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Jun 6, 2016

Nicholas Adams (P003)  
Adams Heritage  
1Inverary ON K0H 1X0

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of a development property at 3387 Cedarview Road, Part Lot 12, Concession 3 Geographic Township of Nepean City of Ottawa", Dated May 11, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on May 27, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P003-0425-2016, MTCS File Number 0004452**

Dear Mr. Adams:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.<sup>1</sup> This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 12 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

No artifacts were found and no evidence of archaeological sites was encountered. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jenna Down  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Fairouz Wahab, Glenview  
Lilly Xu, City of Ottawa

<sup>1</sup>In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

# ADAMS HERITAGE

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A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of a development  
property at 3387 Cedarview Road,  
Part Lot 12, Concession 3  
Geographic Township of Nepean  
City of Ottawa

Prepared for: **Glenview Homes (Cedarview) Ltd.**  
190 O'Connor Street, 11th Floor  
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Land Development Project Manager  
613-748-3700 ext 241 FWahab@glenview.ca

Licensee: Nick Adams MA  
Prepared by: Nick Adams

May 11, 2016

License # P003  
P003-0425-2016

Approval Authority:  
**City of Ottawa**

Contact: Lily Xu  
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Regulatory Process: Planning Act  
Report Type: Original

*"I the undersigned hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information in this report and submitted in support of this report is complete and accurate in every way, and I am aware of the penalties against providing false information under section 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act."*



A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of a development  
property at 3387 Cedarview Road,  
Part Lot 12, Concession 3  
Geographic Township of Nepean  
City of Ottawa

**Licensee: Nick Adams MA**

Prepared by: Nick Adams

Date: May 11, 2016

License # P003  
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report type: [Original](#)  
regulatory process: [Planning Act](#)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the lands discussed in this report was prepared by Adams Heritage. 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. Following completion of the Stage 1 assessment, Stage 2 testing was conducted.

All testable areas were tested for archaeological sites using the techniques and approaches stipulated in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 'Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)'<sup>1</sup>. No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered and no artifacts were recovered.

### **The recommendation is as follows:**

- It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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<sup>1</sup> Henceforth 'S & G's'

### 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 Survey:	Nick Adams, Alex Adams
Report Authors and Preparation:	Nick Adams, Christine Adams

### Dates of Field Testing

April 30th 2016

### Weather Conditions

Warm, dry sunny. No constraints to effective field assessment

### Permission for Access

Property access permission provided by the client.



## **2.0 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on lands scheduled to be developed within part of Lot 12, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Nepean (Rideau Front) (Figures 1-4). The archaeological assessment is part of the City of Ottawa requirements under the Planning Act.

The property consists of two level, formerly cultivated fields lying just to the south of the Jock River and comprising approximately 19.67Ha (48.6 acres). No dwellings are present on or near the property, which is roughly rectangular with a maximum east-west width of 470 metres and a maximum north-south extent of 420 metres.

Current development plans are for residential housing (119 singles and 82 townhomes), a school and commercial block. Approximately 5.94Ha of the northwest corner of the land is deemed undevelopable because it lies within the 100 year floodplain of the Jock River.

Until shortly before the archaeological assessment, the whole study area was active farm land. The area is essentially level ground which, at the time of the initial field review, was too waterlogged for surface survey. Once the ground had dried out sufficiently, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed.

### 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 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 aggregating 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 Nepean township were ever occupied by the Mississaugas, and all indications are that the indigenous populations at the time were Algonkins<sup>4</sup>.

The First Nations 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 Algonkin to remain in the area, but like most Native Americans in both Canada*

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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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*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 throughout the nineteenth century and in to present times.

### Nepean Township:

The early history of Nepean, though well-documented in general by researchers such as Elliott, can be elusive in the matter of specifics. This is largely due to the fact that land was settled irregularly, often by squatters taking advantage of lands unclaimed or held in speculation by absentee landlords. Although we have records dating back to 1821 in the form of census documents, they do not always allow us to tie a specific person to a specific piece of property. The vagaries of the census enumerator are such that we cannot always assume that households were recorded in order, although they do tend to be recorded by neighbourhood. The 1851 Agricultural Census has been lost, and so the first direct glimpse we get of activities on the land comes with the 1861 Agricultural Census. By this time many of the lots had been settled for almost half a century, with a succession of inhabitants, some of whom must, for lack of evidence, remain nameless.

Bruce Elliott, in his history of Nepean, says of the settlers of Nepean, that *“most of them (were) interrelated since they had lived near the banks of the Shannon”*<sup>5</sup> Most were Roman Catholics from Ireland, who intermarried and came with their cousins and neighbours to re-form their society in a new country. They settled with little consideration for ownership, and the formalities of land grants and transfers were only dealt with later, in some cases decades after settlement had occurred. As they prospered, others from their old neighbourhoods came to join them, and their ties strengthened as they continued to intermarry in their new country. Only a few married outside their faith, but this no doubt eased their communal relationship with their Protestant neighbours.

The census data show that they prospered moderately, and all to about the same degree, creating from the bush mixed farms which could support their large families over multiple generations. Livestock included cattle, swine, and sheep. Grain and root crops were successful, and some farms had orchards and other fruit trees. Butter was produced in abundance, and many families continued to weave their own flannel and other woollen cloth. Cordwood was taken from uncleared areas of the farms, but mainly just enough for the use of the family.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Elliott, Bruce, The City Beyond, p.73

<sup>6</sup>1861, 1871 Census, Nepean, Carleton County.

### Lot 12, Concession 3

This lot was granted to Margaret Grant in 1801<sup>7</sup>. It is both tempting to believe, and likely, that Margaret Grant and Archibald Grant were related, and were taking up Loyalist grants. The lot seems to have been the subject of speculation rather than settlement during the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1832, Margaret Grant sold her lot to Simon Fraser, and in 1837, Sheriff Powell had an interest in one eighth of the lot, which he sold to a James Joyce. Simon Fraser sold the remainder to James Holmes in the same year. In 1841, James Joyce sold his portion to Walter Joyce. By 1846 we find the lot in the hands of agents of McDonald and Holmes et al, who sold all of the lot to Frederick Seagram, a Toronto gentleman<sup>8</sup>.

In 1853, Frederick Seagram sold 173 acres to Michael Dunn<sup>9</sup>. By this time, Dunn had been in the area for some time. He appears on the 1842 Census, at which time he indicated that he had been in Upper Canada for eleven years<sup>10</sup>. It seems likely that he was living on Concession 3 as he was enumerated along with the Costellos and Latimers. We do not find the Joyce family resident at this time<sup>11</sup>. Although Michael Dunn had been in Canada for some time, he had been living on the east side of the Ottawa for part of it. Of his children still at home in 1851, one, aged 24, was born in Ireland, and four, ranging in age from 20 to 12, were born in Hull. Only the youngest child, Michael Dunn Jr aged 9, had been born in Nepean, indicating that Michael Dunn Sr. arrived there at about the time of the 1842 census. In 1842, Michael Dunn had cleared 4 of 73 acres<sup>12</sup>. By 1851, he was widowed, and living in a log house, with several of his children<sup>13</sup>. By 1861, the farm of the two Dunns had 60 acres of 200 cleared<sup>14</sup>.

In 1855 Patrick Joyce sold his 27 acres to William Ring, who sold it to Michael Dunn the following year<sup>15</sup>. Dunn then divided the lot in half and sold the West Half to his son John, while retaining the East Half for himself. By 1861, Michael and John Dunn

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<sup>7</sup>OLR

<sup>8</sup>the OLR abstract indicates that they sold all the lot, but later we find the eighth portion still in the hands of the Joyce family

<sup>9</sup>Ibid

<sup>10</sup>1842 Census, Nepean, Carleton County

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

<sup>12</sup>Ibid

<sup>13</sup>1851 Personal Census, Nepean, Carleton County

<sup>14</sup>1861 Agricultural Census, Nepean, Carleton County

<sup>15</sup>OLR

had cleared 60 acres of their land, 35 acres of which was now improved<sup>16</sup>. By 1871, 90 acres had been cleared<sup>17</sup>.

