



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

1020 and 1070 March Road
Part Lot 13, Concession 4,
PINs 04527-0071, 04527-0074, 04527-0075
Geographic Township of March,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Cavanagh Developments (Cavanagh), undertook a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1020 and 1070 March Road, Part Lot 13, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario, legally described as PINs 04527-0071, 04527-0074, 04527-0075 (Map 1). Cavanagh is planning to develop the property for mixed residential and commercial use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was triggered in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a plan of subdivision. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Paterson Group 2013).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The test pit survey resulted in no positive test pits.

During pedestrian survey of a field in the southwestern portion of the study area, a scatter of 19th-century Euro-Canadian material was recovered. A total of 21 artifacts were recovered from 14 findspots over an area approximately 22 by 15 m. This scatter was registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the "Edey/Davis" (BiFx-27), as it relates to a mid-late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, spanning the residency of the Edey and Davis families. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 archaeological assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

Additionally, during pedestrian survey of a field in the northwestern portion of the study area, a second scatter of 19th-century Euro-Canadian material was recovered. A total of 22 artifacts were recovered from 22 findspots in an area of 23 by 18 m. This scatter has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the "W. Morgan" (BiFx-28), after the 19th-century landowner. Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered to have significant Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended (MHSTCI 2011).

Stage 2 field work took place over the span of 5 days on May 14, 31, and June 1, 2, and 4, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast with a temperature of 20-26° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Cavanagh.

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

For the Edey/Davis Site (BiFx-27):

1. Partial clearance of the area is granted.
2. The archaeological site have a 20 m protective buffer zone, and a 50 m monitoring zone (Supplementary Documentation Map 3).

3. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the proposed development area of the property, excluding the area of the archaeological site buffers as delineated in Supplementary Documentation [Supp. Doc.] Map 3).
4. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, prior to any soil disturbing activity caused by the development project that extends to the edge of an area to be monitored or avoided, a temporary barrier be erected around the 20 m protective zone.
5. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, a licensed professional archaeologist be present prior to any construction activity in the monitoring buffer zone as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3. Furthermore, said archaeologist be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site (as per Section 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii).
6. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
7. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MHSTCI 2014).
8. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For the W. Morgan Site (BiFx-28):

9. Partial clearance of the area is granted.
10. The archaeological site have a 20 m protective buffer zone, and a 50 m monitoring zone (Supplementary Documentation Map 3).
11. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the proposed development area of the property, excluding the area of the archaeological site buffers as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3).
12. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, prior to any soil disturbing activity caused by the development project that extends to the edge of an area to be monitored or avoided, a temporary barrier be erected around the 20 m protective zone.
13. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, a licensed professional archaeologist be present prior to any construction activity in the monitoring buffer zone as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3. Furthermore, said archaeologist be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site (as per Section 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii).

14. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
15. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MHSTCI 2014).
16. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

2.0 Table of Contents

1.0	Executive Summary.....	i
2.0	Table of Contents	iv
3.0	Project Personnel	1
4.0	Project Context.....	2
4.1	Development Context.....	2
4.2	Historical Context	2
4.2.1	Historic Documentation.....	2
4.2.2	Pre-Contact Period	2
4.2.3	Contact Period.....	4
4.2.4	Post-Contact Period.....	4
4.2.5	Study Area Specific History	7
4.3	Archaeological Context	9
4.3.1	Current Conditions.....	9
4.3.2	Physiography.....	9
4.3.3	Previous Archaeological Assessments	10
4.3.4	Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques.....	10
4.4	Archaeological Potential.....	11
5.0	Field Methods.....	12
6.0	Record of Finds	14
6.1	Operation 1 – Edey/Davis Site (BiFx-27)	14
6.1	Operation 2 – W. Morgan Site (BiFx-28).....	14
7.0	Analysis and Conclusions.....	16
8.0	Recommendations	16
9.0	Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	18
10.0	Closure.....	19
11.0	Bibliography and Sources.....	20
12.0	Images	25
13.0	Maps	47
	Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue.....	55
	Appendix B: Document Catalogue	58
	Appendix C: Map Catalogue	59
	Appendix D: Artifact Inventory.....	60
	Edey/Davis Site (BiFx-27)	60
	W. Morgan Site (BiFx-28).....	60

3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Cavanagh Developments (Cavanagh), undertook a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1020 and 1070 March Road, Part Lot 13, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario, legally described as PINs 04527-0071, 04527-0074, 04527-0075 (Map 1). Cavanagh is planning to develop the property for mixed residential and commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *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 March (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, most of the property falls within an area of archaeological potential, moreover, the entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 Standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI (Map 3). As such, the entirety of the property was surveyed during the Stage 2 assessment.

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the geographic township of March, former County of Carleton. March Township was first surveyed in 1820 and the first settlers in 1819 included retired officers of the Napoleonic Wars, who received plots on the Broken Front along the Ottawa River (Belden 1879). The early history of March is described in *March Past* (Burns et al. 1972), *Families and Heritage Homes of March Township: The Historical Project* (Senior Citizen's Club of March Township 1974-1978), and *The Catholic Community of St. Isidore* (St. Isidore Parish 1987). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in

tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquians (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27–28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

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

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

Settlement in March Township began in 1819 when Colonel Lloyd, a veteran of the British Army against Napoleon in Egypt in 1802, and other half pay officers from the Napoleonic wars were influenced to settle along the Ottawa River rather than in the military settlements of Richmond or Perth. Among the first settlers were Lieutenant Thomas Read, Captain Weatherby, and Captain Benjamin Street of the Royal Navy, and Captain John B. Monk of the army. Free land grants were

awarded to discharged military as follows: privates 100 acres, sergeants 200 acres, army lieutenants 500 acres, Royal Navy lieutenants and army captains 800 acres, and Royal Navy captains 1,200 acres. Since the township was not officially surveyed until 1820, many of the new settler's were located on the wrong lots, and some had built houses on other's property, luckily these mishaps were solved amicably (Belden 1879).

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

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

While the riverfront was settled by officers, the interior of the township was settled between the 1820s and 1840s mainly by Irish farmers, tradesmen, and lower ranking soldiers. In many cases these settlers received the best arable land in the township, as the soils closer to the river were very shallow (Burns et al. 1972). Belden noted that March Township was the poorest in Carleton County in terms of soils, with many areas of exposed bedrock, although there were pockets of good areas with a large number of excellent farms (Belden 1879). The first census of the township was undertaken in 1823 by the township clerk Henry Edward, who lived on Lot 22 Concession 4, and enumerated 49 families, a total of 207 people, living within the township (Belden 1879; Walker and Walker 1968).

During the early settlement of the township the only semblance of a village appeared in the south at what became known as March Corners, with its centre at Lots 10 and 11 of Concession 3 and 4. This hamlet was at the centre of six different roads, and by 1879 had a post office, two general stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, an orange hall, and the only hotel in the township (Belden 1879:xlvi). The hamlet was also known as South March; in various directories, it is described as a post village situated on Lot 11 Concession 3, located 14 miles from Ottawa. In 1876, it is described as having one church and approximately 100 inhabitants (Woodburn 1876).

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

but in 1883 Archbishop Joseph-Thomas *Duhamel* of Ottawa called it St. Isidore (St. Isidore Parish 1987).

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

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

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

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

March Township reached its boom period in the 1850s and 60s (Burns et al. 1972). In 1851, there were 1,125 inhabitants in the township. There was a total of 8 stone houses, 1 frame house, 88 log cabins, and 70 shanties (Bond 1968). There were 140 farmers actively involved in agriculture on their own land and approximately 70-80 farm labourers. The township had three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four carpenters, two tailors, two merchants, and one lumber merchant (Burns et al. 1972). By 1861, the population had grown to 1,454 living in ten stone houses, three frame houses, and 197 log cabins (Bond 1968). A total of 153 farmers farmed 21,200 acres of land. Oats were the dominant crop yielding 31,000 bushels, but the Irish dependence on the potato is seen by the 243 acres of potatoes planted that yielded 25,000 bushels (the surveyor noted this was a low yield for

the year due to the prevalence of rot). There was growth within the trades as the township now had a total of five blacksmiths, one harness maker, four inn keepers, seven carpenters, six shoemakers, four tanners (all at McMurtry's tannery on Lot 11 Concession 2), one tailor, three weavers, and one wagon maker (Burns et al. 1972). Directories from this period reflect this prosperity in their detailed returns (Mitchell and Co 1864).

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

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

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

On 12 June 1824, the patent for all 200 acres of Lot 13, Concession 4 was granted to Edward Sands Bradley, the son of Captain William Brown Bradley (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3). Captain Bradley commanded the 104th Regiment of Foot during the War of 1812, renowned for leading his company on an unprecedented 52-day overland winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Kingston, Ontario in 1813 to reinforce the British army in Upper Canada against the advancing Americans (Karen Prytula 2015).

In 1825, Edward sold the lot to William Montgomery. That same year, Montgomery sold the north half of Lot 13 to George Morgan and the south half was sold to Dominick Burk (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3). The property history is henceforth divided into the northern and southern halves.

North half of Lot 13, Concession 4

When George Morgan acquired the north half of Lot 13, Concession 4, he already had a connection to the area as his older brother Thomas was granted the south half of Lot 13 Concession 3, located across the concession road. Later in 1828, George acquired more land in the area when he received the patent for the north half of Lot 13 Concession 3 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3).

