

**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
FOR THE 788 MARCH ROAD
SITE PLAN APPLICATION
PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 4
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MARCH
NOW CITY OF OTTAWA**



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

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NOW CITY OF OTTAWA**

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Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by 10731854 Canada Inc. to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in association with a proposed Site Plan Application for a property located at 788 March Road in the northwestern portion of the City of Ottawa. The subject property is located to the southeast of the intersection of March Road and Klondike Road, and measures approximately 1.2 hectares (3 acres) in size, though the only portion of the parcel available for development measures 0.7 hectares (or 1.2 acres), which forms the present study area. The parcel is situated in the northwestern portion of Lot 10, Concession 4 of the geographic Township of March, now in the City of Ottawa.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to document all archaeological resources on the property and to make a determination as to whether these resources, if any, required further archaeological assessment. A Stage 2 property survey of the current study area was completed over the course of a single day on April 27th, 2018 by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at five metre intervals.

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of a previously unrecorded archaeological site, which has been formally registered with the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* as the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22). The results of background research, field investigations, and laboratory analysis suggest this was the location of a residence and associated outbuildings, dating from, at the earliest, the very late nineteenth

century, and which was demolished between 1989 and 1999. Following the completion of the Stage 2 testing of the study area, it was determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site had been sufficiently documented, and that no further assessment of the site would be required.

The results of the Stage 2 property survey documented in this report form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The cultural heritage value or interest of the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22) has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 2 fieldwork conducted to date.
- 2) There are no further concerns for unlicensed impacts to archaeological sites within the study area, as presently defined, and no further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by 10731854 Canada Inc. to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in association with a proposed Site Plan Application for a property located at 788 March Road in the northwestern portion of the City of Ottawa. The subject property is located to the southeast of the intersection of March Road and Klondike Road, and measures approximately 1.4 hectares (or 3.45 acres). The parcel is situated in the northwestern portion of Lot 10, Concession 4 of the geographic Township of March, now in the City of Ottawa (Maps 1 and 2).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- To describe any previous archaeological fieldwork and evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- In the event that an archaeological site requiring further assessment is discovered, to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development-related information, and the confirmation of permission to access the study area for the purposes of the assessment.

2.1 Development Context

The project proponent, 10731854 Canada Inc., has recently acquired the subject property for the purposes of proceeding with a residential development. Pre-consultation with planning staff at the City of Ottawa indicated that the proposed development would require Site Plan Approval, and that the completion of any required archaeological assessments would be a condition on the proposed development. Accordingly, the project proponent retained Past Recovery to complete the required Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the project. Approval authority for the Site Plan Application rests with the City of Ottawa.

The subject property is located at the municipal address of 788 March Road, and is situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of March and Klondike roads, within the limits of the historical hamlet of South March. The parcel, which is rectangular in shape, measures approximately 1.2 hectares (3 acres) in size, and forms part of a parcel identified with the Property Identification Number (PIN): 04517-0801(LT).

The subject property is currently vacant, and contains a mixture of open grass areas and patches of wooded ground. The parcel is designated as General Urban Area (GUA) in the City of Ottawa Official Plan and is zoned General Mixed use (GM). Approximately one-third of the property, amounting to circa 0.5 hectares (1.2 acres), abutting Shirley's Brook is subject to development constraints given the proximity to the stream, which traverses the eastern boundary. The setback extends 30 metres from the top of the bank of Shirley's Brook, and will be protected through the sale process. The remaining portion of the property, which forms the study area for this assessment, measures approximately 0.7 hectares (1.7 acres) in size.

2.2 Municipal Archaeological Master Plans

The subject property falls within an area covered by two previous archaeological master plans, one completed by the City of Ottawa in 1999 (Archaeological Services Inc. & Geomatics International Inc. 1999a,1999b), and an earlier potential assessment for Federal lands in the National Capital Region (Laliberté 1998). The *Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Technical Report*, hereafter referred to as the Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan, identifies areas of archaeological potential within the now amalgamated City of Ottawa and sets out guidelines for required testing. The earlier potential assessment for Federal lands in the

National Capital Region (Laliberté 1998) identifies areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential, though the assessment was focussed exclusively on Indigenous sites dating from the pre-Contact and early Contact periods. It should be noted, however, that in light of recent regulatory changes associated with the implementation of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), recommendations stemming from previous Archaeological Master Plans should be re-evaluated against current standards for archaeological potential evaluations. Additional details concerning these studies will be discussed below in Section 4.1.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the study area and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment activities, including photography and the collection of artifacts, was granted by the project proponent on behalf of the current property owner, the City of Ottawa.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report includes an overview of human settlement in the region with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific detailed archival research presenting a record of land use history.

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

Our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is very incomplete, stemming from a lack of systematic archaeological surveys in the region, as well as from the destruction of archaeological sites caused by development prior to legislated requirements for archaeological assessments to be completed. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted in eastern Ontario.

Available archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest human occupation of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (Ellis and Deller 1990:39). These groups appear to have gradually moved northward as the glacial ice of the last Ice Age retreated and the water levels of the meltwater-fed glacial lakes dropped. While very little is known about their lifestyle; it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely, relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and graters. Most archaeological evidence for the Palaeo-Indian period has been found in south-western and south-central Ontario at sites located on the former shorelines of glacial Lake Algonquin. First Nations settlement of eastern Ontario appears to have been relatively late in comparison to these other parts of the province as a result of the high water levels of the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea.

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 9000 to 3000 B.P.), the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis et al. 1990:69). Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers and plummetts and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the

development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There is increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured.

More extensive First Nation settlement of eastern Ontario began during the Archaic period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites in eastern Ontario suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples of New York State. Laurentian peoples occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The Laurentian Archaic artifact complex contains large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks, and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The first significant evidence for occupation of this region appears at this time.

Archaeologists use the introduction of ceramics to Ontario as a temporal marker and refer to the appearance of this material in the archaeological record as the beginning of the Woodland period. Ceramic styles and decorations provide evidence of the continued differentiation between regional populations, and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods, the Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland periods. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and bands continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith at c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials.

In eastern and south-central Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified as participating in what archaeologists have termed the 'Meadowood Complex', characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics, which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles (Spence et al. 1990). Meadowood material has been found on sites extending into southern Quebec and New York State, though few sites with occupations dating to this time period are known in the region. In contrast, a much larger number of Middle Woodland period sites suggests an increase in the Indigenous population of eastern Ontario. Archaeologists have identified artifacts from

these sites as belonging to what is known as the ‘Point Peninsula’ tradition (Spence et al. 1990:157). Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland ‘family’ hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter.

Towards the end of the Woodland period (circa 1,100 B.P.) domesticated plants were introduced in areas to the south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. While a number of sites with Late Woodland period occupations are known from eastern Ontario, the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of south-eastern Ontario, and known sites are comprised almost exclusively of seasonally-occupied campsites. These sites suggest that lands within the Ottawa River watershed continued to be used by groups retaining a hunter and gatherer-based subsistence strategy, in some cases incorporating limited horticulture. The hunter/gatherers of this region are primarily regarded as having been Algonkian-speaking populations practicing lifeways with roots in the Archaic period. The origins of these groups and the nature of their relationships with their neighbours remains a matter of debate, which has been hampered by the low intensity of archaeological investigation in the area.

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all First Nations peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities between Iroquoian speaking populations to the south and Algonquin populations to the north, it seems that an Algonquin presence remained along several watersheds feeding into the Ottawa River, though the total population numbers in these hunting territories may have been relatively low.

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of eastern Ontario, although he was preceded in the region by Étienne Brûlé around 1610 and Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. While searching for the Northwest Passage in 1613, Champlain explored the Ottawa Valley as far north as Morrison and Allumette Islands (Trigger 1987). He utilised an inland route that included Muskrat Lake to avoid the rapids in the upper Ottawa River, a route popularly known today as the Champlain trail. He also reportedly made a trip from the Ottawa River (known at the time as the River of the Algommequin to the French, or the *Kichi Sibi* to the Algonquin people, known as the Anishinabeg) up the Mississippi River to the southeast shore of Mississippi Lake and then overland along a trail to the Rideau River. The French explorers encountered groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language (Anishinabemowin) throughout this region, including the Matouweskaroni along the Madawaska River to the west, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin to the north (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). These loosely aligned bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture.

With Contact, significant changes occurred in the pattern of settlement for aboriginal populations in the region. The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all First Nations peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). Between 1640 and 1650, French unwillingness to provide direct military support against the Mohawk led to the defeat and dispersal of the Algonquin and Huron by the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State (Trigger 1987). Survivors of the various groups often coalesced as a single First Nations people to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley, and at the French posts of Montreal, Sillery and Trois Rivières.

Following the dispersal of the Ontario Iroquois and the Ottawa Valley Algonquin, the Five Nations or Haudenosounee (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca) eventually occupied a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). The first recorded Haudenosounee settlements to relocate northward were two Cayuga villages established at the north-eastern end of Lake Ontario. Two French Sulpician missionaries joined the Cayuga in 1668 at their settlement known as Kente (now Carrying Place) near the narrows separating the western end of Prince Edward County from the Hastings County mainland. A second Cayuga settlement, known as Ganneious, may have been near the mouth of the Nappanee River, or further south on the Bay of Quinte (Edwards 1984:10). As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosounee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare,

the Cayuga settlements were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Subsequently, the Mississauga, or Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe, presence along the north shore of Lake Ontario increased.

In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River became the principal route to the interior for explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade. In 1673, Fort Frontenac was established at the present site of Kingston, and a fort was erected at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700. These forts were constructed to solidify the French hold on the lucrative fur trade and to enhance their ties with the local Indigenous population. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e. iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from Native sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of extensive contact between Natives and the fur traders during this period. Since the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of trade goods inland and furs down to Montreal. The establishment of Fort Frontenac undoubtedly led to an increase in the use of the Cataraqui River system. As a major tributary of the Ottawa and with headwaters close to those of the Cataraqui, it is likely that the Rideau River system was also used throughout this period by both Natives and Europeans. The English continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor after they took possession of New France following the end of the Seven Years War in 1763.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. With the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783, an exodus of Loyalists and disbanded soldiers moving north across the St. Lawrence required the acquisition and settling of new lands. In response, the British government began hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire lands, initially along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and then further inland, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783 which included the Ottawa area. Settlement along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time.

By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21. Furthermore, in 1792, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the initial

Crawford Purchase was divided into townships. In 1793, two years after the division of the Province of Québec into Upper and Lower Canada, Deputy Surveyor John Stegmann undertook an initial survey of four townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower, and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was an economic shift from the fur trade to the lumber industry as the Napoleonic blockades increased Europe's demand for quality pine. Settlement followed and a large number of farms and lumber camps began to appear in the area. A mutually beneficial relationship soon developed between the lumber and farming industries: the camps depended on the local farmers to sell food stuffs to shanties and lumber camps and the farmers depended on the lumber industry for seasonal work in the winter (Mercer 1998:5).

March Township

March Township was officially surveyed in 1820, though settlers had begun arriving in the area the previous year. The earliest Euro-Canadian inhabitants were predominantly retired officers of the Napoleonic wars. Free land grants in Upper Canada were offered to veterans as a reward for their loyal service, with the amount of land being proportional to military rank. Thus colonels could receive a substantial plot of land, being as much as 1,600 acres, whereas privates would fetch half a lot, consisting of 100 acres (Burns et al. 1972:95). Settlers were given a starter tool kit consisting of various necessary implements and supplies, including axes, shovels, and nails, as well as a blanket, kettle and panes of glass. Additionally, each soldier was offered a year's rations. Several distinguished English officers chose to settle in March, selecting plots adjacent to the river. Among them were Captains Landell, John B. Monk, Benjamin Street, Weatherby, Cox, and Stephens, as well as General Arthur Lloyd and Lieutenant Thomas Reid (H. Belden & Co. 1879; Walker and Walker 1975; Burns et al. 1972).

Joining these individuals was Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, an ex-merchant from Plymouth, England. A civilian, Pinhey won distinction during the Napoleonic Wars by running messages through the French blockage, an honour that later earned him 1,000 acres in March Township (Burns et al. 1972). He settled on Lot 23 of Concessions 6 and 7 with his wife, Mary Ann, in 1820. While in England, Pinhey had made enough money to retire comfortably from business. In March Township he used this wealth to build an estate that suited his needs, as well as the needs of the new growing community. He financed the construction of the first church, St. Mary's, which was built on his land between 1824 and 1826, as well as a sawmill and grist mill (Walker and Walker 1975; H. Belden & Co. 1879). Pinhey's estate, known as Horaceville after his son, was the centre of the community, and Piney took on the natural role of community leader, later serving as Reeve between 1850 and 1855 (Bond 1984:30; Walker and Walker 1975:265).

While English officers settled on the picturesque lands along the river bank, the first four concessions at the west end of the township were settled by Irish farmers, tradesmen, and lower ranking veterans. Ironically some of these settlers ended up with the best arable land in the township, whereas soils closer to the river were deceptively shallow (Burns et al. 1972:7,36). In fact, March was described in nineteenth century sources as the poorest township in Carleton County in terms of soils conducive to agricultural exploitation (H. Belden & Co. 1879).

The first census of March Township, taken in 1823, recorded 49 families with a population of over 200 inhabitants (Walker and Walker 1975:254,265). Even after the free land grants were discontinued in 1824, settlers continued to arrive. By mid-century the population had grown to 1,125 inhabitants, including blacksmiths, cobblers, carpenters, tailors, innkeepers, and merchants (Burns et al. 1972:49).

The study area is situated in close proximity to two of the many hamlets that developed in March Township, specifically South March (sometimes identified as ‘March’s Corners’) and Lewisville. South March took its name from a post office established in the community in 1848. Although few details concerning the history of these hamlets have survived, both appear to have flourished as cross-roads communities, sitting at the intersections of an early road connecting South March to Torbolton Township (now March Road), a forced road connecting Lewisville to points south (reaching the hamlet of Hazeldean in Goulbourn Township), and the ‘Old Carp Road’.

The summer of 1870 was particularly dry, and a fire started in neighbouring Huntley Township swept through March. Crops, homes, and livestock were burned, and though most settlers were able to seek refuge there were also a few human casualties. The fire brought changes to the landscape, where the rapid clearance of trees increased soil erosion, altering local drainage patterns and turning newly dried out swamps into fields (Burns et al. 1972:72). Available nineteenth century mapping and local histories indicate that the property damage cause by the fire spurred some to leave, though many families remained and rebuilt their homes.

