



October 5, 2017

REVISED REPORT

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Investigation Wright Lands, Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester (PIN 045890407) Ottawa, Ontario

PIF#: P385-0018-2016
Licensee: Stephen Jarrett (P385)

Submitted to:
Steve Cunliffe
The Regional Group
1737 Woodward Drive North
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 0P9

REPORT



Report Number: 1534482/3050

Distribution:

1 e-copy - MTCS
1 e-copy - The Regional Group
1 copy - Golder Associates Ltd.





Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by The Regional Group to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of an 11.16 acre agricultural property west of River Road located on Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester (PIN 045890407), Ottawa, Ontario.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments seek to fulfill the objectives and requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This assessment was conducted during the planning phase of the project and was triggered by the *Planning Act* for a proposed residential development.

This study included a review of historic maps as well as relevant archaeological, historical and environmental documentation. Previous archaeological assessments in the area were also consulted. Archaeological research has documented aboriginal/pre-contact sites in the area dating from the Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.C.). Early Euro-Canadian settlement within the region began during the early nineteenth century. Crown Patents for the County were first granted between 1799 and 1859.

The entire study area is considered to have both aboriginal and historic archaeological potential based on criteria listed in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The study area is within 300 m of a primary water source, which is a key indicator of potential. In addition, there is a tributary of the Rideau River, and a wetland located on the north side of the property representing secondary water sources and multiple historic structures shown to have been located on or in close proximity to the study area.

Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted in all areas of archaeological potential between 27 July and 27 September 2016, resulting in the discovery of nine historic find locations. Two find locations meet the MTCS criteria of sites of cultural heritage significance warranting further archaeological investigation. These sites were designated the Borden numbers BhFw-119 and BhFw-120, respectively.

BhFw-119 likely dates to a period of occupation between 1820 and 1840. Noting the historic context of the area, it is probable that this site relates to the construction of the Long Island lock station completed between 1827 and 1831. Due to the small number of artifacts, it is probable that the location relates to a short occupation during the construction of the canal.

BhFw-120 likely dates to a period of occupation between 1831 and 1863 due to nature of the ceramic decorative types and the information found on historic maps for the area. A historic map of the area from 1860 shows two structures, one large and one moderate size, within the site location. No historic information has been identified that indicates the precise purpose of the buildings.

This report has formed the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Find locations WL1, WL2, WL3, WL4, WL5, WL6 and WL7 are of insufficient cultural heritage value to warrant further investigation.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

- 2) Find location WL8 (BhFw-119) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment consist of a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, excavated within.
- 3) Find Location WL9 (BhFw-120) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment consist of a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 10 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid total, excavated within. This recommendation is made as it is anticipated that the level of cultural heritage value will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 archaeological assessment upon the completion of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.
- 4) No further archaeological investigations for the proposed project are required outside the site areas of BhFw-119 and BhFw-120.



Project Personnel

Client Contact	Steve Cunliffe, The Regional Group
Project Director	Paul Smolkin P.Eng.
Project Manager	Gwendolyn Weeks, B.Sc.Env
Licensee/Field Director	Stephen Jarrett, M.A. (P385)
Field Archaeologists	Shan Ling, M.A. (P340)
	Erin Wilson, M.A. (P366)
	Stephen Jarrett, M.A. (P385)
Report Preparation	Heather Tulloch, M.A. (P270)
	Shan Ling, M.A. (P340)
	Helen Moore, B.A. (R359)
	Helen Moore, B.A. (R359)
Artifact Analysis	Bojan Radojevic, B.A.
GIS/Mapping	Melanie Duffy, Administrative Assistant
Administration	Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A. (P051)
Senior Technical Reviewer	

Abbreviations

Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
NAPL	National Air Photo Library



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL	iii
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.1.1 Objectives	1
1.2 Historical Context	1
1.2.1 Regional Pre-Contact Aboriginal History	1
1.2.2 Regional Euro-Canadian History	3
1.2.3 Gloucester Township	4
1.2.4 Property History	5
1.3 Archaeological Context	6
1.3.1 Subject Property Environment	6
1.3.2 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations	7
1.3.3 Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area	11
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	12
3.0 FIELD METHODS	13
3.1 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods	14
3.1.1 The Inventory System	14
3.1.2 Artifact Analysis	14
3.1.3 Historic Artifacts	14
3.1.4 Storage and Curation	14
4.0 RECORD OF FINDS, ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	15
4.1 WL8 Find Location – BhFw-119 (Pedestrian Survey Only)	15
4.2 WL9 Find Location – BhFw-120 (Pedestrian Survey and Test Pit Survey)	16
5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	21
7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT	22
8.0 REFERENCES	23
9.0 IMAGES	28



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

10.0 MAPS.....	36
-----------------------	-----------

CLOSURE.....	47
---------------------	-----------

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Assessment Studies in the Study Area Vicinity.	8
Table 2: Archaeological Sites within a 1km Radius of the Project Area.	11

IMAGES

Image 1: View southeast of ploughed agricultural field from northwest corner of property, D11	29
Image 2: View north of crew field walking ploughed agricultural field, D6	29
Image 3: View west of ploughed field from southeast corner of property, D5.....	30
Image 4: View down of field conditions in agricultural field, D7	30
Image 5: View north of crew test pitting within lawn of house adjacent to River Road, D35	31
Image 6: View east of crew test pitting along the edge of the ploughed agricultural field, D26	31
Image 7: View west of slope into deep natural drainage channel, D15	32
Image 8: View north of irregular terrain in drainage channel, D44	32
Image 9: View down of example test pit adjacent to agricultural field, D33	33
Image 10: View down of example test pit from lawn of house adjacent to River Road, D37	33

MAPS

Map 1: Key Plan.....	37
Map 2: Site Plan.....	38
Map 3: Historic Maps	39
Map 4: Historic Maps	40
Map 5: Topographic Map and Air Photo.....	41
Map 6: Soil Survey Complex (Ontario Soils)	42
Map 7: Previous Archaeological Research.....	43
Map 8: Archaeological Potential.....	44
Map 9: Survey Method and Photo Location	45
Map 10: Stage 2 Results. At the request of the MTCS, this map is provided in the supplemental documentation rather than the project report.	46



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

APPENDIX B

Artifact Catalogue



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by The Regional Group to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological investigation of a 11.16 acre property located on Lot 23 Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester (PIN 045890407), Riverside South, Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2, pp.37 and 38). The property is located east of the Rideau River on the west side of River Road, about 500 m north of Nicolls Island Road. This study is triggered by the *Planning Act* as a condition of site plan approval. Permission to access the property to complete the assessment was given by the client, Steve Cunliffe of the Regional Group, with no restrictions.

1.1.1 Objectives

This Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological and heritage resources on and in the vicinity of the study area, assess the archaeological potential and determine if there are archaeological sites on the subject property. The assessment will determine if any additional archaeological investigations are required. The objectives of both a Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessment generally flow from principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, studies were completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 surveys for all or parts of the property;
- To document archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Historical Context

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the study area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of pre-contact occupation in the Ottawa region based on the archaeological investigations conducted throughout eastern Ontario.

1.2.1 Regional Pre-Contact Aboriginal History

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years before present (BP). These first peoples, known as Paleo-Indians, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. The former shores of the vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present day Lake Ontario, contain remnants of some of their sites. Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Paleo-Indian spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes and north of Kingston (Watson 1982; Kennett and Earl 2000). Although there is limited information on the lifestyle of the Paleo-Indians, what little evidence that is available suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels would be areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in this region. What is believed by some to be late Paleo-Indian material has been found in several locations within the City of Ottawa, including a site in Honey Gables, as well as near Albion Road and Rideau Road, Innes Road, north of the Mer Bleue close to the intersection of Navan Road and Page Road (Swayze 2001, 2003 & 2004) and a late Paleo Dovetail Point was recovered in Ottawa South (Pilon and Fox 2015).

It was not until the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.C.), that the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While more land became available for occupation as the glacial lakes drained, Archaic populations continued as hunter-gatherers; however, they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Although Paleo-Indian workmanship of stone tools was also lost, the Archaic Period tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of the dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities. Extensive trade networks had developed by the middle to late Archaic Period. Items such as copper from the north shore of Lake Superior were exchanged during this time.

The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumettes and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke, and within the boundaries of Leamy Lake Park within the City of Gatineau (Pilon 1999: 43-53, 64). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and the east at Jessup Falls and Pendleton along the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980). A few other poorly documented finds of Archaic artifacts have been made within the City limits (Jamieson 1989). Sites at Honey Gables and at Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004).

The Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 400 BP) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics. Early Woodland groups continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within graves (Spence *et al* 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. By 1,700 BP, the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

Through the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) there was an increase in the decorative styles found on ceramic pots and changes in the shapes and types of tools used. For the first time, it is possible to identify regional cultural traditions within the province, with "Point Peninsula" being the distinctive variant found in eastern and south-central Ontario. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland "family" hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of Eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of south-eastern Ontario. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), as well as at Leamy Lake and along the Rideau River.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 B.P. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River.

While there is clear evidence of these latter developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. Algonquin groups, who had occupied the lands north of the Huron, also appear to have retreated further northward in order to place greater distance between themselves and the Iroquois.

Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland to the east of the study area (Ferris, 2002). A significant Woodland occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site (Pilon 1999: 76-80) and an ossuary burial identified near the Chaudière Falls in the 1840s dates to this period. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this internment may have been Algonquin. Once again, a number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jamieson 1989).

1.2.2 Regional Euro-Canadian History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987: Plate 18). These included the Matouweskaroni along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin northeast of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e., iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from aboriginal sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between aboriginals and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.



Significant European settlement of the region did not occur until United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The need for land on which to settle the Loyalists led the British government into hasty negotiations with their indigenous military allies, the Mississauga who were erroneously assumed to be the only Aboriginal peoples inhabiting eastern Ontario. Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called “Crawford Purchase,” the Mississauga gave up Aboriginal title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front Townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (including the Geographic Townships of Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Marlborough and North Gower) (Lockwood 1996: 24). Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Québec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four Townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and 33 men in 1800 (Bond 1984:24). The community along the north shore of the Ottawa River grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the region. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

1.2.3 Gloucester Township

Gloucester Township was established in 1772 as Township B. It was originally part of Russell County but became part of Carleton County in 1838, and was incorporated as Gloucester Township in 1850. Gloucester Township is bounded by the Rideau River to the west, the Ottawa River to the north, on the south by Osgoode and the east by Russell County.

Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots in Gloucester Township were issued as early as 1802 but most of these were granted to United Empire Loyalists or their family members who never actually settled on the lots. The first documented permanent settler in the township was Braddish Billings who settled on Lot 17 in the Junction Gore in 1812. The earliest available assessment roll for Gloucester Township dates to 1823 and notes three families on lots immediately to the south of the Billings property: James Doxey on Lot 19, Junction Gore, Duncan McKenzie on Lot 20, Junction Gore, and Captain Andrew Wilson on Lot 2, Concession I, Rideau Front (Kemp 1991:9).