The Morgan brothers were Anglicans of Irish descent (Statistics Canada 1851) and worked as shipwrights in England. At first, Thomas was the only one to occupy the land while George worked as a carpenter in Hull, England which may account for why the land was patented to George four years after Thomas' land grant (Senior Citizen's Club of March Township 1974). Both George and Thomas Morgan are listed on an 1843 document having contributed 162 pounds 10 shillings and 145 pounds respectively for levies for road work (Younghusband 1843). These sums are quite high compared to many of the other ones listed, perhaps suggesting a certain degree of affluence.

In 1853, George conveyed all his property (north half of Lot 13, Concessions 3 and 4) to John Armstrong et. al. and in 1856 it was sold by John Armstrong et al. back to George Morgan (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3). The 1863 Walling map shows George Morgan as the owner of both the north halves of Lot 13, Concessions 3 and 4, but with a structure on his property on Concession 3 (outside the current study area) (Map 4). George is listed as a farmer on the 1851 census with his wife Maria (also born in Ireland) and children John and William. The census notes that they were inhabiting a one storey log structure at the time (Statistics Canada 1851). Maria is not listed in the 1861 census, but George is not listed as widowed (Statistics Canada 1861). There is, however, a Maria Morgan of the same age listed on the 1861 Goulburn census as a non-family member resident of the household of William Healy. The Morgan home is a log structure is noted as having two storeys in 1861 and two additional children (Maria and Emma) are listed. Another non-family member – an Irish carpenter named John Shone – is listed as a resident and the head of household.

On the 1871 census, George is again listed as married and living with his daughters Maria and Emma, but his wife Maria is not listed. In Schedule 3 of the same census, he is listed as owning 200 acres of land, two dwelling houses, three barns/stables, one carriage/sleigh, three cars/wagons/sleds, two ploughs/cultivators, a horse rake, a threshing machine, and a fanning mill. Schedule 4 confirms his occupation of Lot 13 Con 3 as owner (outside of the current study area). On the 1881 census, he is listed as living alone at the age of 85 (Statistics Canada 1881). He died in 1884 at the age of 88 of bronchial pneumonia (Ancestry. com 2010).

In 1870, George sold his property on Lot 13, Concession 4 to his son William (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3). The 1871 census indicates that William Morgan and his family resided at Lot 13, Concession 4. William was married to Frances Morgan and had six children – Eli, Robert, Margaret, Maria, Mary, and Fleming (Statistics Canada 1871, 1881, 1891). The 1879 Belden map shows William Morgan as the owner of Lot 13 Concession 4, living in a structure fronting the concession road, well within the current study area (Map 4). The 1885 directory, however, notes William Morgan's address as Lot 13 Concession 3, indicating he had taken over his father's house following his death (Union Publishing 1885). In 1888, William deeded the 50 acres of the south half of the north half of Lot 13, Concession 4 to his son Eli, and in 1896 he deeded 40 acres of the front part of the north half of that lot to his son Robert, the remaining 10 acres to Eli. The 1891 lists Eli Morgan as a single farmer and Robert is still listed as living with his parents. The property stayed in the Morgan family until the north half was sold in 1966 and the remainder in the 1990s (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3).

South half of Lot 13, Concession 4

Although Dominick Burk acquired the south half of Lot 13, Concession 4 in 1825, no further mention exists of this individual in the land registration abstract. The next entry for the south half of Lot 13 is for an 1873 sale from Elizabeth Edey to Joseph Davis (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3). While it is unclear when the Edey's acquired the property, a "Edy T. H" (tenant house), is shown on the 1863 Walling map (Map 4) near the road and adjacent to Shirley's Brooke. Although no Elizabeth Edey could be located living in the March Township in census records, there was an Elizabeth Edey that lived in Huntley, an adjoining community less than 10 km southwest of March with her husband Moses and their seven kids (Statistics Canada 1861). Given the census, land registry, and status of the structure as a tenant house, it is possible the Edey family arrived as tenant farmers circa 1861-1863 (after the census but before the Walling survey), then purchased the property shortly sometime between 1863 and the sale in 1873 to Joseph Davis.

Joseph Davis, who acquired the south half of Lot 13 in 1873 is depicted on the 1879 Belden map as residing in a structure near the centre of the property, still along Shirley's Brooke, likely the same structure from the Edey occupation seen on the 1863 map (Map 4). The 1871 census records Joseph, a 28-year-old Irish farmer, and his wife Frances, 26, as already residing in March with their two young children Isaac and Frances, who had been born that same year. This lot stayed in the Davis family until the early 1990s (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), March, Book 3).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The current study consists of two rectangular portions totalling 46.49 hectares separated by an abandoned rail corridor. The western part, addressed as 1020 and 1070 March Road, consists of fallow fields, previously cleared woodlands, and a small, wooded area. The eastern parcel is considerably smaller (Map 4) and consists of a small area of woodlot and recently cleared woodlot. This area is scheduled to become part of a storm water management pond serving the development under this assessment and the development to the south, previously assessed under PIF 369-0067-2018. The southern half of the storm water management pond was assessed under PIF P369-0067-2018 and is included in its entirety under that development application and therefore it does not appear on the development application mapping for the current project (Map 2). Accordingly, as shown in Map 2, the northern portion of the storm water management pond was included in this assessment.

The overall study area is bounded to the east by March Valley Rd, to the southeast by previous agricultural land that is being developed currently, and to the north by current residential and commercial properties. The southwestern boundary of the property is March Rd. Historically the property has been used for agricultural purposes (Map 5).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The northeast sections of the study area consists of Vaudreuil soils, Ste. Rosalie soils in the eastern most point of the property, St Thomas in the central section, and finally Brandon series in the southwest portion of the property (Map 6). Vaudreuil series soils are part of the Jockvale association and consist of poorly drained orthic humic gleysol group that is generally saturated since they are largely found on level to very gently sloping topography. Brandon series soils consist of a well-draining non-stony silty clay loam on a nearly level surface. The Ste. Rosalie soil series (Orthic Humic Gleysol) is typically poorly drained as they are found on level landscapes which do not allow for surface water runoff, this results in Ste. Rosalie soils being saturated for extended periods of time. The surface horizons are dark olive gray to black with low organic matter content, they are typically composed of clay or silty clay while underlying horizons are dominated by heavy clay. These concurrent horizons are typically dark grayish brown with dark yellowish-brown mottling. Lastly, St Thomas soils are well-drained and belong to the Orthic Humo-ferric Podzol subgroup. When these

soils are under forest conditions, the surface horizon can be dark brown to black due to the high accumulation of organic matter. The underlying soils range from fine sand to loamy fine sand and can be light yellowish brown or olive gray in colour. Conversely, when they are not forested, a dark yellowish brown to black surface horizon is present and is characterized by fine sand or loamy fine sand (Schut and Wilson 1987: 46-71).

The surficial geology of the southwestern and northeastern sections of the study area is massive, well laminated clay derived from Champlain Sea offshore marine deposits (Map 6). These are typically clay, silty clay and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous; locally overlain by thin sands. Upper parts are generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand, but at depth the clay is uniform and blue grey. The central and northern sections (Map 5) are composed of sand with a small section to the southeast being characterized by Paleozoic bedrock.

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. Archaeological assessments in the area include the previous Stage 1 on Part Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 Concession 3 and Part Lots 12 and 13 Concession 4 (Paterson Group 2013), which encompasses the study area.

On parcels adjacent to the study area, Paterson Group also undertook a Stage 2 assessment to the immediate southeast at 936 March Road on Part Lot 12 Concession 4 (Paterson Group 2020a). This resulted in the discovery of two Euro-Canadian farmstead sites: the Armstrong Site (BiFx-25) and the Younghusband Site (BiFx-26), both of which were subject to Stage 3 (Paterson Group 2020b, 2020c) and Stage 4 assessments (Paterson Group 2020d, 2021). A Stage 1-2 assessment was completed for 910 March Road (Paterson Group 2020e), located immediately south of 936 March Road on Part Lots 11 and 12 Concession 4. This property was revealed to be largely disturbed. Across March Road, Paterson Group also conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1075 March Road on Part Lot 14 Concession 3, which identified two Euro-Canadian farmsteads, the Morgan Site (BiFx-23) and the Lahey Site (BiFx-24). A Stage 3 assessment was undertaken for the Morgan Site and it was determined to have no further CHVI (Paterson Group 2020f). A Stage 3 assessment and Stage 4 mitigation was undertaken at the Lahey Site (Matrix Heritage 2021; Paterson Group 2020f). Paterson Group has also recently completed a Stage 1 for the March Road Sanitary Trunk Sewer, which includes portions of Lots 10 and 11, Concession 3 and Lots 9 and 10, Concession 4 (Paterson Group 2018). This corridor is entirely disturbed.

Other nearby archaeological assessments include a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Part Lot 11 Concession 4 (Adams 2004), Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Morgan's Creek Subdivision, located at 760 March Road, Part Lot 10, Concession 4 (Adams 2000a; Golder Associates 2011), a Stage 3 assessment of a lime Kiln (BiFx-5) (Adams 2000b), a Stage 1-3 assessment of Part lot 17 Concession 3 (Adams 2009b), a Stage 1-3 for the Richardson Ridge Residential Development (Jackson 2009a, 2009b), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 30 Richardson Side Road (Golder Associates 2011), a Stage 1-3 assessment for the Kanata West Business Park (Adams 2009a), and a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 20, Concession IV (Hember 2009).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated the South March Lime Kiln Site (BiFx-5) is located directly to the south of the study area on Lot 11 Concession 3. To the west of the

study area, the Morgan (BiFx-23) and Lahey (BiFx-24) sites are on Lots 13 and 14 of Concession 3. The Morgan site is a late 19th-20th century historic site with no further cultural value (Paterson Group 2020b), while the Lahey site is a locally significant historic site (Paterson Group, 2021). As for the Armstrong (BiFx-25) and Younghusband Sites (BiFx-26) they are located to the southeast of the study area on Lot 12 Concession 4 and both sites consist of Euro-Canadian homesteads. Another site located at 788 March Road (BiFx-22) is composed of disturbed post-Contact residential remains, likely dating to the turn of the 20th century (Past Recovery 2018).