In 1871 there are two Dunn household recorded on the census. Michael Dunn age. 77 and John Dunn age. 42<sup>18</sup>. Each man has one house and two barns<sup>19</sup>. The 1879 Atlas map shows two structures on the lot along the south bank of the Jock River. These are most likely the two dwelling houses<sup>20</sup>. By 1881, Michael Dunn, ( b. 1842) is the head of one of the households<sup>21</sup>. This is undoubtedly the brother of John and son of Michael Sr. In 1893 the will of John Dunn was proved and his portion was divided amongst his heirs. The land was eventually settled on Michael Dunn. The land passed through the Dunn family until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century<sup>22</sup>.

None of the structures indicated on the historical maps lie within the study area.

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<sup>16</sup> 1861 Agricultural Census, Nepean Carleton County

<sup>17</sup> 1871 Census, Schedule 4, Nepean, Carleton County

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, Schedule 3

<sup>20</sup>Belden's Historical Atlas of Carleton County, 1879 (1997 reprint)

<sup>21</sup>1881 Census, Nepean, Carleton County, online transcription at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

<sup>22</sup>OLR

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### **Bedrock / Physiography**

The Ottawa region is underlain by Paleozoic bedrock deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone (GSC Map 1508A), 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).

The property lies on a clay plain of offshore marine clay and silts deposited during the period when the Champlain Sea occupied this portion of the Ottawa Valley.

The immediate vicinity of 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 a 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 a few kilometres from the study area. 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.

Since the study area lands lie at approximately 92 metres a.s.l. they would eventually have been accessible for occupation or settlement as the waters of the Champlain Sea receded, although they would probably not have presented a particularly enticing environment for settlement.

### **Soils**

The soils within the study area consist of soils of the Osgoode Loam series - fine textured clay soils derived from marine materials deposited in the bed of the Champlain Sea. In their natural state these soils are limited by poor drainage and a generally high water table. Prior to ditching and drainage, they would have supported seasonally flooded soft maple, elm and ash forest (Hills, Richard and Morwick 1944)

### **Drainage**

No significant watercourses or sources of water lie within the study area. The Jock River - a tributary of the Rideau River lies just to the north of the study area. A deep ditch bisects the property from north to south, draining land which would otherwise be seasonally wet.

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### **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 whole study area exists as actively cultivated agricultural land. No areas of original / natural vegetation or forest are present.

### **Registered Archaeological Sites:**

No archaeological sites have been registered within the study area<sup>23</sup>.

The following sites have been registered within 2 kilometres of the study area, but none of these lie within or impinge upon the current study area.

BhFw-29	Latimer Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BhFw-22		Post-Contact		
BhFw-21	Location 2			
BhFw-20	Location 1	Post-Contact		
BhFw-17	McGuire	Post-Contact		
BhFw-111	McCullough-2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BhFw-104		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden, residential, scatter

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

The closest archaeological projects in the vicinity of the study area are the Stage 1 & 2 studies conducted by Golder Associates within Concession 2, Lots 12-13 and Concession 3, Lots 12-15 Nepean Township (Golder 2015, 2016 ) and the Stage 3 investigations of the Tierney-1 Site, (BhFw-26) within Lot 14, Concession 3 (Golder 2011).

Neither of these sites is in close proximity to the study area and have no bearing on the current project.

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<sup>23</sup> Information courtesy MTCS data files.



## 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 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 recently 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 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 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 an subsistence based more on hunting and fishing than their culturally un-related Iroquoian neighbours to the south.

In the south, 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
<b>PALAEO-INDIAN</b>			
	Fluted Point Hi - Lo	11000 - 10400 B.P. 10400 - 9500 B.P.	big game hunters small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 B.P. 9700 - 8900 B.P. 8900 - 8000 B.P.	nomadic hunters and gatherers
<b>Middle</b>	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 B.P. 5500 - 4000 B.P.	transition to territorial settlements
<b>Late</b>	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
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 B.P. 2400 - 2000 B.P.	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
<b>Middle</b>	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2300 B.P. - 1300 B.P. 1500 B.P. - 1200 B.P.	long distance trade burial mounds agriculture begins
<b>Late</b>	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
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Algonquin	300 - present	
<b>Late</b>	Euro-Canadian / Algonquin	225 - present	European settlement

## 4.1 Archaeological Potential

The City of Ottawa's "Archaeological Potential" mapping indicates a band of archaeological potential in the northern portion of the study area (ASI and Geomatics 1999). It defines a 300 metre wide band adjacent to the Jock River.

In determining archaeological potential for this property, 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:

- *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.*
- *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, archaeological potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact First Nations archaeological sites is identified since a portion of the property lies within 300 metres of a water course (Jock River)(S & G's 1.4.1c). However, since no other topographical features are present on the property which might have proven attractive to past First Nations settlement, the real-world potential for non-Euro-Canadian archaeological sites is low.

### **Euro-Canadian Sites**

The 1863 Walling map and 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas maps do not indicate any dwellings on the property. The study area appears to have always been farm land.

Nevertheless, since 'Standards and Guidelines' standard 1.4.1d does not permit exemption of any areas within 100 metres of a historic transportation route - regardless of the nature of historic/map evidence - archaeological potential along the Cedarview Road frontage is also identified.

## 5.0 FIELD METHODS (Stage 2 testing)

Prior to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the crop within the west field had been removed and the whole study area had been tilled. The field surface then weathered through the winter before the archaeological assessment proceeded.

The corn crop within the east field had been harvested in the fall, however most of the east field had been stripped of topsoil and used as a staging / storage area. Fortunately most of this activity had taken place more than 300 metres from the Jock River in an area of low archaeological potential. The remaining portions of the east field were fully assessed.

Field testing was completed using 'pedestrian survey' methods (S&G's Standard 2.1.1) and, with the exception of the disturbed areas, the entire property was assessed (S&G's Standard 2.1.1) under acceptable conditions (S&G's Standard 2.1.3)(see Plates). Transect intervals of 5 metres were maintained throughout (S&G's Standard 2.1.1.6).

All work was conducted when the ground was frost and snow free, on April 30th 2016.

## 6.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No artifacts were recovered.

### Inventory of Documentary Record from Field

Photographs and records<sup>24</sup>

Photos	68 General views
Digital field plan	updated in the field

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<sup>24</sup> retained on file by Adams Heritage



## 7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

During the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, portions of this property were identified as having potential for pre- and post Contact First Nations archaeological sites, with some potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The study area consists of two formerly cultivated fields. Their soils were laid down as sediments within the bed of the Champlain Sea. With the demise of the Champlain Sea, this area probably remained as seasonally wet forest, unappealing for any form of settlement until it was cleared and drained for farming during the nineteenth century.

The likelihood of encountering pre-contact or post-contact First Nations archaeological sites was limited. Nevertheless, portions of the property were identified as having archaeological potential.

Stage 2 testing was conducted by 'surface survey'. No artifacts were found and no evidence of archaeological sites was encountered.

Development of this property will have no impact on archaeological resources.

It is requested that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter of concurrence indicating that the archaeological assessment obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act have been met for this project.

In addition to the "*advice on compliance with legislation*" cited above, if during the process of development any undetected archaeological resources or human remains of potential Aboriginal interest are encountered, the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office should be contacted immediately at:

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)

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The recommendation is as follows:**

- It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

## 9.0 REFERENCES / SOURCES

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- 
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### Other Sources

Specific historical references cited in the text as footnotes.

