

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Stittsville South Development Area  
Part Lots 22, 23, 24 & 25, Concession 9  
Geographic Township of Goulbourn  
City of Ottawa

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Stage 1

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a proposed development property in south Stittsville was conducted by Adams Heritage in July 2013. Specifically; historical research was undertaken, previous archaeological investigations in the area were evaluated, and the geography of the site considered, to determine whether significant historical or pre-Contact cultural resources might exist on the property and to determine whether further archaeological investigations are warranted.

The study area lies to the south of Fernbank Road, west of Shea Road and east of Stittsville Main Street. Much of the study area lies to the south of existing developments fronting on to Hartsmere Drive. Since parts of the property lie within less than 100 metres of Fernbank Road, Shea Road and Stittsville Main Street, some historical archaeological potential is assumed.

The whole study area lies to the east of the Stittsville Esker and includes an area of muck soils and till plain. Because areas of archaeological potential have been identified, in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *"Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists"* (2010)<sup>1</sup>, (S & G's Section 1.3.1),

the Stage 1 recommendation is:

- Stage 2 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance. This work must comply with the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *'Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2011)'*

### Stage 2

At the request of the client, Stage 2 investigations were carried out within the Stittsville South Development Area between April 28<sup>th</sup> 2014 and May 26<sup>th</sup> 2014. The study area contains areas of cultivatable land, old pasture land, disturbed zones and lands which have been subject to some existing development, both surface survey and test pit survey methods were employed as conditions dictated, as per the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *'Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2011)'* (Section 2.1).

Two areas of cultural heritage interest or value were identified and are recommended for Stage 3 investigation and testing. These consist of surface scatters of historic artifacts relating to the mid-nineteenth century settlement and use of the area. One may be the remains of an early dwelling preceding the McGuire farm. The second appears to represent the remains / location of a schoolhouse indicated on the 1863

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<sup>1</sup> Hereafter, "S & G"s.

'Walling' map. They have been registered as BhFx-54 and BhFx-55 respectively within the National Archaeological Sites Database (Borden) system.

A third location, consisting of the remains of a later farmstead (barns, outbuildings etc.) was also identified but is not considered to have cultural heritage value (S & G's Table 3.2). These remains are associated with the former McGuire farm (burned 1965). No evidence of this dwelling was found and it is assumed to have been located in the extreme northwest corner of Lot 25, Concession 9 and therefore not within the study area.

**Please note:** Since embarking on this project, changes in land ownership, the relationships between the three main development parties have changed, and all future work within the former Davidson lands (Lot 25, Con 9) will be separate from the current study. The land ownership parcels are indicated on Figure 16. The following recommendations reflect these changing conditions.

The Stage 2 recommendations are:

- the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is complete. All areas were investigated and comprehensively assessed. The Stage 2 survey of the Cavanagh/Regional Lands did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment. No further archaeological assessment of the Cavanagh/Regional Lands is required.
- A letter indicating that the Ministry's archaeological requirements and conditions have been met is requested for the Cavanagh / Regional Group Lands (ie. part Lots 22-24, Concession 9) as indicated on Figures 4 & 16. Please also refer to Supplementary Documentation for additional details.
- Prior to development of the former Davidson lands (Lot 25, Concession 9), Stage 3 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken on the two archaeological site areas registered as BhFx-54 and BhFx-55 in order to determine their extent, degree of preservation and cultural value and significance. This work must comply with the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's '*Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2011)*'
- For both BhFx-54 and BhFx-55, since it is not yet clear whether Stage 3 testing would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation, the testing procedure as outlined in S&G's Standard 3.1 (Small pre-contact and post-contact archaeological sites) would apply. This requires the excavation of 1m. squares on a 5 metre grid across the site, plus an extra 20% of the grid total, focussing on areas of interest within the site extent.
- If during the process of development any archaeological resources or human remains of potential Aboriginal interest are encountered, the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office will be contacted immediately at:

Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office  
31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101



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Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6  
Telephone: (613) 735-3759  
Fax: (613) 735-6307  
e-mail: [algonquins@nrtco.net](mailto:algonquins@nrtco.net)

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Advice on compliance with legislation

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

*a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*

*b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

*c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

*d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement:

*"Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."*

## 1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

### Project Personnel

Project Archaeologist / Field Review:	Nick Adams
Historical Research:	Christine Adams
Field Technicians:	Chris Cadue, Sam Adams, Steve Errington, Doug Kirk, Alex Adams
Report Authors and Preparation:	Nick Adams, Christine Adams

### Date of Field Review

July 4<sup>th</sup> 2013

### Dates of Field Testing

April 28<sup>th</sup> - May 8<sup>th</sup>, May 26<sup>th</sup> 2014

### Weather Conditions

Variable, but snow and frost free

### Permission for Access

Various landowners: permission coordinated / provided through Cavanagh Construction Ltd.

## 2.0 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out on lands scheduled to be developed as a subdivision within part of Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25 Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn (Figures 1-4). The archaeological assessment is part of the City of Ottawa requirements under the Planning Act. As indicated in Section 1.0, access to the property for the purposes of the archaeological assessment was provided through Cavanagh Construction Ltd.

The study area is polygonal. The bulk of the property consists of a large rectangle of land at the junction of Shea and Fernbank Roads (part Lot 25 - the former Davidson lands). To the west, a small triangle of land containing existing dwellings (part Lot 22) is connected the large rectangle by a linear strip (part Lots 23 & 24)(Figure 16). It consists of currently and formerly cultivated areas: the latter are now completely overgrown. The property lies to the south of Fernbank Road, west of Shea Road and east of Stittsville Main Street. Much of the study area lies to the south of existing developments fronting on to Hartsmere Drive. To the south, the eastern portion of the property lies adjacent to undeveloped open space. The western portion lies to the north of an estate subdivision centred on Poplarwood Avenue and Forestgrove Drive. The part of the study area which lies within Lot 25 is bisected by a hydro transmission line. The following parcels are included in the proposed Stittsville South Development Area. It includes parcels with existing dwellings which will not be directly affected by the proposed developments:

Municipal Address	Pin Number
1835 Stittsville Main Street	044490542
1877 Stittsville Main Street	044490541
1883 Stittsville Main Street	044490540
1921 Stittsville Main Street	044490107
1921 Stittsville Main Street	044490539
1921 Stittsville Main Street	044490522
1921 Stittsville Main Street	044490109
---	044491694 (part only)
6070 Fernbank Road	044490202 (part only)
5993 Flewellyn Road	044490516 (part only)

The eastern edge of the property is approximately 655 metres long. The property has a maximum width 2125 metres for a total area of approximately 74.6 Ha. (184 acres). A comprehensive property inspection was completed on July 4<sup>th</sup> 2013. The property is generally level. Parts are covered in dense recent scrub growth, parts are pasture land and parts are under active cultivation.

The subject lands, also known as "Area 6", were approved by OMB order in 2012 as part of the expansion to the urban boundary of the City of Ottawa. The lands were designated "Developing Community Expansion Area" which required a comprehensive and coordinated study including environmental, archaeological, geotechnical, land use, transportation and servicing.

A land owners group was formed of the three principal owners being Cavanagh Construction Ltd., Regional Group and William Davidson, to undertake and cost share the necessary studies with the objective of bringing the lands to draft plan of subdivision approval.

Cavanagh and Regional Group are both construction and development companies who often work together while William Davidson is a land owner. The major studies have been completed but William Davidson decided to not participate in the more detailed subdivision work, deciding to sell the land to another development company, which has occurred. During this process he decided to complete Stage 2 Archaeological work using another consultant without realizing the work had already been commissioned.

For this reason, clearance is only being requested for the Cavanagh / Regional Group lands (parts Lots 22-24, Concession 9 Goulbourn Twp.) as indicated on Figures 4 & 16. While this Stage 1 and 2 report also covers the former Davidson lands within Lot 25, Concession 9, any future work on the former Davidson lands will be the subject of a separate report, probably prepared by a different archaeological consultant.

Stage 2 investigations were carried out by Adams Heritage between April 28<sup>th</sup> and May 26<sup>th</sup> 2014.

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### 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Ottawa Valley was a major trade route throughout the pre-Contact period. Discoveries of quantities of Native Copper artifacts from sources in the Lake Superior area at the Morrison and Allumettes Island Archaic sites (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2006: 202) provides a vivid insight into the far reaching and extensive nature and antiquity of these activities.

With the arrival of French, Dutch and English settlers on the North American continent, the pre-existing trade routes were adapted to include the European appetite for fur. Following Samuel de Champlain's initial forays up the Ottawa River, French traders increasingly sought trade with the Algonquin, despite the on-going tensions and sporadic warfare with Mohawk raiding parties in the lower Ottawa River area.

Contact between Algonquin people and French traders occurred as early as 1603 at Tadoussac (Morrison 2005: 23) although contacts between Algonquin hunters and traders in the St. Lawrence Valley may have been occurring with Basques and Breton fishermen for many generations before (Ibid). During the 17th century conflicts between the Five Nations Iroquois, the French, the Algonquin and other First Nations in the Ottawa River / St. Lawrence River area culminated in the 'Iroquois Wars' of the late 1640's and 1650's - a series of coordinated raids throughout the Great Lakes / St. Lawrence region that resulted in the decimation, dispersal and relocation of First Nations groups throughout the region and a disruption of trade. Mohawk raids during the 1640's had forced the Algonquin to abandon settlements in the lower Ottawa River (Sulzman nd.), consolidating with kinsmen further upstream in the vicinity of Pembroke.

The Ottawa area continued to be inhabited by Algonquins throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, living lives very similar to those of their ancestors, despite the gradual changes that were occurring in their homeland. From the limited information available it would appear that seasonal patterns of settlement and movement mirrored those known from the preceding pre-Contact period, with seasonal populations occurring during the warm season, for fishing and socializing, with dispersal into small, family based hunting groups to winter hunting grounds throughout the region.

Much of what is now the City of Ottawa was included in the Crawford Purchase of 1783. Captain W.R. Crawford negotiated with Mississauga Indians for a vast tract of eastern Ontario in exchange for,

*"clothing for families, powder and ball for winter hunting and as much coarse red cloth as will make about a dozen coats and as many laced hats"*<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Walker, Harry and Olive; Carleton Saga; Carleton County Council; 1968 p. 3

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A second treaty made with 'the Principal Men of the Mississauga Nation', at Kingston in 1819, extended the original purchase to include what is now the western part of Carleton County. For this piece of real estate the,

*"said Nation of Indians inhabiting the said Tract, yearly and every year forever"*

received:

*"the sum of six hundred and forty two pounds ten shillings, in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the Chiefs parties hereto acknowledge a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors"*<sup>3</sup>

There is nothing to indicate that the lands in the Goulbourn township area were ever occupied by the Mississaugas, and all indications are that the indigenous populations at the time were Algonkins<sup>4</sup>.

The inhabitants of the middle Ottawa River are now collectively known as Algonquin or Algonkin with principal foci of settlement at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan) in Ontario and a number of locations to the north of the Ottawa River in Quebec. The study area lies within the area defined by the Algonquins of Ontario as their traditional territory ([http://www.tanakiwin.com/Algonquins\\_of\\_ON.pdf](http://www.tanakiwin.com/Algonquins_of_ON.pdf)).

During the early phases of Euro-Canadian settlement in eastern Ontario, the Algonquin's claim to the region were ignored or overlooked. As Lee Sulzman succinctly expressed it:

*"To provide land for these newcomers, the British government in 1783 chose to ignore the Algonkin in the lower Ottawa Valley and purchased parts of eastern Ontario from Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief. Despite this, Algonkin warriors fought beside the British during the War of 1812 (1812-14) and helped defeat the Americans at the Battle of Chateauguay. Their reward for this service was the continued loss of their land to individual land sales and encroachment by American Loyalists and British immigrants moving into the valley. The worse blow occurred when the British in 1822 were able to induce the Mississauga near Kingston, Ontario to sell most of what remained of the Algonkin holdings in the Ottawa Valley. Because few, if any, Mississauga actually lived there, the price paid for them to sell another people's land was virtually nothing. And for a second time, no one bothered to consult the Algonkin who had never surrendered their claim to the area but still received nothing from its sale. Further losses occurred during the 1840s as lumber interests moved into the Upper Ottawa Valley. Treaties and purchases by the Canadian government eventually established ten reserves that permitted the*

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid; p.8

<sup>4</sup> The Algonkin Tribe: The Algonkins of the Ottawa Valley, An Historical Outline, by Peter Hessel, Kichesippi Books, Arnprior, 1987: p. 69

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*Algonkin to remain in the area, but like most Native Americans in both Canada and the United States, they were allowed to keep only a tiny portion of what once had been their original homeland.” (Sulzman nd.).*

While European settlement becomes the focus of most histories of the nineteenth century, it is evident that First Nations people continued to inhabit the area. One indication of this is that during 1845, while James Eadie was having a stone house constructed on the Richmond Road, the progress of the ‘stone teepee’ was watched by an encampment of Algonquin Indians. An Illustration by W.H. Bartlett, “*The Squaws Grave, Ottawa River*”, from the mid nineteenth century shows one such encampment along the Ottawa River. Such presences continued to be common until well into the latter half of the nineteenth century.

#### Concession 9, Part Lots 22, 23,24 and 25: Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County Ontario

The settlement of Goulbourn township took place in the early years of the nineteenth century. The earliest settlers were the military settlers at Richmond, many of whom were of Irish descent. Some of them may have had connections with the Talbot settlers who came in 1818<sup>5,6</sup>. The township was incorporated as part of Carleton County in 1821.

