STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
FOR A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
3186 CARP ROAD
PART OF LOTS 11 AND 12, CONCESSION 2
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY
NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA
ONTARIO

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, 3186 CARP ROAD, PART OF LOTS 11 AND 12, CONCESSION 2, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY, NOW CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Keeper Co. Ltd., on behalf of T&L Carroll Holdings, to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a proposed subdivision. The subject property was located on part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 2 in the geographic Township of Huntley, now within the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 to 3). The study area covered by the proposed plan of subdivision application was approximately 21.59 hectares (53.34 acres) in size.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. The results of this study indicated that portions of the study area retained potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources, with the exception of farm laneways, man-made drainage ditches, construction yard and permanently water saturated soils (Map 8).

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to determine whether or not the property contained archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and if so to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy. The assessment was completed on March 25th-28th and April 2nd 2024, conducted by means of pedestrian survey and shovel test pit survey across all parts of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential. Findspot 1 (BhGa-13) was identified as a result of this assessment and consists of second quarter of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century artifacts associated with the homestead of the Alexander family. One quartz flake was also recovered within the site limits. Findspot 1 (BhGa-13) was determined to retain cultural heritage value or interest.

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

1) A Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment should be undertaken for Findspot #1 (BhGa-13) by means of the controlled hand excavation of one-metre-square units over the area of the site on a 5 m grid, with an additional 20 percent of the grid total focussing on areas of interest within the site extent. The assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further Stage 2 archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.). Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project. In the event that any artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, in addition to following the *Advice on Compliance with Legislation* (see Section 7.0), the Indigenous communities listed below should be contacted:

a. Alderville First Nation
b. Algonquins of Ontario
c. Algonquins of Pikwakanagan
d. Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation
e. Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
f. Chippewas of Rama First Nation
g. Curve Lake First Nation
h. Hiawatha First Nation
i. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg
j. Métis Nation of Ontario

k. Mississaugas of Scugog Island

Contact information for the above communities can be found in the Supplementary Document entitled "*Indigenous Community Contacts.*"

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Keeper Co. Ltd., on behalf of T&L Carroll Holdings, to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a proposed *Plan of Subdivision* application. The subject property was located on part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 2 in the geographic Township of Huntley, now City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 to 3).

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

- To provide information concerning the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- To evaluate the potential for the subject property to contain significant archaeological resources; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

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

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

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

2.1 Development Context

The proposed subdivision is located at 3160 Carp Road and consists of approximately 21.59 hectares (53.34 acres; see Map 3). Given the proximity of a tributary of the Carp River as well as Carp Road, which would be considered a historic transportation corridor, an archaeological assessment was listed by the City of Ottawa as a requirement for approval of the *Plan of Subdivision* application. Past Recovery was retained to complete this work.

2.2 Property Description

The subject property is located on part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 2 in the geographic Township of Huntley, now the City of Ottawa, and consists of mixed forest, agricultural fields, and small farm laneways (see Maps 1 and 2). The property is roughly rectangular in shape with no standing structures and is bordered by Carp Road and parking lots to the southwest, a landscaping business to the northwest, and agricultural fields to the northeast and southeast. The study area is in places directly adjacent to or within 100 m of tributary of the Carp River.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography, test excavation and the collection of artifacts, was granted by the proponent.

2.4 Territorial Acknowledgement

The study area falls within the Treaty and traditional territories of the Williams Treaties First Nations - the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.[1] It is also situated within

[1] The Williams Treaties First Nations include the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Rama, as well as the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island. These seven First Nations are signatories to various 18th and 19th century treaties that covered lands in different parts of south-central Ontario. Owing to poorly defined boundaries, disagreements over the interpretation of the wording of these agreements, and concerns over Crown title to large tracts of unceded lands, the governments of Ontario and Canada sought to broker two new treaties in 1923 known as the Williams Treaties. Continued disagreements over the terms of the treaties and off-reserve harvesting rights led to a number of legal

the traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin, and forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area set out by the current Agreement-in-Principle between the AOO and the federal and provincial governments, signed in 2016.[2]

disputes. In 2018, the Williams Treaties First Nations and the Governments of Ontario and Canada came to a final agreement involving a formal apology, recognition of treaty harvesting rights, and financial compensation.

[2] The Algonquins of Ontario are composed of ten communities: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft), Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake), Snimikobi (Ardoch), Whitney and Area. Federally unrecognized Algonquin communities, including Ardoch First Nation, also live in the territory but do not form part of the AOO (see Lawrence 2012). The Agreement-In-Principle is between the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Ontario and Canada. Algonquins have sought recognition and protection of their traditional territory dating back to 1772 and in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (previously Algonquins of Golden Lake) formally submitted a petition to the Government of Canada, and in 1985 to the Government of Ontario. The claim was accepted for negotiations in 1991 and 1992, an Agreement-In-Principle was signed in 2016, and negotiations are on-going. For further information see www.tanakiwin.com.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report is comprised of an overview of human settlement in the region using information derived from background historical research. The purpose of this research is to describe the known settlement history of the local area, with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific information presenting a record of settlement and land use history.

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the region is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of pre-Contact relationships with the land based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario.[3] Archaeologists divide the long sequence of Indigenous history into both temporal periods and regional groups based primarily on the presence and/or style of various artifact types. While this provides a means of discussing the past, it is an archaeological construct and interpretation based only on a few surviving artifact types; it does not reflect the generally gradual nature of change over time, nor the complexities of interactions between different Indigenous groups. It also does not reflect Indigenous world views and histories as detailed in the oral traditions of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land. The following summary uses the generally accepted archaeological chronology for the pre-Contact period while recognizing its limitations.

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:21). Archaeological evidence indicates that humans have inhabited what is now called Ontario for at least 13,500 years, beginning with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indigenous (Ellis 2013:35; Ellis and Deller 1990:39). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indigenous groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and gravers. Their sites are rare, and most are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indigenous peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, many of these areas are now inland. Indigenous settlement of much of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to other parts of Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with glacial Lake Algonquin, the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain

[3] Current common place names are used throughout this report while recognizing that the many Indigenous peoples who have lived in the region for thousands of years had, and often maintain, their own names for these places and natural features.

Sea. In eastern Ontario, the old shoreline ridges of Lake Algonquin, Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and of the emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa river channels and their tributaries would be the most likely areas to find evidence of the Palaeo-Indigenous presence in the landscape (Ellis 2013; Ellis and Deller 1990; Watson 1999).

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became habitable as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped. Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions more similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There was increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indigenous period (Ellis 2013; Ellis et al. 1990).

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship between these communities and what archaeologists refer to as the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who inhabited the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. This region included northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley across southern Ontario and Quebec, and the state of Vermont (Ritchie 1969; Clermont et al. 2003). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Clermont et al. 2003). Cemeteries also appear for the first time during the Late Archaic. Evidence of Archaic inhabitation has been found across eastern Ontario (see Clermont 1999; Clermont et al. 2003; Ellis 2013; Kennedy 1962, 1970; Laliberté 2000; Watson 1990).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Ceramic styles and decorations suggest the continued differentiation between regional populations and are

commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and communities continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver; a large number of other items that rarely survive in the archaeological record would also have been exchanged, as well as knowledge.[4] Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In southeastern Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified by archaeologists as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette I ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Fox 1990; Spence et al. 1990).

