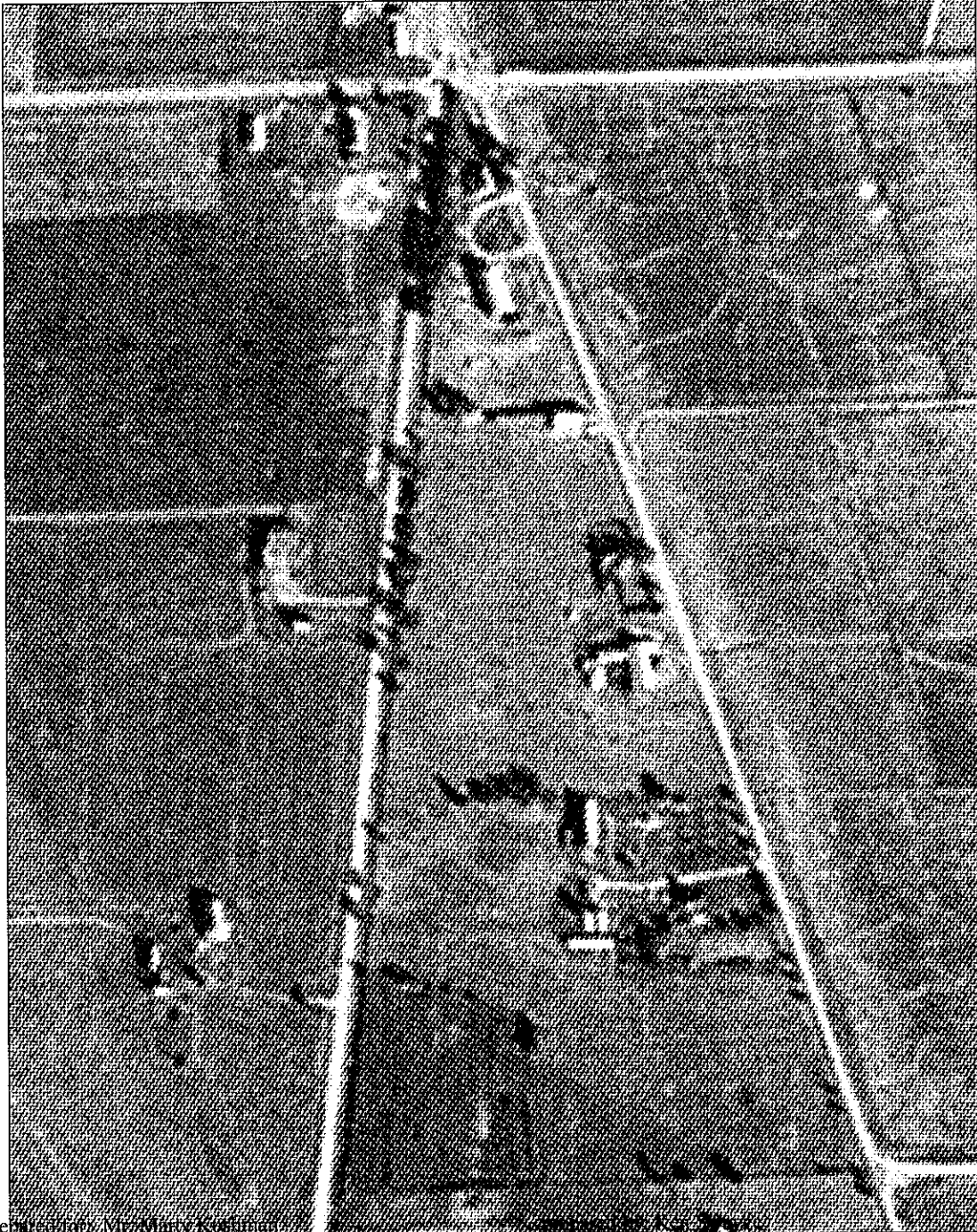


CIF P039-057

**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
HAWTHORNE COMMERCIAL CENTRE, PART OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 5
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP RF (GEO) CITY OF OTTAWA**



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Summary: Kinickinick Heritage Consultants CIF Swayze P039-057 June 2005
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF HAWTHORNE COMMERCIAL CENTRE, PART OF
LOT 1 CONCESSION 5 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP RF (GEO) CITY OF OTTAWA

Kinickinick Heritage Consultants was engaged by Marty Koshman, of Controlex Corporation, Ottawa, to prepare, as per OMCL technical guidelines, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 3020 Hawthorne Road, a 22 acre, or 9 ha, parcel on part of lot 1 concession 5 (RF) of the former township of Gloucester, now in the City of Ottawa where Controlex plans to develop the Hawthorne Commercial Centre. The Stage 1 assessment concluded that 3020 Hawthorne Road, had sufficient archaeological potential to warrant a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and Mr. Koshman asked *Kinickinick Heritage Consultants* to prepare that assessment. A Stage 2 assessment is a field test to determine the presence or absence of artifacts, cultural features, and/or human remains. If some tests are positive, another objective is to delimit the extent and significance of the phenomena to determine if further work is required.

The property has a trianguloid shape, because it is bounded on the north and west by a CN railway track and on the south by a hydro corridor, both built in the early 1950s, and on the east by Hawthorne Road, the original 5th concession road, now a newly constructed four-lane highway. The physical terrain of the parcel is a result of its formation from an abandoned river channel. The highest elevation is 77-76 m a.s.l. in the field along Hawthorne Road where the edge of a low sandy spit grades to a wetland at about 73.6 m a.s.l., in a trough formed by flood currents. The western tip of the parcel is truncated by another trough occupied, at 72 m a.s.l., by a tributary stream of Green Creek. The central part of the property is slightly elevated to about 75 m a.s.l. between these two troughs. Hydro-geological tests, carried out earlier for Controlex Corporation by the Paterson Group, indicate that this area is also, in origin, a sandy spit similar to the one identified on GSC Map 1506A. A storm sewer curves around the southeast corner of the parcel, apparently right through part of the Little farmstead, and then along the southern side of the parcel, parallel to the adjacent hydro corridor. Another sewer line runs between the property and the railway bed, along the north boundary. The southeast corner of the parcel is the site of the former farmstead which was established by William Little about 1870 and demolished in the 1950s. A historical atlas indicates two dwellings on William Little's lot, one in the southeast corner of 3020 Hawthorne Road and another to the west of the subject property.

The remains of BiFv-10 the Little farmstead are situated in the area where Building 2 will be built, on a low sandy mound of *Uplands* sand immediately west of the intersection of (modern) Hawthorne Road and Russell Road. This mound is bordered to the south by the Hydro corridor and, to the west and north, by the sanitary sewer, which is buried in a wide amenity corridor. A small sample of 300 artifacts and bones were recovered from 39 test pits distributed over the top and western side of the low mound. Nearly 75% of these remains were collected from 10 test pits excavated in the northwestern section of the site. These test pits cover an area of 35 x 45 metres adjacent to the storm drain and probably encompasses the greater part, if not all, of the buildings of the farm. As defined by the distribution of the positive test pits, BiFv-10 is approximately 750 m² in overall extent. Approximately 70% of the collection is related to the construction of buildings. These items are followed by domestic objects, representing 21% of the collection. Other items, comprising 6% of the collection, are related to heating and lighting. A belt or harness buckle, 3 pipe fragments and 9 animal bones complete the list of objects recovered from the sampling. The bulk of the artifact sample was manufactured in the 20th century, or late 19th century, only the effigy pipe fragment is pre-1850. No architectural remains of the farmhouse or other buildings were identified. The presence of masonry stones, mortar and cement nevertheless support the suggested location of the farmhouse in the western section of the site. A few testpits in the sewer corridor contained artifacts, concrete slabs and rolled fence wire, suggesting that the sewer trench was backfilled with the remains of the Little house and barn.

The result of the Stage 2 is a single historical deposit registered as BiFv-10 the Little Farmstead. Its integrity is poor because it is previously disturbed and a secondary deposit. It is neither rare, nor a good representative site of the late 19th and early 20th century. The farmstead was part of the rural fringe around the former cross-road village "Hawthorne"; and was associated with the Little family. Hawthorne no longer exists as a community. The site has been impacted by dismantlement, razing, and construction machinery.

No further archaeological assessment work is recommended on the property. The consultant recommends that OMCL (Heritage Operations Unit, Heritage and Libraries Branch) issue a letter to Mr. Marty Koshman, of Controlex Corporation, to clear the proposed Hawthorne Commercial Centre of heritage concern. However, given the nature of archaeological phenomena, a Stage 2 assessment is not infallible, and it is possible that deeply buried archaeological deposits or human remains may be disturbed during construction. If the former are discovered the Heritage Operations Unit should be notified immediately (416-314-7123); if human remains are disturbed, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should be notified (416-326-8404).

Kinickinick Heritage Consultants CIF Swayze P039-057 June 2005
**STAGE 1&2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
HAWTHORNE COMMERCIAL CENTRE, PART OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 5
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP RF (GEO) CITY OF OTTAWA**

Introduction

Kinickinick Heritage Consultants was engaged by Marty Koshman, of Controlex Corporation, Ottawa, to prepare, as *per* Ministry of Culture technical guidelines (OMCL 1993), a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 3020 Hawthorne Road, a 22 acre, or 9 ha, parcel on part of lot 1 concession 5 (RF) of the former township of Gloucester, now in the City of Ottawa (Figure 1), where Controlex plans to develop a commercial centre (Figure 2). The *Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*, used by City planners, indicates that the parcel has archaeological potential (Figure 8) but it has been previously disturbed in some areas, and a more detailed Stage 1 assessment was required. A Stage 1 assessment provides background on surficial geology, post-glacial landscape evolution, historical land use and present condition and reviews the MCL datafile on archaeological sites in the vicinity. The Stage 1 assessment concluded that 3020 Hawthorne Road, had sufficient archaeological potential to warrant a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and Mr. Koshman asked *Kinickinick Heritage Consultants* to carry out that assessment as well. A Stage 2 assessment is a field test to determine the presence or absence of artifacts, cultural features, and/or human remains. If some tests are positive, another objective is to delimit the extent and significance of the phenomena to determine if further work is required.

Because a Stage 2 field test cannot 'stand alone' the Stage 1&2 reports are bound together.

STAGE 1

1.0 Description and Land Use History

The 22 acre parcel at 3020 Hawthorne Road is part of lot 1 concession 5 in the former township of Gloucester. Although it has four sides the property has a trianguloid shape, because it is bounded on the north and west by a CN railway track and on the south by a hydro corridor, both built in the early 1950s, and on the east by Hawthorne Road, the original 5th concession road, now a newly constructed four-lane highway. The physical terrain of the parcel is a result of its formation from an abandoned river channel. The highest elevation is 77-76 m a.s.l. in the field along Hawthorne Road where the edge of a low sandy spit grades to a wetland at about 73.6 m a.s.l., in a trough formed by flood currents. The western tip of the parcel is truncated by another trough occupied, at 72 m a.s.l., by a tributary stream of Green Creek. The central part of the property is slightly elevated to about 75 m a.s.l. between these two troughs. Hydro-geological tests, carried out earlier for Controlex Corporation by the Paterson Group (Figure 7), indicate that this area is also, in origin, a sandy spit similar to the one identified on GSC Map 1506A (Figure 5). A storm sewer curves around the southeast corner of the parcel, apparently right through part of the Little farmstead,

and then along the southern side of the parcel, parallel to the adjacent hydro corridor. Another sewer line runs between the property and the railway bed, along the north boundary.

The southeast corner of the parcel is the site of the former farmstead (Figure 6A) which was established by William Little about 1870 and demolished in the 1950s. The *Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 1879) indicates two dwellings on William Little's lot, one in the southeast corner of 3020 Hawthorne Road and another to the west of the subject property (Figure 4). Previous work by Golder Associates for Controlex Corporation notes that possible concerns with these buildings include "building rubble, septic systems and wells and potential heating fuel holding tanks...[and]..Controlex should consider its own tolerance risk (financial risk) in order to decide whether or not to investigate this issue." Belden's map erroneously shows the tributary stream flowing through the trough now occupied by the Hawthorne Road Marsh, instead of through the tip of subject parcel. Since about turn of the 19th century this trough has been ditched and drained and in the historical aerial photograph used in Figure 6A (taken in the summer of 1947) the wetland is not visible, only cultivated field. This aerial photography may have led an earlier study to conclude the marsh is man-made (Muncaster 2004). Figure 6B, detail of the property from a modern aerial photograph (A27093-82), shows extensive soil lineation in the north angle of the property between Hawthorne Road and railway tracks which probably resulted from wheels of heavy machinery during construction of the railway, sewer, or road.

