patersongroup

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment:

Proulx Site (BiFv-25),
Trailsedge Phase 4 South
Part Lots 1, 2, & 3, Concession 3 OF,
Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417,
Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344,
Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418,
and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353
Geographic Township of Gloucester
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
Patrick Gaudreault
Richcraft Homes
201-2280 St. Laurent Blvd.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4K1
Tel: 613-739-7111
pgaudreault@richcraft.com

January 2021
Submitted for Review January 26, 2020

PIF: P378-0049-2020

Related PIFs:
Stage 1: P366-0040-2013
Stage 2: P378-0038-2020
Licensee: Nadine Kopp (P378)

Report: PA1206-REP.01

Paterson Group Inc.
Consulting Engineers
154 Colonnade Road South
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381
Fax: (613) 226-6344
www.patersongroup.ca

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Proulx Site (BiFv-25) located within the development area of Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417, Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344, Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418, and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential and commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential and recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for these areas (Map 3). As such a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken of areas with recommended archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in a small collection of historic material that represent the remains of historic farmsteads occupied in the mid-late 19th century. This site has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Proulx site (BiFv-25).

The Stage 3 assessment of the Proulx site (BiFv-25) involved the excavation of 14 1 x 1m units across a 5 m grid (Map 4) (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1 Standard 1) (MHSTCI 2011). An additional three units (21% of the total) were excavated to examine on areas of interest within the site with the goal of documenting artifact concentration drop-offs, increasing the sample size to better determine the nature and chronology of the site, and to delineate the extent of the site (Section 3.2.3, Table 3, Standard 2) (MHSTCI 2011). A total of 138 artifacts were recovered from the Proulx Site during the Stage 3 assessment. Fieldwork was undertaken on November 4-5, 2020.

The Proulx Site (BiFv-25) is not considered culturally significant as 80% or more the archaeologically documented occupation of the property does not predate 1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). Furthermore, the site is not associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MHSTCI 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Field Director	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Field Crew	Selena Barré B. Sc. (R1238) Filippo Ronca Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter Josh England
Artifact Processing	Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter Josh England
Artifact Inventory	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Report Preparation	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
GIS and Mapping	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Proulx Site (BiFv-25) located within the development area of Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417, Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344, Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418, and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential and commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, the property does not fall within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3), however, the Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), large portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Richcraft. Permission to access the study property was granted by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the geographic Township of Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, in 1838 in became a part of Carleton County which was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present (1991),* Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities (2000),* M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). Other useful resources include *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). According, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including

portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27-28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The closest crossroads community to the study area is Blackburn Hamlet. The earliest settlers to this area arrived between 1803 and 1811; most being of English or Irish descent as well as some French and Scottish.

In the early 19th century the area was originally called "Green's Creek" after Robert Green who operated the local sawmill. The area became more settled as the timber was exhausted and the government lands were sold to farming families. The area was later known as "Daggsville" after three families that settled there in the 1850s. The first school in Blackburn was on land donated by Richard Dagg. When the school burned down, a second school was built on the land of one of the early settlers, John Kemp. The Kemp family farmed the property for four generations.

In 1858 Joshua Bradley settled in Blackburn. It was through the efforts of his son William and Robert Blackburn (Reeve in 1864, later an MP) that a post office was secured and it was then that the area became known as "Blackburn".

The settlement during these times was divided into two areas: "Blackburn Corners", located around the intersection of Navan Road and Innes Road, and "Blackburn Station", around the intersection of Anderson Road and Innes Road. Innes Road runs through the Hamlet and was named after Alexander Innes who owned a farm further to the west. He ran the Russell Road toll heading east from St. Laurent Blvd.

In 1958 the government gave authority to the NCC to establish a Greenbelt. Michael Budd and Costain Estates Ltd, were key players in the creation of the community as it is today, and it was renamed "Blackburn Hamlet".

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The Proulx site is located on Lot 1 Concession 3. In 1809, the Crown patent for Lot 1 was issued to Eleanor McGregor. She is depicted on the 1825 Coffin map (Map 5). In 1840, the Honourable Peter McGill, one of the founders of the Bank of Montreal, acquired Lots 1 and Lot 2, and sold both in 1851 to Colin Russell. Russell then sold Lot 1 to Jean B. Proulx in 1853 (OLR). Proulx was likely the first permanent resident on the property. The 1863 Walling map depicts Proulx's dwelling north of the development area on the west edge of the lot, along Mer Bleue Road (Map 5).

In 1862, Proulx severed Lot 1 into six 33.3 acre parcels, dividing them among his family members as follows: for the north half of the lot, the western 1/3 to Francis (François), centre 1/3 to Jean B. Jr., and the eastern 1/3 to Leon; in the south half, the eastern 1/3 to Joseph while retaining the centre and western parts. In 1869, the elder J.B. Proulx deeded those remaining two southern parcels to Leon, who in turn conveyed the centre 1/3 of the south half to Louis, and the western 1/3 to Célestin. In 1874, Jean B. Proulx Jr sold the centre 1/3 of the north half to Isai Taillefer, and Célestin and his wife sold the western 1/3 of the south half to Leon Lachaine. The following year in 1875 Joseph Proulx sold his eastern 1/3 of the south half to Honoré Richer. This is the arrangement seen on the 1879 Belden map (Map 4). Structures were present on all six subdivided sections of Lot 1. The northern lots fronted on Innes Road, and the southern three in an alignment extending westward from Mer Bleue Road. All structures mapped are outside the current study area. On both the 1863 and 1879 maps, Mer Bleue Road does not extend beyond the houses located on Lot 1 (Map 5).

Numerous transactions took place involving the 33.3 acre parcels of Lot 1 in the last twenty years of the 19th century. The centre 1/3 of the south half and the NE 1/3 stayed in the Proulx family until the 20th Century. Louis' wife Eloise sold the centre 1/3 of the south half to Leon Parisien in 1900, who also acquired the NW 1/3 in 1894, the centre 1/3 of the north half in 1899, and the SW 1/3 in 1914. Honoré Richer remained on the SE 1/3 until 1911, when Regis Roy acquired the parcel (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The site area assessed in the Stage 3 consists of approximately 350 m^2 that is characterized as overgrown scrub field areas (Figure 1 and Figure 2) (Map 6). The property was historically used for agricultural purposes. From aerial photography, agricultural use was abandoned sometime after 1976 as by 2008 the fields were heavily overgrown (Map 6). The property is bounded to the west by Mer Bleue Road, to the north by a hydro corridor, and to the west and south by residential developments.

Historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area, but have both since been diverted into drainage channels. Mud Creek is a tributary of Green's Creek. McKinnon's Creek flows southeastward into Bear Brook and eventually into the South Nation River.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 7), which is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca*. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

Bearbrook soils are represented within the majority of the project study area (Map 7) and consist of reddish brown, heavy marine clay with grey band and are characterized as gently undulating clay soils with fair to poor natural drainage (Hills et al. 1944:57).

Surficial geology consists of offshore marine deposits that are made up of clay, silty clay and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous, which is overlain by thin sands. The upper parts are

generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand, but at depth the clay is uniform and blue-grey (Ontario Geological Survey 2010) (Map 8).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 of 3143 Navan Road (Paterson Group 2014), a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted by Golder Associates on Concession 4, Lot 3, located immediately south of the study area (Golder Associates 2013a), which resulted in a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Cosgrove Site (Fisher 2007).

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Part Lots 2 & 3, Concession 3, located two historic farmstead sites to the north of the current study area, for which no further archaeology was recommended (Gromoff 2007). Paterson also completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Trailsedge East subdivision location on Part Lots 1-2, Concession 3 in Gloucester Township, to the south of the study area. The assessment resulted in no indication of significant archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area (Paterson Group 2016).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this property was conducted by Golder Associates (Golder Associates 2013b). Paterson conducted the Stage 2 archaeological assessment on this study area (Paterson Group 2020a). Paterson also conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 5 North residential development (Paterson Group 2020b). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Mahar site (Bifv-26), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Mahar Site has recommended Stage 4 archaeological mitigation (Paterson Group 2021).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, noted two registered sites within a 1 km radius of the study area, both have been registered within the same Lots and Concession as the development area. The Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13), comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed was identified south of Innes Road on Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front. This site is located approximately 1 km north of the study area and dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Another collection of historic artifacts was identified on Lot 2, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, located approximately 1 km north of the study area. This site, known as the Belanger/Corbeille Farmstead (BiFv-14), consisted of two clusters of artifacts dating between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both historic sites were discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation south of Innes Road and recommended no further archaeological investigation (Gromoff 2007).