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

There are also several listed or designated heritage buildings in the immediate vicinity. Examples within 1 km of the site area include a brick farmhouse at 1135 March Road constructed ca. 1886 (the manse affiliated with the St. Isidore Catholic Church), two Ontario Cottage type houses constructed ca. 1870 and 1890 at 1210 and 1126 March Road respectively and a vernacular type log cabin constructed ca. 1870 at 9 Campbell Reid Court (City of Ottawa 2021).

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, the site area has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3). 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 consists of some well-draining St. Thomas soils; and the Shirley's Brook tributary is located within the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact Indigenous archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites in this area.

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 property exhibits high potential for historical period archaeological sites as there are several historical structures located within the study area. Based on the 1863 Walling map there is a structure located in the south section of the property, owned by Edy T.H. and another owned by G. Morgan in the northwest corner of the property. On the later Belden map of 1879, two other historic structures can be observed within the study area. The first is located in the south of the property and is owned by Joseph Davis, while another structure owned by W.M. Morgan can be seen in the northwest corner. The property was granted by the Crown as early as 1824 while also being transected roughly North to South by a railway.

5.0 Field Methods

Almost the entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI (Paterson Group 2013).

At the time of the survey a portion of the property 2.04 ha (4 %), was observed as permanently wet in the form of a pond in the southeast portion of the study area and drainage ditches (Figure 1 - Figure 3), meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a.i. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in light blue on Map 7). A total of 0.20 ha (<1%) was observed as gravel from parking areas and deeply disturbed from former structures (Figure 4), meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in dark orange on Map 7).

At the time of the survey, a large portion of the forested area to the rear of the property (14.86, 32%) had undergone grubbing and stripping, largely disturbing the area, removing all topsoil and exposing subsoil. Testing was completed in the area as per Section 2.1.8 with test pits placed according to professional judgment to confirm complete disturbance (seen in orange on Map 7) (Figure 5 - Figure 15).

The majority of the study area (20.55 ha or 44%) was suitable for ploughing and a pedestrian survey was conducted as per Section 2.1.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in blue on Map 7) (Figure 16 - Figure 18). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 19 - Figure 24). All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth with good surface visibility of at least 80%.

The remainder of the study area (8.80 ha or 19%) consists of significantly overgrown pastures and wooded areas (Figure 25 - Figure 30). As per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1.b. (MHSTCI 2011) these areas were shovel tested on a 5 m interval seen in green on Map 7) (Figure 31 - Figure 41). 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. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

When artifacts were found during pedestrian survey, they were flagged then pedestrian survey of the area surrounding the find was intensified with 1 m transects perpendicular to the 5 m transects. Intensified survey extended 20 m in all directions from the find. As new finds were found in the intensified area, they too were flagged, and the area of 1 m transects expanded accordingly until such time as 20 m from the last find had been cleared (Section 2.1.1). During pedestrian survey, diagnostic or formal artifact types were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the findspot and a small assemblage was left in the field to assist in relocating the site as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9 (MHSTCI 2011).

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Matrix project number plus waypoint (WP). During pedestrian survey, each find spot was assigned and recorded using a unique waypoint based on the project number e.g., MH1016-WP1.

All field activity, find spots, and testing areas were mapped using a handheld BadElf Surveyor 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 georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 7 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place over the span of 5 days on May 14, 31, and June 1, 2, and 4, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast with a temperature of 20-26° Celsius. Field conditions were excellent with good visibility, weather, and lighting as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by Cavanagh Development prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

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

Test pits revealed stratigraphy typically consisted of 25-35 cm grey-brown sand to sandy clay over yellow or pale grey sand to sandy clay subsoil. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

During the pedestrian survey two artifact scatters were encountered. For ease of discussing these areas they have been labelled as operation areas. Operation areas are intended to convey geographic areas within the larger property. For both operations areas, sufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3 as per Section 2.2 Standard 1.c. (Supp. Doc. Map 1).

6.1 Operation 1 – Edey/Davis Site (BiFx-27)

During pedestrian survey of a field in the southwestern portion of the study area, a scatter of 19th-century Euro-Canadian material was recovered. The small concentration of material measures approximately 22 x 15 m and has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the "Edey/Davis" (BiFx-27), after the 19th-century landowners. As per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 (MHSTCI 2011) a sufficient sample of diagnostic artifacts was collected to document and accurately date the site.

A total of 21 artifacts were recovered from 14 findspots during the Stage 2 assessment of the Edey/Davis site (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). The assemblage is typical of mid-late 19th-century domestic sites and is mostly made up of domestic items such as ceramics, glass, and clay smoking pipes (Figure 42). The ceramic assemblage is comprised of vitrified (n=6, 1845+) and refined (n=3, 1830+) white earthenwares, one piece of plain yellowware (1827-1972), one sherd of coarse stoneware with an Albany slipped interior and salt glazed exterior (1840-1910), and one piece of coarse earthenware. Decorative types on the refined earthenwares are largely transfer prints in blue and purple. Other artifacts include two clay smoking pipe stem fragments, one labelled Henderson of Montreal (1847-1876), a Prosser button (1840+), and the base from an unidentified aqua glass bottle.

Generally, the artifacts in the scatter from the Edey/Davis Site relate to a mid-late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, spanning the residency of the Edey and Davis families. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

6.1 Operation 2 – W. Morgan Site (BiFx-28)

During pedestrian survey of a field in the northwestern portion of the study area, a scatter of 19th-century Euro-Canadian material was recovered. The small concentration of material measures approximately 23 x 18 m and has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the "W. Morgan" (BiFx-28), after the 19th-century landowner. As per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8

(MHSTCI 2011) a sufficient sample of diagnostic artifacts was collected to document and accurately date the site.

A total of 22 artifacts were recovered from 22 findspots during the Stage 2 assessment of the W. Morgan site (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). The assemblage is typical of mid-late 19th-century domestic sites (Figure 43) and is mostly made up of vitrified white earthenware (n=14, 1845+) largely undecorated but with two moulded sherds, one in wheat/Ceres pattern (1848+) (Sussman 1985:7). Other items include 4 pieces of refined white earthenware (1830+), one undecorated, one blue banded industrial slip, one painted with late palette colours, and one blue edged chicken foot pattern. Other artifacts include one clay smoking pipe stem fragment and three bottle glass shards of aqua, and green glass.

Generally, the artifacts in the scatter from the W. Morgan Site relate to a mid-late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, and most likely represents the remnants of the William Morgan homestead that is indicated on the 1879 Belden map. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 background assessment (Paterson Group 2013) concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

During the pedestrian survey two artifact scatters were encountered. One, in the southwestern portion of the study area, consisted of a scatter of 19th-century Euro-Canadian totalling 21 artifacts. This site has been registered as the "Edey/Davis" (BiFx-27), as it relates to a mid-late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, spanning the residency of the Edey and Davis families. More than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 and therefore, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011), this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

The second scatter of 19th-century Euro-Canadian material, in the northwestern portion of the study area, produced 22 artifacts and has been registered as the "W. Morgan" (BiFx-28), after the 19th-century landowner. Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered to have significant Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 assessment is recommended (MHSTCI 2011).

8.0 Recommendations

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

For the Edey/Davis Site (BiFx-27):

1. Partial clearance of the area is granted.
2. The archaeological site have a 20 m protective buffer zone, and a 50 m monitoring zone (Supplementary Documentation Map 3).
3. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the proposed development area of the property, excluding the area of the archaeological site buffers as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3).
4. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, prior to any soil disturbing activity caused by the development project that extends to the edge of an area to be monitored or avoided, a temporary barrier be erected around the 20 m protective zone.
5. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, a licensed professional archaeologist be present prior to any construction activity in the monitoring buffer zone as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3. Furthermore, said archaeologist be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site (as per Section 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii).

6. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
7. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MTCS 2014).
8. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For the W. Morgan Site (BiFx-28):

9. Partial clearance of the area is granted.
10. The archaeological site have a 20 m protective buffer zone, and a 50 m monitoring zone (Supplementary Documentation Map 3).
11. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for the proposed development area of the property, excluding the area of the archaeological site buffers as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3).
12. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, prior to any soil disturbing activity caused by the development project that extends to the edge of an area to be monitored or avoided, a temporary barrier be erected around the 20 m protective zone.
13. Until such time as all archaeological concerns have been addressed, a licensed professional archaeologist be present prior to any construction activity in the monitoring buffer zone as delineated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3. Furthermore, said archaeologist be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site (as per Section 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii).
14. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
15. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MTCS 2014).
16. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

10.0 Closure

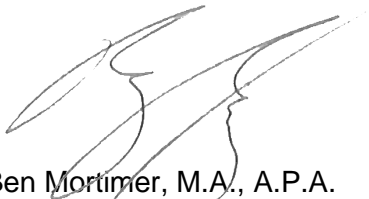
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport,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



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2020b *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: 936 March Road, Kanata North, Armstrong Site (BiFx-25), Concession 4, Part Lot 12, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

2020c *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: 936 March Road, Kanata North, Younghusband Site (BiFx-26), Concession 4, Part Lot 12, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

2020d *Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment: 936 March Road, Kanata North, Younghusband Site (BiFx-26), Concession 4, Part Lot 12, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

2020e *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 910 March Road, Part Lots 11 and 12, Concession 4.*

2020f *Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments: Part 1 Plan 4R-7867, Part 5/6/7/8/9 Plan 4R-30711, Concession 3, Part Lots 13 and 14, Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: Pond near 1070 March Rd (D19).