## 10.0 MAPS

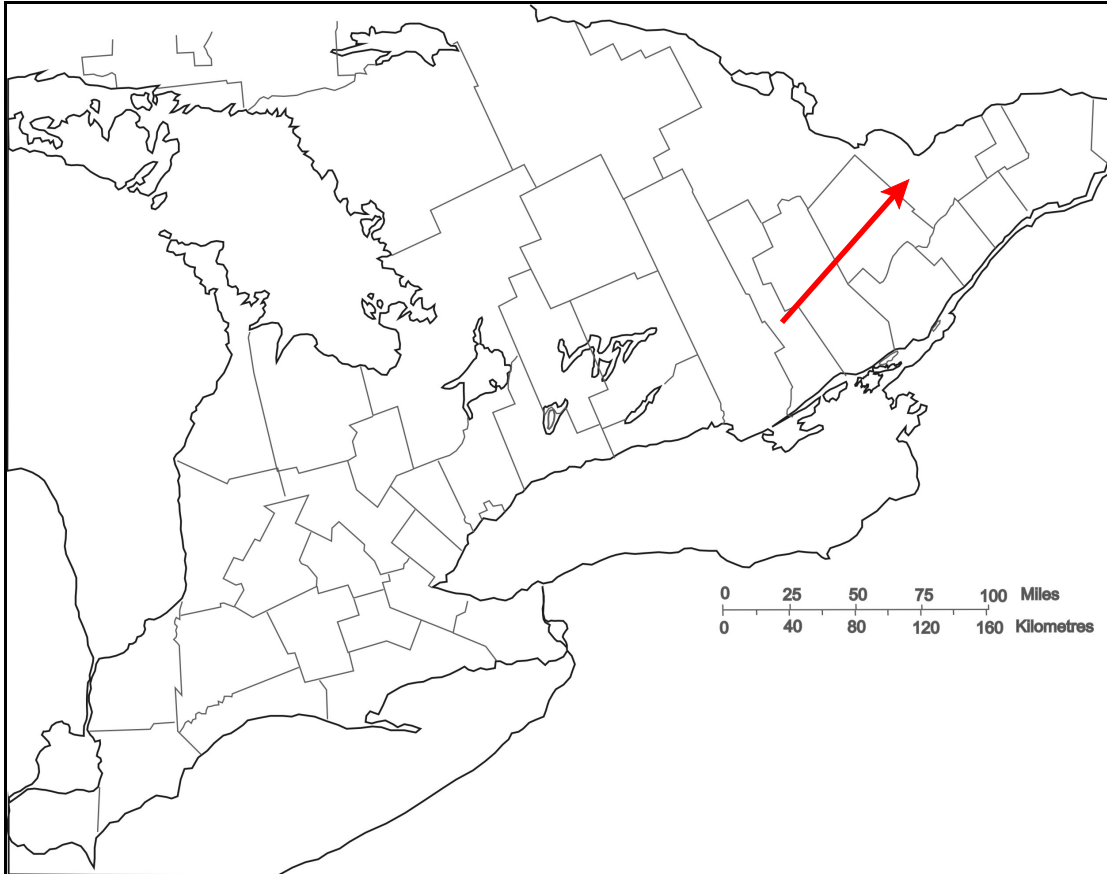


Figure 1: General location of the study area.

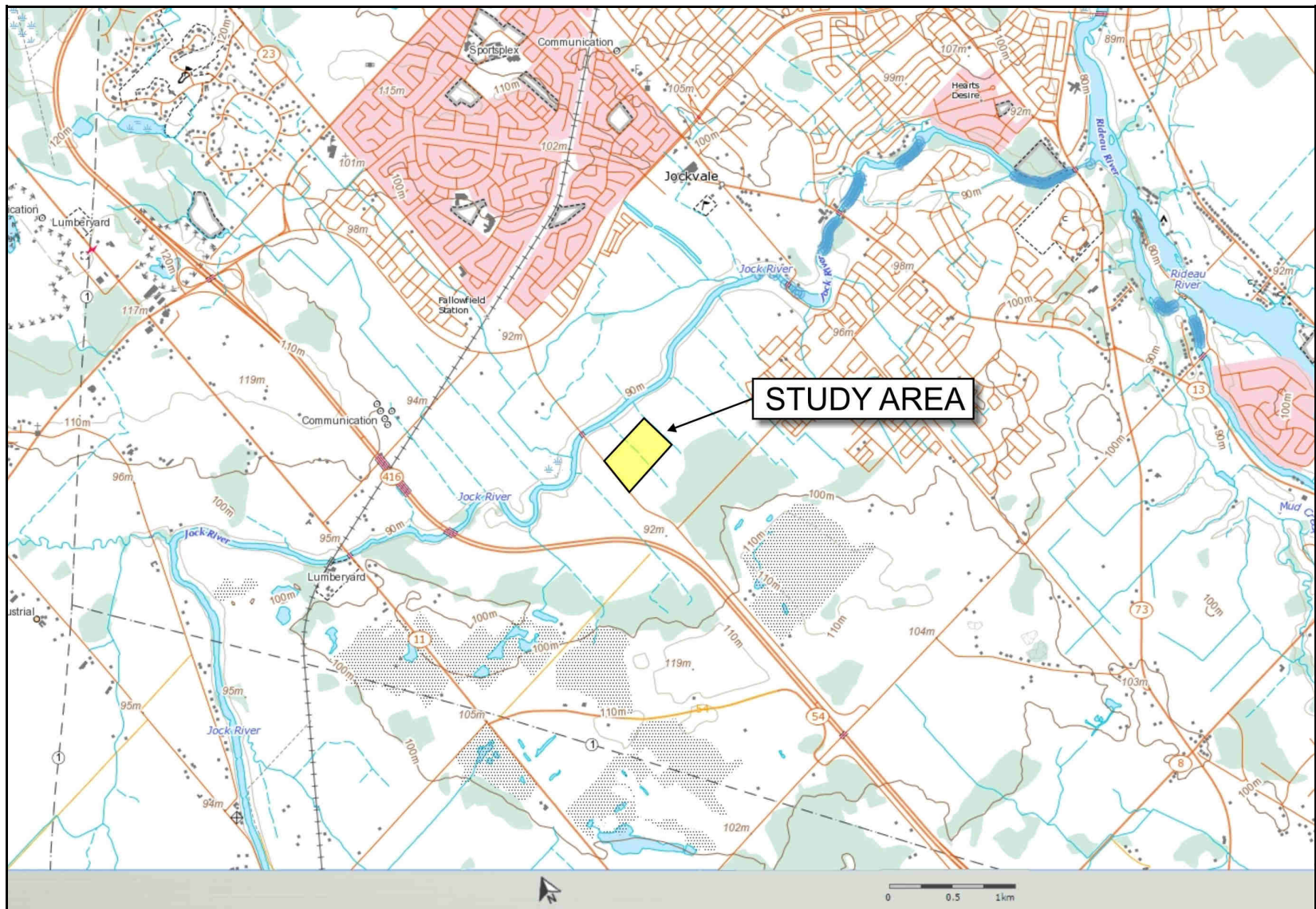


Figure 2: Location of the study area: 1:50,000 (source: Toporama).