Paterson conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 5 North residential development (Paterson Group 2020b). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Mahar site (Bifv-26), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3). Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, small portions of the property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area consists of poor draining soils; and the historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

Historic records show that this area was mainly rural, but census records, and historic maps show that the property was occupied from early in the nineteenth century with the Proulx family appearing to be the first permanent resident on the Lot 1 in 1853. Two registered historic period archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study property, and a Stage 2 Assessment directly to the north identified another historic period archaeological site, the Mahar site (BiFv-26) (Paterson Group 2020b). These factors indicate potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

5.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 assessment involved the excavation of 14 1 x 1 m test units, placed on a 5 m grid (Figure 3 - Figure 5), with an additional 3 1 x 1 m test units (21% of the total) placed to infill areas of interest, as it was not clearly evident that the site would warrant a Stage 4 recommendation (Map 4) (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1). Infill test units were placed near high yield units or on the periphery to better delimit the extents of the site.

All test units were hand excavated to a depth of 5 cm into subsoil, and all soil was screened using 6 mm mesh. Each unit was recorded on a standardized context sheet, which included a record of at least one profile, typically the north. All recovered artifacts were collected, and their provenience recorded. All artifacts were returned to Paterson's lab facility for washing, sorting, inventory, analysis, and storage. All excavation units were backfilled upon completion.

To determine the main site area versus outlier plough scatter areas and the limits of Stage 3 assessment, ArcGIS 10.8.1 was employed to determine quantitative categories of artifact yields using Jenks Natural Breaks classification method. Field tallies were used during excavations, and were later replaced with inventory tallies, demonstrating similar categories (Map 4). This helped empirically determine the extent of the site proper versus from scattered artifacts around the periphery created from years of agricultural ploughing. Expansion of the Stage 3 5 m grid was considered complete when tallies along the edge of testing entered the low to very low categories.

Two site datums (wooden stakes) were established, a fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum off site, and UTM Zone 18N coordinates were determined using a Bad Elf Surveyor unit with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy per reading was approximately 1 m, and the station was occupied for 25 samples over 10 minutes as per Standard 3 Section 3.2 (MHSTCI 2011). Coordinates for each datum are provided in Table 1, below. The excavation grid was established with a Nikon DTM-322 total station and all excavation units and site features were also total station surveyed. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18T NAD 83 coordinate. The site coordinates are listed in Table 1, below.

Point	E	N
North	460785	5032655
East	460798	5032648
South	460798	5032633
West	460785	5032641
Centre	460791	5032645
In site datum	460791	5032643
Off site datum	460808	5032653

Table 1: Proulx Site (BiFv-25) Coordinates (UTM Zone 18 NAD83, elevation 88m asl).

The provenience system used for this project is based on the Stage 3 Paterson project number (PA1206), plus the grid coordinates of the excavation unit, followed by lot number. If no lot number is noted in the provenience, it indicates that a single stratum was present over subsoil. Thus, the provenience of an artifact from Lot 1 in unit 300E 500N would be recorded as PA1206-300E 500N-1.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). A representative sample of all categories of diagnostic artifacts were also photographed (Section

7.5.11, Standards 1-2). Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix B, C, and D.

Fieldwork was undertaken on November 4-5, 2020. Weather conditions were generally sunny with temperatures that averaged 5-10° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

All artifacts from the Proulx Site Stage 3 are in one banker's box held at Paterson's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database unless otherwise noted (Parks Canada 2012).

6.0 Findings

All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Photograph catalogue, maps, daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), and the artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A to D. All artifacts are in storage at Paterson's Ottawa office in a single banker's box.

Stratigraphy across the site is not complex. Units consisted solely of two stratigraphic layers. Lot 1 consisted of a very dark brown clay loam with mortar inclusions that averaged 30 cm deep. Directly below this was culturally sterile, natural yellow grey clay subsoil (Lot 2) (Figure 6). The maximum depth of test units ranged from 25 to 35 cm, with an average maximum depth of 30 cm. No cultural features were identified.

A total of 138 artifacts were recovered from the Proulx site. The majority of the finds consist of ceramic fragments, fasteners, glass fragments, and faunal remains. This data is summarized in Table 2, below.

Material	Quantity	%of Total
Ceramic	68	49%
Metal	33	24%
Glass	29	21%
Fauna	7	5%
Lithic	1	1%
Total	138	100%

Table 2: Artifact frequency, based on material.

A total of 68 ceramic artifacts were recovered, which represents approximately half of the entire sample. Vessel types represented include hollowares and tablewares, vitrified white earthenware is the dominant ware type. Metal objects were all ferrous. The majority of the 33 metal artifacts consisted of wrought and cut nails, screws, flat metal fragments, and one pot fragment. Glass artifacts were the next most common with a total of 29 items recovered, accounting for almost a quarter of the assemblage. This consists mainly of fragments of pane glass with 18 shards and bottles and containers with 8 shards, one fragment from a tumbler, a shard from a mirror, and a cut glass button. Faunal material, in the form of mammal and bird bones, accounted for 5% of the assemblage. The lithic category is composed of one fragment of slate board.

The site can be better understood when the assemblage is analyzed by functional groups. Chart 1 summarizes the finds when they have been divided into categories based on function. The majority of the finds (50% n=69) consist of household or domestic items, primarily ceramic and glass fragments. This is consistent with the nature of the site, as it has been identified as the Louis Proulx homestead. The next most common finds are structural items (36% n=50), which consist primarily of fasteners and pane glass. Personal items make up only nine percent of the assemblage (n=12) but are some of the more interesting finds as they tell us more about the inhabitants of the site. The faunal items (5% n=7) are likely the remains of animals butchered for meat, as mentioned above.

6.1.1 Household/Domestic

Ceramic fragments dominate the assemblage of domestic or household items. The 59 ceramic artifacts in this category represent a variety of vessel types and primarily made of vitrified white earthenware.

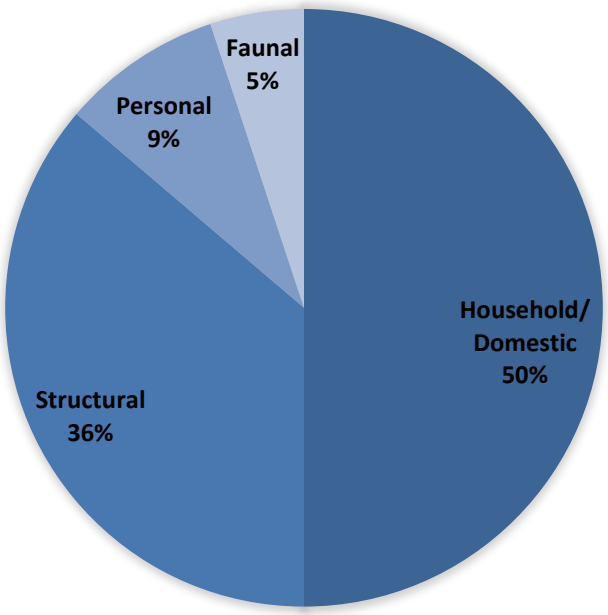


Chart 1:Artifact frequency, based on functional grouping.

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) (1845+) sherds are the most common, accounting for 42 or 62% of the entire ceramic assemblage. First introduced in the 1840s, VWE or ironstone took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:7-8). The majority (n=37) of these sherds are undecorated. Two pieces are decorated with an unspecified black transfer pattern, one of which can be identified as a lid to a serving dish (Figure 8), three pieces with a moulded flat geometric panel pattern in the marly (Figure 7), and two fragments with a wheat moulded pattern, this pattern was first patented in 1848 (Sussman 1985:7).

A total of 12 refined white earthenware (RWE) (1830+) sherds are present. Half of these sherds are undecorated. Two RWE sherds are decorated with painted floral designs. These consist of broad brushed floral patterns using late palette colours, identified by the use of chrome colours – greens, reds, yellows– that became common after 1830 with the introduction of borax into the glazes. Since underglaze red and pink colors were not available until chrome oxides were introduced these indicate a post 1830 date. Two sherds are decorated with unspecified brown transfer patterns and one piece with a brown stamped pattern.

Two fragments from a Rockingham glazed yelloware vessel are present (Figure 9). Rockingham glazed vessels were inexpensive, mass-produced wares of the mid-19th to early 20th centuries. First manufactured in England, as Staffordshire potters emigrated, potteries in North America began producing this ware type as well. Rockingham glazes adorned a variety of vessel forms for kitchen, dining and ornamental use (Jefferson Patterson Park 2015). One fragment of plain porcelain is present in the assemblage.

The remainder of the ceramics represent utilitarian wares in the form of storage and food preparation vessels. These include one sherd of coarse red earthenware with a green glaze and one piece of coarse stoneware with a salt glaze.

Glass artifacts consist almost entirely of bottle glass in a variety of colours including dark olive green, green, and colourless. This glass is made up such small sherds that manufacture technique was difficult to decipher. One sherd from a lead glazed tumbler is present.

