	black printed		1		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					13		
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						2		
Unit 1C / D 2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue edged		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware			9		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					26		
	Iron			fence staple					1		
	Iron			washer					1		
	Glass			marble					1	brown	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						4		
	Mortar								1		
										61	
Unit 1E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	cup	surface decoration	vitrified white earthenware	printed		2		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			27	Ironstone	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container	storage jar		stoneware			1		
	Glass	Foodways	Container	jar			cobalt blue		1		
	Glass	Foodways	Container	jar			clear		3	1 moulded	
	Glass	Architectural		window					1		
	Iron	Toy		hand gun					2		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					13		
	Iron			wire					1		
	Iron			sheet frag					2		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					1		
	Copper Alloy								1	curtain support?	
	Copper Alloy								1	sheet frag	
Plaster								1	frag		
Aluminium	Foodways	Container	bottle cap					1	Montserrat Fruit Juice		
									58		
Unit 1F	Copper Alloy			22 shell case					1	mod.	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	sponged		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container			stoneware			1		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1		
	Iron			wire					1		
Iron			sheet frag					1			
									6		
Unit 1G	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue printed		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Storage			stoneware			1		
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		1	pat. medicine	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			light green		2		
	Glass	Foodways	Container	jar			cobalt blue		1	moulded	
	Brick	Architectural							2	frags	
	Plaster	Architectural							1	frags	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						3	1 tooth	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					38		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					2		
										52	
	Unit 1M	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	plain		28	
Ceramic		Foodways	Tableware	bowl	surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		6	late palette	
Ceramic		Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			4		
Iron		Architectural	nails	cut nails					13		
Iron		Architectural	nails	forged nails					1		
Iron		Foodways	Cooking	bowl					2	cast	
Slate				fragments					2		
Glass		Architectural	building materials	window			clear		2		
Glass		Foodways	Container	bottle			green		2	sherd	
Bone		Faunal	mammal						10		
Slate									2		
									72		
Unit 1N	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1	late palette	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			1		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					5		
	Iron			harness buckle					1		
	Iron			sheet frag					1		
	Brick								1	frag	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						1	cut ungulate	
Bone								1	tooth frag		
									12		
Unit 1O (oh)	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue edged		1		
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1		
									2		
Unit 1P	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			2		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue printed		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	green printed		1		
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	plain		5		

Provenience	Material	Class	Group	Object	Dateable Attributes	Ware	Decoration	Alteration	Number of pieces	Comments
	Clay		smoking	pipe stem					1	
	Clay		smoking	pipe bowl					1	frag
	Iron	Architectural		lock plate					1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					16	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	forged nails					3	
	Iron	Architectural		rivet					1	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						3	
Unit 0N 50E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	blue printed		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			3	
	Glass					depression, moulded	frosted clear		1	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		1	
	Glass	Architectural		window			clear		1	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						4	
	Iron			cast piece					1	unid
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					3	
	Iron			wire					1	
	Mortar								1	
										17
Unit 0N 42E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	vitrified white earthenware	green printed		2	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	vitrified white earthenware	brown printed		4	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware	plain		24	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware			4	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container			stoneware			4	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			dark green		2	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			light green		7	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		4	
	Copper Alloy			button back					1	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						3	
	Slate	Architectural							1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					5	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					4	
	Iron	Architectural		bolt					1	
	Iron			ball bearing					1	
	Iron			bucket handle					1	
	Iron			strap frag					1	
	Iron	Foodways		cast piece					1	lip
	Iron	Architectural		key					1	
										71
Unit 0N 20E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1	late palette
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			2	frags
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			dark green		2	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			light green		1	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		1	
	Plaster	Architectural	building materials						1	frag
	Bone	Faunal	mammal						4	
	Bone	Faunal	bird						1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					2	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					1	
	Iron			washer					1	
										18
Unit 19S 20E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1	late palette
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue edged		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	sponged		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	plain		12	small sherds
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1	
										16
Unit 29S 20E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue printed		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware			4	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						3	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1	
	Glass	Architectural		window			clear		1	
										10
Unit 29S 5W	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	flow blue		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	sponged		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	plain		4	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container	jar		stoneware			2	
	Ceramic	Foodways				coarse red earthenware			1	frag
	Brick								1	frag
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1	
	Iron			wire staple					1	fence
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					1	
	Iron								1	round spike
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						4	
										18
Unit 20N 40E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	plain		1	
	Glass	Architectural		window			plain		1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					1	
										3
Unit 19S 10E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			2	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	flow blue		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware			7	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			dark green		2	
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		1	
	Glass	Architectural		window					2	
	Clay		smoking	pipe bowl					2	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					15	
	Slate	Architectural	roofing						1	
	Brick								1	frag