The Richmond settlers included many men who had served in the 99<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot, along the Niagara frontier. Their regiment was raised in Dublin in 1804, and about half of the recruits were Ulstermen. Originally known as the 100<sup>th</sup> regiment, the name and composition of the regiment was changed a few times during the Napoleonic Wars, and by 1816 had become the 99<sup>th</sup>. The regiment, and several others were disbanded in 1818. The problem of what to do with thousands of unemployed soldiers was solved by offering them land grants in Canada. A private was entitled to 100 acres, with higher acreages going to officers<sup>7</sup>.

#### Lot 22E

James Wilson received this lot on 6 May, 1828, but early censuses show that he was on his land in 1820<sup>8</sup>. In 1821 he was enumerated along with his wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters. The 1828 Muster Roll of the 1<sup>st</sup> Carleton Militia shows several Wilson men

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<sup>5</sup> [Http://www.goulbournmuseum.ca](http://www.goulbournmuseum.ca)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.cam.org/~roncox/Talbot\\_Emigration.html](http://www.cam.org/~roncox/Talbot_Emigration.html)

<sup>7</sup> Roberts, A. Barry **For King and Canada : the story of the 100th Regiment of Foot.** Ottawa : Goulbourn Township Historical Society and Museum, 2004

<sup>8</sup> Transcription of 1820 and 1821 Censuses, on-line at  
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~granny2/goulb1.html>



though not James<sup>9</sup>. By 1842 there were several Wilson households in the township, including that of James, who indicated that he had resided there for 22 years. In 1859, ownership of the property passed to Archibald Wilson, a son of James.<sup>10</sup> By the 1870's, this hundred acre lot was part of a larger farm of 300 acres, of which only 60 acres had been cleared<sup>11</sup>.

In 1872, Wilson and his wife, Mary Ann Argue, sold a half acre plot on their property to Gregory Bobia (Beaubien?). Two additional parcels were severed during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. One of these was sold to the Independent Cheese Manufacturing Association of Goulbourn, which also received a license to take water, suggesting that there may have been a cheese factory on the lot<sup>12</sup>. By 1878, there was a small crossroads community, called Rathwell's Corners, at the southern extremity of the lot on either side of the forced road, where at least one of these small parcels is known to have been located<sup>13</sup>.

Upon the death of Archibald Wilson in 1901, his son John B. Wilson inherited the East Half of Lot 22. In 1908, he sold it to William Blake, requiring a quitclaim by the other Wilson heirs in 1910, to allow Blake to sell the property on to Katherine Healey<sup>14</sup>.

Only a small triangular portion of the central part of the parcel falls within the study area. Map evidence shows that the locations of historic settlement lay outside the current study area.

#### Lot 23W

John Lewis, a private in the 99<sup>th</sup> regiment, received his patent on 24 Oct. 1821 but like many other military settlers, he was also in the township in 1820<sup>15</sup>. He had brought his wife and son to the township by 1821<sup>16</sup>. He was not listed as a member

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<sup>9</sup> LAC (Library & Archives Canada), R1022-10-4-E, transcription  
@<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/muster-roll-carleton1828.shtml>

<sup>10</sup> Early Settlers in Goulbourn Township, Ontario, Canada, and area (mostly disbanded soldiers and folks from County Cavan and County Tipperary) from the website "Bytown or Bust" <http://www.bytown.net/goulbour.htm>

<sup>11</sup> 1871 Census, Goulbourn Township, Schedule 4.

<sup>12</sup> Abstract Index to Ontario Land Records (OLR)

<sup>13</sup> Abstract Index to Ontario Land Records, Lot 22E, Concession 9, Goulbourn, (OLR)

<sup>14</sup> OLR

<sup>15</sup> Transcription of 1820 and 1821 Censuses, on-line at  
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~granny2/goulb1.html>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

of the Militia in 1828<sup>17</sup>. In 1842, he stated that he had been in the township for 23 years. In 1871, his widow, Mary was living on the farm in a separate household from her son, John. John was farming as many as 402 acres at this time, with 170 improved, and 85 under pasture.

Ownership of the lot remained in the Lewis family until 1945. It passed from John to his son, James, his wife Ann, their son, Charles Hammett Lewis, and then to his daughter, Elva Almina Stearns and her husband in 1939. In 1945, they granted the property to Wilbert F. Brown<sup>18</sup>.

### Lot 23E

George Carter (b. ca 1801)<sup>19</sup> received his grant on 5 May 1828. He was present in 1820, but there is no indication that he was a military settler. He was not enumerated in 1821, but in 1822, he was in the township with his wife. He does not appear on any further censuses for Goulbourn. The only transaction recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after the original grant was the transfer of lands in 1900 from James Lewis to Ann Lewis, suggesting that George Carter's lands had become part of the Wilson farm, probably sometime after 1828, when George appeared in the Muster Roll of the 1<sup>st</sup> Carleton regiment<sup>20</sup>.

### Lot 24

Concession 9, Lot 24 was not among the early lots to be granted. The crown patent of "two hundred acres more or less" to Robert Argue was not granted until 1867<sup>21</sup>. Robert was a son of George Argue, one of the original settlers of the Township. George Argue was married to Mary Wilson, likely related to the Wilson family who were neighbours of Robert Argue. The Argue homestead was north of the study area in Concession 11, Lot 21<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> LAC (Library & Archives Canada), R1022-10-4-E, transcription  
@<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/muster-roll-carleton1828.shtml>

<sup>18</sup> OLR

<sup>19</sup> LAC (Library & Archives Canada), R1022-10-4-E, transcription  
@<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/muster-roll-carleton1828.shtml>

<sup>20</sup> LAC (Library & Archives Canada), R1022-10-4-E, transcription  
@<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/muster-roll-carleton1828.shtml>

<sup>21</sup> OLR

<sup>22</sup> "George ARGUE and Mary WILSON County Cavan, Ireland to Goulbourn Township, Ontario, Canada"; Bytown or Bust; [www.bytown.net/argue.html](http://www.bytown.net/argue.html)

Robert was born in County Cavan in 1810, and emigrated with his parents and siblings around 1821<sup>23</sup>

Walling's map of 1863 shows William A. Argue farming the East Half of Lot 24. His father Robert, who is shown as occupying the West Half, formally sold the East Half to William in 1868. In 1883, he sold the West Half to another son, Silas. The 1881 Census indicates that Robert and his wife continued to live on the West Half, with Silas and his family. Robert Argue died in 1892<sup>24</sup>, Silas followed in 1908<sup>25</sup>, and William in 1913<sup>26</sup>. However, their descendants continued to own the property until 1947, when each half was sold to a different owner.<sup>27</sup>

### Lot 25W

John McGuire received the patent for this parcel of land in 1824. He also held lands in Con. 7, (Lot 29W), which he had received in November of 1821. McGuire was a colour sergeant in the 99th Regiment of Foot, and was entitled to 200 acres by his rank. He sold his lands in Concession 7 in 1828<sup>28</sup>. McGuire was born in Clones, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, and served as a soldier for many years. One family researcher tells his story as follows:

"McGuire was a boy soldier, born in Clune parish, County Fermanagh, Ireland in 1782; enlisted at 13 years of age, served at Maguire Castle, Inniskillen, advanced up through the ranks to colour sergeant; sent to Canada in 1805; was wounded in the battles in Niagara Peninsula against Americans; spent time in hospital in Three Rivers. His regiment, the 99th Regiment of Foot was disbanded with the 100th regiment (to save money) in 1818, at Quebec City.... Colour Sergeant John McGuire, when discharged as a Chelsea Pensioner, was one of these pioneers and allocated

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<sup>23</sup> Simpkinson, Gordon; "Robert Argue" <http://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Argue-50>

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25</sup> OLR

<sup>26</sup> Stittsville United Cemetery, Stittsville, Goulbourn Township: Ottawa - West of The Rideau River.  
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cangmg/ontario/eastont/ottawest/goulborn/stittuni/argue38.jpg>

<sup>27</sup> OLR.

<sup>28</sup> Stanzell, Jim "Goulbourn Twp Early Settlers":  
<http://stanzell.ca/Early%20settlers%20Goulb.htm>

200 acres....(Reference: Lena (James) Bobier). (Information from Debbie Coxon Prince (family historian) who has done intensive research on the Maguire family.)”<sup>29</sup>

The property of John McGuire Sr. passed to his son, John. John Jr., by his will dated 1859, granted the property, apart from 40 acres to his wife, Elizabeth Mills, and his sons. The lot remained in the family until 1929 when it was sold to John W. Davidson, apart from the same forty acres, which appears to be in the southeast quarter of the east half of the lot (the location of the parcel is not clear in the land records abstract for this half of the lot until CT 146180, dated 21 Dec 1971, but is clearer in the records for Lot 25 E—see below)

Walling’s map of 1863 shows Mrs. McGuire living in the northwest corner of the lot by the road allowance. Just to the east of her house lay a school house<sup>30</sup>. The 1861 Census gives her occupation as “School House”, by which we may infer that being widowed, with eight children still at home, she was teaching school to earn a living, while her boys ran the farm<sup>31</sup>. By the time of the production of the Historical Atlas, a decade and a half later, the school house was shown to be located in the adjacent Lot 26, on the property of George Argue. At this time, James was running the home farm, and Thomas McGuire had a forty acre plot in the southeast corner of the property, where he and his wife Susannah Colbert were raising their growing family of nine<sup>32</sup>.

In 1929, John G(odfrey) McGuire, a son of James McGuire<sup>33</sup>, sold the bulk of Lot 25 W, except the most southerly acreage to John W. Davidson, whose heirs retained it well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>29</sup> Boland, Mary “Goulbourn Township”:  
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/mary.boland/boland/goulbourn.txt>

<sup>30</sup> Walling, Henry Francis:  
Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West/ from surveys under the direction of H. F. Walling. Surveyed and drawn by O. W. Gray [assisted by] Albert Davis [and] S. S. Southworth : Prescott : D. P. Putnam, 1863.

<sup>31</sup> 1861 Personal Census, Goulbourn Township.

<sup>32</sup> *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.*  
Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879.

<sup>33</sup> John Godfrey McGuire “Family Trees in Upper Canada 1818 and Onward.”  
<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/792421/person/6842184253>

<sup>34</sup> OLR

## Lot 25E

Although the Crown grant of the East Half of Lot 25 was to John Hall in 1824, it belonged to John McGuire, Jr. at the time of his death circa 1859-60. There is nothing in the land records to indicate when or how this transaction occurred. In the land records, the abstract index for both halves of the lot mentions the southerly forty acres reserved by the terms of the will, but in this case the grantee of the parcel is specifically cited as Thomas McGuire<sup>35</sup>. In 1913, the south forty acres of the lot was sold by George M(ills) McGuire, the son of Thomas and Susannah, to Orrin Spearman (S'ly 40 acres of E. 1/4 lot 25)<sup>36</sup>. Spearman retained this acreage until 1960, when he sold it to Frederick Eder. In the meantime, in 1929, the east half, less those forty acres in the south of the lot belonging to Spearman, was sold to John W. Davidson along with the bulk of the west half<sup>37</sup>.

## Summary

Although the lots in the study area supported several generations of the founding farming families throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most settlement lay outside the area which will be affected by this development. Only in Lot 25 is there a very good chance of finding the remains of dwellings, farm buildings and a mid-nineteenth century school house.

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<sup>35</sup> "Carss Family Tree" <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/245344/person/6377853781?ssrc=>

<sup>36</sup> OLR

<sup>37</sup> OLR

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### Topography and Environment

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, fluvioglacial 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 just to the east of the Stittsville Esker and includes depressional areas with muck soils and pre-Champlain Sea till deposits modified by subsequent wave action (Richard, Gadd and Vincent 1974). Within the study area, these consist of an essentially level plain, rising slightly to areas where bedrock lies close to the surface.

The study area lies at an elevation of approximately 110 metres asl. Champlain Sea beach features are mapped to the west of the study area. While no beach features are indicated within the study area itself, it can be assumed that as the waters of the Champlain Sea / Lampsilis Lake receded, the eastern edge of the Stittsville Esker and the pre-Champlain Sea till deposits further to the east would have been gradually exposed (Figure 7). The whole property lies close to the western edge of the large, former Ottawa River channel which now contains the Carp River and Jock Rivers and which is characterized by level deposits of offshore marine clays.

The study area would have been available for human occupation as isostatic rebound gradually lowered the water level of the Champlain Sea. Radio-carbon dates on shells found in Champlain Sea beach deposits indicate the beach just north of Stittsville was active at 130 metres a.s.l. at approximately 11,300±300 years ago (GSC-2248 - Richard 1982). A sample of whale bone discovered just north of the Ottawa International Airport at an elevation of 91 metres a.s.l. is dated to 10,420±50 (GSC-454 - Richard 1982). Four dates on organic materials have been acquired from Champlain Sea deposits located approximately 4 kilometres to the east of the study area on the east side of the pre-Ottawa River channel. Of particular note, a sample of shells returned a date of 10,880±160 (GSC-588 - Richard 1982) from materials recovered at an elevation of 97 metres a.s.l. A nearby sample on Kelp, recovered from a similar elevation, returned an identical date (GSC-570).

The study area would thus have become accessible for occupation or settlement as the waters of the Champlain Sea receded, approximately 11,000 years ago.

## Soils

The soils within the study area are all fine sandy loams and gravelly sandy loams comprised of materials derived from the Stittsville Esker or deposited in the waters of the Champlain Sea (Marshall et. al. 1979). The area under agricultural production at the eastern end of the property contains Reevecraig - Grenville Fine Sandy Loam and Osgoode Fine Sandy Loam. The soils are derived from fine, shallow water sediments and as floodplain sediments from the Jock and Carp Rivers. Their main constraint to agricultural productions is a generally high water table, poor drainage and, because of the level topography, slow run-off (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The central part of the study area used to contain soils of the Goulbourn series. These soils consist of acidic, woody peat deposits derived from decaying forest materials and occupying slightly depressional areas (Ibid: 39). Drainage is poor, with standing water common. The soils within the central portion of the study area were removed during development of the adjacent subdivision between 2002 and 2005 (see Figures 9 and 10).