In the Middle Woodland period increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' continued to evolve in different parts of Ontario (Spence et al. 1990). Although regional patterns are poorly understood and there may be distinctive traditions associated with different watersheds, the appearance of more refined ceramic vessels decorated with dentate or pseudo-scallop impressions have been used by archaeologists to distinguish the Point Peninsula Complex. These ceramics are identified as Vinette II and are typically found in association with evidence of distinct bone and stone tool industries. Sites exhibiting these traits are known from throughout south-central and eastern Ontario, northern New York, and northwestern Vermont, and are often found overlying earlier site components. Some groups appear to have practiced elaborate burial ceremonialism that involved the construction of large earthen mortuary mounds and the inclusion of numerous and often exotic materials in burials, construed as evidence of influences from northern Ontario and the Hopewell area to the south in the Ohio River valley. Archaeological evidence suggests that during this time period groups utilized a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would coalesce at an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

[4] For example, the recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States. Thus far, there is no indication that these seeds were locally grown (Crawford et al. 2019).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups living in southern Ontario included horticulture in their subsistence strategy. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990).

Archaeologists have distinguished the Late Woodland period by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by some Indigenous groups primarily across much of southern Ontario and portions of the southeast with favourable soils. Michi Saagiig oral histories recall that corn came to what is now Ontario with the arrival of the Wendat (Gidigaa Migizi 2018:34). Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance in the region over time. This change is associated with increased sedentarism, and with larger and more dense settlements focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. In some areas, semi-permanent villages, with communal 'longhouse' dwellings, appeared for the first time. These villages were inhabited year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Many were surrounded by defensive palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Associated with these sites is a burial pattern of individual graves occurring within the village. Upon abandonment, the people of one or more villages often exhumed the remains of their dead for reburial in a large communal burial pit or ossuary outside of the village(s) (Wright 1966; Williamson 2014). More temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps were also used. Throughout the parts of what is now Ontario situated on the Canadian Shield, however, the terrain limited horticulture and Indigenous groups continued to move frequently across their territories hunting, fishing, and gathering (Pilon 1999).

Along the St. Lawrence River valley from the east end of Lake Ontario to the Quebec City region and beyond, archaeologists have identified a distinctive material culture associated with what they refer to as the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island) (Jamieson 1990:386). Like those peoples inhabiting what would become southern and southcentral Ontario, the St. Lawrence Iroquoians practised horticulture and supplemented their diet with fishing, hunting and gathering. They lived in large semi-permanent villages as well as smaller camps. Numerous discrete settlement clusters have been identified across this large territory; however, the political and social relationships between these populations is unclear (Tremblay 2006).

By the late sixteenth century all of the St. Lawrence Iroquoian settlements appear to have been abandoned. Long characterized by archaeologists as a 'mysterious disappearance,' recent scholarship instead highlights several lines of evidence that suggest a series of planned migrations by St. Lawrence Iroquoian groups to other Indigenous populations, including the Huron-Wendat, during a period of coalescence and social realignment (Micon et al. 2021; Lesage and Williamson 2020).[5] Horticultural villages have also been recorded along the north shore of Lake Ontario and up the Trent River dating to c. 550 B.P. (c. 1400 C.E.). By c. 450 B.P. (c. 1500 C.E), the easternmost of these settlements were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe in the region that would become historic Huronia. These population movements are also reflected in the oral histories of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg), which recall St. Lawrence Iroquois moving westwards into their territory around 1000 A.D. (Gidigaa Migizi 2018:121).

While this significant population movement is not fully understood, it undoubtedly involved complex interactions between different cultural groups including the Anishinaabeg, the Huron-Wendat and, as noted above, may also have included St. Lawrence Iroquoians. As such, there are conflicting interpretations of the archaeological and historical records related to this period (see Gaudreau and Lesage 2016; Gidigaa Migizi 2018; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015; Lainey 2006; Richard 2016; Pendergast 1972).

Anishinaabe oral histories suggest a broad homeland extending far to the west of Ontario and include references to a migration from the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:27). Those who became known as the Anishinabe Algonquin[6] settled along the Ottawa River or Kichi-Sibi[7] and its tributaries in eastern Ontario and western Quebec; the Ojibwa and Nipissing were located further to the north and west. Living on and around the Canadian Shield, all Anishinaabeg maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record (Morrison 2005; Sherman 2015:28).

[5]This period also saw the coalescence of horticultural communities associated with a northward territorial expansion and a concomitant abandonment of the north shore of Lake Ontario, changes that have been suggested to have been driven, in large part, by an increase in conflict with the Haudenosaunee over control of trade routes and access to European trade goods.

[6] The Anishinabe Algonquin of eastern Ontario increasingly use the Anishinaabemowin word Omàmiwinini to refer to themselves. Omàmiwinini describes the relationship with the land in the language, and though it was largely replaced by 'Algonquin' for many years, efforts are underway to reintroduce the term (Sherman 2008:77).

[7] The Anishinabe Algonquin have various names specific to each part of the Ottawa River. The lower part of the river from Mattawa down to Lake of Two Mountains is traditionally known as the Kichi-Sibi, also spelled Kiji Sibi, Kichisipi, Kichissippi, and Kichisippi (AOO 2020; Morrison 2005:9; Sherman 2015:27).

Finally, while the Iroquois or Haudenosaunee[8] homeland was initially south of Ontario in New York state, their oral histories suggest their hunting grounds extended along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River into southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017). Archaeological data indicates some Haudenosaunee were living year-round in Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

The Indigenous population shifts and relationships of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries through the period of initial contact with Europeans were complex and are not fully understood. They were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all Indigenous peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard the subsequent emergence of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade route.

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to travel into eastern Ontario arrived in the early seventeenth century; predominantly French, they included explorers, fur traders and missionaries. While exploring eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,[9] Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinaabemowin, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island on the Ottawa River, the Otaguottouemin along the river northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin,[10] and the Onontchataronon[11] living in the South Nation River basin as far west as the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:29). These extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook some horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinaabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissing, Timiskaming, Abitibi (Wahgoshig), and others. As the French moved inland, however, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinabemowin as 'Algonquin' (Morrison 2005:18).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Anishinabe Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway

[8] Sometime between A.D. 1142 and A.D. 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. When the Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, it became the League of Six Nations.

[9] From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

[10] The Petite Nation River is in Quebec, with its mouth on the north side of the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hawkesbury. It is sometimes confused with the South Nation River in eastern Ontario which empties into the south side Ottawa River opposite the Petite Nation River. Consequently, the Weskarini territory is sometimes associated with the South Nation River, but this appears to be an error (*cf.* Hessel 1993).

[11] This is a Haudenosaunee term and is, therefore, thought to be an Anishinabe Algonquin community that adopted Iroquoians who had been displaced from their territory along the St. Lawrence River near Montreal (Fox and Pilon 2016).

which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via the Rivières des Outaouais (the portion of the Ottawa River extending eastward into Quebec from Lake Timiskaming). These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and, therefore, potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). Access to this southern route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). As the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal and, in the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River became the principal route to the interior for the French. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle pieces, glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between Indigenous groups and the French during this period (Kennedy 1970).

With Contact, major population disruptions were brought about by the introduction of European diseases against which Indigenous populations had little resistance; severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 resulted in drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples living in the Great Lakes region (Konrad 1981). The expansion of hunting for trade with Europeans also accelerated decline in the beaver population, such that by the middle of the seventeenth century the centre of the fur trade had shifted northward from what became the northeastern states into southern Ontario. The French, allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and the Anishinaabeg, refused advances by the Haudenosaunee to trade with them directly. Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, the Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.[12] The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 conflict with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy culminated in the near complete abandonment of what is now southern Ontario by Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat groups. In the face of continued harassment, resident Indigenous communities appear to have opted to disperse further afield or to join other communities, settling to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley,[13] and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1987:610, 637-638).[14] It should be noted, however, that available evidence

[12]These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiagon on the Humber River, Ganatswekwyagon on the Rouge River, Ganaraske on the Ganaraska River, Kentsio on Rice Lake, Kente on the Bay of Quinte, and Ganneious, near Napanee (Adams 1986).