Although most of the early settlers travelled by water as much as possible, roads soon became a necessity both to reach inland lots and to travel economically between developing settlements. Perhaps the earliest road in the region ran through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River to the Rideau River shore opposite Captain Andrew Wilson’s property in Gloucester Township. This may have been a Native trail, possibly bushed out by Ira Honeywell in 1814 to bring supplies from Prescott to his new homestead in Nepean Township. As early as 1815, a rough road had been cut from the Hull settlement on the north shore of the Ottawa River across the Chaudière and then southeast through Nepean Township to cross into Gloucester Township near Dow’s swamp. This road then followed the east bank of the Rideau River to Black Rapids where it crossed back into Nepean Township and continued south to Merrickville (Elliott 1991:19). River Road follows part of this early alignment. Another early forced road was built along a ridge from the Rideau River crossing on Captain Wilson’s property through Bowesville and southeast to Johnston’s Corners. Although the exact date of construction for this road is unknown, John Cunningham appears to have been operating an inn along the road by 1825 and the Bytown & Prescott Stage was also using the road in the 1820s.



The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826–1832) accelerated settlement in the region with additional roads constructed to connect outlying communities. In 1828, Braddish Billings initiated the construction of a bridge across the Rideau River to facilitate travel along the old 1815 road from the Chaudière which, up until then, had required a ferry crossing. Subsequently, the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street) was built from this bridge through the Rideau Front lots of Gloucester Township to the village of Metcalfe and on to the St. Lawrence. The Rideau River Road (River Road/Riverside Drive) was also extended north along the east bank of the Rideau River to the Ottawa River. Other roads developed in a rough grid pattern along the lot and concession lines as settlement expanded through the township during the nineteenth century.

The transportation network of the region, initially focussed on the waterways (the Rideau Canal) and the early road system, changed again with the construction of the Bytown and Prescott Railway. The first railway into Ottawa, it began operation in 1854 following a route to the east of the study area.

Most of the lots in the Rideau Front portion of Gloucester Township remained largely rural through the nineteenth and most of the twentieth century. The Walling map of 1863 and the Belden map of 1879 illustrate the intensification of rural settlement that occurred through the late nineteenth century and the development of several villages. The village of Bowesville was centred on Gore Lot 11, northeast of the study area, and included a school, Methodist and Catholic churches, stores, blacksmith shops and a post office (Johnston 1988). Also nearby is the village of Manotick and there was a small settlement on Long Island.

1.2.4 Property History

The study area is located on Part Lot 23 Broken Front Concession 1 Gloucester Township. Crown patents for most of the township were issued between 1799 and 1808 to members of the prominent United Empire Loyalist families including Captain Hugh Munro, Sheriff Treadwell, Archibald Montgomery, Samuel Burritt and Nathan Brown. Most of these families were well established on properties along the St. Lawrence Front where they had settled in the 1790s and were granted extensive additional lands. The earliest known map displaying the study area and these families is an 1825 map by William Coffin; however, at this time Lot 23 appears to have been vacant (Map 3, p.39).

Approximately 150 m to the southwest of the lot lies the Long Island Lock station of the Rideau Canal. This lock was begun in 1827 and was one of the larger engineering works constructed along the canal route. A local history of the area states that:

“By the time the Canal was completed in 1832, a small settlement had grown up on the mainland adjacent to the locks. In addition to the lockmaster’s house (built of stone) there were a few houses, probably built by the workers on the Canal, a carpenter’s shop and a blacksmith’s shop. In all there was a total of about 11 buildings. In 1834 a post office was in operation and a store and hotel had been erected.” (Carroll and Humphreys 1999:2).

It is not clear where all these buildings constructed during and immediately after the completion of the canal were located and no reference is given for the source of this information in the local history book. A map of the canal station completed in 1831 shows a number of structures in close association to the lock with no labels (Map 3, p.39). As parts of Lots 22, 23 and 24 were encompassed by the ordinance for the lock station, Lot 25, two lots south of the study area, was the first to be surveyed with town lots in 1861 as part of Long Island village. However, it is probable that the workers for the canal constructed their temporary residences on the ordinance land to the north of the village as these properties were not yet privately owned, including the study area.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

Long Island Village was the first phase of the settlement in the area but never was fully occupied or completed as its location proved less advantageous for the creation of a mill than further downstream (Carroll and Humphreys 1999:6). The village of Manotick was to be created 3.2 km downstream around the ideal mill site there once the water system for the lock station was redesigned in 1858. A map from the lock station from 1860 shows no occupation of the surveyed Long Island Village (Map 3, p.39). However, the 1860 map does show two structures in the southwest corner the study area, one large and one moderate size. Unfortunately neither building is labeled on the map.

Land registry records for the property indicate that the farm lot within which this project is located was first granted by the crown in north and south halves to a Walter Collins in 1859 (N, 75.5 acres) and Alexander Dowie in 1860 (S, 75.5 acres). Both halves of the property were bought and sold numerous times during the remainder of the nineteenth century; however, the study area is entirely located on the south half of the lot. The Walling map from 1863 shows that by this time there were two structures on the west side of River Road, one within the study area and another just to the north (Map 4, p.40). There were also two structures fronting the east side of the road to the northeast of the study area. The names associated with the lot are Walter Collins, A. Clothier and William Blythe, which corresponds with the Land registry data for that time. The structures on the Lot shown in the 1860 map are no longer present on the property in the 1863 map.

The 1879 Belden Map indicates that there were three structures fronting the east side of River Road and there are no structures indicated on the west side of the road within the study area (Map 4, p.40). A Thomas May is shown as the owner of the portion of the lot in question at this time. The topographic map and aerial photos from the twentieth century show that there are no structures located immediately within the study area and the land appears to have been used for agricultural purposes (Map 5, p.41).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Subject Property Environment

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam 1984). The topography in this area was most significantly influenced by the post glacial sequence of events caused by the Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.).

Soils amongst most of the study area belong to the Bainsville Series of the Castor soil association. These are silts derived from deltaic origin. They have poor natural drainage and tend to occur as transition soil areas between large sand plains and clay flats such as Castor soil areas that occur on the west side of the study area (Map 6, p.42) (Schut and Wilson, 1987:33). The northeast of the study area features loamy fine sand soil from the Stapeldon series of the Jockvale soil association (Map 6, p.42) (Schut and Wilson, 1987:45). These soils occur adjacent to or in close proximity to the Rideau River and are well-drained. The property is within 100 m of the Rideau River.

The study area is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lake-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Trees characteristic of this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir (Rowe 1977:94).

The study area has few limitations for the production of ungulates (deer) (Brassard & Bouchard 1971), but severe limitations for the production of waterfowl (Arsenault & Johnston 1970). These factors are important in considering pre-contact site potential.



1.3.2 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations

There is limited published information of the history of Gloucester Township. Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879) provides an early account of the township. Some information related to both Gloucester Township and the specific study area can be gleaned from *Carleton Saga* (Walker & Walker 1968) and *Gloucester Roots* (Kemp, ed. 1991). *Bowesville: A Place to Remember* (Johnston 1988) focused on the former settlement of Bowesville and the surrounding area that was expropriated in the 1950s for development of the Ottawa International Airport.

There have been several archaeological assessments done in the general region of the study area. Immediately to the north and east of the current study area (Map 7, p.43), Golder conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Part Lots 22, 23 and 24 (2015). Some information from the Stage 1 assessment was used in this overview. Table 1 (p.8) summarizes the results of a number of other relevant archaeological assessments located near the study area.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Assessment Studies in the Study Area Vicinity.

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
2000-016-086	1	Limebank/River/Leitrim and Armstrong Roads	Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)	2001		If any disturbance is proposed beyond the limits of the existing disturbed right-of-way's within the study area, those lands should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment
P051-0119-2006	1	North-South Corridor LRT Project	Heritage Quest Inc., (Kennett)	2005	Summers Site (BhFw-20) and Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century farmsteads	That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted for the Summers site (BhFw-20) located in Lot 19, Concession 2, Rideau Front and the Larkin site (BhFw-17), located in Lot 21, Concession 2, Rideau Front
	1/2	Riverside South High School, Part Lot 18, Concession 2 RF	Adams Heritage Inc.	2006		That no further archaeological assessment is required
P051-104-2006	2	Limebank Road Widening Project, Lots 9-21, Concessions 1 & 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2008	Birt Site (BhFw-18) Mid-nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation be undertaken of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) located in Lot 19, Concession 2. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the remainder of the corridor
P302-050-2009	1	RSDC Proposed Subdivision, Lots 20-22 BF, Lots 18-22, Concession 1 RF; Lots 18-21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development
2006-P051-0019	2	North-South LRT Corridor	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009b	Larkin Site (BhFv-17); Summers Site (BhFv-20); Cunningham Site (BhFv-19)	That a Stage 3 investigation be undertaken for the Larkin (BhFv-17) and Cunningham (BhFv-19) Sites. A Stage 3 is not required for the Summers Site (BhFv-20) because of severe disturbance
P302-068-2009; P332-019-2010; P332-026-2011	2	Phase 5 RSDC Lots 17-20, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) mid-nineteenth century farmstead; John Birt Site (BhFw-24) early nineteenth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) in the northern half of section 5X be undertaken prior to any development. That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24) in the western half of section 5P and the central area of section 5H be undertaken prior to any development
P332-022-2009	2	Phase 6 RSDC Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010b	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Larkin site (BhFv-17) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 6C, and sections 6A, 6B, 6D, 6E, 6F and 6G require no further archaeological assessments



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
P332-020-2009; P332-021-2010	2	Phase 7 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010c		That no further archaeological investigation is required for Operation 7 and that archaeological clearance be provided for this area
P332-023-2009; P332-024-2010; P332-028-2011	2	Phase 8 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 8E
P332-018-2009; P332-029-2010; P332-030-2011	2	Phase 9 RSDC Lots 20-22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi- face and shale point	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Munro Site (BhFw-19) be undertaken prior to any development
P311-030-2010; P311-059-2011	3	Birt Site BhFw-18, Phase 5 RSDC Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) mid- late nineteenth century farmstead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Birt Site
P311-028-2010; P311-078-2011	1/2	John Birt Site (BhFw-24), Phase 5, Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011b	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That further impacts to the John Birt Site should be avoided, and that the site be protected from any future disturbance under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . That should impacts to the site be unavoidable then a Stage 4 archaeological investigation is required for the John Birt Site. These should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the Stage 4 excavation recommendations outlined in this report
P311-026-2010; P311-062-2011	3	Larkin Site (BhFw-17), Phase 6 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011c	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century homestead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Larkin Site (BhFv-17) and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter concurring that there are no further archaeological concerns for this area
P311-029-2010	3	Caldwell Site BhFw-23, Phase 8 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) potential nineteenth century barn and outbuilding foundations	That no further archaeological assessments are required for the Caldwell Site and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter of clearance for the site
P311-027-2010; P311-063-2011	3	Munro Site (BhFw-19), Phase 9 RSDC, Lot 22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the Munro Site (BhFw-19)
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Lands, Part Lot 22, Conc. 1	Golder Associates	2013		A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licenced archaeologist for the entire property prior to construction



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Part Lot 22, Broken Front	Golder Associates Ltd.	2013		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development
P369-0015-2013	1/2	1423 Earl Armstrong Avenue, Subdivision, Part Lot 20 Concession 2 RF	Paterson Group	2013		No further archaeological study is required.
P386-0013-2014	4	John Birt Site (BhFv-24), Part Lot 19, Conc 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2014	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That the potential of significant archaeological resources within the eastern portion of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24), beyond the boundaries of the current Stage 4 archaeological investigation, should be avoided from any future impacts and that the remaining portion of the Site be protected from any future disturbance under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
P1077-0021-2016	1-2	Residential Development Riverside South Lands, East of 805-809 River Road, Part of Lots 23 & 24, Broken Front Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2017		No further archaeological study is required.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

1.3.3 Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area

Archaeological site data in Ontario is held within the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Archaeological Sites Database*. A search of the database on June 8, 2016 resulted in the identification of 9 previously identified sites within a 1km radius of the project area. These sites are present in Table 2.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites within a 1km Radius of the Project Area.

