



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Stittsville Properties
5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115
Flewellyn Road
Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9,
Geographic Township of Goulbourn,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. (Caivan), undertook a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Stittsville Properties development at 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Sports' (MTCS) archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: land registry records, and historical maps.

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved both subsurface testing which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals, a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Standard 2., Section 2.1.2 and Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011), as well as testing to confirm disturbance as per Standard 2, Section 2.1.8 (MTCS 2011). Fieldwork took place over 12 days on May 25, 30, and 31, as well as June 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13-15, and 17, 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with a light drizzle with temperatures between 15-30° Celsius. The intermittent light drizzle was not enough to impede vision and ground conditions remained excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

During the pedestrian survey of a field in the southeast portion of the study area a cluster of artifacts was identified and collected from a location measuring approximately 40 x 30 m (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots indicating a date range of mid-late 19th century. The artifacts in the scatter most likely relate to the 19th century ownership of the property by T. McGuire, as noted in the historical research, and originate from a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. This site has been registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70). Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011) this site is considered to have significant Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 assessment is recommended (MTCS 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MTCS 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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|--------------------|---|
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| Field Director | Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032) |
| Field Crew | Alex Ailles Mallory Champagne (R1332) Caleigh Hartery Carina Hochgeschurz Mercedes Hunter (R1331) |
| Archival Research | Mercedes Hunter (R1331) |
| Report Preparation | Mercedes Hunter (R1331) |
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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. (Caivan), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Stittsville Properties development at 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sports' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

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 Goulbourn (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, portions of the development area have archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process. The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) found the entire parcel to have archaeological potential and recommended further assessment.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Caivan. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner 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 in the geographic township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton. Goulbourn Township was first surveyed in 1817 and the first settlers in 1818 included disbanded members of the 99th Regiment, who received military posts in the newly created village of Richmond (Belden & Co. 1879; Roberts 2004:185). The early history of Goulbourn is described in *Goulbourn Memories* (Goulbourn Township Historical Society 1996) and *For King and Canada: The 100th Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812* (Roberts 2004). 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* (Belden & Co. 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 (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. 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 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 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, 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); Matouweskariini (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

The Township of Goulbourn was first surveyed in 1817 by McNaughton, and was named for Sir Henry Goulbourn, the Undersecretary for War and the Colonies and one of the commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent (War of 1812) (Elliot 1991; Roberts 2004). The township was laid out in the usual 100 acre lots, except for Concession 12, which were 80 acre lots. The Richmond Military Settlement, or Village of Richmond, was created out of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 4. The town lots were 1 acre each. Lots were awarded to discharged military as follows: Privates 100 acres, Sergeant 200 acres, Lieutenant 500 acres, Sergeant Major 500 acres, Ensign 500 acres, Captain 800 acres, and Navy Captain 1000 acres. Emigrants were awarded 100 acres (Stanzel 2001). The main group of settlers arrived at Richmond in September of 1818 as temporary tents were set up. It was not until October that land tickets were issued (Roberts 2004:185).

The Tipperary group was settled on land on the northeast corner of the township in the area of the village of Hazeldean (Roberts 2004). Emigrants from Ireland and Scotland moved to the Township, and specifically to the Village of Hazeldean in 1819 (Belden & Co. 1879:253). Goulbourn Township was incorporated into Carleton County in 1821. In 1851 the population of Goulbourn Township was 2,525. There were 15 stone houses, 2 frame houses, 241 log houses, and 100 shanties. The population grew very slowly and by 1861 there were 2,914 residents in the township residing in 19 stone houses, 7 frame houses, and 407 log houses (Bond 1968:24). By the 1870s, the village of Hazeldean, which was located 13 miles from Ottawa, had tri-weekly mail delivery. There was one general store, some trade shops, one school, two churches (Episcopal and Methodist), a

Temperance Hall, and an Orange Hall (Belden & Co. 1879:253). By 1878, the population had grown to 3,007. The 55,060 acres that encompassed the township held 2,914 cattle, 3,409 sheep, 1,007 pigs, and 1,075 horses (Belden & Co. 1879:105–109).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 24, Concession 9

The “two hundred acres more or less” of Lot 24, Concession 9 were patented to Robert Argue in 1867 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6). Robert was a son of George Argue, one of the original settlers of the township. George Argue was married to Mary Wilson.

Robert was born in County Cavan in 1810 and emigrated with his parents and siblings around 1821. The 1863 Walling map shows William A. Argue on the east half of Lot 24 with his father Robert on the west half with both dwellings north of the development area (Map 3). Land registry records note this division with the sale of the northeast half to William in January of 1868 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6). In 1883, Robert sold the 100 acres of the west half to his son, Silas. The 1879 Belden map (Map 3) illustrates Silas as the occupant of the west half at that time and indeed the 1881 Census indicates that Robert and his wife continued to live on the west half, with Silas and his family (Statistics Canada 1881). Both halves remained in the Argue family until 1947 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6).

Lot 25, Concession 9

Land registry records show Lot 25, Concession 9, divided into west and east sections, but the transactions are interrelated.

The west half was patented in 1824 to John McGuire, a colour sergeant in the 99th Regiment of Foot whose rank entitled him to the 200 acres. The property, noted as “All lot 25, less 40 acres” was passed to his wife Elizabeth and their sons upon his death in 1859. The lot remained in the McGuire family until 1929 when it was sold to John W. Davidson (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6).

The east half, including the archaeological site area, was patented in 1842 to John Hall. At some point, not recorded in the land registry, John McGuire acquired the property and, as recorded for the west half, on his death in 1860, his will passed the property to his wife and sons but notably the front (south) 40 acres of the east half passed to his eldest son Thomas. Thomas held his 40-acre parcel through to 1912 when he sold it to George McGuire, a relative of unknown relation. Thomas also inherited a 50-acre parcel on the rear of Lot 27, Concession 9 that held until his death in 1919.

The Walling map of 1863 (Map 3) shows Mrs. McGuire (widow of John) living in the northwest corner of the lot and a schoolhouse is depicted just to the east of the homestead, both well removed from the development area. The Belden map of Goulbourn Township from 1879 shows most of the lot as being owned by James Maguire, son of John (Map 3). At this time the lot appears to have been well situated within the surrounding community. The area's dominant town, Stittsville, as well as the smaller crossroads community of Rathwells Corners, were both nearby.

The house shown in 1863 is still depicted in the northwestern corner of the lot. By this time the schoolhouse is no longer depicted on Lot 25 and a new one is shown on Lot 26 to the east. A dwelling is shown on the 1879 map in the southeastern quadrant of the lot, in the same area as the archaeological site. This is shown as the Thomas McGuire home (Map 3). As noted, Thomas inherited this parcel upon his father's death in 1860. Thomas is listed in the 1861 census as residing

with his mother and siblings (Library and Archives Canada 1861), but by the 1871 census at age 32 is living with his wife Susan (30), and their children John (6), Florence (4), Elizabeth (2), Thomas Jr. (3 months), and Charles Erskine (34) a farm laborer (Statistics Canada 1871). Thomas died February 10, 1919, of cancer at the age of 80.

Despite his residence being shown in the study area on Lot 25, Concession 9 there is also a second residence attributed to a T. McGuire on the 1879 map on nearby Lot 27, Concession 9. Therefore, it is difficult to say definitively where Thomas McGuire and family resided. The Ottawa Directory lists Thomas as living on Lot 27, Concession 9 in 1864 and 1866 (Ancestry.com 2013; Mitchell and Co 1864), with his brother James as residing on Lot 25, Concession 9.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 66 hectare roughly rectangular parcel. To the northwest and southwest of the development area is existing residential development while to the northeast and southeast is active agricultural land with rural residential homes (Map 4). The northwest boundary is defined by Shea Road and the southeast by Flewellyn Road. The development area is divided into south-west and north-east halves, corresponding with Lots 24 and 25 respectively. There is a large storm water management pond dividing the halves. The north-east half is generally open with an agricultural field along the eastern limit, with recent disturbances from the adjacent development in the western corner. A high voltage hydro corridor runs diagonally through the western part and defines the eastern boundary of the south-west half of the development area. The south-west half is lightly to heavily wooded with some trails and a seasonal creek visible in topographic mapping (Map 1).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region with sandy plains along the western extent (Map 5). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. 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).