Figure 2: Wet field boundary filled with cattails (D29).



Figure 3: Standing water north of northern rear field (D99).



Figure 4: Parking area at 1070 March Rd (D57).



Figure 5: Grubbed trees and disturbed soils, looking towards March Valley Rd (D104).



Figure 6: grubbed trees and disturbed soils, showing exposed subsoil (D111).



Figure 7: Grubbed trees and disturbed soils, looking towards March Valley Rd (D108).



Figure 8: grubbed trees and disturbed soils, showing exposed subsoil (D113).



Figure 9: Disturbance from tree grubbing south of central wooded area (D77).



Figure 10: Testing through cut tree piles in eastern study area (D102).



Figure 11: Testing through disturbed soils from tree grubbing (D107).



Figure 12: Testing through disturbed soils from tree grubbing, note the exposed subsoil (D112).



Figure 13: Testing through disturbed soils from tree grubbing, note the exposed subsoil (D114).



Figure 14: Testing next to tree grubbing south of central wooded area (D78).



Figure 15: Test pitting through wood chip piles at 1070 March Rd (D69).



Figure 16: Overview of ploughed field (D22).



Figure 17: Overview of ploughed middle field (D37).



Figure 18: Overview of ploughed rear northern field (D43).



Figure 19: Field walking front northern field (D18).



Figure 20: Field walking front southern field (D28).



Figure 21: Field walking middle field (D32).



Figure 22: Fieldwalking in rear northern field (D41).



Figure 23: Fieldwalking in rear northern field (D42).



Figure 24: Intensification behind 1070 March Rd (D20).



Figure 25: Wood chips and mulch pile at 1070 March Rd (D01).



Figure 26: Field margins beside rear north field (D08).



Figure 27: Overgrown area at edge of ploughed field at 1020 March Rd (D47).



Figure 28: Overview of unploughed overgrown field area (D65).



Figure 29: Dense wooded conditions in eastern study area (D91).



Figure 30: Piles of cut trees in eastern study area from grubbing operations (D95).



Figure 31: Testing slope behind 1070 March Rd (D06).



Figure 32: Testing next to standing water in rear fields (D15).



Figure 33: Testing through grubbed trees in southern study area (D80).



Figure 34: Testing between southern front field and March Rd (D44).



Figure 35: Testing disturbed field boundary (D49).



Figure 36: Testing raspberry patch north of 1070 March Rd (D58).



Figure 37: Testing next to pond north of 1070 March Rd (D66).



Figure 38: Testing wooded section in central study area (D71).



Figure 39: Testing wooded section in central study area (D72).



Figure 40: Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area (D89).



Figure 41: Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area (D103).

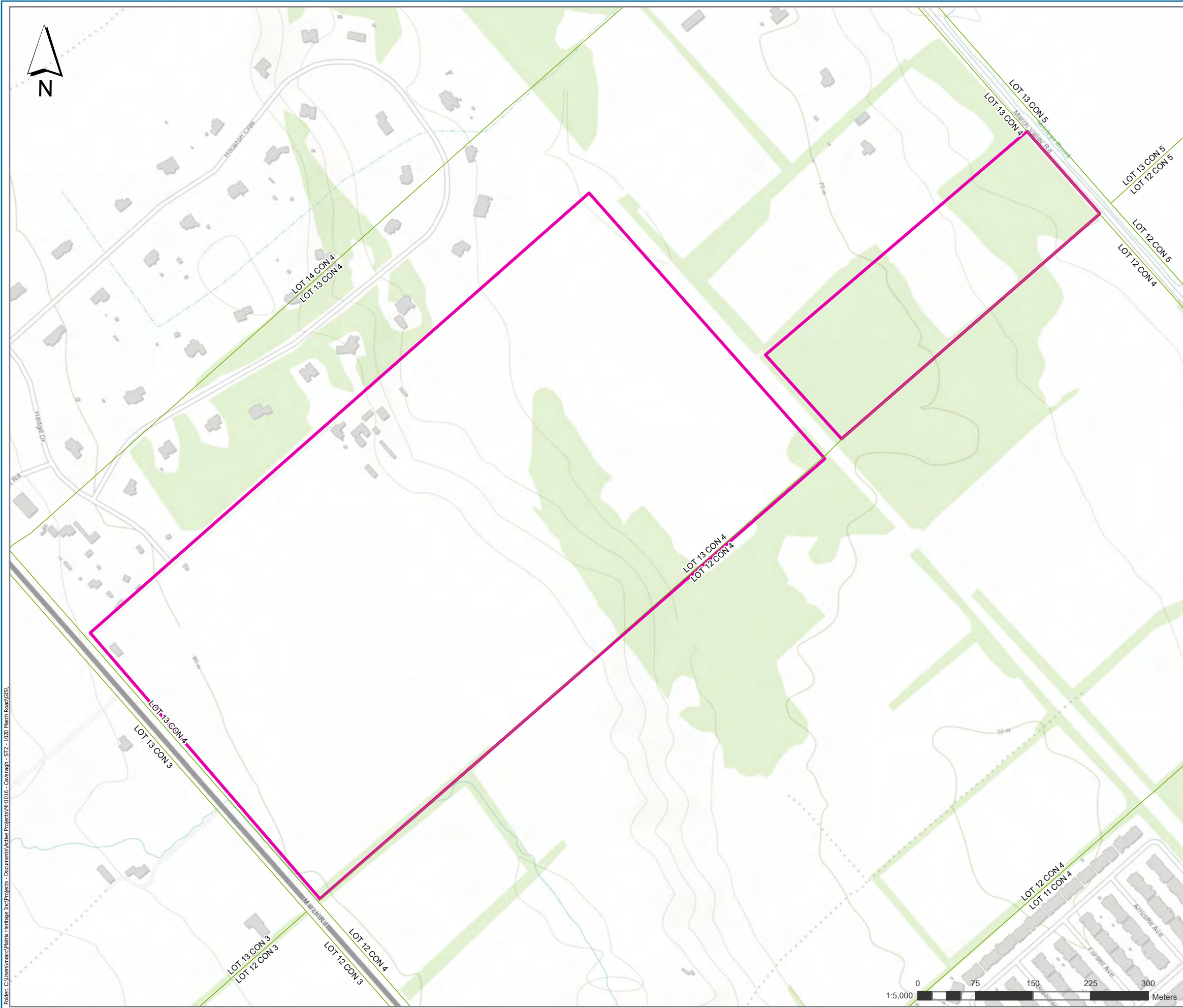



Figure 42: Artifacts from Edey/Davis Site, from left to right: vitrified white earthenware decorated with wheat pattern, plain refined white earthenware, a Prosser button, and Henderson of Montreal smoking pipe stem (D121).



Figure 43: Artifacts from W. Morgan Site, from left to right: light green bottle base, vitrified white earthenware decorated with wheat pattern, banded refined white earthenware, chicken foot pattern blue edged refined white earthenware (D122).

13.0 Maps



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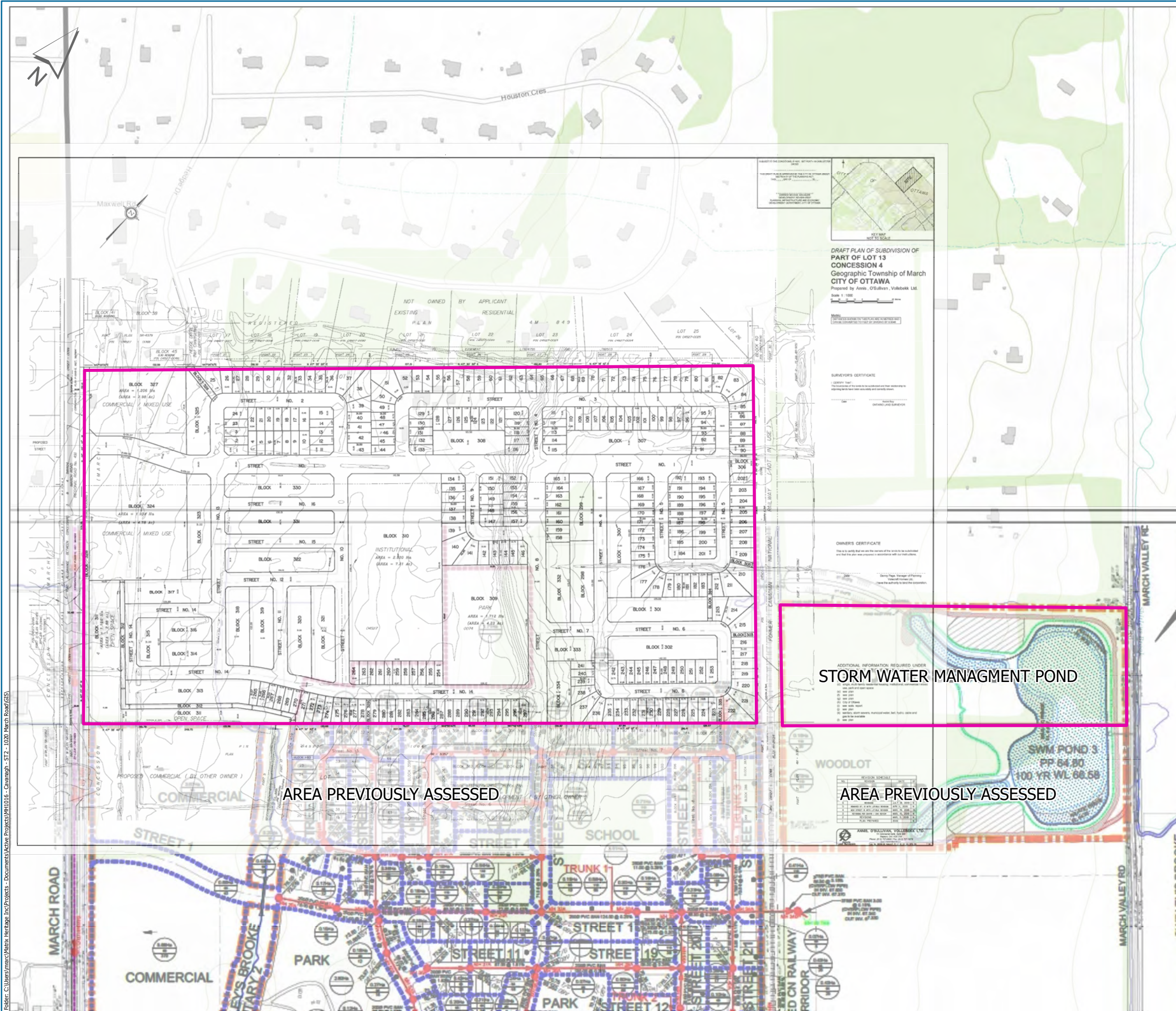
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FILE MH1016 DATE 2021-07-05
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 CHECKED BY: NK
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 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 1020 AND 1070 MARCH ROAD, KANATA, ONTARIO