BORDEN #	SITE NAME	PERIOD	CULTURE	SITE TYPE
BhFw-25	Jockvale	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
BhFw-19	Munro Site	Pre-Contact		
BhFw-115		Post-Contact		farmstead
BhFw-114		Post-Contact		house
BhFw-113		Post-Contact		midden
BhFw-112		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	processing
BhFw-110		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
BhFw-109	Nixon Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BhFw-108	Cameron Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead

All nine sites are located outside the project area; with the majority located approximately 1km to the north. None of the sites have a direct bearing on the project area other than to support the determination that there is the potential for similar resources within the region.



2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There are a number of criteria employed in the assessment of archaeological site potential. For aboriginal sites, these criteria are principally focused on the topographical features of the landscape including ridges, knolls and eskers, and the type of soils found within the area being assessed. For post-contact or historic sites, documentary evidence such as maps and census records may indicate areas of settlement and activity. These criteria were formulated in close consultation with the MTCS' set guidelines for archaeological resource

According to the MTCS criteria, lands within 300 metres of watercourses with mapped floodplains and wetlands are considered to have aboriginal site potential. Further, areas up to 300 metres from abandoned Ottawa and Rideau River terrace scarps have aboriginal site potential. In the case of drumlins and eskers, the entire feature has aboriginal potential. Areas within 300 m of historical dwellings, schools, churches, commercial buildings, industrial sites and within 100 m of early settlement roads are considered to have potential. Areas within 100 metres of historical railways are also considered to have site potential and, finally, any area within 300 metres of a registered or unregistered archaeological site. The result of the evaluation of archaeological potential is displayed on Map 8 (p.44).

Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

This Stage 1 assessment has determined that aboriginal potential covers the entire study area. The potential is based on the proximity of the study area to the Rideau River, tributaries of the Rideau River and a small wetland on the north side of the study area. All areas within 300 m of these water sources, in this case the entire study area, require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment according to the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011).

Historic Archaeological Potential

This Stage 1 assessment has determined that there is historic archaeological potential within the entire study area. The property has the potential to recover artifacts and/or features associated with the historic occupation areas identified on the historic maps within a 300 m radius. Further historic archaeological potential is added by historic River Road on the east side of the property, which was well established by 1863. Additionally, the Rideau Canal, a National Historic Site of Canada and UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located nearby, to the west of the study area.



3.0 FIELD METHODS

Field work for this Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted over three days between 27 July and 27 September 2016. Weather conditions under which the fieldwork was conducted varied from clear to mixed sun and cloud and temperatures cool in the morning (~3°C) increasing in temperature to +10°C to +18°C in the late afternoon. The weather conditions did not affect the archaeologist's ability to complete the archaeological assessment.

All find locations were surveyed using a Garmin GPSMap 64s handheld unit. This GPS has a built-in 12 channel high sensitivity receiver (WAAS-enabled) capable of providing solutions utilizing the GPS and GLONASS satellite constellations. The accuracy of this unit is <10 meters 95% typical. Observations recorded during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were typically accurate to five metres or less. All observations collected with the Garmin GPSMap 64s referenced the UTM coordinate system (Zone 18) and the NAD83 datum as six digit easting and seven digit northing coordinates.

Both pedestrian survey and test pit survey were completed within the study area on all areas identified as having archaeological potential. Pedestrian survey was completed over the majority of the project (Image 1 and Image 4, p.29-30). The fields were furrow ploughed then small disked to produce the conditions required for pedestrian survey under Section 2.1.1.5 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. When archaeological resources were discovered via the pedestrian survey method at 5m intervals, survey transects were decreased to 1 m intervals within 20 m of all finds to define the scatter. Once the extent of the scatter was determined, the artifacts were collected as appropriate for the scatter and the scatter extent recorded with all relevant data.

Test pit survey was completed around the edge of the agricultural field, within a wooded area along the north edge of the property and within the lawn of the house along River Road (Image 5 and Image 6, p.31). Test pit survey was completed at 5 m intervals with test pits measuring at least 30 cm in diameter, completed by hand 5 cm into subsoil with soils screened through 6 mm mesh. Due to the sloped and wet terrain adjacent to and within the natural drainage features at the north end of the property, test pits were completed judgements through the area (Image 7 and Image 8, p.32). All test pits were backfilled after they were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features or fill. Soil conditions within the areas adjacent to the agricultural fields and in the deep natural drainage were uniformly 25 to 35 cm of medium brown silty clay with some loam over grey brown silty clay (Image 9, p.33). Soil conditions within the lawn of the house adjacent to River Road were variable with some evidence of landscaping that utilized in-situ deposits. The area, however, was not intensively disturbed (Image 10, p.33).

A field log was maintained during the fieldwork detailing the pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the general area and representative test pits. A map indicating the area test pitted and pedestrian surveyed is included as Map 9 (p.45). A detailed photographic catalogue is included in the report as Appendix A with the locations of photos used in this report shown on Map 9. Artifacts were returned to the Golder laboratory for cleaning, inventory and analysis. A complete inventory of all artifacts found during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is included in the report as Appendix B. A total of five pages of field notes were generated along with 46 digital photographs. These notes and photos are stored digitally on the Golder server.



3.1 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and the following artifact inventory (Appendix B) provide a record of the artifacts and other archaeological materials (samples) recovered from the study area/site. This information provides a basis for interpretation of the site. This report aims to offer enough basic artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the study area/site is of relevance to their investigation.

3.1.1 The Inventory System

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Office Access 2007 database system.

Each entry in the database contains the following information:

- An individual inventory number;
- Spatial location (provenience) within the study area/site (operation, sub-operation, stratum);
- Artifact analysis (see below); and,
- The quantity of any given entry.

3.1.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based upon the MTCS standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (MTCS, 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), and the function which it served and if any alterations had been made to the original artifact (e.g. burning). Additional artifact descriptions were based upon the type of artifact (see below).

3.1.3 Historic Artifacts

Only historic period artifacts were found during this investigation. Historic artifacts included: ceramic objects, glass items, and other inorganic and organic cultural objects (metal, stone, flora, fauna). Ceramic ware and glaze types were provided, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a marker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. All other artifacts were described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

3.1.4 Storage and Curation

The collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags that are inert and moisture resistant. The contents of each artifact bag were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink that is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in a banker's box (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the Ottawa archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MTCS, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 117 artifacts and is packed in one banker's box.



4.0 RECORD OF FINDS, ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A total of 136 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 fieldwork from 9 find locations. Find locations were found through both test pit survey and pedestrian survey; however, as the test pits that recovered archaeological material were found adjacent to find location WL9, initially identified during pedestrian survey, they were recorded as part of that find location. All find locations were designated WL with an additional number.

Find locations WL1 to WL7 were all found within the agricultural field during pedestrian survey (Map 10, p.46). Each find location consisted of between one and three sherds of ceramics within a 5 m radius. Upon intensified pedestrian survey, no further artifacts were found within a 20 m radius of the find locations. Due to the heavy clumping silty clay soils found within the field, it is possible that most of these artifacts have been transferred on farm equipment to these locations from find location WL9.

Find locations WL8 and WL9 are both located at the edge of the upper terrace of the Rideau River at the west edge of the study area. Both find locations are detailed below.

4.1 WL8 Find Location – BhFw-119 (Pedestrian Survey Only)

WL8 was located centrally along the west edge of the study area along the upper terrace of the Rideau River. No distinct micro-topography was notable within the site, with the artifacts found on a gradual slope from the high point along the middle of the section of the agricultural field. The scatter covered an area approximately 20 m (N-S) by 15 m (E-W).

A total of nine diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the Stage 2 survey with approximately thirty more left in situ. All sherds recovered were ceramic: six sherds of creamware and three sherds of pearlware. Three pearlware vessels were representative of three decoration techniques: edge decorated, transfer printed and hand painted (Image 11, p.34). Four creamware vessels were represented, distinguished by decoration technique and vessel shape that included an industrial slipped hollowware vessel, a plain hollowware vessel and two plain plates.

The ceramic ware types, as well as decoration techniques provide dating information. Creamware was developed in England and manufactured from the mid-18th century up until around the beginning of the 19th century when its use declined considerably. This decline was in part due to the development of a new white bodied earthenware called pearlware, which was introduced in 1779. Pearlware was later succeeded by refined white earthenware (RWE). RWE was produced as early as 1805, but was only readily available from the 1830s, and is still used today (Miller 2000:13, Hicks & Beaudry 2006).

The green edged decoration found on the sherd of pearlware plate likely dates to between 1800 and 1840, when the green decoration became uncommon. Embossed patterns in particular likely date between the 1820s and 1830s (Miller 2013:488). The hand painted sherd is decorated in early palette colours (brown, yellow, green). Early palette hand painted decoration dates from 1795 to the 1820s (Miller 1991:8).

The ware types indicate a very early date of association (~1750-1830s) for this site with the decorative type's height of popularity narrowing the probable date for the site to the early nineteenth century (~1820-1840). Despite the relatively small number of artifacts, the early date for them indicates that this find location has cultural heritage value as per MTCS Standard 2.2.1c. As the probable date for the site pre-dates 1870, the level of cultural heritage value for the site is sufficient that it is expected to require Stage 4 mitigation.



4.2 WL9 Find Location – BhFw-120 (Pedestrian Survey and Test Pit Survey)

WL9 is located in the southwest corner of the property and was noted from both test pit and pedestrian survey of the area. This site correlates definitively with the location of two structures on the 1860 map of the area (Map 3, p.39). As the structures are not shown on the 1863 map of the area or the 1831 map of the area, it is probable that this scatter dates to the period between 1831 and 1863. The site extended over an area of 80 m (E-W) by 55 m (N-S). As the site is located in the corner of the lot and concession at the edge of a sharp rise in elevation from the Rideau River, it is possible that the site is contained within the property. However, it is also probable that this site extends to the south onto Lot 24, Concession 1 Broken Front Rideau River, outside of this project's study area.

A total of 117 artifacts (79 in a dense scatter, 24 in the surrounding sparse scatter and 14 from test pits on the edge of the agricultural field) were collected. As the licensee felt the material warranted a Stage 3 investigation, only diagnostic artifacts and representative samples were collected from the scatter. Artifact materials included: ceramic (96), fauna (4), glass (11), metal (4) and stone (2).