[13] Some Nipissing, for example, re-located to the Lake Nipigon region (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3).

[14] In the case of the 1649-1650 move of a group of Huron-Wendat from Gahoendoe (Christian) Island to the area of Quebec City, the relocation was the result of careful consideration and was planned well in advance, with a diplomatic mission having been sent in advance to discuss the move with their French allies (see Lesage and Williamson 2020).

suggests that segments of these groups either remained in their traditional territories or returned seasonally to hunt, fish and trap.

Fort Frontenac was established by the French at the present site of Kingston in 1673, and another fort was constructed at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700. These forts served to solidify control of the fur trade and to enhance French ties with local Indigenous populations. To this end, the French also encouraged the establishment of Indigenous villages near their settlements (Adams 1986). The full extent of Indigenous settlement in eastern Ontario through to the end of the seventeenth century, however, is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the Ottawa River for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Anishinabe Algonquin remained within the area under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed. In 1677 the Sulpician Mission of the Mountain was established near Montreal where the Ottawa River empties into the St. Lawrence River. While it was mostly a Mohawk community that became known as Kahnawake, some Anishinabe Algonquin who had converted to Christianity settled at the mission for part of the year and were known as the Oka Algonquin (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Around this time, Anishinaabeg began to mount an organized counter-offensive against the Haudenosaunee who were pushed back to their traditional lands further south, leading to the return of the Michi Saagiig to southern and central Ontario from their winter hunting grounds in the north. This change saw Anishinaabeg gain wider access to European trade goods and allowed them to use their experience and strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and Indigenous communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995; Surtees 1982).

Following almost a century of warfare, the Great Peace was signed in Montreal in 1701 between New France and 39 Indigenous Nations, including the Anishinaabeg, Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee. This led to a period of relative peace and stability. During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Haudenosaunee appear to have been largely confined to south of the St. Lawrence River, while Mississauga and Ojibwa were living in southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Anishinabe Algonquin were residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located around Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some non-resident Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at the mission at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee residents of the mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years' War, in which many Anishinaabeg fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1760, Britain gained control over New France, though in recognition of Indigenous title to the land the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. This created a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the 'Indian Reserve' west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near present day Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that "*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*" (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials "*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*" living upon the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Ottawa River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in "*Indian Territory.*" Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing. Settlers continued to trespass into this territory, however, cutting trees and driving away game vital to Indigenous lifeways (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5). Akwesasne, within the Haudenosaunee hunting territory, became a permanent settlement towards the middle of the eighteenth century.[15]

At first, the end of the French Regime brought little change to eastern Ontario. Between 1763 and 1776 some British traders traveled to the Kingston area, but the British presence remained sporadic until 1783 when Fort Frontenac was officially re-occupied. With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), however, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, disbanded soldiers, and the Mohawk who had fought with the British under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were, therefore, displaced from their lands in New York State. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands; however, these negotiations did not include Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing who were continuously ignored, despite much of the area being their traditional territory (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). Initially the focus for settlement was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783. As noted, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of the purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). The *Crown Grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte* was issued in 1784 in recognition of the Six Nations' support during the American Revolutionary War. It included lands on the

[15] www.firstbatuibs.info/akwesasne.html

Bay of Quinte, originally part of the Crawford Purchases, on which Chief Deserontyon and other Haudenosaunee settled.[16]

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out the land within the Crawford Purchases in 1784 with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time. By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). In 1792 John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchases was divided into townships (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16).

A number of other purchases during the late eighteenth century between representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe covered lands immediately west of the Crawford Purchases, from the north shore of Lake Ontario northward to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay/Lake Huron. These included the John Collins Purchase of 1785, the Johnson-Butler Purchase[17] of 1787-88, and the 1798 Penetanguishene Purchase (Treaty 5) aimed at acquiring a harbour on Lake Huron for British vessels.[18] The lands purportedly covered by these purchases were often poorly defined and were thus included in the later Williams Treaties of 1923 (see below).

The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (later Ontario and Quebec) used the Ottawa River as the boundary between the two. This effectively divided the Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing territories, both of which straddled the river. The Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing sent a letter to the Governor General of the Province of Canada in 1798, requesting that settlers be restricted to the banks of the Ottawa River and detailing the difficulties caused by encroaching settlement (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; see also Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). In this letter the Chiefs noted the belt of wampum and map of their lands that was given to Governor Carleton some years earlier, pleading for no more of the encroachment that was driving away game and pushing them into infertile lands; however, there was no response. In the early 1800s, a few Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as 'Peguakonagang;'

[16] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[17] Sometimes referred to as the 'Gunshot Treaty' as it reportedly covered the land as far back from the lake shore as a person could hear a gunshot (https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves).

[18] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

they called themselves 'Ininwezi,' which they translated as 'we people here alone' (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016).[19] The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and sugar bushes.

The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain (along with its colonies in North America and its Indigenous allies) brought another period of conflict to the region. In 1815, at the conclusion of the war, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family, with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces could thereby act as a 'force-in-being' to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' including those at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of settlers moving into the region as a result of these initiatives, which began to push settlement beyond the acquired territory into what had formally been protected as 'Indian Land.'[20]

Additional 'purchases' were signed in the early nineteenth century between the Crown and certain Anishinaabe communities including the Lake Simcoe Purchase (Treaty 16) signed in 1815 and covering lands between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) of 1818 to the south and west of the Lake Simcoe Purchase, and the Rice Lake Purchase or Treaty 20 of 1818 which covered a large area around Rice Lake.[21]

Further east, with the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands from the chiefs of the Ojibwa and Mississauga or Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg. The resulting Rideau Purchase (Treaty 27 and 27¼) extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchases to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg or Mississauga in 1819 and confirmed in 1822. This 'purchase' was also problematic and excluded the Anishinabe Algonquin whose traditional territory it covered (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within

[19]The Algonquin of River Desert identified The Golden Lake Band using the name "Nozebi'wininiwag," translated as "Pike-Water People" (Speck in Johnson 1928:174).

[20] Between 1815 and 1850 over an estimated 800,000 Euro-Canadian settlers moved into the region (https://www.lanarkcountyneighbours.ca/the-petitions-of-chief-shawinipinessi.html).

[21] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

the Ottawa River watershed, the Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of southern and eastern Ontario, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,[22] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Anishinabe Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous inhabitation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

> *All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement.*
>
> (cited in Brown 1984:8)

While some Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing continued to spend part of the summer at Lake of Two Mountains through this period, most of the year appears to have been spent on their traditional hunting grounds, and by the 1830s there were specific claims for land by individuals such as Mackwa on the Bonnechere River and Constant Pennecy on the Rideau waterway. In 1842, Chief Pierre Shawinipinessi,[23] an Anishinabe Algonquin leader, petitioned the Crown for a land tract of 2,000 acres between the townships of Oso, Bedford and South Sherbrooke to enable his people to sustain themselves (Huitema 2001; Ripmeester 1995:164-166; Sherman 2008:32-33).[24] A licence of occupation for the 'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with Mississauga (Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg) from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:7-8). Illegal logging operations, however, interfered with life on the reserve, and despite protests from Chief Shawinipinessi and legislation passed in 1838

[22] While Indigenous peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that 'Algonquin' were sometimes listed in these records as 'Frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at Lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and, therefore, were thought of as being French.

[23] There are numerous variations in the spelling of Chief Shawinipinessi's name; he is also known by the name of Peter Stephens or Stevens).