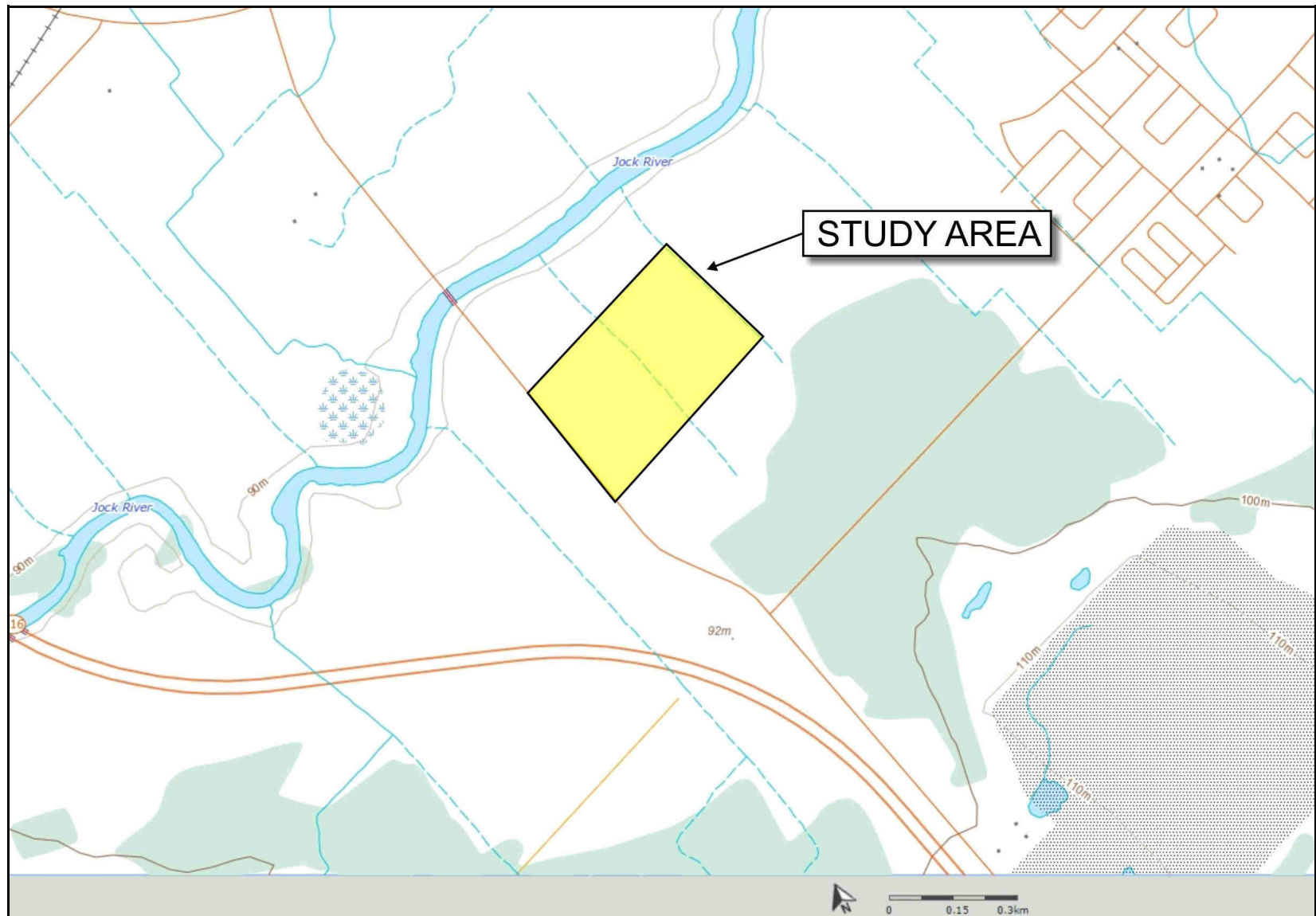


Figure 3: Location of the study area: 1:10,000 (source: Toporama).



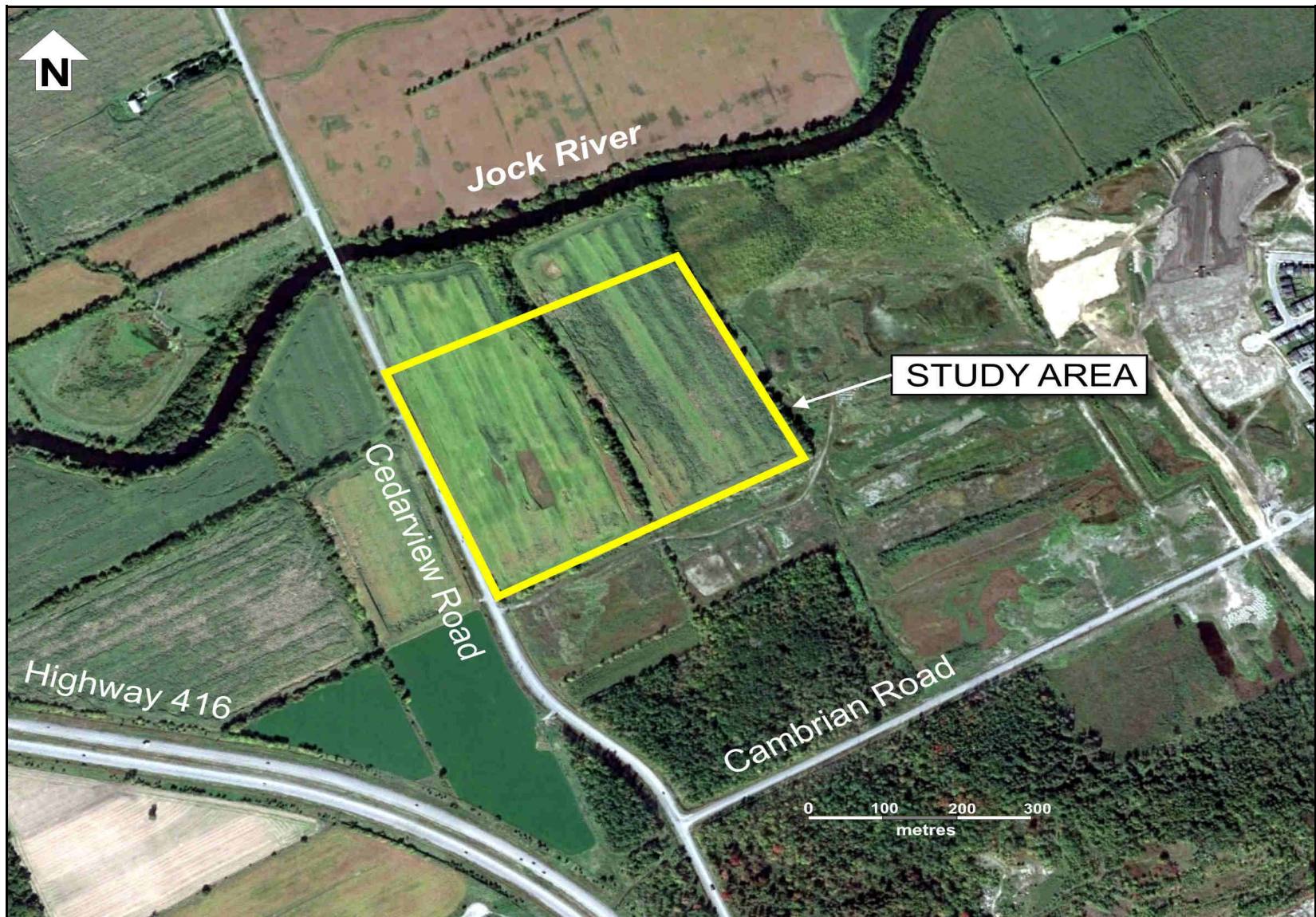


Figure 4: Air photograph showing the location and extent of the study area (source: Google Earth).

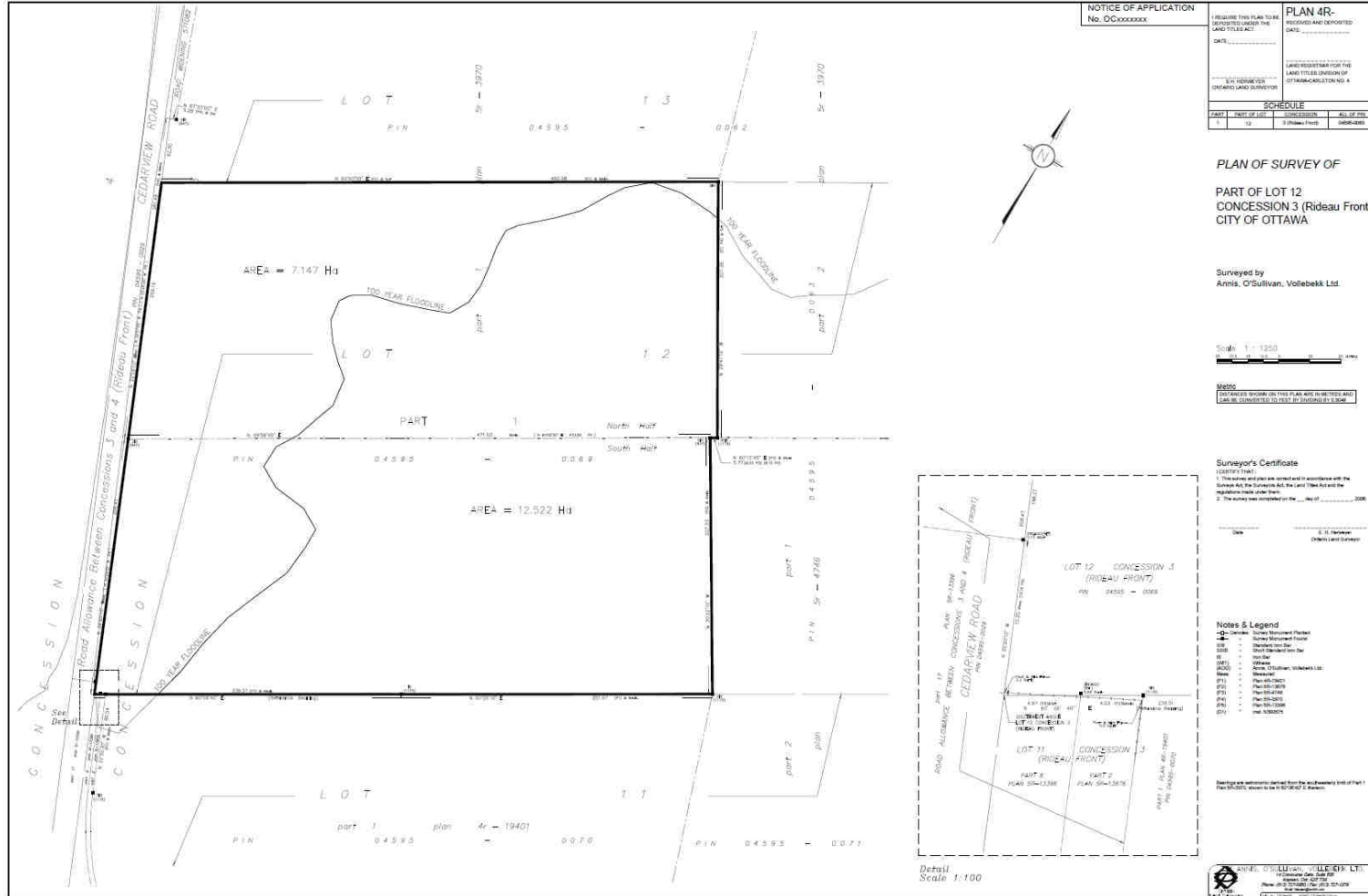


Figure 5: Survey plan of the study area.

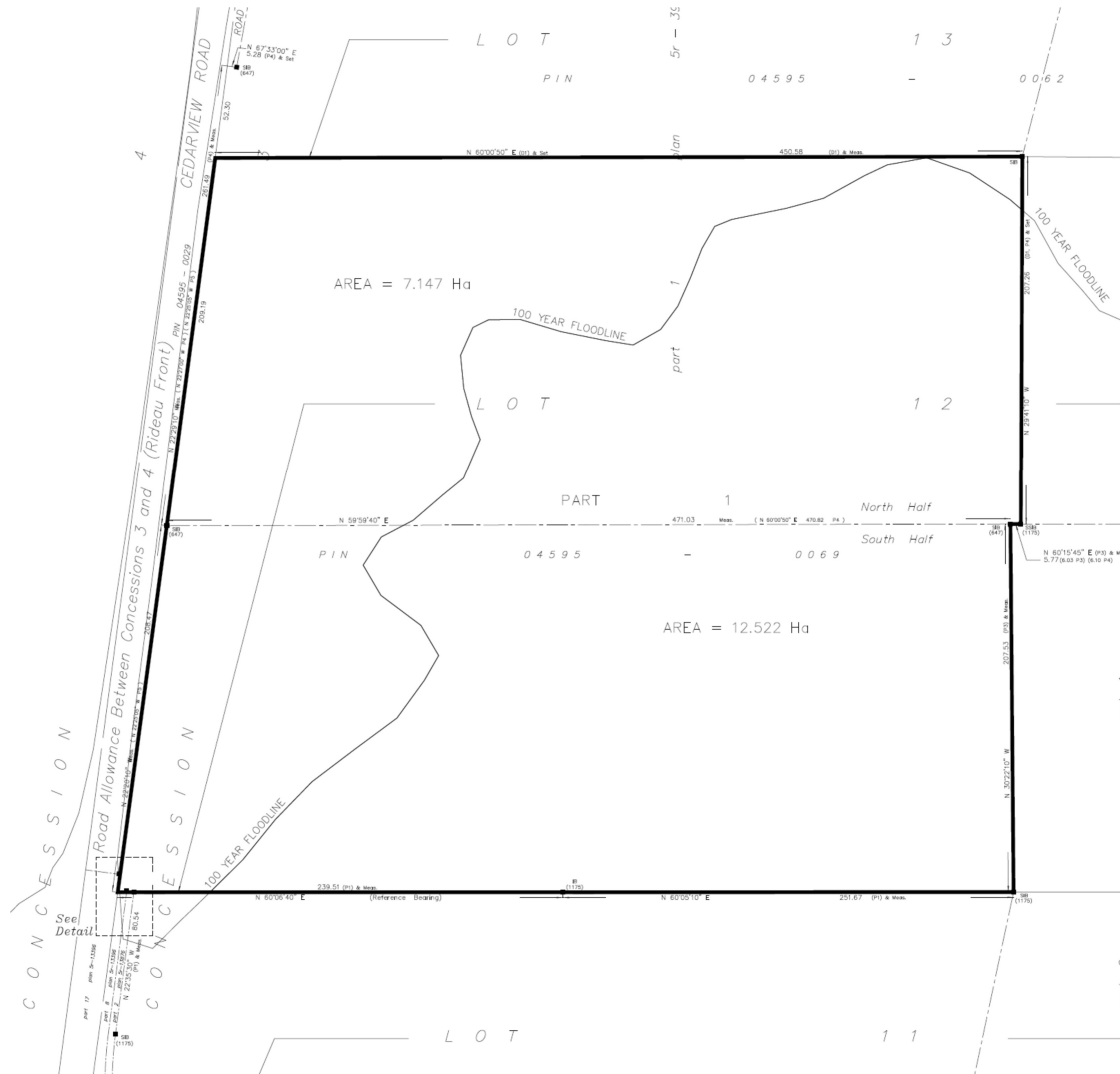


Figure 6: Survey plan of the study area - detail.

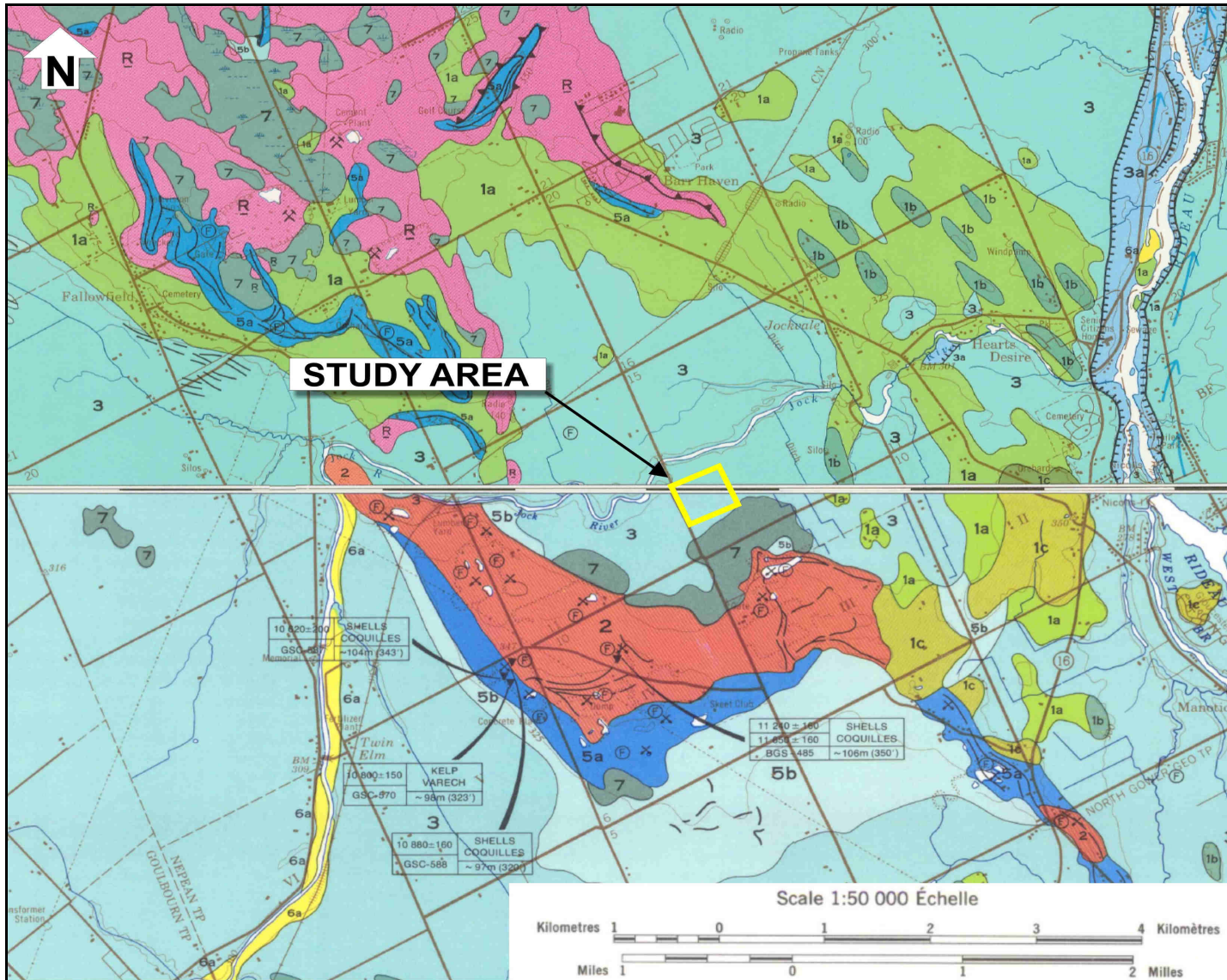


Figure 7: Physiography of the study area (Richard 1973, 74, 75).