The great majority of artifacts found were ceramic. The bulk of the ceramic sherds were from vessels categorized as a food/beverage function, and the majority of these were categorized as tableware. Seven sherds of ceramic were not tableware. Two sherds were identified as storage container, the other five sherds could have been utilitarian vessels used in food preparation or in storage. Tableware ceramic ware types are listed in the table below:

Table 3: Ceramic Ware Types from BhFw-120.

Material 2	# of Artifacts
earthenware: ind. white	12
pearlware	12
porcelain: hard paste	1
refined white earthenware	36
vitrified white earthenware	3
TOTAL	64

Indeterminate white earthenware sherds were either burnt or too spalled to fully identify their ware type. Three types of decoration were identified: blue transfer printed, black flow transfer printed and blue edge decorated. Transfer printed ceramic, in particular the colour blue, does not have a useful date range, as the technique was invented circa 1753 (Kybalova 1989:212), and is still produced today. Flow transfer print was developed in the 1820s (Little 1969:21), with its peak popularity being in the 1840s to 1870s (Richardson: 2013). Edge decorated ceramics were first made circa 1800 (Jouppien 1980:26-27), peaked in popularity before 1860, and were manufactured into the 1890s (Miller 1991:6).

A total of 12 pearlware sherds were inventoried. Pearlware has a date range of 1796 to 1830 (Jouppien 1980:26-27). Both blue and green edge decorated pearlware was found (Image 12, p.34). Although developed around the same time, circa 1800, the colour green was rarely used after about 1840 (Miller 1991:6). Three sherds were hand painted; two with blue, and one with early palette colours. Early palette hand painted ceramics date from 1795 through to the 1820s (Miller 1991:8). Three sherds of blue transfer print were also found.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

A single sherd of porcelain was found with hand painted enamel decoration. Porcelain is a rare occurrence on most 19th century sites, until the early 1900s when European porcelain became relatively common (Kenyon 1980).

Refined White Earthenware (RWE) ceramics were the most plentiful ceramic type and therefore also had the largest variety of decoration (Image 13, p.35). Decoration types and their date ranges are shown in Table 3.

Table 4: Euro-Canadian Ceramic Decorative Types found in BhFw-120.

Decoration type	Date	Reference
Edge decorated: blue	c. 1800 to c. 1890	(Jouppien 1980:26-27), (Miller 1991:6)
Hand painted: late palette	1830s to 1870s	(Miller 1991:8)
Industrial slip: banded blue	1840s, into 20th century	(Miller 1991:6)
Moulded	No date	
Sponged	1820s to 1930s	(Samford 2013:500)
Stamped	1840s to 1870s	(Samford 2013:501)
Transfer printed: blue	1780 to present	(Coysh 1974:10)
Transfer printed: brown	1829 to 1850	(Miller 1987)
Transfer printed: pink	1829 to 1850	(Miller 1987)
Transfer printed: purple	1829 to 1860	(Miller 1987)
Transfer printed: flow	1840s to 1870s	(Richardson: 2013)

Three sherds of Vitrified White Earthenware (VWE) were inventoried. Vittrified white earthenware dates from the 1840s to the present day. Two sherds of VWE had transfer printed decoration and one had moulded decoration.

Personal/societal artifacts were fragments of clay smoking pipe. None of the smoking pipe sherd's had manufacturer's marks, which are helpful date indicators. Clay smoking pipes themselves have too wide of a date range to be useful. Structural ceramic was two fragments of red brick. The tools/equipment artifact was a sherd of stoneware bottle, either used for ink or blacking.

Table 5: Function of Artifacts from BhFw-120.

Function	# of Artifacts
food/beverage	71
personal/societal	22
structural	2
tools/equipment	1
TOTAL	96

Fauna consisted of four mammal bone fragments. Glass sherds consisted of wine bottle, window pane and a sherd of hollowware tableware. Metal artifacts included a wrought iron spike, three wrought nails and one nail whose manufacture could not be determined due to corrosion. Wrought nails, forged by hand, usually date to before 1830, when machine cut nails began to take their place. Two small quartz flakes were also inventoried, which may have been the result of stone tool manufacture.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

The mix of artifact types found within WL9 indicate an early to mid-nineteenth century date for the site. In particular, the peak popularity of the ceramic decorative styles as outlined in Table 3 above indicate a date for the site between the 1830s and the 1870s. The finding of the ceramic decorative type's peak popularity range fits well with the information provided from the historic maps, which provide a date range of between 1831 and 1863 for two structures within the site location. As such, the quantity of artifacts in combination with the historic data for the site indicate that BhFw-120 is of a level of cultural heritage value that indicates Stage 3 and Stage 4 archaeological assessments will be required as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 3.4.2.1a (2011).



5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by The Regional Group to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of an 11.16 acre agricultural property west of River Road located on Lot 23 Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester (PIN 045890407), Ottawa, Ontario.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments seek to fulfill the objectives and requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This assessment was conducted during the planning phase of the project and was triggered by the *Planning Act* for a proposed residential development.

This study included a review of historic maps as well as relevant archaeological, historical and environmental documentation. Previous archaeological assessments in the area were also consulted. Archaeological research has documented aboriginal/pre-contact sites in the area dating from the Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.C.). Early Euro-Canadian settlement within the region began during the early nineteenth century. Crown Patents for the County were first granted between 1799 and 1859.

The entire study area is considered to have both aboriginal and historic archaeological potential based on criteria listed in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The study area is within 300 m of a primary water source which is a key indicator of potential. In addition, there is a tributary of the Rideau River, and a wetland located on the north side of the property representing secondary water sources and multiple historic structures shown to have been located on or in close proximity to the study area.

Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted in all areas of archaeological potential between 27 July and 27 September 2016, resulting in the discovery of nine historic find locations. Two find locations meet the MTCS criteria of sites of cultural heritage significance warranting further archaeological investigation. These sites were designated the Borden numbers BhFw-119 and BhFw-120, respectively.

BhFw-119 likely dates to a period of occupation between 1820 and 1840. Noting the historic context of the area, it is probable that this site relates to the construction of the Long Island lock station completed between 1827 and 1831. Due to the small number of artifacts, it is probable that the location relates to a short occupation during the construction of the canal.

BhFw-120 likely dates to a period of occupation between 1831 and 1863 due to the nature of the ceramic decorative types and the information found on historic maps for the area. A historic map of the area from 1860 shows two structures, one large and one moderate size, within the site location. No historic information has been identified that indicates the precise purpose of the buildings.

This report has formed the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Find locations WL1, WL2, WL3, WL4, WL5, WL6 and WL7 are of insufficient cultural heritage value to warrant further investigation.
- 2) Find location WL8 (BhFw-119) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment entail a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, excavated within.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

- 3) Find Location WL9 (BhFw-120) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment entail a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 10 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid total, excavated within. This recommendation is made as it is anticipated that the level of cultural heritage value will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 archaeological assessment upon the completion of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.
- 4) No further archaeological investigations for the project are required outside the site areas of BhFw-119 and BhFw-120.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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 license (Government of Ontario 1990b).



7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by The Regional Group (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

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

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



8.0 REFERENCES

Adams Heritage Inc.

- 2006 **An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 and 2) of the Proposed Riverside South High School, Part Lot 18, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester (Rideau Front), City of Ottawa.** Consultant's report prepared for Ottawa-Carleton Catholic School Board.

Archaeological Services Inc. & Geomatics International Inc.

- 2001 **Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment and Environmental Assessment of Limebank/River/Leitrim & Earl Armstrong Road, City of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's report prepared for City of Ottawa.

- 1999 **The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Planning Report.** Archaeological Master Plan study prepared for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.

Belden, H. and Co.

- 1879 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton.** Reprinted 1971. Port Elgin: Ross Cumming.

Bond, C. C.

- 1984 **Where Rivers Meet: An Illustrated History of Ottawa.** Historical Society of Ottawa

Carroll, Catherine and Barbara Humphreys

- 1999 **A History of Long Island Manotick.** Rideau Township Historical Society, North Gower.

Coysh, A.W.

- 1974 **Blue and White Transfer Ware 1780-1840.** David & Charles, London.

Daechsel, Hugh J.

- 1980 **An Archaeological Evaluation of the South Nation River Drainage Basin.** Report prepared for the South Nation Conservation Authority, Berwick, Ontario.

- 1981 **Sawdust Bay-2: The Identification of a Middle Woodland Site in the Ottawa Valley.** Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University.

Elliot, B.S.

- 1991 **The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital 1792-1990.** Nepean: Corporation of the City of Nepean.

Golder Associates Ltd.

- 2009a **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Subdivision Located along River/Earl Armstrong/Limebank Roads, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation. (PIF #: P302-050-2009).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

- 2009b **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, North-South Light Rail Transit (LRT) Corridor, Geographical Township of Gloucester and Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Report prepared for Marshall Macklin Monaghan Group.
- 2010a **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 5, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lots 18-20, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010b **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 6, Riverside South Development Corporation, Lot 21, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Carleton County, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010c **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 7, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lots 21 and 22, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Carleton County, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010d **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 8, Riverside South Development Corporation, Lot 21, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010e **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 9, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lots 20-22, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2011a **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Birt Site, BhFw-18, Phase 5, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lot 19, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2011b **Draft Report Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the John Birt Site, BhFw-24, Phase 5, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lot 19, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2011c **Draft Report Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Larkin Site, BhFw-17, Phase 6, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lot 19, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2011d **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Caldwell Site, BhFw-23 Lot 21, Concession 2, Phase 8, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Riverside South Development Corporation.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2013 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Riverside South Phase 9-4, Part of 4650 Spratt Road, Part Lot 22, Concession 1 Broken Front, Gloucester Township, Former County of Carleton, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2014 **Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment, John Birt Site (BhFv-24), Part of Lot 19, Concession 2 (Rideau Front), Gloucester Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa.** Consultant's report prepared for Hydro One Networks Inc.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Riverside South Phase 15 Lands, Part of 4650 Spratt Road and 750 River Road, Part Lots 22, 23 and 24 Broken Front Concession, Gloucester Township Former County of Carleton, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2017 **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Residential Development Riverside South Lands, East of 805-809 River Road, Part of Lots 23 & 24, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Claridge Homes.
- Heidenreich, Conrad and J.V. Wright
1987 **Population and Subsistence. Plate 18, Historical Atlas of Canada, Volume 1: From the Beginning to 1800**, edited by R. Cole Harris, University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
- Hicks, Dan & Beaudry, Mary C.
2006 **The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology.** Cambridge University Press: New York.
- Jamieson, James B
1989 **An Inventory of the Prehistoric Archaeological Sites of Ottawa-Carleton.** Paper submitted to the Ontario Archaeological Society, Ottawa Chapter.
- Jouppien, J.K.
1980 **The Application of South's Mean Ceramic Dating Formula to Ontario Historic Sites.** Arch Notes May/June 1980:24-29.
- Kennett, Brenda
2005 **Stage 1 Archaeological and Heritage Assessment of the proposed North-South Corridor Light Rail Transit Project, Geographic Townships of Gloucester and Nepean, City of Ottawa.** Report prepared for McCormick Rankin Corporation by Heritage Quest Inc. (PIF P051-0119-2006).
- Kenyon, Ian
1980 **The ACO Guide To 19th C. Sites.** Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, London Office.
- Kybalova, Jana
1989 **European Creamware.** Hamlyn, Prague.
- Little, W.L.
1969 **Staffordshire Blue.** Crown Publishers Inc. New York
- Miller, George L.
1987 **An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists.** A one day seminar at the Second Conference on Historic Archaeology in Illinois. Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. Illinois State University. Normal, Illinois.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