Soils of the development area are predominately Bainsville and Reevecraig, with smaller areas of Richmond, Farmington, and Organic deposits (Map 5). Bainsville soils are part of the Castor Association and consist of imperfectly drained very fine sandy loam that generally ranges from 15 to 25 cm in thickness (Schut and Wilson 1987:34). Reevecraig soils are fine to very fine calcareous marine or fluvial sands. The topography is generally level to very gently sloping resulting in imperfect drainage with slow to moderate surface runoff (Schut and Wilson 1987:67). Richmond soils are imperfectly drained loamy very fine sands. Farmington soil is typically dark brown to olive in colour and has a sandy loam texture with finer sandy loam and silt occurring less extensively. The soils are typically level or very gently sloped and unevenly drained, with the level areas being imperfectly drained while the sloped areas have very well drainage (Schut and Wilson 1987:38).

The surficial geology of the development area (Map 5) consists of a small area of Paleozoic bedrock which is a limestone or dolomite bedrock along the western edge. A central east to west deposit of

fine-to-medium grained sand, that is calcareous and commonly fossiliferous; a nearshore sand generally occurring as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials. Along the north side is a till deposit of sandy and silty compact diamictite, grey at depth but brown where oxidized that consists dominantly of lodgment till. The south-east quarter is characterized as offshore marine deposits of clay and silt. Organic deposits are mapped in the north-east and northwest corners and consist of mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps, and poorly drained areas.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The current development area was subject to a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment which concluded, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Section 1.3, 2011), that the entire study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022). Accordingly, Stage 2 assessment of the development area was recommended.

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 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lots 27 and 28 Goulbourn Township (Adams 2004), a Stage 1 Assessment for the Hazeldean Road Corridor between Terry Fox Drive and the Old Carp Road (Daechsel 2000), Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 11, Goulbourn Township by Heritage Quest Inc. (Earl 1999), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 570 Hazeldean Rd (Paterson Group 2012), and a Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b).

The development abutting the northwest boundary of the study area was assessed through a Stage 1 and 2 undertaken by Adams Heritage (P003-373-2013) and Paterson Group (Adams 2014; Paterson Group 2014). Stage 2 identified two distributions of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts registered as the McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) and the Mrs. McGuire's School House Site (BhFx-55). Paterson undertook the Stage 3 excavations at both sites in 2015 (Paterson Group 2015a) and subsequent Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impact through complete excavation in 2016 (Paterson Group 2015b, 2016). Most of the material recovered at both sites dates from the mid-late 19th century, with little material suggesting a post 1900 date.

The McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) does not correspond with mapped residences on the historic mapping and is likely the remnants of a domestic structure as seen by the vast amount of pane glass, fasteners, door and window hardware alongside the ceramics and personal items. It is speculated that circa 1860, this structure was demolished, abandoned, or moved closer to Fernbank Road to the north, the location of Mrs. McGuire's house and schoolhouse, by 1863.

Mrs. McGuire's School House (BhFx-55) Stage 4 excavations uncovered no features relating to the schoolhouse but amassed an artifact assemblage comprised of structural items from the schoolhouse building and items that the students would have used daily for their lessons: slate boards and pencils, and ink wells.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are two registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the development area, the McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) and the Mrs. McGuire's School House Site (BhFx-55) noted above. Both sites have been completely mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1 km of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The south eastern frontage along Flewellyn Road and a couple of pockets on the north west side fall in areas of archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous 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. While the study area partially consists of imperfectly drained soils it is near wetlands and a seasonal tributary to the Carp River. There are beach formations and sandy deposits to the west associated with post-glacial landscapes. Accordingly, the entire study area exhibits potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The development area is located on two main concession roads. Lot 24 was granted in 1824, with both lots being occupied by the 1863 Walling survey (Map 3). A structure is shown in the southeast corner of the study area in the 1879 Belden map (Map 3). Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

The majority of the study area (41 ha or 62%) was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 4) at 5-meter intervals. This included lightly to heavily wooded areas; patchy open grassy areas in woodlots; trails, paths, corridors through the property; and grassy grubbed areas under the hydro corridor west of the agricultural field where ploughing could not proceed due to root and rock content (Figure 1 to Figure 27). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

Pedestrian survey was conducted where ploughing was possible as per Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011) (Map 4). This area (15 ha or 23%) was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 28 to Figure 31). All surveyed fields had been ploughed and disked prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth with good surface visibility of at least 80% as per Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011). When archaeological resources were encountered during pedestrian survey, the survey transects were reduced to 1 m intervals over a 20 m radius around the initial find. Survey continued outward at a 1 m interval until the full extent of the scatter had been identified as per Standard 7, Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011). Stage 3 CSP methods were used to record the artifact scatter as per Section 3.2.1. All artifact locations were accurately surveyed using a Trimble Catalyst GPS antenna with real-time data corrections providing approximately 2 cm accuracy. Site coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation package. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramic sherds, were collected following survey.

Disturbed areas were noted in the northern central part of the development area associated with a hydro corridor, ditches related to an adjacent stormwater management pond, and areas where construction activity had expanded into the development area from the north (Figure 32 - Figure 35). A footprint for a storage building in the southeastern part of the study area was also excluded as deeply disturbed (Figure 36). Areas that were obviously deeply disturbed (4 ha or 6%) were excluded from further testing as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). Areas where disturbances were not as obvious (6 ha or 9%) were tested judgmentally to confirm deep disturbance (Figure 37) as per Section 2.1.8 (MTCS 2011).

A pond in the northwest part of the study area was considered permanently wet 0.01 ha or <1%) and was excluded from testing as per Section 2.1., Standard 2.a.i. (MTCS 2011) (Map 4) (Figure 38).

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ESRI ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized development plan mapping overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad with GPS.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MTCS 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place over 12 days on May 25, 30, and 31, as well as June 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13-15, and 17 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with a light drizzle with temperatures between 15-30° Celsius. The intermittent light drizzle was minimal and ground conditions remained excellent with no undue saturation or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property was

provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

All artifacts from the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment are contained in a single banker's box, held at Matrix Heritage's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix B, C, and D.

Soils in the ploughed field were a medium brown sandy clay while the test pit survey revealed that soils to the west of the field were slightly sandier with a light yellow and grey sandy subsoil. In some areas the topsoil appeared mottled with debris intermixed, possibly disturbed by the clearing of the trees that occurred in the years prior to assessment. Stratigraphy across the western half of the site generally consisted of 20-25 cm of a medium to dark brown sandy loam over lighter reddish brown sandy subsoil. No archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey of the study area.

During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey a scatter of 19th century Euro-Canadian material was encountered in the southeastern agricultural field near the intersection of Shea and Flewellyn Roads. The main concentration measures approximately 40 x 30 m and has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) after the mid to late 19th century landowners.

A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots during the Stage 2 assessment of the T. McGuire site (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). The assemblage is typical of mid-late 19th century domestic sites and is mostly made up of domestic items such as ceramics (n=42), glass (n=8), and one piece of cast iron. No pre-contact archaeological sites were found, but a fragment from a possible quartz flake was found (Figure 39) during field walking the northern section of the ploughed agricultural field. Intensification in the area revealed no further items or conclusive artifacts. The quartz piece may simply be a natural fragment of quartz, but it was retained regardless.

The ceramic assemblage from the T. McGuire site is mostly made up of refined white earthenware (n=16, 1830+) and vitrified white earthenware (n=25, 1845+) (Figure 40 and Figure 41) sherds, with one rim sherd of coarse stoneware (Figure 42). Only four pieces of refined white earthenware are decorated, two pieces with a green transfer printed design (Figure 43), and two moulded with a dotted pattern around the rim (Figure 44). The vitrified white earthenware sherds are undecorated. A base of a bowl was recovered with a maker's mark stamp that reads "Stone China, James Edwards & Son, Dalehall", which dates between 1851 and 1882 (Figure 45) (Birks n.d.). Glass items include the base of a dark green olive wine bottle (Figure 46), pane glass, a colourless moulded tumbler fragment, and five shards of unidentified bottle glass that are either cobalt blue or colourless.

Generally, based on the high number of vitrified white earthenware sherds, the scatter from the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) relates to a mid to late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. First introduced in the 1840s, vitrified wares 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 presence of refined white earthenware (n=16) with vitrified white earthenware (n=25) and a lack of clearly modern artifacts dating after 1900 points to a mid to late 19th century occupation of the site.

An occupancy in the latter half of the 19th century is corroborated by historic documentation which shows a dwelling on the 1879 map in the southeastern quadrant of the lot, in the same area as the T. McGuire site (Map 3). As noted, Thomas inherited this parcel upon his father's death in 1860. Despite his residence shown on Lot 25, Concession 9 there is also a second residence attributed to

a T. McGuire on the 1879 map on Lot 27, Concession 9. Therefore, it is difficult to say definitively where Thomas McGuire lived. The Ottawa Directory does list Thomas as living outside the study area on Lot 27, Concession 9 in 1864 and 1866 (Ancestry.com 2013; Mitchell and Co 1864), while his brother James is listed as residing on Lot 25, Concession 9. However, at the time of James' death, his residence was noted as Lot 27, Concession 9, Goulbourn.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on proximity to several water sources, which included marshes and bogs within the study area and land registry records indicate that the McGuire family lived on the property from the mid-19th century onwards. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the study property.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey yielded an artifact scatter that has been registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70), associated with Thomas McGuire or his relatives who may have lived on the property from 1860 onwards. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots. No pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites were found, but a fragment of quartz, possibly a flake fragment, was recovered during field walking the northern section of the ploughed agricultural field. This solitary find may be naturally occurring and does not represent an archaeological find with Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Analysis of the historical finds shows that the material relates to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation dating to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) this site is considered to have CHVI and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment (MTCS 2011).

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MTCS 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

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.

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

10.0 Closure

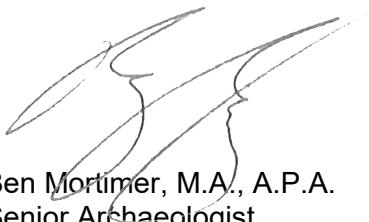
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sports' *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 Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. 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.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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



Mercedes Hunter, B.A.
Senior Field Archaeologist

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12.0 Images

Figure 1: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D065).



Figure 2: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D072).



Figure 3: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D081).



Figure 4: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D106).



Figure 5: Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area (MH1078-D115).



Figure 6: Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area (MH1078-D116).



Figure 7: Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area (MH1078-D129).



Figure 8: Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D069).



Figure 9: Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D070).



Figure 10: Conditions in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D067).



Figure 11: Conditions in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D078).



Figure 12: Cleared corridor running through western section of study area (MH1078-D176).



Figure 13: Cleared corridor running through western section of study area (MH1078-D186).



Figure 14: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D161).



Figure 15: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D170).



Figure 16: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D094).



Figure 17: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D095).



Figure 18: ATV trail running through western section of study area (MH1078-D130).



Figure 19: ATV trail running through western section of study area (MH1078-D160).

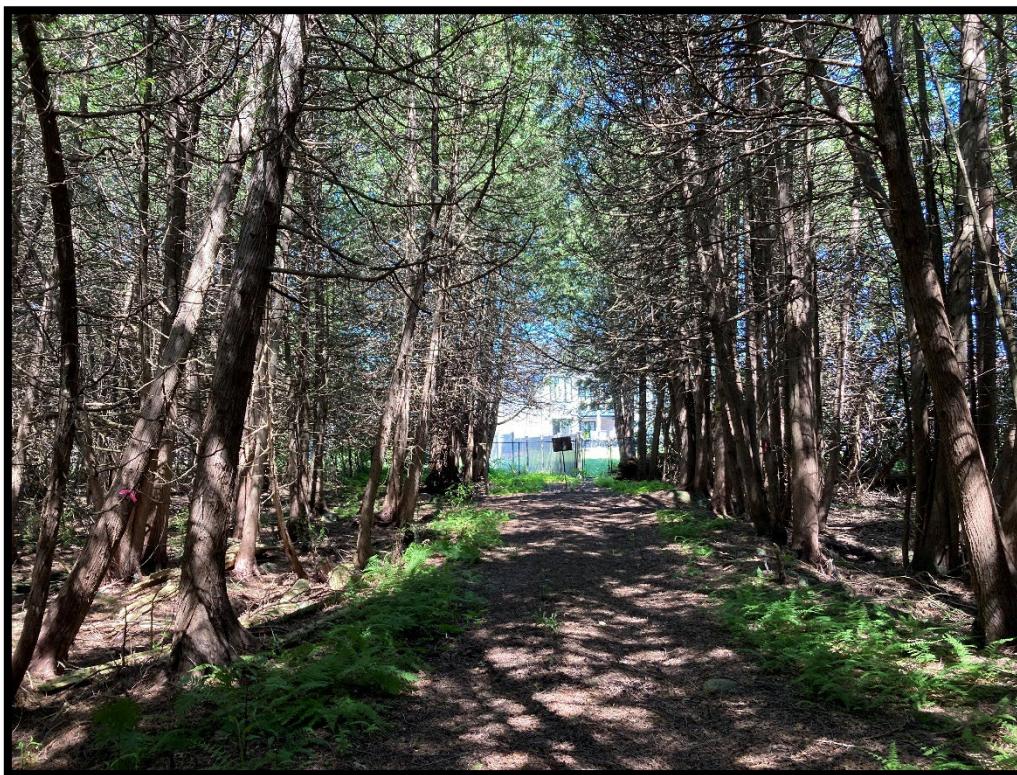


Figure 20: Pathway leading to northern residential property (MH1078-D167).



Figure 21: Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor (MH1078-D036).



Figure 22: Grubbed area west of ploughed field, south of hydro corridor (MH1078-D035).



Figure 23: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D109).



Figure 24: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D112).



Figure 25: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D155).



Figure 26: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D185).



Figure 27: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D195).



Figure 28: Field walking ploughed agricultural field (MH1078-D005).



Figure 29: Intensifying around artifact scatter in ploughed agricultural field (MH1078-D197).



Figure 30: View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area (MH1078-D001).



Figure 31: View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area (MH1078-D003).



Figure 32: Deeply disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D055).



Figure 33: Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D029).



Figure 34: Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D32).



Figure 35: Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D11).



Figure 36: Metal shed in south central area along Flewellyn Road (MH1078-D123).



Figure 37: Testing to confirm disturbance (MH1078-D33).



Figure 38: Storm water management pond running alongside paved walking trails in northcentral section (MH1078-D056).

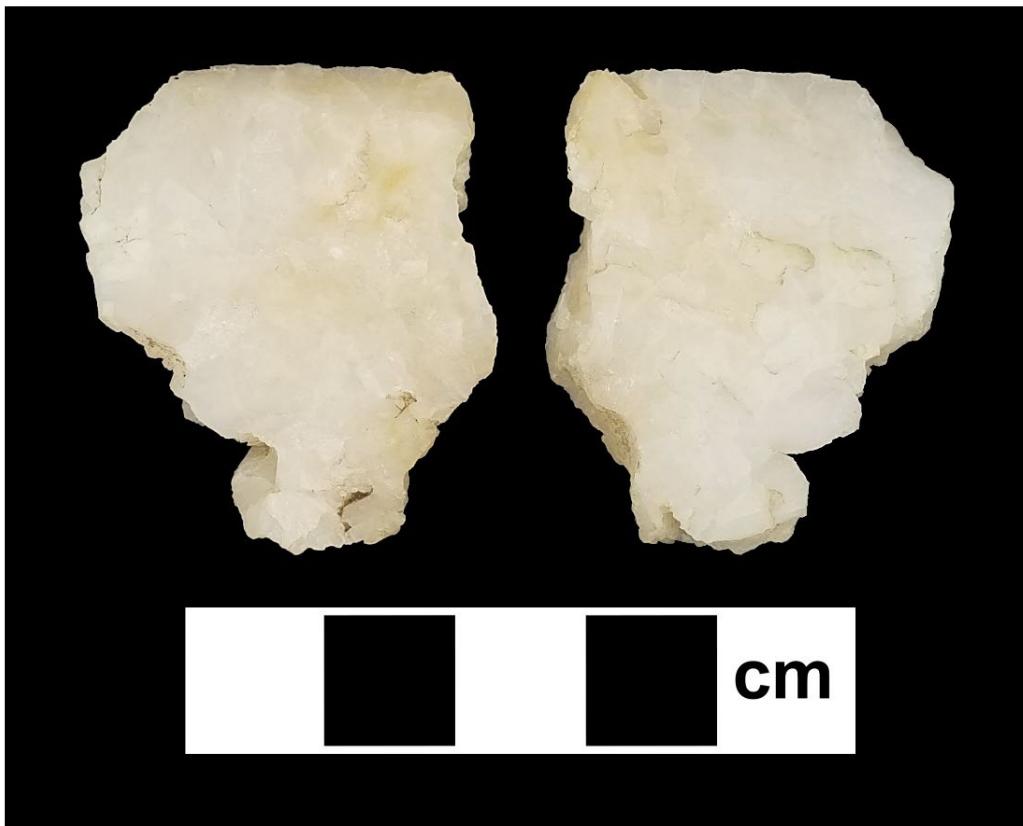


Figure 39: Ventral and dorsal views of possible quartz flake fragment (MH1078-D207).



Figure 40: Spout fragment of a VWE vessel, perhaps a creamer (MH1078-D200).



Figure 41: Large VWE bowl fragments, mended (MH1078-D206).



Figure 42: Rim fragment of a stoneware vessel (MH1078-D201).



Figure 43: Burnt RWE fragments with a green transfer print design (MH1078-D205).



Figure 44: Moulded RWE rim fragment, dotted pattern (MH1078-D203).

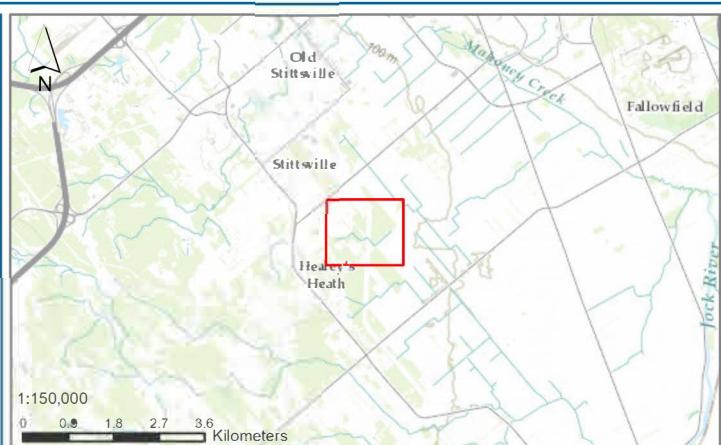
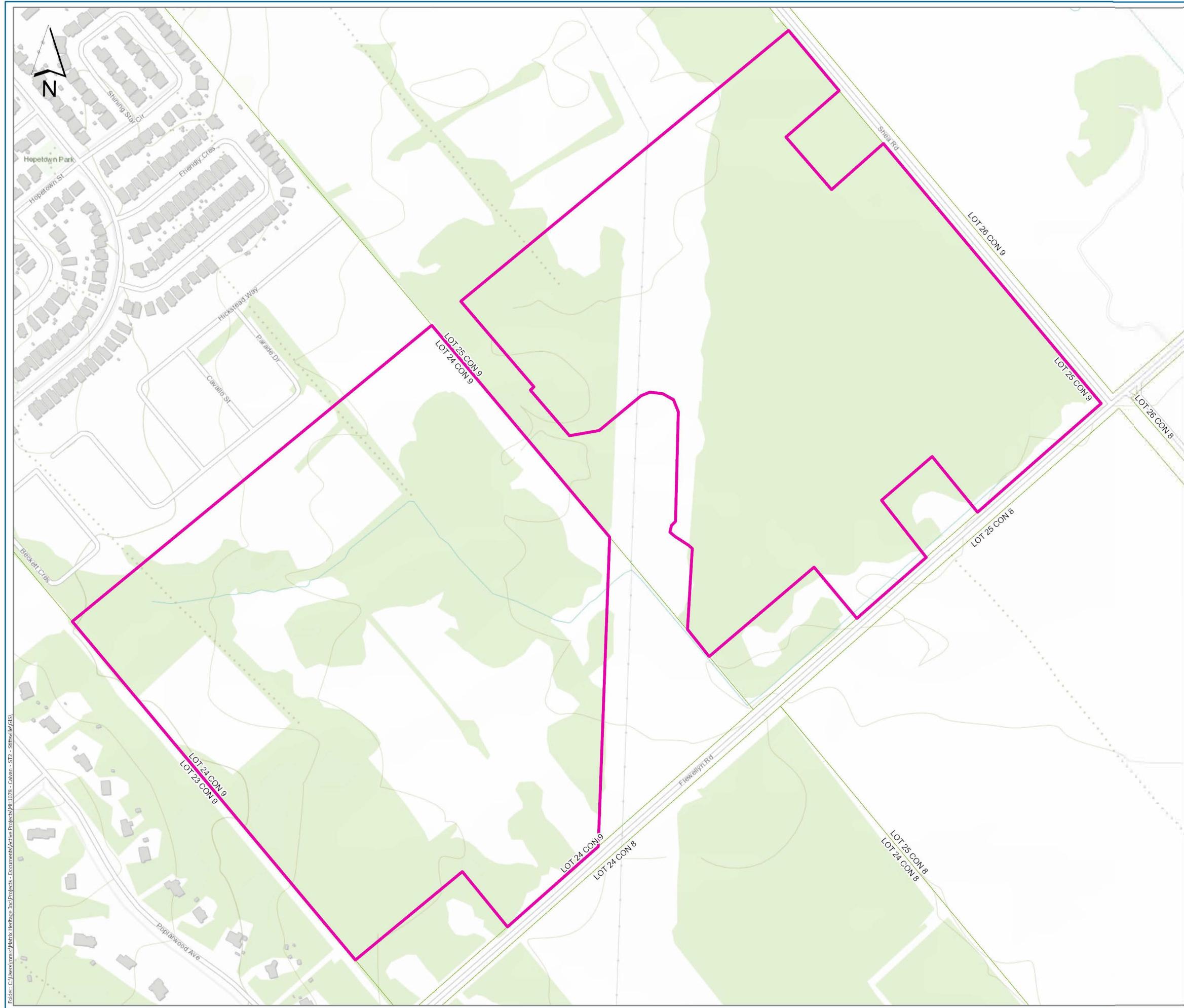


Figure 45: Fragment of a VWE vessel with the James Edwards & Son trademark stamp (MH1078-D198).

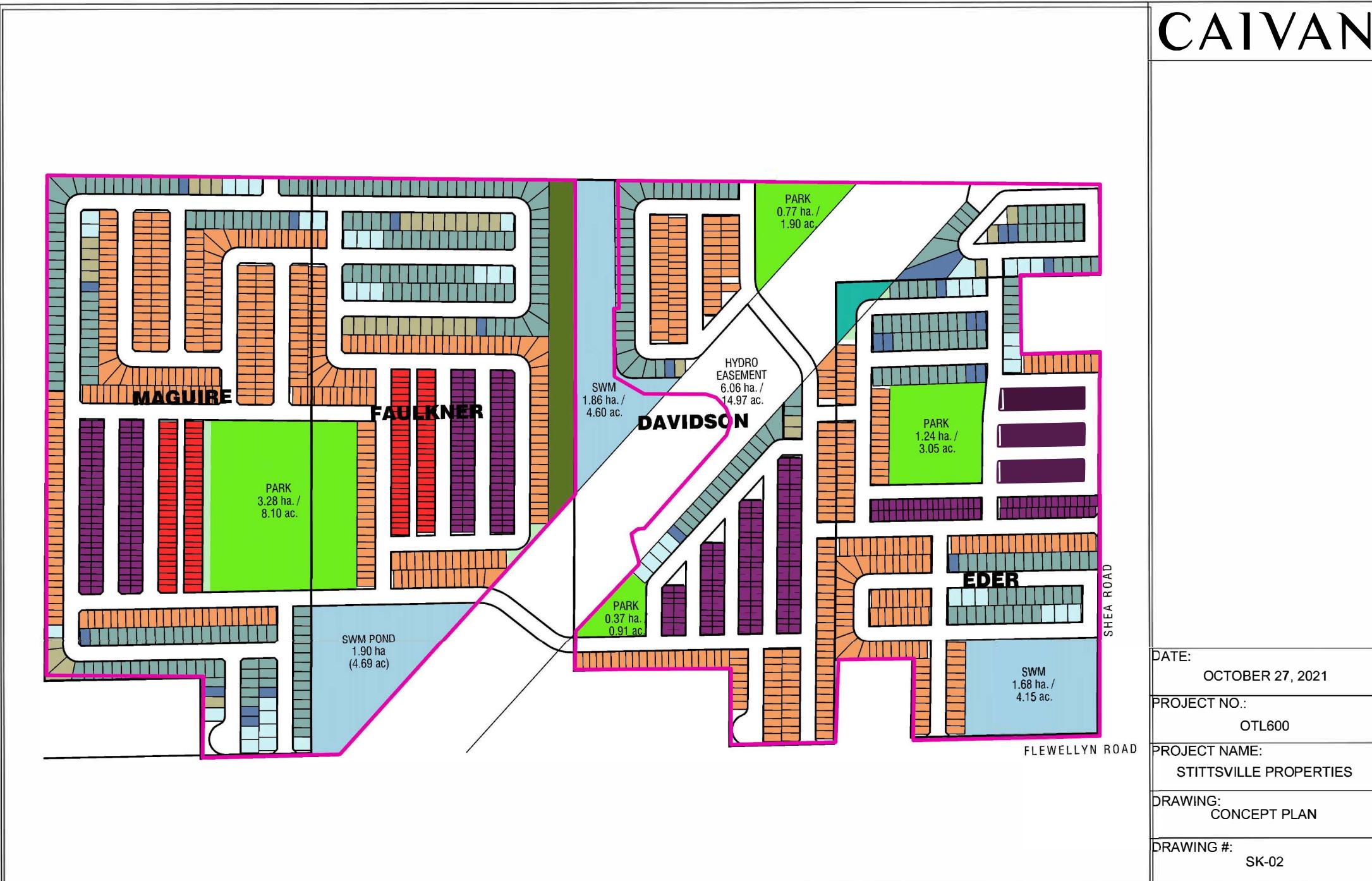


Figure 46: Dark olive-green wine bottle base (MH1078-D202).

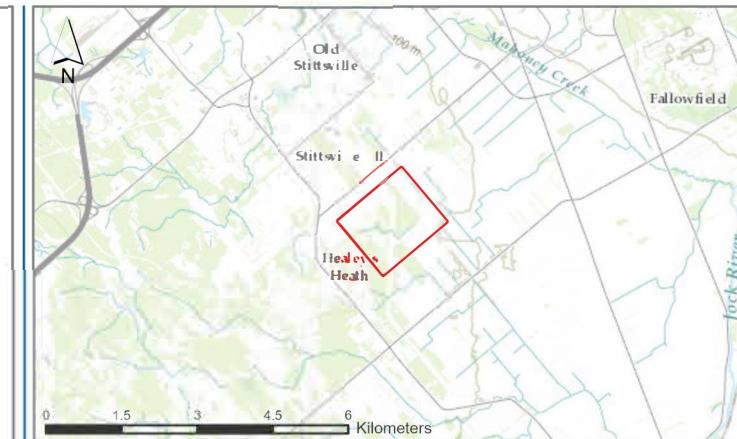
13.0 Maps



CAIVAN



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LEGEND



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS,
VOL. 57, 2014, NDS, LIES, MDS, MAM

PLAN PROVIDED BY PROONENT

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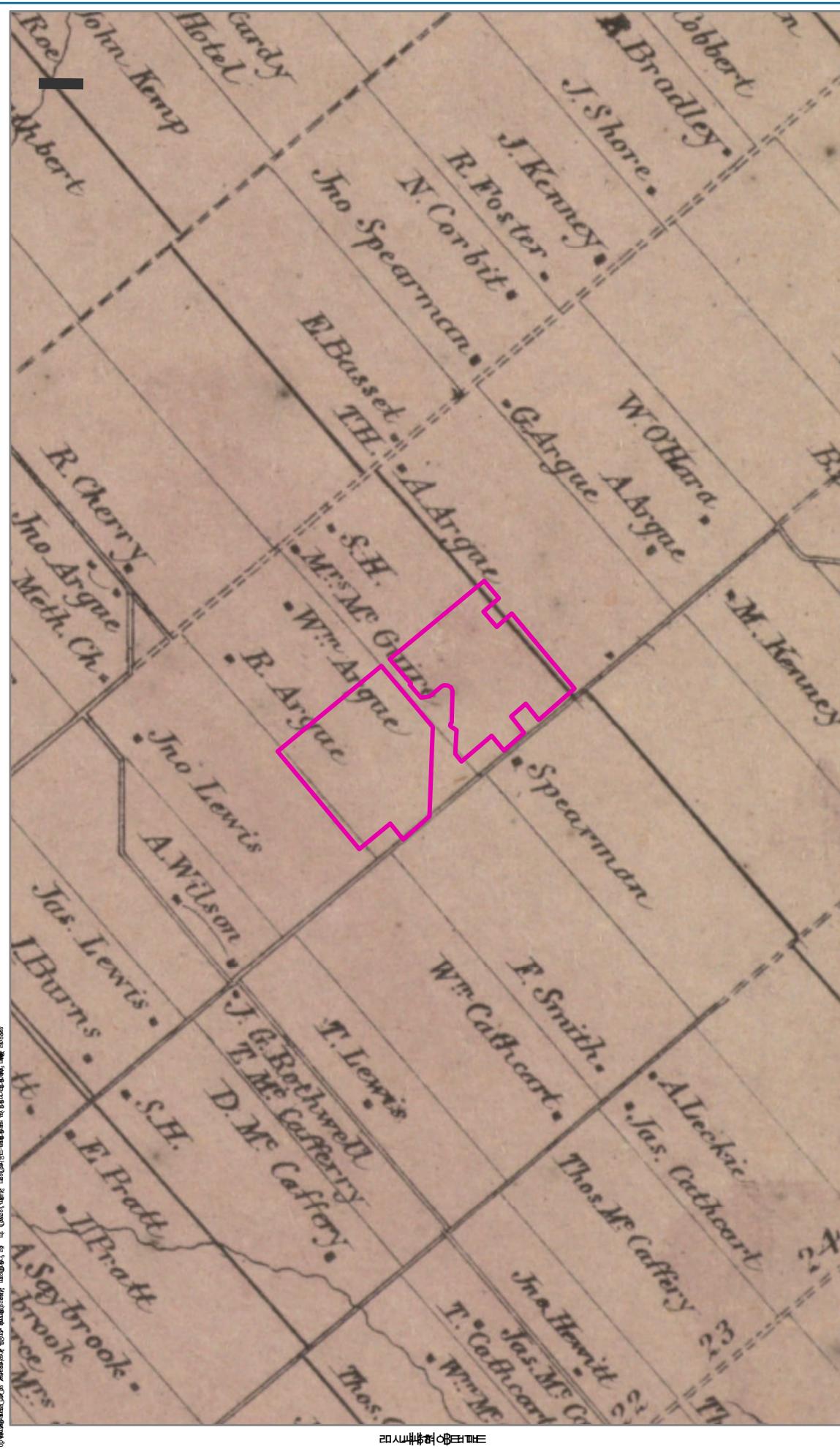
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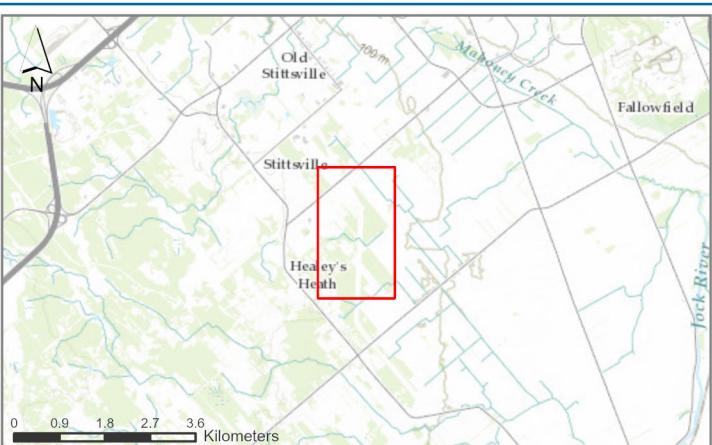
PROJECTION PROJECT

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MAP





LEGEND

STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY

STAGE 2 TESTING

- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 M INTERVAL)
- TEST PIT (5 M INTERVAL)
- SHOVEL TEST TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE

EXCLUSIONS

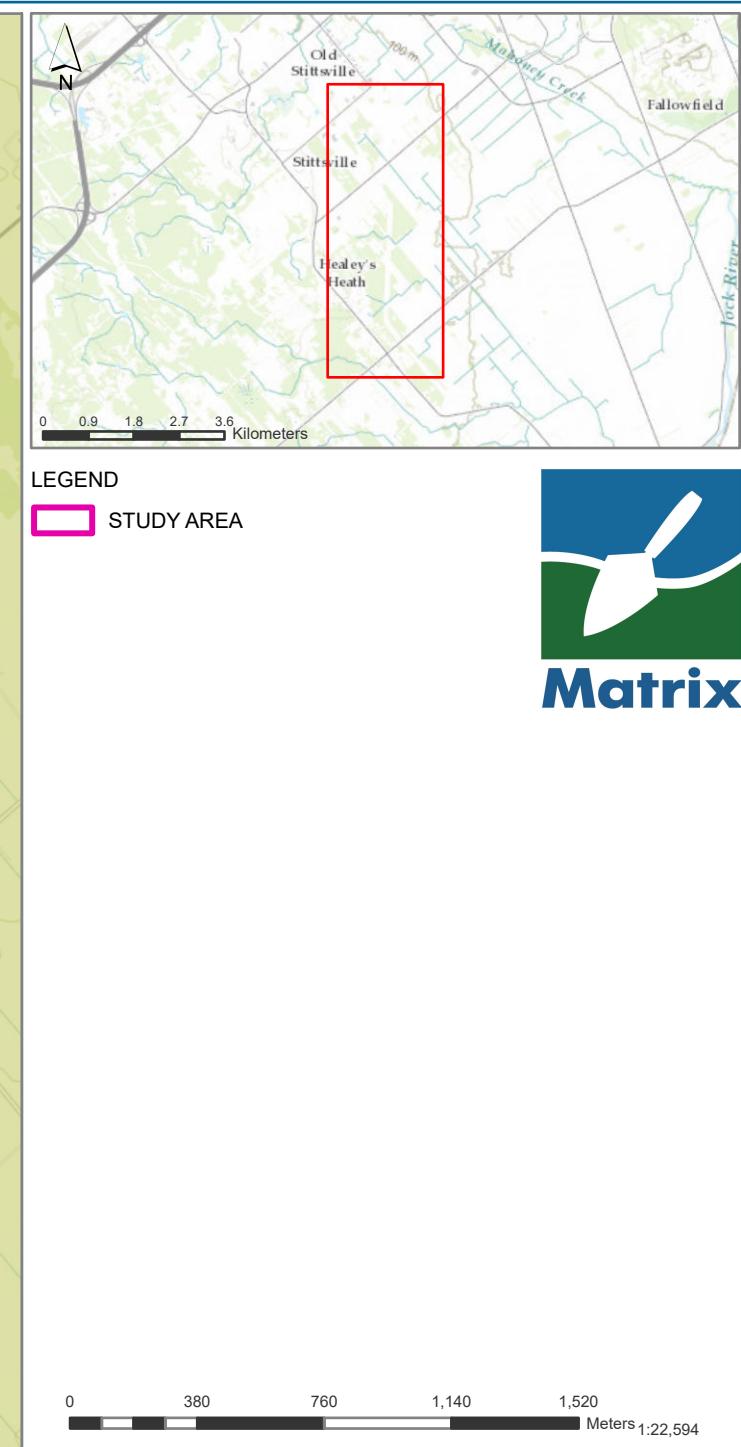
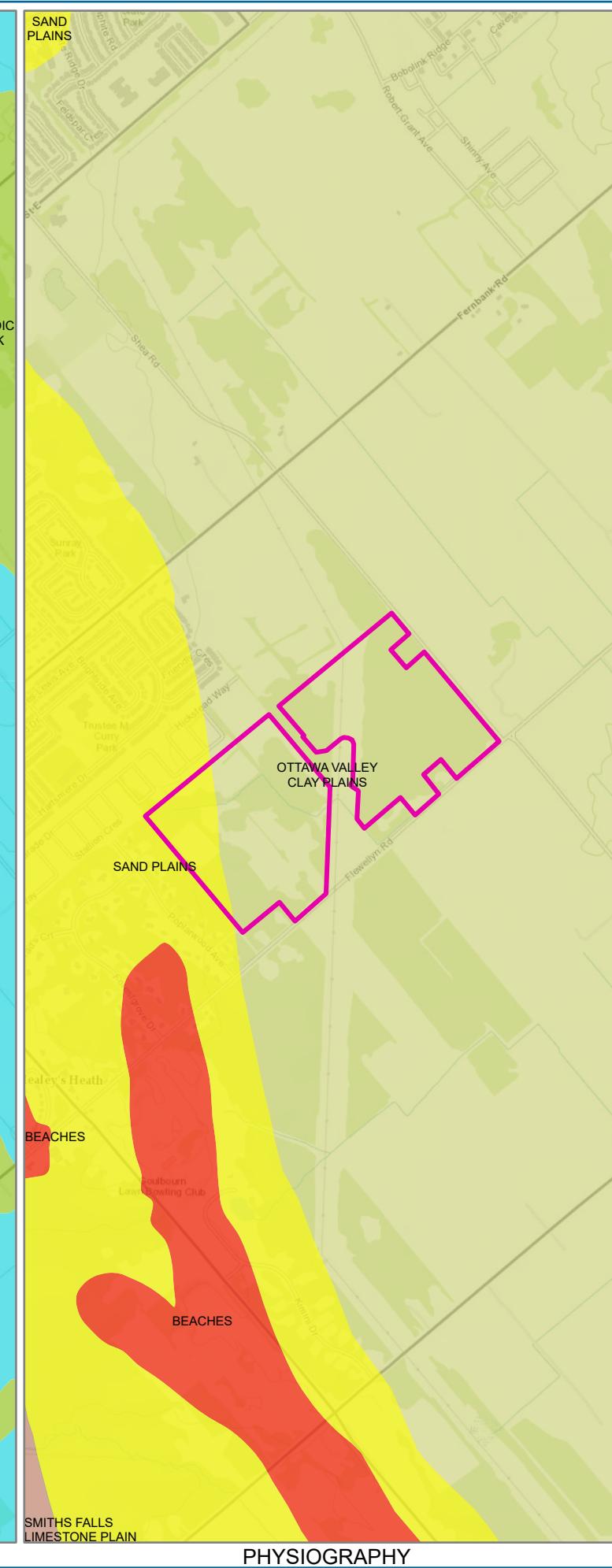
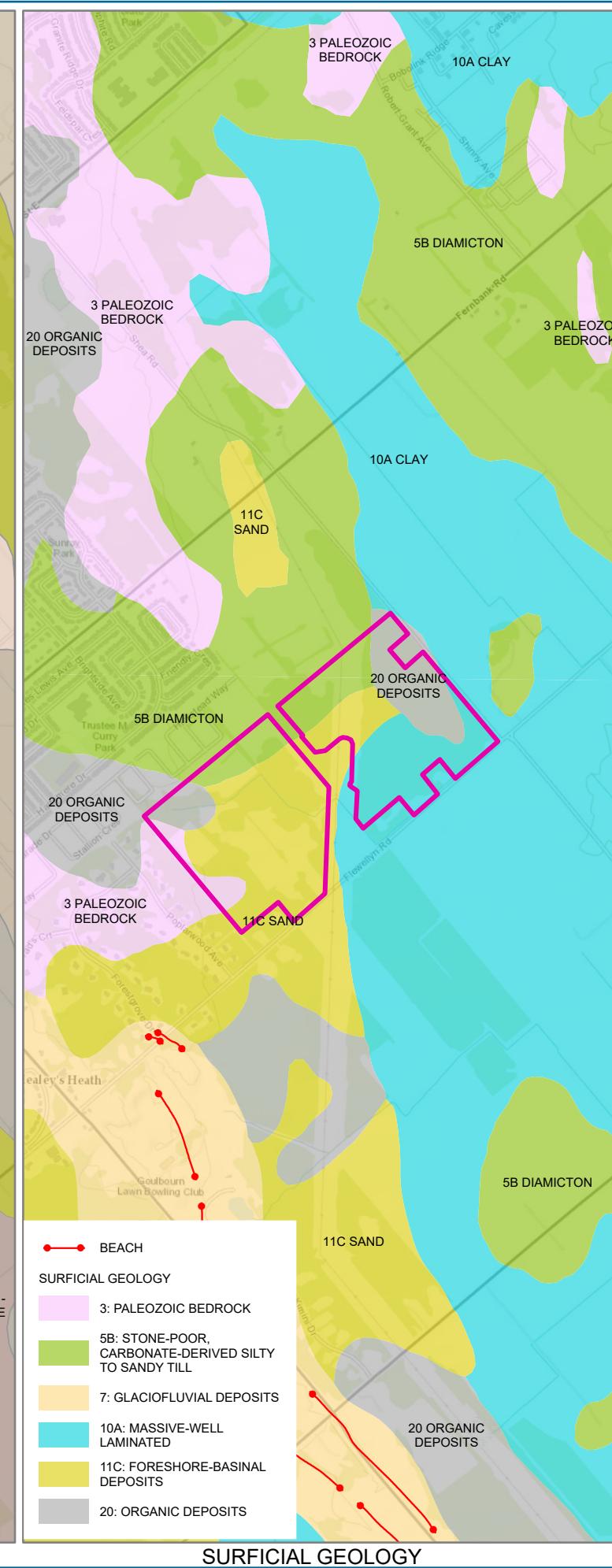
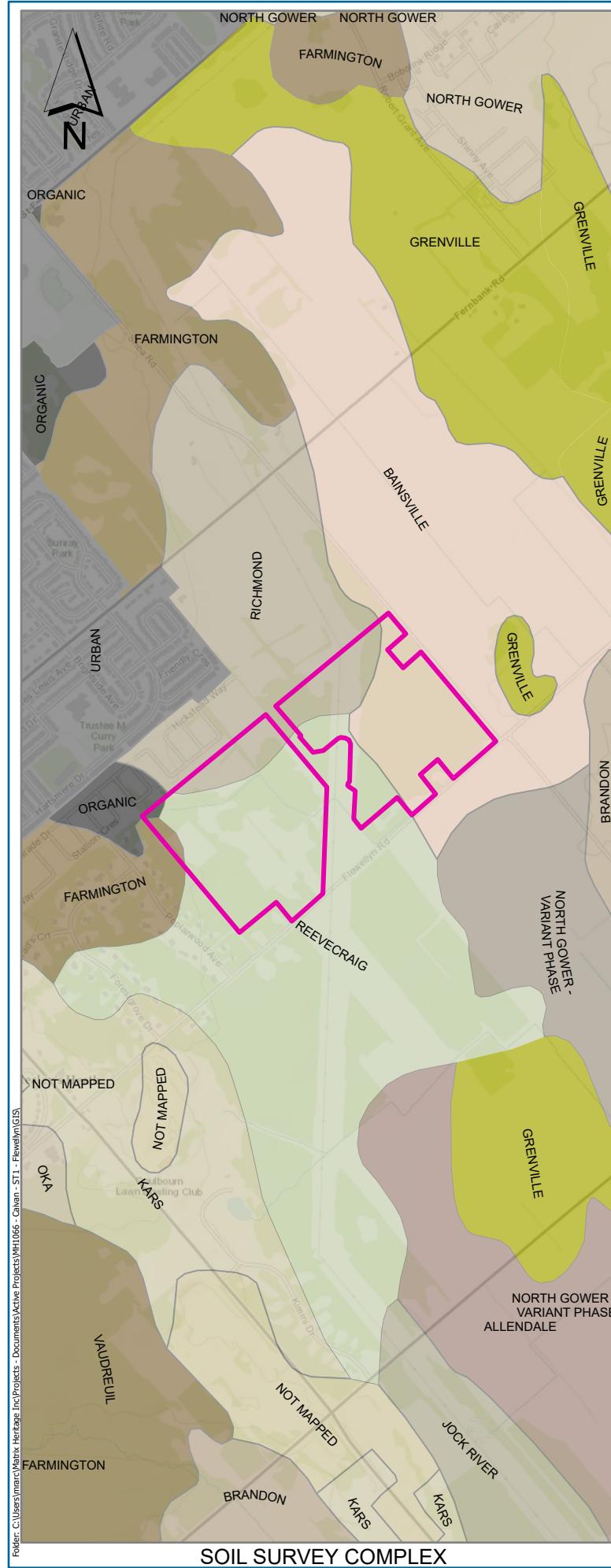
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REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCan, MAXAR

FILE MH1078 DATE 2022-08-10
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
PROJECT: STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA
TITLE: METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS MAP 4



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN.

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DATE 2022-08-09

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TITLE **SOILS AND GEOLOGY**

MAP
5

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

| Photo Number | Description | Bearing | Photographer | Date |
|--------------|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| MH1078-D001 | View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area | 232 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D002 | Field walking ploughed agricultural field | 304 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D003 | View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area | 359 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D004 | General conditions of agricultural field | 221 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D005 | Field walking ploughed agricultural field | 329 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D006 | Conditions in west section of ploughed agricultural field | 217 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D007 | Field walking ploughed agricultural field | 101 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D008 | Field walking ploughed agricultural field, standing water | 113 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D009 | View of ploughed agricultural field in northeast corner of study area | 265 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D010 | High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath | 197 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D011 | Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field | 243 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D012 | General view of ploughed agricultural field | 110 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D013 | High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath | 181 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D014 | High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath | 317 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D015 | Field walking ploughed agricultural field | 129 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D016 | View of ploughed agricultural field in northeast corner of study area | 52 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D017 | Test pitting along Flewellyn Road | 190 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D018 | View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area | 22 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D019 | Conditions west of ploughed agricultural field | 123 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D020 | Conditions west of ploughed agricultural field | 133 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D021 | Test pitting in open grassy field west of agricultural field | 44 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D022 | General view of open grassy field west of agricultural field | 280 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D023 | Test pitting in open grassy field west of agricultural field | 107 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D024 | Conditions west of ploughed agricultural field | 213 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D025 | Piles of debris west of agricultural field | 129 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D026 | View of ploughed agricultural field in northeast corner of study area | 315 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D027 | Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field | 100 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D028 | High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath | 216 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D029 | Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field | 269 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D030 | Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field | 121 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D031 | Conditions along paved walking paths in northwest section | 54 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D032 | Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field | 101 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D033 | Test pitting between agricultural fields | 268 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D034 | Mulch visible in central section of study area | 154 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D035 | Brush piles in area cleared of trees east of hydro corridor | 153 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D036 | Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 60 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D037 | Ruts in center of study area | 215 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D038 | Creek running alongside paved walking trails in northcentral section | 260 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D039 | Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 121 | A. Jackson | May 25 2022 |
| MH1078-D040 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 326 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D041 | Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 245 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D042 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 335 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D043 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 216 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D044 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 328 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D045 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 289 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D046 | Area of new growth in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 238 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D047 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 126 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D048 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 171 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D049 | Fawn found hiding in tall grass east of hydro corridor | 100 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D050 | Brush piles in area cleared of trees east of hydro corridor | 201 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D051 | Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 270 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |

| Photo Number | Description | Bearing | Photographer | Date |
|--------------|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| MH1078-D052 | Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor | 268 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D053 | Brush piles in area cleared of trees east of hydro corridor | 346 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D054 | General overview of cleared area in center of study area | 188 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D055 | Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field | 1 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D056 | Creek running alongside paved walking trails in northcentral section | 287 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D057 | Testing along northern edge of study area | 216 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D058 | Cleared corridor running through western section of study area | 219 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D059 | Edge of wooded area in western section of study area | 139 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D060 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 221 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D061 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 242 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D062 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 327 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D063 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 136 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D064 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 227 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D065 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 208 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D066 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 57 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D067 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 331 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D068 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 342 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D069 | Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area | 242 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D070 | Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area | 338 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D071 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 38 | A. Jackson | May 30 2022 |
| MH1078-D072 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 14 | A. Jackson | May 31 2022 |
| MH1078-D073 | Fence line in western section of study area | 159 | A. Jackson | May 31 2022 |
| MH1078-D074 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 214 | A. Jackson | May 31 2022 |
| MH1078-D075 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 218 | A. Jackson | May 31 2022 |
| MH1078-D076 | Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area | 133 | A. Jackson | May 31 2022 |
| MH1078-D077 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 294 | A. Jackson | May 31 2022 |
| MH1078-D078 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 102 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D079 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 245 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D080 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 293 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D081 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 17 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D082 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 252 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D083 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 51 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D084 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 128 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D085 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 89 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D086 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 104 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D087 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 317 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D088 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 329 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D089 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 233 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D090 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 219 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D091 | Fence line in western section of study area | 310 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D092 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 306 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D093 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 135 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D094 | Fence line in western section of study area | 113 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |

| Photo Number | Description | Bearing | Photographer | Date |
|--------------|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| MH1078-D095 | Laneway separating wooded areas in western section of study area | 323 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D096 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 341 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D097 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 321 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D098 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 41 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D099 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 59 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D100 | Cleared corridor running through western section of study area | 195 | A. Jackson | June 2 2022 |
| MH1078-D101 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 198 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D102 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 165 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D103 | Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area | 141 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D104 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 254 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D105 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 112 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D106 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 252 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D107 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 153 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D108 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 32 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D109 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 36 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D110 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 339 | A. Jackson | June 3 2022 |
| MH1078-D111 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 239 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D112 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 28 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D113 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 32 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D114 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 115 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D115 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 189 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D116 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 212 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D117 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 116 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D118 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 202 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D119 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 194 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D120 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 154 | A. Jackson | June 6 2022 |
| MH1078-D121 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 209 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D122 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 26 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D123 | Metal Shed in south central area along Flewellyn Road | 264 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D124 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 342 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D125 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 32 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D126 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 199 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D127 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 153 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D128 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 328 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D129 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 306 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D130 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 100 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D131 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 358 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D132 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 37 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D133 | Fence line in western section of study area | 190 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D134 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 255 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D135 | Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area | 342 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D136 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 77 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |

| Photo Number | Description | Bearing | Photographer | Date |
|--------------|--|---------|--------------|--------------|
| MH1078-D137 | Intensifying around possibly positive test pit in western section, nothing found | 251 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D138 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 224 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D139 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 301 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D140 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 222 | A. Jackson | June 8 2022 |
| MH1078-D141 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 337 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D142 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 312 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D143 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 106 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D144 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 233 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D145 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 51 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D146 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 82 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D147 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 209 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D148 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 250 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D149 | Seasonal creek running through western section of study area | 128 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D150 | Man made pond in western section of study area | 119 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D151 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 116 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D152 | Testing along man made pond in western section of study area | 24 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D153 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 57 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D154 | Laneway separating wooded areas in western section of study area | 209 | A. Jackson | June 10 2022 |
| MH1078-D155 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 77 | A. Jackson | June 13 2022 |
| MH1078-D156 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 290 | A. Jackson | June 13 2022 |
| MH1078-D157 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 244 | A. Jackson | June 13 2022 |
| MH1078-D158 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 1 | A. Jackson | June 13 2022 |
| MH1078-D159 | Conditions in west section of study area | 240 | A. Jackson | June 13 2022 |
| MH1078-D160 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 325 | A. Jackson | June 13 2022 |
| MH1078-D161 | Fence line in western section of study area | 180 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D162 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 348 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D163 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 30 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D164 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 207 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D165 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 80 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D166 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 110 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D167 | Pathway leading to northern residential property | 314 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D168 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 223 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D169 | Cleared corridor running through western section of study area | 255 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D170 | Fence line in western section of study area | 123 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D171 | Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area | 136 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D172 | Cleared corridor running through western section of study area | 177 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D173 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 227 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D174 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 161 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D175 | Small log cabin in western section of study area, along Flewellyn Road | 238 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D176 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 67 | A. Jackson | June 14 2022 |
| MH1078-D177 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 360 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D178 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 179 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |

| Photo Number | Description | Bearing | Photographer | Date |
|--------------|---|---------|--------------|--------------|
| MH1078-D179 | Fence line in western section of study area | 314 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D180 | Fence line in western section of study area | 36 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D181 | Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area | 201 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D182 | Cleared corridor running through western section of study area | 91 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D183 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 176 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D184 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 49 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D185 | ATV trail running through western section of study area | 5 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D186 | Fence line in western section of study area | 34 | A. Jackson | June 15 2022 |
| MH1078-D187 | Rocky conditions in western section of study area | 89 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D188 | Fence line in western section of study area | 126 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D189 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 67 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D190 | General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area | 145 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D191 | Testing in wooded area in western section of study area | 137 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D192 | Intensifying around artifact scatter in ploughed agricultural field | 132 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D193 | Intensifying around artifact scatter in ploughed agricultural field | 136 | A. Jackson | June 17 2022 |
| MH1078-D194 | Fragment of a VWE vessel with the James Edwards & Son trademark stamp | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D195 | Spout fragment of a VWE vessel, perhaps a creamer | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D196 | Spout fragment of a VWE vessel, perhaps a creamer | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D197 | Rim fragment of a stoneware vessel | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D198 | Kick up base of a dark olive-green wine bottle | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D199 | Moulded RWE rim fragment, dotted pattern | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D200 | Moulded RWE rim fragment, dotted pattern | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D201 | Burnt RWE fragments with a green transfer print design | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D202 | Large VWE bowl fragments, mended | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |
| MH1078-D203 | Ventral and dorsal views of possible quartz flake fragment | | M. Hunter | July 12 2022 |

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

| Project | Description | Created By |
|---------|---|------------|
| MH1078 | Flewellyn Road ST 2 Field Notes (One Note File) | A. Jackson |

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

| Map Number | Description | Created By |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Location | B. Mortimer |
| 2 | Development Plan | B. Mortimer |
| 3 | Historic | B. Mortimer |
| 4 | Methods, Photo Key, and Conditions | B. Mortimer |
| 5 | Soils and Geology | B. Mortimer |
| SD1 | Location with T. McGuire Site | B. Mortimer |
| SD2 | Development Plan with T. McGuire Site | B. Mortimer |

Appendix D: Artifact Catalogue

| Prov. | Record Number | # | Material | Function | Decorative Pattern | Decorative Colour | Primary Diagnostic | Portion | Condition | Comment |
|-------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| WP 1 | 62822 | 2 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Unspecified Transfer | Green | Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple | | Burned / Melted | body |
| WP 1 | 62823 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 1 | 62824 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Burned / Melted | |
| WP 1 | 62825 | 1 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 2 | 62844 | 3 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 2 | 62845 | 1 | Green Glass (dark olive) | Wine bottle | | Green, dark | | base | Fragmentary | kick up base |
| WP 2 | 62846 | 1 | Colourless Glass | Glassware unidentified | | | | | Fragmentary | |
| Wp 3 | 62830 | 2 | Colourless Glass | Glassware unidentified | | | | body | Burned / Melted | lumps of burned glass |
| Wp 3 | 62831 | 1 | Blue Glass (dark) | Glassware unidentified | | | | rim | Burned / Melted | |
| Wp 3 | 62832 | 1 | Cast Iron | Unidentified Object | | | | | Fragmentary | |
| Wp 3 | 62833 | 2 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| Wp 3 | 62834 | 1 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | footing | Fragmentary | |
| Wp 3 | 62835 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Serving bowl | Plain | | 19th Century | base | Fragmentary | trademark "Stone China, James Edwards & Son, Dalehall" 1851-1882 |
| WP 4 | 62836 | 3 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Bowl /individual service | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 4 | 62837 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Burned / Melted | glaze burnt black and looks bubbly |
| WP 4 | 62838 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | paneled moulded | | | rim | Burned / Melted | |
| WP 4 | 62839 | 2 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Moulded | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 4 | 62840 | 1 | Colourless Glass | Pane glass | | | | | Fragmentary | |
| WP 4 | 62841 | 2 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 4 | 62842 | 2 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 4 | 62843 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 5 | 62812 | 1 | Colourless Glass | Tumbler | Moulded | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 5 | 62813 | 1 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 5 | 62814 | 3 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 5 | 62815 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 5 | 62816 | 2 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 6 | 62817 | 1 | Colourless Glass | Glassware unidentified | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | scalloped rim, possible melted? |
| WP 6 | 62818 | 2 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 6 | 62819 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Creamer | Plain | | | spout /pouring lip | Fragmentary | |
| WP 6 | 62820 | 1 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Burned / Melted | |
| WP 6 | 62821 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Creamer | Plain | | | rim | Fragmentary | |
| WP 7 | 62826 | 2 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 7 | 62827 | 1 | VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Burned / Melted | |
| WP 7 | 62828 | 2 | RWE - Refined White Earthenware | Tableware unspecified | Plain | | | body | Fragmentary | |
| WP 7 | 62829 | 1 | Coarse Stoneware | Holloware unspecified | Plain | | | rim | Burned / Melted | possible beer bottle rim or jar? |
| WP 8 | 62847 | 1 | Quartz | Flake fragment | | | | | | possible flake may be natural |