The western end of the study area contains shallow soils which overlie bedrock (Farmington) or on or immediately adjacent to the Stittsville Esker (Kars). Farmington soils are light and sandy / gravelly in texture and may be stony. They are generally unsuitable for cultivation because of the proximity of bedrock, but are used for pasture if sufficient soil depth is present (Ibid: 38). Kars soils have:

*"developed on ridges of marine modified glaciofluvial material which are fairly low in relief. The original ridges of glaciofluvial material deposited during glaciation were subsequently reworked to varying degrees by marine wave action during the Champlain Sea inundation." (Ibid: 47).*

They are generally well drained and not suitable for agriculture because of their stoniness and low fertility (Schut and Wilson 1987: 48).

## Drainage

The land drains generally southeast towards the Jock River. The Jock River flows southeast joining the Ottawa River at just north of Manotick. The only active drainage within the study area is the Faulkner Drain - a man made water course.

## 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 pre-Contact agriculture.

### **Vegetation**

The study contains a mixture of former pasture land, pasture land and cultivated fields.

### **Registered Archaeological Sites:**

No registered archaeological sites exist within the study area or within 1 kilometre of the study area<sup>38</sup>.

### **Studies of Adjacent Areas:**

While a number of archaeological projects preceding development have been conducted in the Stittsville, Huntley, Hazeldean area, as indicated above, few have resulted in the registration of significant archaeological resources. The closest pertinent studies are surveys of the proposed Kanata West Business Park to the north of Highway 417 (Adams 2009, 2004) and studies in advance of the proposed West Transitway Connection - Terry Fox Drive to Fernbank Road (Past Recovery, in preparation) to the east of the current study area.

### **Archaeological Summary**

This overview is not intended to be a comprehensive thesis on the archaeology of Eastern Ontario. It is a thumbnail sketch of general trends, with the emphasis on the immediate vicinity of the study area.

### **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 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

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<sup>38</sup>

Information courtesy of Robert von Bitter, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.



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.

### *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 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 small Archaic campsite was located during an archaeological assessment of lands along the Carp River, just to the north of Highway 417 (Adams 2004). Archaic materials have also been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64). Significant evidence of Archaic occupation has been noted throughout the Ottawa Valley (Sowter 1909, Kennedy 1962, 1967), particularly in the vicinity of the City of Pembroke, at the Morrison's Island-6 and Allumette Island-1 sites (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2006, Ellis and Ferris 1990, Kennedy 1962).

### *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 a canvas for decoration and art. Since fashions and design preferences gradually change through time and from one people to another, the

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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.

#### *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. The artifacts from Middle Woodland period sites in southwestern Ontario differ quite noticeably, for instance, from those of the people in eastern Ontario. 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.

Some Middle Woodland people may have been influenced by a vigorous culture to the south - the Hopewell. These people buried some of their dead in specially prepared burial mounds, and accompanied the bodies with many and varied objects. Some Ontario people, especially those in the Rice Lake and Bay of Quinte areas adopted this

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practice, although they tailored it to suit their local needs. Some archaeologists have argued that since not all people were buried in the same way, these rich burials indicate that a hierarchy or class structure was beginning to develop as has been noted among the Hopewell. Such class distinctions do not seem to have lasted long, however, and were not part of Late Woodland life. 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) and numerous Middle Woodland finds have been made in the vicinity of Constance Bay and more recently along the Rideau River (Jacquie Fisher, Pers Comm.). No Middle Woodland sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

### *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.

In the Ottawa valley area, it is unlikely that the cultivation of crops made much impact on the lives of the areas inhabitants who continued to rely mainly on fishing and hunting for sustenance. The people of this area were the pre-Contact forebears of the people now collectively known as the Algonquin (or Algonkin) (Hessel 1987). They shared language and cultural traits and a subsistence based more on hunting and fishing than their culturally un-related Iroquoian neighbours to the south.

In the south, 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.

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) near to the Ottawa River shore in Cumberland Township (Neal Ferris, Pers Comm.), however no archaeological sites dating to the Late Woodland period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

#### *Contact Period*

In the early 1600's French explorers, traders and missionaries described the people they encountered in the vicinity of the Ottawa River, recognizing a number of small groups or bands (Kichesipirini, Kinouchepirini, Iroquet, Matouweskarini, Nibachis, Weskarini etc.) based on localized focal areas (Allumette Island, the Ottawa River below Allumette Island, the South Nation River, Madawaska River, Upper Ottawa River near Cobden, the north side of the Ottawa River along the Lievre and the Rouge Rivers in Quebec) respectively (Sultzman, Lee n.d., Hessel 1987).

These people are now collectively known as Algonquin or Algonkin with principal foci of settlement at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan) in Ontario and a number of locations to the north of the Ottawa River in Quebec. The study area lies within the area defined by the Algonquins of Ontario as their traditional territory ([http://www.tanakiwin.com/Algonquins\\_of\\_ON.pdf](http://www.tanakiwin.com/Algonquins_of_ON.pdf)).

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	Algonquin	300 - present	
Late	Euro-Canadian / Algonquin	225 - present	European settlement

## 4.1 Archaeological Potential

The City of Ottawa's "Archaeological Potential" mapping indicates some small areas of archaeological potential within the study area (ASI and Geomatics 1999). While including the esker lands at the west end of the study area, the model did not include the historical properties along the Fernbank Road frontage.

In determining archaeological potential for this study therefore, a number of characteristics are considered. In general, these conform to the basic key archaeological site potential criteria identified by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and described in their 'primer' document (MTC 1997) and re-emphasized in the recent "Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011)".

According to MTCS's 2011 "Standards and Guidelines" the following are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Those pertinent to this study are highlighted in red:

- *Previously identified archaeological sites.*
- *Water sources. It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees:*
  - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
  - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
  - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
  - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).*
- *Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)*
- *Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground*
- *Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.*

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- Resource areas, including:
    - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert), early Euro Canadian industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, mining).
  - *Areas of early Euro Canadian settlement.* These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, *farmstead complexes*), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
  - *Early historical transportation routes* (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
  - *Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site* Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

MTCS Standards and Guidelines for  
Consultant Archaeologists (2011)

### Pre-Contact and Post-Contact First Nations Archaeological Sites

Based on these criteria, the archaeological potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological sites is high at the western end of the study area and on the higher lands along the Fernbank Road frontage and generally lower on the remainder of the property (Figure 14).

The study area would have become habitable as the waters of the Champlain Sea receded. As the Champlain Sea receded the drier margins of the higher land of the Stittsville Esker and the along higher land near Fernbank Road and within Lot 25 may have offered hunting and settlement opportunities. The lower, less well drained lands of the majority of the study area would have been of lesser interest, although undoubtedly included as part of seasonal hunting and gathering territories.

### Euro-Canadian Sites

Both the 1863 Walling and the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas maps show farmsteads within or close to the study area. In particular, the 1863 Walling map shows two buildings near the road frontage within Lot 25 (a schoolhouse and a farmstead). Three buildings are also shown close to the study area within Lots 24 and 23 (Figures 12 & 13). It is unlikely that these farmsteads lie within the study area. The 1879

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Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County shows a single dwelling within Lot 25<sup>39</sup>. The schoolhouse is now indicated at the corner of Fernbank and Shea Roads within Lot 26. Farmsteads are still indicated on Lots 24 and 23.

It is reasonable to assume that some evidence of historical settlement associated with nineteenth century Euro-Canadian occupation and use of the area will be found within the study area.

Adjacent developments have had a modifying effect on the archaeological potential of the area. A large block of the central portion of the study area, (all of Lot 23 within the study area) has been stripped to below the level of the topsoil.

Archaeological potential areas are indicated on Figure 14. These are derived from background research and were only used as a guide to fieldwork. The actual extent of the areas for Stage 2 testing was determined in the field on the basis of the conditions encountered and compliance with the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *'Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2011)'*.

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<sup>39</sup> This homestead was destroyed by fire on May 5, 1965 (William Davidson, Personal Communication (email: Oct 17<sup>th</sup> 2013))



## 5.0 STAGE 1 CONCLUSIONS

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological potential criteria indicate that this property has a moderate potential for pre- and post Contact First Nations archaeological sites and a high potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Stage 2 testing will be necessary to verify the presence or absence of archaeological sites.

The area became available for settlement and use about 11,000 years ago and could have been occupied at any time since then.

In practice, however, the actual likelihood of encountering evidence of First Nations activity from pre-Contact or post-Contact periods is probably quite low since far more auspicious locations are available along the Carp River valley corridor. The possibility of encountering Euro-Canadian settlement evidence, particularly along the Fernbank Road frontage, is far higher.

## 6.0 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Stage 2 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance. This work must comply with the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's '*Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2011)*'.

## 7.0 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODS

Since archaeological potential had been identified, Stage 2 testing was conducted throughout the study area wherever practical. The property contains a wide variety of environments ranging from well drained sandy cultivated land to open old pasture and swamp forest. Survey techniques suitable to the prevailing conditions were employed.

### Cultivated Lands

The majority of cultivated lands were contained within the large rectangular block of land forming the eastern end of the study area. All cultivatable areas (within Lot 25) had been ploughed and/or disked during the fall of 2013 and were in perfect condition for surface survey, having weathered throughout the winter and having been further washed down by spring rains. Following initial test pit survey, lands within Lot 24 were ploughed in the spring of 2014 and subject to surface survey. Portions of the land within Lot 24 could not be ploughed because of shallow soils and surface vegetation.

### Test Pit Survey

With the exception of the lands with Lot 23, which were completely disturbed during construction of the adjacent subdivision (see Figure 10), all uncultivated lands were tested using test pit survey methods and a 5 metre transect interval.

This involved the hand excavation of test pits (approximately 30cm x 30cm) on a 5 metre grid throughout all areas which could be effectively tested and where archaeological potential was present (S & G's 2.1.2.2)(Figure 17). Test pits were excavated into the undisturbed subsoil for at least 5 cms. All soils from test pits were sifted through 6mm. hardware cloth screen.

The forested area along Shea Road at the eastern end of the property consists of poorly drained 'swamp forest'. A few small areas of higher ground within the forest were comprehensively subject to test pit survey.

Artifacts located during the archaeological assessment were flagged in the field pending Stage 3 assessment and a representative sample retained. The GPS coordinates of the centre and cardinal extremities of each spread of artifacts were recorded and are presented in the Supplementary Documentation report (SD Tables 1 & 2).

All work was conducted when the ground was frost and snow free, and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *"Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists"*.

Table 2: Estimated Percentages by Survey Method

Surface Survey (5m.interval)	Test Pit Survey (5m.interval)	Not tested (archaeological potential removed)
45%	35%	20%

Following the discovery of two locations containing historic Euro-Canadian artifacts (subsequently registered as sites BhFx-54 and BhFx-55), initial surface survey transect intervals of 5 metres were increased to 1 metres, as per archaeological field work best practices and S & G's Section 2.1.1 Standard 7. This interval was maintained for a minimum of 20 metres beyond each area of discovery.

## 8.0 RECORD OF FINDS

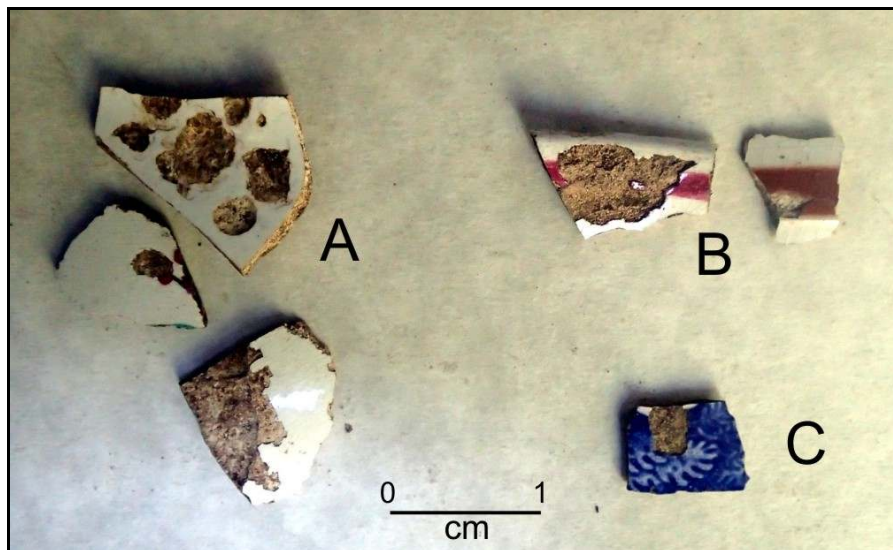
Two small spreads of surface artifacts were recorded within Lot 25 at the eastern end of the South Stittsville Development Area. These have been assigned site registration numbers BhFx-54 and BhFx-55 by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. The locations of these areas can be found within the Supplementary Documentation report.

### BhFx-54

This site was recognised on the basis of a surface spread of artifacts (glass sherds, ceramic fragments, iron nails etc.) on the surface of a tilled field and was found during the surface survey. Pending Stage 3 investigations, the limits of the artifact spread were flagged and GPS points of the centre and cardinal extremities of site were taken. These are presented as table S1 in the Supplementary Documentation. Approximately 30 visible artifacts (small ceramic sherds, window glass fragments, iron nails etc.) were not retained and were left on the surface of the field. No features were identified. (S & G's Section 7.8.2. Standards 1a and 1d). The location of these discoveries does not correlate with dwellings indicated on either the 1863 Walling or 1879 Historical Atlas maps. A preliminary evaluation of the artifacts suggests a mid-nineteenth century date. A small sample of artifacts was retained. These are itemized in table 3 and indicated on Plate A1 below.