Provenience	Material	Class	Group	Object	Dateable Attributes	Ware	Decoration	Alteration	Number of pieces	Comments
									34	
Unit 29S 0E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	vitrified white earthenware	brown printed		18	1 plate "Balmor J & M
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware	plain		34	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue printed		8	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		3	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue edged		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	banded		2	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware	banded		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	sponged		2	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			yellowware			3	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	flow blue		1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					6	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					1	
	Iron	Foodways				cast pot			2	
	Copper Alloy								1	sheet frag
	Clay		smoking	pipe bowl					1	
	Clay		smoking	pipe stem					2	1 glazed
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						5	2 teeth
	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			dark green		1	
									92	
Unit 9S 10E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1	late palette
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			2	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container			stoneware			1	
	Glass	Architectural		window					1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					3	
	Iron			staple					1	
	Iron			cast piece					1	
	Brick								1	frag
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						1	
									12	
Unit 9S 20E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware			2	1 moulded
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue edged		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	flow blue		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware			3	unid
	Ceramic	Foodways	Storage			stoneware			1	jug frag
	Bone	Faunal	mammal						2	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					2	
	Iron			strap					1	frag
									14	
Unit 29S 10E	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue edged		3	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	hand painted floral		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	blue printed		3	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			refined white earthenware	plain		9	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware			vitrified white earthenware	plain		10	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container			stoneware			1	
	Glass	Architectural		window					1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1	
	Iron			cast pot					1	lip
	Clay		smoking	pipe bowl					1	
	Clay		smoking	pipe stem					1	
	Mortar								1	
									33	
Unit 19S 10W	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware		surface decoration	refined white earthenware	flow blue		1	
	Ceramic	Foodways	Container			stoneware			1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					5	
	Mortar								1	
	Bone	Foodways	mammal						5	
									13	
TP 1	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1	
									1	
TP 2	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle	applied lip		light green		1	wine
	Ceramic	Foodways		bowl		yellowware			1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					2	
	Mortar								1	frag
									5	
TP 3	Ceramic	Foodways				vitrified white earthenware			2	ironstone
	Glass	Architectural		window					1	
									3	
TP 4	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					3	
	Mortar								1	
									4	
TP 5	Ceramic	Foodways	Container	jug		vitrified white earthenware			2	ironstone
	Iron	Architectural	nails	cut nails					1	
	Iron	Architectural	nails	wire nail					2	
	Mortar								1	frag
									6	

APPENDIX 2 - Archaeological Site Record Forms



Ministry of Citizenship,
Culture and Recreation

Archaeological Site Record

Page 1

Ministère des Affaires civiques,
de la Culture et des Loisirs

Formule de renseignements - site archéologique

Borden number Numéro Borden
BhFx-40

- This form is intended for the field recording of archaeological site information for sites which have not previously been documented with the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation.
- Use the Archaeological Site Update form to record additional or corrected information concerning sites known to be in the Ministry's files.
- La présente formule sert à consigner sur le terrain même les renseignements archéologiques concernant les sites pour lesquels le ministère des Affaires civiques, de la Culture et des Loisirs ne dispose pas encore d'une documentation.
- Utiliser la feuille de mise à jour pour noter les renseignements supplémentaires ou révisés sur les sites archéologiques répertoriés dans les dossiers du ministère.
- Refer to the instructions when completing the form and contact the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation for further assistance.
- Return original to the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation.
- En remplissant cette formule, se reporter aux instructions et solliciter au besoin l'aide du ministère des Affaires civiques, de la Culture et des Loisirs.
- Renvoyer l'original au ministère des Affaires civiques, de la Culture et des Loisirs.