By 1879 the H. Belden & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton* included a description of South March indicating that the community had largely recovered from the devastation of the 1870 fire:

....[b]ut we commenced to say that South March Post-office is situated at the Village of “March’s Corners,” 14 miles from Ottawa, to and from which place there is a daily mail. It is at the junction of six different roads, two of which are the Ottawa and Arnprior, and the main Torbolton Roads. It is some two miles south-east of the centre of the Township, very conveniently located, and the centre of by far the best agricultural section in the Township, and as good as any in the County. Besides the Post-office, the Village contains two general stores, a black smith and waggon shop, and a very good country hotel; and for the benefit of

travellers we might remark that a square meal, a good bed, polite attention, and reasonable prices combine to form the bill-of-fare at what is, by the way, the only hotel in the Township... We nearly omitted mentioning that David McMurtry, who also keeps store, fills the duties of Postmaster. The office was established a great many years ago, with a Mr. Goodman, one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity, as the first Postmaster...

H. Belden & Co. 1879: xlvi

An article appearing in the September 13th, 1897 edition of the *Ottawa Journal* includes further details concerning the community:

SOUTH MARCH WIPED OUT
BAD FIRE IN THE VILLAGE EARLY THIS MORNING
*Hotel, Shops and Dwellings Totally Destroyed – Fire Supposed to be of
Incendiary Origin*

The village of South March, twelve miles up the line of the O.A.&P.S. Railway, was almost totally wiped out by fire at an early hour this morning. The extent of the fire covered an acre and a half, almost entirely built up, and the estimated loss is between forty and fifty thousand dollars. There was about \$5,000 insurance.

The fire broke out between one and two o'clock in a vacant house owned by Mrs. Crabtree, next to Geo. Armstrong's shop. Before it burned itself out, John Turner's big frame and brick hotel, with sheds, stables and outbuildings, rigs, etc., Wm. Gow's dwelling, blacksmith shop, and contents, David O'Neil's blacksmith shop, contents and outbuildings, a vacant house owned by Philip Orchard and Geo. Armstrong's general store were totally destroyed.

The Whole Village.

This includes almost the entire village. The village had no fire protection and was unable to render any assistance, but had to stand by and see the buildings burn. In many instances they helped to take out the contents of the buildings but a great deal was also destroyed. Mr. Alexander Gow, who was in the city this morning, says that the general impression prevails that the fire was the work of an incendiary. He says the loss will be between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

3.3 Property History

A patent plan based on an 1820 survey of March Township shows that Lot 10 in the 4th Concession was initially set aside as a reserve for the support of the Protestant Clergy (Map 3). Two names were later written over the property, which is shown as having been subdivided into north and south halves, with John Armstrong on the north half and Ringrose Woods on the south. While Shirley's Brook is not illustrated on this map, its existence is recorded in the surveyor's fieldbook, in which significant landscape features were documented while the survey team extended chains along the concession lines.

Research on the St. John's Cemetery undertaken by historian Bruce Elliott sheds light on the early history of the lot. Elliott uncovered records suggesting that Hamnett Pinhey and Lieutenant-General Arthur Lloyd had sought to construct a church on this lot in the early 1830s. As the property had been set aside for a Clergy reserve and had not yet been sold, securing the land for the church would have been straightforward. A visit to the site, however, revealed that squatters John Armstrong and Ringrose Woods had already settled on the property. These men had applied to purchase the land, but were obstructed from doing so by Pinhey's application. Pinhey described them as "*...extremely poor men with young families who were greatly distressed by the difficulty*" (Elliott 1985:4).

Elliott's history of St. John's Church and property indicates that Armstrong and Woods were not the first settlers on the lot. Available records indicate that an unidentified squatter had settled the lot by 1830. Reference to the unidentified man was found in a letter written by Captain George T. Burke, then the Superintendent of the Richmond Military Settlement, who wrote to the Crown Lands Department that there "*...was some claim to the north half of the lot, but that the south half was unimproved.*" Burke's letter was written in support of Woods, a former sergeant in the 17th Light Dragoons, and recommended that Woods occupy the south half of the lot in expectation of government action on the matter. Rather than remain on the property, the unidentified squatter disposed of his improvements for a payment of £25 to Charles Symmes, one of the founders of Aylmer, Quebec, who seems also to have had an interest in purchasing the property.

Woods, seeking to lease the property he was illegally squatting on, applied to the Rector of the Clergy Reserve property, Rev. Ralph Leeming. He was directed to Pinhey, who was the local Clergy Reserve agent. With both Woods and Symmes after the land, it appears that a conflict arose. Pinhey was appointed arbitrator by the Lands Department in order to make a decision on who should acquire the lot. He suggested that Symmes and Woods each accept 100 acres "*as the readiest way of closing a dispute that was becoming very violent*" (Elliott 1985:5). Symmes, who was not in agreement with the arbitration, entered into independent negotiations with a recent immigrant from County Cavan, Ireland, a man named John Armstrong, and sold his interests in the property for £40 around 1832.

At the same time that these negotiations were underway, Rev. Padfield, Leeming's successor, had applied to the Bishop asking that Lot 10 be set aside for a church, unaware of the land conflicts. Pinhey sought a compromise between each of these parties: Woods and Armstrong would be recognized as purchasers of the lot at 10 shillings per acre and they would "*assign over to our Bishop and Church Wardens ... Five acres each of them, and should be paid by us the same price per acre that they paid the Government*" (Elliott 1985:5). Armstrong and Woods agreed, and in 1839 each sold five

adjoining acres at the centre line of Lot 10, Concession 4 for \$10 each as recorded in the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives (Elliott 1985:15).

The Ottawa-Carleton Land Registry Abstract Index (OCLRAI) records that the northwest portion of Lot 10, totalling 100 acres, containing the present study area, was patented to John Armstrong in 1846, indicating that Armstrong had finished paying for the property. As per the compromise worked out by Pinhey, Armstrong had also sold five acres from his portion of the lot to the Bishop of Toronto in 1839 (LRAI Instrument RO 3622). Elliott (1985:6) relays that it was at this time that Armstrong reserved a public roadway no less than 20 feet wide from the fourth concession line (now Klondike Road) to the church that was already under construction, marking the beginning of the Old Carp Road (the alignment now followed by Sandhill Road).

Attempts to trace John Armstrong and his family in the available census records for March Township are complicated by the presence of several men (and their children) with the same name and the loss of the agricultural portion of the 1851 census. It seems clear, however, that the first John Armstrong to settle in the township arrived in 1820. This man was described in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton* as:

John Armstrong, an Irishman by birth, and former sergeant in the Irish Constabulary.... After coming to Canada he lived a few years in Hull Township with Mr. Shirreff, subsequently of "The Chats", a man well and widely known. In the summer of 1820 he drew his land at Richmond, from Col. Burke, who was what we would now call the Land Commissioner, and settled upon it on the 20th September of that year. He still resides upon it - Lot 11, 3rd Concession. Though approaching his 90th year he is still a hale and hearty. When he settled here, he could lift a barrel of pork or salt in and out of a sled or cart without difficulty. The lot he settled upon proved to be a very poor one, as the soil was all a vegetable deposit which burnt up in the process of clearing, and left spots of many acres in extent of nothing but bare rock. However, he prospered, and went on purchasing more land till he became quite well-to-do; and his sons - of who he had quite a number - all comfortably settled not far from him.

H. Belden & Co. 1879: xlvii

Available census records confirm that a man named John Armstrong had arrived in March Township in 1821. He was recorded in that year as heading a household of one, whereas a census taken the following year listed him as residing in a household of two, likely indicating that a wife or child had recently arrived. It is apparent, then, that this is the same man who, as indicated above, settled on Lot 11 in the 3rd Concession and who later helped his sons establish themselves on their own farms on surrounding properties. Elliott (1985) relates that between the time John Armstrong officially purchased the north 95 acres of Lot 10 in 1846 and the 1851 census, his wife Rebecca passed away leaving John (aged 61) widowed with his six sons and three daughters; James (26), John (24), Thomas (22), Joseph (20), Samuel (17), Robert (15), Mary (12),

Margaret (10) and Rebecca (8). The household also included an Irish-born woman likely serving as a live-in domestic. The family was listed as residing in a one-storey stone house. Although the agricultural returns for this census, where household lot and concession numbers were recorded, have not survived, it seems that the stone house was located on Lot 11 in the 3rd Concession. The personal schedule recorded that the cash value of the farm was assessed at \$400, which was toward the lower end of neighbouring farms at the time (LAC microfilm reel C-11716).

In 1854 John Sr. sold some part of his holdings to James Armstrong, likely his son, though neither the size of the parcel involved nor the consideration were specified (OCLRAI Instrument RO 7834). James, who later maps indicate had purchased the northern part of his father's half of Lot 10, was recorded in the 1861 census as a farmer owning 100 acres of land, with 40 under cultivation (25 in crop and 15 in pasture) and the remainder "*under wood or wild.*" At the time, James' (aged 38) household included his wife Ann (28), and their children William (5), John (4), and Rebecca Jane (1). The family resided in a one-storey log house. The 1861 census records also suggest that John Jr. was in the process of establishing himself on his own farm on the south half of John Sr.'s holdings in Lot 10, as he was recorded as both owning part of his father's property on Lot 11 in the 3rd Concession, as well as 100 acres on Lot 10. This appears to be reflected in the subsequent sale of this parcel to John Jr. in 1870 (OCLRAI Instrument MH 83; LAC microfilm reel C-1012).

An 1863 map of Carleton County, produced by H. F. Walling, shows the names of owners/occupants, as well as the locations of their residences and farmsteads, including several in the general vicinity of the study area in March Township (Map 4). The map shows the study area as sitting at a crossroads between the hamlets of Lewisville and South March, with a structure illustrated in the extreme northwestern corner of Lot 10, Concession 4. Although both James and John Jr. were listed as owning 100 acres in the lot, John Jr. was still listed as part of his father's household on Lot 3 in the 11th Concession, and this was likely the location of James Armstrong's farm (including the one-storey log house listed in the 1861 census). A forced road cutting through the western half of the lot appears to have been a focus for settlement, as a church, parsonage, and residence are illustrated along its course. An inset map of the hamlets of Lewisville and South March appearing on the 1863 Walling map, although covering a small portion of the current study area, also shows a single structure in the extreme northwestern corner of the lot, fronting on both March Road (labelled as 'Con-Line' on the map) and Klondike Road (appearing as 'Side Line' on the map; see Map 4). Curiously, faint lines on the map appear to link the name 'T. Smith' and the label 'Hotel' with the structure in the northwestern corner of Lot 10. A man by the name of Thomas Smith does appear in the 1861 census records, where he was recorded as an inn keeper residing on Lot 10 in the 3rd Concession, with a two-storey log residence, owning only one acre of land. It seems likely then, that the lines were drawn in error.

Several rural directories dating between 1864 and 1869 continued to list several residents on Lot 10 in the 4th Concession of March, including both James and John (Jr.) Armstrong, suggesting that John Jr. established his own residence on the lot in the years following the 1861 census (Mitchell & Co. 1864; J. Sutherland & Co. 1866, 1868, 1869). The 1871 census, which was taken following the fire of 1870, indicates that James Armstrong and his family remained on Lot 10. Their household included James (now 48), his wife Ann (37), John (13), Rebecca J. (*sic*; 11), George (8), Henry (5), and Clara (2). The family was recorded as owning 70 acres, of which 50 were described as ‘improved’, with seven acres in pasture. The farm included a single residence and two buildings described as barns/stables (LAC microfilm reel C-10016).

A map of March Township appearing in the 1879 H. Belden & Co. atlas of Carleton County also shows the names of owners/occupants, as well as the locations of residences and farmsteads, although where atlases of this type were sold by subscription, subscribers tended to be documented in greater detail (Map 5). The map shows a variety of property boundaries on Lot 10 in the 4th Concession, reflecting the land divisions appearing in the Land Registry Abstract Index. The portion of the lot containing the present study area is linked to James Armstrong, with a farmstead shown to the east of Shirley’s Brook. It is not clear whether this was the farm described in the 1871 census returns. Notations on the map indicate that James retained a 50 acre portion of Lot 10, with an additional 25 acres of Lot 10 in the 5th Concession.

The Land Registry Abstract Index records indicate that James had sold a ¼ acre part of his holdings in Lot 10, Concession 4 to Charles Sparrow in 1876 (OCLRAI Instrument MH349), only to purchase it back in 1879 (OCLRAI Instrument MH470). The 1881 census returns include James Armstrong’s family, listing the household as including James (aged 58), his wife An (*sic*; 47), and their children John (23) and his wife Florence (19), Rebecca (21), Henry (16), Clarah (*sic*; 11), and Anni A. (*sic*; 2). It is not clear what became of George, who would have been 18 by this point. James and his family were still on the farm in 1891, when the census recorded the household as being comprised of James (aged 68), his wife Ann (57), and their children Henry (25) and Annie (12). Their residence was listed as a wooden house, one-and-one-half-storeys in height, with seven rooms. Interestingly, a separate household headed by George Armstrong, now listed as 28, also appears in the 1891 census returns. George’s occupation is listed as ‘Merchant’, and the household included a 25 year old man named Stanley Edwards, recorded as an Irish domestic, and his wife Clara, a 22 year old women described as ‘sister’. The group were described as living in a two-storey wood structure with nine rooms (LAC microfilm reels C-13231 and T-6329).

Local histories contain scattered references to the Armstrong family having operated a general store in South March (Burns et al. 1972:16), although few additional details concerning the establishment of this business and its history could be found. Available information includes a photograph of the structure (Image 1), which appears to match a

building formerly situated in the northwestern corner of Lot 10, near the intersection of March and Klondike Roads. As the picture of the structure appears to match the building (which was demolished in 1989; Elliott 2014:5), it seems likely that the census entry described above pertains to the store, with George having returned (possibly from having been sent away to school or having served as an apprentice) to run the store with his younger sister and her new husband. This indicates that George must have rebuilt the store after the fire described in the September 13th, 1897 edition of the *Ottawa Journal*.

The next entries pertaining to James' property relate to the registration of his will and the settling of his estate between 1901 and 1907, with the property retained by George. A topographic map of the area, dating to 1906, shows the hamlet of South March, and, of interest to the present study, shows a single frame structure in the northwestern corner of Lot 10 in the 4th Concession, likely the Armstrong store (Map 6). A 'P' adjacent to the structure may indicate that this building was serving as the South March post office at the time, though local historical research conducted in association with the designation of the March House, at 806 March Road, provides contradictory information. This building, a stone house built to the northeast of the intersection of March and Klondike roads, began as a farmhouse built by the McMurty family. It was sold to the Gow family in 1897, and thereafter was operated as a general store and post office until 1938. Thus, it is possible that the 'P' is associated with the March House as opposed to the Armstrong store.

The 1901 census records again list George Armstrong, now 37, as heading his own household. In the decade since the previous census, he had married a woman named Maud (26), and they had a family including Lilly (8), Henry (6), and Harold (2). Under profession, George is recorded as operating a general store. The next entry in the returns is that of James and his wife Ann, now 78 and 67, respectively, who were likely still residing on the family farm. In 1911, George and his family were still occupying part of Lot 10, and his occupation was listed as 'grocer'. The household included George (aged 48), his wife Maud (40), and their children Lilly (18), Henry (17), Harold (12), Mabel (5), Erick (2), and Glenme (*sic*; 2). A lodger by the name of Lizzie O'Gorman, whose occupation was listed as public school teacher, was listed as rooming with the family (LAC microfilm reels T-6462 and T-20368).

In 1915, George Armstrong sold a 2.64 acre portion of the lot to the Canadian and Northern Ontario Railway Company (OCLRAI Instrument MH2495). Following George's death in 1924, the parcel containing the subject property was granted to Harold Armstrong, along with other lands (OCLRAI Instruments GR73694R, MH3485, and MH3746). Parts of the lot appear to have been expropriated by the Department of Highways in 1949 and 1952 (OCLRAI Instruments MH3808 and MH3924). A 1925 edition of a National Topographic Systems map covering the study area, which was based on a survey undertaken in 1923, shows a former road and telephone or telegraph

line extending along the southern boundary of the subject property, with a bridge over Shirley's Brook (Map 7).

An aerial photograph, dating to 1934, provides a view of the study area showing the general store fronting on Klondike Road opposite the store and post office operated by the Gow family (March House; Map 8). A collection of structures fronting on March Road appear to represent an associated residence and outbuildings, though it is not clear whether this lot had been severed, or if it was occupied/rented by members of the Armstrong family. Later aerial photographs clearly show the layout of the complex of buildings in the northwestern corner of the lot, with the general store and an addition off the east side fronting on Klondike Road. The residence to the south included two outbuildings, and an area to the rear of the house appears to have been used as a garden.

In 1959/60, Harold sold part of the property to Leonard and Susanna Roy, who were listed as joint tenants, for a consideration of \$852, indicating they were already residing on the parcel. The remainder of Harold's property, including the present study area, appears to have been granted to one of his children in 1968, as the property was transferred to William H. and Helen Armstrong (also listed as joint tenants) for a consideration of \$2,500 (OCLRAI Instrument MH6987). Aerial photography dating from 1976 suggests that few changes in the use of the subject property had occurred since the 1934 aerial photograph (Map 9; see Map 8). A registered plan including the subject property was filed in 1981 with the registration number 5R-6127. Lands designated Part 1 under this plan were sold to Allen and Margaret Stewart (recorded as joint tenants) in 1982 for a consideration of \$74,000 (OCLRAI Instrument NS154358).

The pace of development in the surrounding area appears to have been intensifying around this time, as a second registered plan including the subject property was filed in 1983, with the registration number 5R-7561. The Stewarts subsequently began selling parts of their holdings. The parcel containing the study area was granted to Kanata Red Oak Developments Ltd. for a consideration of \$25,000 in 1983 (OCLRAI Instrument NS219791). The property was sold Allen Stewart in 1987 for the sum of \$179,000 (LRAI Instrument NS382009). In 1993, it was transferred to an Ontario numbered company (OCLRAI Instrument N681746).

A review of aerial photography with coverage of the study area revealed additional information regarding the use of the property since the early 1990s. More specifically, by 1991 the former residence, general store, and most of the associated outbuildings appear to have been removed or demolished; a single building, possibly a shed or garage, remained standing (Map 10). Also visible in the photograph is a new right-hand turn lane and associated fill deposits on the east side of March Road, which encroaches slightly on the northwestern corner of the lot containing the study area. A 1999 aerial photograph shows further disturbances to the area, with the remaining outbuilding having been removed or demolished, and additional fill deposits over large

parts of the northwestern corner of the lot, though not extending into the current study area.

In 2010, in advance of a widening of a section of March Road extending from Shirley's Brook Drive to Old Carp Road (where the two-lane undivided rural road was reconstructed to form a four-lane urbanized arterial road), the City of Ottawa acquired the then vacant parcel of land situated at the southeast corner of March and Klondike roads from Imperial Oil. While few details pertaining to period when the property was owned by Imperial Oil are available, three monitoring wells and three boreholes are listed as having been excavated within the study area. The wells were installed in 2009 and decommissioned in 2010. While the purpose of the monitoring wells is not known, the distribution of the wells across the property and the indication of a 30 metre buffer from Shirley's Brook on a site plan attached to the well record suggests they may have been part of a geotechnical assessment in advance of a planned development that was never realized.

A review of geo-referenced maps and aerial photographs covering the area provides a detailed history of the growth and expansion of March Road as a transportation corridor. Available nineteenth century maps and imagery are consistent in showing that the majority of the widening of the March Road right-of-way occurred along the eastern side of the road, with the result that the current eastern limit of the right-of-way may be as much as 30 metres from the original alignment of the road.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section describes the environmental and archaeological context of the study area which, combined with the historical context outlined above, provides the necessary information to assess the archaeological potential of the property.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) was undertaken. In order to augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.¹ Known studies in the vicinity include the following:

- An archaeological resource potential study was completed by Marcel Laliberté for Federal Lands in the National Capital Region in 1998 (Laliberté 1998). The study, which was intended to serve as a Master Plan for pre-Contact and early Post-Contact Indigenous archaeological resources, identified areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential. While the present study area lies within the area of consideration, no archaeological potential value was ascribed to the subject property.
- An archaeological management plan was created for the City of Ottawa in 1999 (ASI and GII 1999a,b). The plan, known as the Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan, was created to support the implementation of municipal policies and procedures for identifying and conserving archaeological resources. The project included the creation of composite pre- and post-Contact archaeological potential mapping, identified the present study area as being situated within an area of archaeological potential. The study included a recommendation that “...all lands falling partially or wholly within the zone of archaeological potential should be subjected to a comprehensive field assessment by licensed archaeological personnel prior to any land development” (ASI and GII 1999a:72).
- A Stage 1 archaeological assessment undertaken for the East-West corridor for the proposed Light Rail Transit Project, completed in 2005 (Heritage Quest 2005), reviewed the archaeological potential of a large swath of land through the City of Ottawa, including the present study area. This study, which drew on the digital

¹ In compiling the results, it should be noted that archaeological fieldwork conducted for research purposes should be distinguished from systematic property surveys conducted during archaeological assessments associated with land use development planning (generally after the introduction of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1974 and the *Environmental Assessment Act* in 1975), in that only those studies undertaken to current industry standards can be considered to have adequately assessed properties for the presence of archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In addition, it should be noted that the vast majority of the research work undertaken in the area has been focussed on the identification of pre-Contact First Nations sites, while current MTCS requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

archaeological potential mapping created for the Archaeological Master Plan, also identified the study area as being situated within a zone with potential for significant archaeological resources.

- A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application for the Morgan's Creek Subdivision at 760 March Road, located immediately adjacent to the southern limit of the present study area (Golder Associates 2011). The Stage 2 portion of this assessment resulted in the identification of archaeological resources associated with the residence of John Armstrong Jr., which was interpreted as having been built after 1870, and as having been demolished in the late 1950s. The site was not registered with the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* and no further archaeological assessment of the site was recommended.
- Several archaeological assessments have been conducted in association with the Morgan's Grant subdivision located to the west of March Road (Adams Heritage 2000a, 2000b, 2001), which included the identification and documentation of a lime kiln (BiFx-5; Adams Heritage 2000c).
- A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken for a proposed subdivision on the east half of Lot 10, Concession 4, east of Sandhill Road (Adams Heritage 2007).

To the knowledge of Past Recovery staff, no archaeological fieldwork has previously been conducted within the limits of the present study area.

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by MTCS. The database includes all archaeological sites that have been reported to the Province through the submission of *Site Record Forms* by licensed archaeologists. The background research conducted during the preparation of this report included a search for any registered sites occurring in the vicinity of the present study area. For the purposes of this assessment, the search was restricted to a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The resulting search revealed that a single archaeological site has been registered within the search area (Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1 km Radius.

Site Name	Borden Number	Site Type	Location	Status
South March Lime Kiln	BiFx-5	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian lime kiln	> 500 metres away	No further CHVI

It should be noted that the absence of registered pre-Contact archaeological sites in this location should not be taken as evidence of an absence of pre-nineteenth century human occupation. The relative paucity of known sites, rather, is almost certainly a result of the limited amount of systematic archaeological research that has been undertaken in the region. Moreover, Ontario has a long history of amateur archaeologists and private collectors having discovered and collected artifacts from sites that have never been adequately reported to MTCS, and which, as a result, may not appear in the *Archaeological Sites Database*. For this reason, the background research conducted as part of this assessment included a search of the Past Recovery corporate library, with the goal of identifying published information on archaeological sites or findspots discovered in the vicinity of the present study area. A prime source for this type of information is the initial series of Annual Archaeological Reports (AARO), which were published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the Ontario Sessional Papers. In these reports, dating to the period between 1887 and 1928, staff of the provincial museum (which went through a series of re-namings, eventually becoming the Royal Ontario Museum) published articles by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff, providing a record of some of the earliest archaeological fieldwork to have taken place in the province, as well as documentation of the private collections of artifacts being donated to the museum.

This search indicated that a slate knife was reported to have been found on the farm of John Armstrong in March Township, and that it had been collected by George Burland of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists Club (Sowter 1901:147; Wintemberg 1924:81). The reference also included a note mentioning that “[f]lint arrow-heads were also found in the vicinity by Albert Smith.” Census records from that time period indicate that there were two men named John Armstrong residing in March township, one on the central portion of Lot 10 in the 4th Concession, immediately adjacent to the present study area, and the other in Lot 11 in the 3rd Concession, to the northwest of the subject property. In either case, it seems likely that pre-Contact Indigenous artifacts have been recovered from a site located in close proximity to the present study area.

Other sites known from the surrounding region that have not been formally registered with the *Archaeological Sites Database* include artifacts and features associated with the residence of John Armstrong Jr., found during a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the parcel of land lying immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the present study area (Golder Associates 2011). The Stage 2 investigations involved

the collection of 237 artifacts from a scatter in the central portion of the property, corresponding to the location of a farmstead shown on the 1879 H. Belden & Co. map of March Township.

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at the local, provincial, national, or international level. Some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area was compiled. The following sources were consulted:

- Canada's Historic Places website (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/register-repertoire.aspx>);
- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (<https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/culture/beefp-fhbro/>);
- Ontario Heritage Act Register, an online database maintained by the Ontario Heritage Trust (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/oha/basic-search>);
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml); and,
- Municipal Heritage Register, containing a list of heritage properties that have not been designated but that have been identified as having cultural heritage value, if accessible.

The search revealed that at least three cultural heritage resources have previously been identified in the vicinity of the study area (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Identified Cultural Heritage Resources.

Name	Current Address	Site Type	Designation	Location	Status
former Township of March Town Hall	821 March Road	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian township hall	Part IV OHA	Lot 11, Concession 3	Retains CHVI
March House	806 March Road	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian residence	Part IV OHA	Lot 11, Concession 4	Retains CHVI
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	325 Sandhill Road	Post-Contact Euro-Canadian church	Part IV OHA	Lot 10, Concession 4	Retains CHVI

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. In order to generate a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area, the following sources were consulted:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>); and,
- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (<http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>).

No heritage plaques or monuments were located within or adjacent to the study area.

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries was conducted. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services;
- Field of Stones website (<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clifford/>);
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society (<http://ogs.andornot.com/CemLocat.aspx>);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (<http://canadianheadstones.com/on/cemeteries.php>); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

The search revealed that the closest known burial ground is located on the same township lot as the present study area (Lot 10, Concession 4, March Township). The cemetery, which is known as the St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery, was first used in 1839. The cemetery is located c. 200 metres to the east of the subject property, on the east side of Shirley's Brook.

4.6 Mineral Resource Areas

The presence of scarce mineral resources on or near to a property may indicate potential for archaeological resources associated with both pre-Contact and post-Contact exploration and exploitation. For this reason, the background research conducted for the assessment includes a search of available sources of information on the locations of outcrops of rare and highly valued minerals, such as quartz, chert, ochre, copper, and soapstone, as well as minerals sought out by post-Contact prospectors and miners for more industrial-scale exploitation (i.e. gold, copper, iron, mica, etc.). Useful tools in this search are provided by databases maintained by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, including:

- The Abandoned Mines Information System (AMIS), which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;
- Mining Claims, which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions;
- The Mineral Deposits Inventory, which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province; and,
- The Bedrock Geology data set, which shows the distribution of bedrock units and illustrates geologic rock types, major faults, iron formations, kimberlite intrusions, and dike swarms.

No evidence of the presence of scarce mineral resources on or near to the subject property was found.

4.7 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the region containing the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation as well as providing a context for the analysis of archaeological resources discovered during an assessment. Factors such as local water sources, soil types, vegetation associations and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for human exploitation and/or settlement. For the purposes of this assessment, information from local physiographic, geological and soils research has been compiled to create a picture of the environmental context for both past and present land uses.

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan and Holocene. The Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992 in Lee 2013). As the ice advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified

deposits. During deglaciation, as the Late Wisconsinan ice margin receded to the north, glacial lake waters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa River valley, almost as far north as Ottawa. With much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. The uncovering of the St. Lawrence River valley, which occurred between 12,100 and 11,100 years ago, caused water levels to drop in the Lake Ontario basin and allowed seawater to inundate the depressed Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River valley areas, forming the Champlain Sea (Lee 2013).

The study area is situated within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984:113), which consists of a broad valley with rocky Laurentian uplands rising on either side. The valley floor is characterized by level clay plains, though faulting within the valley has resulted in some uplifted blocks rising above the clay beds. Surficial geological mapping, completed at a 1:50,000 scale, shows the subject property situated over fine-textured glaciomarine deposits of silt and clay, with minor amounts of sand and gravel (Richard 1982; Map 11). The study area sits on the floor of a meltwater channel, flanked by a fluvial terrace cut into older alluvial deposits to the east/north, and a bedrock escarpment along a Paleozoic bedrock outcrop to the west/south.

Provincial topographical base mapping, prepared at a scale of 1:10,000, shows the study area as being situated above and along the west/south bank of Shirley's Brook, along the 75 metre (above mean sea level) contour interval (not reproduced here). City of Ottawa topographic mapping, which provides two metre contour intervals, indicates that elevations on the property range from a high of 76 metres in the extreme southwestern portion of the study area, to a low of 74 metres along the eastern boundary, at 30 metres from the edge of Shirley's Brook. Soil survey mapping, prepared at a scale of 1:50,000 (Schut and Wilson 1987; Hill et al. 1957), shows the subject property situated over a soil identified as Dalhousie silty clay loam, an Orthic Humic Gleysol, which formed over level to very gently sloping marine clay plains and are reported to have poor drainage characteristics (Map 12).

The study area is located within the Upper St. Lawrence division of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1972:94). This region is characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous tree species, dominated by sugar maple and beech, with red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oaks. Local occurrences of white oak, red ash, grey birch, rock elm, blue-beech, and bitternut hickory are also known. Bitternut, eastern cottonwood and slippery elm have a sporadic distribution in river valleys, and some small pure stands of black and silver maple have been reported on fertile, fine-textured lowland soils. Poorly-drained depressions frequently carry a hardwood swamp type in which black ash is prominent.

The study area is located within the Mississippi River – Lac Deschenes watershed, and the Lac Deschenes subwatershed, with local drainage provided by Shirley's Brook. The

review of available historical mapping indicates that this stream would have been the only local water source, as no bodies of water or wetlands were mapped nearby prior to the intensive development of the surrounding area.

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

An optional site inspection was not undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment.

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (e.g. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (e.g. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 metres of primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e. glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 metres of early historic transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, and portage routes). Further, any portion of a property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soils, distinctive land formations, resource-rich/harvesting areas, and/or previously identified cultural heritage resources (e.g. built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

The background research undertaken for this assessment indicates that the subject property exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The entire subject property lies within 300 metres of a primary water source, namely Shirley's Brook, which lies 30 metres from the eastern boundary of the study area; and,
- Background archaeological research indicated that a slate knife was found on an adjacent farm on Lot 10, Concession 4, and that a collection of chert projectile points was located in the area.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with post-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The entire subject property lies within 300 metres of a primary water source, namely Shirley's Brook, which lies 30 metres from the eastern boundary of the study area;
- Historical research indicates that the settlement history of Lot 10 in the 4th Concession of March Township may extend as far back as 1830, where records indicate that some improvements had been made to the north half of the lot by an unidentified squatter;
- Historical research indicates that a farmstead with a one-storey log cabin, likely associated with the occupation of the lot by James Armstrong, was formerly located immediately southeast of the intersection of March and Klondike roads. Available evidence suggests the occupation of this location dates between sometime between c. 1854 and 1879, by which time his farm is depicted to the

east of Shirley's Brook. Available records also suggest that a two-storey frame general store and adjacent residence was formerly located in the same location between c. 1891 and 1989; and,

- Historical maps show that the property is located in close proximity to early historical transportation routes, specifically March Road and Klondike Road, which both appear on available 19th century mapping of the area.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that the study area is located in an area of archaeological potential. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area should be completed prior to the issuance of an approval for the proposed Site Plan Application.
- 2) Any future archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As ploughing of the subject property is not viable, the Stage 2 property survey should be conducted by means of a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals.

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report describes the methodology used and results of the Stage 2 property survey conducted in order to determine whether the subject property contains significant archaeological resources.

6.1 Field Methods

The archaeological fieldwork for the Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of a single day on April 27th, 2018, by a crew consisting of a licensed field director and three experienced field technicians (Images 2 through 6). All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Weather conditions were ideal, with warm temperatures and a slightly overcast sky providing excellent visibility of land features and permitting the identification, collection and documentation of any archaeological resources identified.

In order to ensure full coverage of the study area during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to generate study area mapping, where a survey plan provided by the proponent was georeferenced and overlain on high resolution 2017 orthographic imagery to generate project mapping for the field crew (see Map 2). This map allowed the field crew to accurately determine the limits of the subject property in relation to fixed reference landmarks, as well as to accurately record field conditions. In addition, a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) receiver was used to record the location and extent of features of interest.

The handheld GPS unit used in the assessment was a Garmin GPSMAP 64st, which is a high-sensitivity GPS and GLONASS receiver equipped with a built-in quad helix antenna. Under ideal conditions, the unit is capable of calculating its position to within 10 metres (95% typical). The unit is also capable of receiving Wide Area Augmentation System position correction signals, which can improve the accuracy of the position reporting to within three metres under ideal conditions (95% typical). At the time of Stage 2 property survey the GPS consistently gave estimated probable error readings of three metres or less. All UTM coordinates were recorded using the NAD 83 datum, and the subject property is located within grid zone 18T.

As the subject property was comprised of a mixture of open grassed areas and patches of wooded ground, the Stage 2 property survey was conducted by means of a shovel test pit survey (see Images 2 through 6; Map 13). The survey involved Past Recovery field crew systematically walking the study area in transects spaced at five metre intervals, with shovel test pits excavated every five metres. Slight deviations from the resulting grid were necessitated in the more densely wooded areas in the northern end of the study area. Test pits were excavated by shovel and trowel, with soil screened

through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh. Shovel test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavation continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. All pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of deep disturbance. Any artifacts encountered were collected and bagged by test pit. To facilitate recording, the locations of any positive shovel test pits were recorded using the GPS described above and assigned a unique, sequential number. All test pits were backfilled once completed. The whole of the study area was assessed by this method, with 100% coverage.

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of a spatially-discrete scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts, consisting of domestic refuse and architectural-related materials, in the northwestern portion of the study area. Given that the background research undertaken for the Stage 1 archaeological potential determination had uncovered evidence of two possible residences having been located in this general area in the nineteenth century, and that some of the artifacts recovered had periods of production and popular use that began in the nineteenth century, following the completion of the five metre test pit survey grid it was determined that an intensified survey of this area was required (Images 7 and 8; Map 14). The intensified survey consisted of the excavation of additional shovel test pits on a 2.5 m grid over the area of the initial positive shovel test pits, and the excavation of a one metre square test unit, with the goal of gathering a larger sample of artifacts and better investigating the associated soil stratigraphy.

The results of the Stage 2 property survey were documented with field notes, a field map, and digital photographs. The survey methods and results have been overlain on recent high resolution orthographic imagery and are shown on Map 13. The complete Stage 2 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown on Maps 13 and 14. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all field notes, photographs, and maps generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated by the assessment is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	90 digital photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR18-17
Field maps	Printed high-resolution orthoimagery of the subject property	1 page	PRAS office - file PR18-17
Field notes	Notes on the property survey	5 pages	PRAS office - file PR18-17

6.2 Laboratory Methods

Following the completion of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork, all artifacts recovered were cleaned, catalogued with their full provenience, and inventoried. The inventory used was based on a version of a database designed for post-Contact period sites by staff at Parks Canada. The *Parks Canada Database* and associated *Artifact Inventory Guide* (Christianson and Plousos n.d.) identifies artifacts according to functional Classes intended to allow specific types of activities and behaviours to be separated for analysis. The ‘Foodways’ class, for example, is used to identify types of artifacts associated with all aspects of food preparation, storage, and consumption. In a similar way, the ‘Architectural’ class is a catch-all category for items such as bricks, nails, window pane glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups, reflecting more specialized activities/behaviours. Artifacts are further categorized by Object, Ware, and Datable Attribute, which are either functionally or temporally diagnostic. This type of artifact inventorying method facilitates the recognition of general trends in the timing and use of a site by allowing the assemblage to be conveniently organized for analysis.

A complete inventory of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage is included as Appendix 2. Sample artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. pending the identification of a suitable repository. The artifact assemblage resulting from this archaeological assessment is housed in one standard banker’s box.

6.3 Results

The shovel test pit survey revealed that soil conditions were relatively consistent across the study area, consisting of c. 15 cm of a very dark brown silty clay loam over a grey-

brown silty clay subsoil. The abrupt transition noted between these strata is typical of former ploughzones, suggesting that large parts of the subject property had been ploughed or tilled at some point in the past. Exceptions to this pattern were found in the northern portion of the parcel, where four distinct areas of disturbance were noted.

The first area of deeply disturbed soils was found in the extreme northwestern corner of the property, where 27 cm of a highly compact mixture of very dark brown silty loam (re-deposited topsoil), very light grey-brown clayey silt (re-deposited subsoil), and crushed limestone gravel were found to have been deposited over a possible compact remnant of the original grade, consisting of c. 5 cm of very dark brown silt loam, over a subsoil of very light grey-brown clayey silt. The overlying fill deposit and the high compaction of the soils in this area may be related to road construction/utility installations associated with the recent (2010) widening of March Road. Given that this portion of the subject property exhibited the highest potential for archaeological resources associated with the structure appearing on the 1863 H. F. Walling map (see Map 4), the five metre testing grid was maintained, despite the obvious signs of deep disturbance.

The second area of disturbance was noted in the northeastern portion of the subject property, where 0.5 metre tall piles of fill had been placed along the upper portion of the bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain (see Image 6). While identical piles of earth and stone were observed extending along most of the west bank of the floodplain, it was only in the northern portion of the property that they were found within the limits of the study area. Shovel test pits in this area were placed, where possible, between the piles to avoid the deep and stony fill deposits. The source of this material is not known, though the proximity to the stream suggests the soil may have been dredged/excavated from the stream channel.

The remaining two areas of deeply disturbed soils were found in the vicinity of the cluster of positive shovel test pits mentioned above (see Section 6.2; see Map 14). Several shovel test pits in the surrounding area encountered deep fill deposits over buried original grade. The fill deposits were comprised of a very dark brown silty sand loam topsoil (16 cm thick) over a thin (4 cm deep) layer of imported sand (Map 15). Both of these layers contained a variety of twentieth century refuse, as well as frequent flecks of charcoal. The buried original surface, encountered at 20 cm below grade, was approximately 13 cm in depth and consisted of a very dark brown silty clay loam, and lay over a subsoil of very light brown clayey silt. The buried surface was found to contain several pieces of refuse possibly associated with a nineteenth century occupation. This area was identified in the field as Findspot 1 (see Map 14).

A line of shovel test pits cutting through the centre of Findspot 1 were found to contain imported fill deposits lying over the subsoil, with several test pits encountering sections of a run of *in situ* coarse red earthenware drainage tile sitting in a bed of crushed limestone gravel (see Map 14). The locations of these tiles suggest that they would

likely have formed part of a tile bed for a septic system associated with the c. 1891 to 1989 residence that fronted on March Road. The tile bed was covered with a deposit of c. 14 cm of clean light brown sand, which in turn had been covered by approximately 10 cm of very dark brown silty loam topsoil.

Findspot 1 – 788 March Road Site (BiEx-22)

As mentioned above, the Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, designated as Findspot 1 in the field. The site consisted of a spatially-discrete scatter of architectural materials and domestic refuse, spread between an imported topsoil of very dark brown silty sand loam (up to 15 cm in thickness), a fill layer of clean light brown sand (up to 4 cm in thickness), and a buried original topsoil of very dark brown silty loam (up to 15 cm in thickness; see Map 14). Given that the artifact assemblage collected from the two initial positive test pits included a number of machine cut nails possibly associated with the buried topsoil, following the completion of the five metre shovel test pit grid it was determined that further investigation was required to determine which soil layers had produced the material, gather a more representative sample of artifacts, and define the limits of the site.

Accordingly, an intensified shovel test pit survey of this area was conducted, with the testing intervals reduced to 2.5 metres (see Map 14). A total of 21 intensified shovel test pits were excavated, though a tree with low-hanging branches in the centre of this area precluded completing a portion of this testing. This survey resulted in the identification of four more positive test pits, bringing the total for the site to six. One of the test pits, identified as WP1083, contained a possible stone footing in the north profile, sitting at the interface of the buried former surface and the subsoil (see Map 15). An intensified shovel test pit located immediately to the north, identified as WP1082, had been excavated to a depth of 65 cm, extending through deep fill deposits containing twentieth century refuse, including several intact glass bottles (one of which, Inv. #0089, had been manufactured in 1954; see Map 15). A single one metre square excavation unit was opened immediately adjacent to the test pit, in order to intersect with the presumed footings/foundation, as it was thought that the shovel test pit excavated 2.5 metres to the north may have been inside an in-filled feature (i.e. a cellar or privy pit; see Map 14).

The test unit (TU1) revealed that WP1083 containing the possible stone footing was situated on the south side of the deep (over 65 cm) pit encountered in WP1082, and that the pit had sloping sides (see Map 15). The pit had been backfilled with a variety of material, including grey clay, clean pit-run brown sand, and a mixture of very dark brown silty loam and very light brown clayey silt. Small asphalt shingle fragments, highly corroded wire nails, colourless plastic sheeting, and plastic wrappers were encountered throughout these deposits. A second sandstone boulder was found in the west profile of the test unit, with a fragment of a red brick resting atop its surface (see

Map 15). This stone was found to be located in the same stratigraphic position as the stone encountered in the shovel test pit at WP1083, sitting very near to the interface between the buried former surface and the subsoil.

As per requirements contained in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), the UTM coordinates of the site limits were recorded in the field using the GPS receiver. Although the sky was slightly overcast at the time of the measurements, the GPS reported optimal conditions for positioning accuracy, and positions were recorded as being ± 3 metres. The GPS readings for Findspot #1 are provided below in Table 4.

On the whole, the artifact assemblage recovered from the investigation at Findspot #1 was typical of rural domestic properties, with the assemblage dominated by *Architectural* and *Foodways*-related artifacts. A total of 194 items were recovered from six shovel test pits and the single one metre square test excavation. A representative photograph of these artifacts has been included as Image 9 and a breakdown of the assemblage by Class and Group is provided below in Table 5.

The assemblage contained a mixture of materials dating from the late nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century. Notable were the high number of nails, with 102 recovered. Nails are one of the temporally sensitive artifact types in the *Architectural* class, where changes in production and availability associated with the introduction of mechanization to nail production can provide an indication of the time span of an associated occupation. For instance, while machine cut nails remained popular in building construction until well into the twentieth century because of their perceived superiority in clinching power, the types of large wire nails used for these purposes did not become widely available until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A breakdown of the nails from Findspot #1 is provided below in Table 6. While a quarter of the assemblage was comprised of machine cut nails, the remainder were of wire construction.

Table 4. UTM Coordinates for the 788 March Road Site (BiFx-22).

Feature Recorded	Easting	Northing	EPE
Site centroid	427028	5022807	± 3 m
Northwest site limit	427020	5022811	± 3 m
Northeast site limit	427027	5022813	± 3 m
Southeast site limit	427035	5022807	± 3 m
Southwest site limit	427031	5022797	± 3 m

Table 5. Breakdown of the Artifact Assemblage Recovered from the 788 March Road Site (BiFx-22) by Class and Group.

Class/Group	Total	% of Total
Architectural	137	71%
<i>Construction Materials</i>	3	2%
<i>Electrical</i>	1	1%
<i>Nails</i>	102	74%
<i>Other Hardware</i>	1	1%
<i>Window Glass</i>	30	22%
Foodways	18	9%
<i>Ceramic Tableware</i>	2	11%
<i>Glass Beverage Containers</i>	13	72%
<i>Glass Storage Containers</i>	3	17%
Unassigned	17	9%
<i>Miscellaneous Hardware</i>	7	41%
<i>Miscellaneous Material</i>	10	59%
Fuel	10	5%
<i>Cooking/Heating</i>	10	100%
Activities	4	2%
<i>Agriculture/Garden</i>	2	50%
<i>Transportation</i>	1	25%
<i>Writing</i>	1	25%
Faunal/Floral	4	2%
<i>Bone</i>	4	100%
Smoking	2	1%
<i>Smoking Pipes</i>	2	100%
Unidentified	1	1%
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	1	100%
Personal	1	1%
<i>Toys and Leisure</i>	1	100%
Total	194	100%

Table 6. Breakdown of the Nails from the 788 March Road Site (BiFx-22) by Manufacturing Technique.

Nail Type	Total	% of Total
Wire	78	76%
Machine cut	24	24%
Total	102	100.0%

Glass artifacts can also be a useful temporal indicator in an assemblage, as changes in the production and cost over time are reflected in the types and amounts of glass items on an archaeological site. First, a revolution in the glass industry, which started in the 1880s and continued into the 1920s, saw a move towards mechanization that would eventually see machines producing entire vessels, including the finish (Miller and Sullivan 1984). Telltale signs on glass artifacts can be used to indicate whether vessels were mould blown or machine-made, with marks associated with specific production techniques or companies providing even more refined dating. Second, prior to the introduction of mechanization in the glass industry, glass vessels were relatively expensive to purchase, and for this reason, bottles were typically saved and re-used many times before they were discarded. Thus, even the amount of container glass refuse on an archaeological site can provide an indication of the timing of its occupation(s). Notable in the Findspot #1 artifact assemblage was the lack of any mould blown glass artifacts, with the whole of the collection comprised of either machine made bottles and bottle fragments (15), colourless pane glass (30), and a single piece of melted colourless glass.

Foodways-related artifacts in general, and *Ceramic Tableware* in particular, are typically the largest and most temporally diagnostic artifact Class and Group in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. This portion of the assemblage was comprised of a single piece of a vitrified white earthenware, forming part of the lid of a vessel that had been decorated with both gilding and a floral decal, and one small and highly exfoliated sherd from a refined white earthenware flatware vessel. Given the small size of this portion of the assemblage, little dating information can be provided, other than that these materials were consistent with the known settlement history of this portion of the lot detailed in Section 3.3. The relatively low number of artifacts from this Group is, however, notable in that it may suggest that most of the occupation post-dates the introduction of rural garbage collection.

The results of the Stage 2 intensification, which involved the excavation of 21 additional shovel test pits and a one metre square test unit, indicate that Findspot #1 represents remains associated with the residence formerly located in the northwestern portion of the lot, with a date of occupation spanning, from the earliest, the very late nineteenth century and extending through most of the twentieth century. A review of historical imagery covering the area revealed that the site is located in the same location as a small outbuilding shown on a low-level aerial photograph taken in 1965 (Map 16). This structure appears to have formed part of a residence that was formerly located to the rear of the general store owned by George Armstrong. Given that subsequent aerial photographs show the removal/demolition of the whole complex of buildings over the following decades, it seems likely that the fill deposits of sand and gravel and the imported topsoil found in shovel test pits over this area, as well as the deep fill layer encountered in WP1082 and in the north side of Test Unit 1, relate to these demolition

activities. Given their location and placement, the two small sandstone boulders encountered may represent footings for the outbuilding seen in the 1965 aerial photograph (see Map 16).

The portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from the buried original topsoil in Test Unit 1 included both machine cut (3) and wire nails (8), a single piece of colourless pane glass, two fragments of ferrous metal strapping, a portion of a machine made lime green soda bottle, a portion of a stem from a white clay smoking pipe, a fragment of a refined white earthenware flatware vessel, and an unidentifiable fragment of porcelain. Of these materials, only the machine cut nails, white clay smoking pipe, and refined white earthenware sherd could be related to an occupation pre-dating 1900. Even with the inclusion of the five machine cut nails recovered from the surrounding shovel test pits, it is clear that this area was peripheral to any nineteenth century uses of the rest of the property. In the absence of any significant concentration of nineteenth century artifacts in either the initial shovel test pit survey, the intensified test pits, or the one metre square unit, it was determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of Findspot #1 had been sufficiently documented with the Stage 2 fieldwork conducted to that point. Following the completion of the Stage 2 fieldwork and laboratory analysis, as per MTCS requirements, the site was formally registered with the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OSAD) as the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22).

6.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved the completion of a Stage 2 shovel test pit survey over the entire study area (see Map 13). A single, previously unrecorded archaeological site was discovered in the northwestern portion of the subject property. Intensified testing was conducted in order to better assess the nature and limits of the site, as well as to gather a larger sample of artifacts (see Map 14). The results suggest this was the location of a residence formerly located to the rear of a general store owned and operated by George Armstrong starting c. 1897. The date of the construction of the residence is not clear, though the first conclusive proof of its existence is an aerial photograph taken 1934 (see Map 8). The residence was likely demolished in 1989 at the same time as the former general store, as it does not appear in aerial imagery taken in 1991 (see Map 10). All of the associated outbuildings had been removed by 1999. Although initial testing of this area revealed a small number of cut nails possibly associated with the buried original topsoil, further investigation failed to uncover any significant archaeological resources in this location. Accordingly, it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22) has been sufficiently documented and that no further assessment of the site is required. No additional archaeological resources were discovered during the course of the property survey.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

On the basis of the results of the Stage 2 property survey discussed above, it is recommended that:

- 1) The cultural heritage value or interest of the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22) has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 2 fieldwork conducted to date.
- 2) There are no further concerns for unlicensed impacts to archaeological sites within the study area, as presently defined, and no further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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.
- 2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

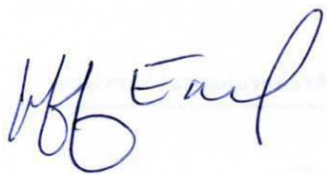
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Jeff Earl
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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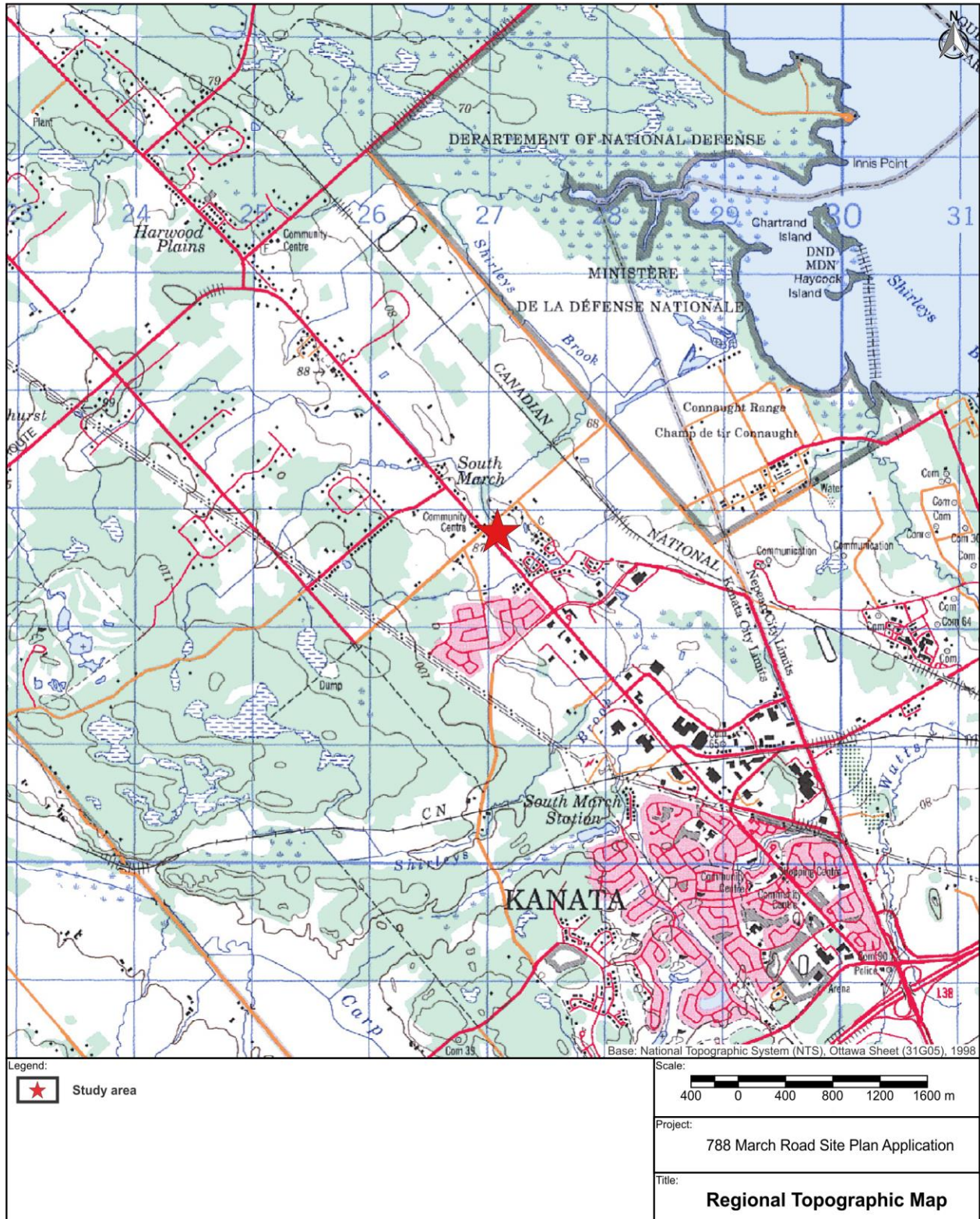
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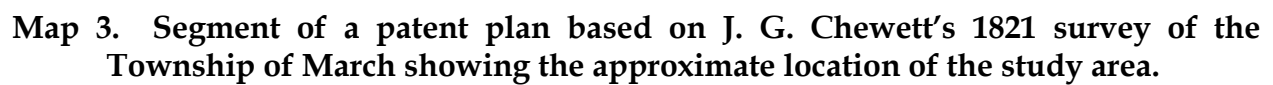
10.0 MAPS



Map 1. Segment of a recent topographic map showing the location of the study area.

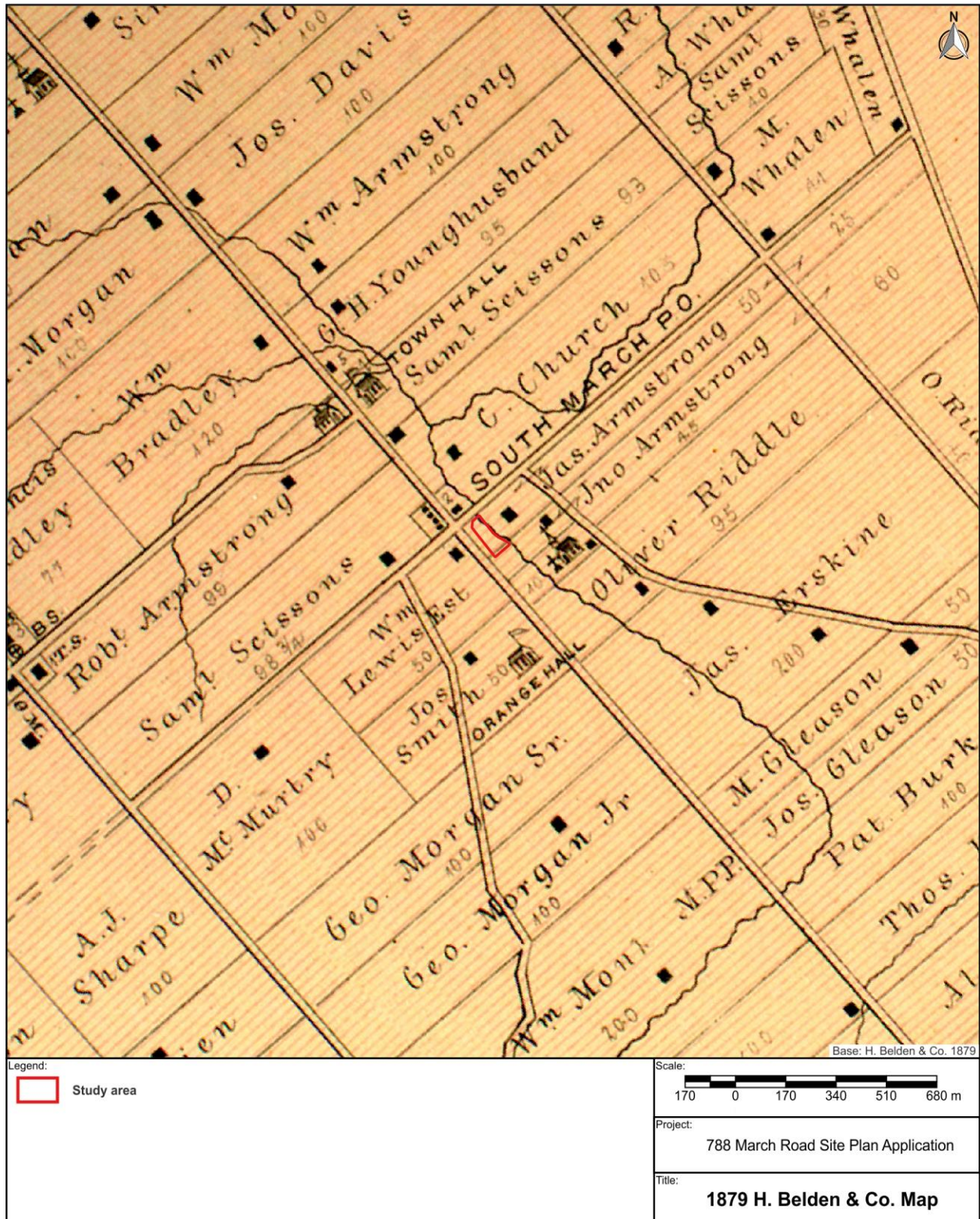


Map 2. Recent orthographic imagery showing the location and limits of the study area.

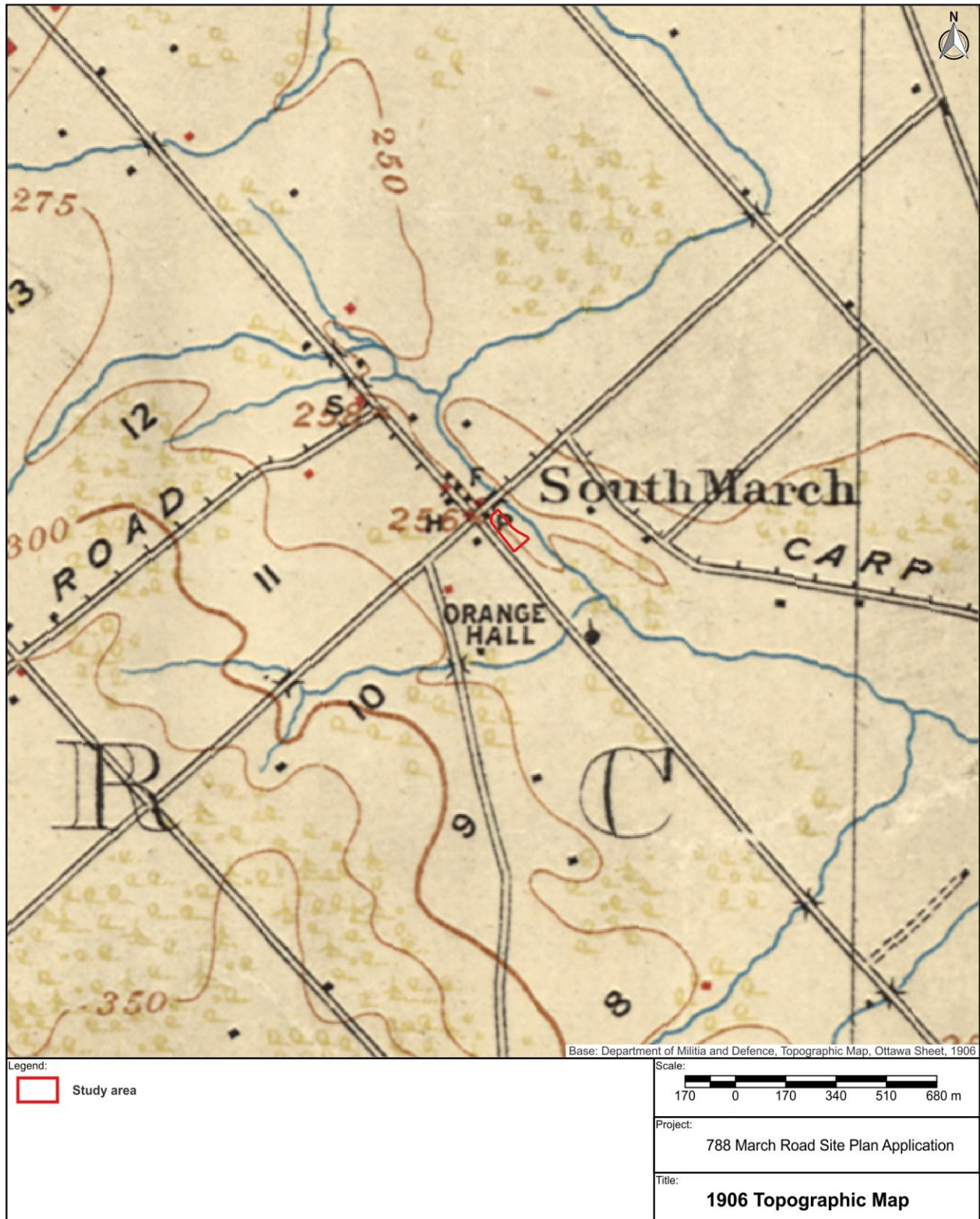




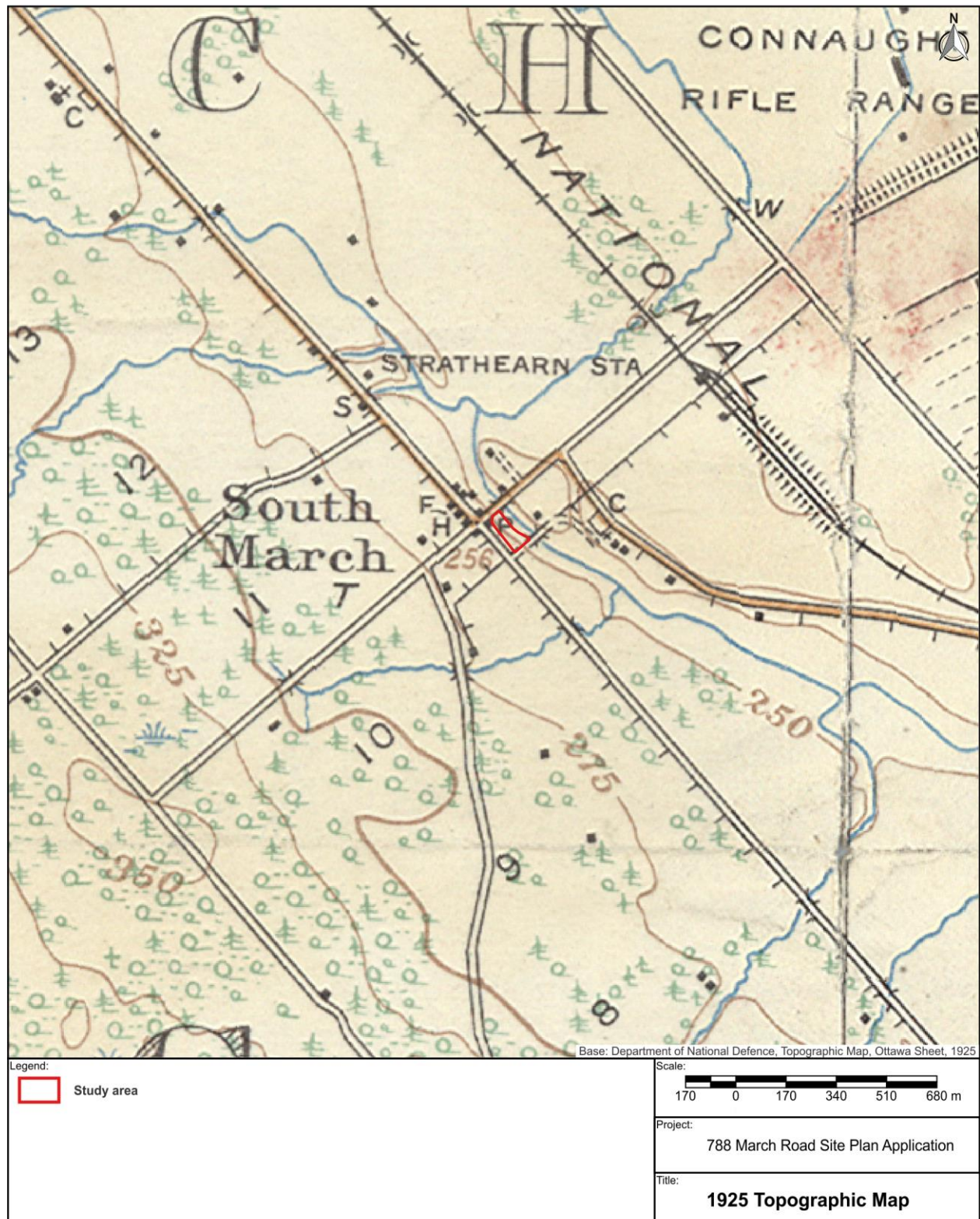
Map 4. Segment of the H. F. Walling's 1863 map of Carleton County, and Lewisville insert, showing the approximate location of the study area.



Map 5. Segment of an 1879 H. Belden & Co. map of the Township of March showing the approximate location of the study area.



Map 6. Segment of a 1906 topographic map showing the approximate location of the study area.



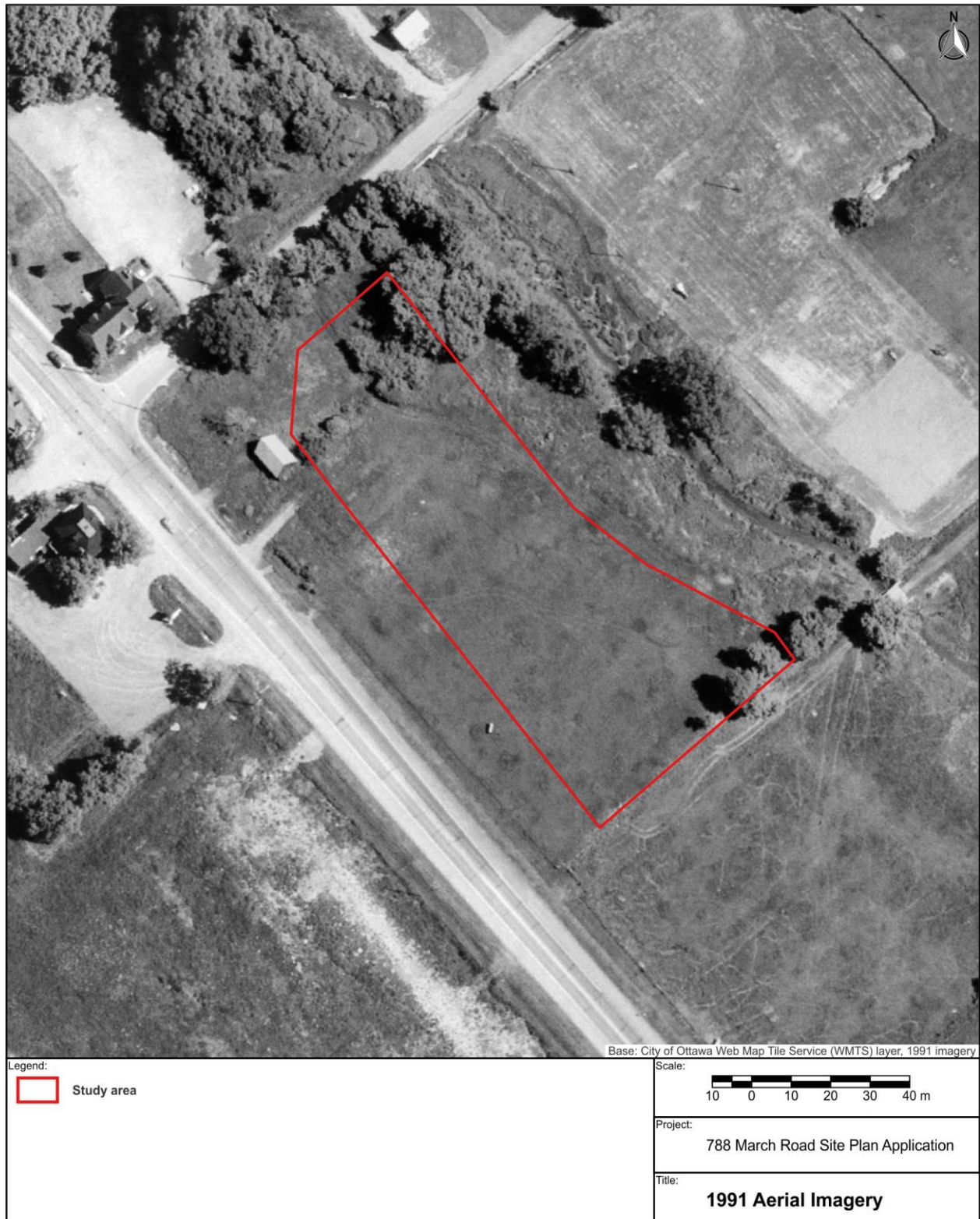
Map 7. Segment of a 1925 topographic map showing the approximate location of the study area.



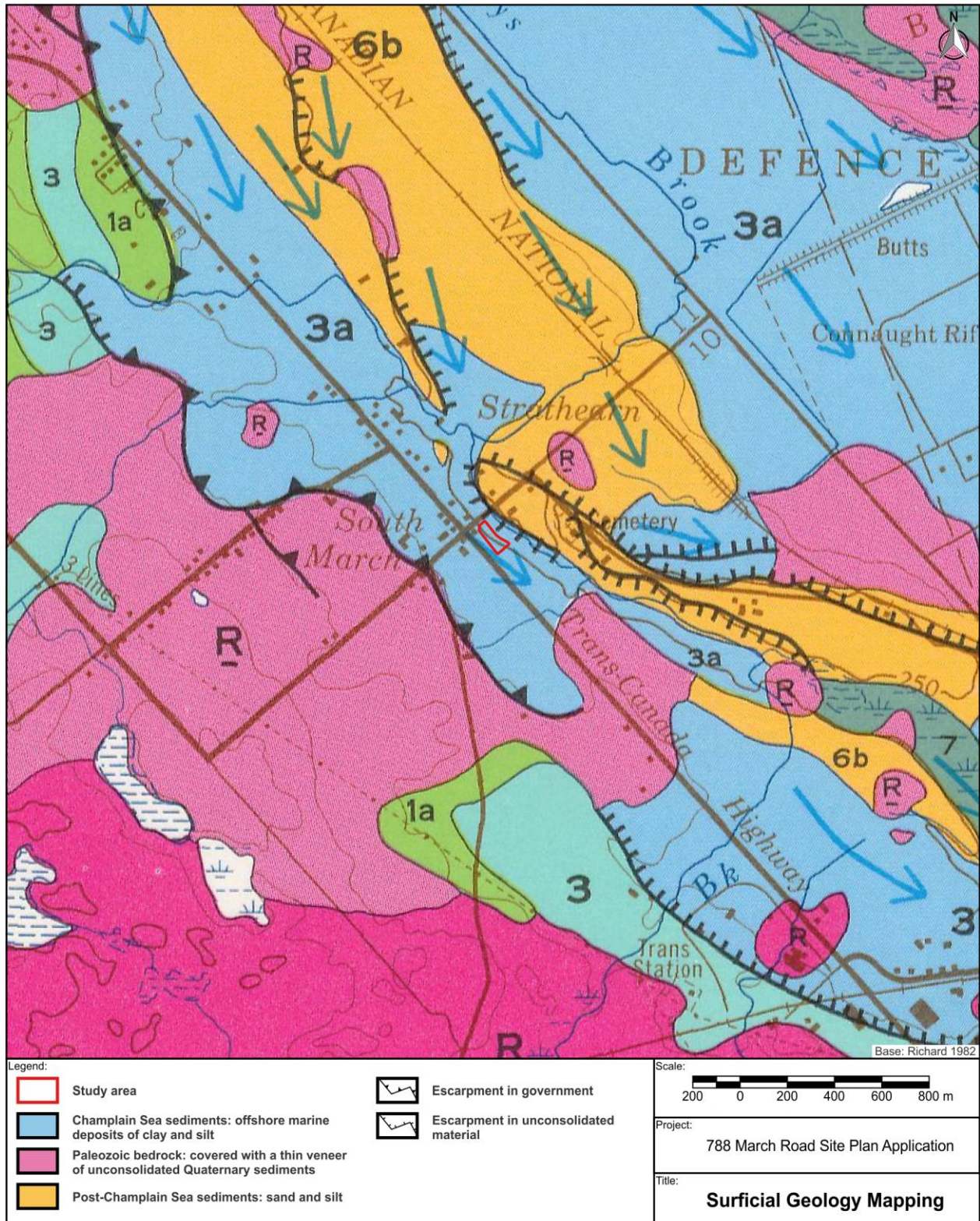
Map 8. Segment of a 1934 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of the study area.



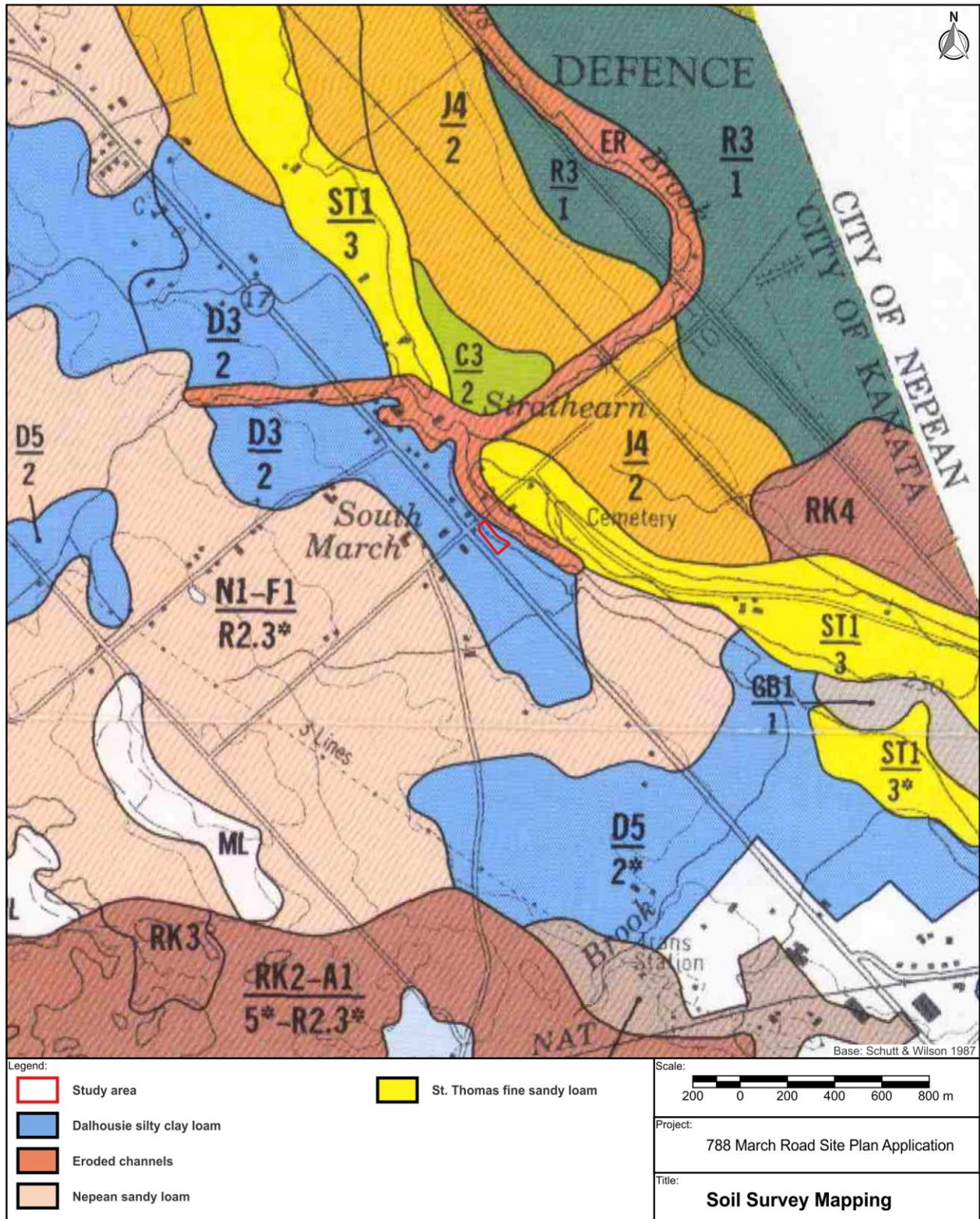
Map 9. Segment of a 1976 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of the study area.



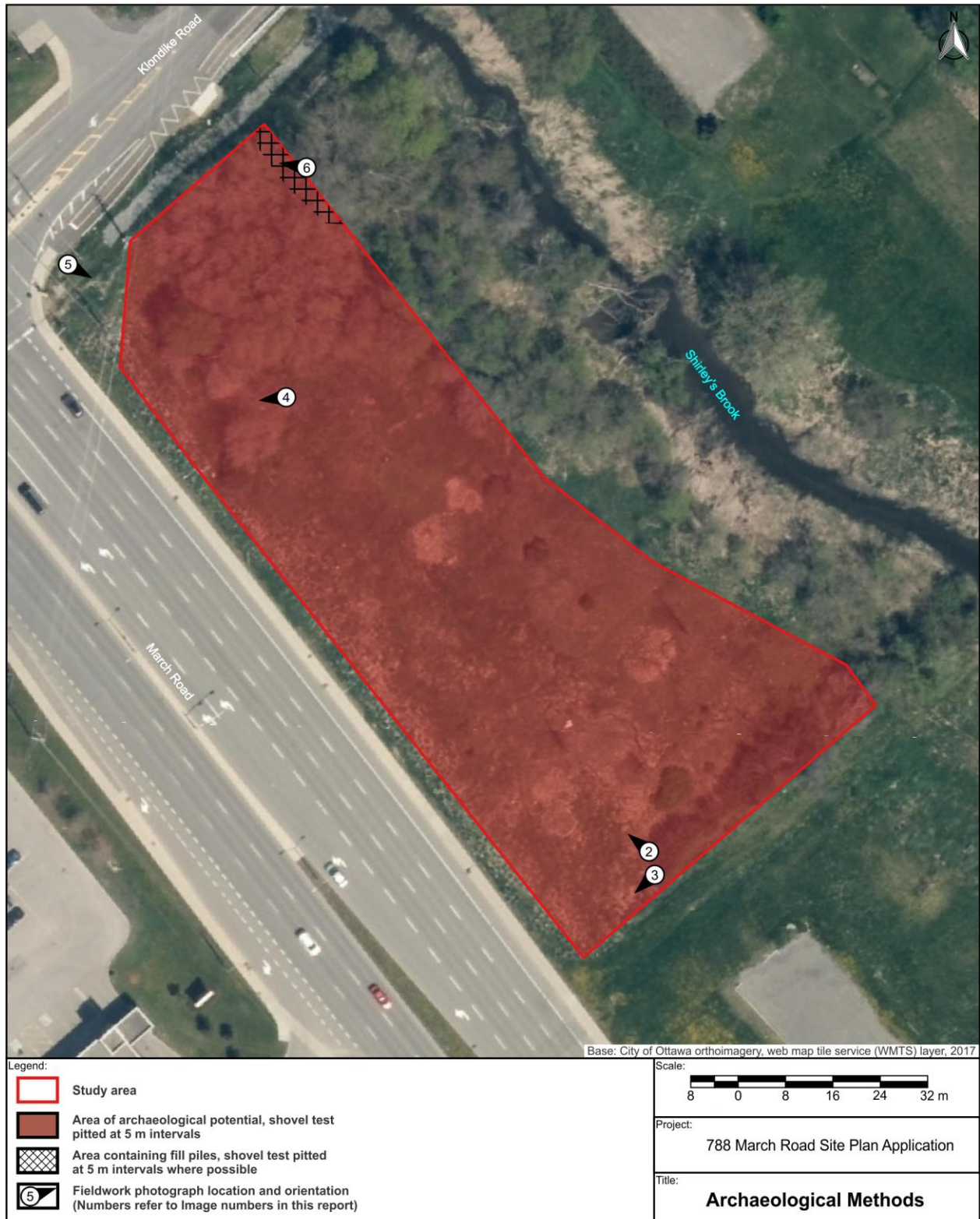
Map 10. Segment of a 1991 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of the study area.



Map 11. Segment of a surficial geology map showing the approximate location of the study area.



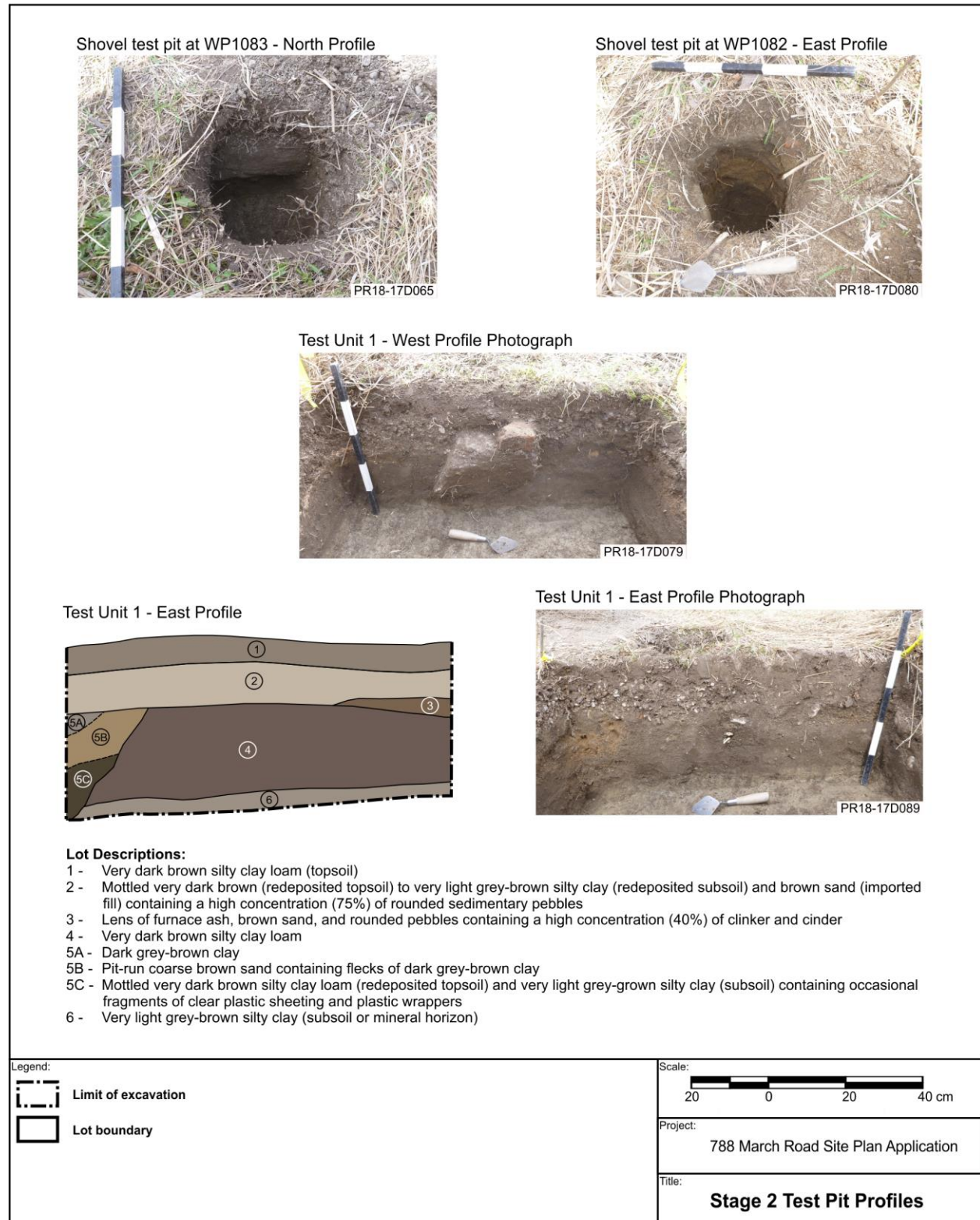
Map 12. Segment of a soil survey map showing the approximate location of the study area.



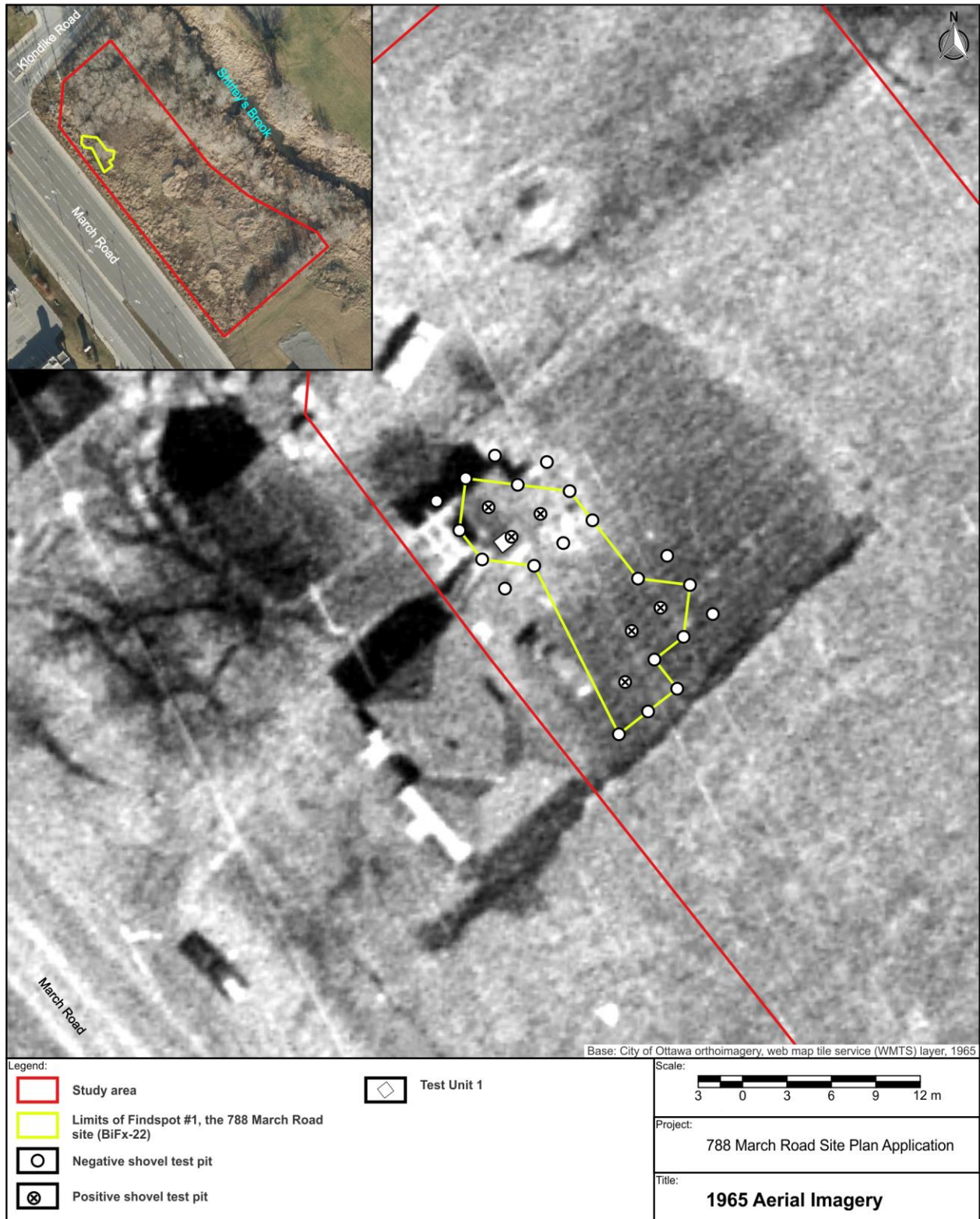
Map 13. Recent orthophotography showing archaeological potential, field methods, and the locations and orientations of all field photographs used in this report.



Map 14. Plan of Findspot #1, the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22), showing the intensified Stage 2 survey methods and results.



Map 15. Findspot #1, the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22), shovel test pit and test unit profiles and photographs.



11.0 IMAGES



Image 1. View of the Armstrong store formerly located on the southeastern corner of the intersection of March and Klondike roads. (Burns et al. 1972:16)



Image 2. Panoramic view of field conditions in the southern portion of the study area at the time of the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey, facing northwest. (PR18-07D002 and PR18-07D003)



Image 3. View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey of the study area, facing southwest. (PR18-17D001)



Image 4. View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey of the study area, facing west. (PR18-17D016)



Image 5. Panoramic view of field conditions in the northern portion of the study area at the time of the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey, facing southeast. (PR18-17D026 through PR18-17D029)



Image 6. View of piled fill encountered during the Stage 2 property survey in the extreme northeastern corner of the study area, facing northwest. (PR18-17D031)



Image 7. View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the intensified shovel test pit survey at Findspot 1, facing southeast. (PR18-17D057)



Image 8. View of the Past Recovery field crew excavating a one metre square test unit at Findspot 1, facing west. (PR18-17D069)



Image 9. Sample of artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 investigations of the 788 March Road site (BiFx-22).

a: colourless machine made glass flask, manufactured by the Dominion Glass Co. in Point Claire, March/April 1954, WP1082 (#0089); b: spring, TU1:2 (#0066); c: red brick fragment, TU1:2 (#0073); d: machine cut nail, WP 1079 (#0016); e: wire nail, TU1:2 (#0057); f: wire nail, TU1:2 (#0052); g: wire roofing nail, TU1:4 (#0009); h: vitrified earthenware pot lid with faded gilding and decal decoration, WP1082 (#0092); i: unmarked white clay pipe stem, TU1:4 (#0011); j: cast bolt with nut attached, TU1:2 (#0063); k: machine cut nail, WP1085 (#0028); l: modern graphite pencil, WP1082 (#0086); m: red plastic tail light fragment, WP1082 (#0091); n: plastic bingo chip, WP1083:1 (#0024); o: coal fragment, WP1083:2 (#0015); p: machine cut nail, TU1:3 (#0041)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR18-17D001	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	SW
PR18-17D002	View of existing conditions in the study area at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	NW
PR18-17D003	View of existing conditions in the study area at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	N
PR18-17D004	Representative shovel test pit profile showing depth of the former ploughzone and soil conditions	NW
PR18-17D005	Representative shovel test pit profile showing depth of the former ploughzone and soil conditions	NW
PR18-17D006	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	SW
PR18-17D007	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	E
PR18-17D008	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	N
PR18-17D009	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	N
PR18-17D010	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	NW
PR18-17D011	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	NW
PR18-17D012	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	NW
PR18-17D013	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	N
PR18-17D014	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	SE
PR18-17D015	View of the west bank of the Shirley's Brook floodplain, showing existing conditions at the time of the Stage 2 property survey	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR18-17D016	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	W
PR18-17D017	View of a portion of a weeping tile uncovered in the northwestern portion of the study area during the shovel test pit survey	W
PR18-17D018	View of a portion of a weeping tile uncovered in the northwestern portion of the study area during the shovel test pit survey	W
PR18-17D019	Representative shovel test pit at Findspot #1, showing fill deposits over a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D020	Representative shovel test pit at Findspot #1, showing fill deposits over a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D021	Representative shovel test pit in the extreme northwestern portion of the study area, showing disturbances extending to subsoil	W
PR18-17D022	Representative shovel test pit in the extreme northwestern portion of the study area, showing disturbances extending to subsoil	W
PR18-17D023	Representative shovel test pit in the extreme northwestern portion of the study area, showing disturbances extending to subsoil	W
PR18-17D024	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	NE
PR18-17D025	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	E
PR18-17D026	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	NE
PR18-17D027	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	E
PR18-17D028	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	SE
PR18-17D029	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	SE
PR18-17D030	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	NE
PR18-17D031	View of piled fills in the northeastern portion of the study area	NW
PR18-17D032	deleted	
PR18-17D033	deleted	
PR18-17D034	deleted	
PR18-17D035	deleted	
PR18-17D036	deleted	

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR18-17D037	deleted	
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PR18-17D040	deleted	
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PR18-17D048	deleted	
PR18-17D049	deleted	
PR18-17D050	deleted	
PR18-17D051	deleted	
PR18-17D052	deleted	
PR18-17D053	deleted	
PR18-17D054	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	SE
PR18-17D055	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	SE
PR18-17D056	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the Stage 2 shovel test pit survey	NW
PR18-17D057	View of the Past Recovery field crew conducting the intensified shovel test pit survey at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D058	East profile of shovel test pit at WP1082 showing deep disturbances, with fill deposits containing 20th century refuse	E
PR18-17D059	East profile of shovel test pit at WP1082 showing deep disturbances, with fill deposits containing 20th century refuse	E
PR18-17D060	East profile of shovel test pit at WP1082 showing deep disturbances, with fill deposits containing 20th century refuse	E
PR18-17D061	West profile of shovel test pit at WP 1083 showing possible stone footing in association with a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D062	West profile of shovel test pit at WP 1083 showing possible stone footing in association with a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D063	West profile of shovel test pit at WP 1083 showing possible stone footing in association with a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D064	West profile of shovel test pit at WP 1083 showing possible stone footing in association with a buried topsoil	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR18-17D065	West profile of shovel test pit at WP 1083 showing possible stone footing in association with a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D066	West profile of shovel test pit at WP 1083 showing possible stone footing in association with a buried topsoil	W
PR18-17D067	View of the Past Recovery field crew excavating a one metre square unit at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D068	View of the Past Recovery field crew excavating a one metre square unit at Findspot #1	NW
PR18-17D069	View of the Past Recovery field crew excavating a one metre square unit at Findspot #1	S
PR18-17D070	Plan view of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1 showing the exposed buried topsoil and the shovel test pit at WP1083	W
PR18-17D071	Plan view of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1 showing the exposed buried topsoil and the shovel test pit at WP1083	W
PR18-17D072	Plan view of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1 showing the exposed buried topsoil and the shovel test pit at WP1083	N
PR18-17D073	Plan view of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1 showing the exposed buried topsoil and the shovel test pit at WP1083	S
PR18-17D074	Plan view of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1 showing the exposed buried topsoil and the shovel test pit at WP1083	SW
PR18-17D075	Plan view of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1 showing the exposed buried topsoil and the shovel test pit at WP1083	NW
PR18-17D076	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D077	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D078	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D079	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D080	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D081	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D082	West profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	W
PR18-17D083	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D084	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D085	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D086	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D087	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D088	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D089	East profile of Test Unit 1 at Findspot #1	E
PR18-17D090	View of electrical wires and insulators found on the ground at Findspot #1	N

APPENDIX 2: BiFx-22 Artifact Inventory

Inv.	Unit/ Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Mark	Comments
0046	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				6cm length
0047	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				partial possible spike
0048	TU1	2	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				partial
0049	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				13.5cm length
0050	TU1	2	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				9.5cm length
0051	TU1	2	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				4cm length
0052	TU1	2	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				5.5cm length
0053	TU1	2	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				9cm length
0054	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				8cm length
0055	TU1	2	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				6.5cm length
0056	TU1	2	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				10.5cm length
0057	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				15.5cm length
0058	TU1	2	11	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				4cm length, finishing nails
0059	TU1	2	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				2.5cm length roofing nails
0060	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				3.5cm length roofing nail
0061	TU1	2	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Cast				5.5cm length
0062	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt	Cast				3cm length
0063	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt	Cast				4.5cm length, with bolt (2cm x 2cm)
0064	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Nut	Cast				2.5cm x 2.5cm
0065	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Washer	Cast				3cm diameter
0066	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Not Specified	Unidentifiable				9cm length spring
0067	TU1	2	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous				various small fragments
0068	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Other Hardware	Brace	Ferrous				12.5cm length, L-shaped brace with three small screw holes on one side
0069	TU1	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn				rib fragment
0070	TU1	2	12	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable				slight blue tint
0071	TU1	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beverage Bottle	Machine made				lime green bottle glass
0072	TU1	2	1	Plastic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Plastic				forest green rim to a plastic flower pot, modern
0073	TU1	2	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable				red brick fragments
0074	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Ceramic	XEW			terracotta flower pot body sherd, or possibly a drain pipe
0075	TU1	2	1	Plastic	Architectural	Electrical	Electrical Item	Plastic			"600V MARR No.1" embossed on lid	black plastic cap with threading on interior, 2.5cm height
0076	TU1	2	1	Plaster	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable				small fragment, exterior has been moulded with a texture (to resemble wood panelling?) and painted a light brown/tan

Inv.	Unit/ Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Mark	Comments
0034	TU1	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				partial
0035	TU1	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				4cm length
0036	TU1	3	7	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				5cm length
0037	TU1	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				7cm length
0038	TU1	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				8cm length
0039	TU1	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				partial, 9cm length
0040	TU1	3	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				partial
0041	TU1	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				9.5cm length
0042	TU1	3	3	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable				
0043	TU1	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable				partial long bone
0044	TU1	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beverage Bottle	Machine made				lime green bottle glass
0045	TU1	3	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		B		uncoloured glass, melted
0001	TU1	4	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable				fragment, slight blue tint
0002	TU1	4	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Unidentifiable				0.8mm width
0003	TU1	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				7cm length
0004	TU1	4	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				fragments
0005	TU1	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				fragment
0006	TU1	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				2.5cm length
0007	TU1	4	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				4cm length
0008	TU1	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				5cm length
0009	TU1	4	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				2.5cm length roofing nails
0010	TU1	4	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beverage Bottle	Machine made				lime green, modern looking
0011	TU1	4	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable				stem fragment
0012	TU1	4	0	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Porcelain	POR	B		small burnt fragment
0013	TU1	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined white earthenware, plain	RWE			small fragment, partially delaminated
0029	WP1076	0	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl	Unidentifiable				rim fragment, unidentifiable moulded decoration
0030	WP1077	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				fragment
0031	WP1077	0	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable				small fragment
0016	WP1079	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				9cm length
0017	WP1079	0	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable				small fragment
0032	WP1082	0	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Wine Bottle	Machine made			"MADE IN CANADA" embossed on base, Dominion Glass Co., made in Point St. Charles in January 1942	complete bottle. 27 cm height, 7.5cm diameter

Inv.	Unit/ Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Mark	Comments
0033	WP1082	0	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Machine made			"12 OZS" embossed on front, "MEAGHER BROS & CO. LIMITED/2 MONTREAL" on base. Partial lable reads: "MORRI..S/S.../GIN" with a floral motif	complete bottle. Threaded finish with plastic cap, flask bottle, 18cm height, 8.5cm legth of base
0077	WP1082	0	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable				small fragment
0078	WP1082	0	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous				thin
0079	WP1082	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				8cm length
0080	WP1082	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				8cm length
0081	WP1082	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				5.5cm length
0082	WP1082	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				4.5cm length
0083	WP1082	0	15	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable				slight blue tint
0084	WP1082	0	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn				small fragment
0085	WP1082	0	1	Aluminum	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Unidentifiable				metal liner from a lid, 2cm diameter
0086	WP1082	0	1	Composite	Activities	Writing	Graphite Pencil	Unidentifiable				eraser end of a lead pencil
0087	WP1082	0	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beverage Bottle	Machine made				lime green bottle glass, one piece is from the finish and one piece is from the body
0088	WP1082	0	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beer Bottle	Machine made				amber glass, body sherd
0089	WP1082	0	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Flask	Machine made			Dominion Glass, manufactured in Point Claire in March/April 1954	colourless glass, likely same vessel, 9cm x 3.5cm size
0090	WP1082	0	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Machine made				colourless glass, one vessel, canning sealer lid
0091	WP1082	0	1	Plastic	Activities	Transportation	Automobile Part	Plastic				red plastic, tail light fragment
0092	WP1082	0	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Lid	VWE, gilded/decal	VWE			gilded exterior rim, with floral decal
0021	WP1083	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable				slight blue tint
0022	WP1083	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beverage Bottle	Machine made				amber bottle glass, beer bottle? Cross mend
0023	WP1083	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn				rib fragment
0024	WP1083	1	1	Plastic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Gaming Piece	Plastic				yellow plastic bingo chit 2cm diameter
0025	WP1083	1	1	Aluminum	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Foil	Unidentifiable				small fragment from a single use pie plate or something similar
0026	WP1083	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				incomplete, measures 8cm length
0027	WP1083	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				incomplete, measures 7.5cm length, from a possible spike

Inv.	Unit/ Test Pit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Mark	Comments
0014	WP1083	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				fragment
0015	WP1083	2	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable				two fragments
0018	WP1084	0	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable				two fragments
0019	WP1084	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				fragment
0020	WP1084	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire				6.5cm length
0028	WP1085	0	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				10.5cm length

APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:

The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:

A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between c. 9,500 and c. 3,000 B.P. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (c. 9,500 to c. 8,000 B.P.), Middle (c. 8,000 to c. 4,500 B.P.) and Late (c. 4,500 to c. 3,000 B.P.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:

The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:

A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:

The period of initial contact between Indigenous and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrates noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:

An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:

In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:

A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:

A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Lithic:

Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:

The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:

An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:

The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:

The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between c. 10,500 and c. 9,500 B.P. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Profile:

The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:

A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:

Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:

To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:

The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:

A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:

The most recent major division in the pre-Contact cultural sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from between c. 3,000 and c. 400 B.P. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is generally divided into Early (c. 3,000 to 2,000 B.P.), Middle (c. 2,000 to 1,200 B.P.) and Late (c. 1,200 to 400 B.P.).