- 1991 **A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880.** Historical Archaeology Volume 25:1, 1-25.
- 2000 **Telling Time for Archaeologists.** Northeast Historical Archaeology. Vol.29. p1-17.
- 2013 **Identifying and Dating Shell-Edged Earthenwares.** From Ceramic Identification on Historical Archaeology: The View from California, 1822-1940.
- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport
- 2011 **Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.** Queen's Printer, Toronto.
- Paterson Group
- 2013 **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, 1423 Earl Armstrong Avenue, Concession 2, Part Lot 20, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Report prepared for Metro Ontario Inc.
- Pilon, Jean-Luc and William Fox.
- 2015 *St. Charles or Dovetail Points in Eastern Ontario.* **Arch Notes.** Vol. 20 Issue 1, pp 5-9.
- Pilon, Jean-Luc and Janet Young
- 2009 *Ottawa Valley Burial Patterns Spanning Six Millennia,* In **Painting the Past a Broad Brush, Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright.** Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 170, Gatineau, Quebec.
- Richardson, Andrea
- 2013 **Dyed Earthenware.** Online Resource, <http://www.smu.ca/academics/departments/anthropology-dyed-earthenware.html>. Accessed September 26, 2016.
- Samford, Patricia M.
- 2013 **Identifying and Dating Sponge-Decorated Wares.** Ceramic Identification in Historical Archaeology: The View from California, 1822-1940. Society for Historical Archaeology. Special Publication Series No.11
- Spence, M.W., R.H. Phil and C.R. Murphy
- 1990 *Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods.* In **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650,** Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, No. 5. London, Ontario.
- Swayze, Ken
- 2004 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Central Canada Exhibition, Albion Road Site, Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, Gloucester Township (Geo.), City of Ottawa.** Summary report, on file, Ministry of Culture, Toronto.
- Watson, Gordon
- 1982 "Prehistoric Peoples of the Rideau Waterway." In **Archaeological and Historical Symposium, October 2-3, 1982, Rideau Ferry, Ontario.** F.C.L. Wyght, ed., Smiths Falls: Performance Printing.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

Library and Archives Canada - Microfiche

NMC21983	Survey of Long Island and works there forming part of the Rideau Canal John By, Lt. Col. Royl Engrs. Comg. Rideau Canal, 22 nd January 1831.
MIKAN# 3681615	Long Island Station



9.0 IMAGES



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A



Image 1: View southeast of ploughed agricultural field from northwest corner of property, D11.



Image 2: View north of field crew walking ploughed agricultural field, D6.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A



Image 3: View west of ploughed field from southeast corner of property, D5.



Image 4: View down of field conditions in agricultural field, D7.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A



Image 5: View north of crew test pitting within lawn of house adjacent to River Road, D35.



Image 6: View east of crew test pitting along the edge of the ploughed agricultural field, D26.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A



Image 7: View west of slope into deep natural drainage channel, D15.



Image 8: View north of irregular terrain in drainage channel, D44.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A



Image 9: View down of example test pit adjacent to agricultural field, D33.



Image 10: View down of example test pit from lawn of house adjacent to River Road, D37.



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
PARCEL A**



Image 11: WL8 Artifacts: Top Row – Pearlware Edge Decorated, Blue Transfer, Hand Painted, Creamware Industrial Slipped, Bottom Row – Creamware plate sherds.



Image 12: WL9 Pearlware Sherds (Left to Right): Green edge decorated, transfer print blue, blue edge decorated, hand painted blue.



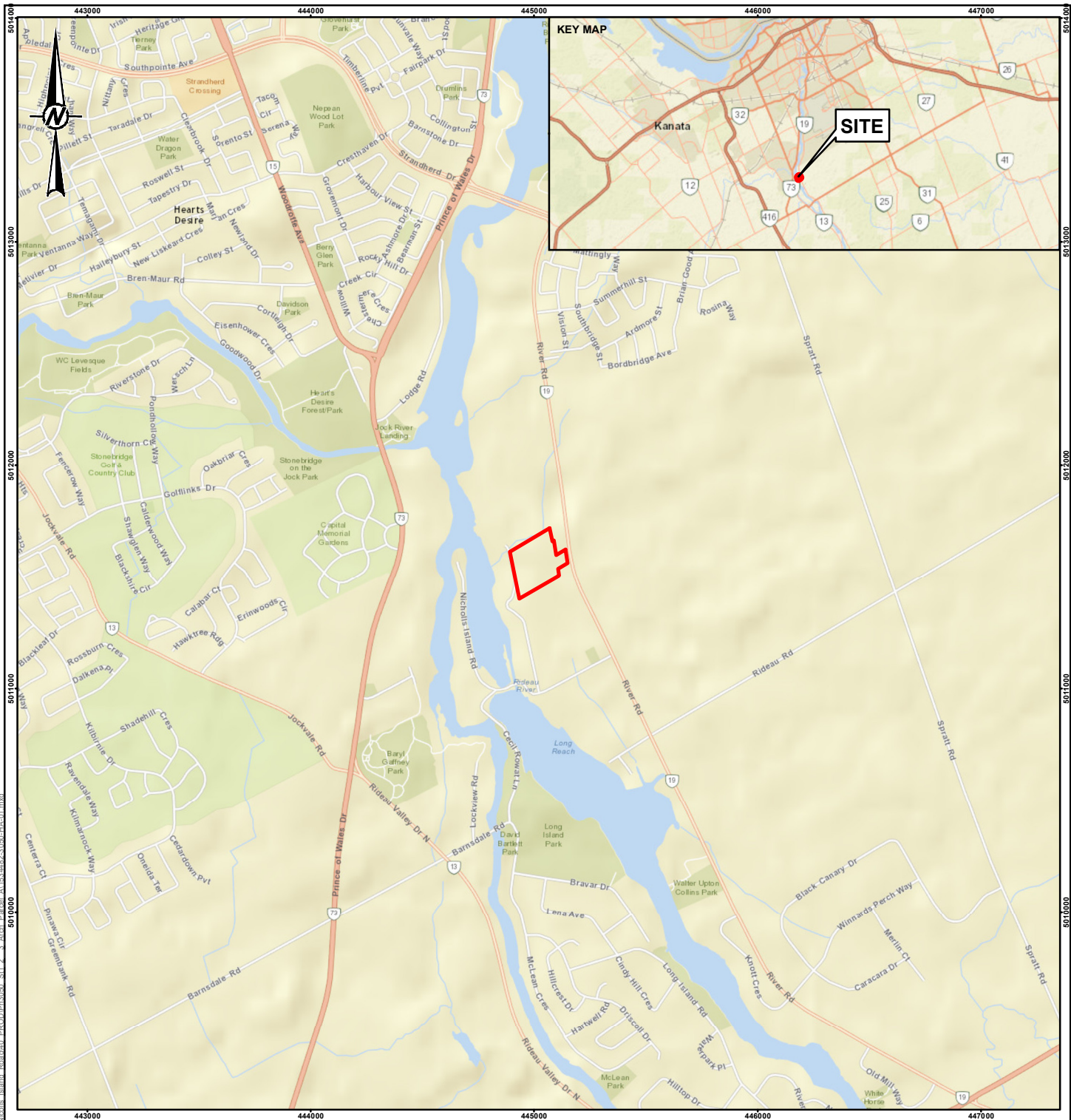
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A



Image 13: WL9 RWE Decorative Types – Top Row (Left to Right): Blue edge, hand painted, blue transfer, pink transfer, brown transfer. Bottom Row: flow, stamped, sponged, moulded, VWE blue transfer.



10.0 MAPS



LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-06-23

DESIGNED ---

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED SRJ

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO.
1534482

PHASE
3050

REV.
0

MAP
1



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- LOT AND CONCESSION

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

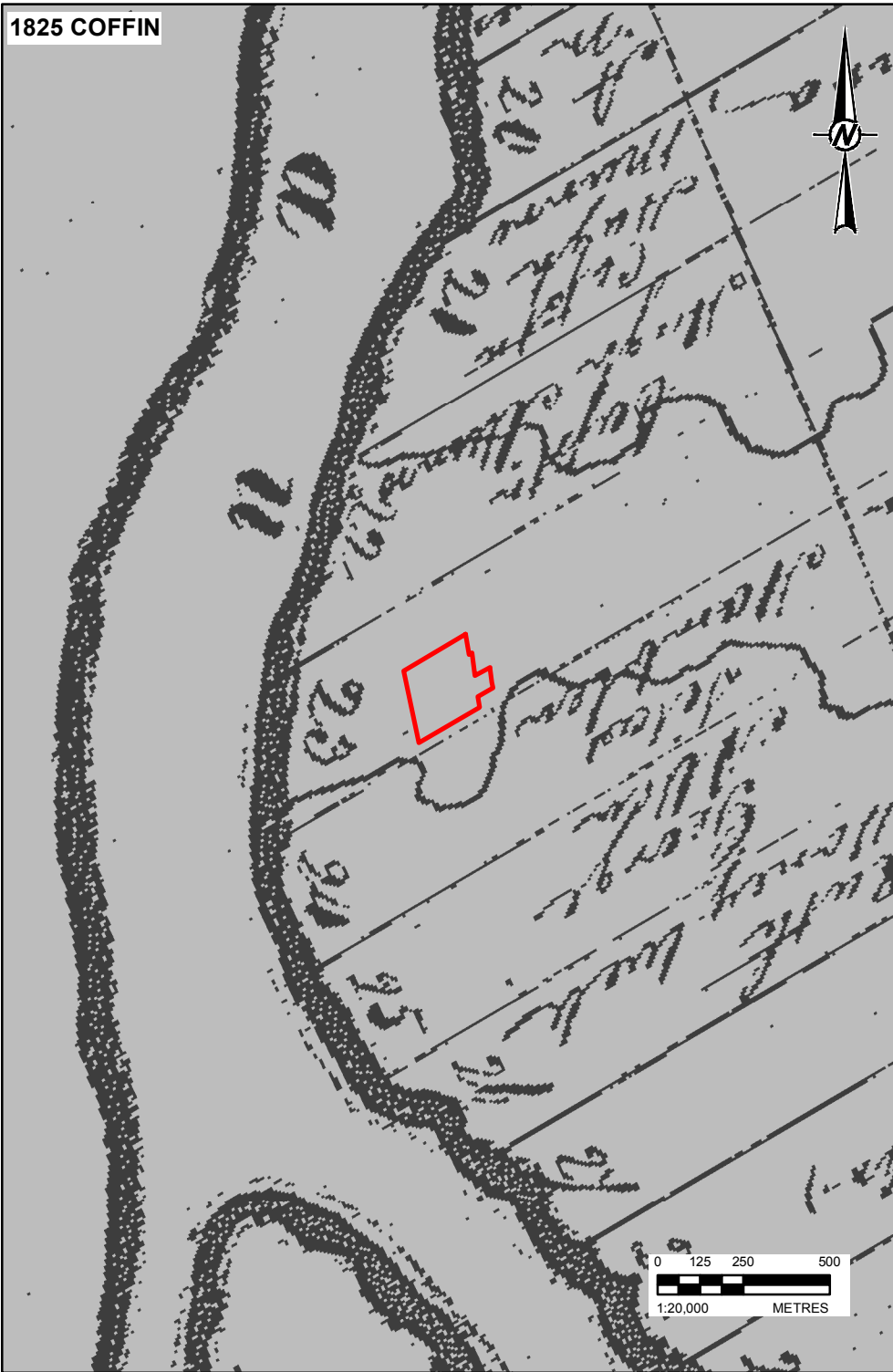
TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	SRJ
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050	0	2

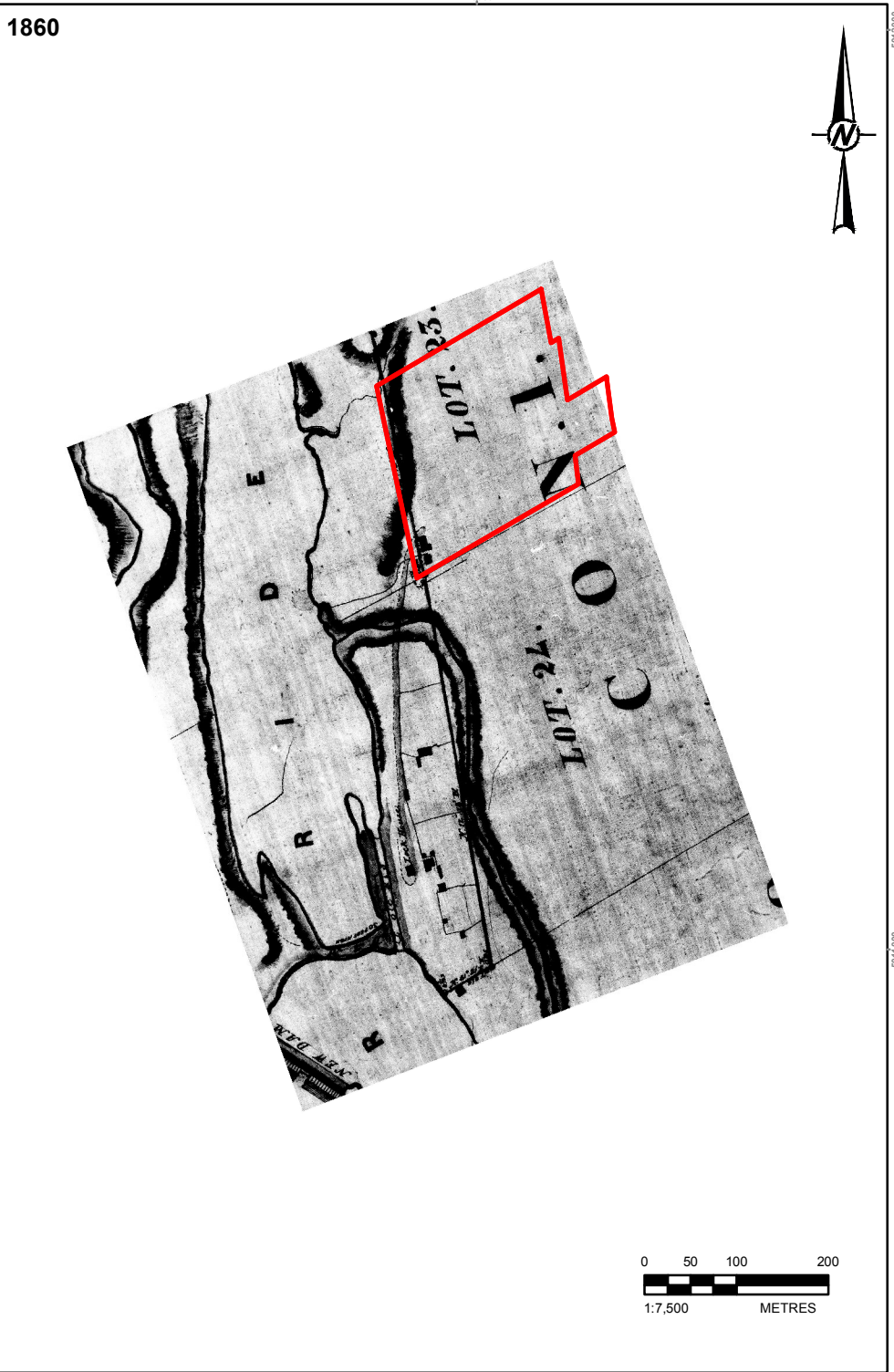
1825 COFFIN



1831



1860



LEGEND

 SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. HISTORICAL MAPS
- 1825 COFFIN, NORTH GLOUCESTER, NMC-4830.
- 1831 HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, NATIONAL ARCHIVES CANADA.
- 1860 HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, NATIONAL ARCHIVES CANADA.
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP

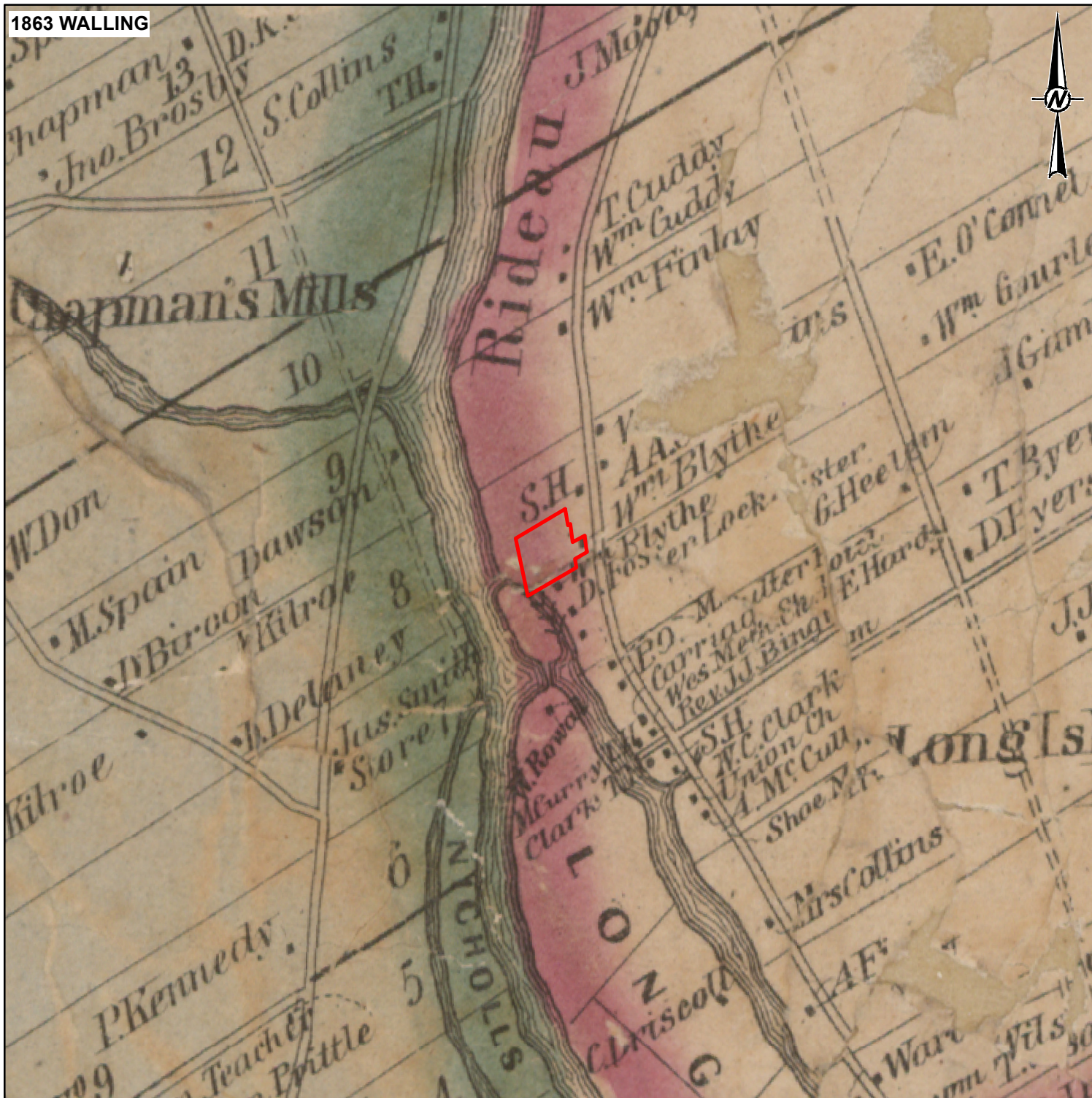
PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT
LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE
HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	SRJ	
APPROVED	HJD	

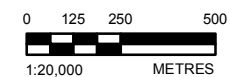


PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE 3050	REV. 0	MAP 3
------------------------	---------------	-----------	----------



LEGEND

 SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)


1. HISTORICAL MAPS
- 1863 WALLING EAST, NMC-43061-2;
- 1879 BELDEN, EAST GLOUCESTER;
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT
LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
	DESIGNED	----
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	SRJ
	APPROVED	HJD



PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050	0	4

P:\h:\N\Active\Spatial_M\The_Regional_Group\Nicolas_Island_Road\99_PROJ\1534482_Regional_Nicolas_Island_Road\40_PROJ\1534482_3050-HA-05.mxd

1906 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



1936 AIR PHOTO



1955 AIR PHOTO



LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS:
- 1906 TOPO OTTAWA NMC-18372;
- 1936 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A5403_23;
- 1955 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A14755-110.
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP AND AIR PHOTO