**Table 3: Sample artifacts from BhFx-54**

Cat. No.	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
1 to 4	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	holloware		RWE	plain body sherds
5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	holloware	banded	RWE	mauve banded
6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	holloware	blue printed	RWE	transfer print



**Plate A1: Sample artifacts from BhFx-54: A - Refined white earthenware (RWE), B - Banded RWE, C - Blue printed RWE.**

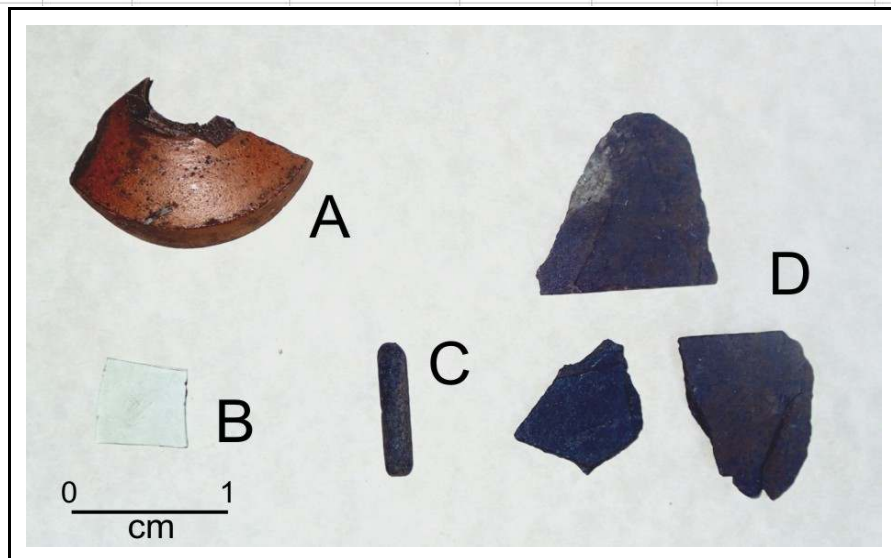
## BhFx-55

This site was recognised on the basis of a surface spread of artifacts (window glass sherds, roofing slate, slate pencil, stoneware ink bottle etc.) on the surface of a tilled field near Fernbank Road and was found during the surface survey. Pending Stage 3 investigations, the limits of the artifact spread were flagged and GPS points of the centre and cardinal extremities of site were taken. These are presented as table 2 in the Supplementary Documentation. Approximately 25 visible artifacts (slate fragments, window glass fragments, iron nails etc.) were not retained and were left on the surface of the field. No features were identified. (S & G's Section 7.8.2. Standards 1a and 1d).

The location of these discoveries correlates well with the 'S.H.' (school house) indicated on the 1863 Walling map. It is not shown on the 1879 Historical Atlas - or more accurately, the school house appears to have been moved to the adjacent lot (Lot 26) by that time. 1861 Census information indicates that 'Mrs. McGuire' operated a school house - presumably to assist in supporting herself and her children following the death of her husband. A preliminary evaluation of the limited number of artifacts retained suggests that they are chronologically consistent with the historical information. A small sample of artifacts was retained. These are itemized in table 4 and indicated on Plate A2 below.

**Table 4: Sample artifacts from BhFx-55**

Cat. No.	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
1	1	Ceramic		Container	Ink bottle		Stoneware	portion of top
2	1	slate	Personal	Writing implement	pencil			both ends used
3 to 5	3	slate	Architectural	Roofing?	slate frags			or writing tablet?
6	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	sherd			clear, thin



**Plate A2: Sample artifacts from BhFx-55: A - Stoneware Ink Bottle, B - window glass, C - Slate pencil, D - Roofing slate.**

## Spacial Extent and Artifact Densities

### BhFx-54

The artifacts discovered during the surface survey of this site were sparsely, but evenly spread across the corner of a cultivated field within an area approximately 30 metres east-west by 40 metres north south as indicated on Figure S3 and Table 1 in the Supplementary Documentation report. Other than occupying the northeast corner of the field (see Figure S3), no other distinctive topographical or locational elements were present.

No specific concentrations of artifacts were noted. The general size of the artifacts recovered is small, suggesting that the materials within the plough zone have been subject to considerable secondary breakage through 150 years of agricultural activity. As indicated above, approximately 25 artifacts were left on the field surface in order to assist in relocating the site in future. The number of visible, remaining artifacts present in the future will vary depending on subsequent soil cultivation, moisture conditions, vegetation cover and weathering.

### BhFx-55

The artifacts discovered during the surface survey of this site were sparsely, but evenly spread across a cultivated field, close to its frontage on Fernbank Road. The site occupies a low rise within an essentially level field and occupies an area approximately 20 metres east-west by 20 metres north south as indicated on Figure S4 and Table 2 in the Supplementary Documentation report.

No other distinctive topographical or locational elements were present, although the southeast of the site, the land has been affected by the removal of sand. Part of the former sand pit area has been reclaimed as farmland, although the general form of the pit is still discernable as soil colour variation.

No specific concentrations of artifacts were noted. Since this site is almost certainly the location of a mid-nineteenth century school house, the assemblage reflects that. Typical 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic / homestead artifacts, such as refined white earthenware sherds, clay pipe fragments etc. were, quite understandably absent from the surface collection.

The general size of the artifacts recovered is small, suggesting that the materials within the plough zone have been subject to considerable secondary breakage through 150 years of agricultural activity. As indicated above, approximately 25 artifacts (window glass, iron nails, slate roofing fragments etc.) were left on the field surface in order to assist in relocating the site in future.

## 7.0 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

With the exception of two small areas, the vast majority of the lands which comprise the South Stittsville Development Area are devoid of archaeological sites and can be considered clear of any archaeological constraints.

Two locations requiring Stage 3 investigation (S & G's 2.2.1c) were identified. Both lie towards the eastern end of the property with Lot 25, Concession 9. The locations are indicated in the Supplementary Documentation report (Figures S2, S3 and S4). The purpose of the Stage 3 investigations is to accurately determine the limits of the site, to assess its cultural heritage value and to provide the basis for mitigation strategies of either avoidance or removal by archaeological excavation.

In evaluating the archaeological findings from the two locations registered as sites BhFx-54 and BhFx-55, it has been important not only to look at the numbers of artifacts involved (S & G's Standard 2.2.1.c), which is at best a shaky basis for evaluation, but to evaluate the nature of the findings in conjunction with historical data and professional judgement (S&G's Guideline 2.2.2).

When evaluated against S & G's Standards 2.2.1.c and Table 3.2, both sites clearly exhibit cultural heritage value and interest.

In the case of [BhFx-54](#), this small spread of surface artifacts does not coincide with any dwellings indicated on either the 1863 Walling map or the 1879 Historical Atlas. The presence of banded, refined white earthenware and blue printed ceramics suggests a mid-nineteenth century occupation (Kenyon 1987). The absence of Ironstone ceramics suggests that this site (assuming it is an occupation site) was abandoned before Ironstone became the most common and popular domestic ceramic material well into the second half of the nineteenth century (Ibid.).

That many of the artifacts recovered and/or noted were burned raises an interesting issue. In 1870, an enormous fire raged throughout this part of Lanark County, completely destroying nearby Stittsville and burning numerous small farmsteads to the ground (Currie 2009). Although the heat alteration of surface artifacts could have occurred through crop stubble burning or during any number of other post depositional events, the absence of later materials in the surface evidence it is also possible that site abandonment and the artifact burning occurred as a result of the 'Great Fire of 1870'.

At site BhFx-55, the location of this small spread of surface artifacts accords well with a schoolhouse indicated on the 1863 Walling map but not with the schoolhouse shown on the 1879 Historical Atlas, which is on the adjacent lot.

As an assemblage of artifacts, the objects recovered from BhFx-55 do not provide much clarity as to their age or potential cultural heritage value. The window glass and slate fragments which dominate the surface recoveries provide little temporal security. In this case it is necessary to look beyond S&G's Standard 2.2.1c (20 artifacts pre-dating 1900) and consider the historical data (see Section 3.0, Page 13) which provides both map and documentary reference to a schoolhouse in the general area in the 1860's.

That the later, Historical Atlas shows a schoolhouse on the adjacent lot raises the question as to why it was relocated. Again, it is entirely possible that the fire of 1870 destroyed the earlier schoolhouse and that it was rebuilt at a different location shortly thereafter. To the best of my knowledge, 19<sup>th</sup> century Carleton County schoolhouses have not been the subject of any significant archaeological attention thus this location has the potential to provide meaningful archaeological data on a relatively unexamined aspect of rural historical educational establishments. In my professional opinion, BhFx-55 exhibits cultural heritage value and interest.



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## 10.0 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

**Please note:** Since embarking on this project, changes in land ownership, the relationships between the three main development parties have changed, and all future work within the former Davidson lands (Lot 25, Con 9) will be separate from the current study. The land ownership parcels are indicated on Figure 16. The following recommendations reflect these changing conditions.

The Stage 2 recommendations are:

- the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is complete. All areas were investigated and comprehensively assessed. The Stage 2 survey of the Cavanagh/Regional Lands did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment. No further archaeological assessment of the Cavanagh/Regional Lands is required.
- A letter indicating that the Ministry's archaeological requirements and conditions have been met is requested for the Cavanagh / Regional Group Lands (ie. part Lots 22-24, Concession 9) as indicated on Figures 4 & 16. Please also refer to Supplementary Documentation for additional details.
- Prior to development of the former Davidson lands (Lot 25, Concession 9), Stage 3 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken on the two archaeological site areas registered as BhFx-54 and BhFx-55 in order to determine their extent, degree of preservation and cultural value and significance. This work must comply with the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's '*Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2011)*'
- For both BhFx-54 and BhFx-55, since it is not yet clear whether Stage 3 testing would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation, the testing procedure as outlined in S&G's Standard 3.1 (Small pre-contact and post-contact archaeological sites) would apply. This requires the excavation of 1m. squares on a 5 metre grid across the site, plus an extra 20% of the grid total, focussing on areas of interest within the site extent.
- If during the process of development any archaeological resources or human remains of potential Aboriginal interest are encountered, the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office will be contacted immediately at:

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Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office  
31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101  
Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6  
Telephone: (613) 735-3759  
Fax: (613) 735-6307  
e-mail: [algonquins@nrtco.net](mailto:algonquins@nrtco.net)

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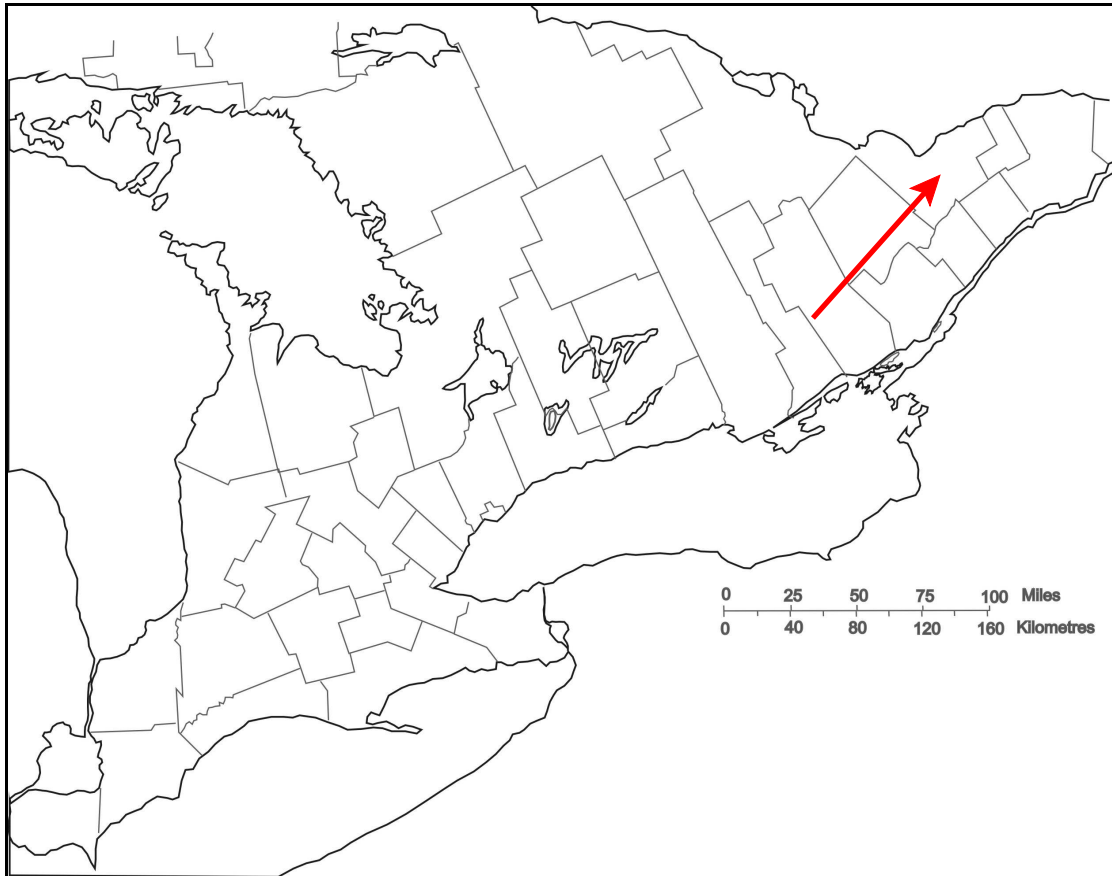
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#### Other Sources

Specific historical references cited in the text as footnotes.