[24] July 17, 1842 petition 115 addressed to Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General, Library and Archives Canada RG10, V186 part 2, as transcribed in Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. (1993) *Report on the Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* Vol. 10-12:101.

and then later in 1850 to protect Indigenous lands,[25] it was allowed to continue, depleting the local food resources. In response to an 1861 petition to address the trespassing of settlers, the existence of the Bedford tract was denied (LAC microfilm reel C-13419). At this time some of the community moved to nearby lands while others joined the Anishinabe Algonquin at Kitigan Zibi, and at Pikwàkanagàn where the 'Golden Lake Reserve' was created in 1873 (Hanewich 2009; Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9). Around 1836 some consideration was given to facilitating Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing settlement in the Grand Calumet Portage and Allumette Island area, but this was not pursued (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

Other treaties signed in the mid-nineteenth century included the St. Regis Purchase (Treaty 57) signed in 1847 between the Crown and the Mohawk and covering a narrow parcel of land, known as the 'Nutfield Tract' extending north of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall towards the Ottawa River, and the Robson-Huron Treaty (Treaty 61) of 1850 between the Crown and certain Anishinaabeg for lands east of Georgian Bay and the northern shore of Lake Huron eastward to the Ottawa River.[26]

Through the early twentieth century, off-reserve Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing were told to move to established reserves at Golden Lake (Pikwàkanagàn), Maniwaki (Desert River) and at Gibson on Georgian Bay (which had been established for the re-settlement of both Anishinabe Algonquin and Mohawk from Lake of Two Mountains), but many remained in their traditional hunting territories. There is also evidence to suggest that Akwesasne Mohawk trapped and hunted north of their reserve as far as Smiths Falls and Rideau Ferry between c. 1924 and 1948 (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:10-11; Sherman 2008:33).

The Williams Treaties of 1923 were signed between the Crown and seven Anishinaabe First Nations to address lands that had not been surrendered via a formal treaty process (see above).[27] These lands covered a large area from the north shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and overlapped with a number of other treaties and 'purchases.' The Williams Treaties First Nations include the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama, and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island. To address further issues with a number of the pre-confederation purchases and treaties, the Williams Treaties First Nations ratified the Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement with Canada and Ontario in June, 2018. This agreement recognized harvesting rights in

[25] Chapter XV. An Act for the protection of the Lands of the Crown in this Province, from Trespass and Injury. Thirteenth Parliament, 2nd Victoria, A.D. 1839. An Act for the Protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from Imposition and the Property Occupied or Enjoyed by Them from Trespass and Injury; passed by the government of Upper Canada on August 10, 1850. Available from https://bnald.lib.unb.ca/node/5342; United Canadas (1841-1857) 13 & 14 Victoria – Chapter 74:1409.

[26] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[27] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20, 27 and 27¼, the Crawford Purchase, the Gunshot Treaty and Lake Simcoe.[28]

As noted above, lands considered traditional Anishinabe Algonquin territory were included in various nineteenth century purchases from which they were excluded. Anishinabe Algonquin claims to these lands include a series of petitions to the Crown going back to 1772 that asserted rights to land and resources. An official land claim was made in the 1980s and, in 2016, an Agreement-in-Principle was signed by Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Ontario, a step towards a treaty recognizing Anishinabe Algonquin rights across much of eastern Ontario.[29]

Geographic Township of Huntley and the village of Carp

Huntley Township was first surveyed in 1818 and shortly thereafter the first settlers arrived to the clay fields of the Carp River Valley. Many of these first settlers were of Protestant descent hailing from the counties of Tipperary, Cavan, Fermanagh and Tyrone in Ireland. They initially settled along the Third Line, also known as the Huntly Road, and today known as Carp Road. This transportation corridor was laid out in 1820 by the Township Road Commissioners Henry McBride and Denis Cavanaugh. It followed the road allowance between the Second and Third Concessions and by mid-century it was the main road from Pakenham via Carp and Stitt's Corner south to Richmond and on to Kemptville (Elliott 1991:5). This made the area appealing for early settlement.[30]

The eastern part of Huntley Township was settled quickly with the main business centre located along the Third Line at a junction that was sometimes called Huntley Corners.[31] It was there that Arthur Hopper opened a store in 1836 in which the Huntley Post Office began operating with Hopper as postmaster in 1837. This post office was first called "Hopperville", and the mail was delivered by courier once a week (Walker & Walker 1968:441). In 1838 the Christ Church Anglican church was built diagonally across the road from Hopper's store and at some point, a school was erected beside it (Elliott 2003:5-6). In 1842 the Presbyterians built a log church on the northeast corner of the junction and by the time of the 1851 census, Huntley Corners also boasted a tavern, two blacksmiths, a shoemaker and Thomas Jury's tannery (Elliott 2003: 7). Eventually a small village grew up around this junction (Belden 1879:xlii).

The Great Fire of 1870 began somewhere to the northeast of Pakenham. Strong winds carried it through many townships and communities including Fitzroy, Huntley, Stittsville, Goulbourn, Bell's Corners, Nepean, Gloucester, Torbolton, Marlborough, Osgoode, Templeton, Hull, Chelsea and Aylmer, leaving little in its wake (Currie 2009:44-47). Huntly Corners was one of the towns destroyed by the fire. The destruction the fire brought impacted the settlement patterns in the eastern portion of Huntley Township.

[28] www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca
[29] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves
[30] https://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history.html
[31] The current study area falls at the northern end of this community.

One of the few communities in the region spared by the fire was the settlement of Carp, originally named Newtown[32]. Its location on both sides of the Carp River, where the Third Concession line crosses it, quickly became the centre of the township in post-fire times.

The first business opened on the site of Carp Village in 1844, with a post office following the next year. By the time of the 1861 census, the community comprised a total of fourteen businesses, including three inns, three blacksmith shops, four merchants, a shoemaker, a harness maker, a wagon maker, and a tailor. All of the buildings were log – except for Law's frame store and blacksmith Budd's frame house (Elliott 2003:25; Walker & Walker 1968:453). During the post-fire era, the settlement saw even greater expansion. By 1879 it boasted two telegraph offices, a daily mail service, two hotels, four general stores, a steam grist and flouring mill, a cabinet shop, a carriage shop, two blacksmith shops, two harness shops, a tin and stove store, two shoe shops, a tailor shop, three milliner shops, two butcher shops, a bakery, a cheese factory, a fine brick town hall, an orange hall, and a school (Belden 1879:xlii). By 1884 daily stages were available travelling to Stittsville at a cost of 50 cents and the population was around 250 (Walker & Walker 1968:453).

During the first half of the 20th century, telephone service arrived in Carp Village, and the residential community continued to grow. In 1974 Huntley Township was amalgamated with Torbolton and Fitzroy Townships to form West Carleton Township and in 2001, West Carleton became part of the amalgamated City of Ottawa.[33]

3.3 Indigenous Historical Contexts

The following historical supplements have been provided by the Indigenous communities indicated below.

3.3.1 Curve Lake First Nation

> *The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.*
>
> *The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The*

[32] https://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history.html

[33] https://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history.html

Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living

in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

3.3.2 Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haundenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the "Coldwater Narrows" reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called "Highway 12"). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief

Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama's own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840's. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920's. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community.