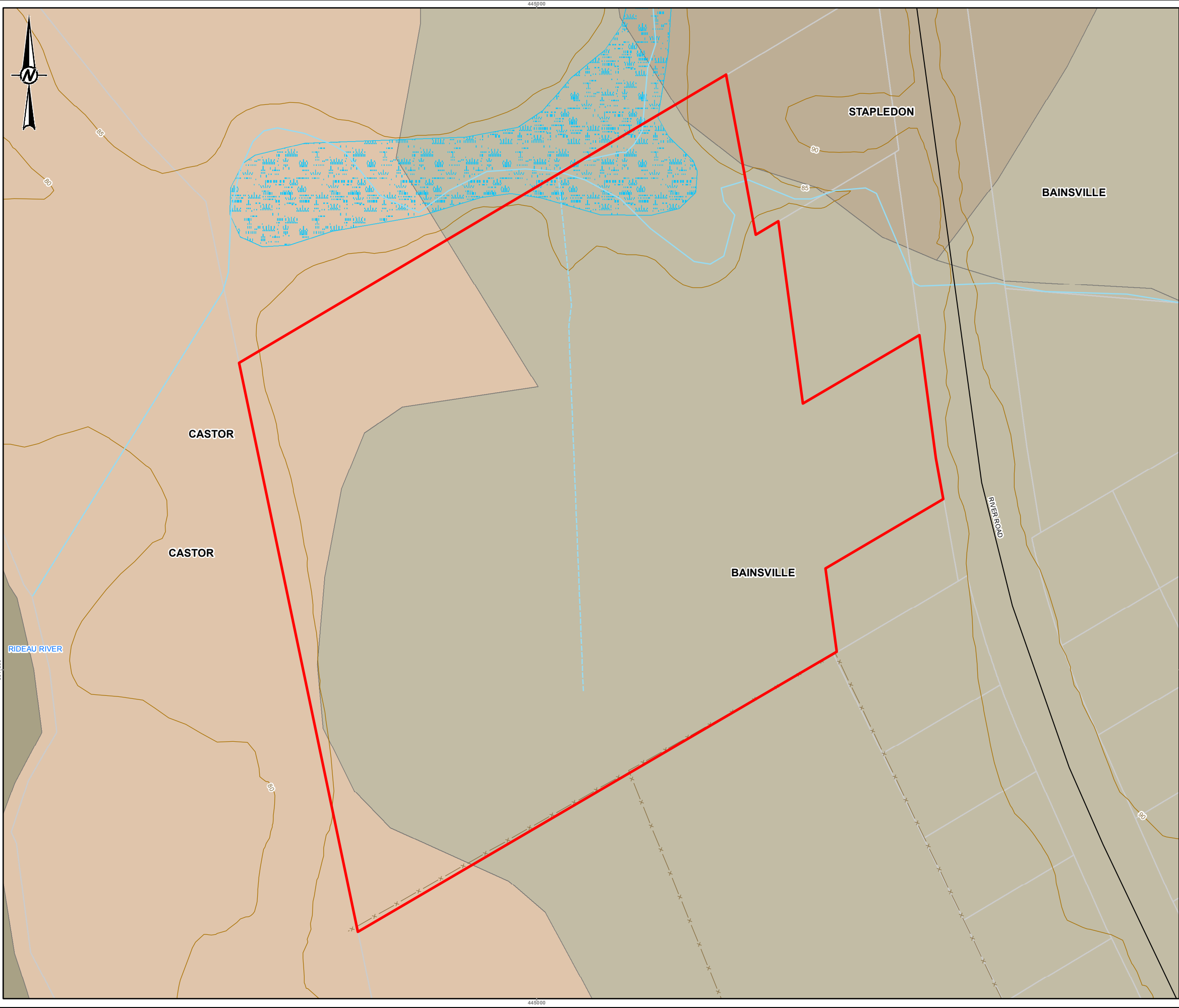
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	SRJ	
APPROVED	HJD	



PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE 3050	REV. 0	MAP 5
------------------------	---------------	-----------	----------

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

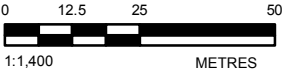
P:\h:\Active\Spatial_M\The_Regional_Group\Nicole\Island_Road\99_PROJ\1534482_Regional_Nicole_Island_Road\99_PROJ\1534482_3050-HA-06.mxd



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- SOIL NAME**
- BAINSVILLE
- CASTOR
- STAPLEDON
- WATER

KEY MAP



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX (ONTARIO SOILS)

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-06-23

DESIGNED ---

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED SRJ

APPROVED HJD

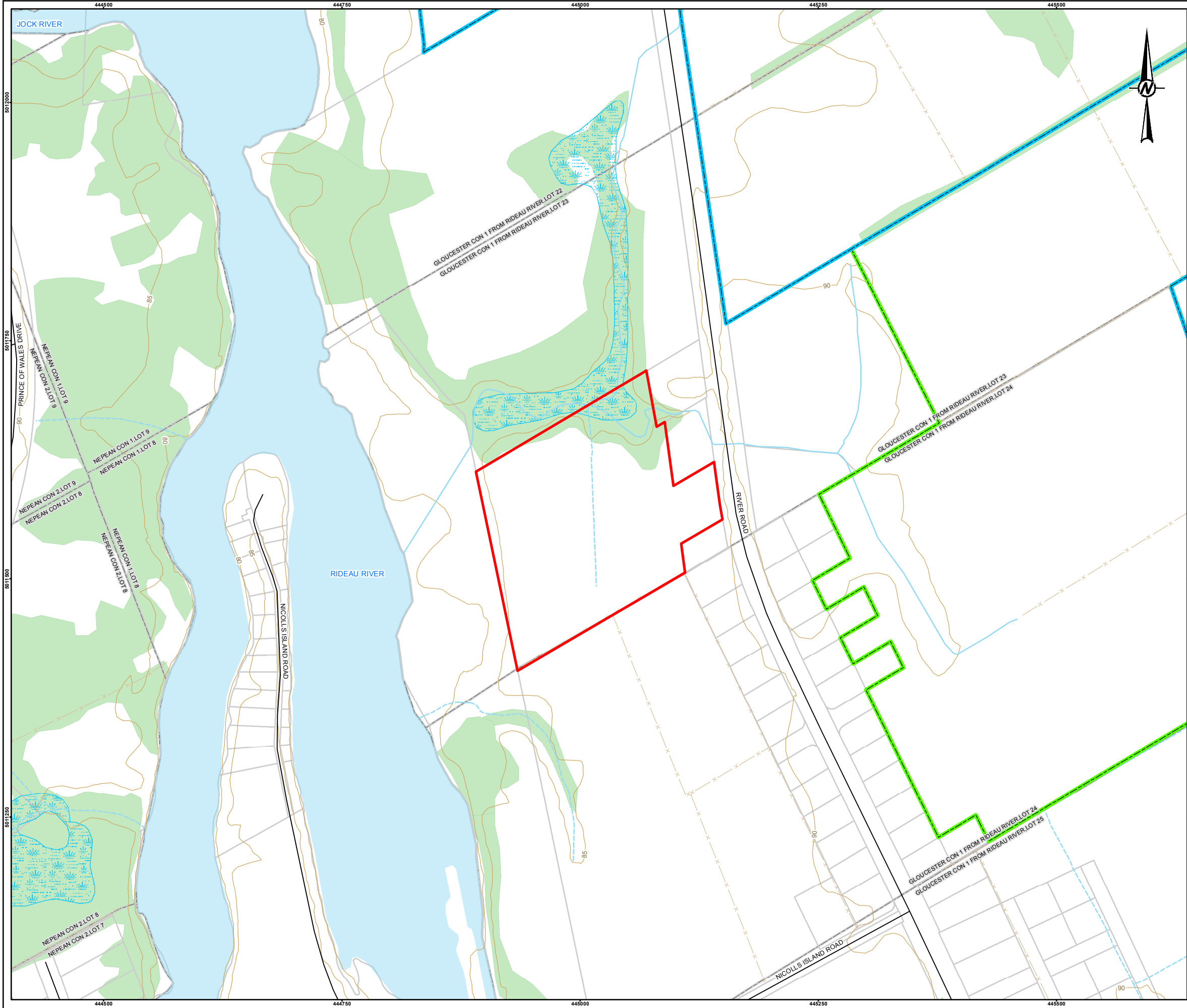
PROJECT NO.
1534482

PHASE
3050

REV.
0

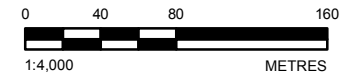
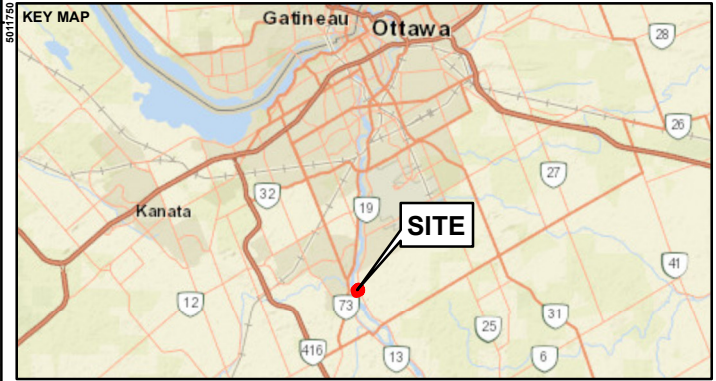
MAP
6

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- LOT AND CONCESSION
- STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, GOLDER
- STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, RIVERSIDE SOUTH LANDS (GOLDER, 2016)



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT


THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

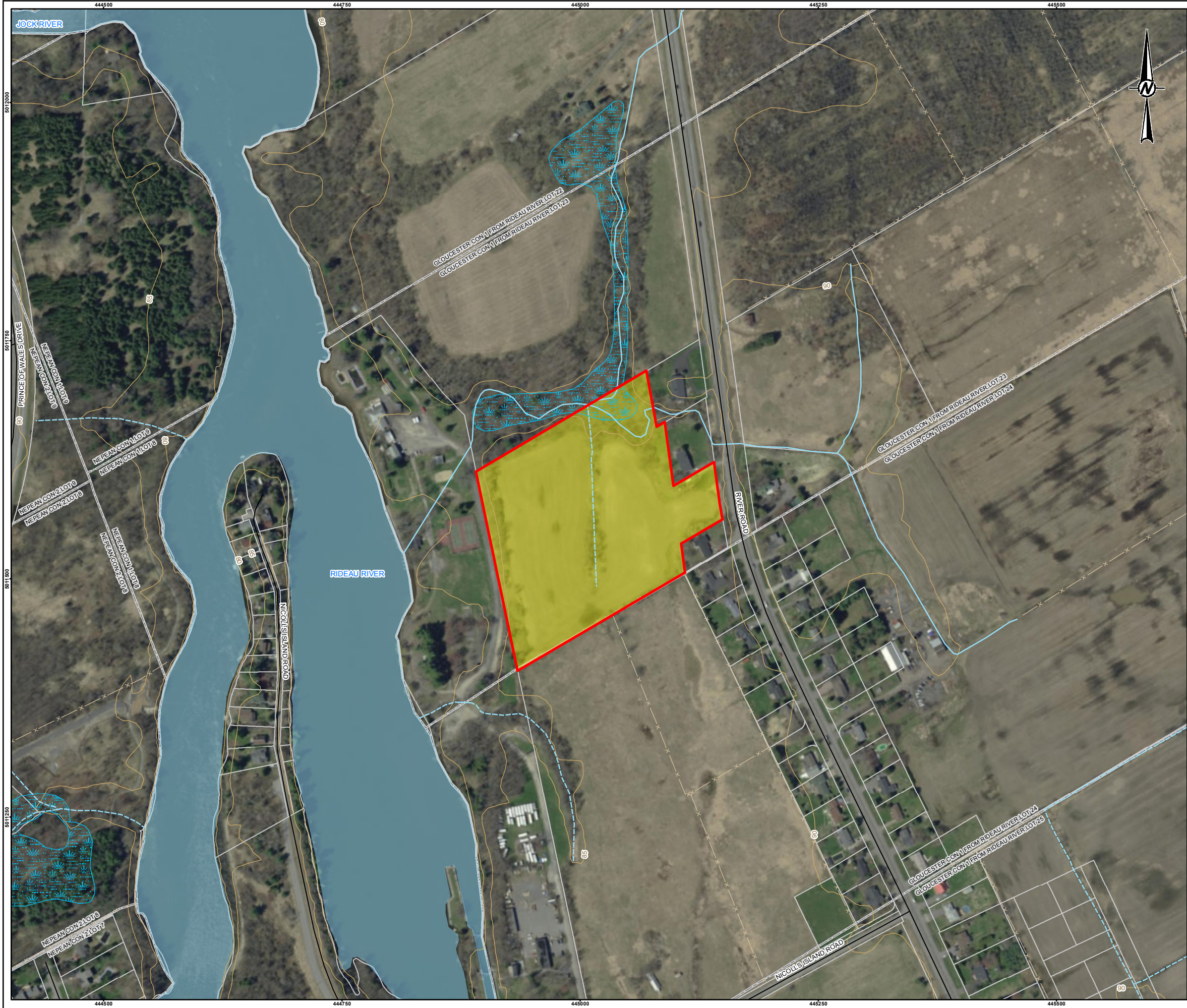
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

	CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
	DESIGNED	---	
	PREPARED	BR	
	REVIEWED	SRJ	
	APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE 3050	REV. 0	MAP 7
------------------------	---------------	-----------	-----------------



LEGEND

- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- LOT AND CONCESSION
- SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A')
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

KEY MAP

0 40 80 160
1:4,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP














PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

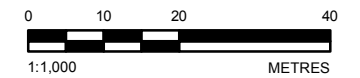
TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	SRJ
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE 3050	REV. 0	MAP 8
------------------------	---------------	-----------	-----------------



- | LEGEND | |
|---|--|
|  | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION |
|  | SITE BOUNDARY (PARCEL 'A') |
|  | FENCE |
|  | ROADWAY |
|  | INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE |
|  | PERMANENT WATERCOURSE |
|  | TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres |
|  | WETLAND |
|  | PROPERTY PARCEL |
|  | SLOPED >20% |
|  | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVALS |
|  | TEST PITTED JUDGEMENTALLY THROUGH WET AND SLOPED TERRAIN |
|  | TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5 m INTERVALS |



NOTE(S)
1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014

2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY


3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, WRIGHT
LANDS, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

SURVEY METHOD AND PHOTO LOCATIONS

	CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-23
		DESIGNED	----
		PREPARED	BR
		REVIEWED	SRJ
		APPROVED	HJD



PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050	0	9

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

Map 10: Stage 2 Results. At the request of the MTCS, this map is provided in the supplemental documentation rather than the project report.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PARCEL A

CLOSURE

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

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Stephen R. Jarrett, M.A.
Archaeologist

Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

SRJ/HJD/mvrd/ca

\\golder.gds\gallottawa\active\2015\3 proj\1534482 regional nichols lock prop ontario\14_archaeology stage 1-2 parcel a\report\revised\p385-0018-2016_05oct2017_rr.docx

Golder, Golder Associates and the GA globe design are trademarks of Golder Associates Corporation.



APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1534482-D01	View of ploughed field from southeast corner looking west	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D02	View of ploughed field from southeast corner looking north	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D03	View of ploughed field from southeast corner looking northwest	NW	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D04	View of ploughed field east of central drainage	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D05	View of south end of ploughed field looking west	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D06	View of crew walking ploughed field	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D07	View down of field conditions	N/A	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D08	View of southwest corner of ploughed field containing WL9	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D09	View of southwest corner of ploughed field containing WL9	SW	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D10	View of southwest corner of ploughed field containing WL9	SW	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D11	View of ploughed field from northwest corner	SE	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D12	View of ploughed field from north edge	S	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D13	View of slope down into creek area	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D14	View of slope down into creek area	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D15	View of slope down into creek area	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D16	View of treed drainage bisecting the agricultural field	S	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D17	View along south edge of property	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D18	View of flag of scatter for WL9	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D19	View of small wooded area in southwest corner of property	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D20	View of small wooded area in southwest corner of property	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D21	View of Rideau River and drop in elevation to lower terrace	W	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D22	View of slope down to lower terrace of Rideau River	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D23	View of slope down to lower terrace of Rideau River	N	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D24	View of lawn and ditch at west edge of property from the ploughed field	E	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D25	View of recording of artifact scatter	SE	7/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D26	View of crew test pitting along the edge of agricultural field	E	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D27	View of deep natural drainage channel at north end of property	NW	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D28	View of deep natural drainage channel at north end of property	N	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D29	View of natural drainage channel bisecting property	S	8/4/2016	SJ



APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1534482-D30	View of crew test pitting along the edge of agricultural field	N	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D31	View of example test pit along edge of agricultural field	N/A	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D32	View of example test pit along edge of agricultural field	N/A	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D33	View of example test pit along edge of agricultural field	N/A	8/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D34	View of crew test pitting within lawn of house along River Road	N	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D35	View of example test pit in lawn area of house along River Road	N/A	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D36	View of example test pit in lawn area of house along River Road	N/A	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D37	View of example test pit in lawn area of house along River Road	N/A	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D38	View of example test pit in lawn area of house along River Road	N/A	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D39	View of example test pit in lawn area of house along River Road	N/A	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D40	View of house and driveway along River Road	W	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D41	View of backyard of house along River Road	N	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D42	View of crew test pitting in backyard of house	S	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D43	View of slope down into creek area	W	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D44	View of deep natural drainage channel at north end of property	N	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D45	View of deep natural drainage channel at north end of property	W	9/27/2016	SJ
1534482-D46	View of deep natural drainage channel at north end of property	W	9/27/2016	SJ

SJ – Stephen Jarrett

\\golder.gds\gal\ottawa\active\2015\3 proj\1534482 regional nichols lock prop ontario\14_archaeology stage 1-2 parcel a\report\appendices\appendix a.docx



APPENDIX B

Artifact Catalogue



APPENDIX Wright Lands

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13734	WL 9 dense		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
13735	WL 9 dense		glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		4	base sherd melted
13736	WL 9 dense		fauna	bone	indeterminate: fauna		mammal	incomplete					1	
13737	WL 9 dense		metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought	corroded	1	wrought?
13738	WL 9 dense		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	
13739	WL 9 dense		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		1	
13740	WL 9 dense		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	masonic				1	partial masonic square with "G"
13741	WL 9 dense		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	TD: embossed				1	"D"
13742	WL 9 dense		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
13743	WL 9 dense		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
13744	WL 9 dense		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				14	no maker's marks, one with spur and partial bowl
13745	WL 9 dense		ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown			1	
13746	WL 9 dense		ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	indeterminate	bottle: cylindrical	shoulder	glaze: derbyshire	brown			1	blackening or ink
13747	WL 9 dense		ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: fulham/lambeth				2	fulham glaze?, unglazed interior
13748	WL 9 dense		ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
13749	WL 9 dense		ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	hand painted: enamel	red			1	
13750	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	beaded/floral band
13751	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	personal/societal	health/hygiene	chamber pot	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	probably a chamber pot
13752	WL 9 dense		ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate			burnt	3	
13753	WL 9 dense		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edge decorated: green	indeterminate/scalloped		spalled	1	
13754	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed straight lines/scalloped			1	



APPENDIX Wright Lands

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13755	WL 9 dense		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			2	
13756	WL 9 dense		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footrim/body	hand painted	blue			2	
13757	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
13758	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
13759	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
13760	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
13761	WL 9 dense		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed/moulded	purple: light			1	
13762	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			2	
13763	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	blue			2	stamped?
13764	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	transfer printed	blue			6	one sherd blue tp mark '4'
13765	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	transfer printed	blue			5	
13766	WL 9 dense		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
13767	WL 9 dense		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
13768	WL 9 dense		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed: flow	blue: dark			1	flow?
13769	WL 9 dense		ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue		spalled	6	
13770	WL 9 dense		stone	quartz	tools/equipment		flake: secondary				knapped		2	
13771	WL 8		ceramic	creamware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
13772	WL 8		ceramic	creamware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	marbled			1	
13773	WL 8		ceramic	creamware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13774	WL 8		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	hand painted	polychrome: early palette			1	
13775	WL 8		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
13776	WL 8		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: green	embossed pattern			1	scalloped, impressed curved lines, unusual embossing



APPENDIX Wright Lands

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13777	WL 9		fauna	bone	indeterminate: fauna		mammal	incomplete				weathered	1	
13778	WL 9		metal	iron	indeterminate		nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		indeterminate	corroded	1	
13779	WL 9		glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	ribbed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
13780	WL 9		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
13781	WL 9		ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped	cream/yellow			1	unglazed ext
13782	WL 9		ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: fulham/lambeth	brown			1	
13783	WL 9		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue		spalled	1	prob Willow pattern
13784	WL 9		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	purple: light			1	
13785	WL 9		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
13786	WL 9		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: early palette			1	
13787	WL 9		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed bud/scalloped			2	
13788	WL 9		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscalloped			1	
13789	WL 9		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
13790	WL 9		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
13791	WL 9		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
13792	WL 9		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
13793	WL 7		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
13794	WL 9 dense	TP 2	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	indeterminate				1	
13795	WL 9 dense	TP 4	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	indeterminate				1	
13796	WL 9 dense	TP 4	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
13797	WL 9 dense	TP 1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown			1	



APPENDIX Wright Lands

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13798	WL 9 dense	TP 1	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
13799	WL 9 dense	TP 3	fauna	bone	indeterminate: fauna		mammal	incomplete					1	
13800	WL 9 dense	TP 3	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
13801	WL 9 dense	TP 5	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
13802	WL 9 dense	TP 5	fauna	bone	indeterminate: fauna		mammal	incomplete					1	
13803	WL 9 dense	TP 5	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
13804	WL 9 dense	TP 5	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	black		spalled	1	
13805	WL 9 dense	TP 5	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped		spalled	1	
13806	WL 9 dense	TP 5	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	rim line: blue			1	
13807	WL 3		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
13808	WL 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13809	WL 2		ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	food preparation	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	baker or shallow bowl
13810	WL 6		ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed bud/scalloped			1	
13811	WL 6		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
13812	WL 6		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13813	WL 4		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	handle	transfer printed	blue			1	
13814	WL 4		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
13815	WL 4		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	transfer printed	black			1	floral pattern
13816	WL 1		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	
13817	WL 5		glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
13818	WL 5		ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base	glaze: derbyshire	brown			1	impressed lettering 'BLACK.../J..'
13819	WL 5		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	

As a global, employee-owned organisation with over 50 years of experience, Golder Associates is driven by our purpose to engineer earth's development while preserving earth's integrity. We deliver solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainable development goals by providing a wide range of independent consulting, design and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment and energy.

For more information, visit golder.com

Africa	+ 27 11 254 4800
Asia	+ 86 21 6258 5522
Australasia	+ 61 3 8862 3500
Europe	+ 356 21 42 30 20
North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
South America	+ 56 2 2616 2000

solutions@golder.com
www.golder.com

Golder Associates Ltd.
1931 Robertson Road
Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 5B7
Canada
T: +1 (613) 592 9600