## 12.0 STAGE 1 MAPS



**Figure 1: General location of the study area.**



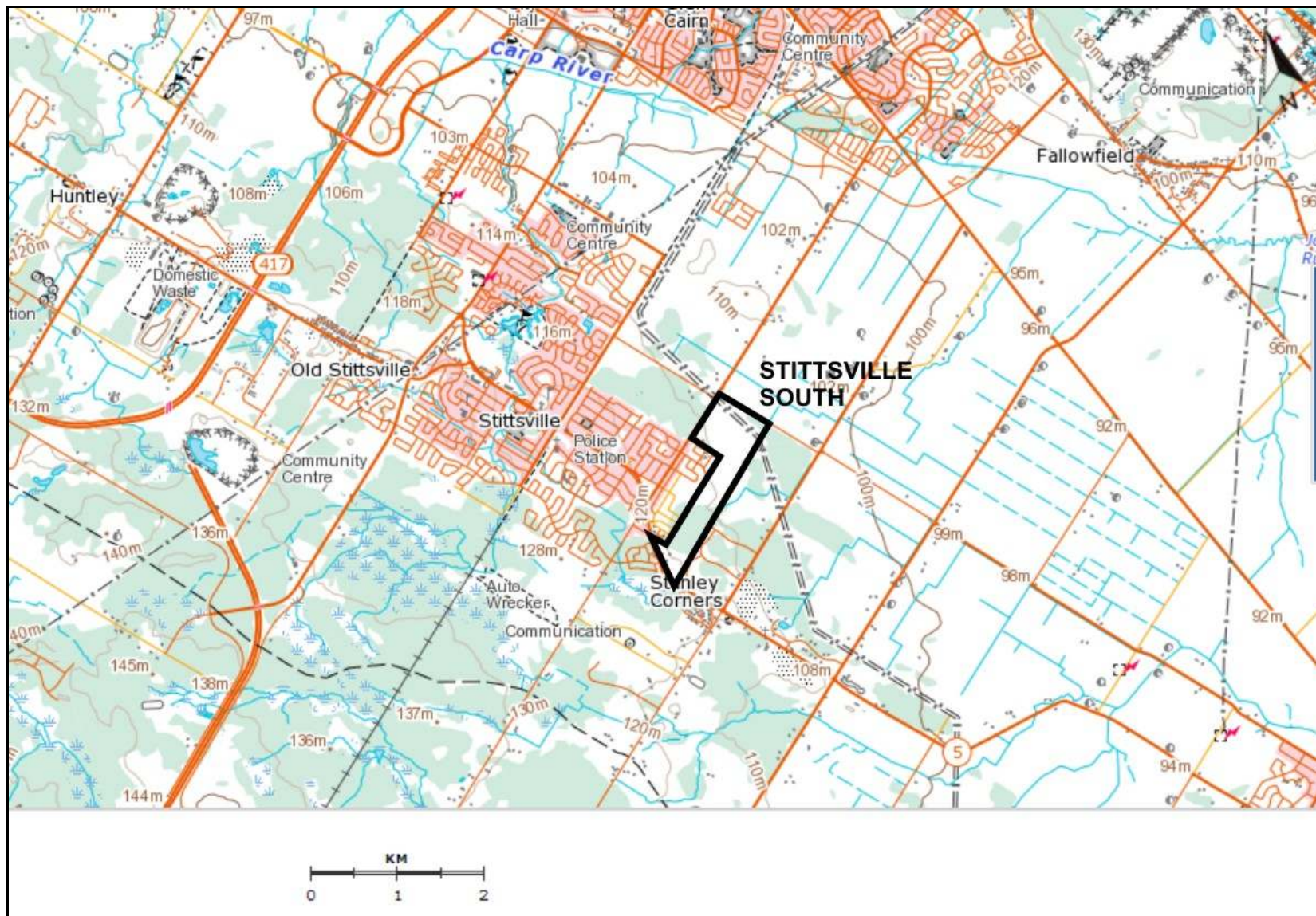
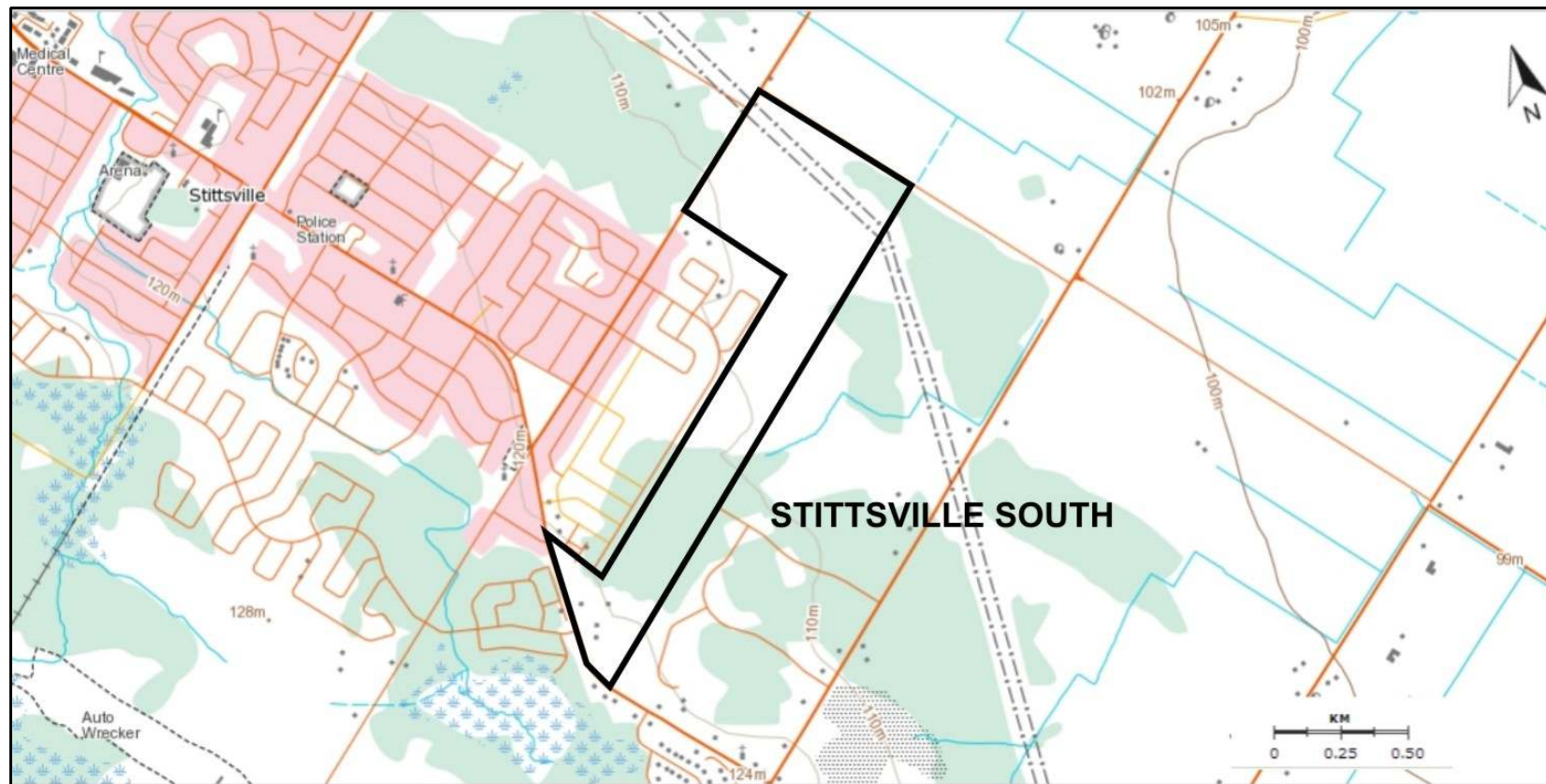


Figure 2: Location of the study area: 1:50,000 (source: Toporama).





**Figure 3: Location of the study area: 1:15,000 (source: Toporama).**

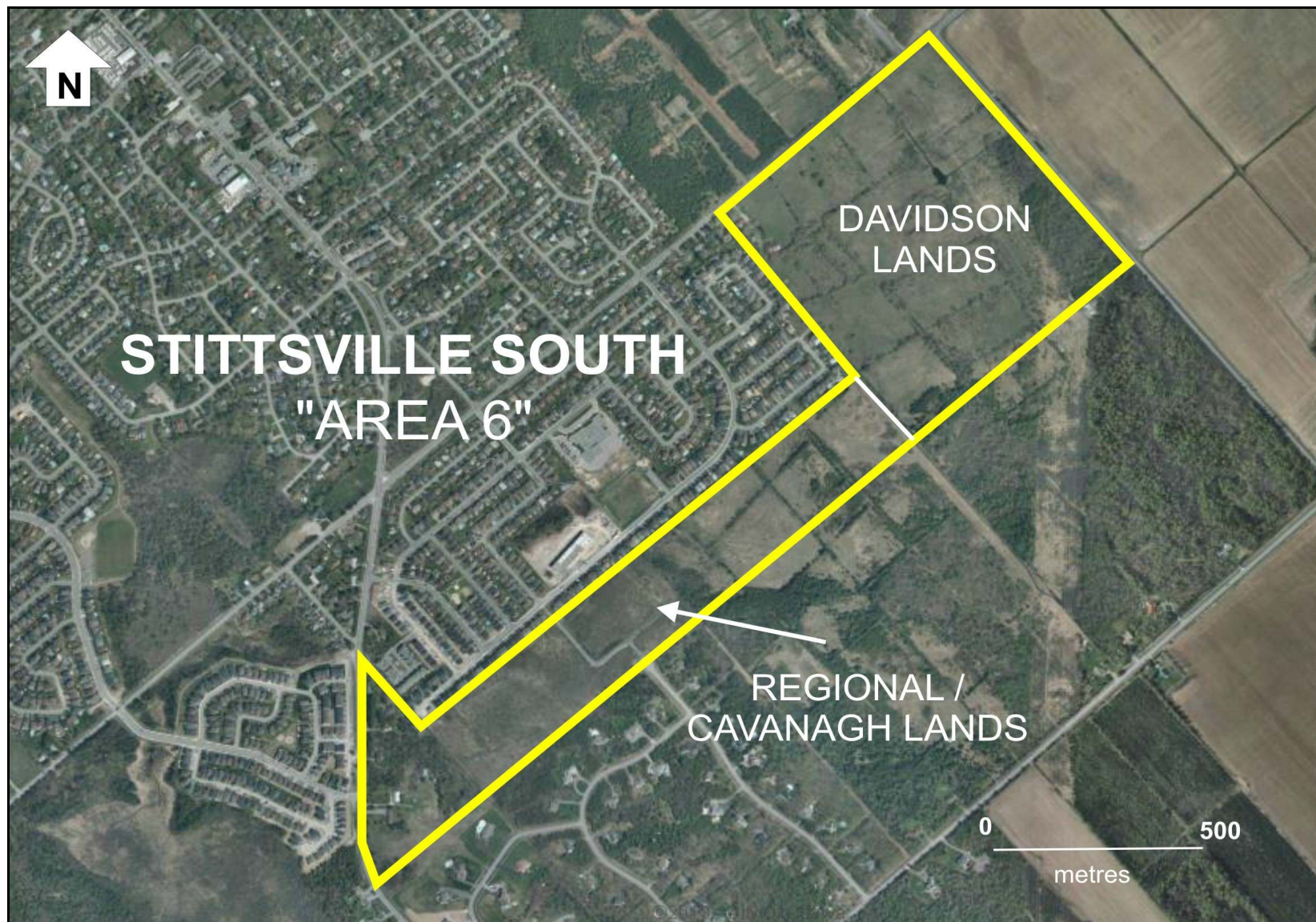
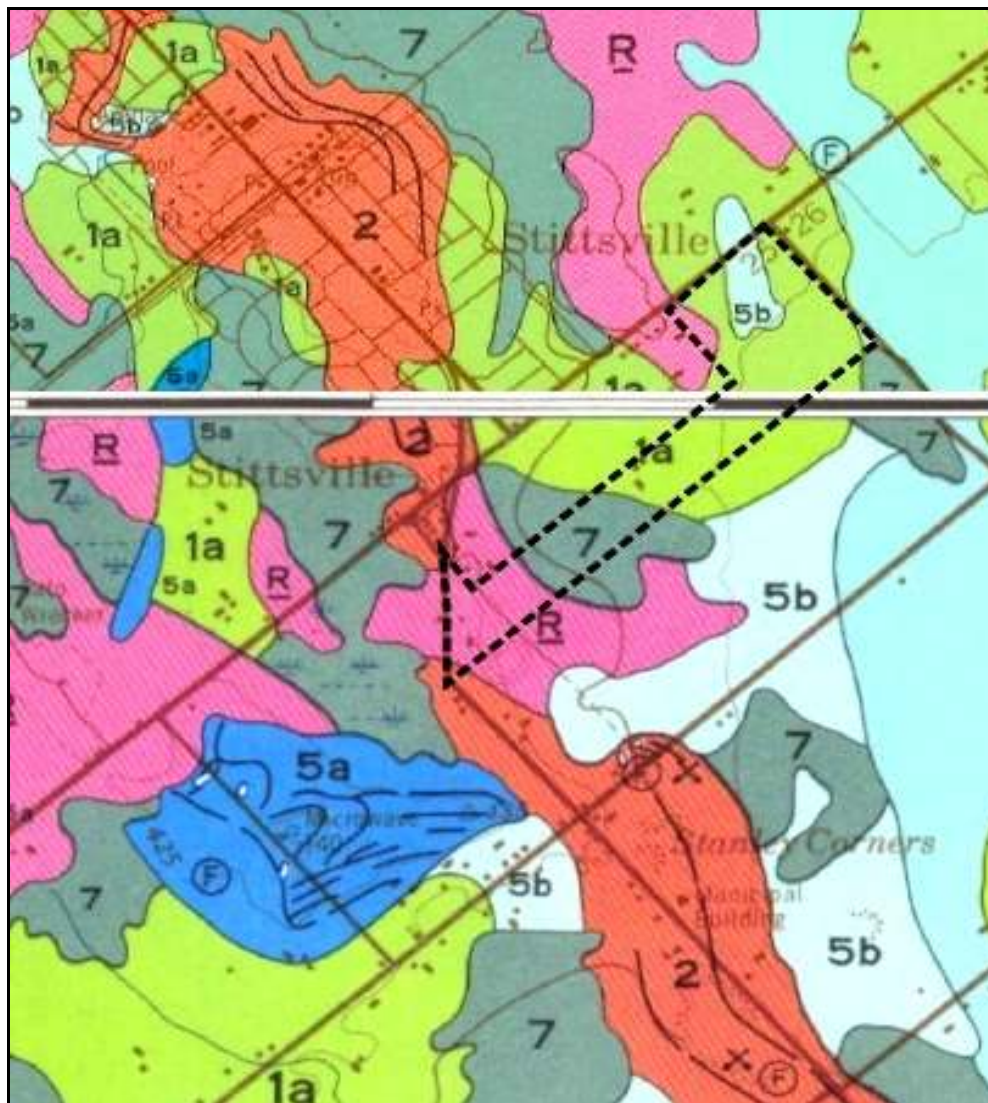


Figure 4: Air photograph (2011) (GeoOttawa) showing the location of the study area and the land ownership.