Site Identification Identification du site

1. Borden number - Upper case Numéro Borden - section du haut BF	Lower case Section du bas hx	2. Sequential number Numéro de série 40	3. Researcher's site number Numéro du site fixé par l'archéologue Taggart 1
4. Preferred name Nom préconisé Taggart 1		5. Other names / identifiers Autres désignations	

Site Location Repérage du site

6. Province Ontario	7. County or District Comté du district Carleton	8. Township Canton Huntley	9. Concession 1	Lot(s) 3	10. Municipal Plan Reference No. Numéro du plan officiel
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11. Street address
Adresse

12. Elevation Altitude 137	<input type="checkbox"/> feet pieds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mètres mètres	13. NTS map Carte du système national de référence cartographique	<input type="checkbox"/> 14. Copy of map segment Copie du segment de la carte	<input type="checkbox"/> 15. Sketch map of site Plan du site
16. Military grid reference - Grid zone Référence au quadrillage militaire - zone du quadrillage 18T		100,000 metre square 100 000 mètres carrés VR	Easting Orientation par rapport à l'est UTM: 18 426715 m 26716	Northing Orientation par rapport au nord N 5016344 m 16345
17. Latitude N 45° 17' 48.4"		Longitude W 75° 56' 4.8"		

18. Location and access
Emplacement exact et accès

On south side of Feedmill Creek, west of Huntmar, and north of Highway 417

Site Investigation Exploration du site

19. Researcher Archéologue Nick Adams	20. Licence number Numéro du permis P003-232-2009	21. Site observed Site étudié	Year année 2009	Month mois 05
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22. Informant(s), Address(es), Nature of information
Informateur(s), adresse(s), nature de l'information

Discovered during an archaeological assessment in advance of a subdivision.

23. Activities conducted at site
Travaux réalisés sur les lieux

Hand dug test pits excavated at five metre intervals across the whole area. Stage 3 testing included excavation of 41, 1 metre test units.

continued
suite
22-530 (11-95)

Archaeological Site Record
Formule de renseignements - site archéologique

Borden number
 Numéro Borden
 BhFx-40

Site Investigation
Exploration du site

24. Description of environment
 Description de l'environnement

Pasture adjacent to Feedmill Creek. The site lies immediately west and south of the remains of a twentieth century farm, visible as concrete building remains (cow stalls, well footings etc). The historic site occupies level land adjacent to the upper edge of the Feedmill Creek valley. Highway 417 lies immediately to the south. Huntmar Road / Palladium Drive lies approximately 150 metres east of the site.

25. Nature, density and extent of observed cultural remains
 Nature, densité et ampleur des vestiges culturels étudiés

Historic pottery, nails etc. located in numerous 1 metre test units. Initial work focused on a visible depression feature at the Feedmill Creek valley edge, but additional test pits discovered the extent of the site.

Boundaries of the site are formed by disturbed areas to the south and west, and by the valley edge.

Inferences
Inférences

26. Dates
 Historic farmstead - 1840's to 2000

Basis
 Indices à l'appui Blue edged, sponged pottery, forged and cut nails etc.

27. Site function/type
 Fonction/nature du site Farm

Basis
 Indices à l'appui Historic maps and census data

28. Site structure
 Structure de site Unknown

29. Affinities
 Affinités Euro-Canadian - Irish

Basis
 Indices à l'appui Historical records

Documentation	Location Emplacement	Nature
30. Artifact collections Collections d'artefacts	Adams Heritage 3783 Maple Crest Court Inverary, ON K0H 1X0	693 artifacts (mixed mid nineteenth to 20th century)

31. Pictorial records Documentation visuelle	As above	Site location photographs, work in progress and artifact shots
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32. Field notes Observations faites sur le terrain		
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33. Unpublished material Matériel inédit	report on file - Ministry of Culture	An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 to 3) of the proposed "Kanata West Business Park" (Terrace Lands)
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34. Published material Matériel publié		Part of the North Half, Lot 3, Concession 1 and Part of the South Half, Lot 3, Concession 1 Geographic Township of West Carleton (formerly Township of Huntley) City of Ottawa County of Carleton including Stage 3 Assessment of BhFx-40. Report prepared for
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Comments
Commentaires

Site to be preserved in undeveloped portion of the property.

Jeff Parkes, Director of Leasing & Development
 West Ottawa Land Holdings Inc, c/o Taggart Realty

N.B. Incomplete and/or incorrectly completed forms will be returned to the researcher.
Les formulaires incomplètes ou incorrectement remplis seront renvoyés à l'archéologue.

Form completed by
 Formule remplie par

 Date
 June 29th 2009