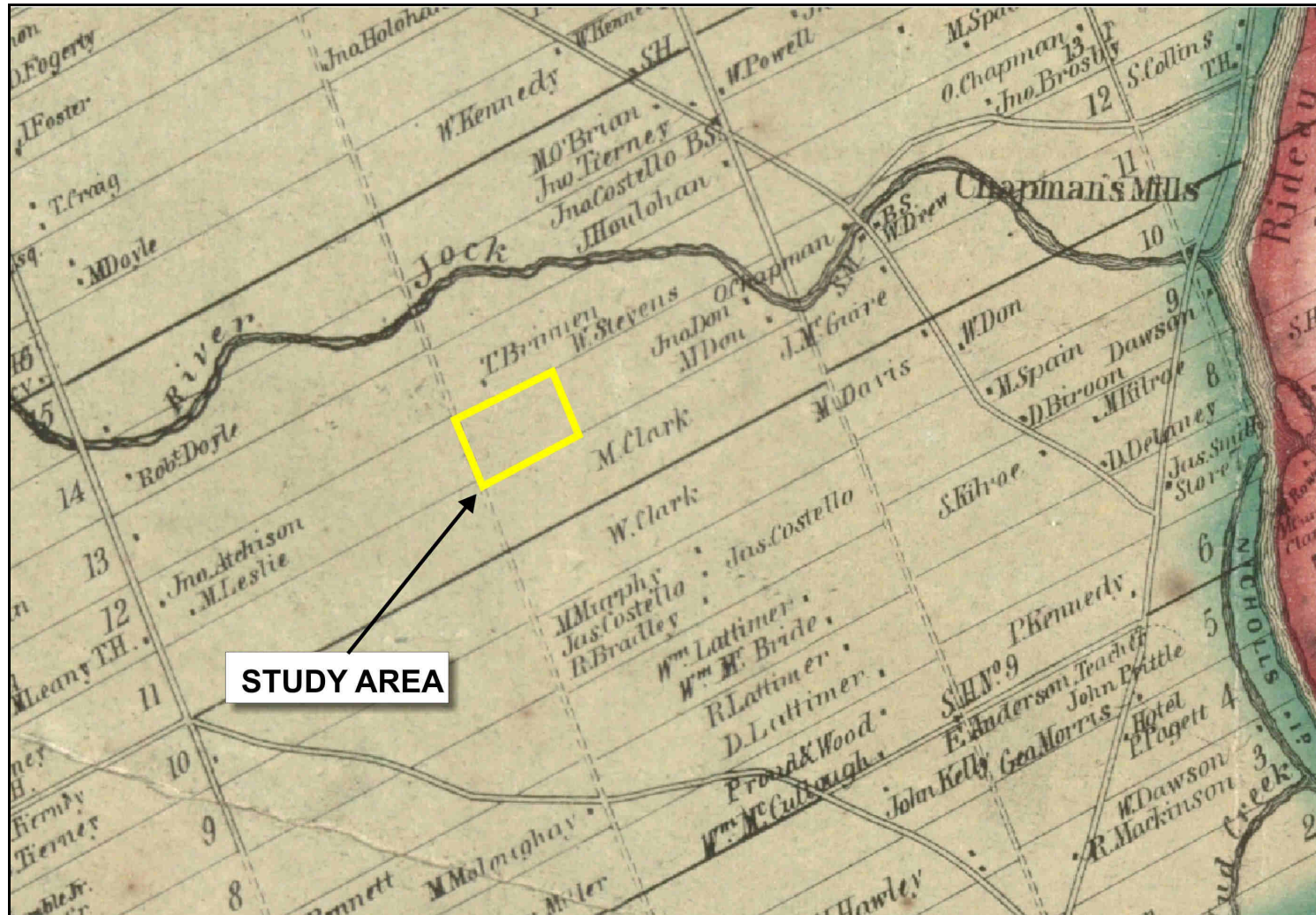


Figure 8: Portion of the 1863 Walling map of Carleton County showing the approximate location of the study area.

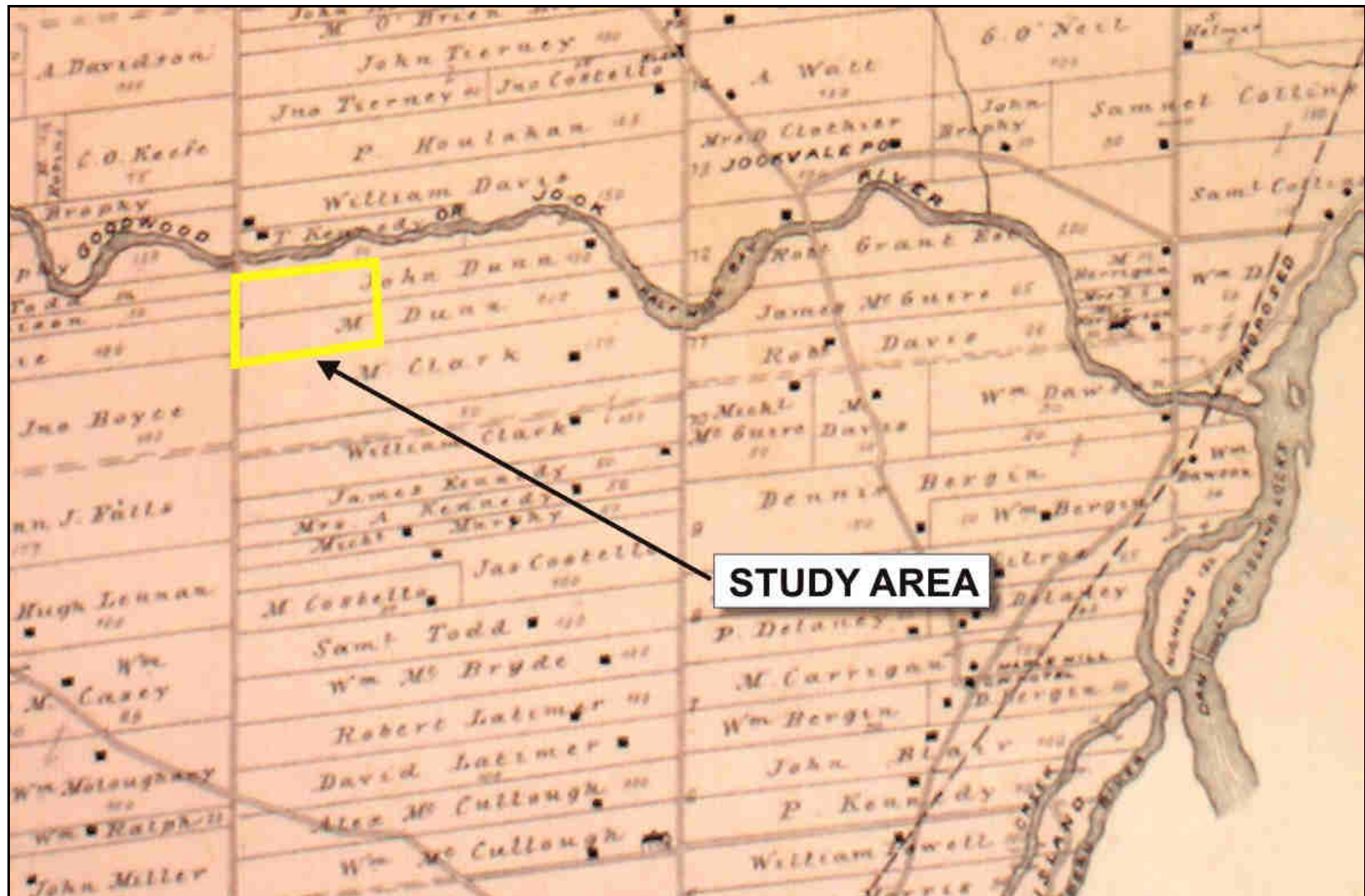


Figure 9: Portion of the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County showing the approximate location of the study area. Note the dwellings at the eastern end of the lot (ie. outside the study parcel).