**Figure 5: Surficial geology of the study area (Richard 1970/1, 1982)**

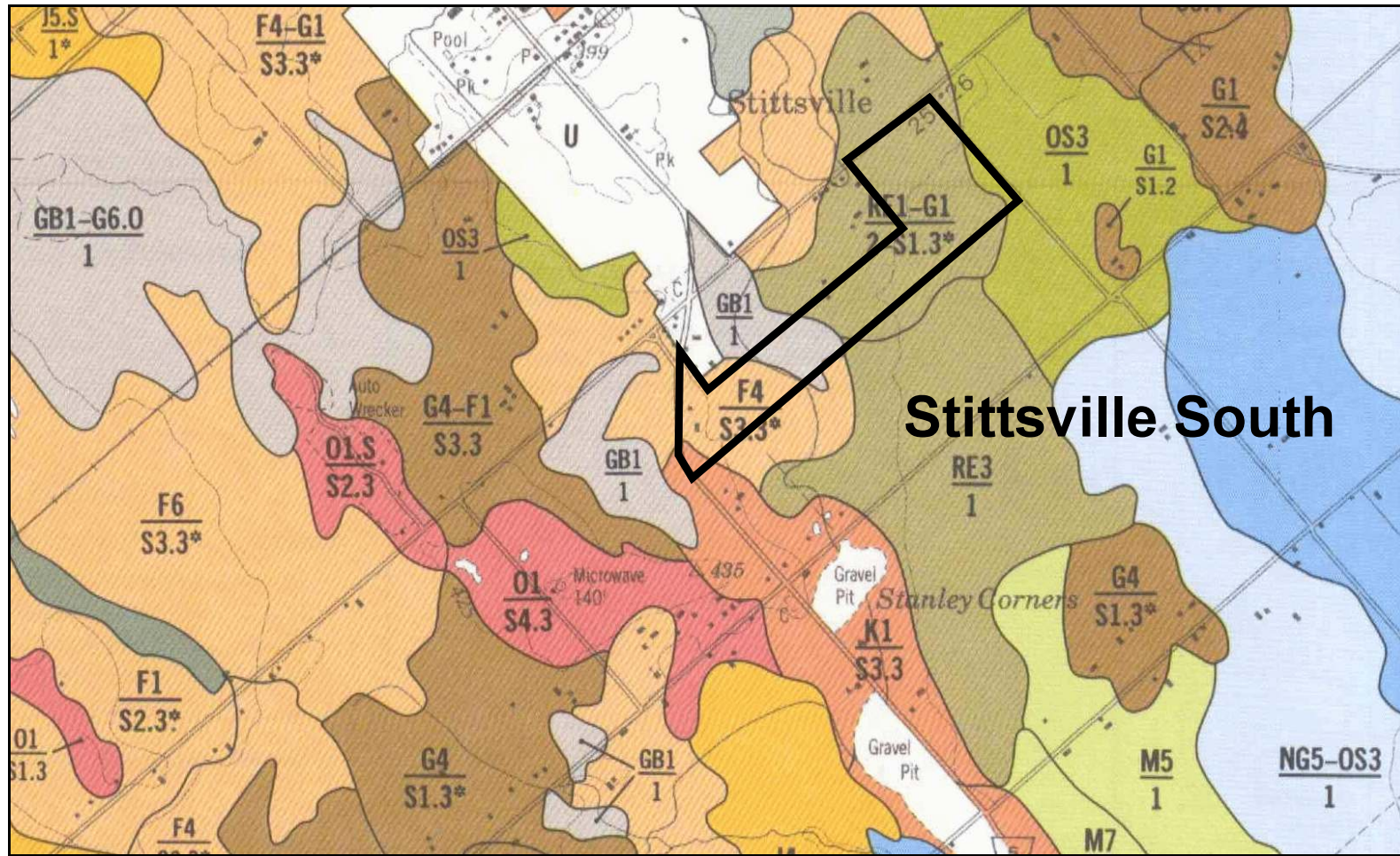
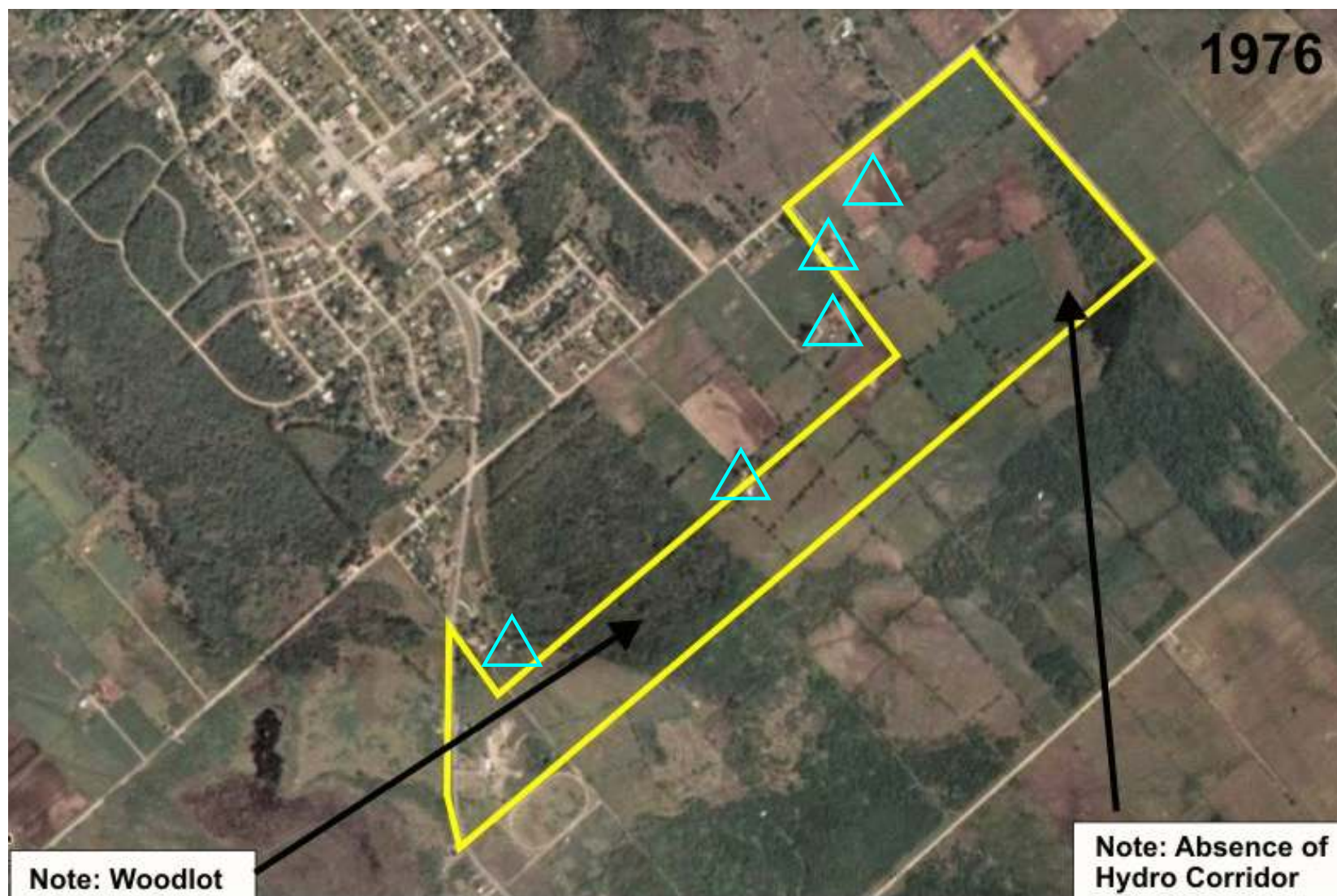
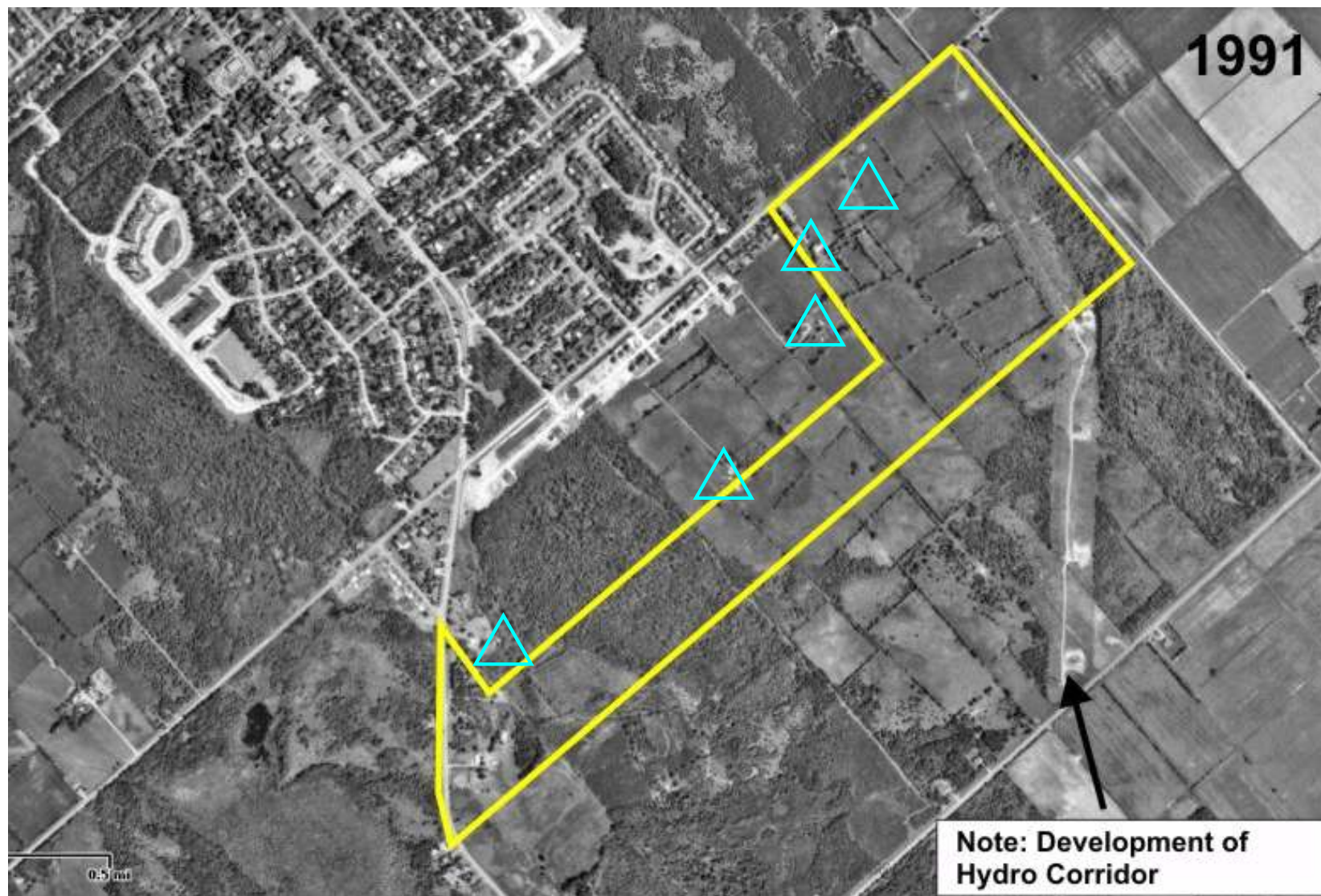


Figure 6: Soils of the study area (Schut and Wilson, 1987).





**Figure 7: Air photograph (1976) showing the study area and key features. Triangles indicate farmsteads indicated on 1863 and 1879 maps (source: geoOttawa).**



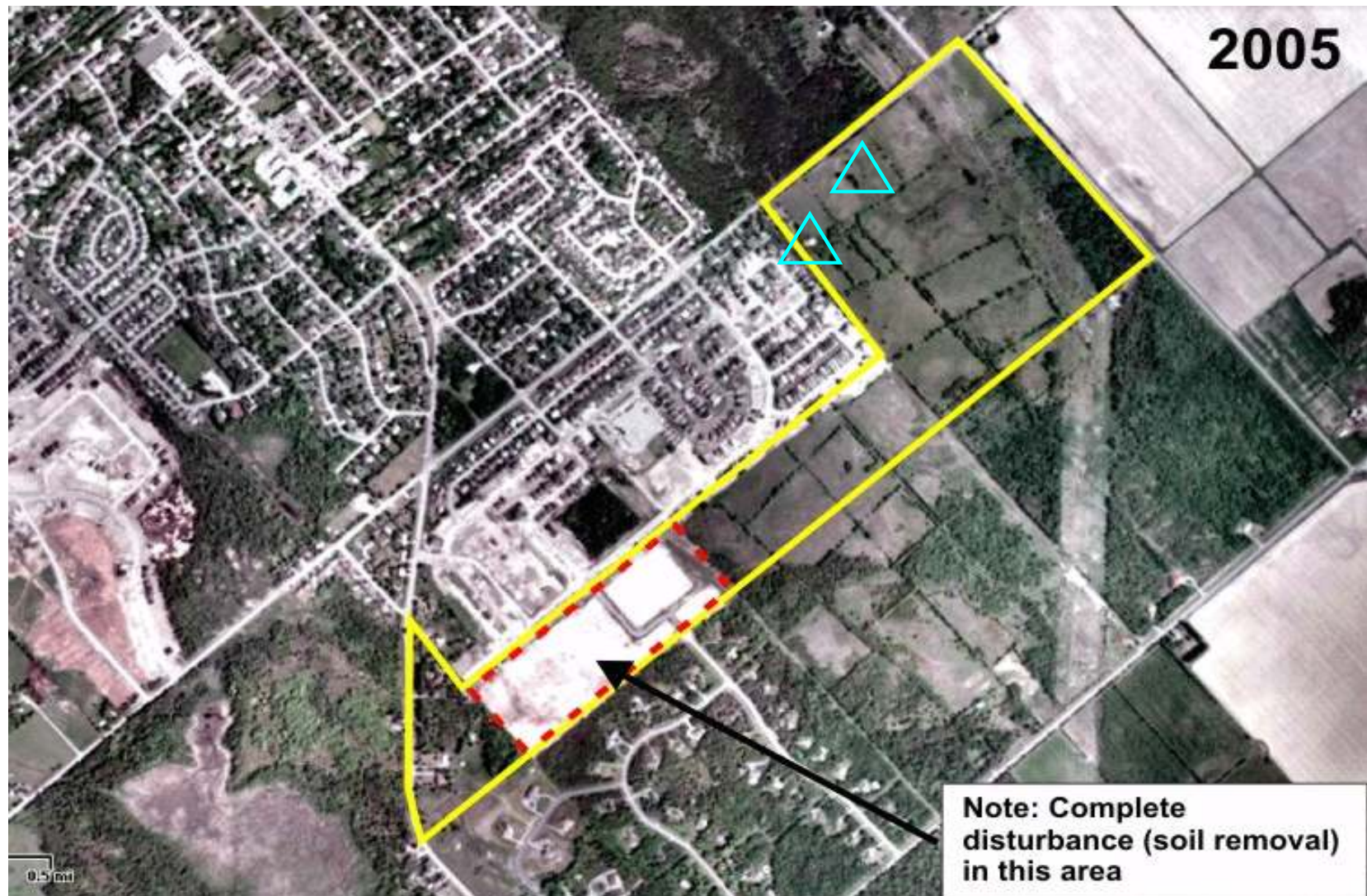
**Figure 8: 1991 Air photograph showing the location of the study area. Note the development of the hydro corridor and the locations of farmsteads indicated on 1863 and 1879 maps. (source: geoOttawa).**





Figure 9: 2002 air photograph showing the location of the study area. Note beginning of development to the north of the current parcel and the locations of farmsteads indicated on 1863 and 1879 maps. (source: geoOttawa).





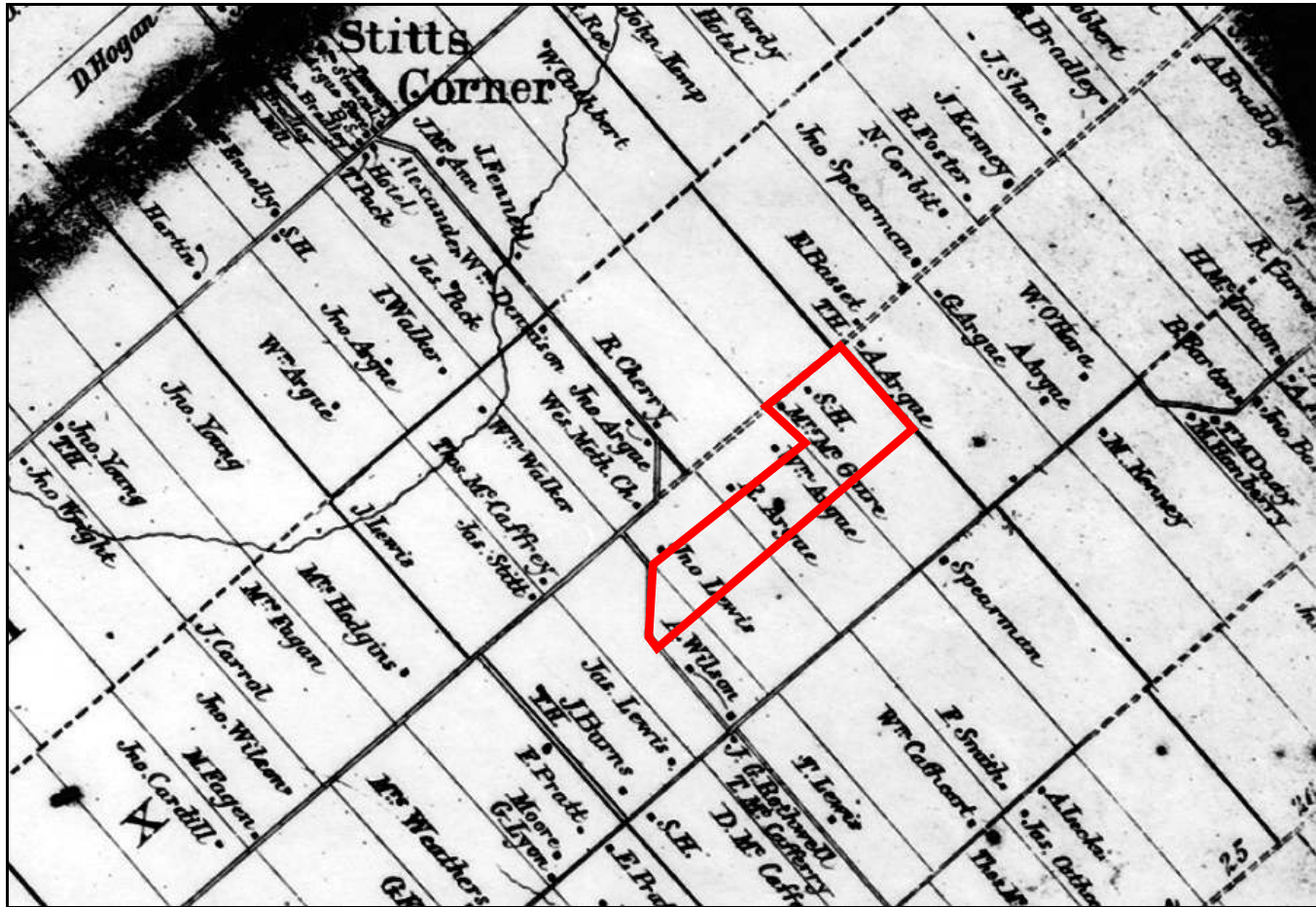
**Figure 10: Air photograph (2005) showing the location of the study area. Note the extent of development to the north and south - particularly within Lot 23, the extent of disturbance within Lot 23 and the removal of some of the historic farmsteads indicated on 1863 and 1879 historic maps. (source: geoOttawa).**





**Figure 11: 2011 air photograph showing the location of the study area in relation to modern developments.**





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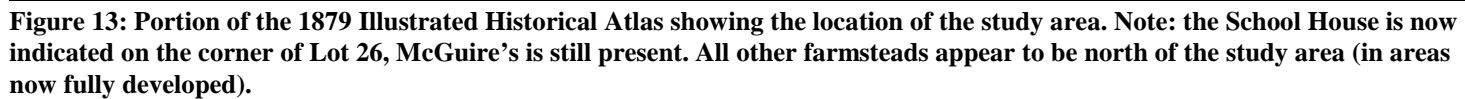






Figure 14: Archaeological potential of the study area based on historic maps / data and topographical considerations.

## 13.0 STAGE 1 IMAGES



**Plate 1: View from the northeast corner of the property looking southwest towards the hydro corridor.**





**Plate 2: Looking south from Fernbank Road in the general vicinity of the School House (1863) and Mrs. McGuire's' farmstead (1863/1879).**



**Plate 3: Northwest corner of Lot 25 looking south.**





**Plate 4: General view of the east end of the property looking south from Fernbank Road.**





**Plate 5: View of existing cultivated fields (currently soy beans) along the western edge of Lot 25, looking east.**





**Plate 6: Central portion of Lot 24 looking south. Note uncultivated former pasture land.**



**Plate 7: Central portion of Lot 24 looking southwest. This area has a low archaeological site potential.**





**Plate 8: The study area includes a small portion of Lot 22, Concession 9. Part of this section has been subject to prior domestic development although some areas of undeveloped land are present to the rear of the frontage on to Stittsville Main Road. Looking northwest.**





**Plate 9: This trail follows the division between Lots 23 and 22. Lands to the left of the path were subject to extensive disturbance prior to 2005 and retain no archaeological potential. Lands to the right of the path lie on the flank of the Stittsville Esker and have archaeological potential.**





**Plate 10: Some portions of the property with Lot 22 have already been subject to some disturbances.**





**Plate 11: Soils within Lot 23 have been removed down to the water table. These areas would have been of generally low archaeological potential, even before this disturbance.**





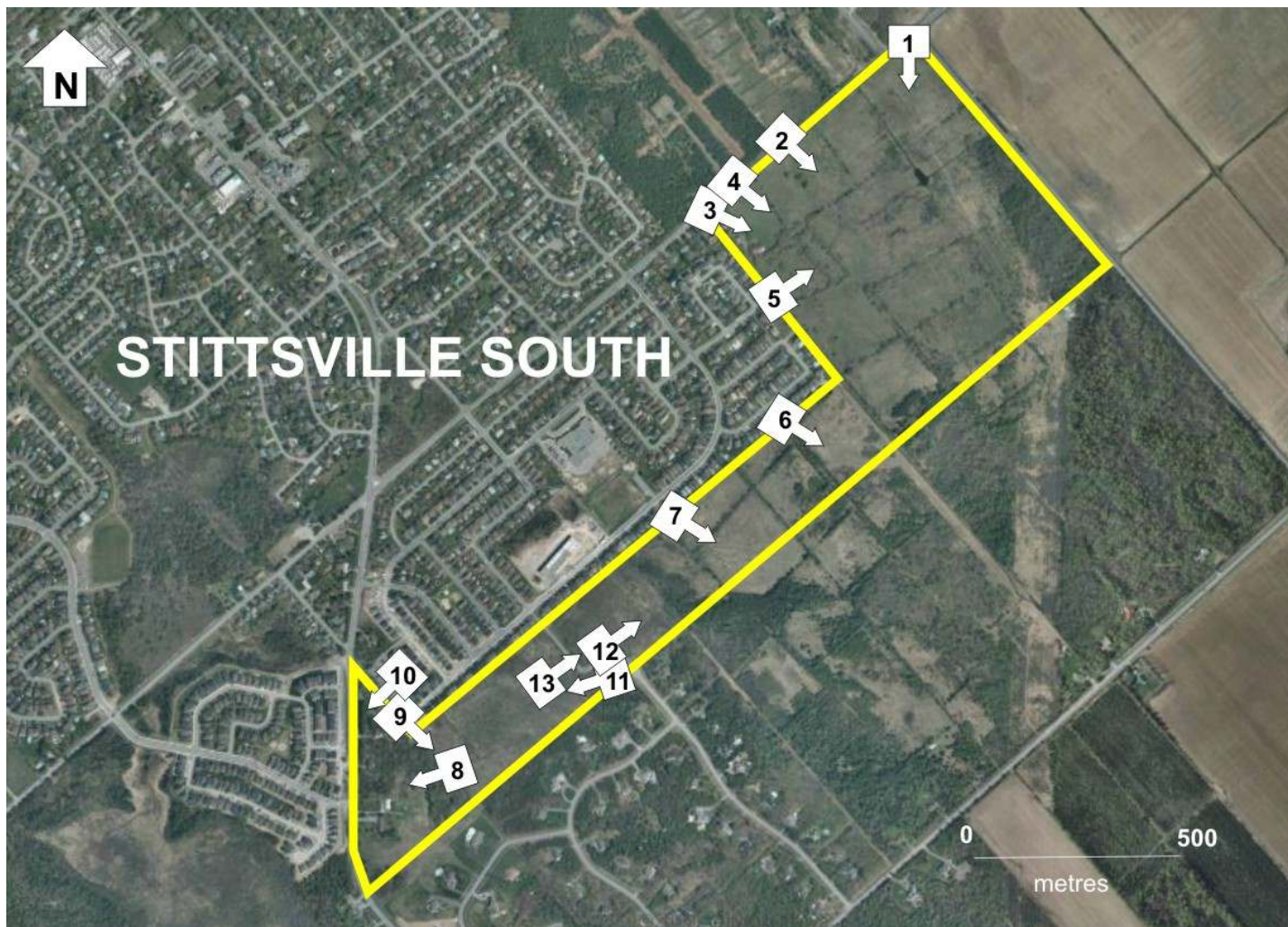
**Plate 12: Part of the roadway with bisects the portion of the study area within Lot 23.**





**Plate 13: Typical view of the disturbed areas within Lot 23. All vegetation in this part of the study area has grown up since 2005. No topsoil remains throughout this area at the water table is at or very near the current ground surface.**

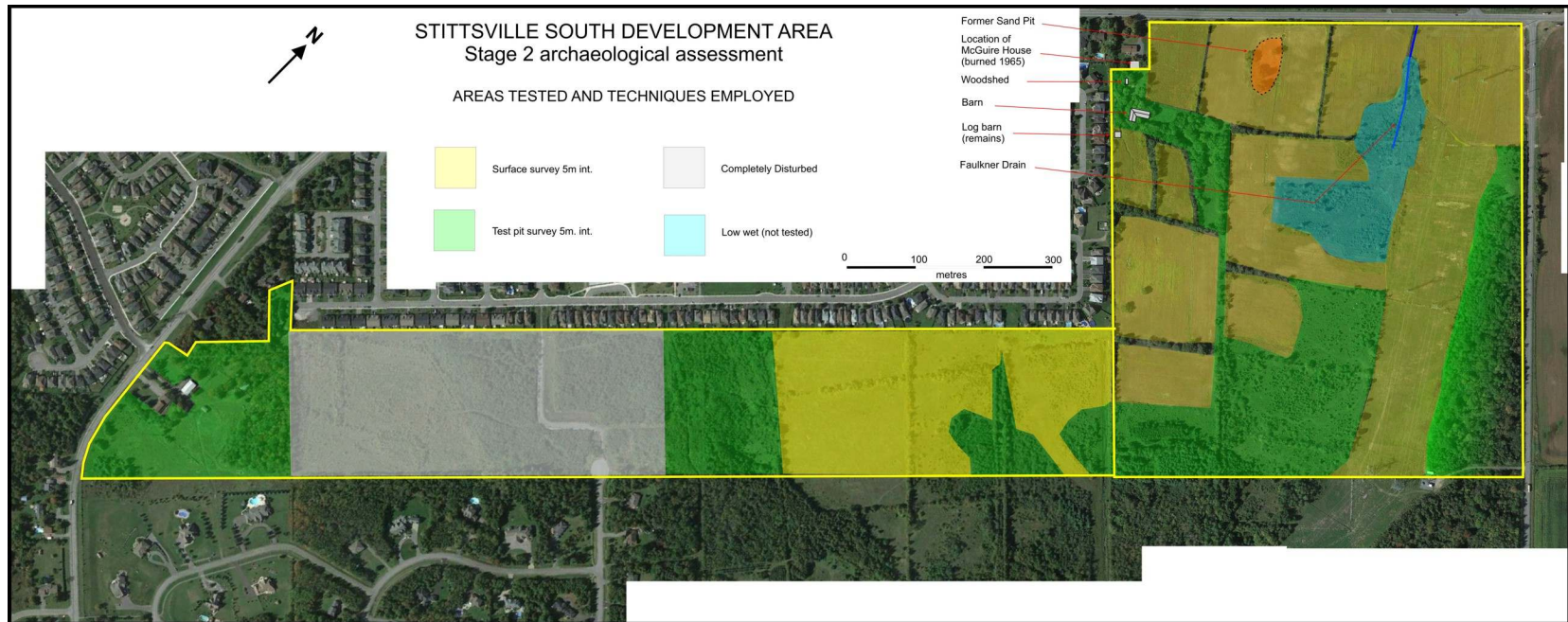




**Figure 15: Location, direction and orientation of Stage 1 photographs.**

**Figure 16: Draft plan of the western portion of the study area. No draft plan currently exists for the former Davidson lands.**





**Figure 17: Areas tested and archaeological field techniques employed.**

For detailed information of the location of archaeological sites BhFx-54 and BhFx-55, please refer to the Supplementary Documentation report.

## 15.0 STAGE 2 IMAGES



**Plate 14: Test pit excavation at the overgrown section near the ditch at the junction of Lots 24 and 25.**





**Plate 15: Unploughable portion, Lot 24. This area was subject to test pit survey.**





**Plate 16: Test pit survey in progress within Lot 24. This area was subsequently ploughed and re-surveyed using surface survey techniques.**





**Plate 17: Surface survey within Lot 25, adjacent to dwellings fronting on to Friendly Crescent.**





**Plate 18: Typical ground conditions and surface visibility throughout cultivated areas subject to surface survey.**





**Plate 19: Surface survey in progress within Lot 25.**





**Plate 20: Surface survey, southern portion of the study area within Lot 25.**





**Plate 21: General view looking north of the rear of the farm buildings within Lot 25.**





**Plate 22: General view of barn looking north.**





**Plate 23: General view of collapsed log barn looking north. Such farm outbuildings are common in the Ottawa region.**





**Plate 24:** General view of the cultivated area within Lot 25, subject to surface survey.





**Plate 25: Former sand extraction area close to the Fernbank Road frontage within Lot 25.**





**Plate 26: General view of the municipal Faulkner Drain looking south.**





**Plate 27: Alex Adams crossing the Faulkner Drain at Fernbank Road.**





**Plate 28: General view looking east from the Faulkner Drain towards Shea Road.**





**Plate 29: Lands subject to surface survey along the hydro corridor within Lot 25, looking north.**





**Plate 30: Surface survey in progress. The low rise is a sandy, Champlain Sea shoreline feature. No evidence of archaeological occupation was noted.**





**Plate 31: Test pit survey of unploughable areas within Lot 25 at the east side of the South Stittsville Development Area.**





**Plate 32: Test pit survey in progress.**





**Plate 33: Untestable area: this land drains to form the Faulkner Drain. Note high water table.**





**Plate 34: testing along the roadway between cultivated fields.**





**Plate 35: Test pit survey of the uncultivated lands in the vicinity of the barn and farm outbuildings.**





**Plate 36: Much of the forested land along Shea Road consists of swamp forest with low archaeological potential.**





**Plate 37:** The few well drained areas within the wetland forest along Shea Road were subject to test pit survey.





**Plate 38: Portions of the land at the west end of the South Stittsville Development Area had been subject to grading and filling associated with prior house construction and development. Testing took place as conditions permitted.**





**Plate 39:** The undisturbed areas at the western end of the study area were fully tested.





**Plate 40: Testing to the rear of houses which front on to Stittsville Main Street.**





**Plate 41: Surface survey within Lot 24. This area had been subject to test pit survey. The ploughable portions were then ploughed and re-assessed.**



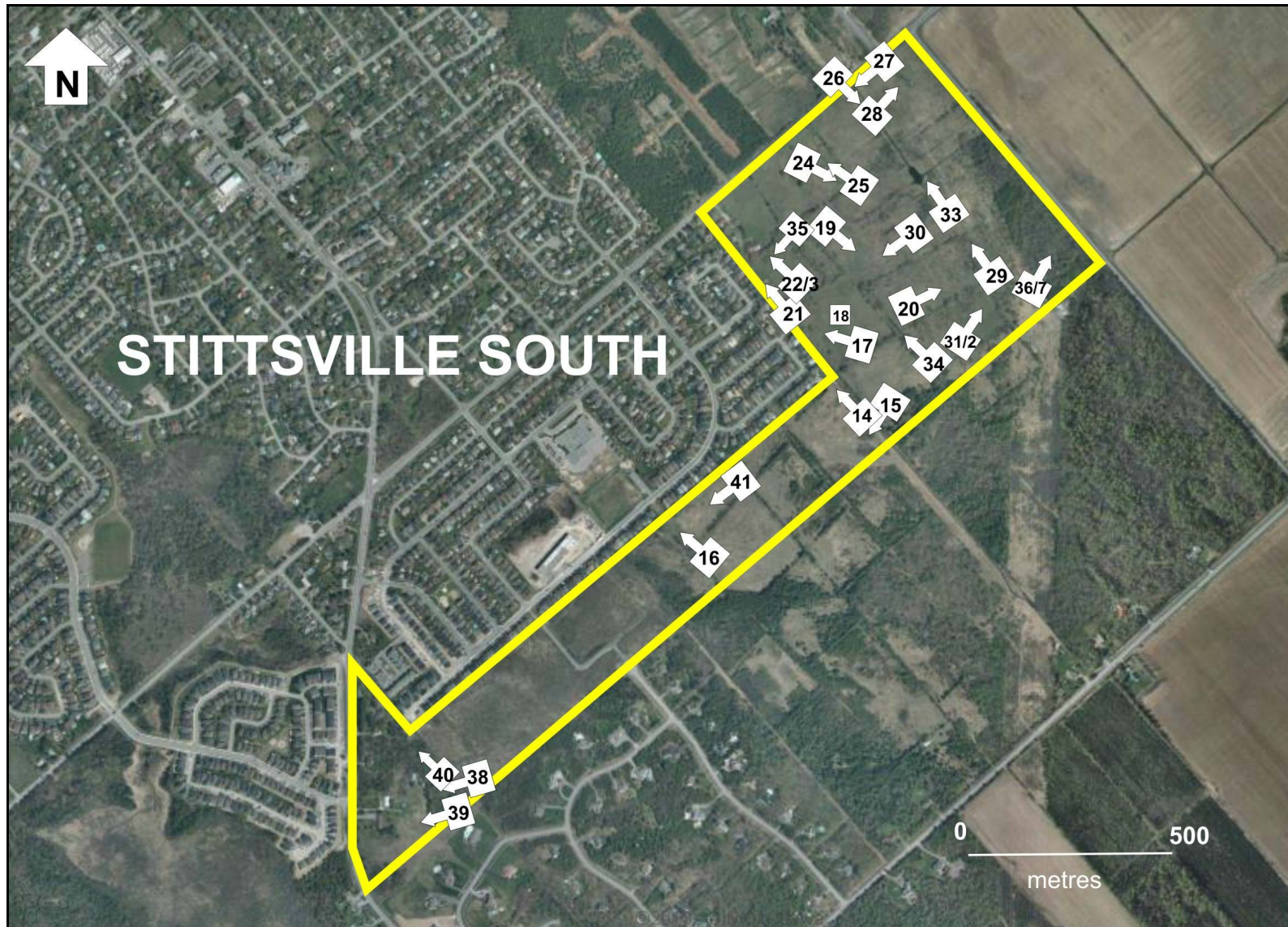


Figure 18: Stage 2 photograph locations and orientations.



PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE		Olympus Stylus TG-2	
No.	Description	Date	Dir.
0437	View of Ditch, junction of Lots 24 and 25	28/04/2014	N
0438	Test pit survey, Lot 24	28/04/2014	E
0439	As above, near ditch	28/04/2014	S
0440	As above	28/04/2014	NW
0441	development sign	28/04/2014	-
0442	General view of unploughable areas	28/04/2014	S
0443	as above	28/04/2014	NW
0444	as above	28/04/2014	S
0445	as above	28/04/2014	S
0446	as above	28/04/2014	W
0447	as above	28/04/2014	W
0448	field boundary within lot 24	28/04/2014	S
0449	general view of pasture	28/04/2014	S
0450	as above	28/04/2014	W
0451	as above	28/04/2014	S
0452	test pit survey, Lot 24	28/04/2014	S
0453	as above	28/04/2014	S
0454	as above	28/04/2014	N
0455	as above	28/04/2014	N
0456	as above	29/04/2014	N

0457	as above	29/04/2014	N
0458	as above	29/04/2014	N
0459	as above	29/04/2019	N
0460	test pit survey, Lot 24	29/04/2014	W
0461	as above	29/04/2014	NW
0462	general view within Lot 24	29/04/2014	NW
0463	as above	29/04/2014	S
0464	roadway within Lot 24	29/04/2014	S
0465	test pit survey - Lot 24	29/04/2014	S
0466	general view, west side of Lot 25	29/04/2014	E
0467	as above	29/04/2014	N
0468	surface survey west side of Lot 25	29/04/2014	E
0469	as above	29/04/2014	NW
0470	as above	29/04/2014	W
0471	as above	29/04/2014	NE
0472	general field conditions for surface survey	29/04/2014	
0473	surface survey, Lot 25	29/04/2014	NW
0474	as above	29/04/2014	NW
0475	old field boundary	29/04/2014	N
0476	as above	29/04/2014	N
0477	surface survey, Lot 25	29/04/2014	NW



0478	field conditions for surface survey	29/04/2014	
0479	Doug - surface survey	29/04/2014	
0480	surface survey, west side Lot 25	29/04/2014	SW
0481	as above	29/04/2014	N
0482	as above	29/04/2014	N
0483	surface artifact spread BhFx-54	29/04/2014	S
0484	as above	29/04/2014	NW
0485	as above	29/04/2014	W
0487	general view, Lot 25	29/04/2014	SE
0488	surface survey, Lot 25	29/04/2014	W
0489	as above - note light sandy soil	29/04/2014	W
0490	as above	29/04/2014	W
0491	stone wall - Lot 25 (part of farmstead)	29/04/2014	N
0492	as above	29/04/2014	N
0493	as above	29/04/2014	N
0494	general view of cultivated areas, Lot 25	29/04/2014	SW
0495	surface survey, Lot 25	29/04/2014	SW
0496-506	as above	02/05/2014	various
0507-511	farm outbuildings	02/05/2014	various
0512-550	surface survey / general views	02/05/2014	various
0551-553	Faulkner Drain	02/05/2014	various
0554-578	surface survey / general views	02/05/2014	various

0578-612	test pit survey, unploughable lands, Lot 25	05/05/2014	various
0613-616	BhFx-54 general views	05/05/2014	various
0617-622	BhFx-55 general views	05/05/2014	various
0623-626	BhFx-55 artifacts in situ	05/05/2014	
627	general view - field surface Lot 25 - edge of sand ridge	05/05/2014	E
628-630	farmyard features	05/05/2014	
631-632	old field boundary, Lot 25	05/05/2014	S
633-637	test pit survey	05/05/2014	various
638-643	untested areas - poor drainage	05/05/2014	various
644	BhFx-54	05/05/2014	W
645-661	Test pit survey - unploughed areas	05/05/2014	various
664-673	General views - woodlot along Shea Road	07/05/2014	various
674-677	General views along hydro corridor	07/05/2014	various
678-683	Testing within woodlot along Shea Road	07/05/2014	various
684-688	Untestable areas -woodlot along Shea Road	07/05/2014	various
689-728	Various general shots - mainly western end of study area	08/05/2014	various