2.0 Previous Archaeological Research and Known Sites in the Vicinity

Like most other areas of eastern Ontario, the archaeology of Ottawa is not well known, a result, primarily, of the paucity of systematic archaeological surveys in the region. This picture has changed because compliance archaeology projects have increased in number and a better outline of prehistoric settlement patterns has begun to emerge. These new discoveries will improve the 'RMOC model' and aid heritage resource preservation and management. ASI and Geomatics (1999) have completed a potential mapping study of the archaeological resources of the region and this contribution has accelerated the heritage assessment process.

The *Archaeological Potential Mapping Study* recorded only 35 registered archaeological sites and another 100, or so, reported, but unsubstantiated, sites (only 54 of the latter have sufficient provenience to be plotted on a NTS map). A large percentage of both types of site were discovered—and destroyed—accidentally during the course of development activities, and others were discovered because the archaeological material is (or was) included in an actively eroding environment. Many of these sites were found eroding from the banks of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, but others were found in deeply buried contexts.

Registered sites in the (greater) vicinity of the subject property include the Constance Bay catena of Middle Woodland deposits (BiGa-2-7) excavated and reported by

Watson (1972); the Leamy Lake series of sites (BiFw-6, 15-17, 25-28—Archaic to Historic) excavated by Laliberté (1995) at the mouth of the Gatineau River; the Sawdust Bay sites on Lac Des Chats (Daechsel 1981); and six small prehistoric find-spots (BiFw-1, 3-5, 10-11) in the Rideau River Valley.

Recent discoveries by *Kinickinick Heritage Consultants* include several sites which are presumed, because of their association with relict littorial environments, to be of early Holocene age (Figure 5). These are called, Oak Creek (BhFx-2-7), Bradley (BhFx-8-32), Cromdale (BaGi-31-53), Barrhaven (BhFw-9), Constance Bay (BiGa-53), Constance Creek (BiGa-10), and Fitzroy Provincial Park (Swayze 2003 a-d; 2004a-c).

More germane to this study, however, are several earlier assessments by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation which concern the discovery and subsequent mitigation of several historical archaeological sites which took place during early construction of the Hawthorne Road extension (Daechsel 1994; Kennett 1991; Kennett and Daechsel 1992, 1993). These historical sites included, the Graham Farm (BiFv-1), School House (BiFv-2) and Orange Hall (BiFv-3), in lot A concessions 5 and 6.

3.0 Surficial Geology and Post-Glacial Landscape Evolution

The following account references the dates of geological episodes to cultural time periods in order to underline the effect these processes had upon the relative attractiveness of the property for human use, either for habitation or specific resource exploitation activities. The cultural periods referred to, and their approximate dates before present (BP) are: Palaeo-Indian 11,500-10,000 BP; Early Archaic 10,000-6,000 BP; Middle Archaic 6,000-4,500 BP; Late Archaic 4,500-2,500 BP; Woodland 2,500 BP-1,600 AD and Historic 1600-1900 AD. (The consultant is aware of recent movements to relate corrected and re-calibrated carbon-dated events to calendric dates (e.g. Fiedel 1999) but, for the purposes of this report, he refers to a chronological framework established by Gadd (1987); Fulton and Richard (1987); Gilbert (1994); Wright (1995; *etc.*) expressed as 'years ago', or 'BP' synonymously. BP means Before Present, the 'present' being 1950 AD.)

The most significant and dramatic effect of deglaciation, in eastern Ontario, was the creation of the Champlain Sea, which existed for almost two millennia and its recession, through a series of riverine lakes, for another millennium. Beginning about 12,700 BP the entire St. Lawrence Lowlands was submerged under the Champlain Sea (Gilbert 1994:6). The maximum extent of the Champlain Sea has been radio-carbon dated (from shells) to 11,400 BP, at 170 m a.s.l. near Shawville, and to 11,000, at 160 m near Martindale in the Gatineau Valley—dates are approximate—and at Almonte and Rigaud, the high water level has been dated, to 11,200 BP, at 154 m, and 160 m a.s.l., respectively (Fulton and Richard (1987: Table 7). Thus, the period of maximum extent of the Champlain Sea corresponded with the (Clovis) Palaeo-Indian period. Over the next millennium the delta of an enormous river

prograded down the Ottawa Valley from Petawawa to Hawksbury. But then, as the sea level rose, the land rebounded from the weight of the ice-sheet until, by 10,000 BP—Late Palaeo-Indian/Early Archaic—the Ancestral Ottawa River flowed into a riverine/lacustrine body of water called Lake Lampsilis (Figure 6). This post-glacial lake was still much higher than the Ottawa River today. According to Fulton and Richard (1987:25) the level of this body of water was still as high as 94 m a.s.l. at Deschênes in 10,100 BP. It has been dated from three locations in the Ottawa vicinity to between 7,870 BP and 8,830 BP at 60 to 70 m a.s.l. (Fulton and Richard 1987:26, Table 7).

During the Palaeo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, the entire Upper Great Lakes, and northern Ontario and northern Québec, drained through the Ottawa Valley, first debouching solely through the Barron and Petawawa Rivers, and later also via the North Bay/Mattawa route. The volume of water through the Ottawa system was enormous—almost inconceivable—relative to today. This gargantuan flow was compounded at intervals, between 10,800-10,000 BP and again between 9,500-8,000 BP, by ‘slugs’ of flood water from post-glacial Lake Agassiz, which then occupied much of the prairie provinces (Teller 1988). These ‘slugs’, with additional volumes of 500 km³ to 4,000 km³ (!), would obviously have been of catastrophic in nature, and would have affected the habitability of the shorelines of the recessional stages of the Champlain Sea and the Ancestral Ottawa River. Lewis and Anderson (1989) have estimated that the flow of the Ancestral Ottawa River during one of these slugs was 200,000 m³/s, or 200 times the average flow today! The floodwaters almost certainly had an effect upon the archaeological record of low lying areas, scouring some away, and deeply burying others.

After about 8,000 BP (in Middle Archaic times) post-glacial Lakes Agassiz and Barlow-Ojibway ceased to support recessional Lake Lampsilis in the Ottawa drainage basin but the upper Great Lakes still contributed to the flow of the Ancestral Ottawa, until about 5,500, when two other outlets also began to drain them to the south. By about 4,700 BP the flow over the Nipissing-Mattawa threshold ceased and the modern continental drainages—and environment—became established (Fulton and Richard 1987:28). In the Lac Deschênes basin, the first two changes in volume and flow are reflected by escarpments in unconsolidated material which occur at about 80 and 70 m a.s.l. elevation respectively and which corresponds, generally, in terms of cultural succession, to Middle Archaic and Late Archaic.

The subject property emerged from the abandoned river channel of the Ancestral Ottawa River in the late Middle Archaic cultural period but the parcel was probably not habitable and attractive, from a hunter-gatherer’s economic point of view, until after about 4,700 BP, when modern environment and waterlevels prevailed. In its pristine setting, prior to deforestation and soil cultivation, 3020 Hawthorne Road would have been characterized by two sandy relict river channel spits, where *Uplands* sandy soil developed (Figure 5) the western one thinner and lower than the eastern one and bordered by the tributary stream.

4.0 Archaeological Potential of the Property

Figure 8 illustrates the relevant portion of the “RMOC model” of archaeological potential (ASI and Geomatics 1999) which is used by City of Ottawa planners to determine if an archaeological assessment is warranted prior to development. The consultant agrees that the parcel, as a whole, has archaeological potential and he presents a more detailed estimate in Figure 9. The lower riverine flute between the tributary creek and the Hawthorne Road Marsh has moderate potential for archaeological evidence prehistoric occupation and use as does part of upper flute between the Marsh and Hawthorne Road. Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of sand on the property, as *per* borehole/test pit data from the Paterson Group (2004a and 2004b). The southeast corner of the property has high potential for historical archaeological deposits relating to the original 19th century Little farmstead.

STAGE 2

5.0 Objective of Stage 2

The objective of Stage 2 field assessment is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, cultural features, or human remains in the development zone. Since the OMCL technical guidelines specify that low potential areas be tested too, the entire development area was assessed with the exception of poorly drained and previously impacted terrain.

6.0 Method and Procedure

Permission to enter the property for the purpose of conducting an archaeological assessment was obtained from Mr. Marty Koshman, of Controlex Corporation. The Stage 2 work was supervised by Ken Swayze (P039) and field directed by Marcel Laliberté, who holds consultant’s licence P178, with field assistance from Amanda Wong, Norman McBride, and Ian Badgley (P101). The field work was carried out on May 14-17 2005. The assessment method employed was testpit excavation, at 5 m intervals in the Building 2 area where the Little farmstead was formerly located, and at 10 m intervals elsewhere. The testpits were approximately 30 x 30 cm and were excavated by shovel, and trowel, to a depth of 10-25cm. The backdirt was passed through 6mm mesh screens and the contents scrutinized for traces of artifacts. The testpits were examined to determine if there was cultural modification to *Uplands* sand or *Manotick* sandy loam soil profiles. The stratigraphy and artifact descriptions of this report as well as the artifact catalogue were prepared by Marcel Laliberté. The site plans and stratigraphic profiles were prepared by Ian Badgley.

7.0 Description of Field Tests

The area where Buildings 6 and 7 will be built (Figure 2B) was testpitted at 10 m intervals, except for patches of poorly drained terrain (Figure 13 A,B) and the sewer corridor along the railway tracks. The testpit profiles here were uniform silt/clay loam, soil disturbed by construction. No artifacts or cultural features were observed.

The area that will be occupied by Building 1 also turned out to be previously impacted—the sand reported in bore/testholes (Figure 7) is fill probably back dirt from sewer, railway track, and drain construction. No artifacts or cultural features were observed in the west part of the parcel.

The remains of BiFv-10 the Little farmstead are situated in the area where Building 2 will be built, on a low sandy mound of *Uplands* sand immediately west of the intersection of (modern) Hawthorne Road and Russell Road (Figure 10). This mound is bordered to the south by the Hydro corridor and, to the west and north, by the sanitary sewer, which is buried in a wide amenity corridor.

More than 300 artifacts and bones (see Section 11.0 Artifact Catalogue, below) were recovered from 39 test pits distributed over the top and western side of the low mound (Figure 11). Nearly 75% of these remains were collected from 10 test pits excavated in the northwestern section of the site (i.e., TP 19, 21 to 25 inclusive, 28, 29, 33 and 35). These test pits cover an area of 35 x 45 metres adjacent to the storm drain and probably encompasses the greater part, if not all, of the buildings of the farm. As defined by the distribution of the positive test pits, BiFv-10 is approximately 750 m² in overall extent.

Stratigraphic Context

About 74% of the artifacts were recovered from a buried layer of ploughed soil extending across the sandy mound (Figure 12). A portion of the artifacts (13%) were mixed with fill covering the plough zone in greater part of the site. This fill results, without doubt, from the construction of the storm drain on the property.

A number of artifacts (11%) were collected from a slightly sandy organic soil layer in the upper part of Testpit 29 including several domestic objects, this layer may represent a fragment of *Uplands* soil that was in proximity to the house (*ibid.*).

Less than 10 objects were recovered from the surface of the parent material, a layer of orange sand extending over the entire mound directly under the plough zone. This context indicates that these objects were originally deposited on the surface and were deeply buried in a random manner by ploughing.

Thus, excluding a small zone around Testpit 29, the archaeological sampling results indicate that the site of the farmstead has been considerably disturbed by dismantlement and razing of the buildings and construction of the sanitary sewer.

The Artifacts and Other Remains

Approximately 70% of the collection is related to the construction of buildings (e.g., nails, nuts and bolts, bricks, roofing tiles, window pane glass, cement fragments and mortar). These items are followed by domestic objects, representing 21% of the collection (e.g., spirits and soft drink bottles, dishes, glass and baked earth food

containers and a bottle-opener). Other items, comprising 6% of the collection, are related to heating and lighting (e.g., anthracite, clinker and a glass lamp globe). A belt or harness buckle, 3 pipe fragments and 9 animal bones complete the list of objects recovered from the sampling. The bulk of the artifact sample was manufactured in the 20th century, or late 19th century, only the effigy pipe fragment is pre-1850.