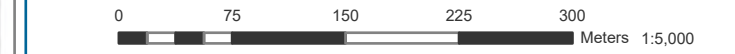
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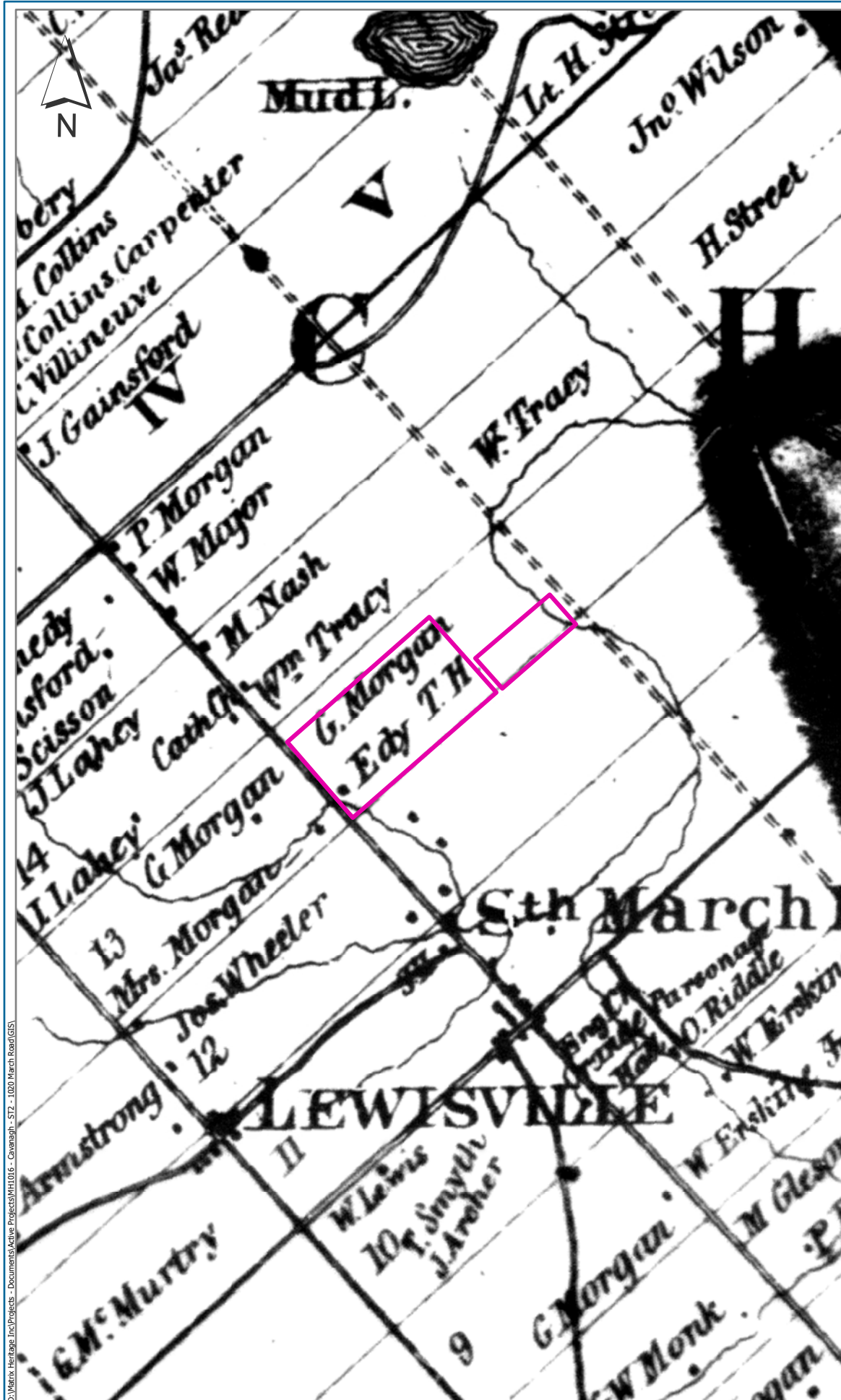
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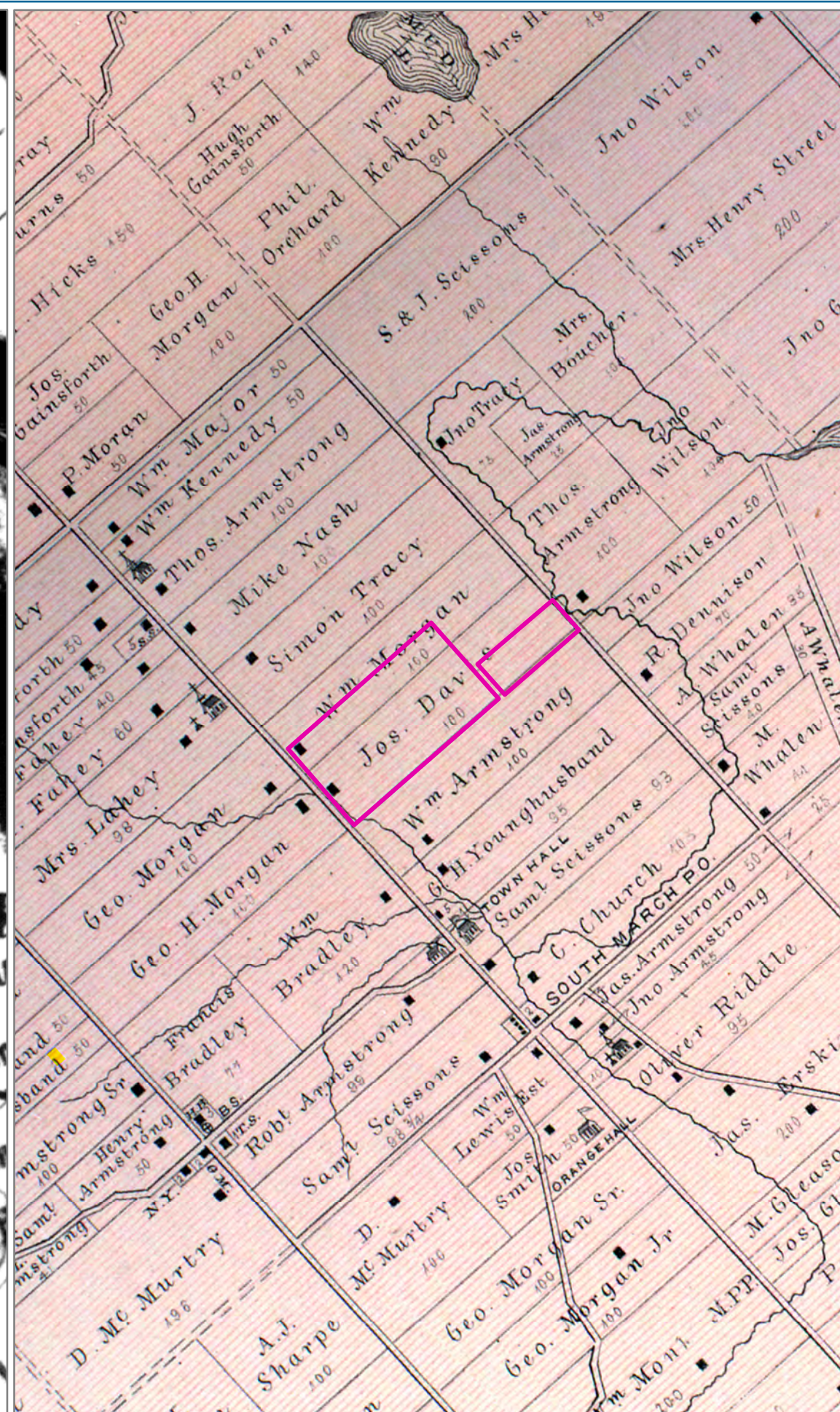
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 SERVICING PLAN ILLUSTRATING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT POND DATED APRIL 2020 PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1016	DATE 2021-07-05
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TITLE DRAFT PLAN	MAP 2