6.1.2 Structural

The next most common type of find were structural items. This category includes pane glass and a variety of fasteners. Cut nails, common between 1830 and 1890, were the most common fastener encountered – with a total of 24 nails and one cut spike. A single wrought nail was also found, these were the most common nail type before 1830, and continued to be used after this date. Other fasteners include two screws. A total of 18 shards of pane glass are in the assemblage. Other structural items include unidentified iron strap, a staple, and a possible door lock housing back plate.

6.1.3 Personal

Although the 12 “Personal” items represent only 9% of the artifacts recovered from the site, they remain some of the more interesting finds. Five fragments of white clay smoking pipes were found, which includes three bowl fragments and two stem fragments, one with a maker’s mark of Henderson of Montreal (1847-1876) and one with W. H. Dixon & Co. Montreal (1876-1894) (Figure 12) (Adams 1994:97).

Clothing items consist of four buttons: three Prosser buttons (1840+) and a faceted blue iridescent shank button (Figure 10). One shard from a mirror is present. Possibly related to the presence of a child are one fragment from a slate board and one clay marble (Figure 11).

6.1.4 Faunal

The seven faunal items include six mammal bones and one bird bone fragment. Two of the mammal bones show evidence of processing in that they are butchered or calcined.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Analysis of the Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment indicates the majority of material dates to the late-19th century. This date range is derived from the prevalence vitrified white earthenware over refined white earthenware alongside the presence of a W. H. Dixon & Co. pipe stem that dates from 1876 to1894. The dates derived from the artifact assemblage fit well with the dates of occupation by the Louis Proulx family, who lived on the property from 1869 to 1900. To determine if a recommendation for further work is warranted, the CHVI of site must be understood. As documented historically and supported by the artifact assemblage, the domestic habitation of the area began in 1869. This indicates that the majority of the occupation occurred after 1870. Therefore, the site does not have CHVI under Section 3.4.2, Standards 1. a of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, as most (80% or more) of the archaeologically documented occupation of the property does not predate 1870, nor is this site associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MHSTCI 2011).

Furthermore, the stratigraphy around the Proulx Site has been affected by ploughing owing to the continued use of the area for agricultural purposes until sometime after 1976 when the fields became heavily overgrown. Therefore, the site lacks archaeological context and no intact cultural features were encountered.

8.0 Recommendations

The Proulx Site (BiFv-25) is not considered to have significant cultural heritage value or interest as 80% or more the archaeologically documented occupation of the property does not predate 1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). Furthermore, the site is not associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MHSTCI 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing 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 licenced 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 licenced 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.

10.0Closure

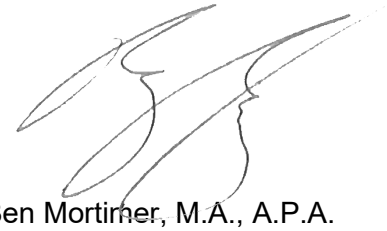
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Richcraft Homes or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Paterson Group Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist

Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P
Project Archaeologist

11.0 Bibliography and Sources

1990 Ontario Heritage Act. In *R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18*, Ontario.

Adams, N.
1994 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., Toronto.

Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc.
1999 *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Planning Report.* Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc., Ottawa, Ont.

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

Bond, Courtney C. J.
1968 *The Ottawa Country*. National Capital Comm., Ottawa.

Chapman, L. J. and D. F. Putnam
2007 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario* Miscellaneous Release Data 228. Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.

Clark, Glenn
2012 "A Historical Timeline for the Township of Gloucester." Retrieved from.

Clermont, N.
1999 The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 43-53. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Ellis, C. J. and B. D. Deller
1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D.1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 37-63. vol. 5. Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS, London.

Engelbrecht, W.
1999 Iroquoian Ethnicity and Archaeological Taxa. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, edited by R. F. Williamson and C. M. Watts, pp. 51-60. eastendbooks, Toronto.

Ferris, Neal
1999 Telling Tales: Interpretive Trends in Southern Ontario Late Woodland Archaeology. *Ontario Archaeology* 68:1-62.

Fisher, Jacqueline
2007 *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Cosgrove Site, BiFv-11, Lot 3, Concession 4, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Carleton County*. Copies available from Taggart Investments, on file, Ministry of Toursim, Culture and Sport. P042-118-2007.

Golder Associates
2013a *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Phase 1 of a Proposed Residential Development, Lot 3, Concession 4, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ontario.* Copies available from Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport.

2013b *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Eden Park (East Trails Edge) Subdivision Lots 1-3, Concession 3 Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa Ontario*. Copies available from Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport.

Golder Associates Inc.
2013 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, East Urban Community Centre (EUC), Project Community Design Plan (CDP) Lots 1-4 Concession 3, Geographic Township of Gloucester and Lots 1-2, Concession 11 Geographic Township of Cumberland City of Ottawa Ontario(P366-0040-2013).

Gromoff, Nick
2007 *A Stage 2 A.A. of Parts of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 3, Ottawa Front, Gloucester Township, Carleton County City of Ottawa-Carleton*. Copies available from Taggart Investments, on file, Ministry of Toursim, Culture and Sport.

Hart, John P.
2012 The Effects of Geographical Distances on Pottery Assemblages and Similarities: A Case Study from Northern Iroquoia. In *Journal of Archaeological Science*, pp. 128–134. vol. 39.

Hart, John P. and Hetty Jo Brumbach
2003 The Death of Owasco. *American Antiquity* 68(4):737-752.

2005 Cooking Residues, AMS Dates, and the Middle-to-Late Woodland Transition in Central New York. *Northeast Anthropology* 69(Spring):1-34.

2009 On Pottery Change and Northern Iroquoian Origins: An Assessment from the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28:367-381.

Hart, John P. and W. Englebrecht
2012 Northern Iroquoian Ethnic Evolution: A Social Network Analysis. In *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, pp. 322–349. vol. 19.

Hills, G. A., N. R. Richards and F. F. Morwick
1944 *Soil Survey of Carleton County*. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph,On.

Jamieson, S.
1999 A Brief History of Aboriginal Social Interactions in Southern Ontario and Their Taxonomic Implications. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, edited by R. F. Williamson and C. M. Watts, pp. 175-192. eastendbooks, Toronto.

Jefferson Patterson Park
2015 "Rockingham Ware." Retrieved December 22, 2020, from http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/ColonialCeramics/Colonial%20Ware%20Descriptions/Jackfield-type.html.

Joan Holmes & Associates
1993 Executive Summary. In *Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim*. Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat.

Kenyon, Ian T.
1991 A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario, 1780-1890. Paper presented at the Paper prepared for distribution at “An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists” workshop, sponsored by the Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter, Toronto.

Laliberté, Marcel
1999 The Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 69-81. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Martin, Scott W. J.
2008 Languages Past and Present: Archaeological Approaches to the Appearance of Northern Iroquoian Speakers in the Lower Great Lakes Region of North America. *American Antiquity* 73(3):441-463.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI),
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, edited by S. Ministry of Heritage, Tourism and Culture Industries,. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

Mitchell, B.M.
1963 Occurrence of Overall Corded Pottery in the Upper Ottawa Valley, Canada. *American Antiquity* 29(1):114-115.

Morrison, James
2005 Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:17-36.

Mortimer, B.
2012 Whos Pot is This? Analysis of Middle to Late Woodland Ceramics From the Kitchikewana Site, Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough.

OLR
Ontario Land Registry Office Records, Ontario.

Ontario Geological Survey
2010 Surficial geology of southern Ontario, Miscellaneous Release— Data 128 – Revised.

Paterson Group
2014 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Zoning Amendment, 3143 Navan Road, Part Lot 5, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Domicile PIFs: P378-0013-2014.

2016 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge East Subdivision Part Lots 1-3 Concession 3, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario*. P369-0048-2016.

2020a *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge Phase 4 South, Part Lots 1, 2, & 3, Concession 3 OF, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Richcraft Homes on file, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries. P378-0038-2020.

2020b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge Phase 5 North, Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, Concession 3 OF, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Richcraft Homes on file, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries. P378-0037-2020.

2021 *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Mahar Site (BiFv-26), Trailsedge Phase 5 North, Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4 Concession 3 OF, Part 2 Plan 5R8348 PIN 04404-1472, Part 1 Plan 4R29569 PIN 04404-0503, Part 1 Plan 4R23507 PIN 04404-0541, Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539, Part 2 Plan 4r-22552 PIN 04404-0543, and Part 1 Plan 4R22552 PIN 04404-0542, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Richcraft. P378-0048-2020.

Pilon, J.-L.
2005 Ancient History of the Lower Ottawa River Valley. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:12-17.

Ritchie, W. A.
1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised ed. The Natural History Press, Garden City.

Rowat, M. M.
1986 *Gloucester Memories*. Gloucester Historical Society, Ottawa.

Séguin, Gilles
1991 *Gloucester: From Past to Present*. City of Gloucester, Gloucester, ON.