3.4 Property History

The following detailed review of archival research was conducted in order to develop a picture of the land-use history of the study area through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly as it relates to the archaeological potential of the property. Information was compiled from a variety of sources, including historical mapping, twentieth-century topographic maps, aerial photographs, as well as rural directories and census returns.[34] The Land Registry Abstract Index for the lot, formerly maintained by

[34] Historical maps and aerial photographs have been geo-referenced using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to generate the mapping contained in this report. Geo-referencing is the name given to the process of transforming a map or image by assigning X and Y coordinates to features, allowing the software to rotate, stretch, and in some cases warp the original image to best match the supplied coordinates. Owing to considerable variation in the scale, accuracy, and resolution of historical maps and aerial photographs, there is often an unknown degree of error introduced in the process of geo-referencing and, as for this reason, the location and extent of the study area overlain on these maps should be considered approximate.

the Ontario Land Registry Office (or LROs), was also consulted through the OnLand website, the current Ontario Land Property Records Portal.[35]

Lot 11, Concession 2

The study area is located within part of the western portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 2. The Crown patent for the northern 100 acres was granted to William Mooney in 1828. Mooney was one of the earliest settlers to Huntley Township, having arrived with his Irish neighbour John Cavanaugh, who took up residence on a nearby plot (Belden 1879:xlii). Given that the 1822 census for Huntley township lists Mooney (as a married man whose household employed one female servant), it is likely that he was residing on the lot before acquiring the patent (LAC F-1721-6; Microfilm MS 2551).

A patent plan for Huntley Township, with an associated date of 1830, depicts Mooney as the owner of the north half of the lot, while his longtime friend, John Cavanaugh is shown on the south half (Map 4). The alignment of Carp Road also appears as open at this time. Records from the Carleton County Land Registry Office (CCLRO) list Mooney as having sold the north half of Lot 11 in 1829 to William Montgomery, who was considered to number among the earliest settlers in the township (CCLRO instrument RO221; Belden 1879: xlii).

The 1842 census records for Huntley Township list William Montgomery, hailing from Ireland, as a resident in the township only (LAC microfilm C-1344). By the time the 1861 census[36] is taken, Montgomery is listed as living in a 1 and a half story log house on the same property with his wife Margaret and their seven children, Robert (25), John (22), Margaret (27), Hugh (19), Jackson (16), Ruth (13) and Elly (11) (LAC microfilm C-1012/1013).

The H.F. Walling map dating to 1863 depicts four building markers within Lot 11 (see Map 4). A schoolhouse and a church were illustrated in the southwestern corner of the lot. The middle parcel of the lot was shown under the ownership of R. Johnson and the northernmost parcel was indicated as belonging to W. Montgomery. In 1867 William Montgomery divided his 100 acres between his two youngest sons; Hugh Montgomery took ownership of the northern 50 acres, and the southern portion of the north half went to Jackson Montgomery (CCLRO instrument RO27512).

The 1871 census continues to list Margaret Montgomery, the widow of William and mother of Hugh and Jackson, as the head of household for the family farm despite the earlier land transaction. Four of her children, Hugh, Jackson, Rachel and Eliza are also

[35] https://www.onland.ca/ui/

[36] No mention of the Montogomety family could be located in the 1851 census records for Huntley Township.

listed as residents. In 1875 Jackson sells his parcel to John Johnston (CCLRO instrument HU645).

The 1879 Belden map depicts John Johnston and Hugh Montgomery as the residents of the north half of Lot 11, however no building markers are depicted within the study area (see Map 4). Three years later, Hugh Montgomery died and the lot ownership passed to his mother Margaret (CCLRO Instrument HU2011). The 1884 Farmer's Directory for Huntley Township does not list any Montgomery on Lot 11, but this is likely because the directory did not include information regarding female heads of households (Fuller 1884). The CCLRO records are not clear as to who property ownership past this point.

Twenty-first century topographic mapping and aerial imagery provide insight into the development of the lot in the modern era. A 1-inch-to-1-mile topographic map as well as an aerial image both dating to 1976, depict the study area as consisting of two open agricultural fields, and a structure to the southwest of the study area is visible. An aerial image dating to 1991 shows the study area in greater detail. The western agricultural field appears to no longer be in use and a drainage ditch which connects to a tributary of the Carp River has been installed, running roughly north-south through the small woodlot which separates the two agricultural fields. A laneway now connects the eastern agricultural field to Carp Road and a driveway intrudes into the southwestern corner of the study area (Map 5).

Lot 12, Concession 2

The study area is located in the western portion of Lot 12, Concession 2. The Crown patent for the lot was granted to Lieutenant Sewel Ormeby in 1824, whose name was illustrated in association with Lot 12 on an early patent plan for the township (see Map 4). That same year, Ormeby sold the whole lot to Andrew Alexander (CCLRO Instrument RO132). Andrew was one of five brothers who settled on Carp Road in 1821 (Belden 1879: xlii). In 1828 Andrew sold the southeast half of the lot to his brother William. The township's patent plan also shows the alignment of Carp Road as being open at this time.

The 1842 census for Huntley Township confirms that William and Andrew were Irish farmers who had settled on Lot 12, Concession 2 (LAC microfilm C-1344). The 1851 census provides more information about William and Andrew's families. Andrew (54) was listed as a farmer, married to Mary (47) and residing with their six children and his sister Margret in a one-story log house. Younger brother, William (47), was listed as a farmer, married to Margaret (42), and living with their ten children in a two-story log house (LAC microfilm C-11716). In 1840 Andrew Alexander purchased additional lands on the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 3, on the other side of Carp Road from his homestead (CCLRO instrument RO1527).

In 1862, Andrew sold his parcel to his son, Lowry Alexander (CCLRO instrument RO14269). The 1863 Walling map shows Andrew's homestead north of the study area

right along Carp Road in the northwest corner of the lot, while William's homestead was illustrated as located along Carp Road towards the southwest corner of the lot (see Map 4). Two additional homestead markers are located towards the center of the study area but do not have names attributed to them. By 1869 William Alexander had passed away. His will divided his lands, leaving the north half to son Hugh and the south half to his son Samuel (CCLRO Instrument HU307).

The 1871 census lists Lowry Alexander (29) as a farmer, newly married to wife Anne and living in his widowed mother Mary's household. His brother, William A. Alexander (27) was also residing with the newlyweds in addition to two household servants named Victoria Low and Ardica Holmes. This Alexander farm consisted of 200 acres, 90 of which were improved, 20 under pasture, and 1 acre planted as an orchard. The 1871 census also provided information about the residence of Samuel Alexander (23) who also resided on this lot. He was working as a farmer, and at the time was living with his brother, Hugh (25) who was employed as a store clerk. Their younger brother, Robert Frances (17) and their mother Margaret (63) also lived with them (LAC microfilm C-10016).

The following year Lowry sold the north half of his land holdings to his brother, William A. Alexander (CCLRO instrument HU317). In 1876 Hugh sold the south half of their father's estate to Samuel (CCLRO instrument HU991).

The 1879 Belden map depicts Lowry Alexander's homestead marker as firmly within the study area. The marker is roughly in the same area as one of the unattributed markers depicted on the 1863 Walling map. This map also depicts Samuel Alexander as the resident of a 100-acre farm on Lot 12, with his homestead illustrated as directly adjacent to the study area along Carp Road (see Map 4). Despite this, Samuel is not listed as a resident of the lot on the 1884 Farmer's Directory for Huntley Township (Fuller 1884) nor is he listed on the 1881 census (LAC microfilm C-13231). In 1885, Samuel sells the entire 100 acre parcel back to his brother, Hugh (CCLRO instrument 2453). It is possible that Samuel was no longer residing on the lot at the time of the 1884 Farmer's Directory.

The 1891 census lists Lowry Alexander (54) as a widower, who resided with his mother (86), his two daughters, as well as two other individuals under the employ of the family; house carpenter James Allen (62) and domestic servant Henry Barclay (24) (LAC microfilm T-6348). In 1892 Hugh sold his land to Thomas Gordon (CCLRO instrument HU2600). According to the 1901 census return, Gordon (65) was employed as a farmer, and resided with his wife Mary and their son William (LAC microfilm T-6477). The 1904 Farmer's Directory for Huntley Township also confirms Gordon was a resident on the lot (Union Publishing Co., 1904). In 1906 Lowry sold the remainder of his land to Alex Gow (CCLRO instrument HU4669), however it seems unlikely that Gow ever resided on the property, as both the 1904 and 1916 Farmer's Directories for Huntley Township lists him as a resident of Lot 17, Concession 5 (Vernon & Sons 1916). It is possible that he retained the lands as an income property, offering them up for rent. By 1907 Thomas Gordon has passed away and had left his property to William, Jane, Hugh G., and John Gordon

(CCLRO instrument HU6044). The 1916 Farmer's Directory for Huntley Township lists Thomas's son William as a resident of the lot (Vernon & Sons 1916).

Twenty-first century topographic mapping and aerial imagery provide insight into the development of the lot in the modern era. A 1-inch-to-1-mile topographic map made using aerial imagery published in 1929 depicts a farm within the study area in the same general area as the Lowry Alexander homestead depicted in the 1863 Walling map and 1879 Belden map (see Map 4). Another homestead, corresponding to the location of Samuel Alexander's farm on the 1879 Belden map, is illustrated just along the southwestern edge of the study area. A second topographic map dating to 1975 no longer depicts Lowry's homestead within the study area, but Samuel Alexander's homestead is still illustrated (see Map 5).

An aerial image dating to 1976 depicts the study area as largely consisting of agricultural fields. A small, grassed area is visible in the former location of Lowry's home, and a small, sparse woodlot in the northern corner of the lot. By 1991, a man-made drainage ditch appears to have been constructed and connects to a tributary of the Carp River. The agricultural field along Carp Road also appears to have been turned into pasture or hay fields. Further, a farmer's laneway connects the rear agricultural field to Carp Road (see Map 5). A stone house still stands in the same location as Samuel Alexander's home, adjacent to the study area (see Map 2). The current property owner has indicated, via personal communication that much of the property located to the southwest of the wooded area was stripped of topsoil in c. 2000.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section describes the archaeological context of the study area, including known archaeological research, known cultural heritage resources (including archaeological sites), and environmental conditions. In combination with the historical context outlined above, this provides the necessary background information to evaluate the archaeological potential of the property.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.[37]

To the knowledge of Past Recovery staff, six previous archaeological assessments have occurred within the study area. Known cultural resource management assessments in the immediate vicinity include the following:

- In 1999 Archaeological Services Inc. completed an Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton to create a comprehensive potential model in order to protect the region's long cultural history and identify archaeological resources. The report had three major goals: to compile registered and unregistered archaeological sites within the region, to develop an archaeological potential model, and to review current federal, provincial, and municipal planning and management guidelines for archaeological resources. The archaeological potential layer generated as a result of this study indicated that the current study area retained archaeological potential (ASI 1999).
- Kinickinick Heritage undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed aggregate pit on Part Lot 12, Concession 4 in the geographic Township of Huntley. The Stage 2 was completed in order to document the extent of the Cavanaugh Homestead (BhGa- 6) through the systematic excavation of shovel test

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

pits. The site was not found to contain significant cultural heritage value and further work was not recommended (Kinickinick Heritage 2000; CIF: 2000-019-10)

- Adams Heritage undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for proposed expansion to the McGee Pit on Part Lot 11, Concessions 4 in the geographic Township of Huntley. The Stage 1 assessment deemed the property to be of low archaeological potential. No further archaeological assessment was recommended for the study area (Adams Heritage 2007; PIF: P003-150-2007).
- Adams Heritage undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a proposed commercial subdivision on Part Lot 12, Concession 3 in the geographic Township of Huntley. The Stage 1 assessment deemed the property to be of low archaeological potential. No further archaeological assessment was recommended for the study area (Adams Heritage 2011; PIF: P003-318-2011).
- Adams Heritage undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a proposed rural estate subdivision on Part Lots 7 and 8, Concession 3 in the geographic Township of Huntley. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites. A single Brewerton Corner-Notched point was recovered from BhFx-6, which represents a Middle Archaic isolated findspot. A discrete cluster of historic artifacts were encountered adjacent to Carp Road and were generally dated to the later half of the 19th century. The site (BhFx-51) was deemed to contain cultural heritage value and a Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended (Adams Heritage 2013; PIF: P003-0388-2013).
- Paterson Group Inc. undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a property owned by Cut Rite Construction in accordance with the City of Ottawa's *Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. A sample of Post-Contact artifacts were recovered from a septic tank and weeping bed area within the study area which dated from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. As a result of the modern disturbance to the site and a number of modern artifacts included in the assemblage the findspot located within Operation 8 was deemed to not be of significant cultural heritage or interest and further work was not recommended (Paterson Group 2014; PIF: P369-0027-2014).

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the *Sites Database* indicated that there are three registered archaeological sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Inferred Agency	Inferred Function	Review Status
BhGa-7	Fall's Hay Barn	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	Unknown
BhGa-6	Cavanagh	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown
BhFx-51	Rump	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown

CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

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

- The City of Ottawa's Heritage Register;[38]
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations, including National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses;[39]
- Canadian Register of Historic Places, including historic places that have been formally recognized for their heritage value by a federal, territorial, or municipal authority;[40]
- Ontario Heritage Act Register, including all heritage properties and heritage conservation districts that have been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;[41]
- List of Provincial Heritage Properties, including provincial heritage properties that have been identified by provincial ministries and public bodies prescribed under Ontario Regulation 157/10;[42] and,
- Ontario Conservation Easements, including properties designated under Part V of

[38]https://documents.ottawa.ca/sites/documents/files/individually_designated_properties_en.pdf
[39] https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx
[40] https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/search-recherche.aspx
[41] https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/oha/basic-search
[42] https://www.pastport.mtc.gov.on.ca/OHPWeb/ohp/ohpSearch.xhtml

the *Ontario Heritage Act*.[43]

One previously identified cultural heritage resources were found within a 1 km radius from the study area.

The 'Oakleigh' is a stone home built on the William Gourlay Estate, located at 1038 Oak Creek Road. It is a large, three-storey, rubble stone building with a traditional centre hall plan in the Georgian style. The extant building was constructed in the late 1850s on land occupied by the Gourlays as early as 1830. The By-law designation mentions a Prior House, which may be another local name for the stone home, or an earlier second home located on the Gourlay Estate, as only one stone home remains standing. The Gourlays were among early Irish settlers in the area from County Tyrone. The family was known to have strong ties to the Presbyterian Church, politics and education. Alfalfa grown on lands associated with the estate won medals at the Chicago Worlds Fair. The home was restored and enlarged in the early 1990s by the architect Julian Smith. It was designated a provincially registered historic site in 2000 (By-law 100-2000)[44]. It is located approximately 0.96 km from the study area.

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. As with cultural heritage resources (built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes), some of these places, persons, or events may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included the compilation of a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Heritage Plaque Database maintained by the Ontario Heritage Trust;[45]
- Ontario's Heritage Plaques website;[46]
- The Historical Marker Database;[47]
- Read the Plaque website;[48] and,
- Historical Plaques of Ontario website.[49]

One plaque was found within a 500 m radius from the study area. It commemorates the Christ Church Anglican Church located at 3008 Carp Road, just south of the study area. It reads:

[43] https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/property-types/easement-properties
[44]https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/oha/details/file?id=7616
[45] https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/online-plaque-guide
[46] https://www.ontarioplaques.com/
[47] https://www.hmdb.org/
[48] www.readtheplaque.com
[49] https://ontarioplaques.omeka.net/

Christ Church 1838

This handsome stone church, in the style of the early Gothic revival, was built by A. Thomas Christie on land donated by John Cavanagh, one of Huntley township's earliest landholders. Aided by a substantial contribution from Colonel Arthur Lloyd, a veteran of the Napoleonic Wars who had settled in neighbouring March township, the building was completed in 1838. The earliest Anglican settlers were served by missionaries posted in Hull and subsequently in March. The union of the Huntley and March parishes continued until the appointment of the Reverend James Godrey as Rector of Huntley in 1853. Although the interior has been extensively altered, the building stands as a memorial to the original Anglican settlers.