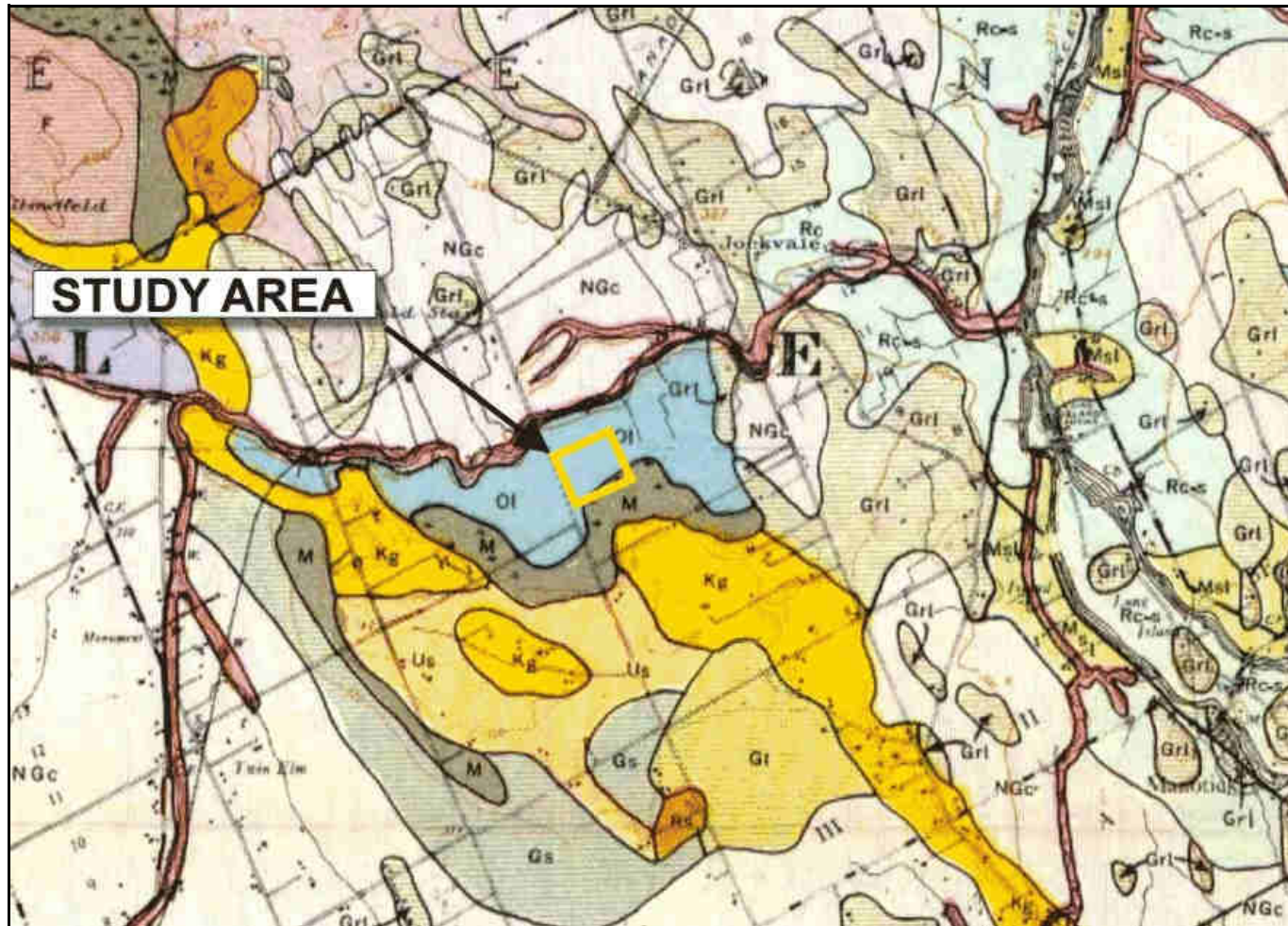
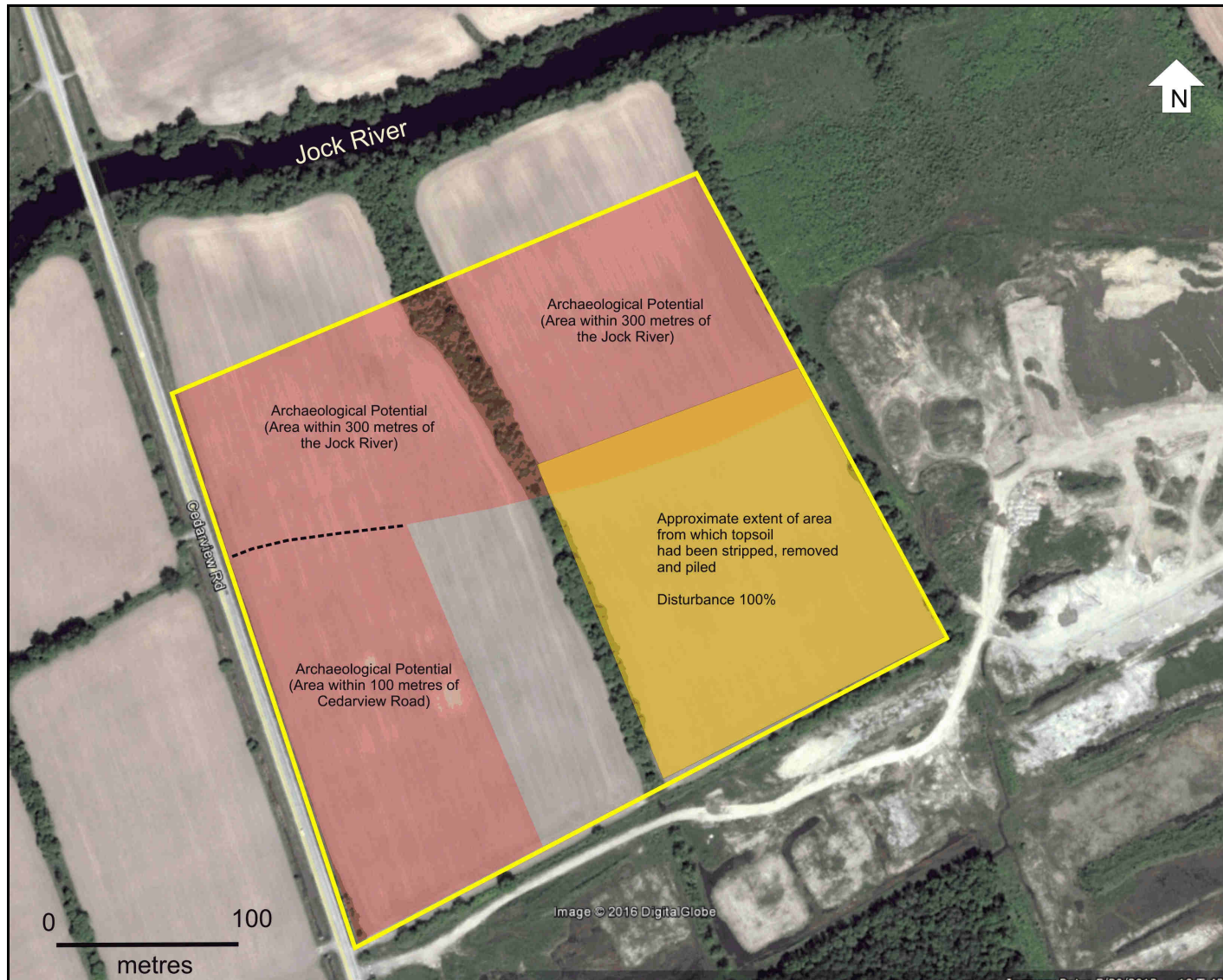


Figure 10: Soils of the study area (Morwick 1944).



**Figure 11: Archaeological Potential**



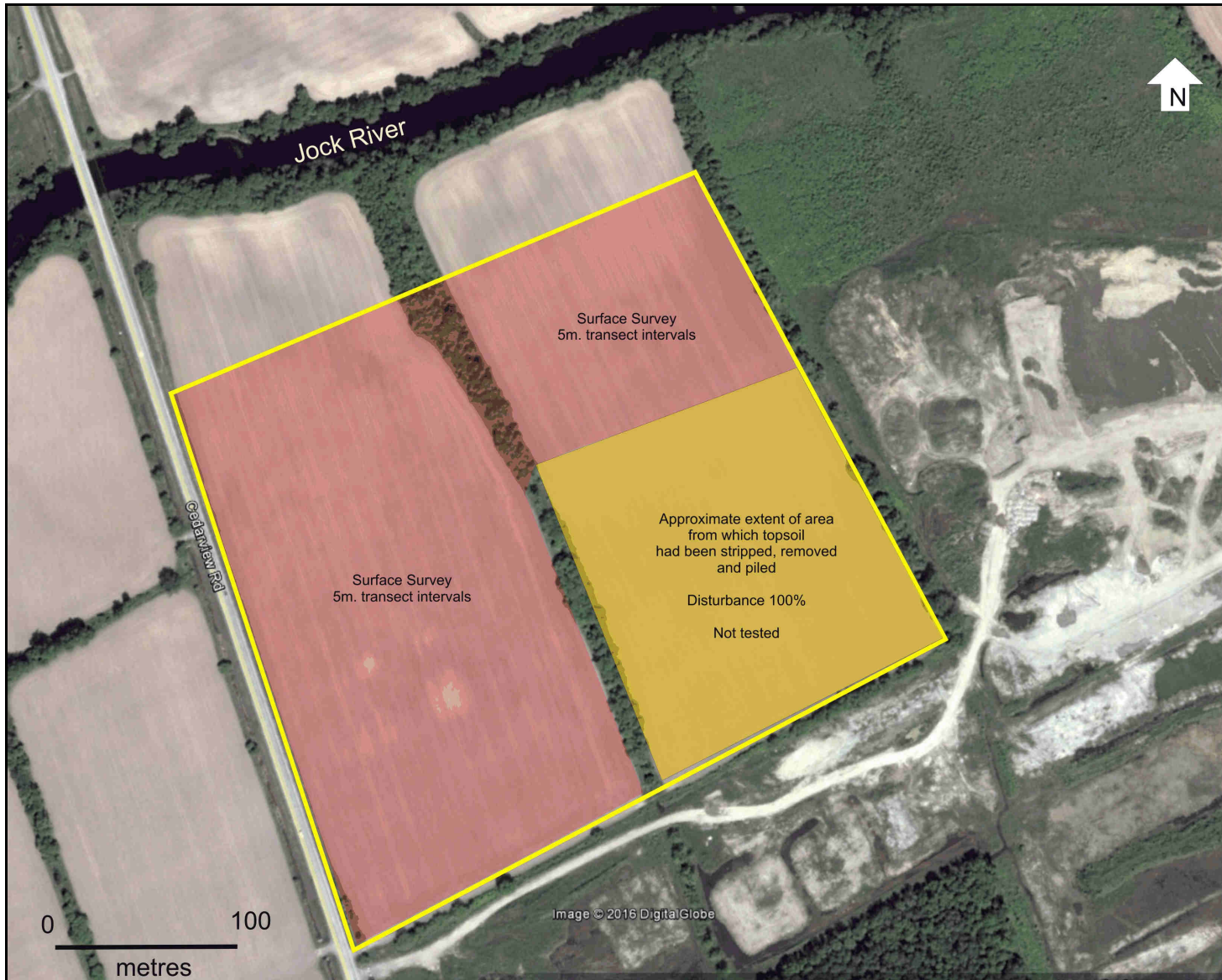


Figure 12: Areas subject to Stage 2 testing and constraints.

## 11.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: General view of the study area looking north towards the Jock River. Cedarview Road to left of picture



Plate 2: Surface survey in progress. Note excellent field conditions.



Plate 3: Surface survey, east field, south of stripped area.



Plate 4: General view from the north end of the property, looking north towards the Jock River.



Plate 5: East side of west field looking south.



Plate 6: The topsoil has been stripped from this area, then topsoil and fill redeposited. Prior to this, the archaeological potential of this area was low.



Plate 7: Fill piles towards the rear (south) of the east field. This area lies more than 300 metres from the Jock River in an area that, in it's natural state, would have low archaeological potential.



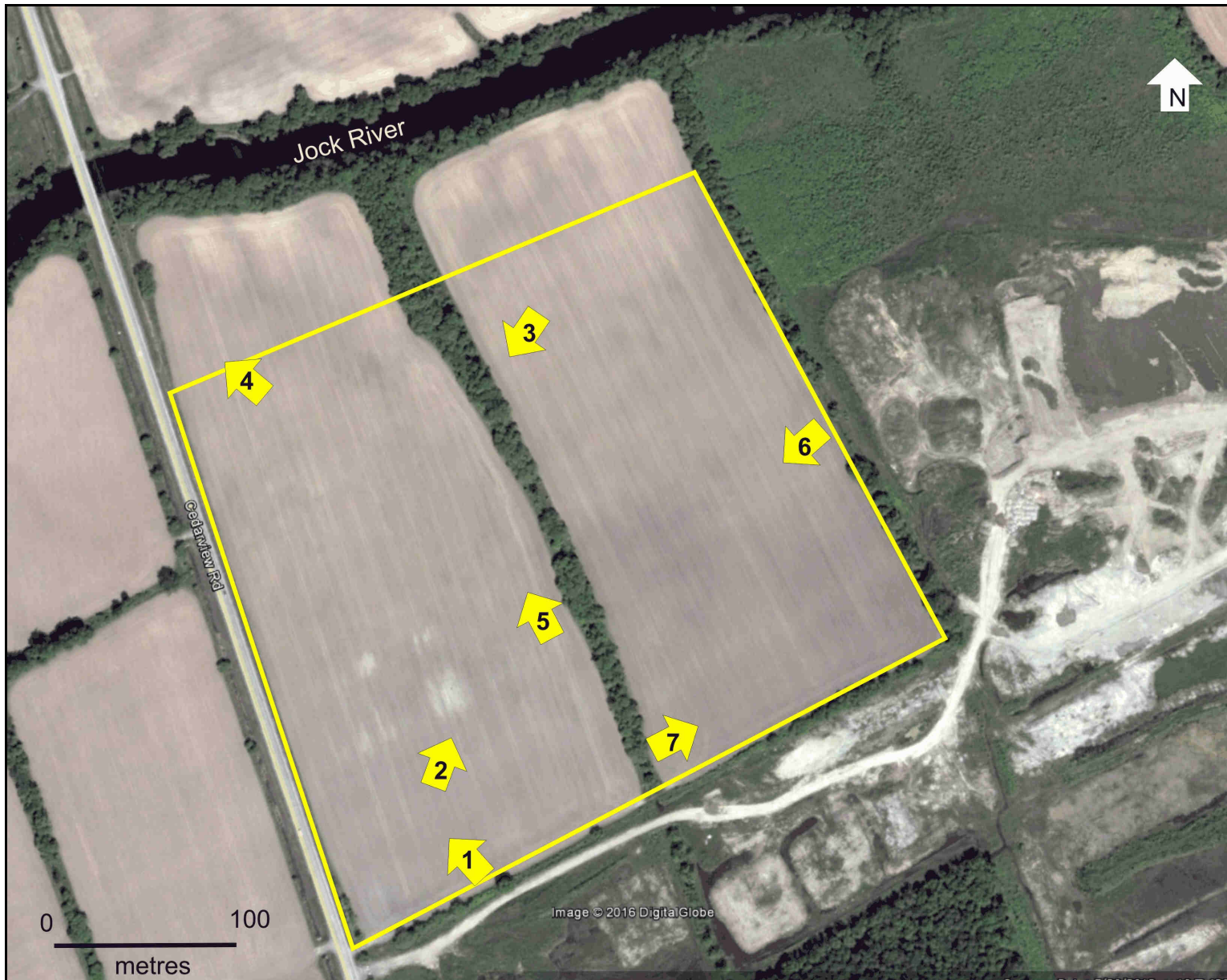


Figure 13: Locations and orientations of photographs included as plates in this report.