Sussman, Lynne
1985 *The Wheat Pattern. An Illustrated Survey*. Studies in Archaeology Architecture and History. Environment Canada-Parks, Ottawa.

Trigger, B. G.
1986 *Natives and Newcomers: Canada's "Heroic Age" Reconsidered*. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal.

Wackley, Tanya
2000 *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities*. Gloucester Historical Society, Ottawa.

Walker, H. J. and O. Walker
1968 *The Carleton Saga*. The Runge Press Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Watson, Gordon D.
1972 A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 18:1-24.

1980 The Wyght Site: A Multicomponent Woodland Site on the Lower Rideau Lake, Leeds County, Ontario. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough.

1990 Paleo-Indian and Archaic Occupations of the Rideau Lakes. *Ontario Archaeology* 50:5-26.

1999 The Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 28-41. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Wright, James V.
1966 *The Ontario Iroquois Tradition*. Bulletin 210. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

2004 *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume III (A.D. 500 - European Contact)*. National Museum of Canada Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 152. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.

12.0Images

Figure 1: Overview of Proulx site area (D09).

Figure 2: Overview of Proulx site area (D12).

Figure 3: Excavating Proulx site (D10).

Figure 4: Excavating Proulx site (D14).

Figure 5: Excavating Proulx site (D05).

Figure 6: 305E 500N north profile (D02).

Figure 7: Vitrified white earthenware lid from 295E 495N-1 (D21).

Figure 8: Vitrified white earthenware moulded plate from 295E 495N-1 (D22).

Figure 9: Yelloware Rockingham from 303E 503N-1 (D20).

Figure 10: Dixon pipe stem from 300E 495N-1 (D23).

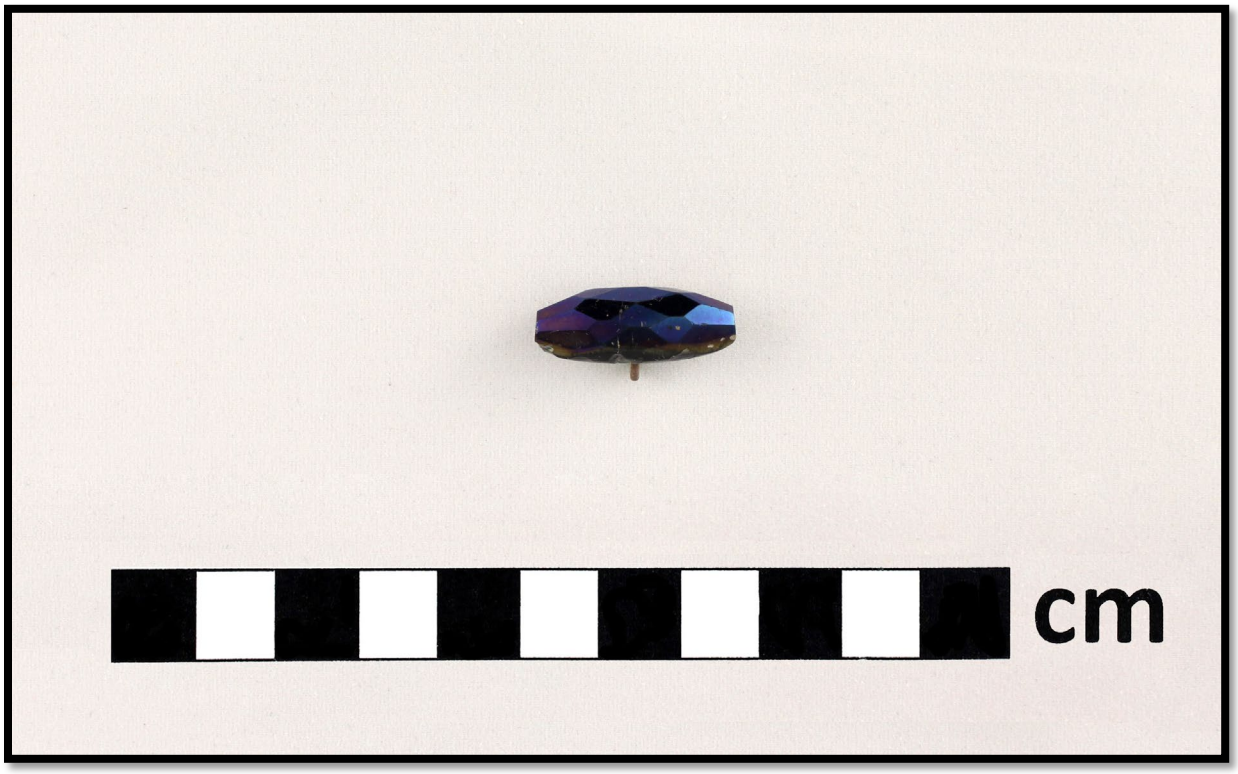
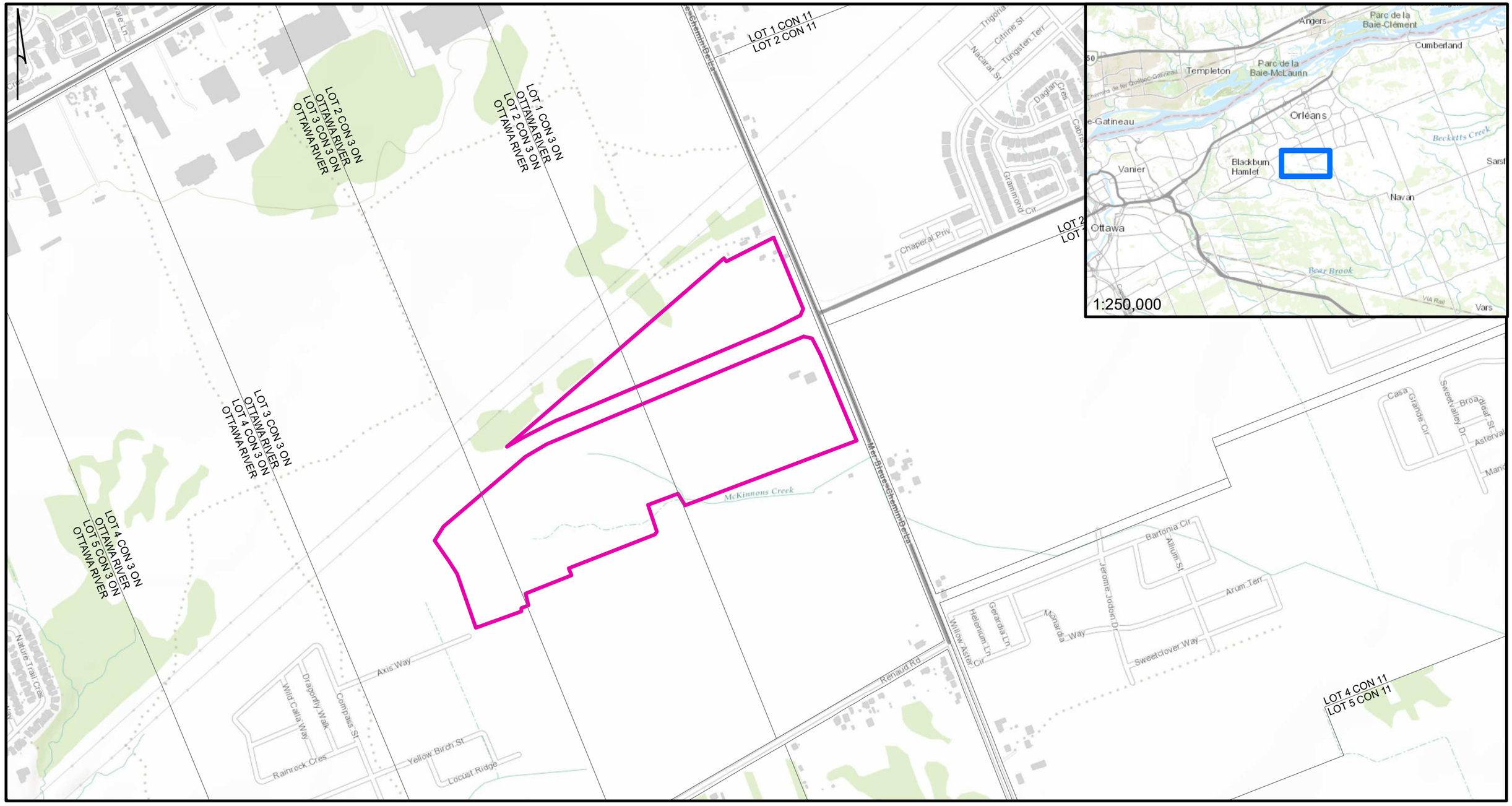


Figure 11: Faceted blue glass from 300E 495N-1 (D17).

Figure 12: Clay marble from 300E 505N-1 (D18).

13.0 Maps



STUDY AREA

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:8,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1206
Borden	BiFv-25

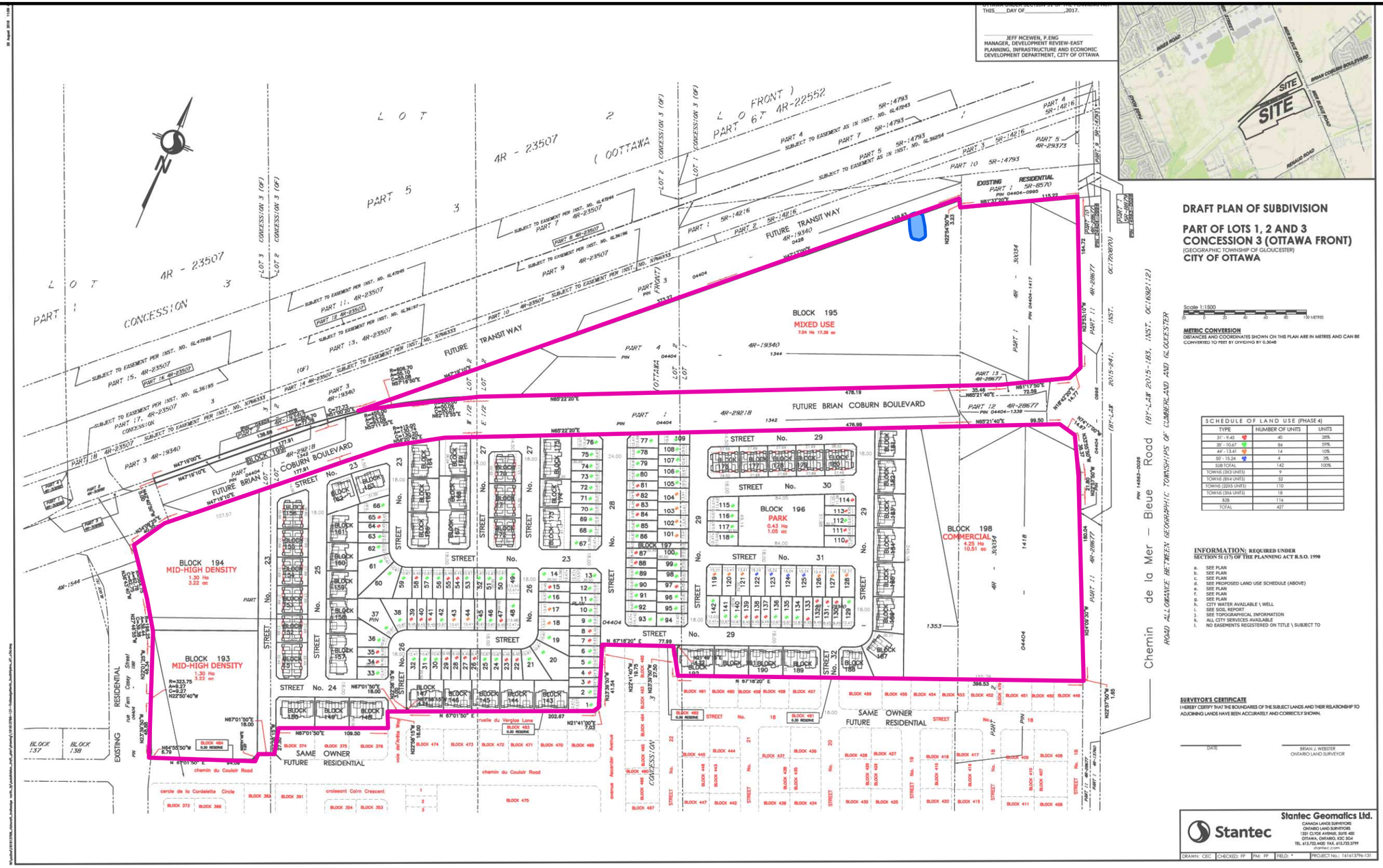
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

File:	PA1206-LOCATION
Date:	1/20/2021
Map:	1

GN

MN



DEVELOPMENT AREA

PROULX SITE AREA

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

0 110 220 330 Meters

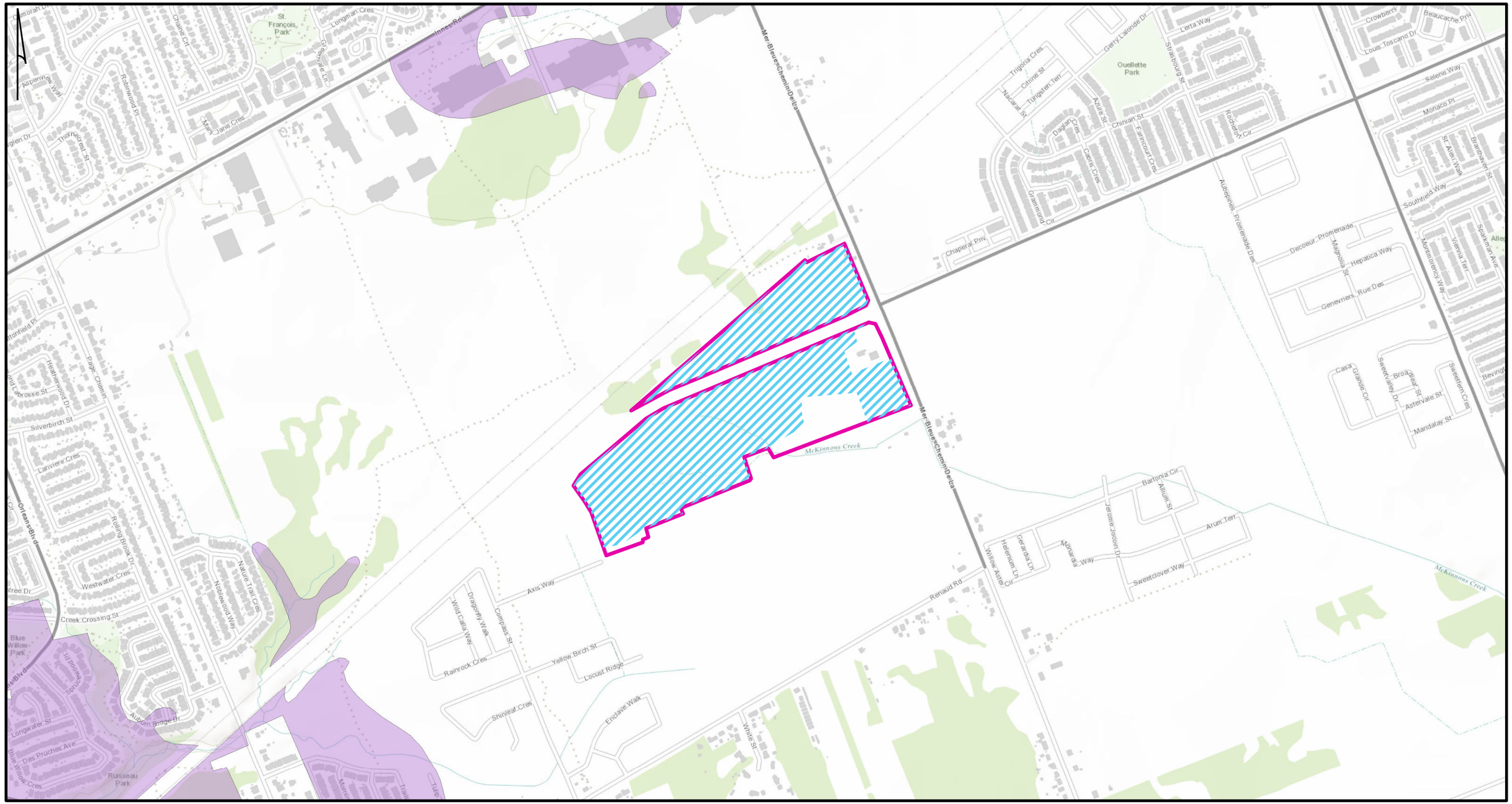
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:4,000	Project	PA1206
Des	DW		
Drawn	BM	Borden	BiFv-25
Chkd	NK		

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

DEVELOPMENT MAP

File: PA1206 DM
Date: 1/20/2021
Map: 2



STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (CITY OF OTTAWA)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (FROM STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT - GOLDER 2016)

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
POTENTIAL MODELS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. AND GEOMATICS INTERIONAL INC 1999 AND GOLDER 2016

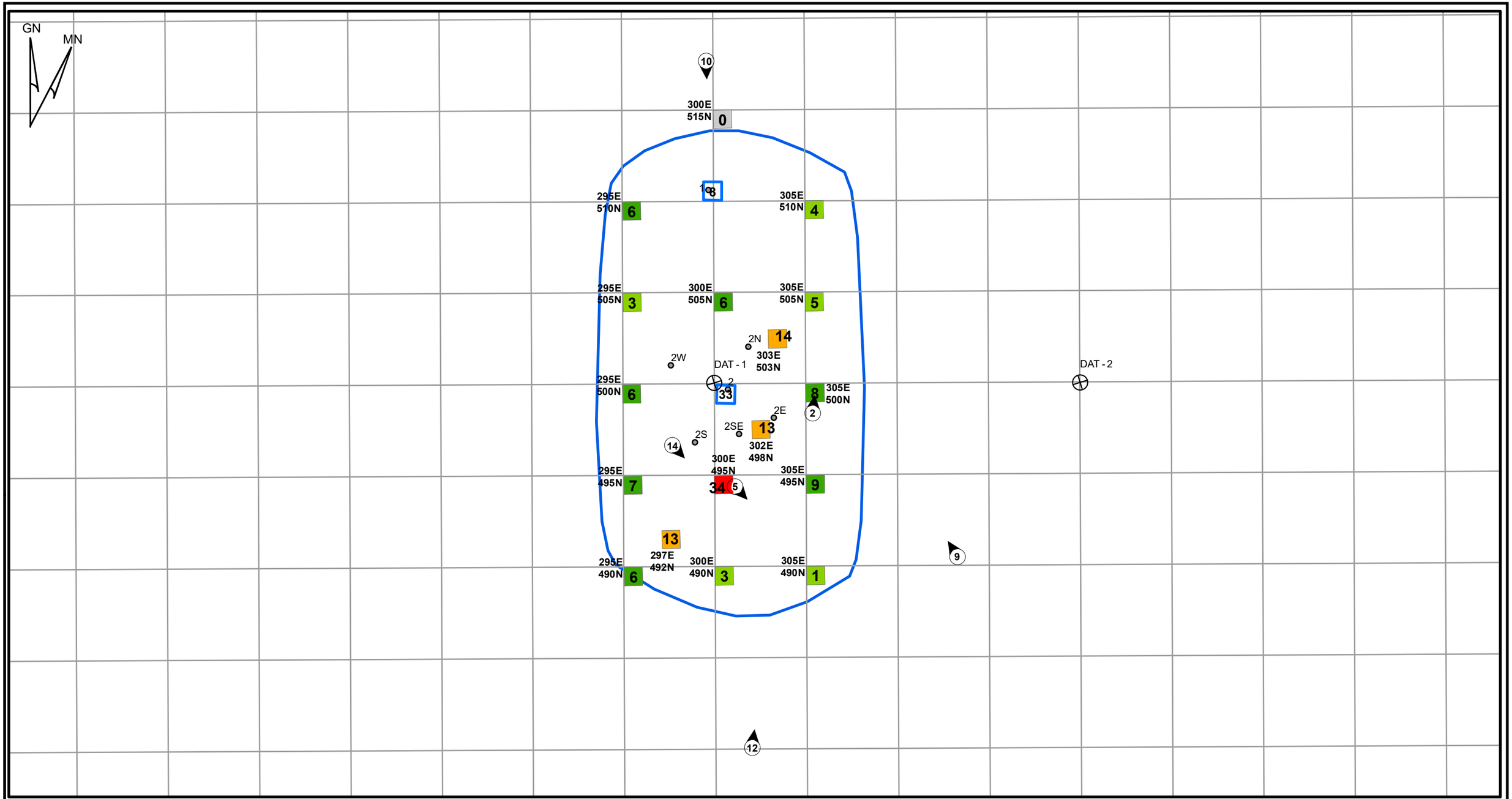
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:10,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1206
Borden	BiFv-25

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

File:	PA1206 POTENTIAL
Date:	1/20/2021
Map:	3



SITE DATUM STAKE

STAGE 2 1 x 1 m UNIT WITH ARTIFACT TALLY

STAGE 2 FINDSPOTS (WP#)

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

PROULX SITE AREA

STAGE 3 1 x 1m UNIT WITH ARTIFACT TALLY

STERILE (0)

VERY LOW YIELD (1 - 5)

LOW YEILD (6 - 9)

MEDIUM YEILD (10 - 14)

HIGH YEILD (15 - 35)

0 5.5 11 16.5 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

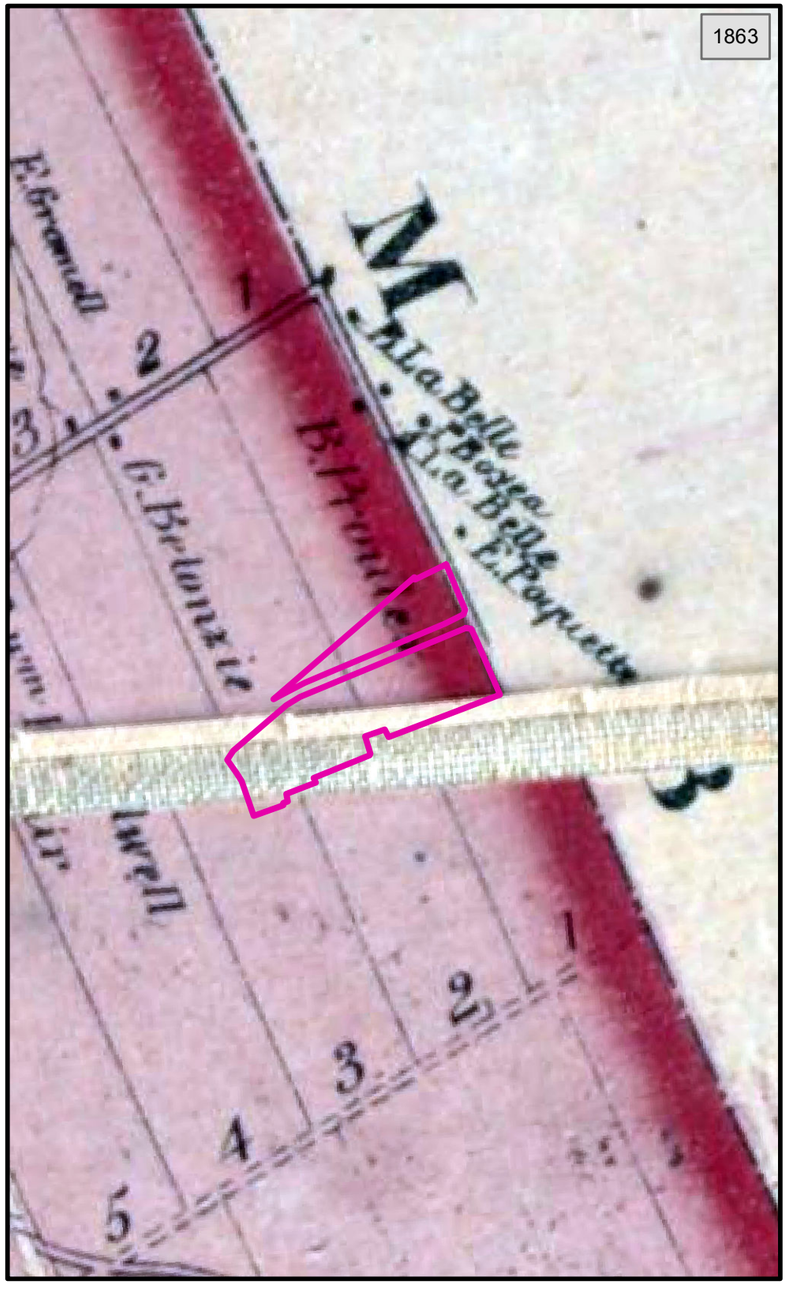
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

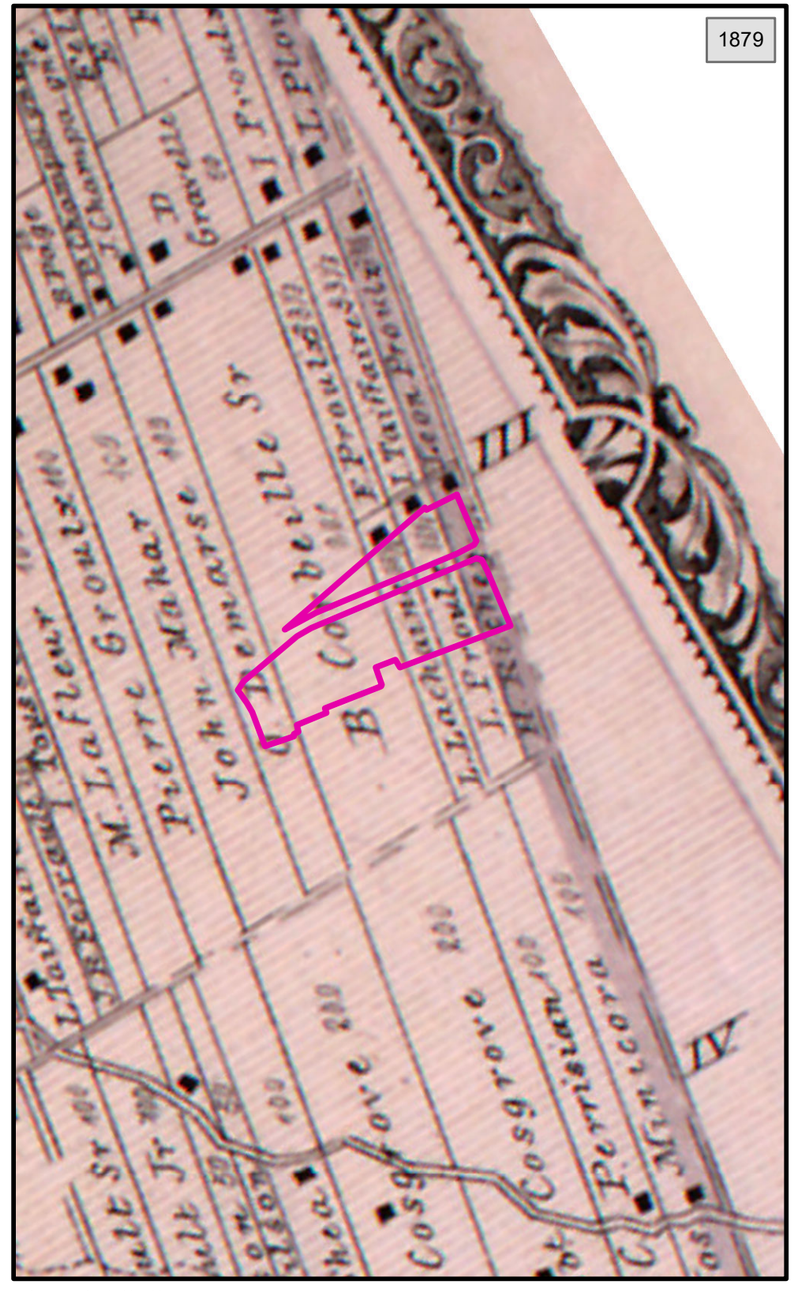
Scale	1:200
Des	DW
Drawn	BM
Chkd	NK
Project	PA1207
Borden	BiFv-25

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

RESULTS

File:	PA1206 RESULTS2
Date:	1/20/2021
Map:	4





STUDY AREA

0 400 800 1,200 1,600 2,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: NMC 4830, NMC14834, BELDEN 1879

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:20,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1206
Borden	BiFv-25

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

HISTORIC MAPS

File:	PA1206 HISTORIC
Date:	1/20/2021
Map:	5

STUDY AREA

0 150 300 450 600 750 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

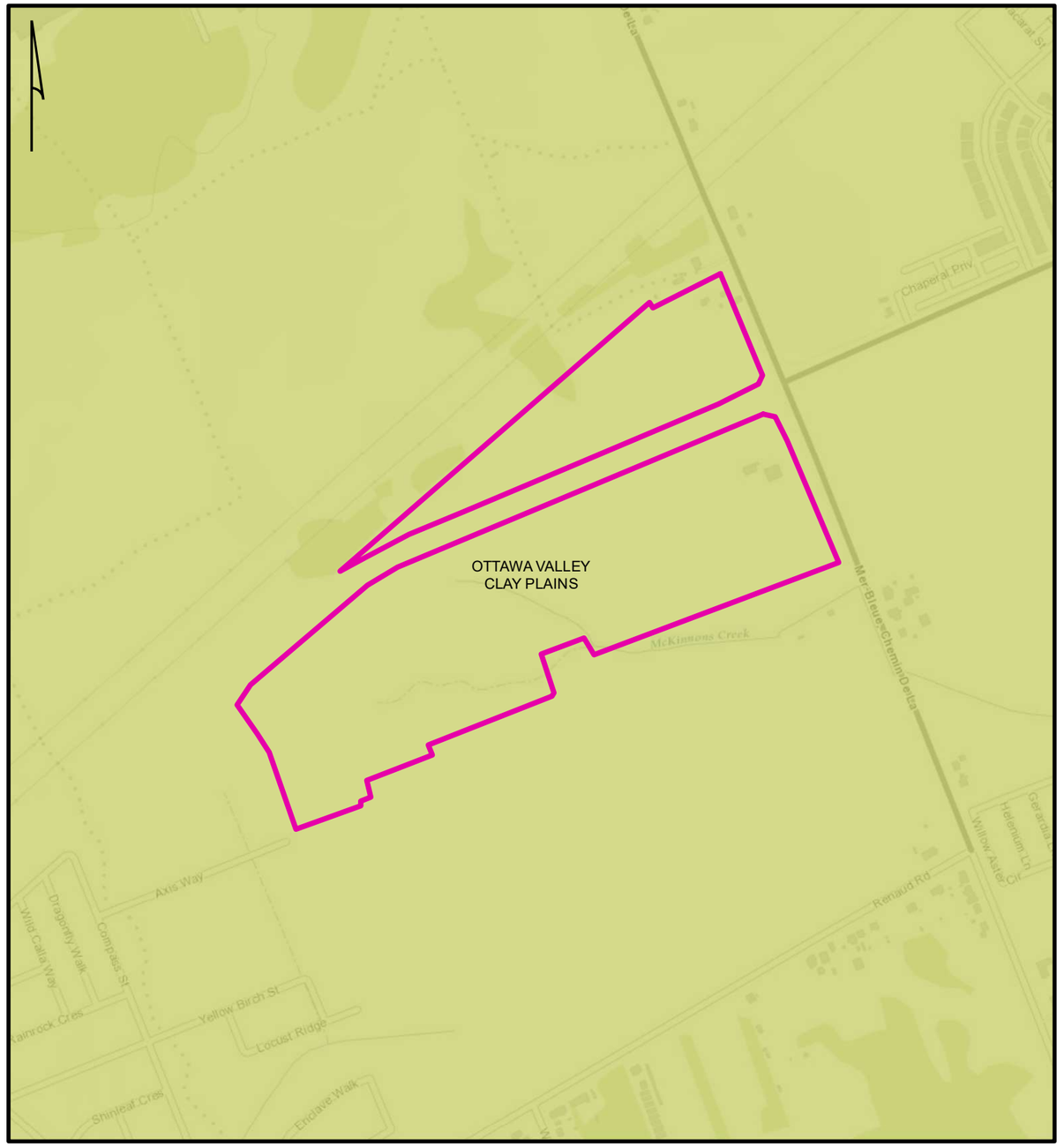
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:8,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1206
Borden	BiFv-25

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

AERIAL PHOTOS

File:	PA1206 AERIAL
Date:	1/20/2021
Map:	6



STUDY AREA

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO 2014, CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

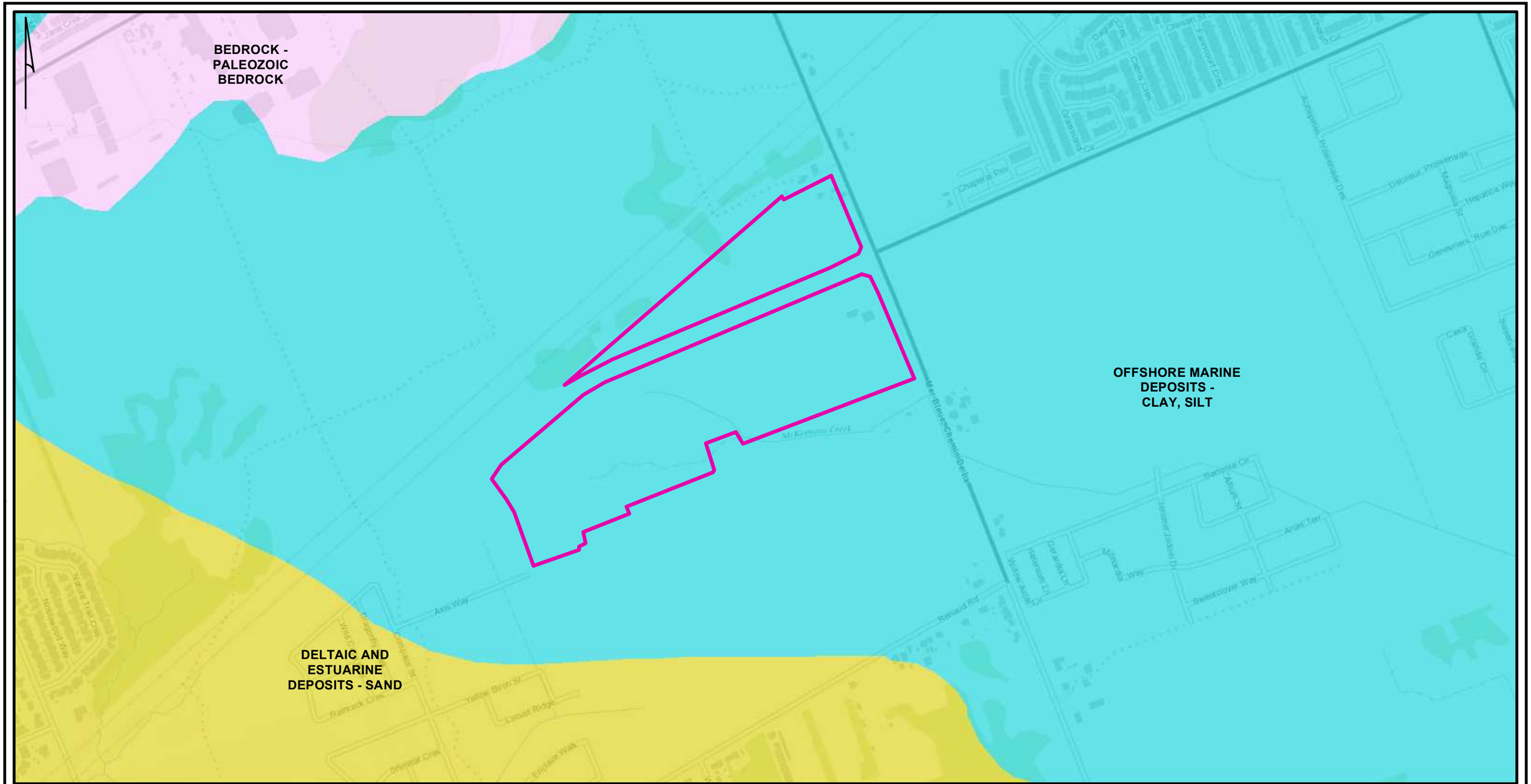
Scale	1:8,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM

Project: PA1206
Borden: BiFv-25

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

SOILS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

File: PA1206 SOILS
Date: 1/20/2021
Map: 7



STUDY AREA

3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK

10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED

11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale 1:8,000
Des DW
Drawn DW
Chkd BM

Project PA1206
Borden BiFv-25

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - PROULX SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

File: PA1206 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
Date: 1/20/2021
Map: 8

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Photo Number	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1206-D01	CC DW and JE laying out 1 x 1 m units on a 5 m interval	NW	2020-11-04	FR
PA1206-D02	1 x 1 m unit PA1206305E500Nnorth profile	N	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D03	1 x 1 m unit PA1206295E500Nwest profile	W	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D04	1 x 1 m unit PA1206295E500Nwest profile	W	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D05	FR CC and JE excvating1 x 1 m units on a 5 m grid interval	SE	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D06	FR excavating a 1 x 1 m unit on a 5 m grid interval	E	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D07	FR JE and CC excavating1 x 1 m unit son a 5 m grid interval	S	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D08	general details of the survey area	NW	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D09	general details of the survey area	NW	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D10	FR JE and CC excavating1 x 1 m units on a 5 m grid interval	S	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D11	FR JE and CC excavating1 x 1 m units on a 5 m grid interval	S	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D12	general details of the survey area	N	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D13	general details of the survey area	E	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D14	JE excavating a 1 x 1 m unit on a 5 m grid interval	SE	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D15	general details of the survey area	SW	2020-11-04	DW
PA1206-D16	Henderson smoking pipe stem from 302E 498N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D17	Cut glass button from 302E 498N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D18	Clay marble from 300E 505N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D19	Wrought spike from 300E 505N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D20	YWE Rockingham from 303E 503N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D21	VWE lid from 295E 495N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D22	VWE moulded plate from 295E 495N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D23	Dixon pipe stem from 300E 495N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1206-D24	Blue glass from 300E 495N-1		2020-12-04	NK

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Results and Photo Locations	B. Mortimer
5	Historic	B. Mortimer
6	Aerial Photography	B. Mortimer
7	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer
8	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1206	Proulx Site (Bifv-25), Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes (OneNote file)	N. Kopp

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Record Number	Provenience	#	Function	Material	Decorative Pattern	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Primary Diagnostic	Portion	Condition	Comment
43196	295E 490N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Brown					
43197	295E 490N-1	3	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43198	295E 490N-1	2	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						Maker's mark: Lion over coat of arms
43201	295E 495N-1	1	Holloware	Yelloware				Rockingham			
43205	295E 495N-1	1	Holloware	Coarse Stoneware				Salt glaze			
43199	295E 495N-1	1	Lid / cover unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Black					
43204	295E 495N-1	3	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43202	295E 495N-1	1	Cut nail	Iron							
43088	295E 500N-1	1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay							
43090	295E 500N-1	2	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43085	295E 500N-1	1	Bird bone	Bone							
43083	295E 500N-1	1	Mammal bone	Bone							
43086	295E 500N-1	1	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43131	295E 505N-1	2	Cut nail	Iron							
43135	295E 505N-1	1	strap	Iron							
43195	295E 510N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware						Exfoliated	
43188	295E 510N-1	2	Mammal bone	Bone							
43190	295E 510N-1	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)							
43200	295E 510N-1	2	Cut nail	Iron							
43191	297E 492N-1	1	Button	Porcelain unspecified				Prosser			
43194	297E 492N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Floral generic	Green	red				
43186	297E 492N-1	11	Cut nail	Iron							
43066	300E 490N-1	2	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain						
43067	300E 490N-1	1	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43221	300E 495N-1	1	button	Porcelain unspecified				Prosser		Incomplete	
43215	300E 495N-1	2	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay							
43218	300E 495N-1	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Wheat / Ceres						
43217	300E 495N-1	9	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43219	300E 495N-1	8	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					Exfoliated	
43206	300E 495N-1	1	Mammal bone	Bone							
43214	300E 495N-1	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Butchered	
43216	300E 495N-1	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass						Patinated / encrusted	
43209	300E 495N-1	4	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43220	300E 495N-1	1	Unidentified Object	Blue Glass							opaque blue glass
43213	300E 495N-1	1	Wine bottle	Green Glass (dark olive)					base		
43211	300E 495N-1	1	Cut nail	Iron							
43212	300E 495N-1	1	Cut spike	Iron							
43210	300E 495N-1	1	Door lock housing back plate	Iron							
43207	300E 495N-1	1	screw	Iron				Slot screw --			
43208	300E 495N-1	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White clay				W. H. Dixon & Co. Montreal			
43193	300E 505N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43189	300E 505N-1	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass							
43192	300E 505N-1	1	Marble	clay							
43185	300E 505N-1	1	Cut nail	Iron						Burned / Melted	

Record Number	Provenience	#	Function	Material	Decorative Pattern	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Primary Diagnostic	Portion	Condition	Comment
43184	300E 505N-1	1	Pot unspecified |_|	Iron							
43187	300E 505N-1	1	Wrought / forged spike	Iron						Burned / Melted	
43118	302E 498N-1	1	button	Porcelain unspecified				Prosser			
43115	302E 498N-1	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay				Henderson Montreal			
43124	302E 498N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain						
43126	302E 498N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43100	302E 498N-1	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass							
43102	302E 498N-1	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)							
43123	302E 498N-1	1	button	glass							faceted blue iridescent shank button
43104	302E 498N-1	1	Mirror	Mirror Glass							
43097	302E 498N-1	2	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43098	302E 498N-1	1	Slate board	slate							
43095	302E 498N-1	1	Cut nail	Iron				T-head			
43093	302E 498N-1	1	strap	Iron							
43181	303E 503N-1	1	Holloware	Yelloware				Rockingham			
43172	303E 503N-1	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Wheat / Ceres					Exfoliated	
43166	303E 503N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified	Plain						
43174	303E 503N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Brown					
43177	303E 503N-1	6	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43170	303E 503N-1	4	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43129	305E 490N-1	1	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43073	305E 495N-1	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay							
43075	305E 495N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Stamped	Brown					
43078	305E 495N-1	2	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain						
43080	305E 495N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					Exfoliated	
43070	305E 495N-1	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass							
43072	305E 495N-1	1	tumbler	Lead Glass							
43068	305E 495N-1	1	Cut nail	Iron							
43069	305E 495N-1	1	staple	Iron							
43159	305E 500N-1	2	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain						
43160	305E 500N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Black					
43154	305E 500N-1	2	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43150	305E 500N-1	3	Cut nail	Iron							
43140	305E 505N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Floral generic	Green					
43144	305E 505N-1	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain						
43138	305E 505N-1	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass							
43147	305E 505N-1	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass							
43148	305E 505N-1	1	screw	Iron							
45620	305E 510N-1	1	Cut nail	Iron							
43161	305E 510N-1	1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red		Green		Glazed			
43156	305E 510N-1	1	Mammal bone	Bone						Calcined	
43152	305E 510N-1	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (light)							