The construction-related objects were scattered throughout the site by ploughing and later filling activities related to the sewer construction. However, most of these specimens were found in the northwestern section of the site, along with the majority of the domestic objects and all of the items related to heating and lighting. This distribution suggests that the farmhouse was located in this section of the site, probably near Test Pits 25 and 29, which were the most productive in terms of domestic artifacts. This is consistent with historical aerial photography (cover and Figure 6A).

Architectural Remains

No architectural remains of the farmhouse or other buildings were identified. The presence of masonry stones, mortar and cement nevertheless support the suggested location of the farmhouse in the western section of the site. The association of these objects with the plough zone, however, leaves little hope that the house foundations are traceable. A few testpits in the sewer corridor contained artifacts, concrete slabs and rolled fence wire, suggesting that the sewer trench was backfilled with the remains of the Little house and barn.

The single architectural feature that appears to have been spared is a stone-lined well located in the northwestern section of the site but it too has been filled with earth and material from the former buildings and only its uppermost portion is visible.

8.0 Results

A single historical deposit was observed and registered with the OMCL archaeological site databank as BiFv-10 the Little Farmstead

- *Integrity* – poor, previously disturbed, secondary deposit
- *Rarity or Representativeness* – neither rare, nor a good representative site
- *Age* – late 19th and early 20th century
- *Human Remains* – no
- *Geographical and Cultural Association* – part of the rural fringe around the former cross-road village “Hawthorne”
- *Historic Association* – the farm is associated with the Little family.
- *Community Interest* – Hawthorne no longer exists as a community.
- *Site/Resource Sensitivity* – The site has already been impacted by dismantlement, razing, and construction machinery.

9.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Stage 2 sampling carried out at 3020 Hawthorne Road indicates that the buildings of the Little farmstead have been obliterated and that, despite the small patch of soil around Test Pit 29, no intact cultural deposits were observed. The artifacts recovered from the site are not especially representative, or of particular heritage interest. BiFv-10 has poor integrity, poor condition, and a low artifact distribution and, therefore, has low historical or scientific significance and it has been sufficiently recorded. No further archaeological assessment work is recommended on the property.

The consultant recommends that OMCL (Heritage Operations Unit, Heritage and Libraries Branch) issue a letter to Mr. Marty Koshman, of Controlex Corporation, to clear the proposed Hawthorne Commercial Centre of heritage concern. However, given the nature of archaeological phenomena, a Stage 2 assessment is not infallible, and it is possible that deeply buried archaeological deposits or human remains may be disturbed during construction. If the former are discovered the Heritage Operations Unit should be notified immediately (416-314-7123); if human remains are disturbed, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should be notified (416-326-8404).

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2003c CIF P039-009 A Stage 1&2 Archaeological assessment of Cromdale Park a Proposed Subdivision on part of lot 3 Concession 10 Fitzroy Twp. (geo), City of Ottawa" Report on file with OMCL, Toronto

2003d CIF P039-026 A Stage 1&2 Archaeological assessment of Woodroffe Estates a Proposed Subdivision on North Half of lot 16 Concession 2 RF Nepean Twp. (geo), City of Ottawa" Report on file with OMCL, Toronto

2004a "CIF P039-30 A Stage 1&2 archaeological assessment of part of lot 12 concession 4 Torbolton twp, Constance Bay, City of Ottawa" report on file with OMCL, Toronto

2004b "CIF P039-27 A Stage 1&2 archaeological assessment of part of lot 2&3 concession 4 Torbolton twp., Constance Creek, City of Ottawa" report on file with OMCL, Toronto

2004c "CIF P039-35 A Stage 1&2 Assessment and Cultural Resource Inventory of part of Fitzroy Provincial Park, on parts of lots 24,25&26 Concession 10 Fitzroy Township (geo), City of Ottawa" report on file with OMCL, Toronto.

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P039-057 K. Swayze Stage 1&2 3020 Hawthorne Road – BiFv-10 Little Farmstead Artifact Catalogue

3020 Hawthorne Road
Artifact Catalogue

No	Test Pit	Field No.	Level	Lot	Quantity	Material	Identification	Comments
1	1	NM5	3	1	6	coarse baked earth.	brick	fragments; red
2	2	NM6	3	1	1	iron	undetermined nail	
3	3	ML8	3	1	1	cement	slab	occupies large part of test pit; left in place
4	4	KS4	3	1	1	clinker		
5	4	KS4	3	1	1	iron	rod	rectangular section; possible fragment of large cut nail
6	5	NM1	3	1	1	iron	wire	fence wire
7	6	NM8	3	1	1	iron	square nail	bent head, horseshoe nail
8	6	NM8	3	1	1	iron	washer	
9	7	AW9	3	1	1	iron	bolt	
10	8	AW7	3	1	9	mortar	mortar	several large nodules
11	8	AW7	3	1	1	iron	washer	
12	9	KS5	3	1	1	iron	nail	undetermined
13	10	KS6	3	1	2	iron	wire	
14	10	KS6	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	brick	fragment; red
15	10	KS6	3	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
16	10	KS6	3	1	1	plain glass	bottle	capped bottle neck fragment
17	10	KS6	3	1	5	fine white baked earth	cup	fragments; green paint decoration, exterior floral design; altered by fire
18	11	NM2	3	1	1	iron	rod	rectangular section
19	11	NM2	3	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	fragment; probably cup
20	11	NM2	3	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
21	12	ML14	3	1	1	fine white baked earth	dish	fragment; undetermined; altered by fire
22	13	ML13	3	1	2	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
23	13	ML13	3	1	1	iron	cut nail	
24	14	NM3	3	1	1	iron	round nail	
25	15	ML1	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments, red
26	16	ML2	3	1	undeter.	coarse baked earth	brick	numerous small fragments; not collected
27	17	AW6	2	1	1	plain glass	container	fragment; undetermined
28	18	ML9	3	1	2	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
29	18	ML9	3	1	2	iron	cut nail	
30	18	ML9	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	brick	complete; red, with ' RD 97' inscription
31	19	NM4	3	1	10	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments, red
32	20	ML3	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	brick	small fragment, red
33	20	ML3	3	1	2	bone	long bone	fragments of same bone; medium-size mammal
34	21	ML10	3	1	3	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
35	21	ML10	3	1	2	plain glass	window pane	
36	22	ML12	3	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth.	cup	fragment; no decoration
37	22	ML12	3	1	1	plain glass	container	fragment; bottle or preserve jar
38	22	ML12	3	1	1	iron	cut nail	
39	22	ML12	3	1	1	anthracite	heating material	

P039-057 K. Swayze Stage 1&2 3020 Hawthorne Road – BiFv-10 Little Farmstead Artifact Catalogue

3020 Hawthorne Road
Artifact Catalogue

No	Test Pit	Field No.	Level	Lot	Quantity	Material	Identification	Comments
40	23	ML4	3	1	4	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red; associated with crushed stone
41	24	AW5	3	1	1	iron	cut nail	
42	24	AW5	3	1	7	plain glass	window pane	
43	24	AW5	3	1	7	plain glass	container	fragment of drinking glass
44	24	AW5	3	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	bowl or cup
45	24	AW5	3	1	3	pink-tinted glass	lid	diamond design on handle; interior molded floral design
46	24	AW5	3	1	1	bone	articulation	tarsal or carpal, large mammal
47	24	AW5	3	1	1	plain glass	container	fragment; indéterminé
48	25	ML5	2	1	5	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
49	25	ML5	2	1	3	anthracite	heating material	
50	25	ML5	2	1	5	iron	cut nail	
51	25	ML5	2	1	1	iron	round nail	
52	25	ML5	2	1	1	iron	washer	
53	25	ML5	2	1	1	iron	bottle opener	
54	25	ML5	2	1	4	cement	masonry related	nodules
55	25	ML5	2	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
56	25	ML5	2	1	1	plain glass	lamp	globe fragment
57	25	ML5	2	1	4	plain glass	preserve jar	crimped edge
58	25	ML5	2	1	1	blue tinted glass	spirits bottle	square bottom, wooden mold
59	25	ML5	2	1	2	fine white baked earth	plate	cross-mended fragments
60	25	ML5	2	1	2	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	undetermined
61	25	ML5	2	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	soup bowl	fragment; gold decoration, clover design
62	25	ML5	2	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	fragment; undetermined; orange interior glaze
63	25	ML5	2	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	fragment; undetermined; green floral design
64	25	ML5	3	2	6	iron	cut nail	
65	25	ML5	3	2	1	iron	round nail	
66	25	ML5	3	2	1	dark green glass	spirits bottle	fragment
67	25	ML5	3	2	2	blue-tinted glass	medicine bottle	1 neck fragment and 1 body fragment
68	25	ML5	3	2	1	coarse baked earth	jar	fragment; no glaze
69	25	ML5	3	2	5	fine white baked earth	cup	fragments; green painted floral design; altered by fire
70	25	ML5	3	2	3	fine white baked earth	plate	fragments; undetermined molded floral design
71	26	AW1	3	1	4	bone	long bone	fresh fragments; articulation; 2 sawn
72	26	AW1	3	1	1	ivory	tooth	incisor from medium-size herbivore
73	26	AW1	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	brick	fragment; red
74	27	AW2	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	brick	small fragment; red
75	27	AW2	3	1	1	plain glass	container	fragment; undetermined
76	27	AW2	3	1	1	iron	cut nail	
77	28	AW8	3	1	31	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red; various dimensions; 2 large cross-mended fragments with 'RD 97' inscription
78	28	AW8	3	1	1	kaolin	pipe	bowl fragment, no trademark or decoration

P039-057 K. Swayze Stage 1&2 3020 Hawthorne Road – BiFv-10 Little Farmstead Artifact Catalogue

3020 Hawthorne Road
Artifact Catalogue

No	Test Pit	Field No.	Level	Lot	Quantity	Material	Identification	Comments
79	28	AW8	3	1	1	iron	round nail	
80	28	AW8	3	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	fragment; undetermined
81	28	AW8	3	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
82	28	AW8	3	1	1	plain glass	bottle	fragment; undetermined; crimped neck with washer
83	29	ML11	2	1	1	iron	bolt	
84	29	ML11	2	1	2	iron	round nail	
85	29	ML11	2	1	1	iron	harness buckle	complete
86	29	ML11	2	1	1	cement	masonry related	
87	29	ML11	2	1	2	clinker	burnt waste	
88	29	ML11	3a	2	7	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
89	29	ML11	3a	2	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	fragments; undetermined
90	29	ML11	3a	2	1	fine white baked earth	cup	fragments; green paint decoration, exterior floral design and undetermined interior trademark
91	29	ML11	3a	2	1	kaolin	pipe	stem fragment, inscription 'SCOTLAN...' on one edge and '...RONG' on other
92	29	ML11	3a	2	3	plain glass	window pane	
93	29	ML11	3a	2	1	pink-tinted glass	bottle	fragment; undetermined
94	29	ML11	3a	2	5	plain glass	container	fragments; bottle or preserve jar
95	29	ML11	3a	2	7	iron	round nail	
96	29	ML11	3a	2	3	iron	cut nail	
97	29	ML11	3a	2	1	iron	square nail	bend head horseshoe nails
98	29	ML11	3a	2	2	copper	strip	fragments; wavey
99	29	ML11	3a	2	3	anthracite	heating material	
100	29	ML11	3a	2	2	clinker	burnt waste	
101	29	ML11	3a	2	1	bone	long bone	burnt fragment; medium or large mammal
102	29	ML11	4	3	1	iron	round nail	
103	29	ML11	4	3	2	iron	cut nail	
104	29	ML11	4	3	2	clinker	burnt waste	
105	29	ML11	4	3	4	fine white baked earth	soup bowl	fragments; molded corn cob design; altered by fire
106	30	ML6	3	1	4	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
107	31	KS8	3	1	1	iron	cut nail	
108	31	KS8	3	1	1	glassy fine white baked earth	dish	fragment; undetermined
109	32	KS10	3	1	1	kaolin	pipe	effigy bowl fragment; human head with turban; 'Le Hussard' type; post-dating 1840
110	33	AW3	3	1	19	coarse baked earth	brick	small fragments; red
111	33	AW3	3	1	29	coarse baked earth	tile	fragments; roofing tiles; 1 with '...W...' inscription, 1 with 'V' inscription and 2 with raised edges
112	33	AW3	3	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
113	34	ML7	3	1	2	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
114	35	AW4	3	1	3	anthracite	heating material	