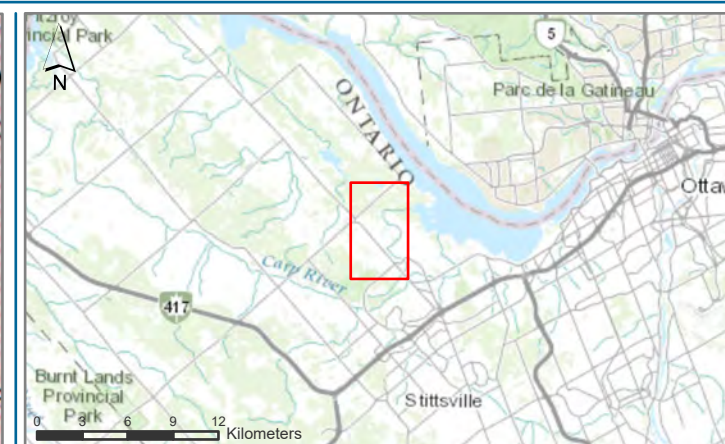
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WALLING 1863



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

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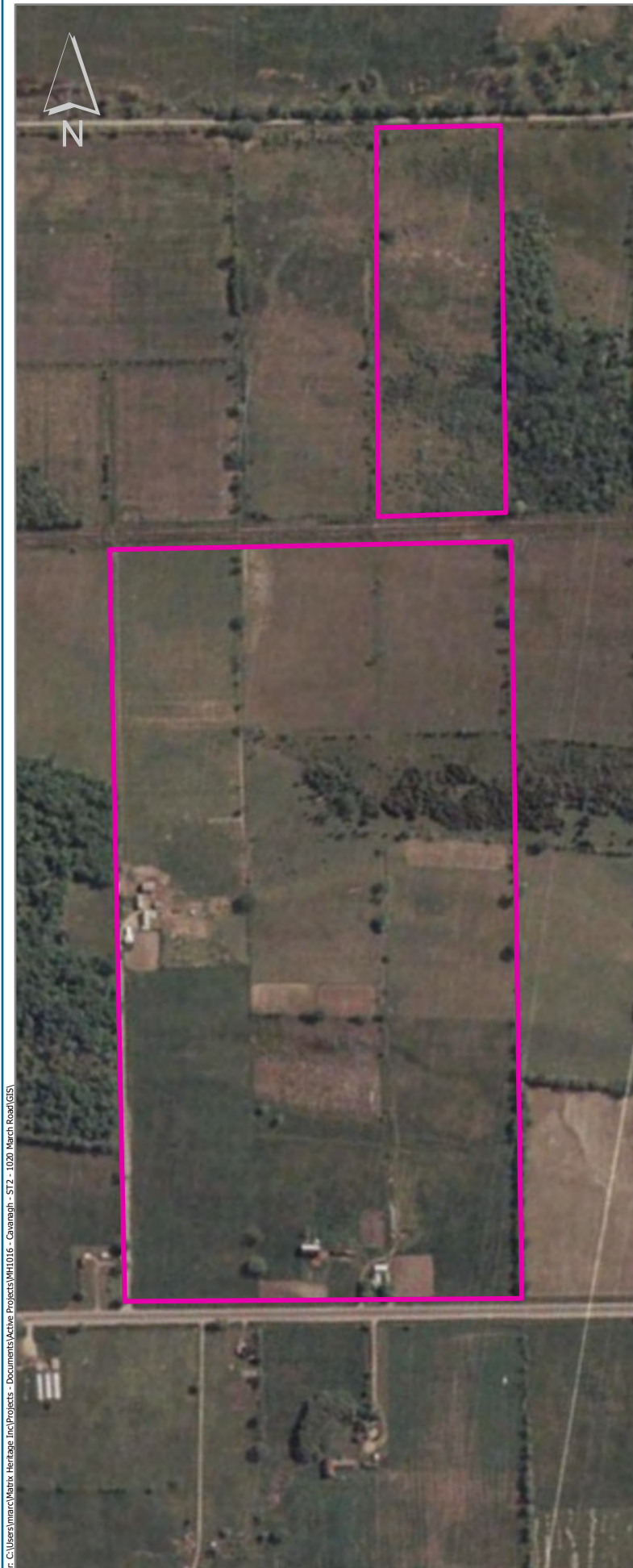
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 1020 AND 1070 MARCH ROAD, KANATA, ONTARIO

TITLE

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MAP

4



1976



1991



2011



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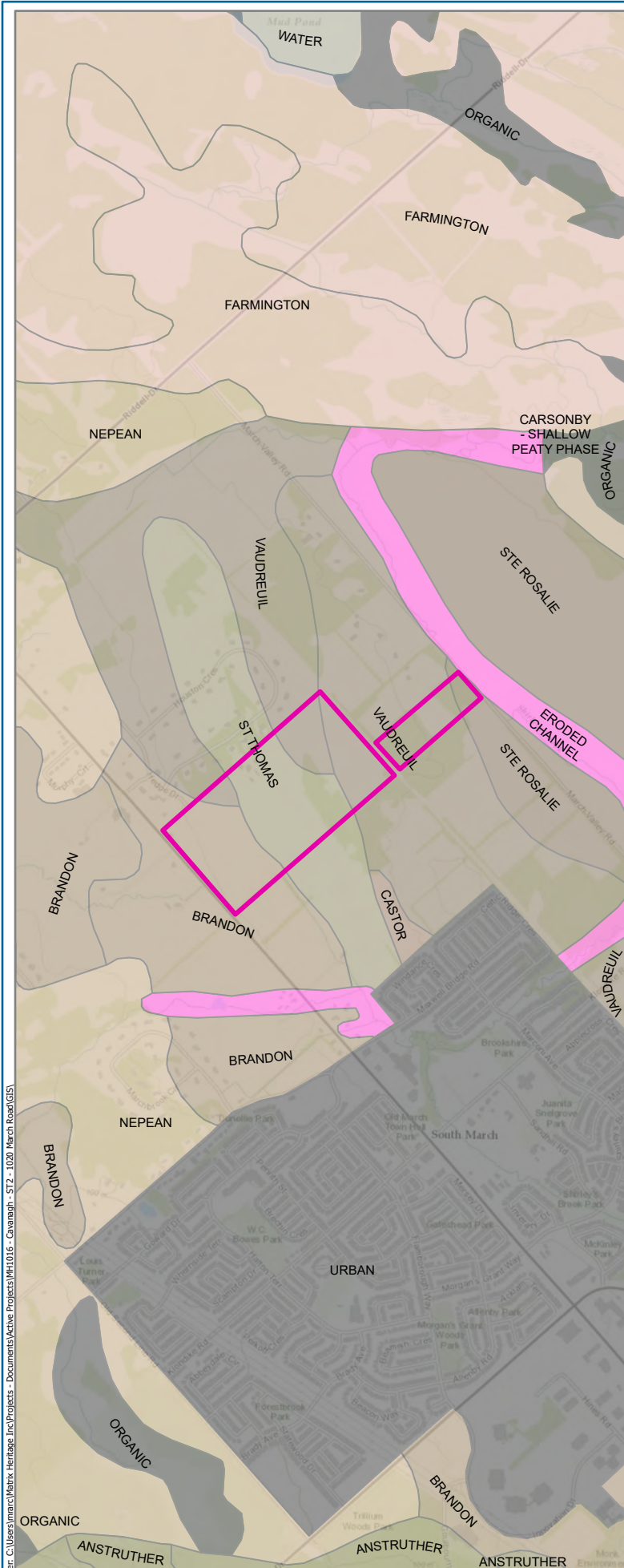
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AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1020 AND 1070 MARCH ROAD, KANATA, ONTARIO

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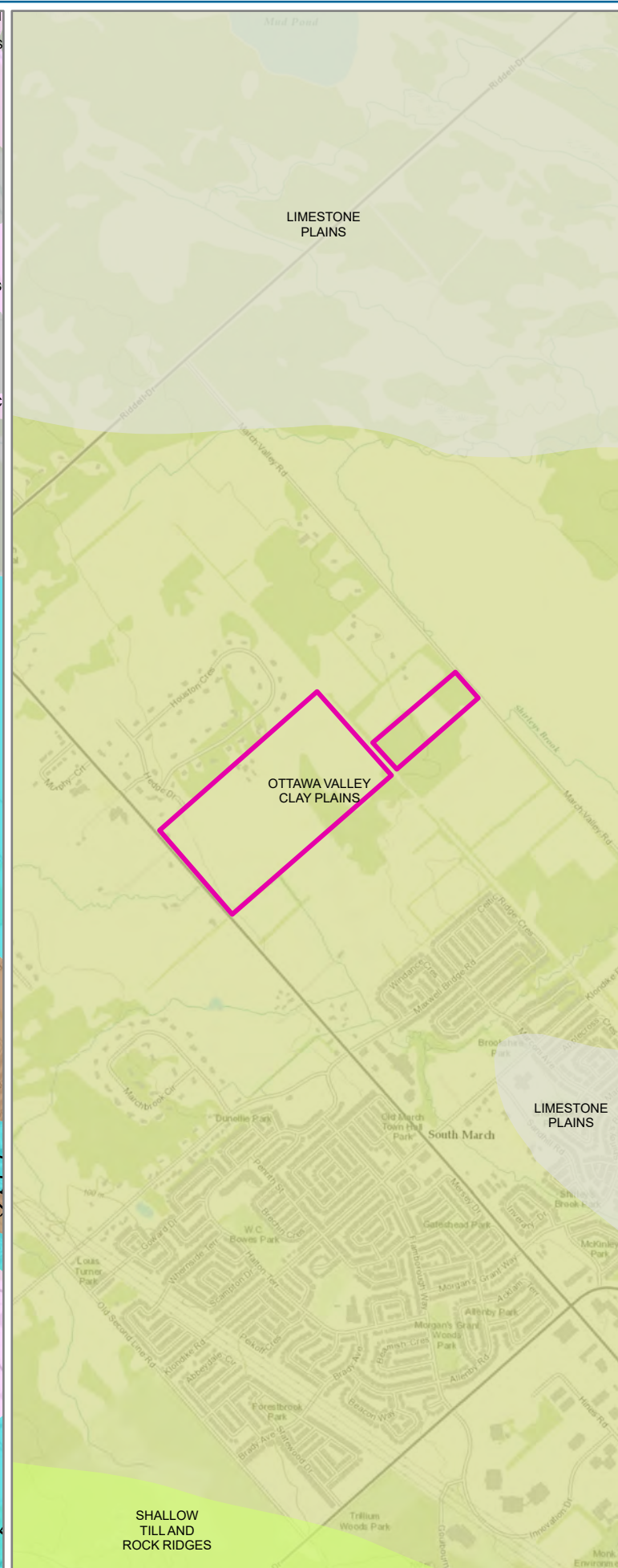
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SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



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STUDY AREA



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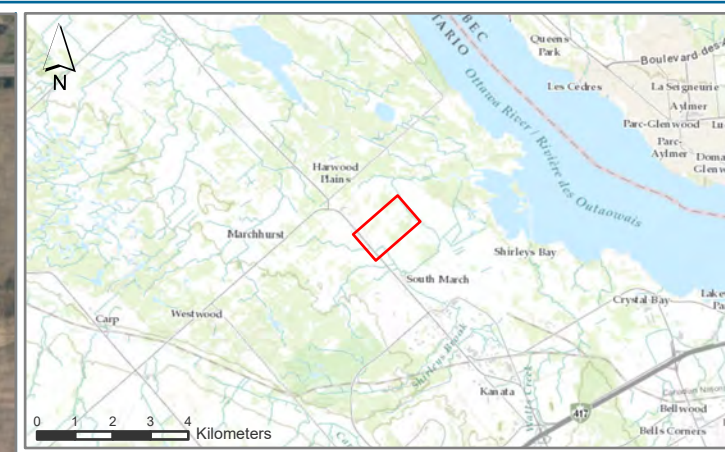
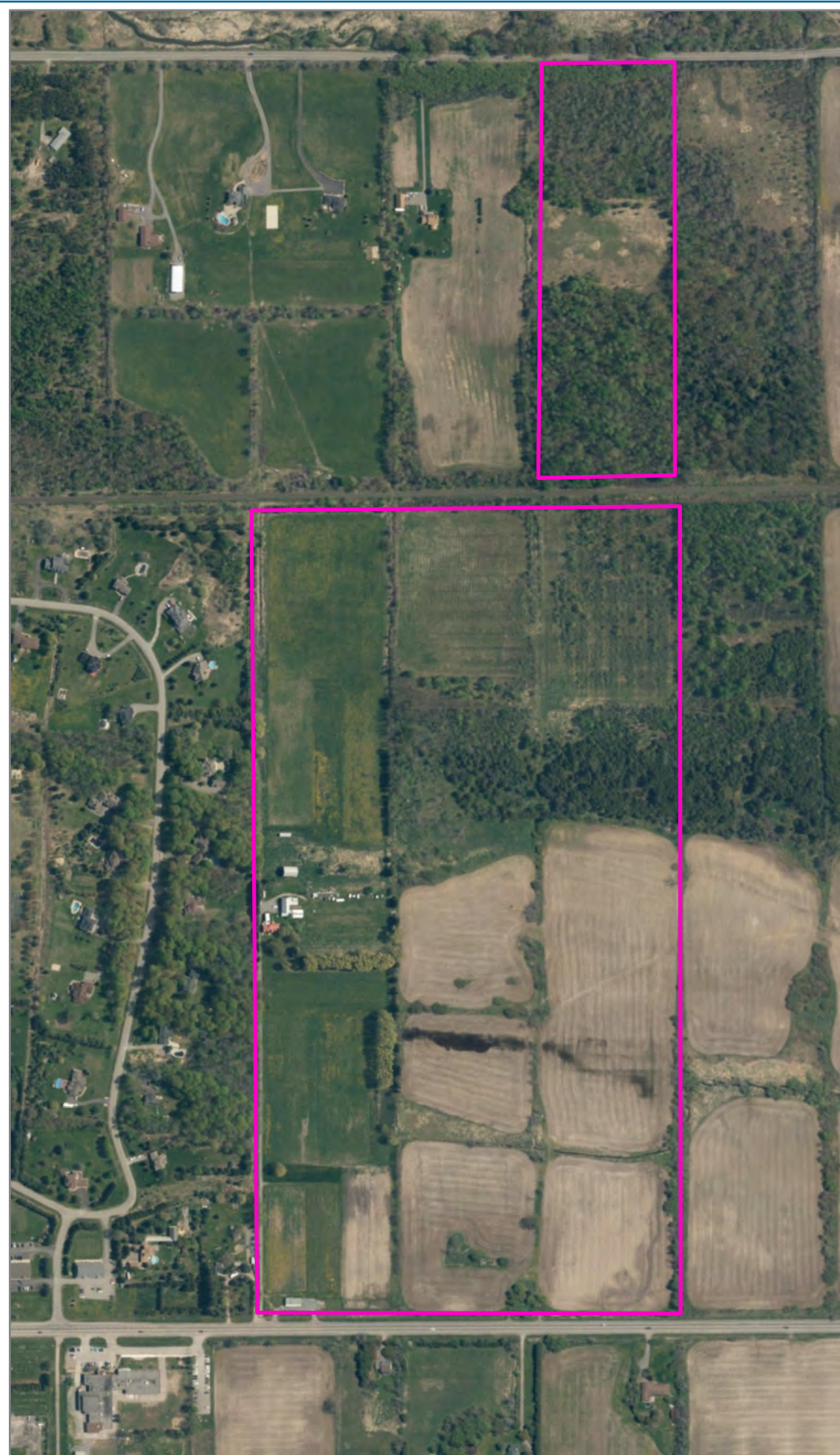
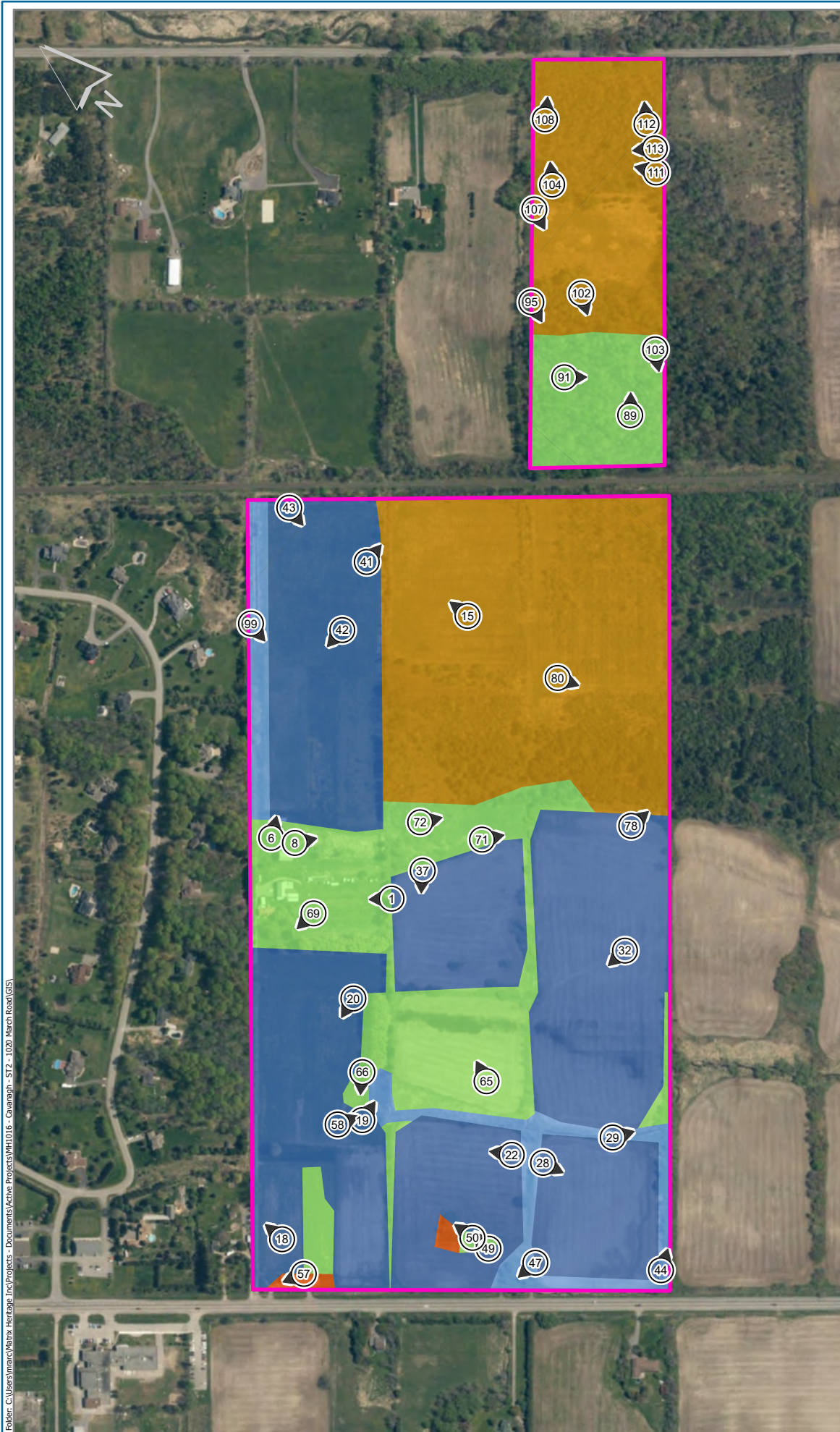
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 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 1020 AND 1070 MARCH ROAD, KANATA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
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- STUDY AREA
- TESTING METHOD**
- SHOVEL TEST TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE
- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- PEDESTRIAN (5 M INTERVAL)
- EXCLUDED**
- PERMANENTLY WET
- DEEPLY DISTURBED
- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



REFERENCES:
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FILE MH1016	DATE 2021-07-26
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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1020 AND 1070 MARCH ROAD, KANATA, ONTARIO	
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METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS	7

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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1016-D01	Wood chips and mulch pile at 1070 March Rd	315.624	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D02	Wood chips and heavy equipment at 1070 March Rd	350.188	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D03	Shed and trailer parked at 1070 March Rd	33.2309	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D04	Ruts filled with standing water, sloping down to back field	64.5996	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D05	Steep slope behind 1070 March Rd with garbage pile	342.006	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D06	Testing slope behind 1070 March Rd	62.2421	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D07	Steep slope behind 1070 March Rd	172.056	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D08	Field margins beside rear north field	126.08	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D09	Testing top of hill at 1070 March Rd	147.983	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D10	Wood chips and mulch pile at 1070 March Rd	188.232	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D11	Wood chips and mulch pile at 1070 March Rd	217.702	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D12	Shed and trailer parked at 1070 March Rd	224.368	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D13	Testing in rear fields between cut tree piles	139.926	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D14	Standing water in tire ruts showing wet conditions	268.882	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D15	Testing next to standing water in rear fields	356.344	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D16	Ruts filled with standing water, sloping up to 1070 March Rd	231.505	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D17	Ruts filled with standing water, sloping up to 1070 March Rd	172.018	14-May-21	SB
MH1016-D18	Field walking front northern field	359.205	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D19	Pond near 1070 March Rd	82.6989	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D20	Intensification behind 1070 March Rd	259.957	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D21	Intensification behind 1070 March Rd	301.435	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D22	Overview of ploughed field	327.025	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D23	Overview of ploughed field	308.679	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D24	Overview of ploughed field and unploughed section in central study area	46.4419	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D25	Overview of ploughed field and unploughed section in central study area	14.4031	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D26	Overview of ploughed field and field boundary	153.554	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D27	Field walking front southern field	159.498	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D28	Field walking front southern field	164.204	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D29	Wet field boundary filled with cattails	122.21	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D30	Wet field boundary filled with cattails	55.6876	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D31	Wet field boundary filled with cattails	328.822	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D32	Field walking middle field	275.95	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D33	Overview of middle field	240.283	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D34	Overview of middle field	324.108	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D35	Field walking in middle centre field	285.924	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D36	Overview of middle field	168.173	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D37	Overview of middle field	231.76	31-May-21	SB

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1016-D38	Overview of rear northern field with grubbed trees	354.879	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D39	Overview of rear northern field with grubbed trees	9.21152	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D40	Fieldwalking in rear northern field	221.485	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D41	Fieldwalking in rear northern field	88.2269	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D42	Fieldwalking in rear northern field	166.364	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D43	Overview of rear northern field	208.88	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D44	Testing between southern front field and March Rd	65.9392	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D45	Overview of unploughed section between field and March Rd	147.791	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D46	Overview of unploughed section between field and March Rd	328.728	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D47	Overgrown gate at 1020 March Rd	277.702	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D48	Overgrown area at 1020 March Rd	32.4378	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D49	Testing disturbed field boundary	4.44919	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D50	Testing disturbed field boundary	354.882	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D51	Testing disturbed field boundary	340.001	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D52	Overview of disturbed field boundary	303.718	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D53	Overview of disturbed field boundary	25.4018	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D54	Overview of disturbed field boundary	334.171	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D55	Testing field boundary	74.5422	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D56	Testing field boundary	69.1995	31-May-21	SB
MH1016-D57	Parking area at 1070 March Rd	296.648	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D58	Testing raspberry patch north of 1070 March Rd	115.731	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D59	Testing field margins	70.2984	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D60	Testing field margins	93.3266	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D61	Testing far southern field margins	235.366	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D62	Overview of field margins	327.101	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D63	Testing field margins	257.092	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D64	Overview of unploughed field area	323.82	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D65	Overview of unploughed field area	20.9567	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D66	Testing next to pond north of 1070 March Rd	232.932	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D67	Test pitting through wood chip piles along field margins	67.0511	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D68	Disturbed field margins	76.5522	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D69	Test pitting through wood chip piles at 1070 March Rd	274.875	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D70	Test pitting through wood chip piles at 1070 March Rd	266.343	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D71	Testing wooded section in central study area	126.347	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D72	Testing wooded section in central study area	125.757	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D73	Extensive disturbance from tree grubbing beside wooded section in central study area	144.984	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D74	Old wood pile in wooded area, central study area	214.076	01-Jun-21	SB

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1016-D75	Disturbance from tree grubbing	58.3101	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D76	Disturbance from tree grubbing south of central wooded area	210.224	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D77	Disturbance from tree grubbing south of central wooded area	138.695	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D78	Testing up to tree grubbing south of central wooded area	98.0357	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D79	Standing water in tire ruts showing wet conditions, south central study area	53.7382	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D80	Testing through downed trees in southern study area	157.933	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D81	Testing through downed trees in southern study area	115.364	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D82	Overview of seasonally wet rear southern field	84.345	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D83	Overview of seasonally wet rear southern field	40.5956	01-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D84	Dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	254.624	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D85	Testing open field north of woods in eastern study area	240.926	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D86	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	39.2029	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D87	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	99.9673	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D88	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	327.366	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D89	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	49.4129	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D90	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	50.7116	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D91	Dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	137.567	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D92	Heavily rutted road for heavy equipment, beside cut trees	128.349	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D93	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	218.698	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D94	Piles of cut trees in eastern study area	127.832	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D95	Piles of cut trees in eastern study area	199.779	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D96	Piles of cut trees in eastern study area	140.376	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D97	Heavily rutted road for heavy equipment, beside cut trees	66.6797	02-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D98	Standing water north of northern rear field	73.2215	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D99	Standing water north of northern rear field	189.471	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D100	Testing through cut tree piles in eastern study area	224.362	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D101	Testing through cut tree piles in eastern study area	228.092	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D102	Testing through cut tree piles in eastern study area	211.305	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D103	Testing through dense wooded conditions in eastern study area	218.198	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D104	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils, looking towards March Valley Rd	42.9756	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D105	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	93.1979	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D106	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	129.78	04-Jun-21	SB

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1016-D107	Testing through disturbed soils	217.09	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D108	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils, looking towards March Valley Rd	55.2039	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D109	Testing through disturbed soils	230.531	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D110	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	63.4626	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D111	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	332.94	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D112	Testing through disturbed soils	42.1871	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D113	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	312.373	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D114	Testing through disturbed soils	37.4298	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D115	Standing water along March Valley Rd	137.318	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D116	Testing through disturbed soils	225.445	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D117	Typical soils in grubbed area	151.521	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D118	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	325.958	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D119	Grubbed trees and disturbed soils	70.2861	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D120	Standing water and disturbed soils, southeastern study area	182.499	04-Jun-21	SB
MH1016-D121	Artifacts from Edey/Davis Site		22-Jul-21	NK
MH1016-D122	Artifacts from W. Morgan Site		23-Jul-21	NK

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1016	1020 and 1070 March Road Field Notes Stage 2 (One Note File)	S. Barré

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map #	Name	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
7	Methods, Key, Conditions	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc Map 1	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc Map 2	Archaeological Sites	B. Mortimer

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Edey/Davis Site (BiFx-27)

Record Number	Provenience	#	Function	Material	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Portion	Condition	Comment
50359	WP1	1	holloware	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer		purple			
50433	WP1	1	button	Porcelain unspecified		Prosser				
50386	WP10	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50387	WP10	1	Holloware	Vitrified White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer		Purple			
50388	WP10	1	Handle unidentified	Coarse Earthenware buff						black glaze
50389	WP10	1	Holloware	Coarse Stoneware		Albany slip (interior)				salt glazed exterior
50432	WP11	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer		Green			
50434	WP12	2	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Wheat / Ceres					
50435	WP13	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50436	WP14	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50374	WP2	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer		Blue	body	Exfoliated	teal
50372	WP3	1	Holloware	Yellowware	Plain			footring		
50373	WP3	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Moulded			body		
50383	WP4	1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50384	WP4	1	Handle / knob unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50381	WP5	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50379	WP6	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Unspecified Transfer		Blue			
50382	WP7	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay						
50380	WP8	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay		Henderson Montreal				
50385	WP9	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)				base	Incomplete	

W. Morgan Site (BiFx-28)

Record Number	Provenience	#	Function	Material	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Portion	Condition	Comment
50375	WP20	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)				body		
50410	WP21	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)				finish / rim		
50413	WP19	1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (light)				base		
50363	WP26	1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware	Painted unspecified		Pink			painting band
50358	WP27	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain					
50364	WP30	1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware	Banded		blue	body		
50411	WP25	1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Chicken Foot Pattern		Blue			
50405	WP18	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50412	WP19	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50409	WP21	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50406	WP22	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50404	WP23	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50407	WP24	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50357	WP27	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Moulded					
50402	WP28	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50403	WP28	1	Holloware	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50356	WP29	1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50401	WP31	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50437	WP17	2	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain					
50438	WP16	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Wheat / Ceres					
50408	WP21	1	clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay						