ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:
151 and 159 Wescar Lane
Part Block 31, Plan 4M-356
Part 16 and 17, Plan 4R10176
Part 8, Plan 4R-395
Part Lot 6, Concession 3,
Geographic Township of Huntley,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
Mark Watson
District Manager Eastern Ontario
Sunbelt Rentals Inc.
2489 Sheffield Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1B 3V6
mark.watson@sunbeltrentals.com

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Stage 1 PIF P369-0362-2023
Stage 2 PIF P369-0370-2023

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1174-REP.01

Matrix Heritage Inc.
6131 Perth Street
Richmond
Ontario K0A 2Z0
Tel: (613) 807-2071
www.MatrixHeritage.ca

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Sunbelt Rentals, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a proposed commercial/industrial development of 151 and 155 Wescar Lane (Part Block 31 of Plan 4M-356, Part 16 and 17 of Plan 4R-10176, and Part 8, Plan 4R-395) on Part Lot 6, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). These assessments are required for a development application under the Planning Act (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario MCM's archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: land registry records and historical maps, and a property inspection. The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

A Stage 1 field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on April 18, 2023. Weather conditions were partially sunny, cool, breezy, with a temperature of 5° C. The property inspection confirmed that prior to the archaeological assessment process being triggered, the property had been grubbed, stripped of most topsoil, and bulldozed. Subsoil was exposed cross most of the site and topsoil was stockpiled along the boundaries of the property. However, during the property inspection, a projectile point was identified on the stripped surface of the study area. Due to the disturbed condition of the topsoil along with the diagnostic pre-contact artifact find, guidance was sought from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism on how to proceed (see Supplementary Documentation).

Following MCM recommendations for a Stage 2 investigation, fieldwork consisting of shovel shining of thin deposits of topsoil, test pitting of deeper remaining topsoil, and sample screening of stockpiled soils. Shovel testing and shining took place on May 19, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny and windy with a high of 15° C. Mechanical sample screening of topsoil stockpiles was undertaken on June 5 to 6, 2023. Weather conditions were humid and hazy from wildfire smoke, with a temperature of 15° C.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent with no limitations. The solitary projectile point find from the Stage 1 property inspection was registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as the Wescar Site and assigned Borden number BhFx-72 (Map 3). No further artifacts, features, or cultural material were identified during the Stage 2 investigation.

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

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

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Property Inspection	Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
Field Director	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378) Mercedes Hunter (R1331)
Field Crew	Alex Ailles Natasha Dilkie Carina Hochgeschurz Walter Ireland Cheryl McCullough Shamus Merkley Ronan Moloughney
Archival Research	Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
Report Preparation	Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369) Duncan Williams
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Sunbelt Rentals, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a proposed commercial/industrial development of 151 and 155 Wescar Lane (Part Block 31 of Plan 4M-356, Part 16 and 17 of Plan 4R-10176, and Part 8, Plan 4R-395) on Part Lot 6, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). This assessment is in support of a development application under the Planning Act for the proposed commercial and industrial development of the property (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Huntley (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, most of the northern portion of the study area has archaeological potential (Map 4).

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was owned by Sunbelt Rentals. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

Notable histories of the Algonquins include: *Algonquin Traditional Culture* (Whiteduck 1995) and *Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* (Holmes and Associates 1993a). The subject property is in the geographic township of Huntley, former County of Carleton. Huntley Township was first surveyed in 1818 and the first settlers included Protestant Irish immigrants from nearby Richmond in 1819 (Belden & Co. 1879). The early history of Huntley is described in *Once Upon a Time: A Tribute to the Gaelic Spirit of Old West Huntley, Carleton County, Ontario, Canada* (Ogilvie 1992); *Beginnings: A Brief History of Huntley Township: 1819-1930* (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001); *Pioneer Families and Early Settlers of Huntley Township* (Gilchrist and Gilchrist 1988). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), *The Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968), and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden & Co. 1879).

Territory of the Algonquins

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the Ottawa Valley for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The Ottawa Valley is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

The Algonquins' name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as “Algoumequin” in 1603. The name stuck and the term “Algonquin” refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term “Algonquian” which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

The earliest human occupation of the Americas has been documented to predate 14,000 years ago, however at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. when then the glacial terminus receded north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. This sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. By 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years has drained from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

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

Archaic period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the “Shield Archaic”. The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites

from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rives where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

Woodland Period Algonquin peoples also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the “Kitchissippi”) and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages’ ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Algonquins occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissippirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the "Algoumequins" and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain's 1613 journey, the Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived, there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins, the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa, extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Algonquin, particularly the Kitchesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched

the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Algonquins when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nippissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die

after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included peoples from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the Indigenous allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited. Many of the Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a, 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two “protectorate” communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Algonquins living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Algonquin people continue to live in the Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Algonquin decent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land, as well as fight for hunting and fishing rights have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of unceded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the city of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.2 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

Huntley Township is bounded by Fitzroy Township to the north, March Township to the east, Goulbourn Township to the south and North Elmsley Township of Lanark County to the West. It was first surveyed in 1819. That same year John Cavanagh and William Mooney, from neighbouring parishes in Tipperary, Ireland, were the first settlers to arrive (Bond 1968:20). Local folklore credits Cavanagh with the distinction of being the "first man to fell a tree in the township". Huntley became home to many Irish settlers, both Protestant and Catholic. The township was named for Huntley Castle, part of the estate of the Duke of Richmond (Bond 1968:135).

The Manion Settlement was one of the earliest in the township and was established by John Manion in 1825 who came from Tipperary. He settled near the centre of the southern quarter of the township around the Ninth Line (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:7). In 1823 Peter Robinson, member of the legislative council of Upper Canada, brought nearly 600 dispossessed people from Ireland to Quebec. They moved up the St. Lawrence to Brockville, some travelling on to Perth. In 1824 many moved to other townships to the north; 79 of the group went to Huntley establishing the Robinson settlement near the centre of the western quarter around the 10th, 11th, and 12th lines (Bond 1968:20).

By 1829 there were 1,438 acres under cultivation in Huntley Township. The fertile soils were good for mixed agriculture with dairy farming being an emphasis in the southern portions of the township. By 1851 the population of the township was 2,519 which went up to 2,651 by 1861. The 1851 census records that the majority of homes at that time were shanties or log cabins. In 1849 Huntley became separate from neighbouring March Township and the first session of the Huntley council was held on January 21, 1850 (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:42).

The original centre of business activity in Huntley was at Huntley Corners where Arthur Hopper opened a store in 1836 on Lot 10, Concession 3 (Elliot 2003:5–7). Beginning in 1837, Hopper ran the Huntley Post office from his store and a year later the Christ Church was built kitty-corner from the post office on Lot 11, Concession 2. By 1835, a log schoolhouse had been on land next to the

church and was replaced by a brick structure in 1903. A Presbyterian log church was built across the road on Lot 11, Concession 3 in 1842.

On August 17th, 1870, a fire, believed to have started near Pakenham, broke out following a long period of drought (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:24). The wind was strong and swept the fire in a south easterly direction toward Stittsville. Families used wet blankets to try to save their farms. They pulled up log fences so the fire would have nothing to follow. Many people buried dishes and other belongings in hopes of saving them from the flames. A schoolhouse, the Orange Hall, a general store, and several homes and barns were lost. Four people died in Huntley including a woman who took refuge in her potato field and a man with his two children. Following the devastation from the fire, many businesses moved to the bigger centre of Carp.

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

The study area is located along Wescar Lane on the west side of the intersection with Cavanmore Road, north of Stittsville. The study area sits in the central portion of the northern half of Lot 6, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Huntley. Historical mapping from 1863 shows the owner of the entire lot as James Burroughs with four structures on the eastern side of the lot along what is today Carp Road, well outside of the current study area (Walling 1863) (Map 5). The 1879 map depicts the property divided into three sections. The northern half, including the study area, is listed under the ownership of James Butler, while the southern half is divided with the owners listed as Mrs. Fenton and A. Barrows (Belden & Co. 1879) (Map 5). The only structure depicted on the lot is in the southeast corner. Roads are depicted along the north, east, and south of the lot, a church and cemetery are shown to the northeast, and a schoolhouse to the southeast.