P039-057 K. Swayze Stage 1&2 3020 Hawthorne Road – BiFv-10 Little Farmstead Artifact Catalogue

3020 Hawthorne Road
Artifact Catalogue

No	Test Pit	Field No.	Level	Lot	Quantity	Material	Identification	Comments
115	35	AW4	3	1	1	clinker	burnt waste	
116	35	AW4	3	1	3	coarse baked earth	brick	fragments; red
117	35	AW4	3	1	3	plain glass	container	fragments; undetermined
118	35	AW4	3	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
119	35	AW4	3	1	2	iron	round nails	
120	35	AW4	3	1	2	iron	blade-like strips	tin can fragments
121	36	KS1	3	1	1	plain glass	bottle	fragment; undetermined
122	36	KS1	3	1	1	fine white baked earth	plate	fragment; undetermined
123	37	KS2	3	1	1	plain glass	window pane	
124	38	KS3	3	1	1	coarse baked earth	jar	fragment; brown glaze
125	39	KS9	3	1	1	stoneware	jar	fragment; interior and exterior brown glaze
126	40	NM7	3	1	2	iron	cut nail	



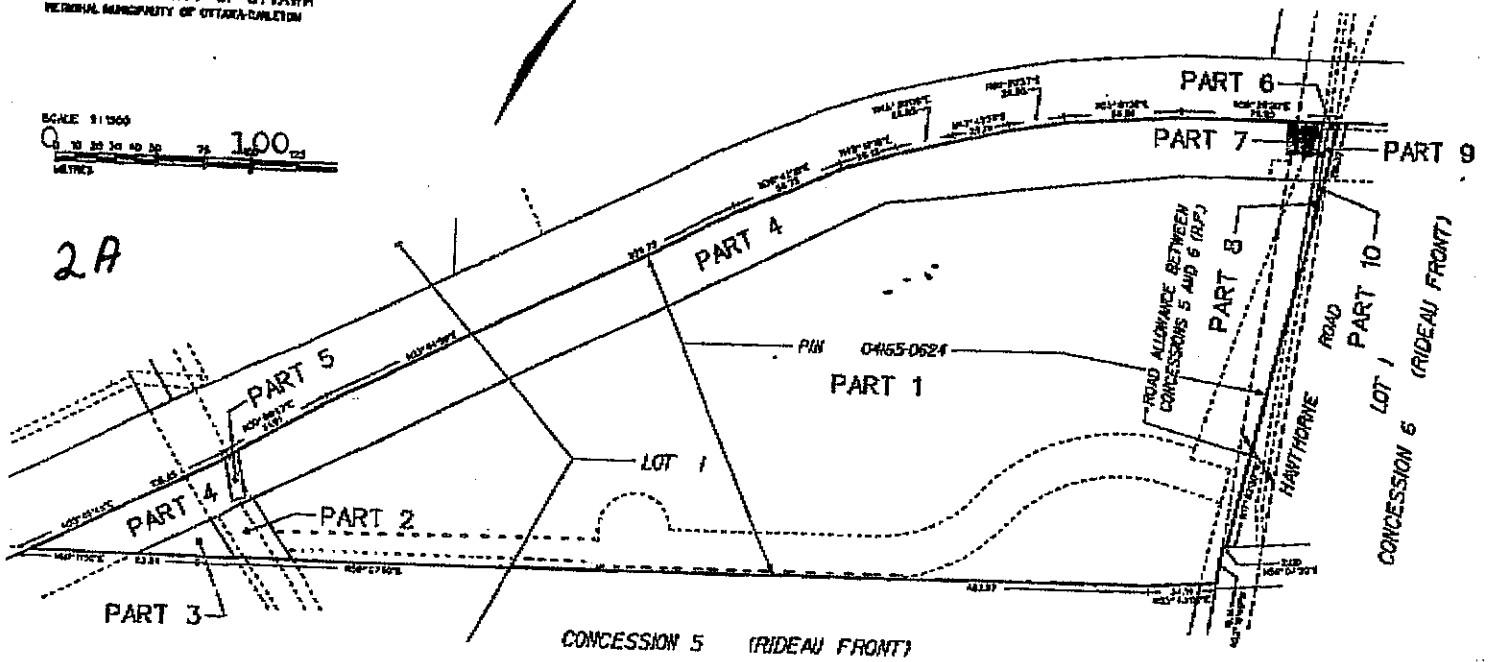
Figure 1: Location of 3020 Hawthorne Road in the City of Ottawa

SKETCH SHOWING
PART OF LOT 1
CONCESSION 5 (RIDEAU)
TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER
NOW IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA
TERMINAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-COLETON



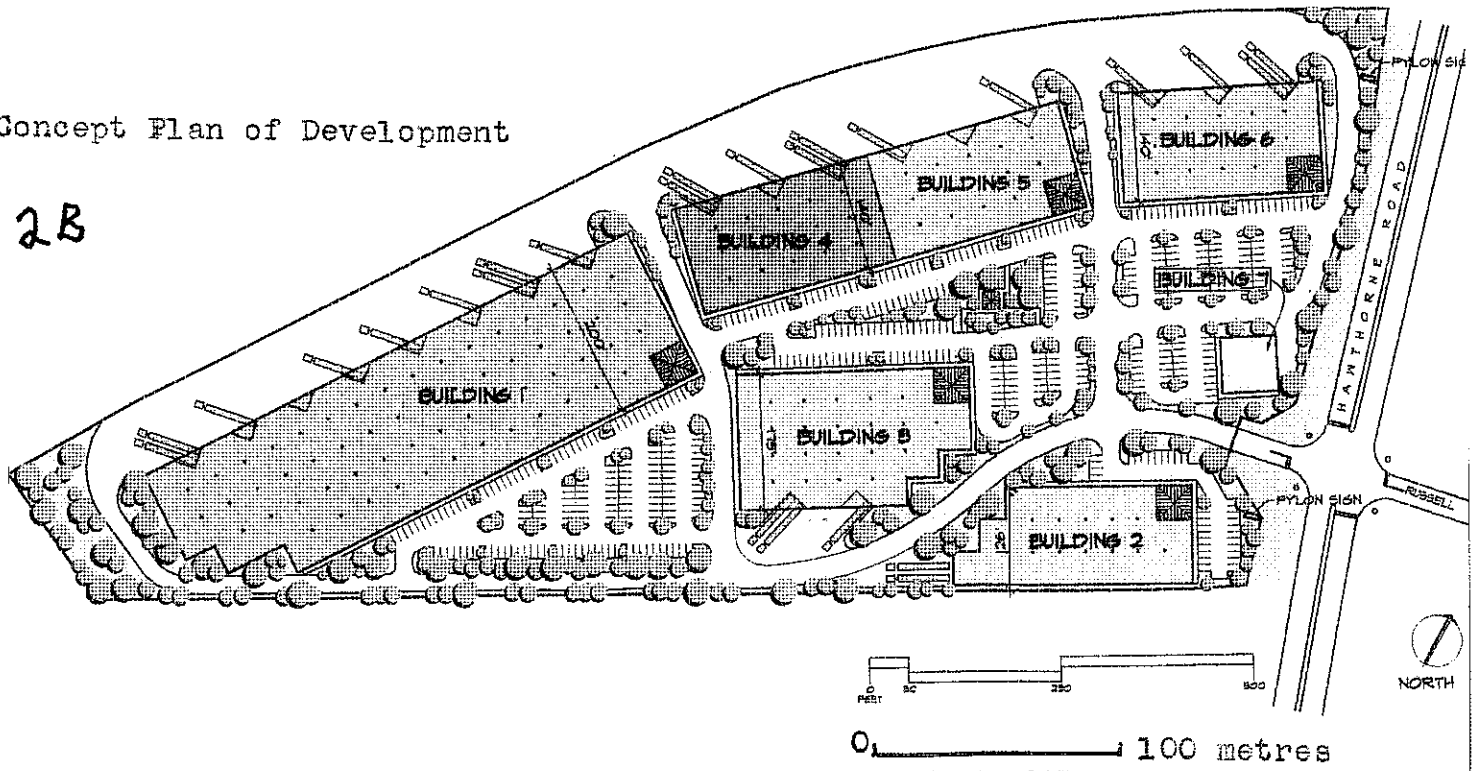
SCALE 1:1000
0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100 METRES

2A



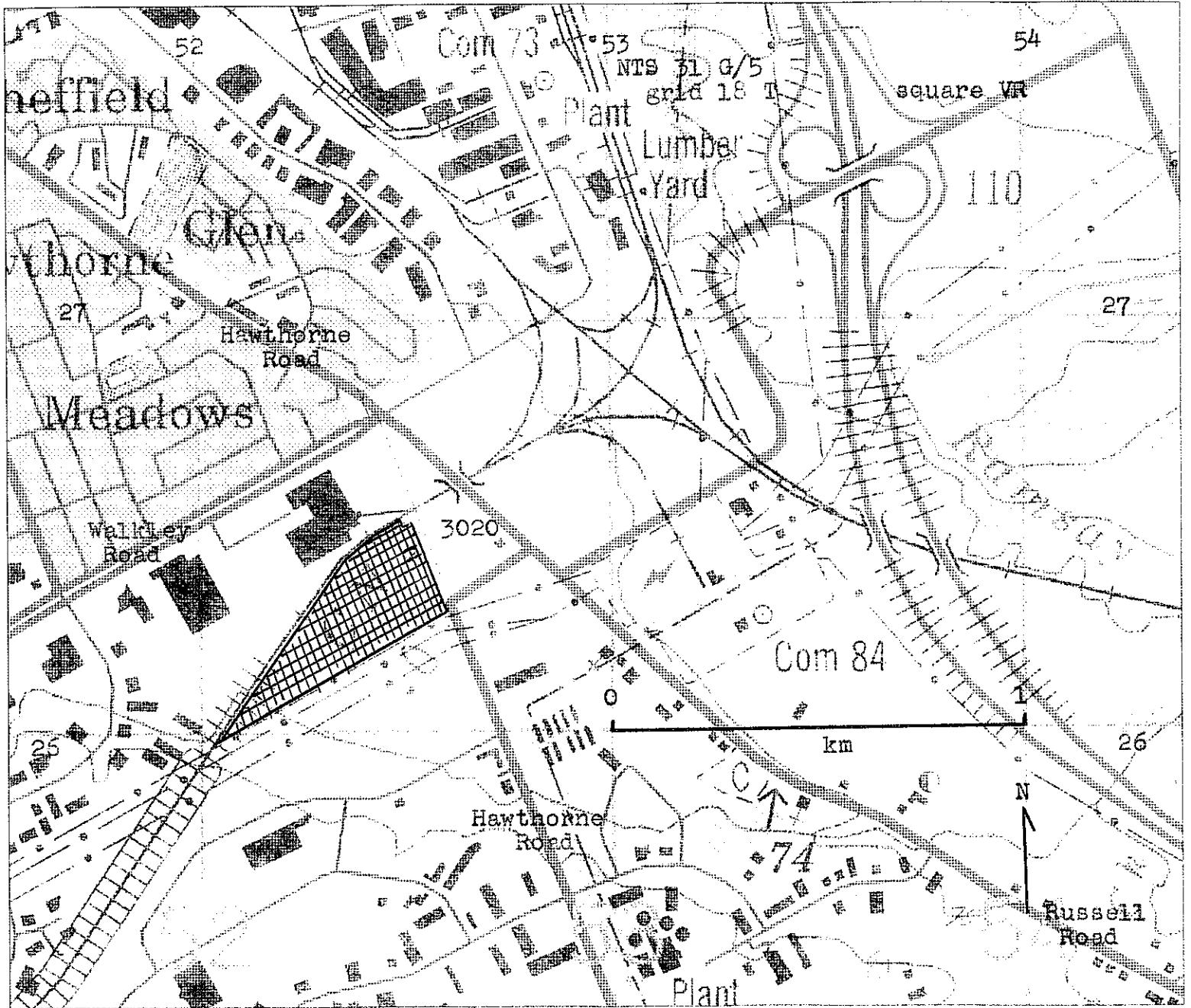
Concept Plan of Development

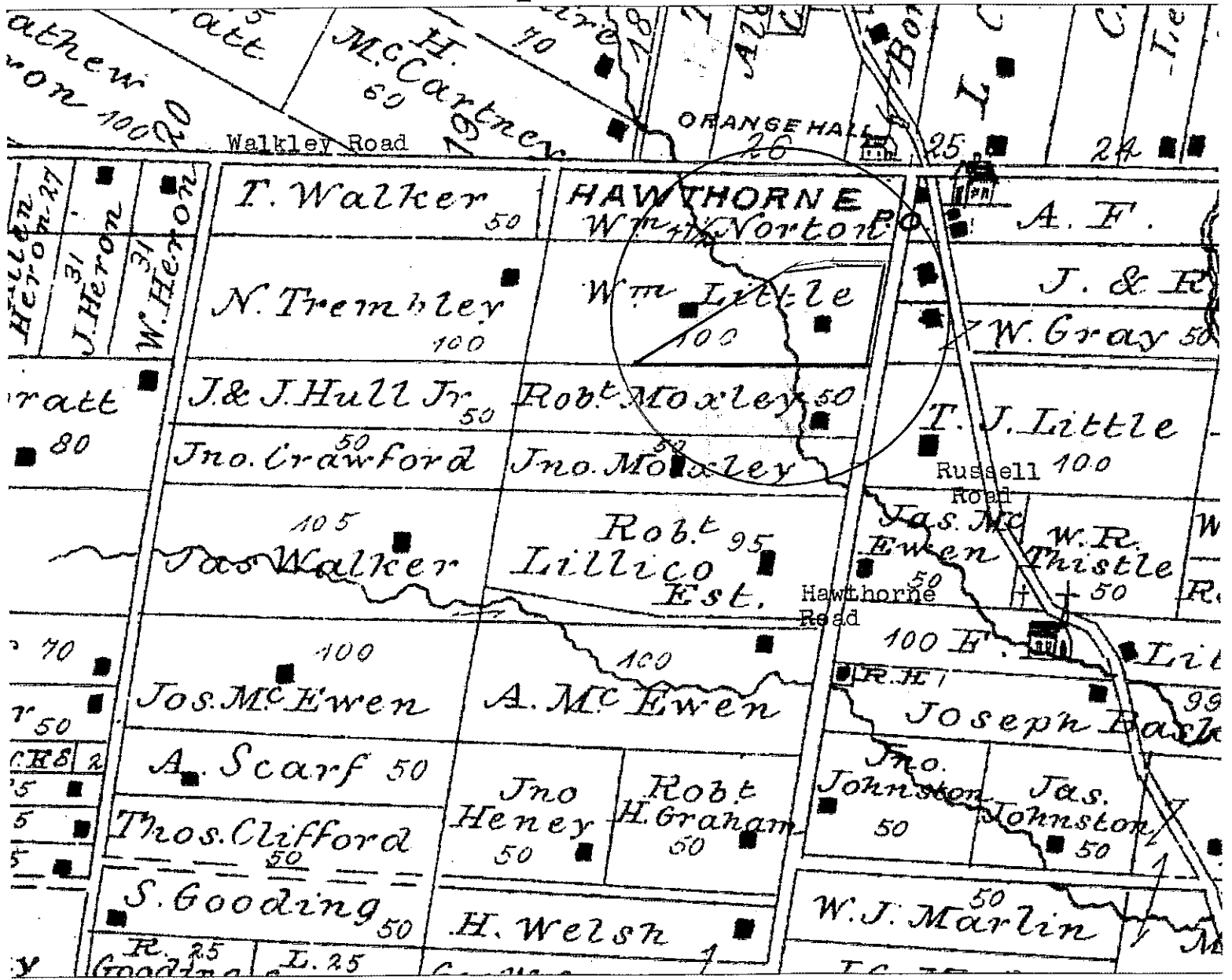
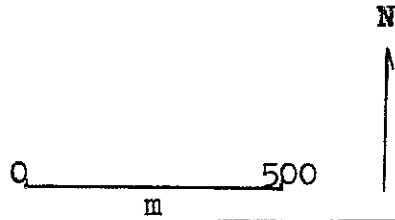
2B

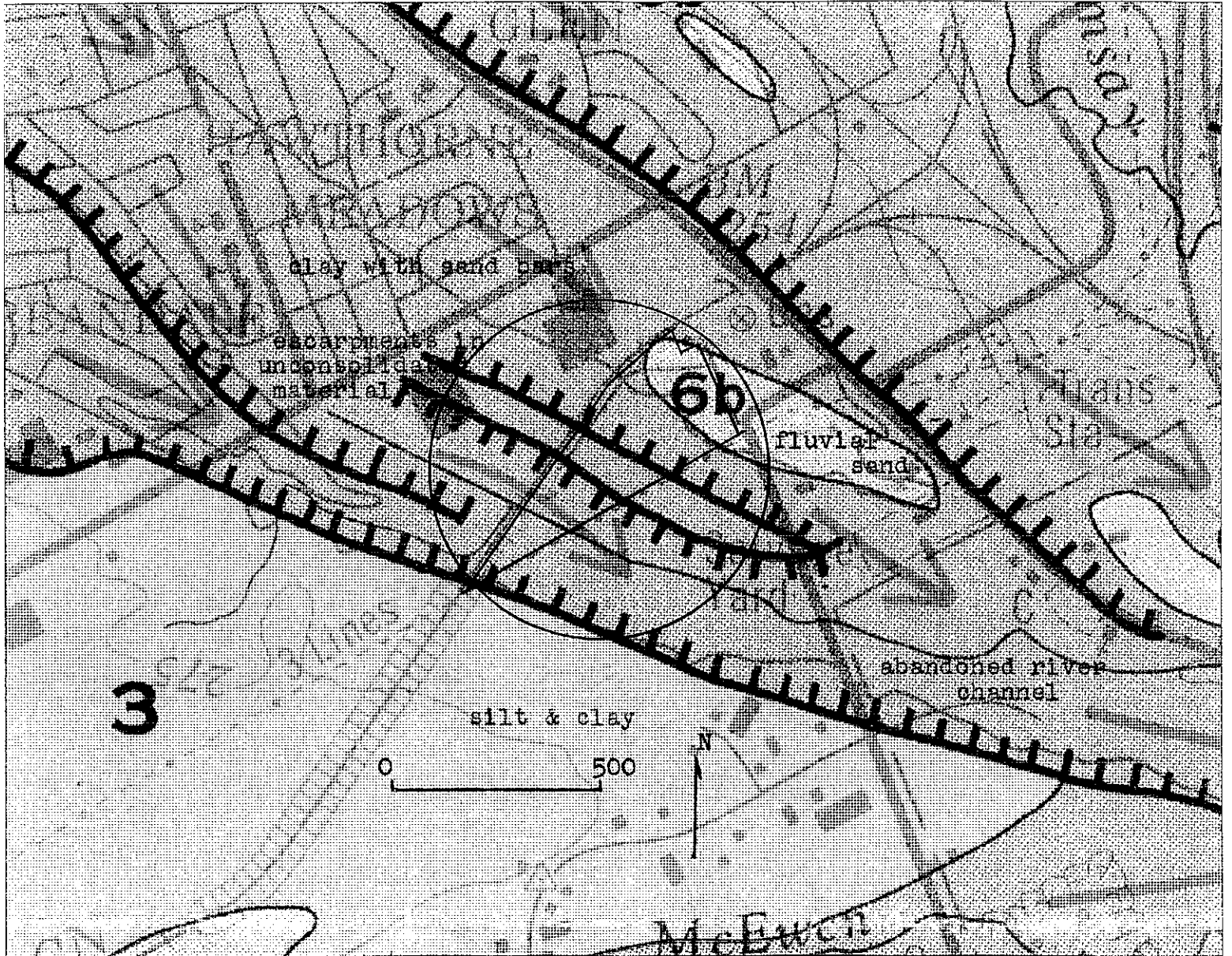


HAWTHORNE COMMERCIAL CENTRE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure 2: Geographic location and concept plan of development







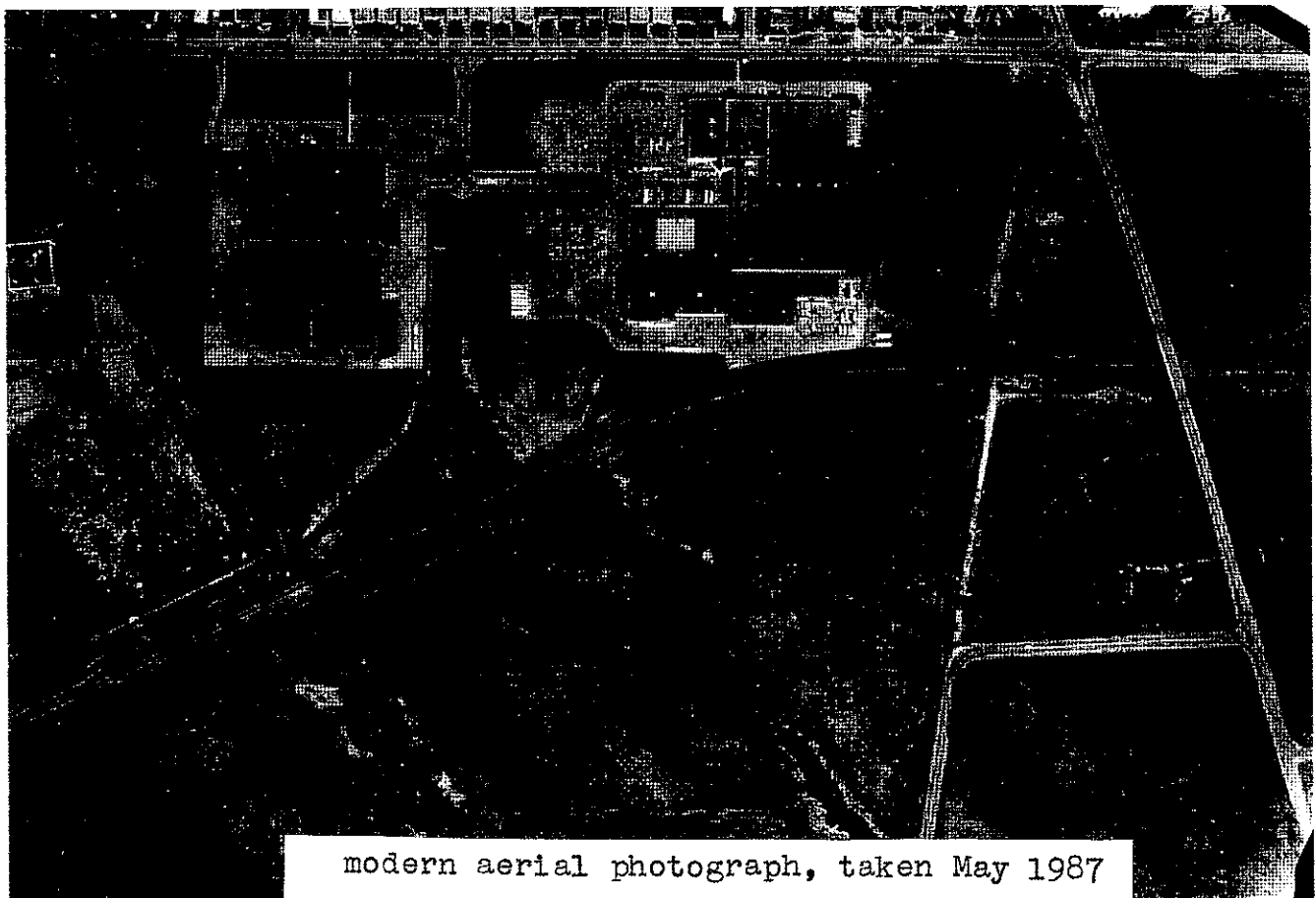
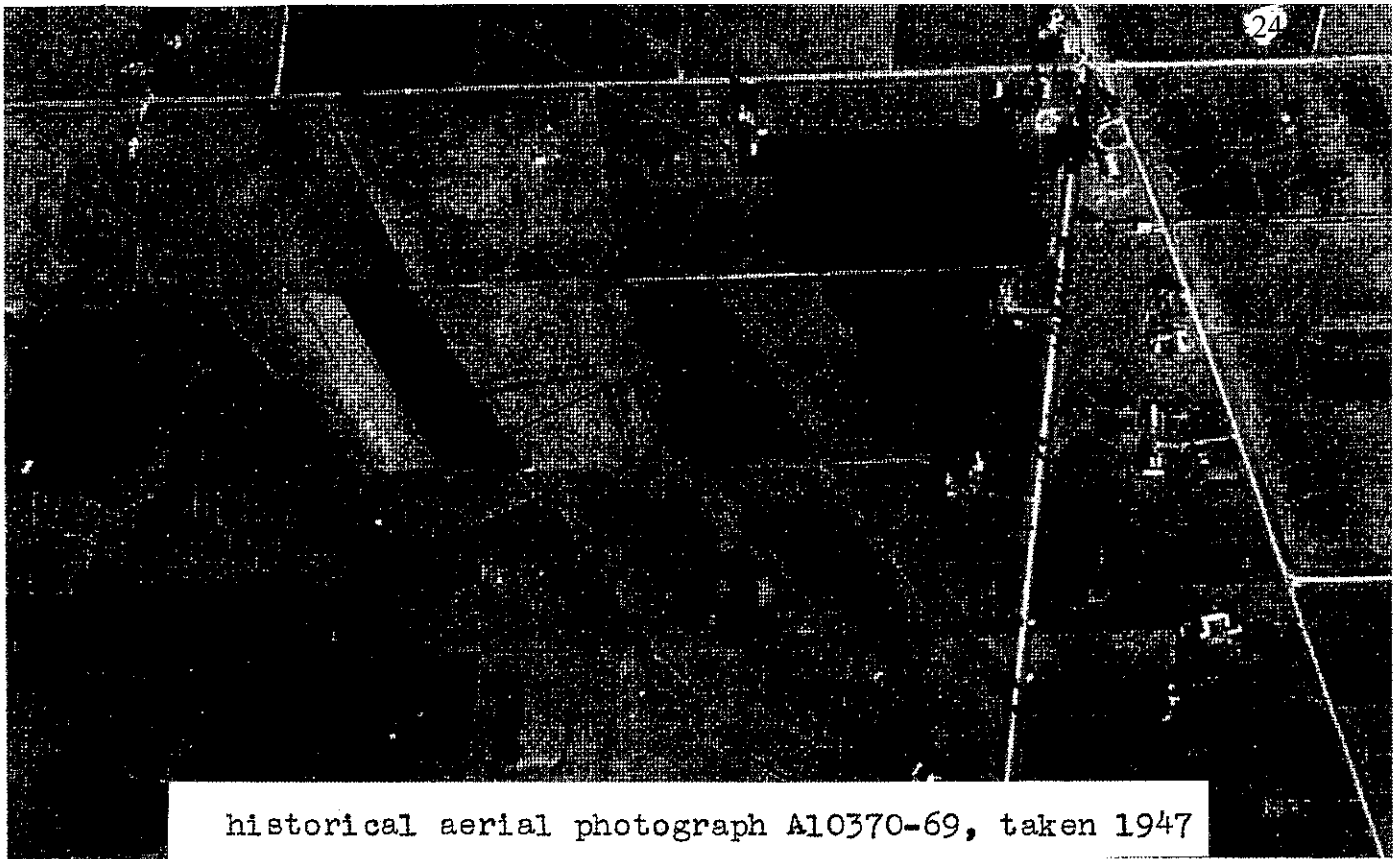
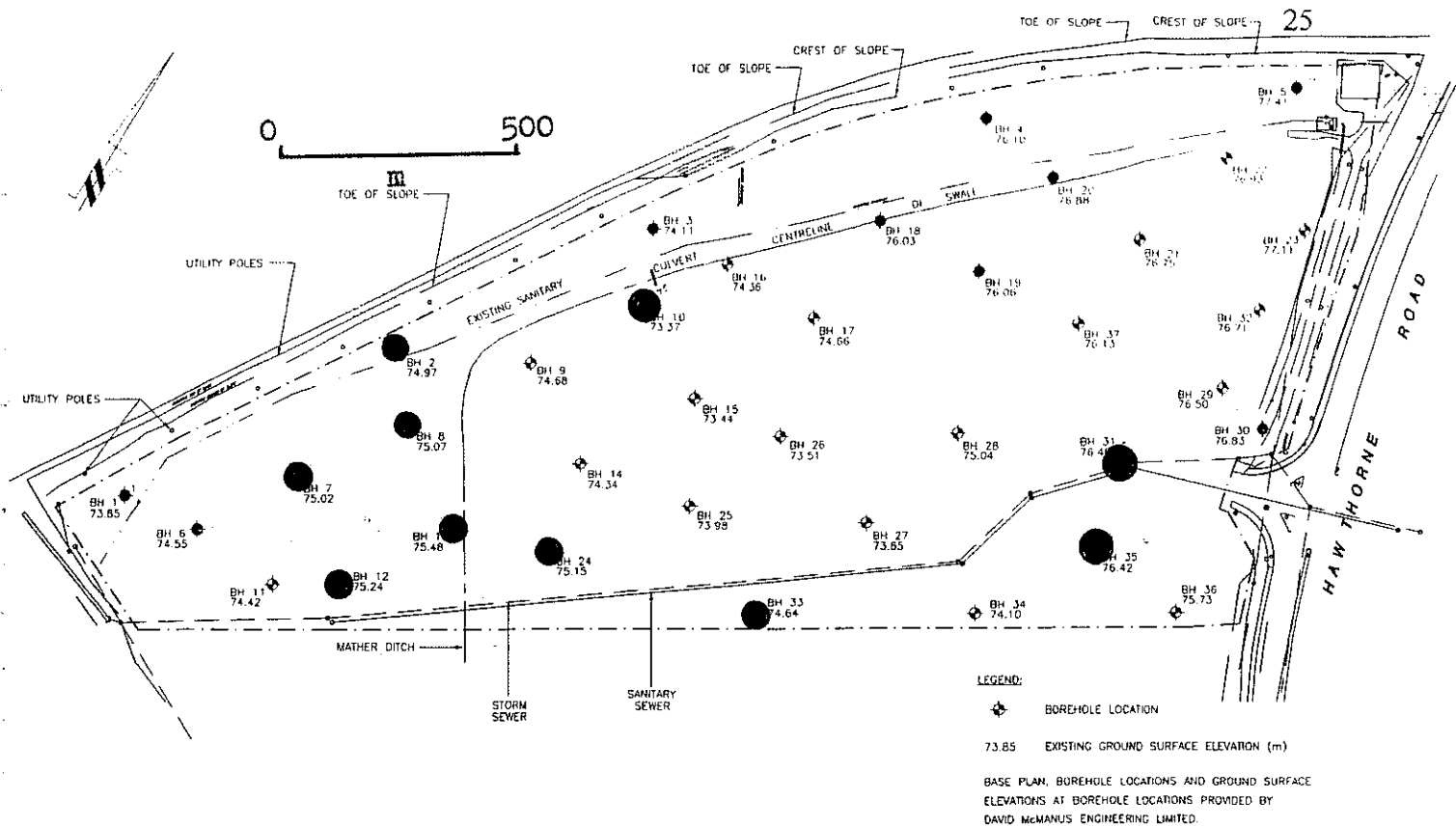


Figure 6: Historical and modern aerial photographs of 3020 Hawthorne Road



paterson group
consulting engineers
28 Concourse Gate, Unit 1, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7T7

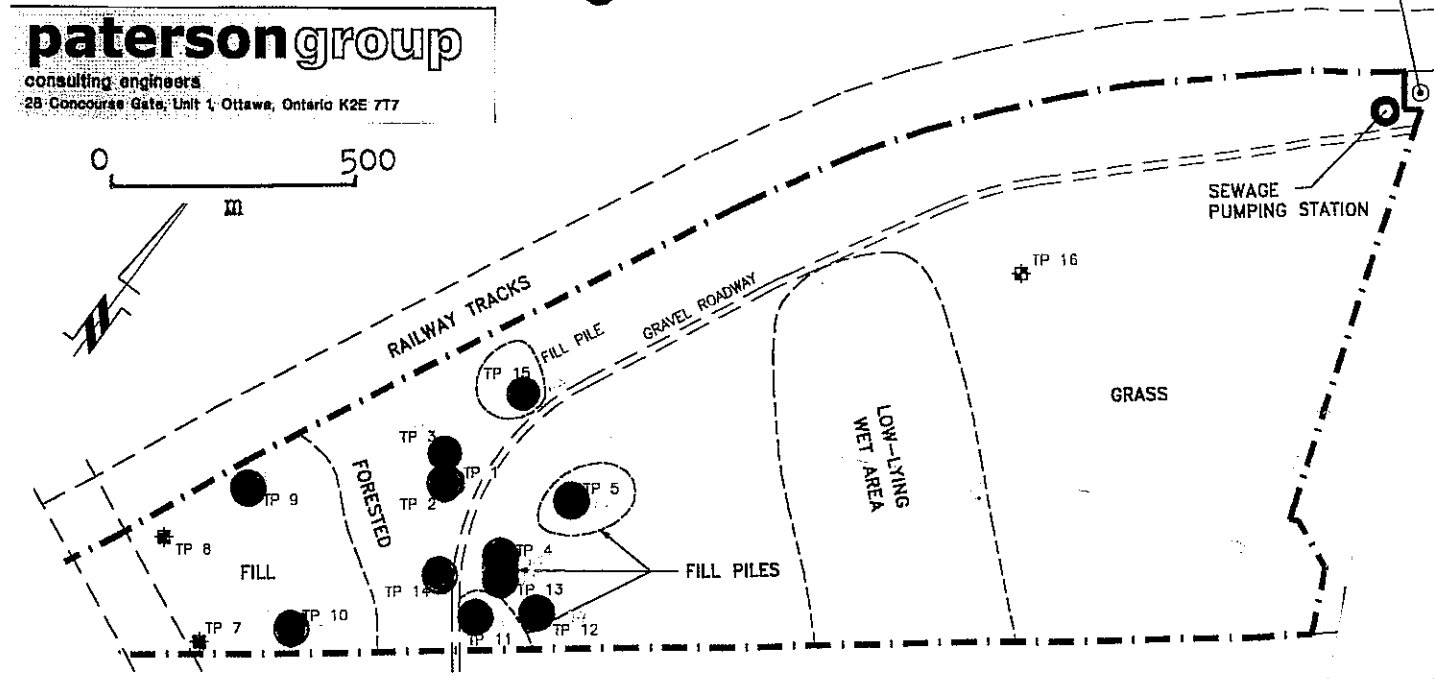
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Dwn.: CBT
Chkd.: GC

CONTROLEX REALTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
3020 HAWTHORNE ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TEST HOLE LOCATION PLAN

Dwg. No. PG0345-1
Report No. PG0345-01
Date: 06/2004

● - bore hole/test pit with sand

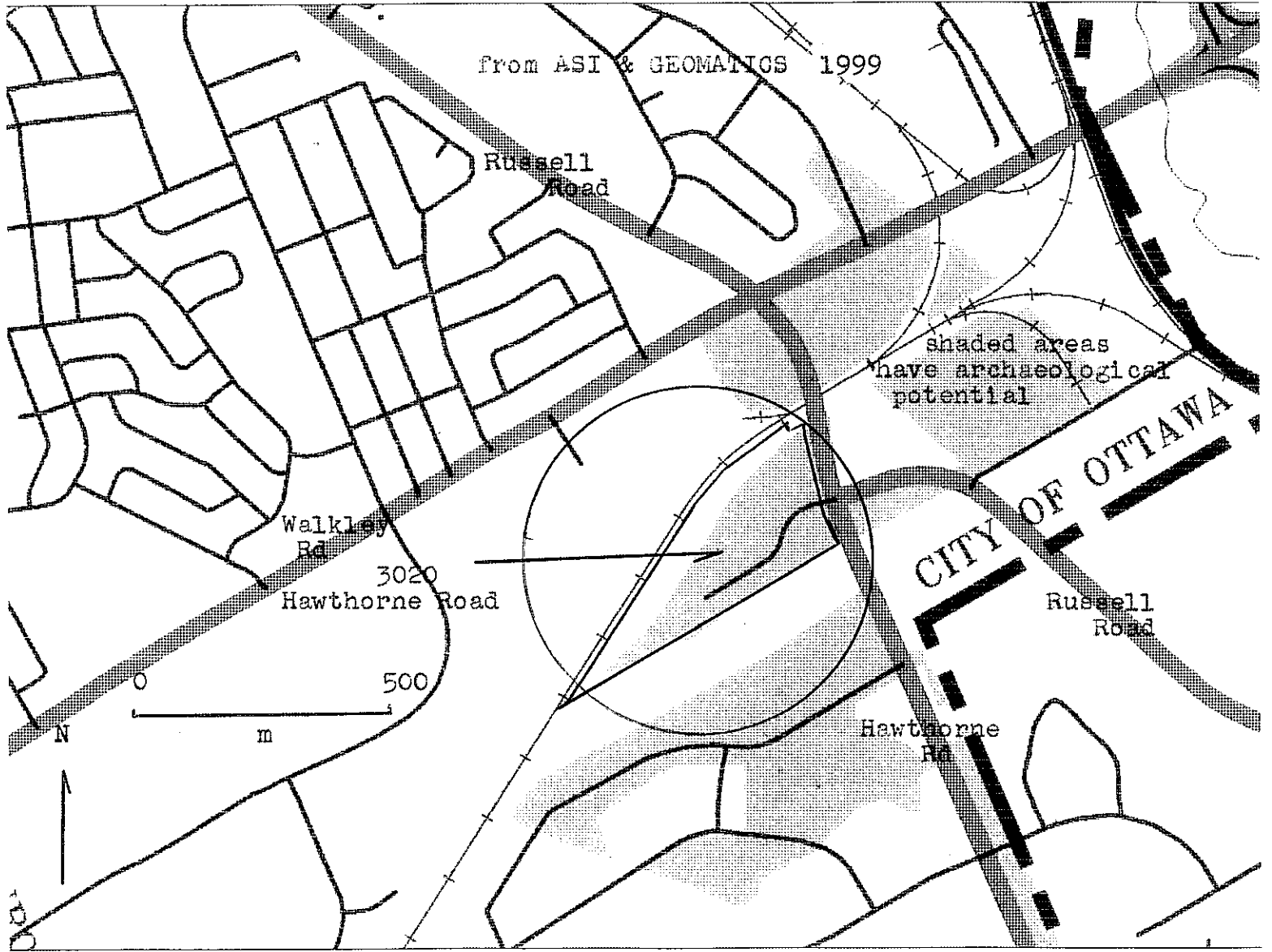


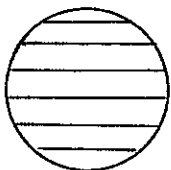
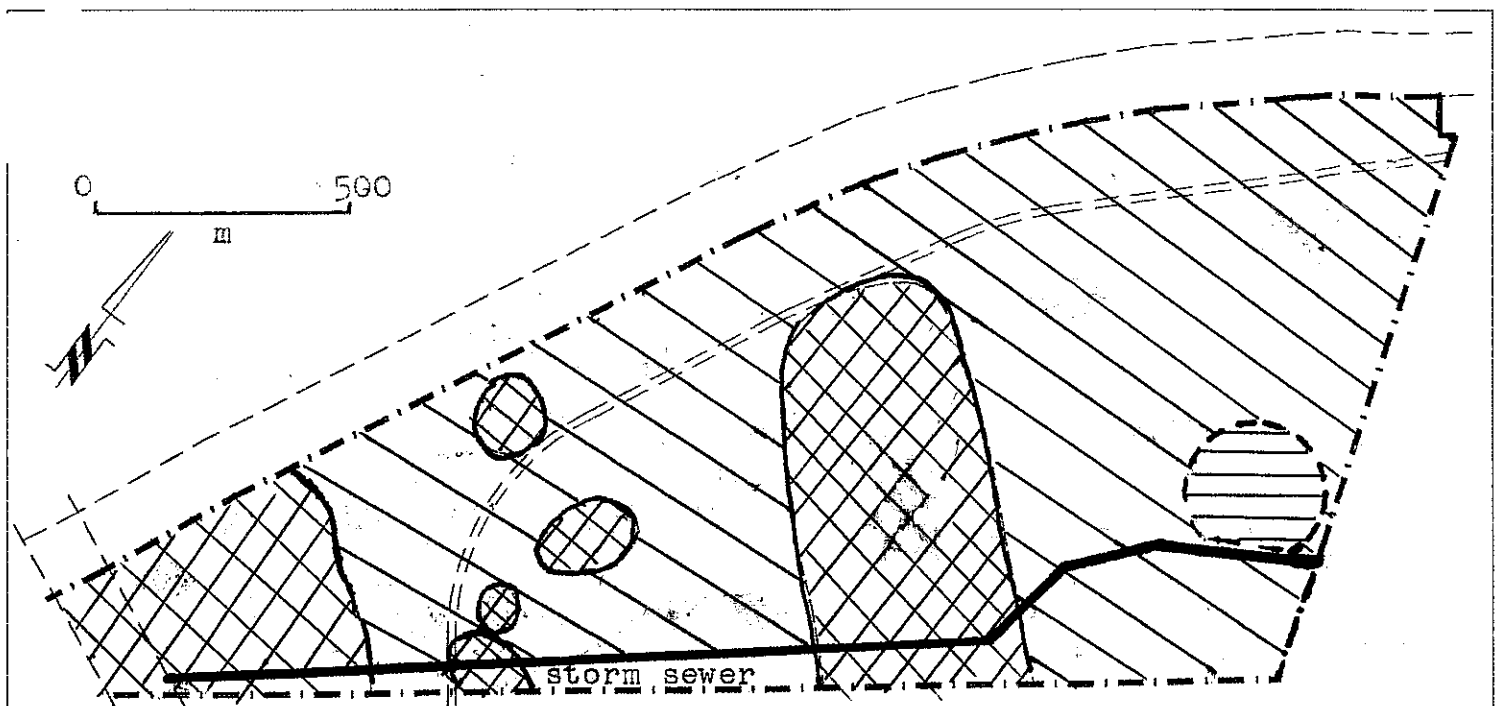
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Dwn.: MPG
Chkd.: MSD

CONTROLEX CORPORATION
PHASE I-II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
3020 HAWTHORNE ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

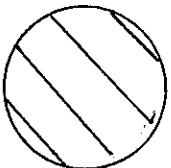
TEST HOLE LOCATION PLAN

Dwg. No. PE0173-1
Report No. PE0173-01
Date: 06/2004

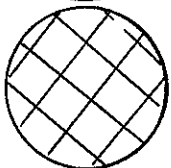




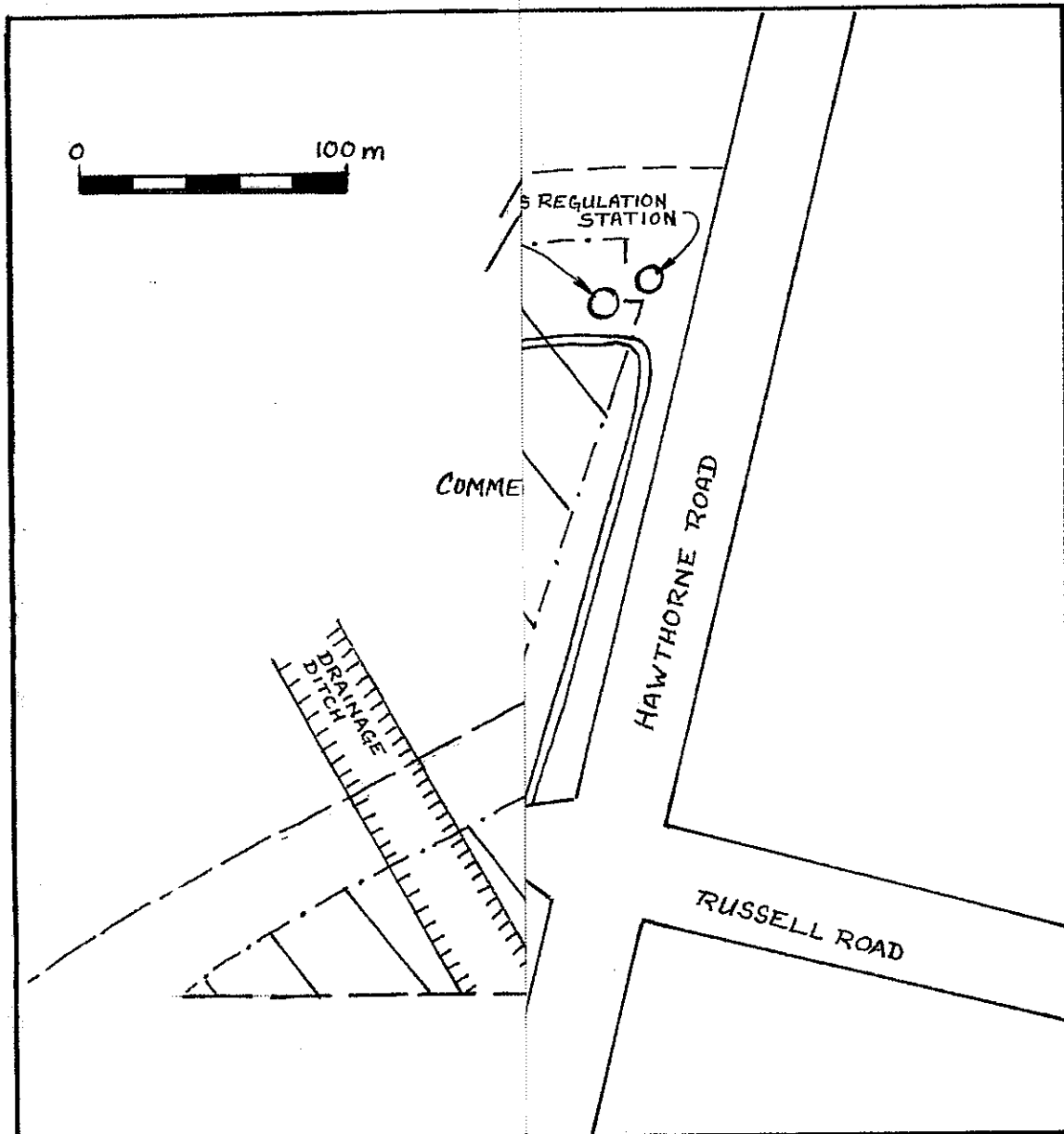
- high potential for historical archaeological deposits.
testpit at 5 m intervals



- moderate potential for prehistoric sites
testpit at 10 m intervals

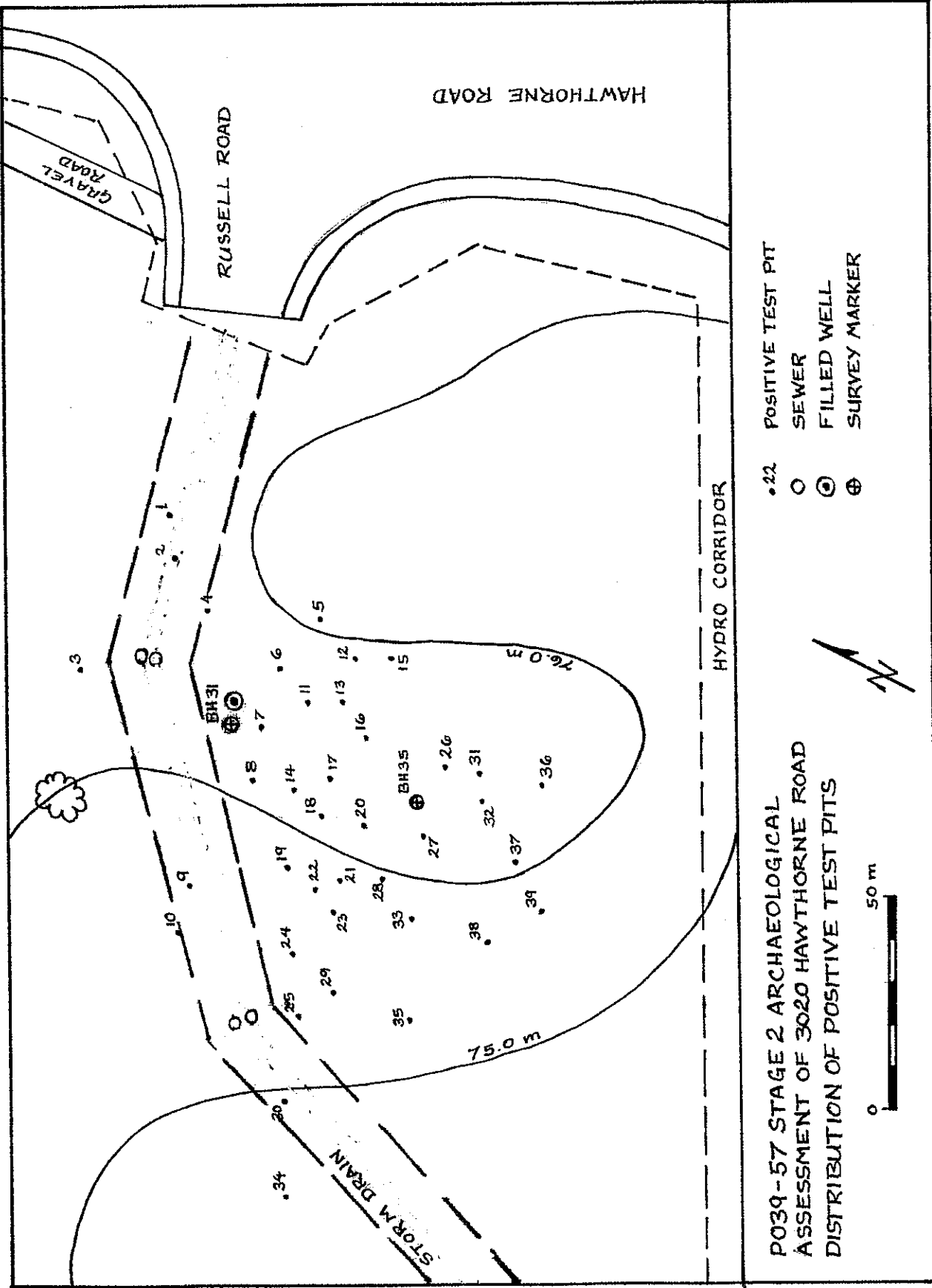


- low archaeological potential, not testable



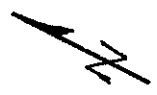
P039-57 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OF 3020 HAWTHORNE ROAD
ASSESSMENT PROPERTY

PREPARED BY: PATERSON GROUP
CONSULTING ENGINEERS 2004



- 22 POSITIVE TEST PIT
- SEWER
- ⊙ FILLED WELL
- ⊕ SURVEY MARKER

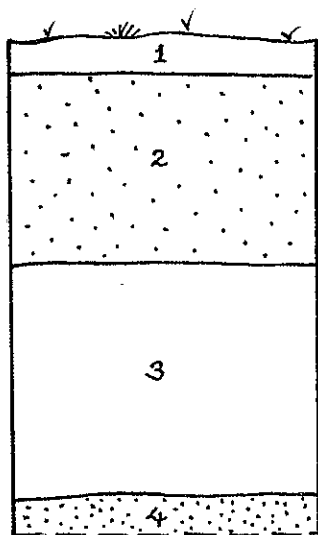
P039-57 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT OF 3020 HAWTHORNE ROAD
DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE TEST PITS



PO39-57 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 3020 HAWTHORNE ROAD
REPRESENTATIVE STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILES

BiFv-10 Little Farmstead

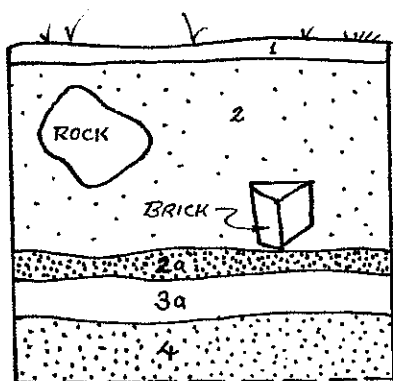
TEST PIT 25



EXCAVATION LIMIT

- 1 - SOD
- 2 - FILL (SANDY ORANGE-BROWN TOPSOIL WITH SAND & HUMUS LENSES INCORPORATING LARGE ROCKS, FRACTURED CEMENT, MORTAR AND HISTORIC ARTIFACTS)
- 2a - BURNT RESIDUE (ASHES & CLINKER)
- 3 - PLOUGH ZONE (SANDY BROWN-BLACK TOPSOIL WITH HISTORIC ARTIFACTS)
- 3a - SANDY ORGANIC SOIL, POSSIBLY NATURAL
- 4 - B HORIZON PODZOL (MEDIUM TO COARSE ORANGE SAND)

TEST PIT 29



EXCAVATION LIMIT



Figure 12: BiFv-10 Little Farmstead, representative stratigraphic profiles.



Figure 13A (left) this area has been rutted & turbated by heavy machinery.

Figure 13B (right) this area is also disturbed & poorly drained looking W



Figure 13C (below) The west end of the parcel is disturbed fill

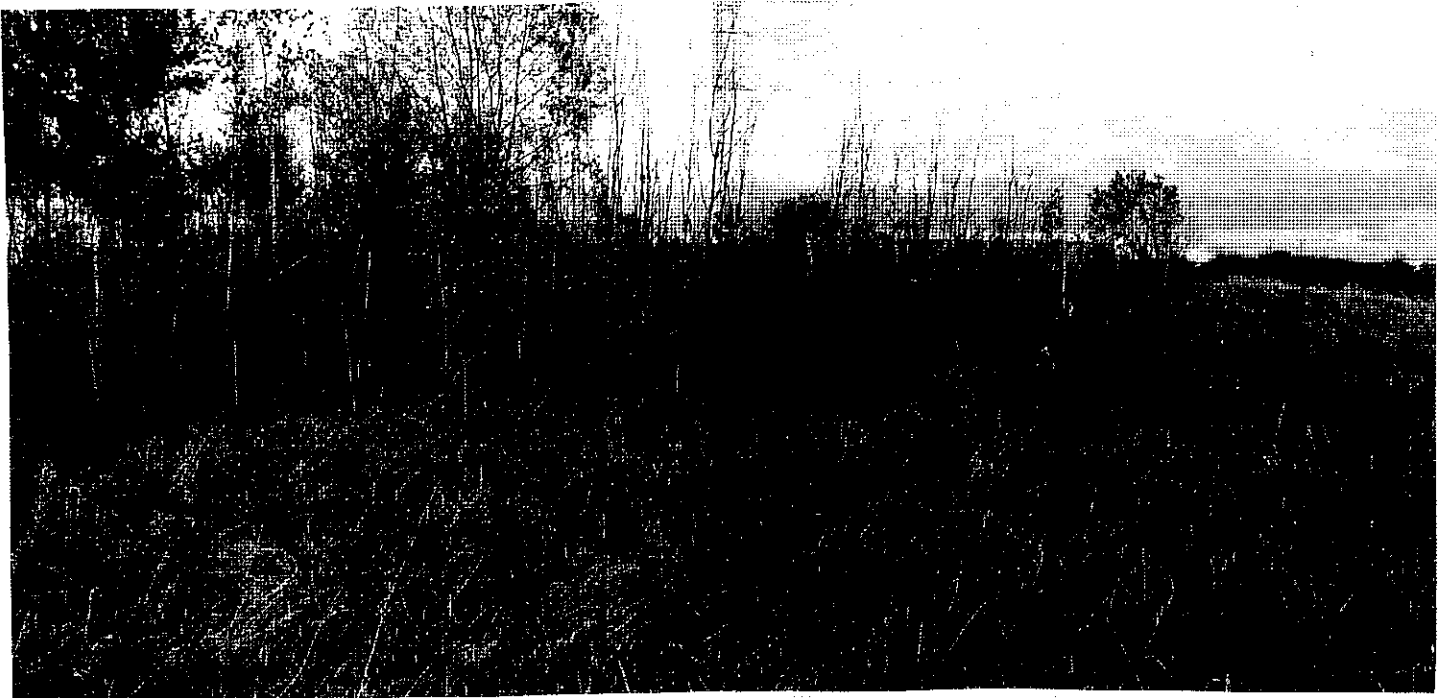




Figure 14A Looking SW at BiFv-10 (left centre) at area of sewer trench

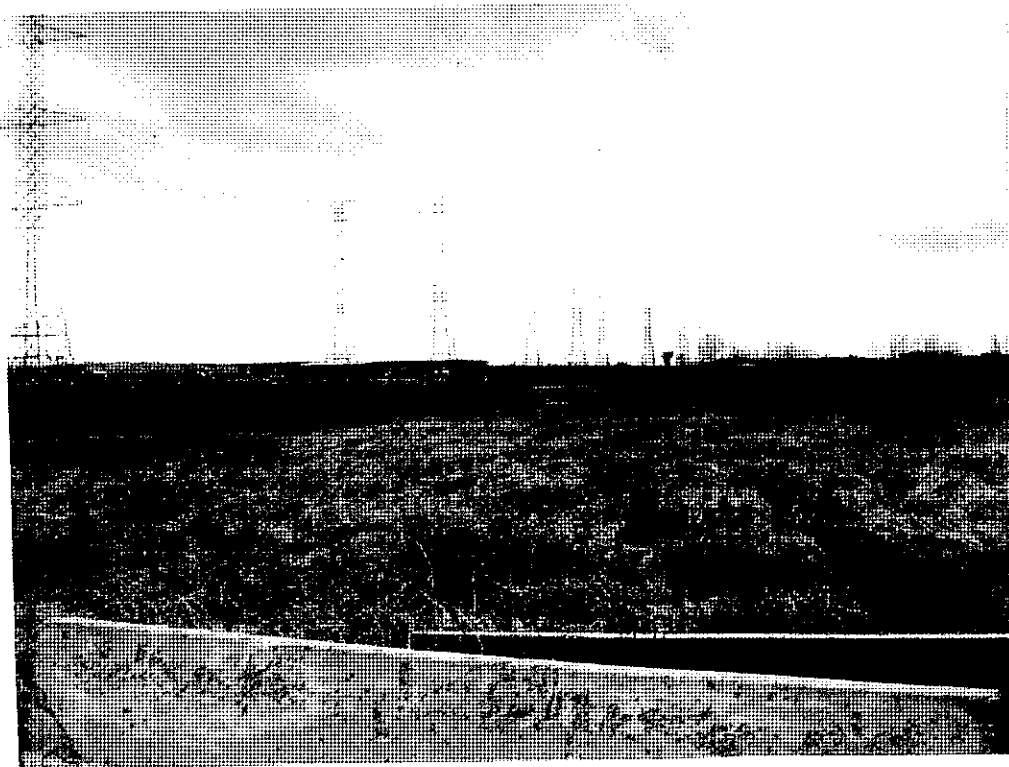


Figure 14B BiFv-10 site setting, looking W



:91 kaolin pipestem



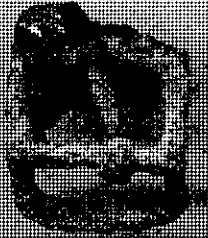
:98 canning seal



:90 transfer floral motif



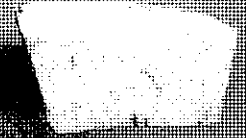
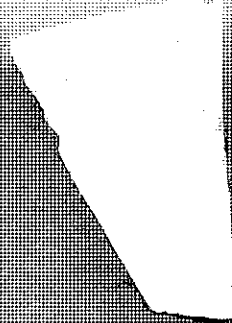
:89 whiteware cup sherd



:85 harness buckle



:109 kaolin pipe bowl



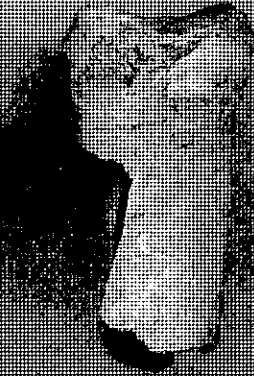
:170 sherds of whiteware



:87 glass medicine bottle



:89 transfer floral motif



:93 manual bone fragm



:115 cranberry glass bowl sherd

