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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

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

1015 March Road, Kanata North
Concession 3, Part Lot 13,
Geographic Township of March
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

Kanata United
c/o Michael Wong
1015 March Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K2K 1X7
Tel: 613-294-5960
kanataunited@outlook.com

October 2020

Submitted for Review: December 1, 2020

PIF: P369-0096-2019
Related PIF: P369-011-2013

Ben Mortimer (P369)

Report: PA1156-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Kanata United, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Concession 3, Part Lot 13 in the geographic township of March (Map 1). Kanata United plans to develop the property for commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Paterson Group (2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in Section 1.3 of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) – including previously identified archaeological sites within 1 km, proximity to water sources, well-drained sandy soils, and early historical transportation routes – the entire study area exhibited archaeological potential. According to the City of Ottawa archaeological resource management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999), nearly the entire study area has archaeological potential (Map 3). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the entire property was required (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 and manicured lawns, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on November 4th and 5th, 2019. Weather conditions were overcast and temperatures were around 5° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Kanata United.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified a diffuse scatter of mid 19th century to early 20th century material, which did not meet the criteria for Stage 3 assessment (as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

Therefore, based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation it was recommended that:

1. No further work required in the area defined on Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Field Crew	Catherine Caya-Bissonette Christine Conlan Filippo Ronca
Artifact Processing	Catherine Caya-Bissonette Christine Conlan
Artifact Inventory	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Artifact Photography	Selena Barré, BSc (R1238)
Report Preparation	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Archival Research	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
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 Kanata United, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Concession 3, Part Lot 13 in the geographic township of March (Map 1). Kanata United is planning to develop the property for 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 (Paterson Group 2013) had concluded that there was potential for both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area, requiring a Stage 2 Assessment.

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 March (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, nearly the entire study area has archaeological potential.

Permission to access the study property was granted by Kanata United prior to the commencement of any fieldwork; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic township of March, former County of Carleton. March Township was first surveyed in 1820 and the first settlers in 1819 included retired officers of the Napoleonic Wars, who received plots on the Broken Front along the Ottawa River (Belden 1879). The early history of March is described in *March Past* (Burns et al. 1972), *Families and Heritage Homes of March Township: The Historical Project (Senior Citizen's Club of March Township 1974-1978)*, and *The Catholic Community of St. Isidore (St. Isidore Parish 1987)*. 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 Lamoureux 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). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly 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); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontcharonon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquians (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

March Township was first surveyed in 1820, although settlers began arriving in 1819. The township acquired its name at a dinner party held in the Village of Richmond in Goulbourn Township, on August 27th 1819. In attendance was the Governor General of British North America, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, who passed away the following day from rabies. The new township that was laid out fronting on the Ottawa River was named after the Duke's son, Charles Gordon-Lennox, Earl of March (Bond 1968:19).

The township is bounded on the northeast by the Ottawa River, the east by Nepean Township, the southeast by Goulbourn Township, the southwest by Huntley Township, and the northwest by Torbolton Township. March Township was originally part of the District of Johnstown, in 1822 it became part of the District of Bathurst and was incorporated into Carleton County in the 1840s. The 27,993 acres were laid out in seven concessions 7/8 of a mile wide. Only the first two concessions are full concessions, as the others are all broken by the line of Nepean Township or the Ottawa River (Belden 1879:xlvi).

Settlement in March Township began in 1819 when Colonel Lloyd, a veteran of the British Army against Napoleon in Egypt in 1802, and other half pay officers from the Napoleonic wars were influenced to settle along the Ottawa River rather than in the military settlements of Richmond or Perth. Among the first settlers were Lieutenant Thomas Read, Captain Weatherby, and Captain Benjamin Street of the Royal Navy, and Captain John B. Monk of the army. Free land grants were awarded to discharged military as follows: privates 100 acres, sergeants 200 acres, army lieutenants 500 acres, Royal Navy lieutenants and army captains 800 acres, and Royal Navy captains 1,200 acres. Since the township was not officially surveyed until 1820, many of the new settlers were located on the wrong lots, and some had built houses on other's property, luckily these mishaps were solved amicably (Belden 1879:xlvii).

It was not until 1820 that civilians, who were awarded 100 acre half lots, arrived in March Township. Unlike other townships, March did not provide provisions as to the amount of land that needed to be cleared, the only stipulation was that it be settled. Nor were there requirements for the particular style of house to be built upon the land. Settlers were also given a kit of tools consisting of necessary equipment and supplies including a blanket, axe, hand saw, spade, shovel, pick axe, scythe, camp kettle, 12 lbs of nails, and 12 panes of glass. Every retired soldier further received one year of rations (Belden 1879:xlvii).

One civilian of note who settled on the Ottawa River alongside the army and Royal Navy officers was Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, a civilian merchant from Plymouth, England. Pinhey won distinction during the Napoleonic Wars by getting messages through the French blockade, which later earned him a grant of 1,000 acres along the Ottawa River (Burns et al. 1972:12). With his wife Mary Ann, he settled on Lot 23 of Concessions 6 and 7. With his great wealth he constructed an estate which he named Horaceville, after his son. In 1823, Pinhey built the first grist and saw mills in the township on his land, followed in 1824-1826 by financing the construction St. Mary's, the first Anglican Church, on his land (Burns et al. 1972:4, 12). For his service to the community, the government supplemented Pinhey's land grant with another 1,000 acres. With two mills and a church, the Pinhey estate quickly became an early focus for the community and Pinhey emerged as a community leader, shown by the fact that he was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and Township Reeve from 1850-1855 (Belden 1879:xlvii).

While the riverfront was settled by officers, the interior of the township was settled between the 1820s and 1840s mainly by Irish farmers, tradesmen, and lower ranking soldiers. In many cases these settlers received the best arable land in the township, as the soils closer to the river were very shallow (Burns et al. 1972:36). Belden noted that March Township was the poorest in Carleton County in terms of soils, with many areas of exposed bedrock, although there were pockets of good areas with a large number of excellent farms (Belden

1879:xlvi). The first census of the township was undertaken in 1823 by the township clerk Henry Edward, who lived on Lot 22 Concession 4, and enumerated 49 families, a total of 207 people, living within the township (Belden 1879:xlvi; Walker and Walker 1968:254).

During the early settlement of the township the only semblance of a village appeared in the south at what became known as March Corners, with its centre at Lots 10 and 11 of Concession 3 and 4. This hamlet was at the centre of six different roads, and by 1879 had a post office, two general stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, an orange hall, and the only hotel in the township (Belden 1879:xlvi).

Free land grants in March Township were discontinued in 1824, however, many Irish immigrants continued arriving throughout the 1820s and 1830s (St. Isidore Parish 1987:3). The early Irish Catholic settlers were visited by missionaries from Kingston, Richmond, and Perth. By 1836, there were enough Catholic families to build a log chapel that measured 38' x 23'. It was officially blessed as a Mission of St. Patrick Fallowfield in 1840 by Bishop Ignace Bourget of Montreal. The church was enlarged in 1850 and used until the present church was built in 1887 on two acres land donated by John Lahey on part of Lot 14 Concession 4. The parish was usually referred to the Mission of March, but in 1883 Archbishop Joseph-Thomas Duhamel of Ottawa called it St. Isidore (St. Isidore Parish 1987:3-4).

In 1837, General Lloyd (previously Colonel) initiated action to construct a second Anglican church near the small hamlet of South March. Funds were raised by the community and land donated by John Armstrong and O. Riddell on part of Lot 10 Concession 4. By 1840, St. John's church was completed, and shortly after was visited by John Strachan the Anglican Bishop of Toronto. This church eventually preceded that of St. Mary's and still stands today (Walker and Walker 1968:258).

For numerous years in the early development of the township there were not enough children of school age to necessitate the construction of a schoolhouse. When the need arose, either people were too scattered or too poor to require a school. In 1827, there is reference to a school opened in the home of Mrs. Thomas Read to educate the children of the wealthier families in the township (Burns et al. 1972:61). Sometime later the first hewed log school building was erected on the land of John G. Street, the son of Captain Street, on his land on Lot 19 Concession 7. For the first two years that the school was open, Street paid the school teacher himself. The first public school erected in the interior of the township was on John Armstrong's land on Lot 11 Concession 3. The first school teacher was John Younghusband, who lived on Lot 12 Concession 4 (Belden 1879:xlvi). By 1863, there were 6 log schools in the township with a total of 155 students in attendance (Walker and Walker 1968:261).

The first post office was established on Lt. Thomas Read's riverfront property sometime prior to 1825. Mail from Hull took as long as four days to arrive. There were no roads to the post office so residents canoed, walked, or went by horseback to retrieve their mail. In one instance, a man named Henry MacLaren drowned while paddling his canoe to receive a letter from his mother in Scotland. By 1825, settlers near March Corners petitioned for a post office, but it was not granted at the time, consequently Jeremiah Goodman was appointed courier to travel weekly between March Corners and the post office on Read's land to deposit and collect mail. By 1848, a post office opened in March Corners with Goodman as postmaster. By 1864, a post office had opened in the hamlet of Dunrobin north of Constance Lake, with Henry Younghusband as the postmaster (Burns et al. 1972:33). In 1870, the post office on Thomas Read's property burnt down, and was relocated slightly to the south on Lot 20 with W. H. Berry as postmaster. By 1879, this post office was receiving tri-weekly mail, while the post office at March Corners had become more prominent and was receiving daily mail (Belden 1879:xlvi). By the 1880s, there were three additional post offices established at Marchurst, Malwood, and Harwood Plains (Burns et al. 1972:33).

By 1842, *Smith's Canadian Gazeteer* noted a significant increase in population to 831 inhabitants (Burns et al. 1972:13). By 1846, the township produced 6,800 bushels of wheat, 8,900 bushels of oats, 18,700 bushels of potatoes, 700 lbs of butter, and 2,300 lbs of wool. By this time a second sawmill had opened, run by Mr. Headley on Lot 18 Concession 4, while there was still only one gristmill located on Pinhey's land.

March Township reached its boom period in the 1850s and 60s (Burns et al. 1972:43-44). In 1851, there were 1,125 inhabitants in the township. There were a total of 8 stone houses, 1 frame house, 88 log cabins, and 70 shanties (Bond 1968:23). There were 140 farmers actively involved in agriculture on their own land

and approximately 70-80 farm labourers. The township had three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four carpenters, two tailors, two merchants, and one lumber merchant (Burns et al. 1972:44, 49). By 1861, the population had grown to 1,454 living in ten stone houses, three frame houses, and 197 log cabins (Bond 1968:23). A total of 153 farmers farmed 21,200 acres of land. Oats were the dominant crop yielding 31,000 bushels, but the Irish dependence on the potato is seen by the 243 acres of potatoes planted that yielded 25,000 bushels (the surveyor noted this was a low yield for the year due to the prevalence of rot). There was growth within the trades as the township now had a total of five blacksmith's, one harness maker, four inn keepers, seven carpenters, six shoemakers, four tanners (all at McMurtry's tannery on Lot 11 Concession 2), one tailor, three weavers, and one wagon maker (Burns et al. 1972:51-52).

In the summer of 1870, a great fire passed through Carleton County and destroyed much of March Township, although March Corners and Horaceville escaped the flames. Crops, homes, and livestock were burned, though most inhabitants took refuge in rivers and wells. The fire significantly changed the composition of the land as it cleared trees and soil was lost from erosion, altering the drainage system. Swampy areas had dried out and turned into good land for agriculture (Burns et al. 1972:72).

The first railway to pass through the township was lumber and railway baron John Rudolphus Booth's Ottawa, Amprior, and Renfrew line in 1888. This line eventually connected to the Canada Atlantic Railway which connected Ottawa to Vermont and facilitated transporting lumber from the interior of Ontario to markets in the United States. In 1904, this line was bought by the Grand Trunk Railway and eventually the CNR line. In 1910-1914 William Mackenzie and Donald Mann's Canadian Northern railway was laid through the township. It is now a part of CNR's main line linking Ontario to the West (Burns et al. 1972:30).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area is in the southeastern corner of Lot 13. The south half of the lot was granted by the Crown to Thomas Morgan on June 15, 1824. The north half was granted to his younger brother George on May 24, 1828 (OLR:AR19). The Morgan brothers were Anglicans of Irish descent (Statistics Canada 1851) and worked as shipwrights in England. At first, Thomas was the only one to occupy the land while George worked as a carpenter in Hull, England which may account for why the land was granted to George four years after Thomas' land grant (Senior Citizen's Club of March Township 1974-1978). Both George and Thomas Morgan are listed on an 1843 document having contributed 162 pounds 10 shillings and 145 pounds respectively for levies for road work (Younghusband 1843). These sums are quite high compared to many of the other ones listed, perhaps suggesting a certain degree of affluence.

Thomas Morgan married Martha Hedley in 1824 and lived with four children at the time of the 1851 census – Mary, John, Thomas, and Charlotte (Statistics Canada 1851). Another son, George, had previously moved out and started his own family. The census lists Thomas' occupation as a farmer and notes that the family was occupying a one storey log structure at the time. The first death in the township was one of Thomas Morgan's daughters who was two or three years old and died while trying to climb a fence but fell on her head (Belden 1879:xlvi). When Thomas passed away in 1859 at the age of 66, he willed his property to his wife (entire south half) (OLR:AR19). His gravestone can be found in the Saint John's Anglican Cemetery in South March. The 1861 census indicates that Martha Morgan is living with John Boucher (an Irish Anglican farmer), presumably remarried, along with her son Thomas and his wife Ann, her daughter Charlotte, a 19-year-old labourer James Wheeler and a 58-year-old widower Margaret Harrogon. Their house is described as a one-storey log structure and it is noted that two additional houses are under construction.

The 1863 Walling map shows that Mrs. Morgan (Martha) owned the property, while the 1879 Belden map shows their son George Hedley Morgan as the owner (Map 4). Both maps show a structure in the eastern portion of the property. The 1863 map shows it within the study area, though this is possibly a mapping error given that the stream is also shown passing through the property. The 1879 map shows the structure outside the property, just to the north. It is no longer present on the 1906 and 1922 topographic maps (Map 5). Martha is listed as a widow living with their daughter Charlotte in the 1871 census, perhaps continuing to reside in the same structure (Statistics Canada 1871). Schedule 4 notes that she is occupying Lot 13 as a tenant, though this information was later crossed out.

George Hedley Morgan was married to Mary Ann Morgan and they had 13 children – Sarah, William, Robert, Mary Ann, Jane, John, Luther, Susan, Frances, Lonzo, Alfred, Florence, Charles (Statistics Canada 1871, 1881, 1891). The 1871 census notes that he owned 350 acres, two dwelling houses, six barns/stables, five cars/wagons/sleds, four ploughs/cultivators, a reaper/mower, a horse rake, and two fanning mills. Schedule 4 confirms his occupation of Lot 13 as owner. In 1891, he is still listed as occupying the property with his wife and various children; the house is now described as a 1.5 storey stone house with nine rooms. He deeded the property (entire south half) to Luther B. Morgan (his son) in 1894 along with other land for a sum of \$2000, who in turn willed it to Alfred, Jane, and Victoria Morgan in 1908. The 1901 census indicates that Alfred Morgan is the head of household, living with several of his siblings. They own 100 acres and five outbuildings in addition to the dwelling house (described as a one-storey wooden structure with 8 rooms). In 1922, the property was granted to Godfrey D. Armitage and it remained in the Armitage family well into the 20th century (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 5.1 hectares, primarily composed of actively cultivated fields (Figure 1), with lightly wooded/overgrown areas (Figure 2), manicured lawn (Figure 3), an existing residential structure (Figure 4), and an outbuilding (Figure 5) all at the northeast end of the property (Map 6). Branches of Shirley's Brook, a tributary of the Ottawa River, run just to the north and south of the property (Map 1). Topography is relatively flat overall with a gentle slope downwards from southwest to northeast. The property is bounded by March Road to the north.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 7). The region 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).

The study area consists entirely of Brandon series soils (Map 7), which are composed of poorly draining non-stony clay and silty clay of marine origin (Schut and Wilson 1987:37). They are typically found in level or near-level marine clay plains. Test pits were generally shallow (about 30-40 cm to subsoil), with a medium brown topsoil (damp clay loam) above subsoil (yellow-grey clay). The water table was elevated at the time of the survey, with water ingress noted at the subsoil interface, though this did not impact visibility or artifact recovery.

Surficial geology consists of Pleistocene-era fine-textured massive- to well-laminated glaciomarine deposits (Map 8). There are bedrock escarpments located to the northwest and southwest of the property.

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 the previous Stage 1 which Concession 3, Part Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, and Concession 4, Part Lots 12 and 13 (Paterson Group 2013), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Part Lot 11 Concession 4 (Adams 2004), Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Morgan's Creek Subdivision, located at 760 March Road, Part Lot 10, Concession 4 (Adams 2000a; Golder Associates 2011a), a Stage 3 assessment of a lime Kiln (BiFx-5) (Adams 2000b), a Stage 1-3 assessment of Part lot 17 Concession 3 (Adams 2009b), a Stage 1-3 for the Richardson Ridge Residential Development (Jackson 2009a, 2009b), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 30 Richardson Side Road (Golder Associates 2011b), A Stage 1-3 assessment for the

Kanata West Business Park (Adams 2009a), and a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 20, Concession 4 (Hember 2009).

Paterson Group has recently completed a Stage 1 for the March Road Sanitary Trunk Sewer on Part Lot 10 and 11, Concession 3 and Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 4 (Paterson Group 2018) and a Stage 2 and 3 assessment for the property immediately to the northwest on Part Lots 13 and 14 Concession 3 (Paterson Group 2020). A Stage 4 assessment is also ongoing for the Lahey site, a late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian homestead, located on Lot 14 Concession 3. Paterson is also conducting ongoing Stage 2, 3, and 4 archaeological assessments just east of the study area at 936 March Road located at Part Lot 12, Concession 4, where two Euro-Canadian farmsteads were found (the Armstrong [BiFx-25] and Younghusband sites [BiFx-26]).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that six archaeological sites lie within 1 km of the study area. The South March Lime Kiln Site (BiFx-5) is located directly to the south of the study area on Lot 11 Concession 3. The O'Brien Farm Site (BiFx-16) is located to the southeast on Lot 9 Concession 3. Both the Lahey (BiFx-24) and Morgan (BiFw-23) sites are located immediately to the north of the study area. The Armstrong (BiFx-25) and Younghusband (BiFx-26) sites are located across March Road to the northeast on Lot 12 Concession 4. All these sites are Euro-Canadian homesteads.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located in the vicinity of the subject property, however approximately 6 km to the south west is the historical plaque for Christ Church built in 1838 in neighbouring Huntley Township that was used by Huntley and March parishes until 1853. The historical plaque for Pinhey's Point Historic Site is located approximately 8 km to the north east and commemorates Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, one of the first settlers of March Township.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, nearly the entire property has archaeological potential (Map 3) (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999).

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 generally poorly draining clay soils branches of the Shirley's Creek tributary are located immediately north and south of 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.

While historic records show that this area was mainly rural, the property was likely occupied from early in the nineteenth century as it was patented prior to 1830. Six other known historic period archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study property. These factors indicate potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

5.0 Field Methods

This property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the City of Ottawa's archaeological management plan and the Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by Paterson Group (2013). The standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI (2011) indicate that the site has some archaeological potential due to its proximity to historic development areas, historic transportation corridors, and water sources. In accordance with these standards, the entirety of the property was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The majority (4.4 ha or 86%) of the 5.1 ha property, was suitable for ploughing (Map 9) as described in Standard 1, Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (MHSTCI 2011). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5-metre intervals (Figure 6). Fields had been suitably plowed prior to commencing fieldwork and exhibited no new growth and over 80% surface visibility. Fields were adequately weathered, with heavy rainfall occurring prior to pedestrian survey.

Approximately 0.53 ha (10%) was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.c., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 9) (Figure 2, Figure 4). Shovel testing transects were spaced at 5 m high-potential intervals, and pits were at least 30 cm in diameter, excavated 5 cm into subsoil (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh and test pits were backfilled immediately. Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of existing structures, as per Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 (MHSTCI 2011).

At the time of the survey, approximately 0.19 ha (4%) of the property was observed as meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a or 2.b, Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (Map 9). This includes a variety of deep disturbances including landscaped berms (Figure 7), extant foundations (Figure 4, Figure 5), and driveways (Figure 3, Figure 7).

Artifacts were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the findspot. Findspot locations (see Record of Finds below) were recorded and mapped using a Bad Elf Survey GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal.

When artifacts were found during pedestrian survey they were flagged then pedestrian survey of the area surrounding the find was intensified to 1 m transects perpendicular to the 5 m transects. Intensified survey extended 20 m in all directions from the find. As new finds were found in the intensified area, they too were flagged and the area of 1 m transects expanded accordingly until such time as 20 m from the last find had been cleared (Section 2.1.1). The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Paterson project number plus waypoint number (e.g., PA1156-WP1).

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions following Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Locations of photos referenced in this report are shown in Map 10. Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes are listed in Appendix B, C, and D.

The field portion was undertaken on November 4th and 5th, 2019. Weather conditions were overcast and temperatures were around 5° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Kanata United. All artifacts from the Stage 2 survey are contained in one banker's box held at Paterson's lab facility for long term storage.

6.0 Record of Finds

Inventories of images, maps, field notes and artifacts are provided in Appendices A, B, C, and D. Unless otherwise specified, artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012).

During pedestrian survey, a diffuse scatter of material was uncovered in the central/western portion of the property (Figure 8 and Map 10). The findspot area measures approximately 70 x 130 m. As per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 a sufficient sample of diagnostic artifacts were collected to document and accurately date the scatter. A total of 27 artifacts were recovered from 19 findspots.

Recovered material is mostly domestic in origin and comprised primarily of ceramics and glass. Refined white earthenware (1830+) is the most common ceramic type (n=5) and includes plain and unspecified blue transfer print. Vitrified white earthenware (n=4) is also present (1845+) in plain, unspecified, and Willow Pattern transfer print (Figure 9). Several sherds of porcelain (n=6) were also recovered. A variety of tableware forms are present, including cups, saucers, plates, and unidentified hollowares. Glass vessels include a variety of unidentified containers in colourless, amber/brown, and green glass, as well as a dark green wine bottle with a suction scar indicating machine manufacture (1904+) (Figure 10). A clay smoking pipe stem, with a Dixon Montreal maker's mark (1877-1894) was also found. Structural material is present in the form of five sherds of pane glass. Overall, the material generally dates from the mid-19th century through to the late 19th century and the early 20th century.

Test pitting at the northeast end of the property did not reveal any further findspots. A large berm/built-up area was encountered along the western edge of the test pitting area, adjacent to where a variety of modern refuse (gravel fills, textured brick, bathroom tile) was encountered along the eastern edge of the field during pedestrian survey. A variety of other disturbances were also encountered, including gravelly fills in the backyard in the vicinity of the existing shed and a concrete foundation along the east side of the house. These disturbances are also visible on aerial photographs (Map 6).

In sum, the material recovered during the pedestrian survey represents a diffuse ploughed scatter, perhaps relating to the structure shown on the Belden map to the northwest of the study area. As there are fewer than 20 nineteenth-century objects present in the collection (Section 2.2 Standard 1c), further assessment is not recommended. While this material is indicative of historic settlement in the general area, the low density of the scatter, found over a broad area, demonstrates a secondary plough-disturbed context and lack of cultural heritage value.

7.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further work is required in the area defined on Map 1.

8.0 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.

9.0 Closure

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's *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 Kanata United 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.

Unless otherwise indicated, all materials in the report are copyrighted by Paterson Group. All rights reserved. Paterson Group authorizes the client and approved users to make and distribute copies of this report only for use by those parties. No part of this document either text, map, or image may be used for any purpose other than those described herein. Therefore, reproduction, modification, storage in a retrieval system or retransmission, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical or otherwise, for reasons other than those described herein, is strictly prohibited without prior written permission of Paterson Group.

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



Duncan Williams, M.A., A.P.A.
Staff Archaeologist

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Cultivated field looking towards March Road. (PA1156-D3)



Figure 2: Test pitting overgrown area behind residence. (PA1156-D45)



Figure 3: Manicured lawn and driveway at 1015 March Road residence. (PA1156-D19)



Figure 4: Manicured lawn and structure at 1015 March Road. (PA1156-D30)



Figure 5: Shed behind residence at 1015 March Road. (PA1156-D34)



Figure 6: Pedestrian survey of ploughed field. (PA1156-D11)



Figure 7: Former gravel driveway behind residence with elevated berms. (PA1156-D46)



Figure 8: Findspots along western edge of property during pedestrian survey. (PA1156-D17)

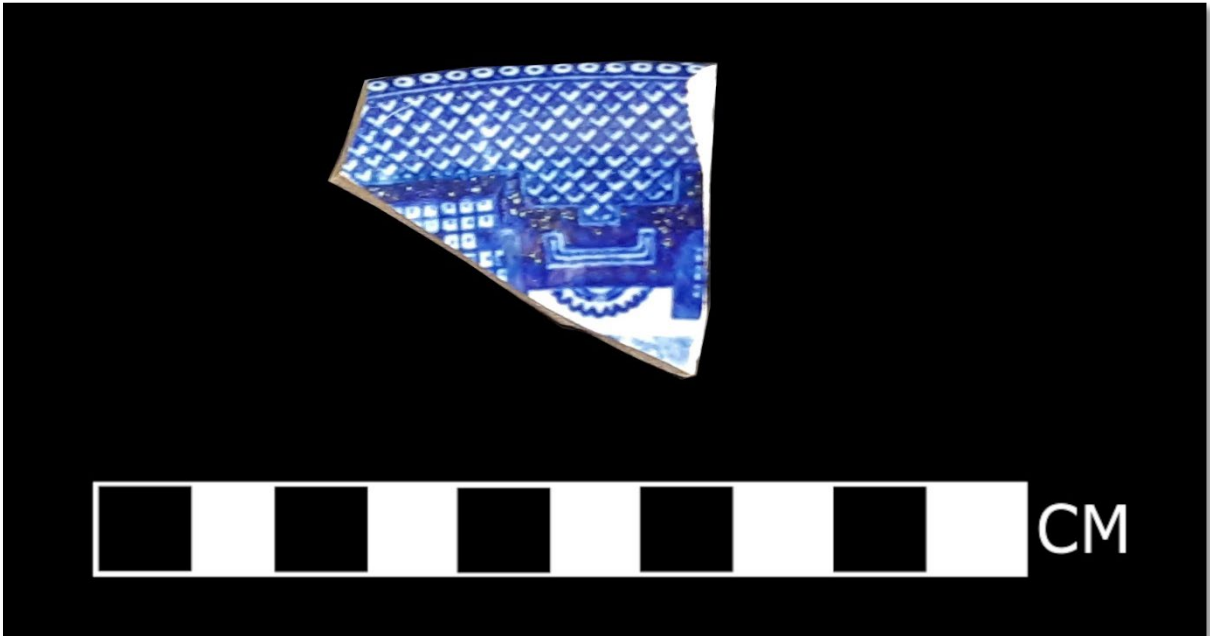


Figure 9: Willow pattern vitrified white earthenware rim, WP20. (PA1156-D63)

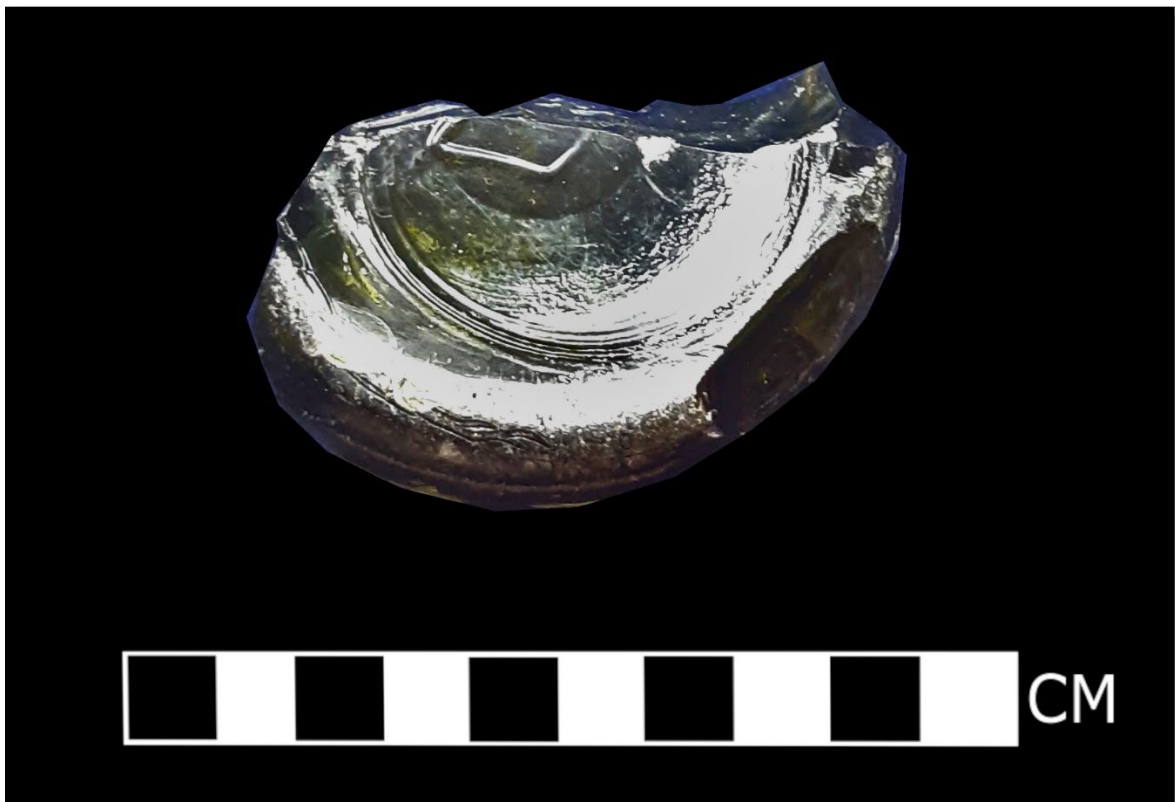
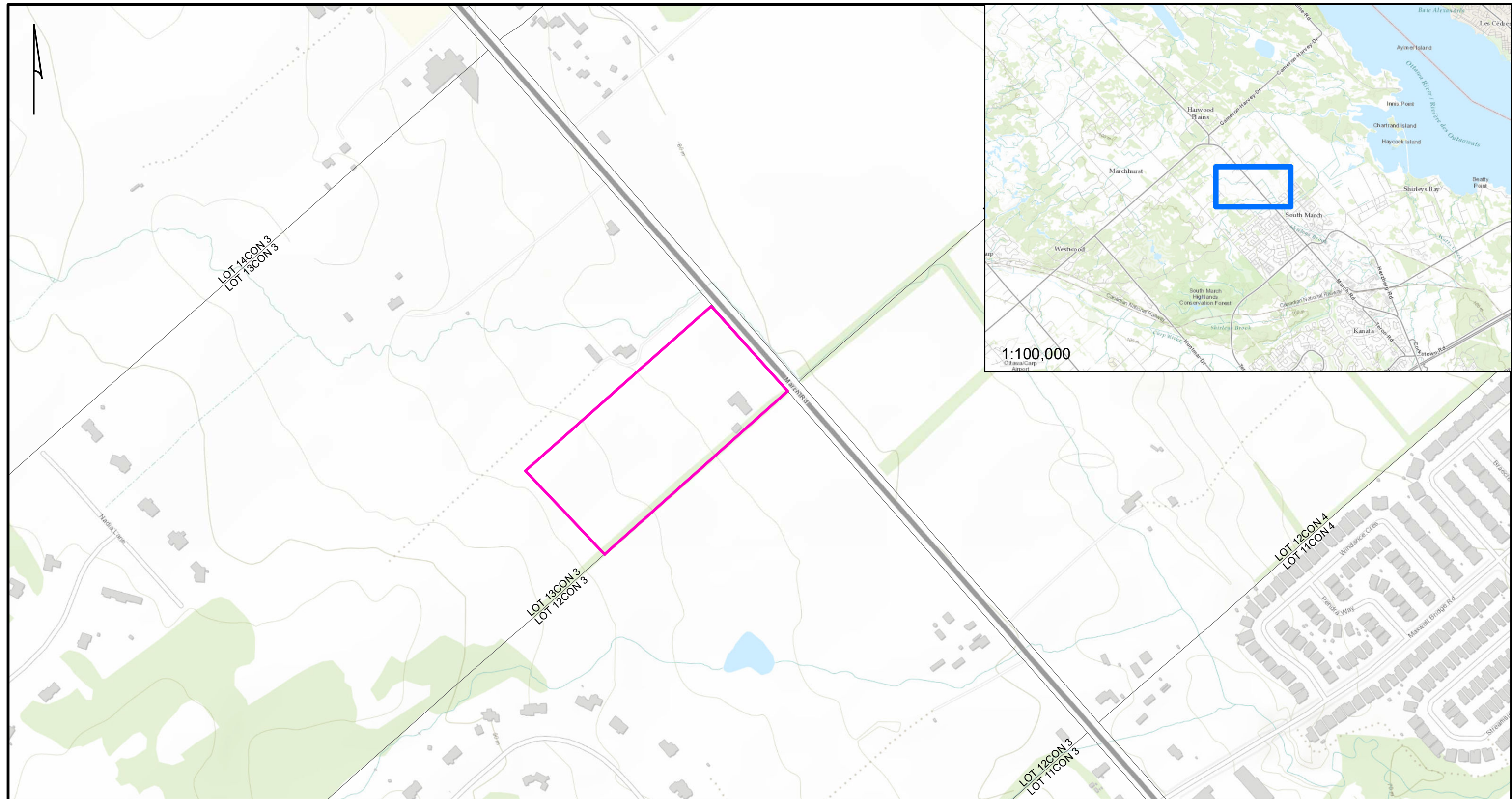
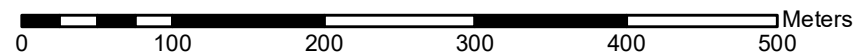


Figure 10: Wine bottle base with suction scar from machine manufacture. (PA1156-D66)

12.0 Maps

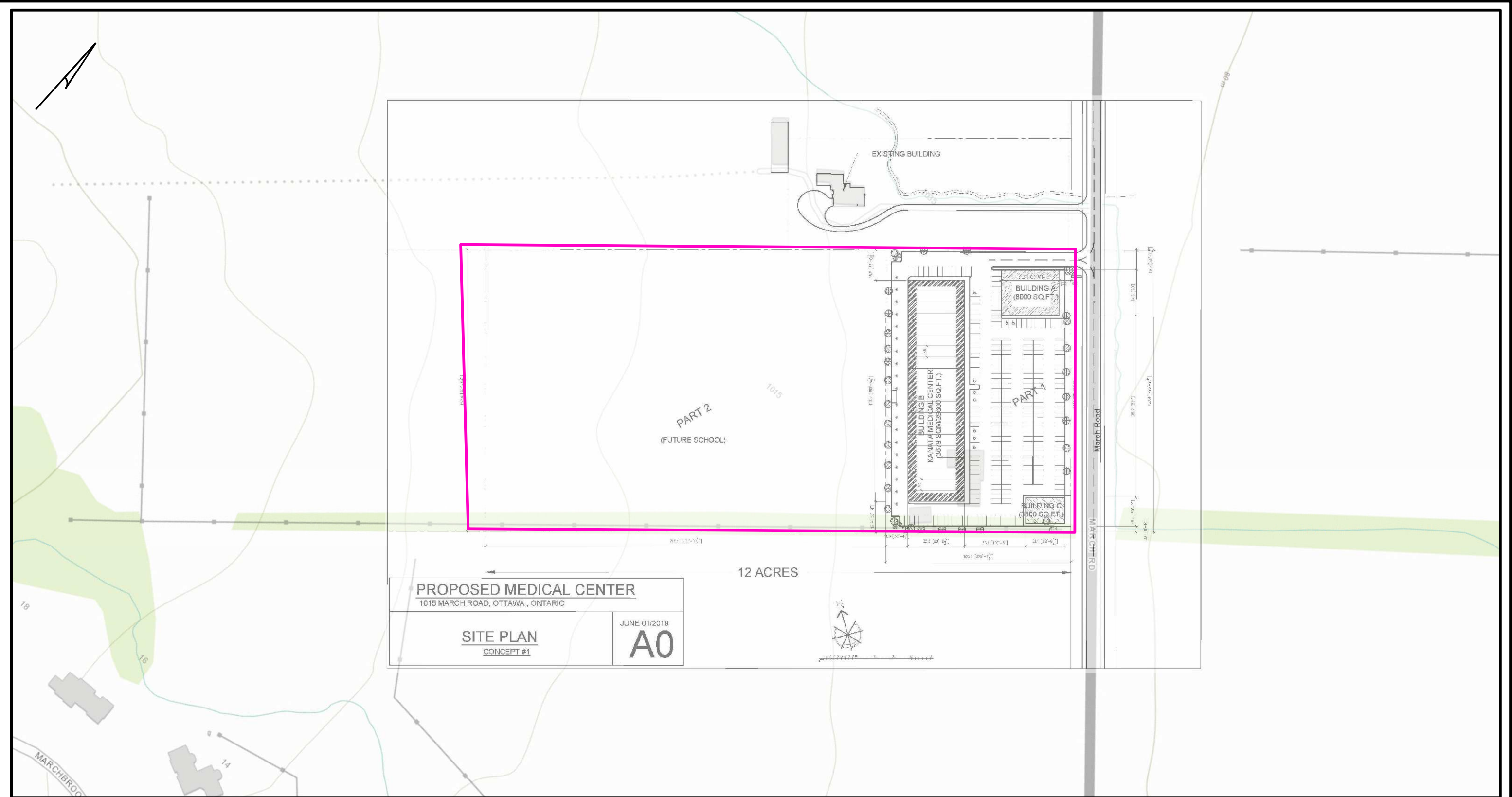


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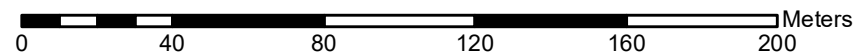


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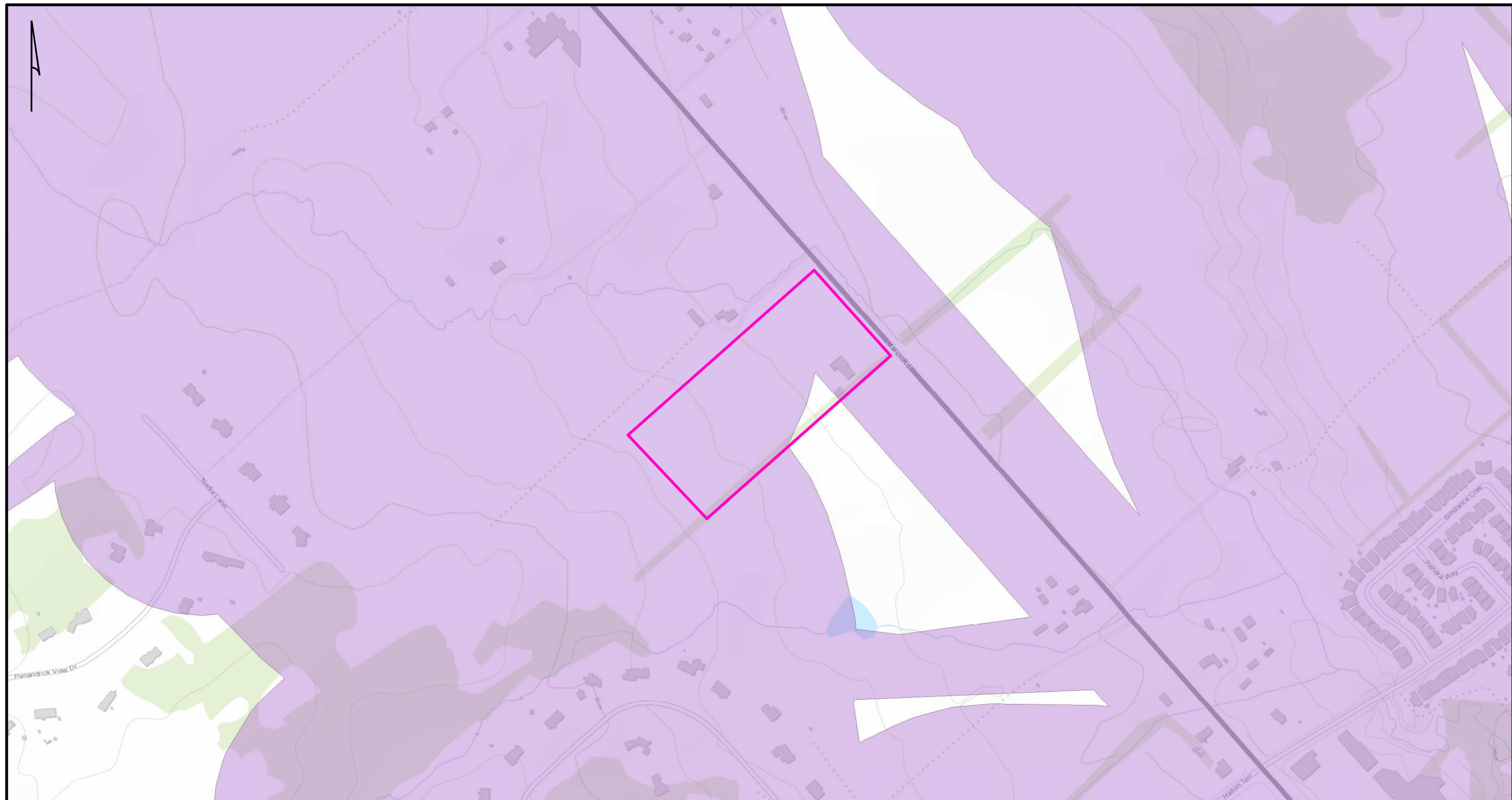


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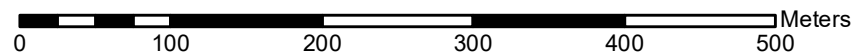


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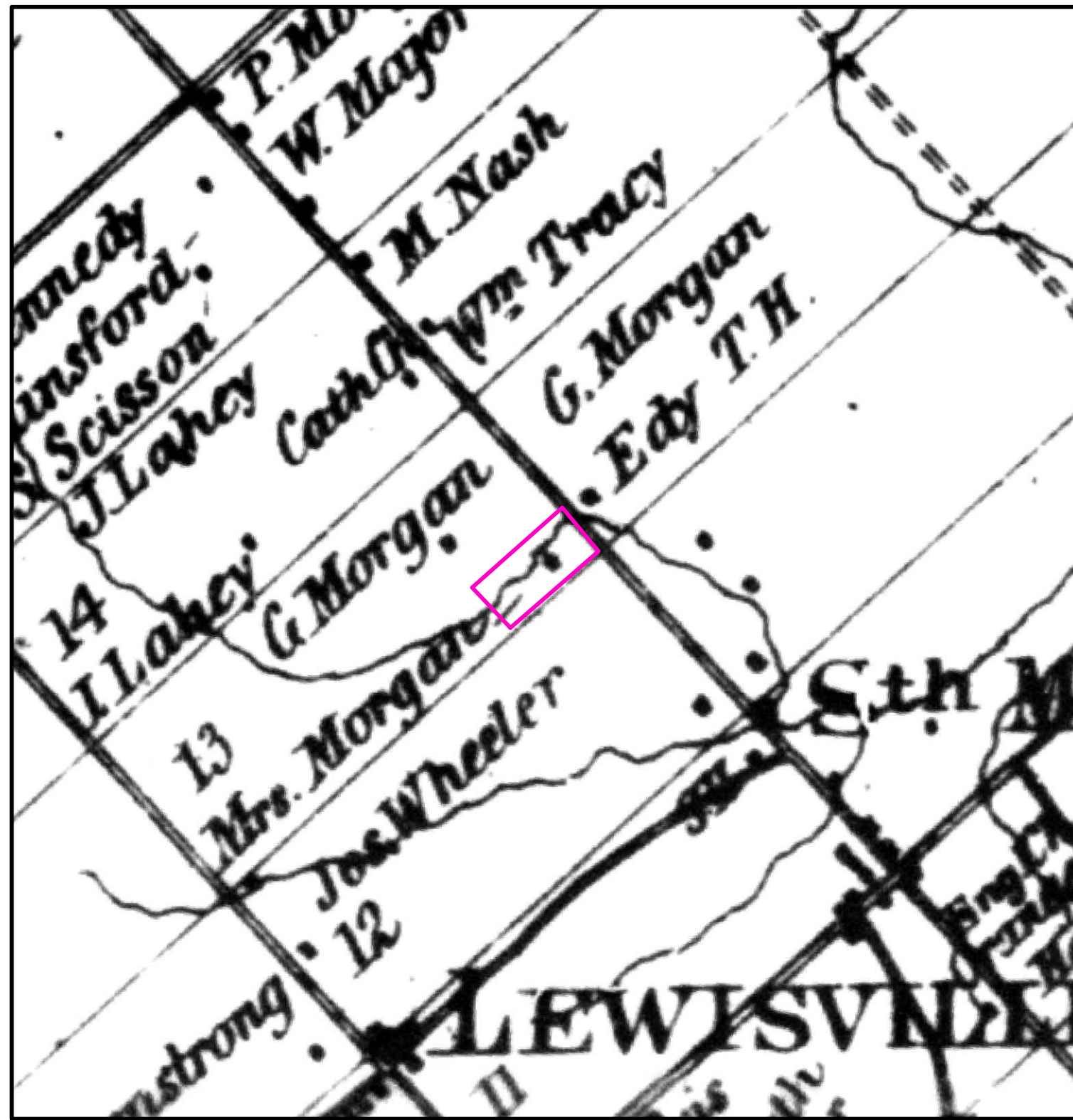


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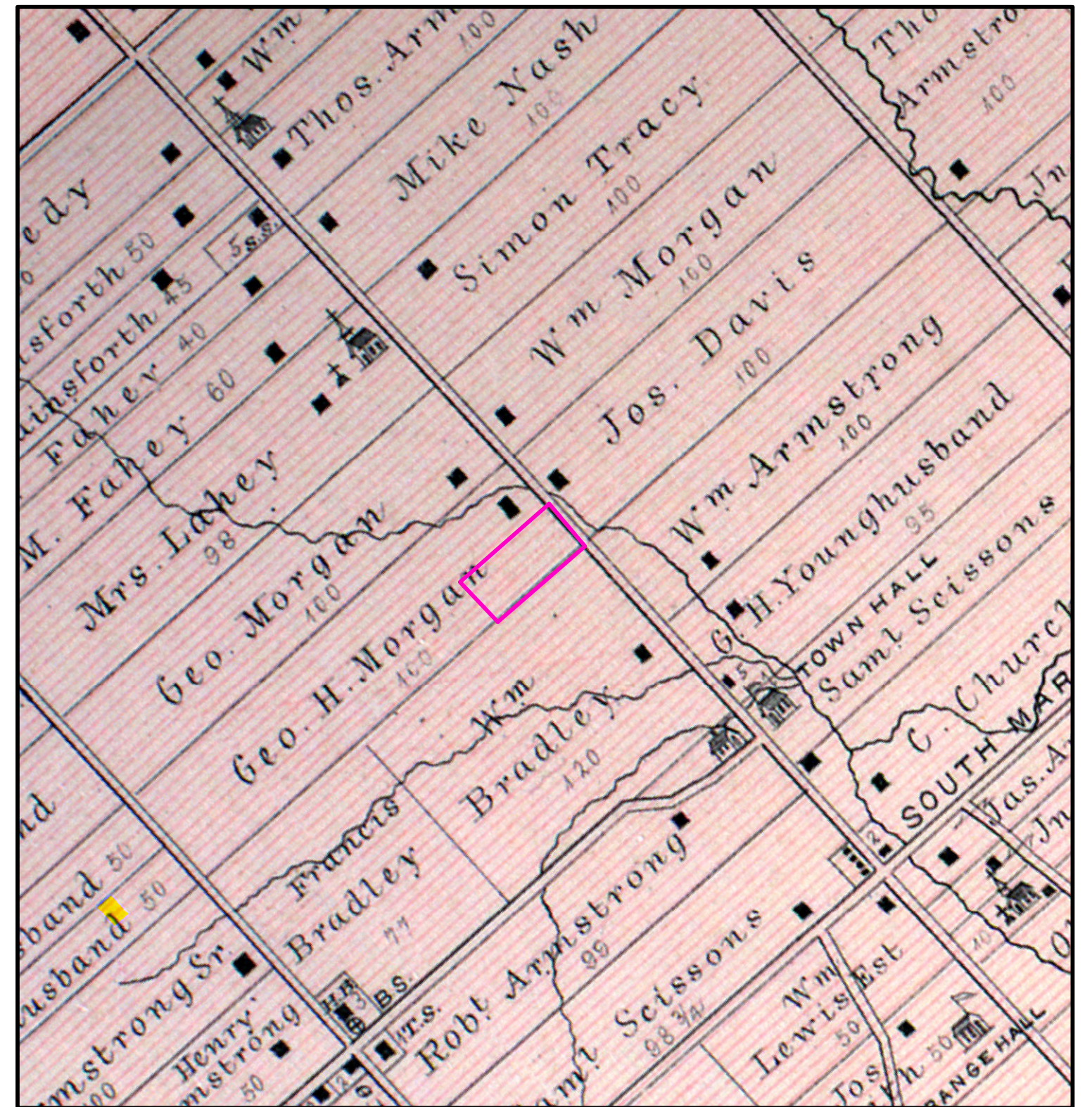


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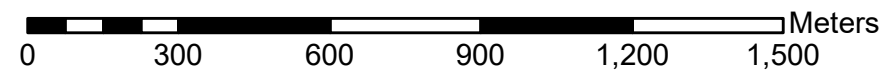


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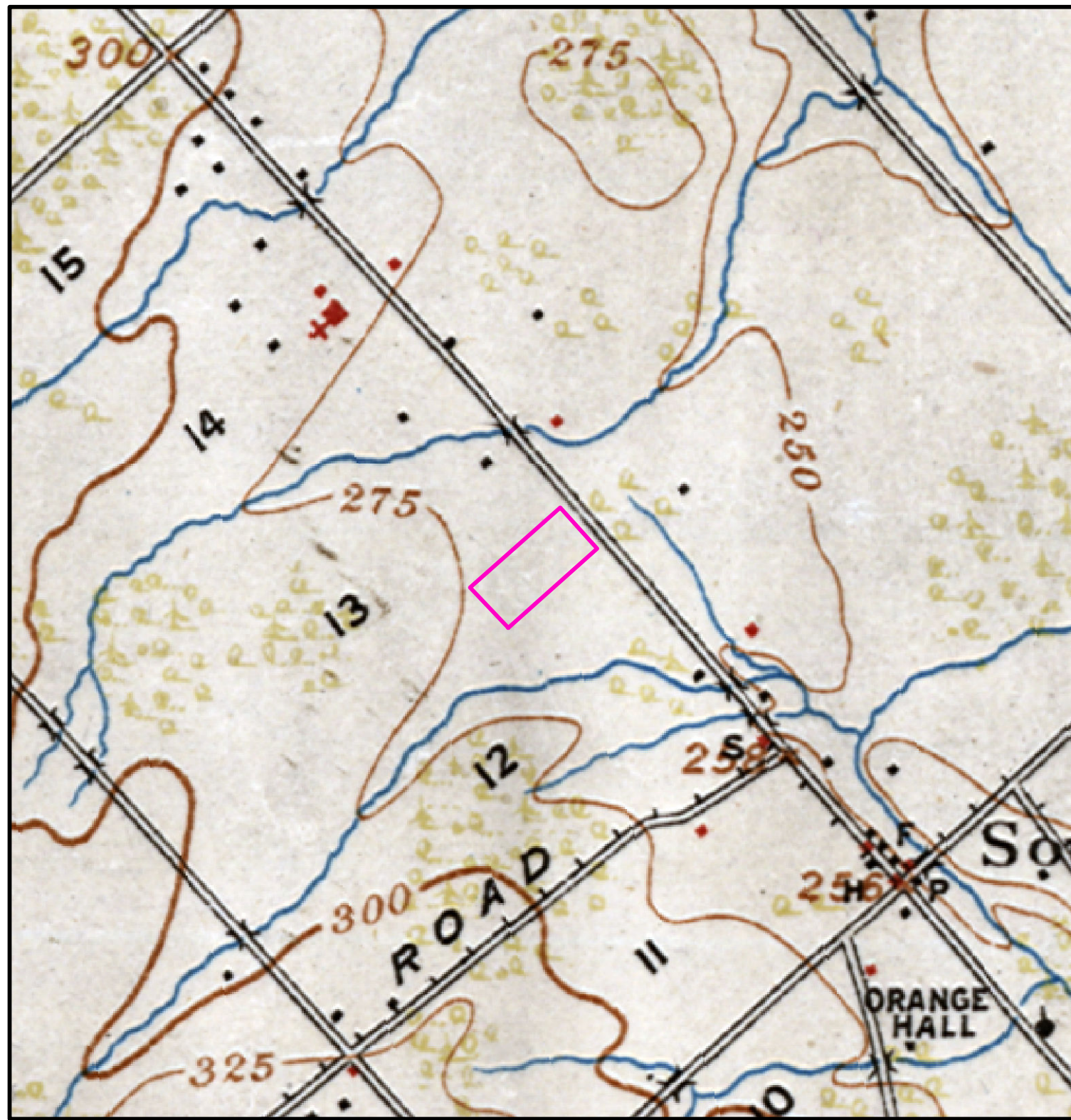
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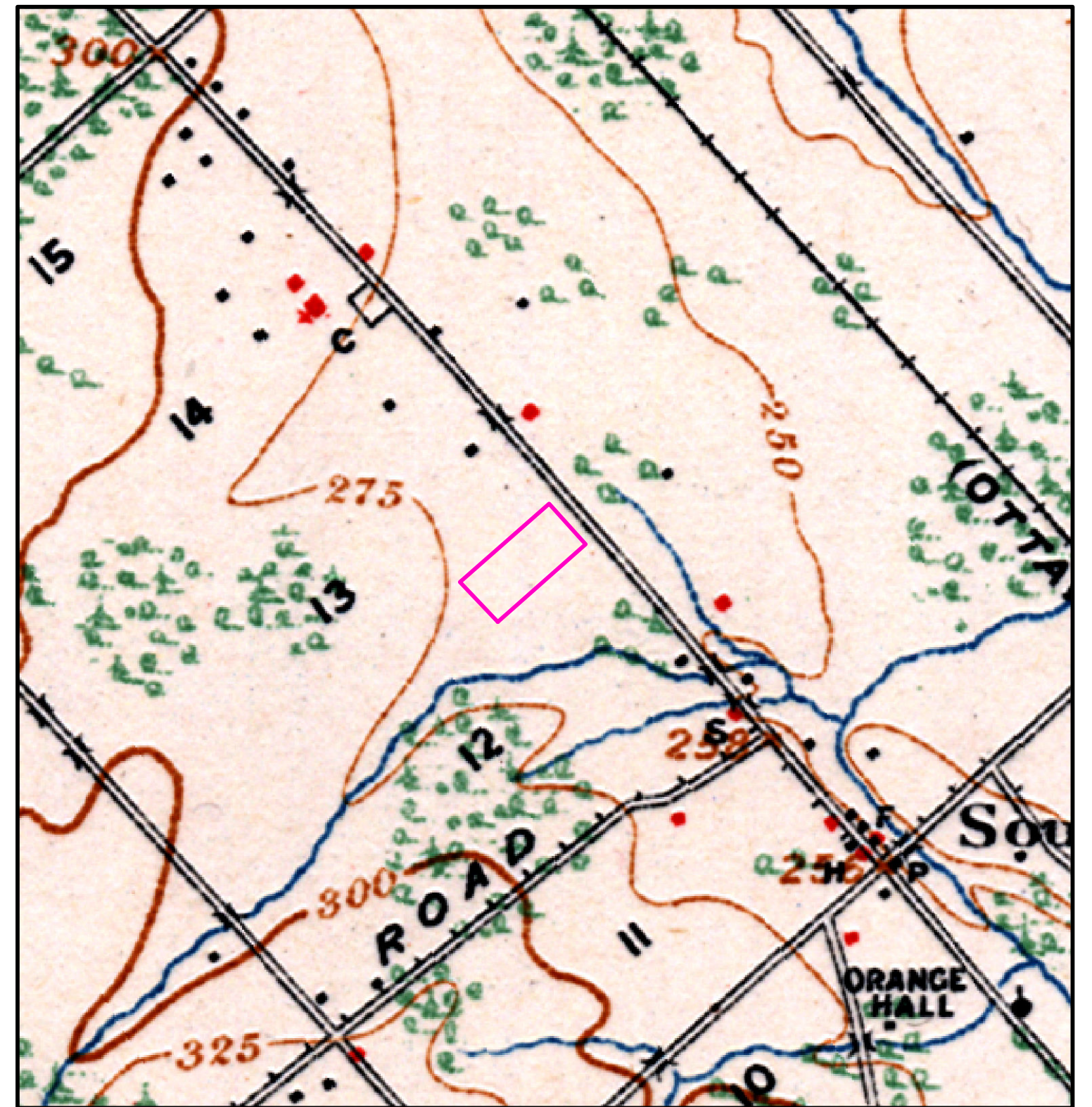


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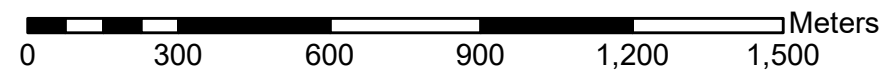


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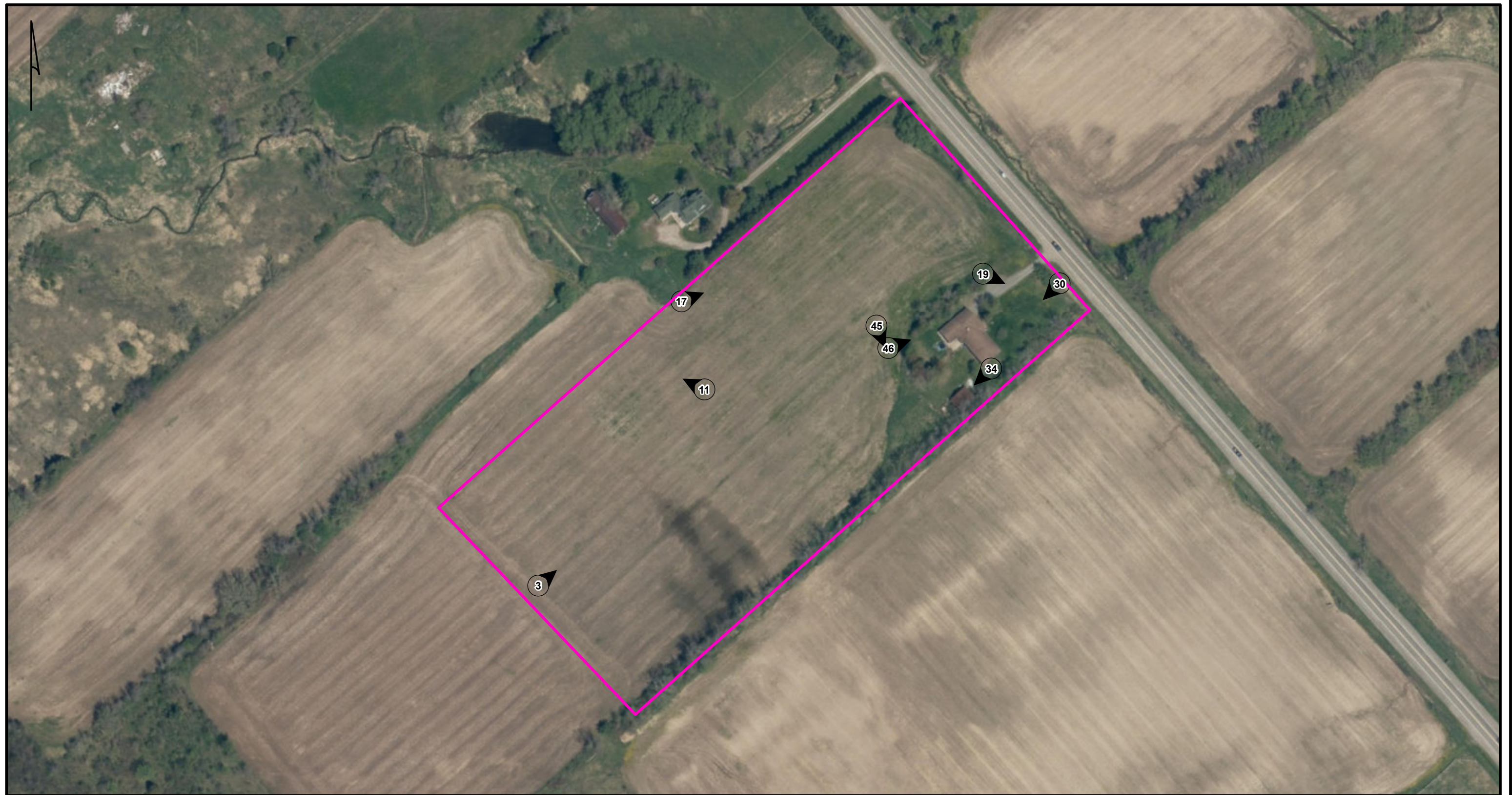
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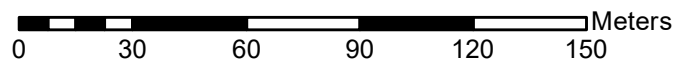
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paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

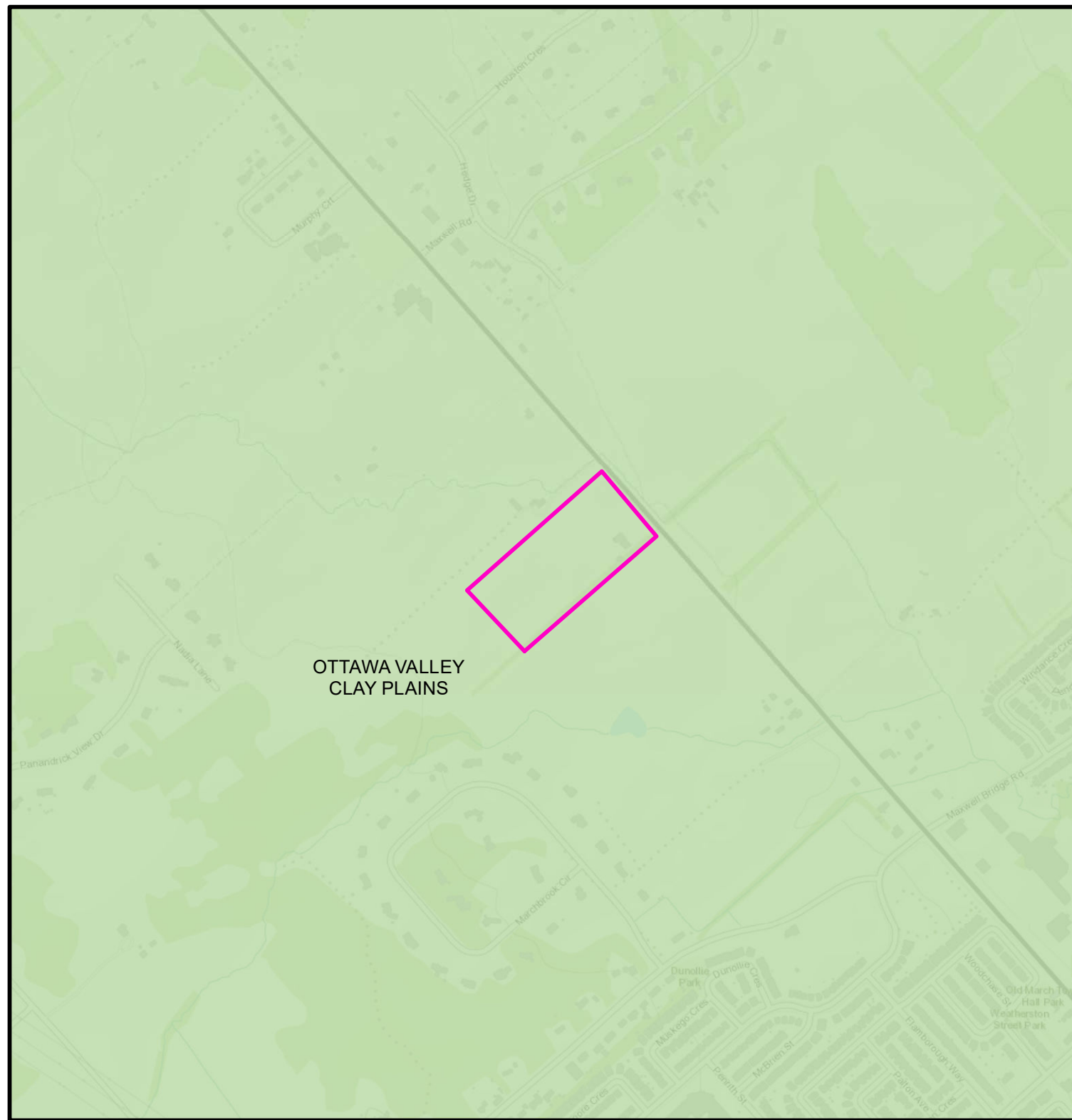
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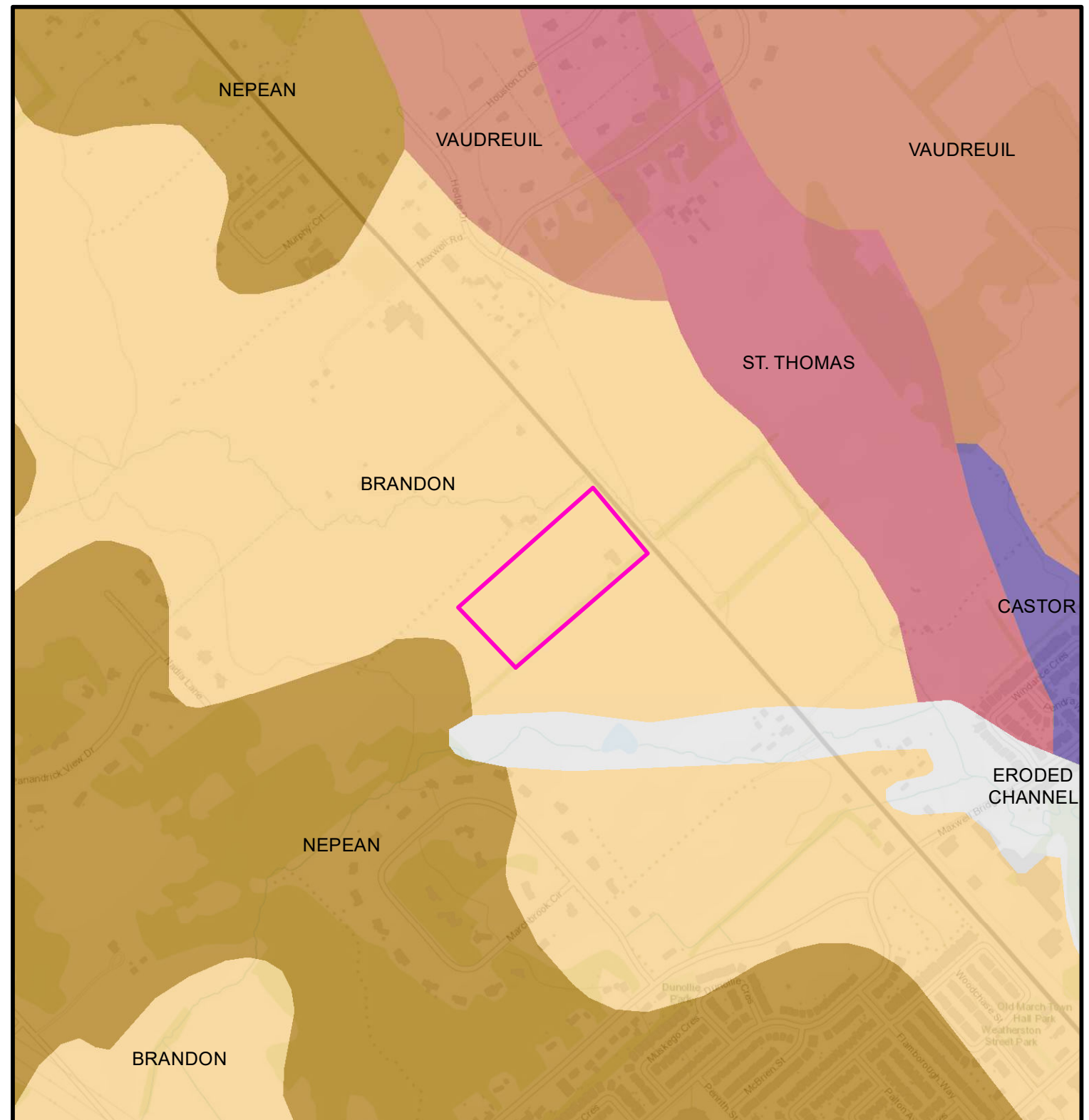
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
 1015 MARCH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

**CURRENT CONDITIONS
 + PHOTO KEY**


File: PA1156 - CURRENT CONDITIONS+PHOTOS
 Date: 10/28/2020
 Map: 6

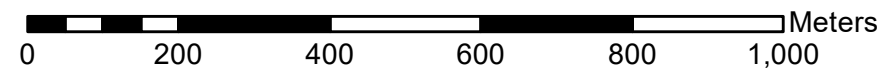


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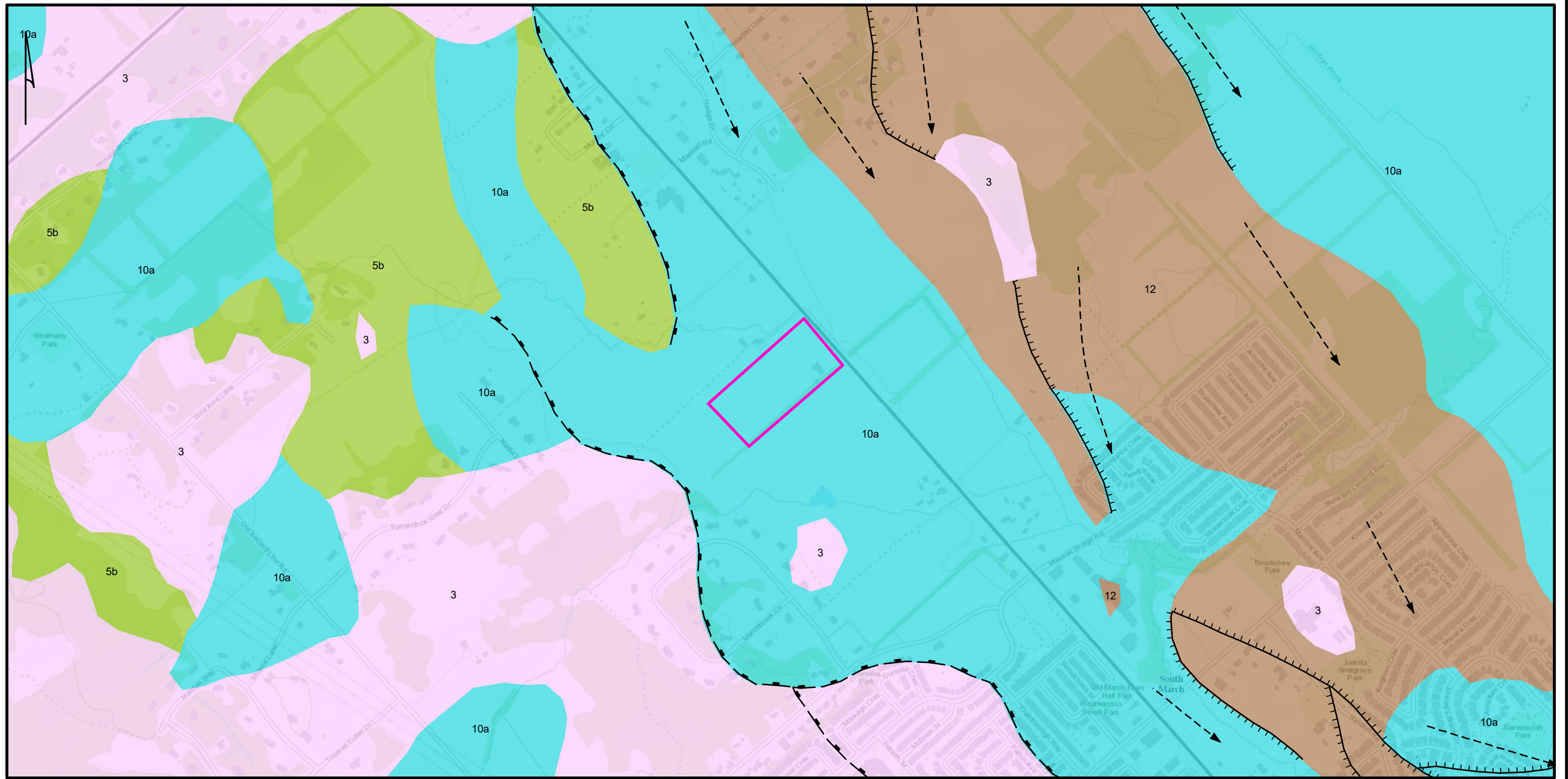
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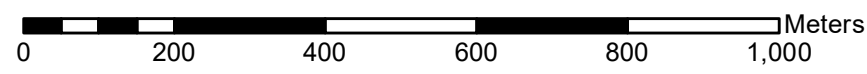


REFERENCES:

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



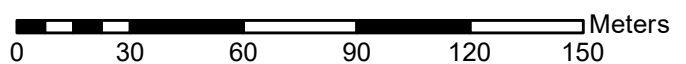
- STUDY AREA
- BEDROCK ESCARPMENT
- MELTWATER CHANNEL
- FLUVIAL TERRACE
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS



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



- ASSESSMENT METHODS**
- STUDY AREA
 - DISTURBED - NOT ASSESSED
 - PEDESTRIAN SURVEY - 5M INTERVAL
 - TEST PIT SURVEY - 5M INTERVAL

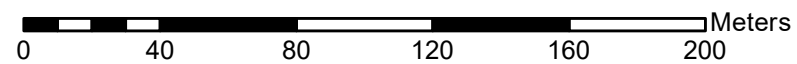


REFERENCES:
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: AERIAL PHOTO FROM CITY OF OTTAWA



● FINDSPOTS (WP#)

▭ STUDY AREA

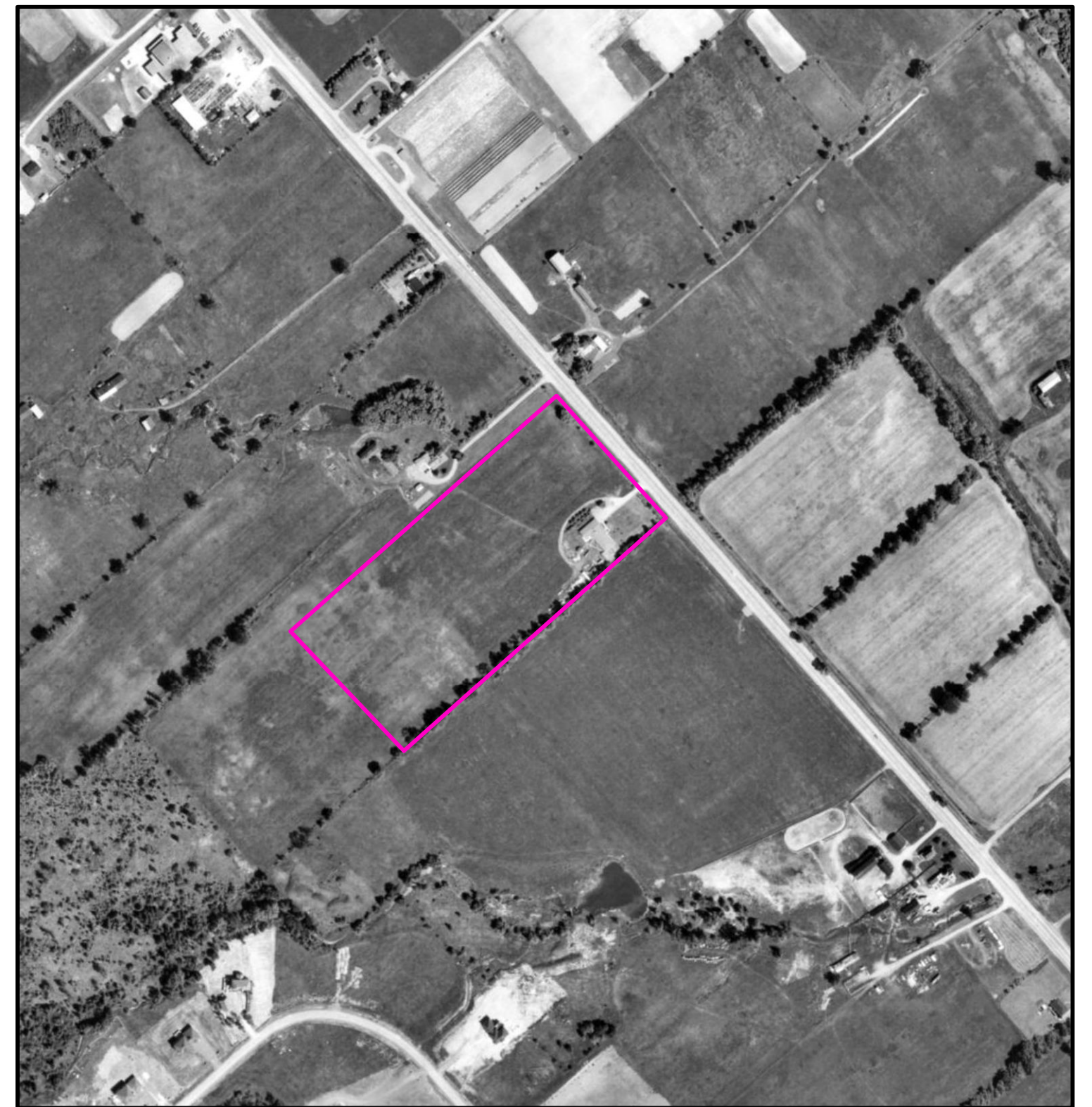


REFERENCES:


COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:
 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

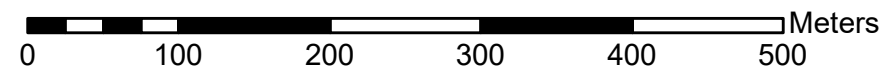


1976



1991

 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: GEOOTTAWA

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1156-D01	View of ploughed field	NE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D02	View of ploughed field	NW	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D03	View of ploughed field	E	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D04	Field crew walking at 5m intervals	NE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D05	Field crew walking at 5m intervals	E	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D06	Field crew walking at 5m intervals	NE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D07	View of ploughed field	SW	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D08	Ploughed field with hedge rows	SE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D09	Ploughed field bordered by road to the east	N	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D10	View of ploughed field	NW	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D11	Field crew walking at 5m intervals	NW	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D12	View of ploughed field	W	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D13	View of ploughed field near standing house	W	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D14	View of ploughed field	E	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D15	View of ploughed field	W	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D16	View of ploughed field	W	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D17	Ploughed field with flags from findspot	SE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D18	Ploughed field with hedge rows	NW	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D19	Lawn in front of standing house	SE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D20	Lawn in front of standing house	E	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D21	Lawn in front of standing house	S	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D22	Lawn in front of standing house	SE	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D23	Lawn in front of standing house	SW	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D24	Lawn and driveway in front of 1015 March Rd	E	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D25	House at 1015 March Rd	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D26	Typical test pit front in from of 1015 March Rd	S	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D27	Typical test pit front in from of 1015 March Rd	S	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D28	Typical test pit front in from of 1015 March Rd	S	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D29	Field crew test pitting in front of 1015 March Rd	SW	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D30	Field crew test pitting in front of 1015 March Rd	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D31	Ditch along March Rd	NE	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D32	Stream behind 1015 March RD	NW	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D33	Stream behind 1015 March RD	NW	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D34	Shed behind 1015 March Rd	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D35	Debris behind 1015 March Rd	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D36	Tarp on ground beside 1015 March Rd	E	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D37	Field crew test pitting behind 1015 March Rd	N	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D38	Lawn behind 1015 March Rd	N	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D39	Lawn behind 1015 March Rd	NW	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D40	Overgrown field margin	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D41	Rear of 1015 March Rd	E	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D42	Field crew test pitting along field margin	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D43	Field crew test pitting along field margin	W	11/05/2019	DW

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1156-D44	Road along field edge	E	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D45	Field crew test pitting along field margin	S	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D46	Lawn behind 1015 March Rd	SE	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D47	Lawn behind 1015 March Rd	SE	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D48	Field crew at work behind 1015 March Rd	SE	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D49	Driveway at 1015 March Rd	W	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D50	Debris beside 1015 March Rd	NW	11/05/2019	DW
PA1156-D51	View of ploughed field	W	11/04/2019	DW
PA1156-D52	Field crew walking at 5m intervals	SW	11/04/2019	FR
PA1156-D53	Field crew intensifying around findspot	W	11/04/2019	FR
PA1156-D54	Field crew intensifying around findspot	W	11/04/2019	FR
PA1156-D55	Driveway at 1015 March Rd	NW	11/04/2019	FR
PA1156-D56	Field crew test pitting lawn in front of 1015 March Rd	E	11/05/2019	FR
PA1156-D57	Field crew test pitting lawn in front of 1015 March Rd	E	11/05/2019	FR
PA1156-D58	Field crew test pitting lawn in front of 1015 March Rd	S	11/05/2019	FR
PA1156-D59	Field crew test pitting lawn in front of 1015 March Rd	S	11/05/2019	FR
PA1156-D60	Field crew test pitting lawn in front of 1015 March Rd	S	11/05/2019	FR
PA1156-D61	Typical test pit front in from of 1015 March Rd	N	11/05/2019	FR
PA1156-D62	Embossed bottle fragment (WP11)		13/10/2020	SB
PA1156-D63	Willow pattern plate (WP20)		13/10/2020	SB
PA1156-D64	Transfer printed porcelain holloware rim (WP10)		13/10/2020	SB
PA1156-D65	Clay smoking pipe stem, marked DIXON MONTREAL (WP6)		13/10/2020	SB
PA1156-D66	Bottle base with suction scar (WP9)		13/10/2020	SB

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	D. Williams
2	Development Plan	D. Williams
3	Archaeological Potential	D. Williams
4	Historic Maps	D. Williams
5	Historic Topographic Maps	D. Williams
6	Current Conditions and Photo Key	D. Williams
7	Soils and Physiography	D. Williams
8	Surficial Geology	D. Williams
9	Methodology	D. Williams
10	Results	D. Williams
11	Aerial Photographs	D. Williams

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1156	1015 March Road Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes – Digital notes hosted on OneNote	D. Williams

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Prov.	Record #	Quantity	Object	Material	Pattern	Colour	Portion	Condition	Primary Diagnostic	Comment
WP11	39231	1	Bottle unidentified	Amber/Brown Glass			shoulder			embossed '...NET V...'
WP15	39240	1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass			body			
WP6	39233	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay					Dixon's Montreal	
WP4	39246	1	Container unspecified	Colourless Glass						
WP16	39250	1	Cup unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain		rim			
WP10	39234	1	Holloware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified	Unspecified Transfer	blue	rim		Transfer print	
WP17	39242	1	Holloware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified	Plain			Burned / Melted		
WP18	39244	1	Holloware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified	Plain		footring			
WP5	39252	1	Holloware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Blue, dark	body	Exfoliated		
WP20	39238	1	Holloware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Willow	Blue, dark	rim			
WP2	39248	1	Pane glass	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)						
WP16	39249	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
WP3	39253	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
WP5	39251	2	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain		marley	Exfoliated		cross mend
WP13	39254	1	saucer	Porcelain unspecified	Plain		rim			
WP17	39243	1	Tableware unspecified	Creamware	Plain					
WP1	39235	1	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified	Plain					
WP14	39255	1	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified	Plain		base			
WP19	39245	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Blue, light		Exfoliated		
WP21	39237	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain		body			
WP15	39241	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Blue				
WP21	39236	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer	Blue	body			
WP4	39247	1	Wine bottle	Green Glass			body			
WP9	39257	1	Wine bottle	green glass (dark)			base		Owen's machine	suction scar and embossed diamond on base, cup bottom mould