This report focuses on the northern portion of the lot, as that is where the study area lies. The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the north half of Lot 6 was granted to Thomas Jury in 1829 (LRO (04)). The census records from 1851 list Thomas Jury, aged 49, living with his wife Maria in Huntley Township. Jury is listed as a tanner, and the occupations of his neighbours listed around him in the census include postmaster, shoemaker, tavern keeper, school master, and blacksmith (Statistics Canada 1851). This suggests the Jury household was along the eastern side of the lot, along the more densely populated main road, now Carp Road, that was the hive of the community life.

As mentioned, the historical mapping shows a James Burroughs as the owner of the lot by 1863, yet it is unclear in the available documentation when he acquired the land. There are no transactions listed in the land registry records for the 60 years following the patent. Census records from 1851 list James Burroughs, aged 38, living in Huntley Township with his wife Margaret and six children, aged 2 to 14, in a one-story log house (Statistics Canada 1851). While James and Margaret are listed as having been born in Ireland, all the children were born in Ontario, showing they had arrived by at least 1837. It is unclear whether they had lived in Huntley Township since their arrival in Canada, and when (or if) they moved to the subject property.

Historical mapping from 1879 depicts the owner of the property by that time as James Butler. Census records from 1881 list a Catherine Butler living in Huntley Township. Catherine was a 40-year-old widow at the time of the census, and is listed living with her four teenaged children (Statistics Canada 1881). While it is unclear in the available documents, Catherine could potentially be the widow of the James Butler depicted on the mapping. The first transaction listed in the land registry records after the patent is in 1891, when a Thomas Butler mortgaged the property to Finley McLaren (LRO (04)). The youngest child, and only son, of Catherine listed in the 1881 census was Thomas, further supporting the presumption that the family was that of James Butler.

Finley McLaren sold the property less than 10 years after acquiring it, in 1897, to William J. Cowan. A decade later, in 1907, Cowan sold the 50 acres of the western portion to Howard Richardson, and the 50 acres of the eastern portion to George H. Cowan. Richardson sold the western portion to Soloman Whyte in 1920. Just over a decade later, in 1931, the estate of Soloman Whyte sold the land to George Cowan, putting him in ownership of the full northern half of the lot. The Cowan family name remains in the land registry records until at least the 1970s (LRO (04)).

The census records from 1891 list William James Cowan, aged 38, living with his wife Sarah, and their six young children (Statistics Canada 1891). Little had changed in the household by the 1901 census (Statistics Canada 1901), but by the time of the 1911 records, only the youngest child, Lila aged 20, was still living at home with her parents (Statistics Canada 1911). George, who eventually owned the property, was the second eldest son in the family, and his address is listed as downtown Ottawa on his father's death record in 1946 (Ancestry.com 2010).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 4.6 hectare, recently grubbed and cleared parcel of former forest in Carp, Ontario (Map 6). To the north of the study area is Cavanmore Road and mainly forest with some residential properties. To the east is Wescar Lane and some commercial and industrial development. South of the study area is some remaining forested land, residential and commercial properties, a creek, and agricultural fields. To the west of the study area are partially forested lands and agricultural fields. At the time of the assessment the property had been recently stripped and grubbed to subsoil, with the topsoil piled in large piles and berms around the perimeter (Figure 1 to Figure 8).

4.3.2 Physiography

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

There are three soil types found within the study area. In the northern portion of the property the soils are of the Oka series, the soils of the southwestern portion are of the Dwyer Hill series, and the soils in the southeastern portion of the property are of the Osgoode series (Map 7).

Oka series soils occur most commonly in Rideau, Goulbourn, and West Carleton Townships, wherever the Paleozoic bedrock plains are located. These soils have developed on top of gently to moderately sloped marine materials that are either on top of bedrock, glaciofluvial deposits, or glacial till. Beach ridges formed by wave action from the Champlain Sea are also common throughout this landscape. The soils are typically gravelly and coarsely textured and are dominantly well-drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:58). The shallow phase of OKA soils is formed by wave action on glacial drift material on top of Paleozoic bedrock and are composed of flat, angular pieces of limestone or dolomite (Schut and Wilson 1987).

Dwyer Hill soils are a poorly drained subgroup of the Ironside series of soils. These are varied fine sandy loam marine or fluvial material underlain by stony or shaly glacial till. The topography can vary

from level to gently undulating, often on ridges or isolated knolls. Stoniness and surface stones are present from the underlying till materials, generally more common on steeper topography (Schut and Wilson 1987).

Osgoode soils have a range from level to slightly undulating topography. They are a neutral, stone-free soil. The soils have developed under a cover consisting largely of maple, elm, and ash. The are relatively high in organic material which has become well incorporated with mineral matter. With proper drainage these soils produce good yields of farm crops (Gillespie et al. 1968).

The surficial geology of the study area is coarse-textured littoral-foreshore glaciomarine deposits of sand, gravel, and minor silt or clay (Map 7).

A small creek flows about 95 metres south of the study area.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in Huntley Township include: A Stage 1-3 Archaeological assessment on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 3, that found two archaeological sites BhFx-64 and the Rump site (BhFx-51) (Adams 2013, 2014); a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment that located the Mulligan site (BhFx-69) on lot 6, Concession 2 (Adams 2019). Other archaeological assessments in Huntley Township include: a Stage 1 and 2 of the proposed McGee Subdivision on Part Lot 7, Concession 4 that found no archaeological resources (Adams Heritage Inc 2009); a Stage 1 and 2 of 3019 Carp Road located at Lot 11, Concession 3 which recommended no further archaeological study (Paterson Group 2014); and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for McGee Pit on part Lot 12, Concession 4 identified the Cavanagh Homestead site (BhGa-6) and Fall's Hay Barn site (BhGs-7).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that nine registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Table 1), however this may be incorrect. Sites BhFx-3, 13 to 16, 18, and 19 are supposed Early to Late Archaic sites identified by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants, however the identification of many of their Archaic sites has been called into question. These sites were identified based primarily on the presence of debateable expedient tools made of locally available stone; a lithic industry not widely accepted in the province. Of those questionable sites, none have been accepted into the register by the MCM, all the others are listed as ‘In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review’.

There are two bona fide registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area, shown in bold in Table 1. One site, BhFx-64, was identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the nearby Newill subdivision on Lots 7 and 8. This site consists of a single find spot of that was tentatively identified as a Middle Archaic, Brewerton Corner-Notched point (5000-3500 BP) (Adams 2013).

The Mulligan site (BhFx-69) is located on Lot 6, Concession 2 and consists of the remains of the Mulligan/Kempt farmstead (1828-1879+). The site was partially excavated and recommended for Stage 4 Long-Term Protection and Avoidance (Adams 2019).

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status	Licensee
BhFx-69	**Mulligan**	**Post-Contact**	**Euro-Canadian Irish**	**Agricultural farmstead, homestead**	**Further CHVI**	**Adams**
BhFx-64		**Archaic, Middle**		**Findspot**	**No Further CHVI**	**Adams**
BhFx-3		*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*Camp/campsite*	*No Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-19	*Susquehanna Point*	*Archaic, Late*		*Findspot*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-18	*Station 5*	*Archaic, Early*		*Scatter*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-16	*Station 4*	*Archaic, Early*		*Scatter*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-15	*Station 3*	*Archaic, Early*		*Scatter*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-14	*Oak Creek South 1*	*Archaic, Early*		*Scatter*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-13	*Oak Creek north*	*Archaic, Early*		*Scatter*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*

Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area km (contested sites in italics, bona fide sites in bold).

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The northern portion of the study area is deemed to have archaeological potential as indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999) (Map 4).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites due to the proximity of a creek and the well-draining sandy soils.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has potential for historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due to the early patent date and documented historical era occupation of the lot.

5.0 Field Methods

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on April 18, 2023. Weather conditions were partially sunny, cool, breezy, with a temperature of 5° C. While cool, field conditions were good with good lighting, surface visibility, and no snow cover as per Section 1.2, Standard 2 (MCM 2011).

This inspection was undertaken to confirm the current conditions, geography, topography, and to map features indicating archaeological potential and the extent of disturbances. This information informs decisions regarding what survey strategies are appropriate for Stage 2 assessment. As per Standard 1, Section 1.2, the development area was inspected using a systematic approach. All areas were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

The property inspection confirmed that, prior to the archaeological assessment process being triggered, the property had been grubbed, stripped of topsoil, and bulldozed. Subsoil was exposed across most of the site and stripped spoils were stockpiled along the boundaries of the property (Figure 9 to Figure 14). While the property appeared deeply disturbed, during the property inspection, a projectile point was identified on the stripped surface of the study area. Due to the disturbed condition of the topsoil along with the diagnostic pre-contact artifact find, guidance was sought from MCM on how to proceed.

MCM recommended Stage 2 investigations consisting of standard shovel test pitting at 5 m intervals in areas with surviving topsoil, pedestrian survey of lands where subsoil was clear and clean, mechanical topsoil removal and shovel shining to inspect areas where subsoil was not clear and clean, and sample screening of back-dirt piles using mechanical screening (Supplementary Documentation).

Shovel shining of thin deposits of topsoil, test pitting of deeper remaining topsoil, and pedestrian survey took place on May 19, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny and windy with a high of 15° C. As per Ministry direction, the entire property was subject to Stage 2 survey. The assessment began with a pedestrian survey of the entire property (4.6 ha) at 5 m intervals to identify any surface artifacts and areas where topsoil remained indicating additional Stage 2 assessment methods were required (Map 6). Of that area, 3.2 ha was found to be stripped into subsoil and no artifacts were encountered. The remaining 1.4 ha exhibited some level of topsoil deposits and therefore, following the pedestrian survey, areas with thin topsoil (less than 5 cm) were shovel shined and visually inspected (0.2 ha), while areas with more remaining topsoil, up to approximately 15 cm at most, were shovel test pitted (1.2 ha, Map 6, Figure 15 to Figure 18). Generally, the western and southern portions of the property had more remaining topsoil. All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

Mechanical sample screening of topsoil stockpiles was undertaken on June 5 to 6, 2023. Weather conditions were humid and hazy from wildfire smoke, with a temperature of 15° C. Samples of approximately 10% by volume of each pile were mechanically screened through 6 mm mesh attached to a portable vibrating bed screener (Figure 19 to Figure 21). No artifacts or cultural material was found.

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

markers staked out prior to field assessment. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18T NAD 83 coordinate.

Field notes photographs were taken during the property inspection and the fieldwork to document the current land conditions and methodologies (see Map 6 for photo locations mapped by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on April 18, 2023, to confirm the current conditions of the property. The inspection confirmed that, prior to the archaeological assessment process being triggered, the property had been grubbed, stripped of topsoil, and bulldozed, exposing subsoil across the parcel with stockpiles of topsoil along the boundaries of the property. During the property inspection, despite the previous significant soil disturbance, a projectile point was identified on the stripped surface of the study area (Map 3).

The recovered artifact is identified as a Jack Reef's style ground red slate projectile point (Figure 22). This form of projectile point dates to the Late Middle Woodland to Late Woodland period (A.D. 400-800) (Bodner N.D.). The point is thin, finely ground with bevelled edges, and corner-notched. The tip of the point is missing, but the remaining length is 41 mm. The point is 34 mm at its widest with a hafting width of 19 mm. Maximum thickness is 3.5 mm.

The Stage 2 investigation involving pedestrian survey, shovel shining, test pitting, and sample screening of stockpiled soil, resulted in no further artifacts, features, or cultural material identified.

Photograph record, maps, and field notes are listed in Appendix A to C.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Sunbelt Rentals, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a proposed development on Part Lot 6, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1).

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

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken and found significant soil disturbance as well a Middle Woodland period projectile point. Due to the disturbed condition of the topsoil along with the diagnostic pre-contact Indigenous artifact, guidance was sought from MCM for Stage 2 methodology. Following Ministry recommendations, fieldwork consisting of pedestrian survey, shovel shining, test pitting, and mechanical sample screening of topsoil stockpiles was undertaken.

No further artifacts, features, or cultural material were identified from the additional testing and screening. Based on the lack of other finds, it appears the projectile point is an isolated item, lost or discarded, and is not related to a larger site within the subject property. The solitary projectile point find from the Stage 1 property inspection was registered with MCM as the Wescar Site (BhFx-72).

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation the property has no further archaeological potential and it is recommended that:

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

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

10.0Closure

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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.

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

Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
Staff Archaeologist

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12.0Images

Figure 1: General view of the study area. (MH1174-D007)

Figure 2: General view of northwestern portion the study area showing cleared land and piled soil. (MH1174-D022)

Figure 3: General view of northern portion of study area, showing cleared land. (MH1174-D036)

Figure 4: General view of study area showing southeastern portion. (MH1174-D050)

Figure 5: General view of central portion of study area. (MH1174-D074)

Figure 6: General view of study area, showing stripped soil and bulldozer tracks. (MH1174-D077)

Figure 7: General conditions in southwestern corner during test pitting field work. (MH1174-D086)

Figure 8: General conditions during mechanical screening fieldwork. (MH1174-D098)

Figure 9: General view of conditions showing cleared and stockpiled soil. (MH1174-D008)

Figure 10: General view in central portion of study area showing exposed subsoil. (MH1174-D027)

Figure 11: View of stockpiled soil along boundary of study area, bulldozer tracks. (MH1174-D033)

Figure 12: View of stockpiled stripped soil, exposing subsoil, and bulldozer tracks. (MH1174-D053)

Figure 13: View of exposed subsoil in southern portion of study area. (MH1174-D068)

Figure 14: General view of conditions in southern portion of study area, showing piled soil. (MH1174-D080)

Figure 15: Test pitting in progress. (MH1174-D081)

Figure 16: Example of shovel shining shallow topsoil remaining. (MH1174-D083)

Figure 17: Test pitting in progress in central portion of study area. (MH1174-D091)

Figure 18: Test pitting in progress along northern edge. (MH1174-D095)

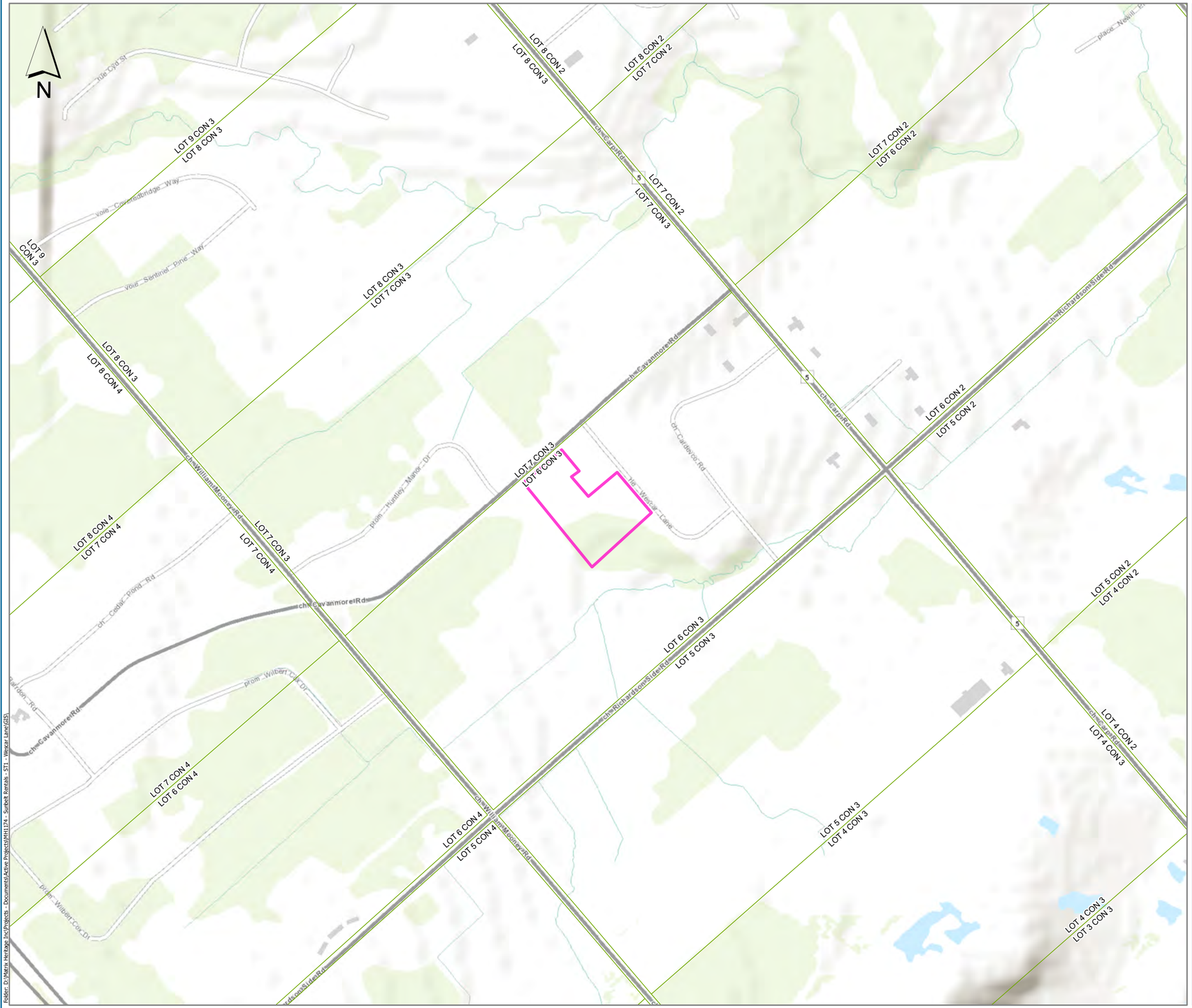
Figure 19: Mechanical sample screening in progress. (MH1174-D096)

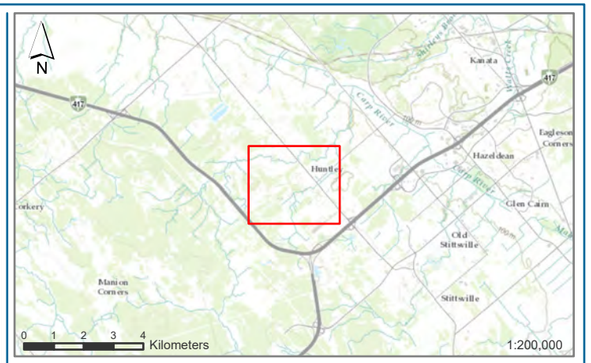
Figure 20: Mechanical sample screening in progress. (MH1174-D099)

Figure 21: Back dirt piles from mechanical sample screening. (MH1174-D104)

Figure 22: Jack's reef ground red slate projectile point, both sides. (MH1174-D105)

13.0Maps





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STUDY AREA

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FILE MH1174
DATE 7/24/2023
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

TITLE
LOCATION

MAP
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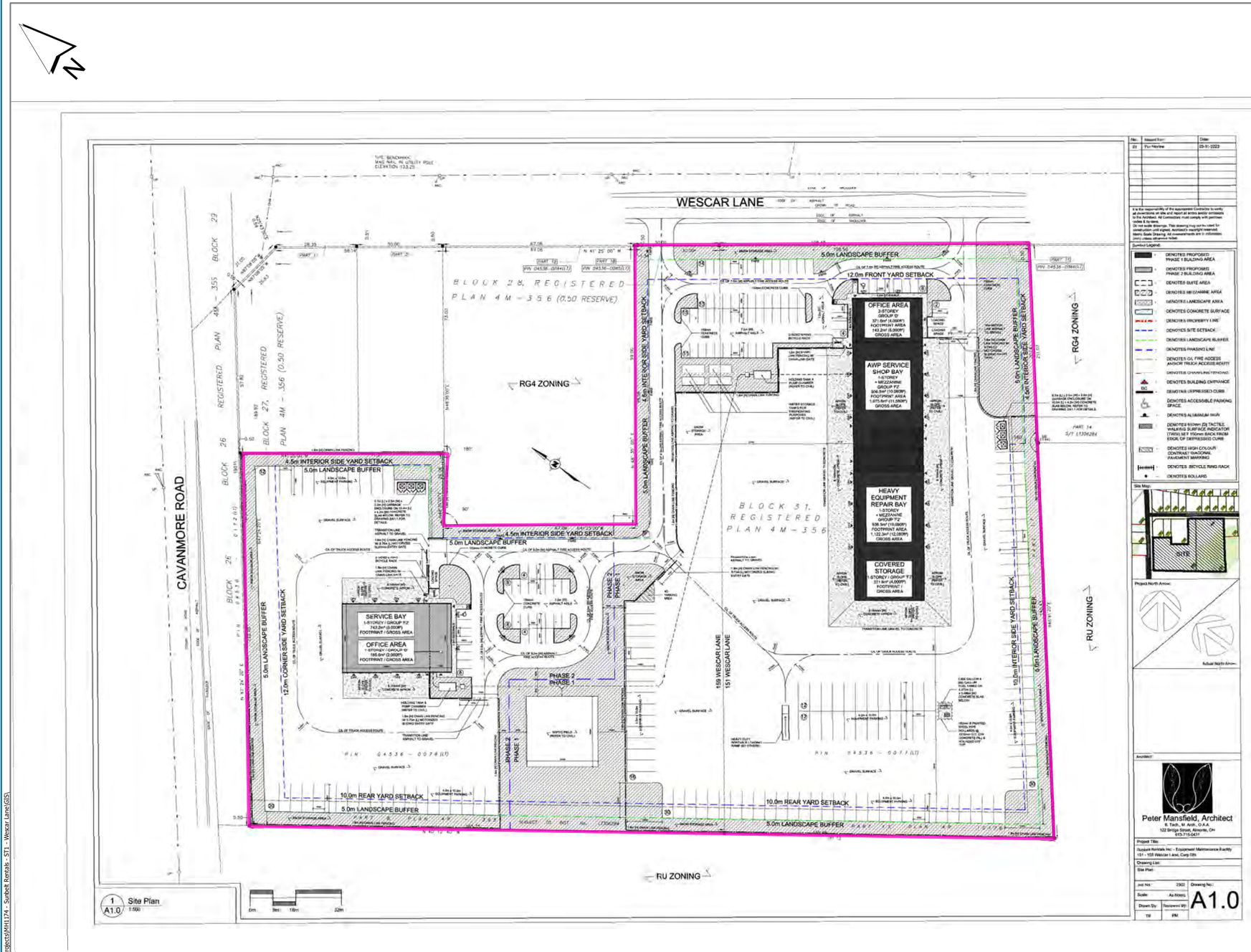

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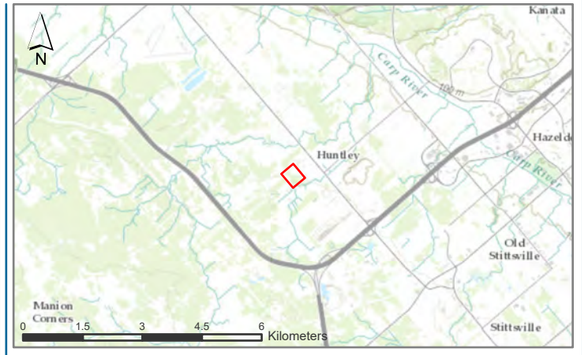

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PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

TITLE
DEVELOPMENT AREA

MAP 2

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PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

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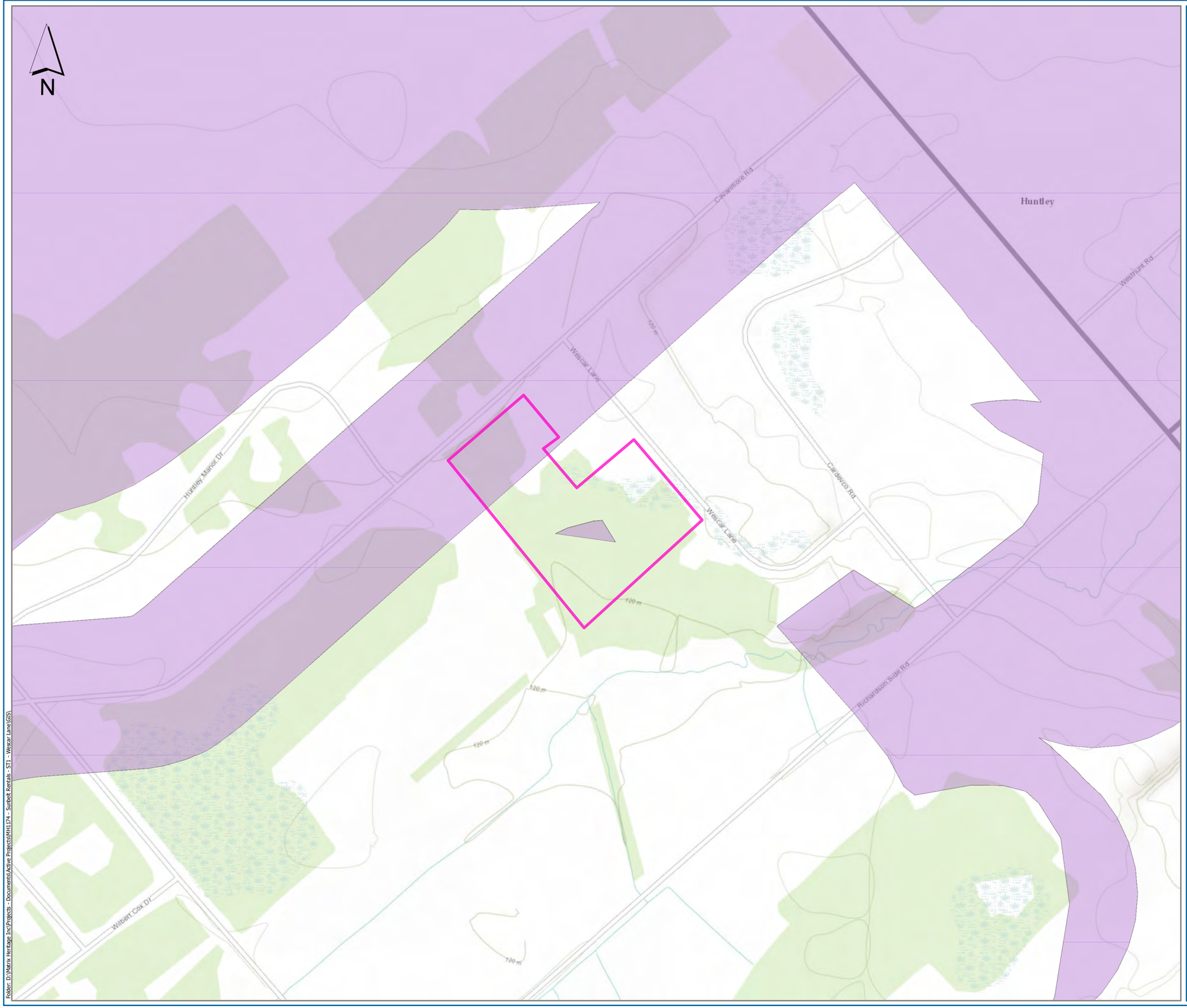

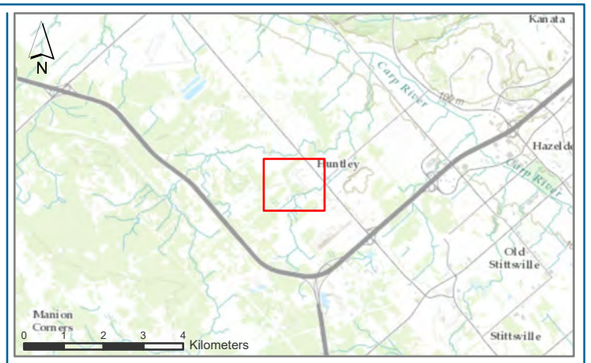

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STUDY AREA

Matrix

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REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
1999 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

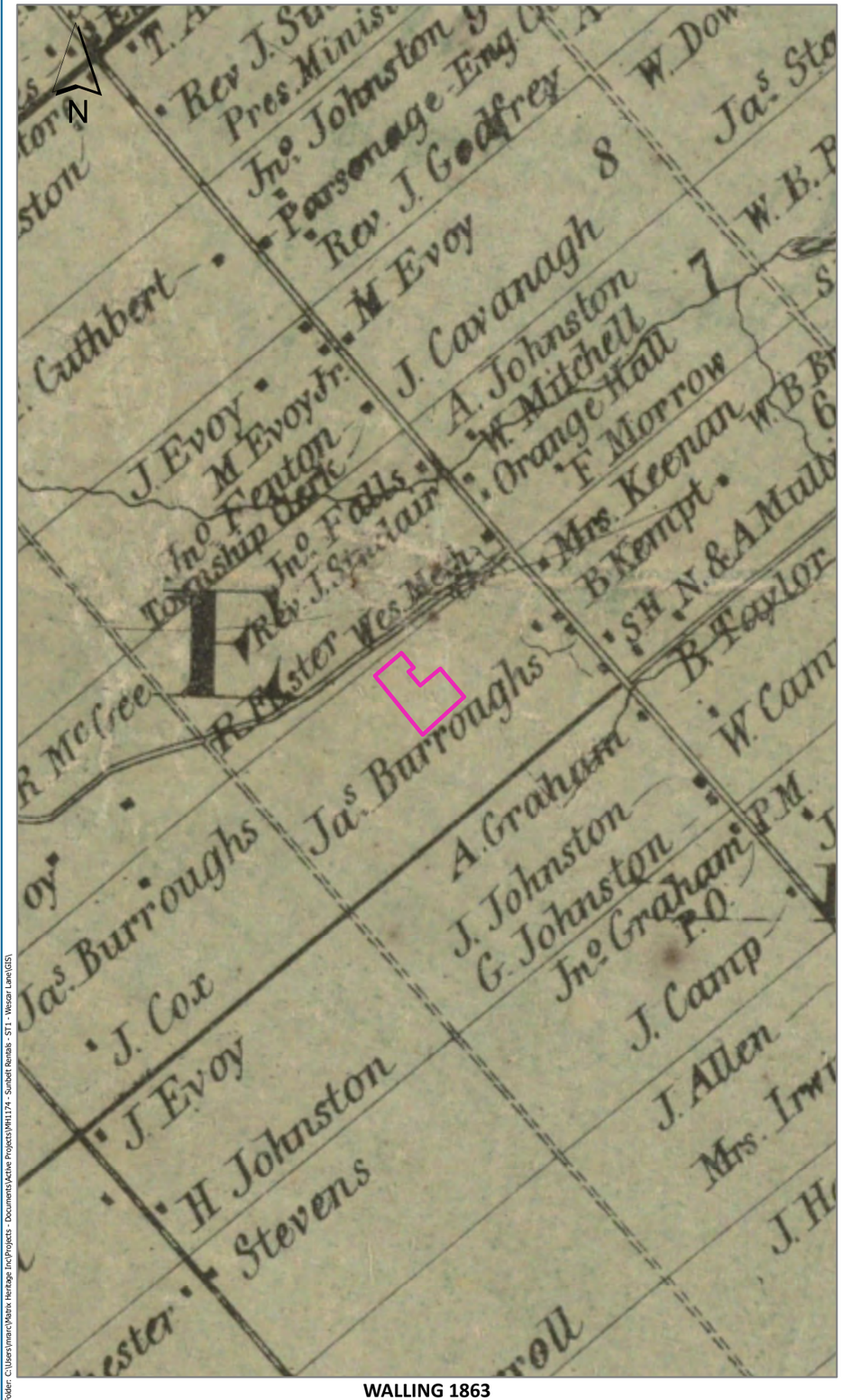
FILE MH1174 DATE 7/24/2023
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

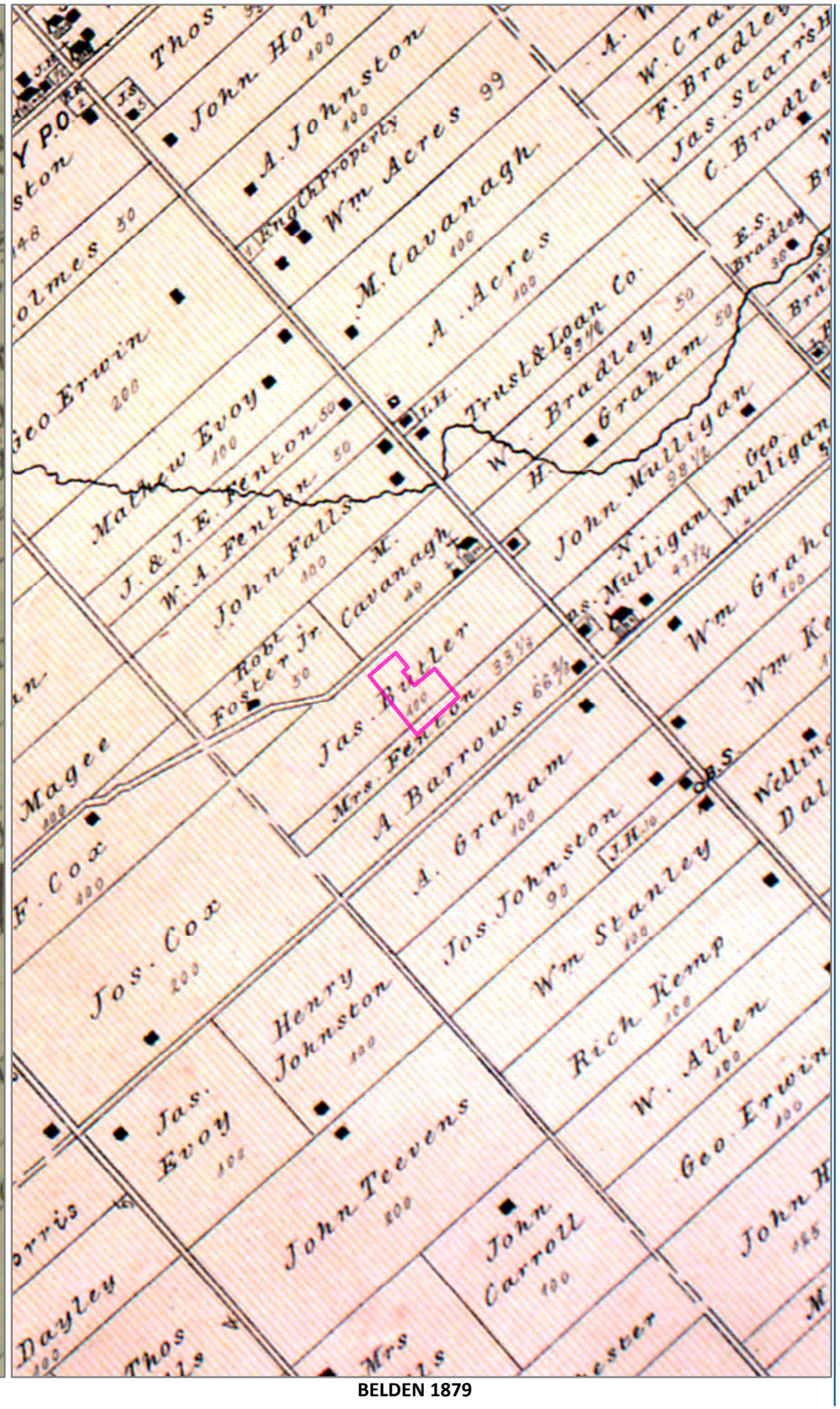
TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

MAP 4

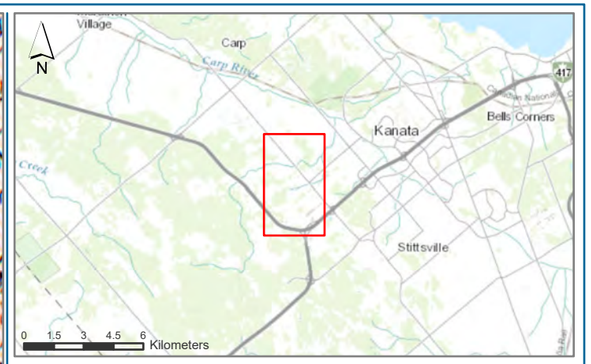
Folder: D:\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1174 - Surbek Rentals - ST1 - Wescar Lane\GIS\



WALLING 1863



BELDEN 1879



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STUDY AREA

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REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON PUBLISHED IN 1879 BY BELDEN & CO., TORONTO.

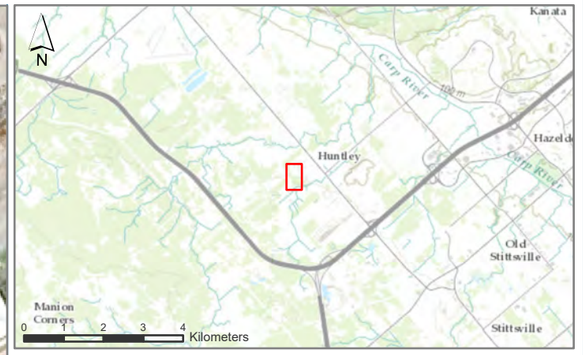
FILE MH1174 DATE 2023-07-24
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

TITLE
HISTORIC

MAP
5

Folder: C:\Users\jmarc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1174 - Sunbelt Rentals - ST1 - Wescar Lane\GIS\



LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER
- STUDY AREA

ASSESSMENT METHODS

- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY THEN SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY THEN SHOVEL SHINED TO SUBSOIL
- DISTURBED - NO TOPSOIL - PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Matrix

0 40 80 120 160 Meters 1:2,500

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

AIR PHOTO MAY 5, 2023 FROM AIRBUS (GOOGLE EARTH)

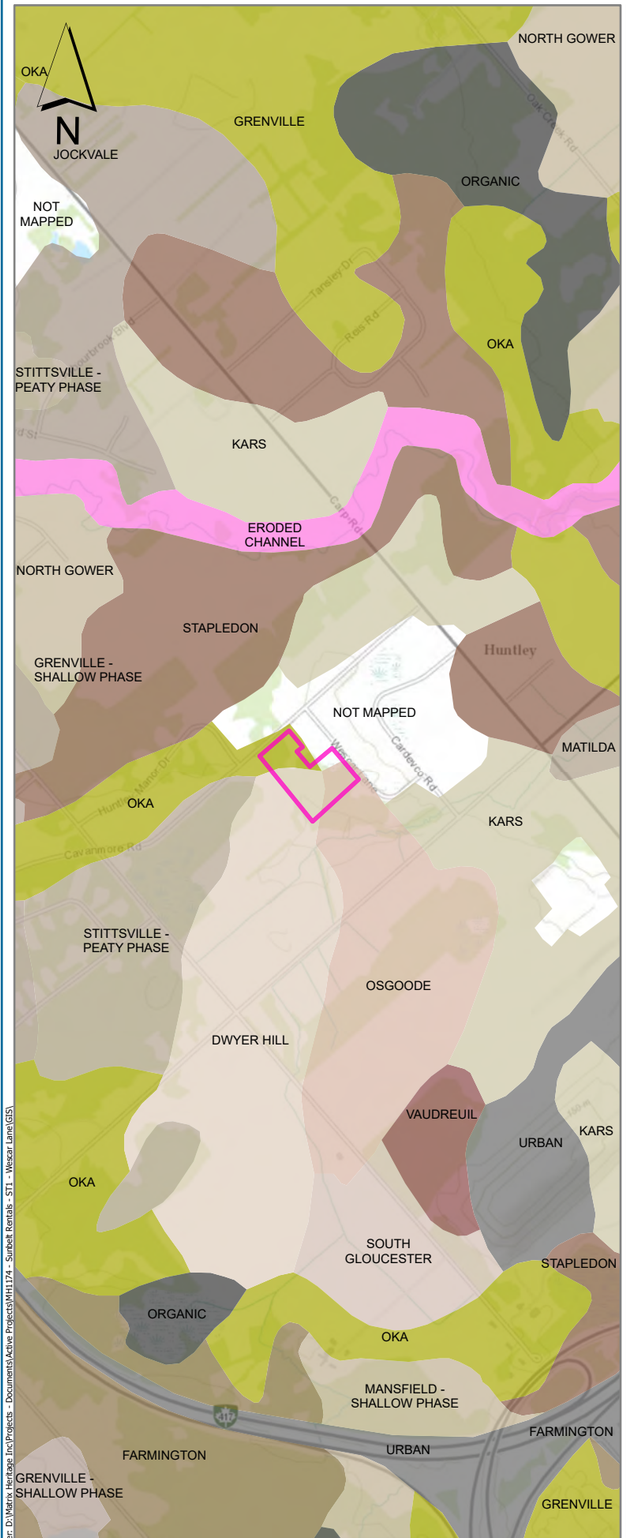
FILE MH1174 DATE 2023-07-24
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

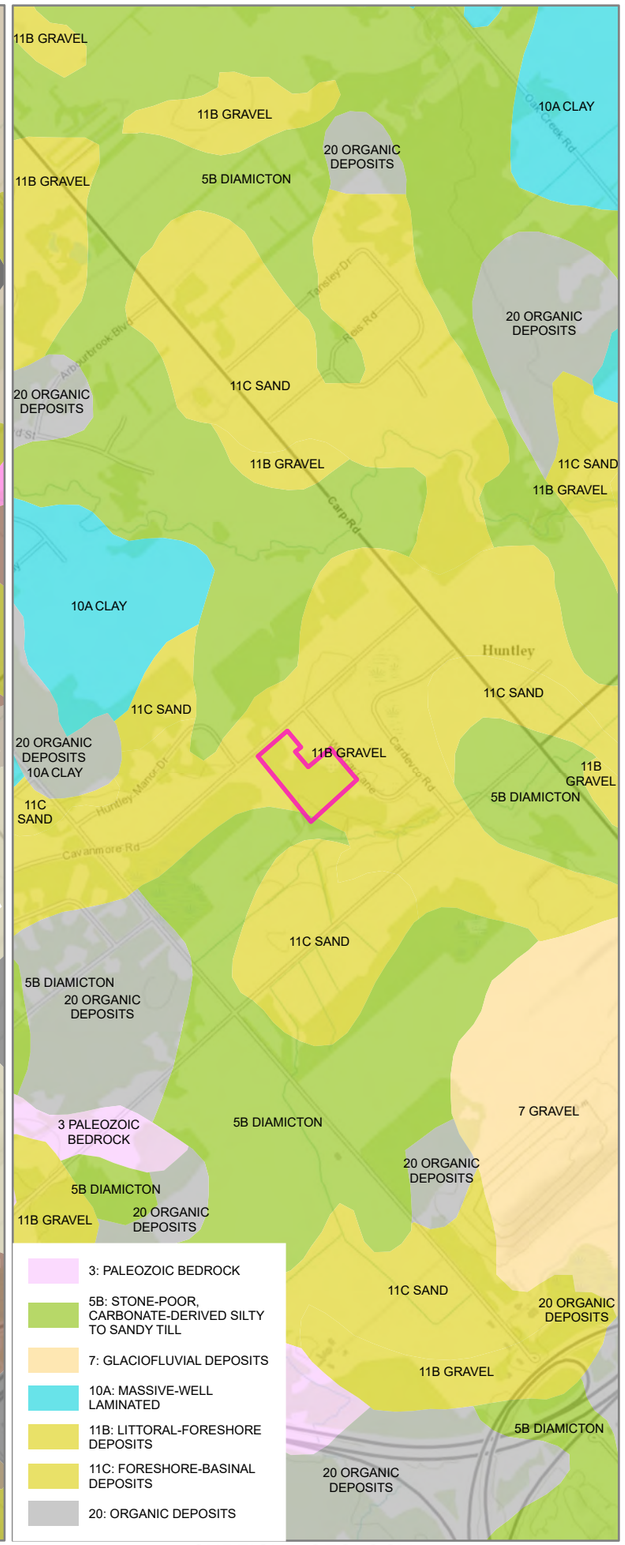
TITLE
METHOODS, KEY, CONDITIONS

MAP
6

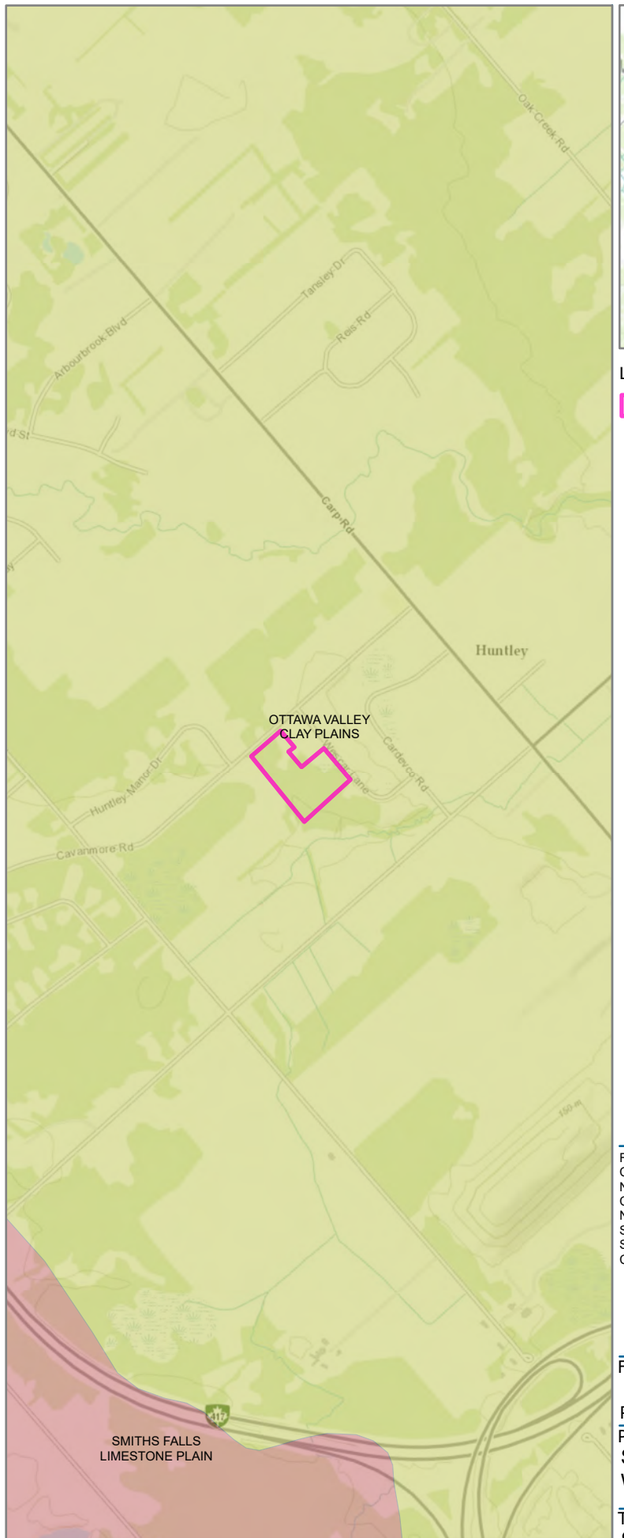
Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1174 - Sunbelt Rentals - ST1 - Wescar Lane\GIS\