4.5 Cemeteries

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

- An archived listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (last updated 06/07/2011);
- Field of Stones website;[50]
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society;[51]
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website;[52] and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

Three known cemeteries were located within 500 m of the study area.[53]

[50] https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~clifford/history/
[51] https://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?g=d
[52] https://canadianheadstones.ca/ wp/cemetery-lookup/
[53] It should be noted that the research undertaken as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is unlikely to identify the potential for the presence of unrecorded burial plots, such as those of individual families on rural properties. See Section 7.0 of this report for information regarding compliance with provincial legislation in the event that human remains are identified during future development.

The closest registered cemetery is the Presbyterian Cemetery, located at 3019 Carp Road, approximately 25 m southwest of the study area. In 1860 Andrew Alexander, a resident of Lot 12, Concession 2, sold a portion of his land holding located within Lot 12, Concession 3 to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member (CCLRO-RO19147). This parcel was later used to establish a one-acre cemetery.[54] Andrew is said to have been the first person interred at the cemetery in 1862 (Adams 2011: 20). The cemetery is marked with a cross on the 1879 Belden map on land owned by Lowry Alexander (See Map 4). Owing to the fact that Carp Road has been an active transportation corridor since the establishment of the Huntley Township, well before the founding of the cemetery, it is therefore unlikely that the cemetery ever extended past the boundary of the roadway and into the study area.

The Highland Park Cemetery is located at 2037 McGee Side road, approximately 220 m to the southeast of the study area. Highland Park is a fairly new cemetery, having been established in 1978 by Cole Funeral Services.[55]

The Christ Church Anglican Cemetery is located at 3008 Carp Road, approximately 450 m south of the study area. This cemetery was founded in the 1830s, and is associated with the Christ Church Anglican Church, located at the same address. It is also the site of the heritage plaque described above (See Section 4.4).

4.6 Mineral Resources

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

- *Abandoned Mines Information System* which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;
- *Mining Claims* which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions;
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province; and,

[54] http://www.huntleycemetery.ca/home.html
[55] https://highlandparkcemetery.ca/

- *Bedrock Geology Data Set*, which shows the distribution of bedrock units and illustrates geologic rock types, major faults, iron formations, kimberlite intrusions, and dike swarms.

A review of the above-mentioned databases revealed no known case of mineral deposits within a 1 km radius of the study area.

4.7 Local Environment

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

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan and Holocene periods. The Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992). As the ice sheet advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified deposits. During deglaciation, meltwaters flowing off the continental ice sheet pooled and flooded lands still compressed from the weight of the ice, creating a series of glacial lakes whose size and shape varied with the combined effects of differential isostatic rebound and fluctuations in the position of the ice margin. One such lake, known as glacial Lake Iroquois, formed in the Lake Ontario basin around 15,500 years ago and eventually flooded lands almost as far north as Ottawa, though these elevated water levels are though to have dropped significantly by around 13,000 (Lewis et al. 2022:829). By approximately 12,800 years ago, the uncovering of the St. Lawrence River valley allowed seawater to inundate the depressed Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River valley areas, forming the Champlain Sea (Lewis et al. 2022). This inland sea has left numerous traces of its existence, in the form of beaches, deltas, and plains. In the latter case, the locations of what were formerly deep marine basins became the collection points for a thick succession of clays and silts. By approximately 10,000 years ago continued isostatic rebound contributed to the recession of the Champlain Sea from its western limit. Soon after, the Champlain Sea was reduced to a small body of water (referred to as Lampsilis Lake) which was isolated from the marine Gulf of St. Lawrence. Salinity is thought to have dropped to the point that these waters could support a variety of freshwater species. Modern drainage patterns in this area are thought to have been reached by about 4,700 BP (Fulton and Richard 1987:28).

The study area is situated within the Ottawa Valley Clay Flats physiographic region which is characterized by a broad valley with rocky Laurentian uplands where in some places the bedrock is faulted, and blocks appear above the clay beds. The clay left behind from the collecting water of the Champlain Sea is deep, silty, calcareous and in the Carp valley, slow draining (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 205-208). Surficial geological mapping indicates that the study area is underlain in the northeast by fine textured (offshore) glaciomarine deposits of silt and clay, with minor amounts of sand and gravel (Map 6). The southwestern portion of the study area is underlain by coarse-textured (nearshore or littoral) glaciomarine deposits of sand and gravel, with minor amounts of silt and clay. As a beach ridge or nearshore bar has been mapped along the 118 metre elevation contour approximately 265 metres to the southeast of the study area and this contour also crosses portions of the subject property on a similar deposit of coarse-textured glaciomarine deposits, a shoreline representing a temporary standstill in the advancing or receding Champlain Sea appears to have been formerly situated within the study area. A small area situated at the southeastern boundary of the subject property is underlain by glacial till comprised of stone-poor sandy silt to silty sand-textured sediments on Paleozoic terrain. In addition, a fluvial terrace associated with the ancestral Ottawa River is situated just over 900 m to the northeast of the subject property.

The soil survey of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton shows soil conditions on the subject property largely mirror the distribution of surficial geology deposits (parent materials) identified on the provincial surficial geology mapping (Schut and Wilson 1987; see Map 6). Soils in the western portion of the property are identified as Oka gravelly to very gravelly loamy sand (dominant phase), with Jockvale loamy fine sand identified as a significant or secondary soil type. Recent revisions soil identification are presented in the Ontario Soil Survey Complex geo-spatial dataset, which identifies this soil type as an Oka loamy sand. Oka soils are described as Orthic Melanic Brunisols that formed over coarse textured marine beach materials. Typical profiles are reported to consist of a dark brown Ap horizon over a relatively thick brown to dark brown Bm horizon, over an unweathered parent material (or Ck horizon) is typically found within 50 cm of the surface. These soils are described as having good drainage characteristics. In the southeastern portion of the property, North Gower loam soils (dominant type) with Osgoode silt loam identified as a secondary type. Current soil mapping identifies this soil type as a North Gower silty loam, an Orthic Humic Gleysol formed over moderately fine textured marine materials. The surface horizons (A and B) are generally very dark grey to very dark brown in colour. The C horizon is olive gray to greyish brown in colour and is a silty clay loam or clay loam in texture. Occasional interbedded layers of coarser or finer textured marine deposits are present in some areas, with the layers varying in thickness from 20 to 60 cm. Owing to the fine texture of the parent material, North Gower soils are described as having poor drainage characteristics. Finally, soils in the southern portion of the study area were mapped as Grenville sandy loam (dominant type) with Kars gravelly sandy loam as a secondary type. Current soil mapping identifies this soil as Grenville loam, an Orthic Melanic Brunisol that developed over stony glacial

(Grenville) till. These soils have dark brown Ap horizons, under which is found a dark brown Bm horizon. The unweathered parent material is a sandy loam, greyish brown to olive gray in colour, dominated by unsorted stony till derived from Paleozoic limestone and dolomitic bedrock, Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock fragments, as well as Paleozoic shale and sandstone rock fragments. Drainage characteristics of this soil type are recorded as good.

A detailed representation of the local topography was generated using an imagery-derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM) created as part of the Digital Raster Acquisition Project for the East (DRAPE) dataset in 2014. Topographic contours extracted from the DEM at 2 m intervals show elevations within the study area at the edge of the broad, gently sloping southern side of the Carp River valley, with elevations ranging from a low of 110 m along the northeastern side of the property, to a high of 118 m above sea level (masl)] (see Map 6).

The study area lies within the Carp River watershed. The 44 km river has its headwaters at Stony Swamp located along Eagleson Road in Kanata. The river flows through Kanata, emptying in marshes and storm water ponds along the western edge of the community before emptying into the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbour. The Carp River is a navigable waterway and therefore is under the regulation of the *Federal Fisheries Act* and is some places water flows fast enough to create rapids enjoyed by white water kayakers.[56] The river flows approximately 1 km east of the study area and a small tributary creek flows from the river and appears to drain in the southeastern corner of the study area (Map 6).

The study area is also within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar and red maples, beech, basswood, white ashes, large tooth aspen, yellow birch, and red and burr oaks, while coniferous trees include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir (Rowe 1972: 94). The area would have been cleared of its original forest cover with the intensification of Euro-Canadian settlement and extensive logging in the early nineteenth century.

[56] https://friendsofthecarpriver.com/?page_id=1154

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

In addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an options site inspection on March 25th, 2024. The weather was partly cloudy with a high of 10 degrees Celsius. The inspection was conducted according to archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCM 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography, a field map, and field notes. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 7. As per the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences in Ontario, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated during the inspection is provided below in Table 2. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential evaluation developed below.

Table 2. Inventory of the Stage 1 and 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs (*.jpg) documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	206 digital photographs	On Past Recovery Server – file PR23-082
Mapping Data	Shapefiles (*.shp)	12 files	On Past Recovery Server – file PR23-082
Field Notes	Scanned and digital field notes from the site visit and Stage 2 fieldwork; test pit and test unit forms (*.pdf)	80 pages	On Past Recovery Server – file PR23-082

The property inspection confirmed the conditions visible in the 2019 aerial image used in project mapping are consistent with existing conditions (see Map 2). The study area contained the two separate agricultural fields: one running along the eastern edge of the study area, and a second, less uniform field, located in the northwestern quadrant. This second field was comprised of agricultural lands that had laid fallow for a number of

seasons, and so groups of small shrubs and trees had grown in this zone (Image 1). At the interface between the two fields a strip of wooded area was encountered. A significant portion of the woodlot had recently been cleared of forest growth using heavy machinery with the debris piled nearby (Images 2 and 3).

Several areas of extensive and deep land alteration that would have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources present (i.e. areas of disturbance) were also noted. These included the farm laneway which ran from the western corner of the study area northeast to the northeastern field and along the western edge of the field in a southeastern direction (Image 4). Between the laneway and the western edge of the study area there were large boulders, displaced soil and fill deposits (Image 5). A drainage ditch had been excavated within the wooded area of the property, running parallel to the laneway, and drained into a permanently low lying and wet area at the northern extent of the forest. Piles of soil, likely from the dredging of the ditch, lined the sides of it (Images 6 to 9). A large area of disturbance was encountered at the main driveway access from Carp Road at the southwest end of the study area, which was dominated by an active construction yard. In this area, large piles of gravel and soil fill had been stockpiled over land that had been previously stripped to subsoil as well as disturbance caused by parking lots and driveways (Images 10 to 15). The fallow field fronting Carp Road was also stripped to subsoil in the past (see Section 3.4).

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

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

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

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

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

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

- All of the study area lies within 300 m of tributaries of the Carp River (a pre-Contact transportation corridor), which offered a source of potable water and food, making the entire area a suitable location for camps for pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations;
- Portions of the study area contain a former shoreline of the Champlain Sea, which suggests potential for Paleo-Indigenous and Early Archaic Indigenous inhabitation (see Map 6); and,
- Portions of the study area contain well-drained sandy loam and loam, of a type preferred for pre-Contact campsites (see Map 6).

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

- All of the study area lies within 300 m of tributaries of the Carp River, which would have continued to offer a source of potable water and food, making the area a suitable location for post-Contact settlement;
- Portions of the study area lie within 100 m of Carp Road, a post-Contact transportation corridor (see Map 4); and,
- There is evidence of nineteenth century settler occupation within and adjacent to the study area (see Map 4).

The evaluation of archaeological potential also included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery) to determine if part or all of the study area had been subject to deep and intensive soil disturbance (i.e. quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, former building footprints, utility line and infrastructure development, etc.) in the recent past, as these activities would have severely damaged the integrity of or removed any archaeological resources that might have been present. Further, the review included an assessment of the property for additional factors that might limit archaeological potential such as land with permanent water saturation, exposed bedrock or steep slope of greater than 20 degrees. While most of the property consists of former pasture land, agricultural fields and a woodlot, there is evidence noted during the property inspection, as well as clearly visible in orthographic imagery, of deep and extensive disturbance (see Map 2).

Based on the historical sources and imagery reviewed it has been determined that most of the study area retains archaeological potential for both pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources, with the exception of the farm laneways, the man-made drainage ditch, construction yard and permanently low lying and wet areas. The extents of the disturbed areas will need to be confirmed during Stage 2 testing. The remainder of the study area should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological field assessment to determine whether or not there are archaeological resources prior to any planned or future disturbance. The archaeological potential determination has been illustrated on Map 8.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above have indicated that most of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

1) The portions of the study area that have been determined to exhibit archaeological potential should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the initiation of below-grade soil disturbances or other alterations (see Map 8)

2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). As the study area is non-agricultural land,

all portions identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals.

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

6.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was completed on, March 25th to March 28th and April 2nd 2024, by a crew of between four and eight people consisting of a licensed field director and seven field technicians. Fieldwork was conducted according to archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Weather conditions ranged from overcast to sunny and a high of 10 degrees C. These conditions permitted adequate to excellent visibility for the identification, documentation, and, where appropriate, recovery of archaeological resources.

In order to ensure full coverage during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew used 'Mapit Pro' GIS software on a tablet loaded with detailed satellite imagery overlain with the study area. This digital mapping interface, along with a high accuracy, GIS-mapping-grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver, allowed the field crew to accurately delimit the study area in relation to their 'real time' position and record features of interest. The GNSS unit employed for this purpose was a Trimble Catalyst DA1 antennae connected to a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software and receiving Trimble RTX corrections. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of plus or minus 2 m, and 1 cm when recording archaeological features.

The study area was comprised of agricultural fields and a woodlot. As such the Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of both shovel test pit survey and pedestrian survey (Images 16 to 22; Map 9). Disturbed or permanently wet areas of the subject property were visually surveyed but not tested other than to confirm disturbance or saturated soils. Survey methods and field conditions pertaining to refinements of the archaeological potential determination as the assessment progressed were digitally recorded on project mapping and estimates of survey coverage are provided in Table 3.

The terrain across the undisturbed portions of the study area consisted of two agricultural fields separated by a woodlot. A ditch was also cut through the woodlot and drained into several wetland areas. Apart from where indicated, the test pit survey was completed at 5 m intervals using shovels and trowels, with back-dirt screened through 6 mm hardware mesh (see Images 16 to 19). Shovel test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavation continued for 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All pits were examined for soil stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of deep and intensive disturbance. Sample test pits were documented with digital photographs and field notes. Once all required recordings

had been completed, all test pits were backfilled. Soil layers within test pits were assigned lot numbers in order of appearance.

During the Stage 2 test pit survey, archaeological resources were identified in several test pits and were recorded as Findspot 1. When artifacts were encountered during the survey, each positive test pit was assigned a positive test pit or PTP number in order of excavation, and different soil layers found within these test pits were assigned lot numbers as encountered. Artifacts were assigned the same provenience (PTP number and lot number) as the soil layers in which they were found. