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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:
2510 Walkley Road
Concession 5 R.F., Part Lot 1 and A
and Concession 6 R.F., Part Lot 1 and A
Geographic Township of Gloucester
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of the Ciot Montreal Inc., undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 2510 Walkley Road, Concession 5 R.F. Part Lots 1 and A and Concession 6 R.F. Part Lots 1 and A, in the geographic township of Gloucester. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required on the study area prior to development. Development plans consist of a showroom to be constructed on the property.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research, including: historical maps and aerial photographs. The subject property has archaeological potential based on the proximity of historic transportation routes and topographic features, and is indicated as having potential on the City of Ottawa archaeological management plan (1999).

Based on the background research and the distance from topographic features such as water and historic roads, it is determined that the entire study property, excluding the previous Hawthorne roadway, has archaeological potential. It is recommended that:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist.
2. Given the potential inaccuracies in locating the former Hawthorne road, the entire property undergo a Stage 2 assessment.
3. The entire area (0.95 ha) undergo shovel testing at 5 m intervals in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment (Map 10).

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3.0 Project Personnel

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Project Director	Ben Mortimer, MA, (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Ciot Montreal Inc. (Ciot) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 3475 and 3481 Hawthorne Road, Concession 5 R.F. Part Lot 1 and A and Concession 6 R.F. Part Lot 1 and A, in the former township of Gloucester, Carleton County (Map 1). Plans for development consist of an showroom to be constructed on the study property (Map 2). This archaeological assessment has been required by the City of Ottawa to be submitted as a requirement of the Planning Act.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, the property has archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 8372411 Canada Inc. and was in the pre-consultation phase of the development application.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanked 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 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 extremely fuzzy. Needless to say 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 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1). Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first

occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Clark 2012). In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier). In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The closest crossroads community that developed near the study area were that of Hawthorne. Hawthorne, originally known as Green's Corner for Gordon Green who settled there in the 1830s, was located along Green's Creek and the Russell Road. Around 1832, some the first settlers included C. Law, Robert Bailey, John Hall, John Savage, and T. Payton (Wackley 2000:7). In 1859, a small log school house was built, on land owned by George Green, just east of the Russell Road and south of the old Heron Road. A new, more modern school building was erected below the hill around 1870. The first St. George's Anglican Church at Hawthorne was a log structure, built in 1864. In 1886, the Wilson Brothers started building a new church on the Russell road north of the previous church. It was a brick structure, and was consecrated in 1888, as was the adjoining cemetery. A post office opened under the name Hawthorne, on 1 December 1873, and the community's name changed from Green's Corners to Hawthorne. H.F. Graham was the first postmaster, serving until 1902. The driving force behind the growth of Hawthorne was the railroad. The community was located on the main line of the New York and Ottawa railway, and the Canada Atlantic. A railway station, named Hawthorne Station, was built in 1900. The Canada Atlantic, which ran between Ottawa and Montreal, did not stop in Hawthorne. This line later became the Grand Trunk, and eventually the CNR line. The New York and Ottawa train stopped in Hawthorne to pick up and drop off passengers and goods. The converging rail lines were switched at Hawthorne to allow for the use of a single track into Ottawa through Hurdman's Bridge (Clark 2012).

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

Concession 5 R. F., Lots 1 and A

The Crown granted lot A to John Vent on March 26, 1839. In 1847, the property passed to Samuel Norton (Kennett 1992:16). The 1863 Walling maps shows that the property belonged to someone with the initials S.H. (Walling 1863) (Map 3). The 1879 Belden map indicates that the eastern half of Lot A was owned by William Norton (Belden 1879) (Map 4). The Board of Public School Trustees purchased land on this lot in 1900 to construct a new school, S.S. No. 16 of the Township of Gloucester. The school was a one room brick structure and historical records indicate that it was already completed by 1899. In 1905, the new Orange Hall was completed immediately west of the school. Sometime between 1950, when the land was transferred to the Ottawa Public School Board, and 1972 when Simpson Sears bought the property, the school and Orange Hall disappeared (Kennett 1992:16).

The Crown patent for Lot 1 was granted to Thomas Darcy on June 15, 1811. It is not likely that Darcy settled the property at that time, since Hawthorne village area was not settled until 1832. In 1820, Darcy's widow Ann Hoff sold the property to Alexander Kirk. The 1863 Walling map indicates that the property was owned by William Little, R. H. C. Graham, and someone with the initials T. H. A structure is shown along Ramsay Creek, although quite far from the study area. The 1879 map shows that William Little owned the entire property, and another structure was built on the west side of Ramsay Creek.

Concession 6 R. F., Lots 1 and A

Lot A in Concession 6 was granted by the Crown to Alexander Anderson in 1844 (Kennett 1992:16). The 1863 Walling map shows that Lot A belonged to Reverend Mr. Carven, but his house was actually placed on the east side of Russell Road (Map 3). Archibald F. Graham purchased the property on 5 November 1870 (Clark 2012). However, the county atlas indicates that Graham did not settle until 1873 (Belden 1879) (Map 4). Graham was the son of Archibald Graham and Mary Ferguson. The 1891 census indicates that Graham and his wife Agness had four children Hariott A., Henriette, Florance, Alfred H. Also living with them was Archibald's mother Mary, and a house keeper Annie Robertson (Statistics Canada 1891). On this property the Graham family established a residence, a store, and a hotel. A post office opened in Graham's store, under the name Hawthorne, on 1 December 1873. This post office can be seen on the 1879 map and it indicates that A. F. Graham was a farmer, merchant, postmaster, and inn keeper, while the census only indicates that he was a farmer (Belden 1879; Statistics Canada 1891). A.F. Graham was the first postmaster, serving until 1902 (Clark 2012). Also noted on the 1879 Belden map is the old Hawthorne school house (Belden 1879). The old school house was likely demolished when the new one was built further to the west at the turn of the century (Kennett 1992:16).

Lot 1 was granted by the Crown to James Watt in 1873 (Kennett 1992:16). The 1863 Walling map shows that the lot was owned by S. Noughton, Mrs. Conway, and I. Bradburn. Noughton and Conway had houses on the east side of Russell Road, and Bradburn had a house on the south eastern portion of the property (Walling 1863). The 1879 Belden map shows that the lot was divided north south into 100 acre parcels. The northern 100 acres was owned by J. and R. Norton (Belden 1879). The 1891 census lists A. F. Graham's neighbours as brothers Robert and James Norton. Robert was married to Isabella, and together they had three children Thomas, Gertrude, and Effie. Robert and James' widowed mother Mary Anna also resided there (Statistics Canada 1891). A structure is shown on the west side of Russell Road. In 1892, Robert and Isabella donated a portion of their land to the Hawthorne Methodist Church (Kennett 1992:16).

4.2.5 Summary

Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley and the proximity to Ramsay Creek, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

The historic maps and historical research show that although this area was mainly rural, it had a moderate level of occupancy beginning in the early nineteenth century. Likewise the property is close to the small hamlet of Hawthorne, as well as historic transportation routes.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 0.95 hectares that is characterized as a grass lawn (Map 5). The property is relatively flat. It is located approximately 1 km from the Ramsay Creek, which flows into Green Creek and eventually the Ottawa River.

Aerial photos indicate that Hawthorne Road was previously routed through the centre of the property (Map 6). The road alignment changed in the early 1990s to make Hawthorne Road the main thoroughfare. A 1992 Stage 3 assessment tested a portion of the study area for the Hawthorne road extension (Kennett 1992), and a Stage 4 investigation and monitoring was undertaken (Daechsel 1994).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some undrumlined till plains (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 fresh water 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 of mainly Rideau Clay (Map 7). The clay is very heavy, moderately drained stone-free soil, slightly to medium acid in reaction. The topography is gently undulating. The external drainage is moderate but the heavy clay layers cause slow internal drainage. (Hills, et al. 1944:53).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 assessment for a hydro corridor to Quebec that passed from the Hawthorne Station to Cumberland Township (Kennett 1999), a Phase 1 to 3 study of the widening of Hawthorne road (Kennett 1991a, 1992, 1993), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the widening of Hawthorne Road and the extension of Hunt Club Road (Daechsel 1995a, b), a Stage 4 investigation and monitoring of the Graham Farm site (BiFv-1), School House (BiFv-2), and Orange Hall (BiFv-3) (Daechsel 1994), a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Little Farm Site (BiFv-10) (Daechsel 1989), and a Stage 1-4 investigation of the William E. Hay Centre site (BiFv-19) (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2007). Archaeological investigations of the Billings Estate took place in the 1980s by Gerrard and Hossack (Gerrard and Hossack 1981a, b, c, d) and in the 1990s by the Catarqui Archaeological Research Foundation (Kennett 1990, 1991b; Stewart 1989).

4.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ministry archaeological sites database indicated that three archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area. The Graham Farm site (BiFv-1), located on the current study area, consisted of the remains of a late 19th to early 20th century homestead that included the main house foundation, a box privy, midden, silo, and other activity areas. The Little Farmstead (BiFv-10), a late 19th to early 20th century farmstead, and the William E. Hay Centre site (BiFv-19), a late 19th to early 20th century European homestead that included a house foundation. A search of the Ministry archaeological sites database did not return any information about the School House (BiFv-2) or Orange Hall (BiFv-3), although they are indicated in Daechsel (1994). A copy of this report was requested from the Ministry and Mr. Daechsel, but at the time of reporting had not been received.

A National Capital Commission historical plaque is located on the Ramsayville School, 4.20 km from the study property and over 5 km away an Ontario historical plaque at the Billings Estate Museum commemorates Braddish Billings, the first settler of Gloucester Township.

4.3.2 Summary

During recent archaeological work conducted in this area, three sites have been located on or near the present study property. Archaeological potential is increased by the proximity of other known archaeological sites.

Archaeological potential is also increased by topographic features. The study property is located less than 1 km from a creek that eventually flows into the Ottawa River.

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

5.1 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, the property has archaeological potential (Map 8) (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999).

The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as it is close to natural resources. 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 poorly drained clay soils; however, it is located approximately 1 km from Ramsay creek which eventually flows into the Ottawa River.

The study area property exhibits potential for historic period archaeological sites. Historic maps and historical research show that the property was adjacent to Hawthorne village, and had a moderate level of occupancy beginning in the early nineteenth century.

Archaeological potential is increased by the proximity of other known archaeological sites. The study property is located within a 1 km radius of three archaeological sites: the Graham Farm site (BiFv-1) (located on the study property), the Little Farmstead site (BiFv-10), and the William E. Hay Centre site (BiFv-19).

Due to the fact that Hawthorne road was previously routed through the property, as well as a gas line underneath the road bed, this centre corridor of the site is unlikely to have any archaeological potential (Map 9). Furthermore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment cleared the westernmost part of the property (Kennett 1993) (Map 9). However, given the poor quality of the mapping, the entire property should be viewed as having potential for the purposes of further assessment.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on these findings, the study area has archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

6.0 Recommendations

Based on the background research and the distance from topographic features such as water and historic roads, it is determined that the entire study property, excluding the previous Hawthorne roadway, has archaeological potential. It is recommended that:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist.
2. Given the potential inaccuracies in locating the former Hawthorne road, the entire property undergo a Stage 2 assessment.
3. The entire area (0.95 ha) undergo shovel testing at 5 m intervals in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment (Map 10).

7.0 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.

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9.0 Maps