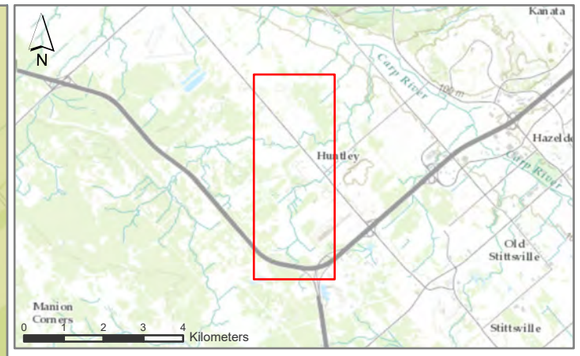
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 350 700 1,050 1,400 Meters

1:20,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1174 DATE 7/24/2023
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
WESCAR LANE, CARP

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP 7

Folder: D:\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1174 - Surbek Rentals - ST1 - Wescar Lane\GIS\

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1174-D001	Gravel parking area on eastern edge of study area	179	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D002	Mound of topsoil piled beside parking area	171	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D003	Gravel parking area on eastern edge of study area	282	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D004	Gravel parking area on eastern edge of study area	356	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D005	Edge of gravel parking area, small, treed section with wet area	253	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D006	Edge of gravel parking area, small, treed section with wet area	258	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D007	General view of southern portion of study area	200	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D008	General view of southern portion of study area	161	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D009	View of study area to the southeast from the parking lot	110	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D010	Gravel parking area on eastern edge of study area	82	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D011	Pond area at edge of central eastern portion	305	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D012	Pond area at edge of central eastern portion	5	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D013	Gravel parking area on eastern edge of study area	46	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D014	Pond area at edge of central eastern portion	321	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D015	Pond area at edge of central eastern portion	8	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D016	Edge of northern portion of study area	60	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D017	Soil conditions, gravely sand, beach-like	64	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D018	Northeastern portion	350	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D019	Northeastern corner	353	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D020	Mound of topsoil along northern edge	316	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D021	Mound of topsoil along northern edge	244	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D022	General view of northern portion of study area	211	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D023	General view towards centre of study area	163	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D024	Disturbed soil along northern edge	257	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D025	Disturbed soil along northern edge	231	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D026	Disturbed soil along northern edge	246	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D027	General conditions in northern portion showing soil stripped to subsoil	111	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D028	Northern edge of study area	303	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D029	Disturbed soil along northern edge	13	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D030	Disturbed soil along northern edge	1	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D031	Facing towards the western boundary of the study area	223	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D032	Piled removed topsoil along the western edge	146	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D033	Piled removed topsoil along the western edge	142	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D034	General view of the northern portion from the northwest corner	79	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D035	Piled removed topsoil along the western edge	159	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D036	View of the northern portion	25	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D037	View of the western portion	132	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D038	View of the northern central portion	45	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D039	View of the central portion to the southern portion	110	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D040	Piled removed topsoil along the western edge	226	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D041	Piled removed topsoil along the western edge	174	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D042	Piled removed topsoil along the western edge	236	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D043	General view of the southwestern portion, wet and piled soil	127	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D044	Standing water in the central portion	61	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D045	Standing water and piled soil in southwest	158	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D046	Standing water and piled soil in southwest	168	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D047	Standing water and piled soil in southwest	129	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D048	General soil conditions. Sandy subsoil visible on surface	116	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D049	View of central portion of study area	26	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D050	General view towards the southeastern corner	83	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D051	General view towards the southeastern corner	79	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D052	General view along the southwestern edge	198	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D053	General view along the southwestern edge	193	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1174-D054	General view along the southwestern edge	147	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D055	View of conditions in the central portion	19	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D056	General view towards the southeastern corner	81	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D057	View to the north from the southwest	323	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D058	Standing water in the southwestern corner	142	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D059	Southern portion	93	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D060	Standing water in the southern portion	112	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D061	Large mound of topsoil in the southern edge	74	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D062	Large mound of topsoil in the southern edge	86	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D063	Standing water in the southern portion	318	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D064	General view of the western portion of the study area	293	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D065	View towards the gravel parking lot	354	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D066	Standing water in the southeastern portion	86	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D067	Large mound of topsoil in the southern edge	135	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D068	View of conditions in the southeastern portion	41	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D069	View of conditions in the southeastern portion	109	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D070	Large mound of topsoil in the southern edge	199	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D071	View towards the gravel parking lot	335	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D072	Southeastern corner of the study area	48	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D073	View from southeastern corner towards parking area	319	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D074	View of the site from the southeastern corner	281	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D075	View of the southern edge from the southeastern corner	230	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D076	View of eastern edge from southeastern corner	313	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D077	General view of the whole study area	242	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D078	Large mound of topsoil by parking area	302	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D079	Large mound of topsoil by parking area	248	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D080	General view of southern portion of study area	213	A. Jackson	18-Apr-23
MH1174-D081	Test pitting in progress	171	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D082	Test pitting in progress	211	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D083	Subsoil on surface	34	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D084	General sandy soil conditions	209	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D085	General sandy soil conditions	172	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D086	Lower lying southeast corner	154	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D087	Test pitting in progress	120	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D088	Distinction between built up fill area and the natural southeast corner	127	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D089	General sandy soil conditions	304	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D090	Distinction between built up fill area and the natural southeast corner	312	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D091	Test pitting in progress	231	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D092	Test pitting in progress	207	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D093	General overview	173	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D094	General sandy soil conditions, subsoil visible on surface	253	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D095	Test pitting in progress	250	M. Hunter	19-May-23
MH1174-D096	Screening a sample of dirt that just passed through mechanical screener	E	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D097	Screening a sample of dirt that just passed through mechanical screener	E	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D098	Overview of back dirt piles	S	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D099	Screening a sample of dirt that just passed through mechanical screener	SE	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D100	Screening a sample of dirt that just passed through mechanical screener	SE	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D101	Loader putting back dirt through mechanical screener	SE	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D102	Piles of screened dirt	S	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D103	Piles of screened dirt with Natasha for scale	S	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D104	Piles of screened dirt with Natasha for scale	N	N. Kopp	05-Jun-23
MH1174-D105	Projectile point, both sides		A. Jackson	

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1174	Wescar Lane, Carp Site visit Field Notes (One Note File)	A. Jackson
MH1174	Wescar Lane, Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	N. Kopp M. Hunter

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Finds	D. Williams
4	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
5	Historic	B. Mortimer
6	Methods, Photo Key, and Conditions	D. Williams
7	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer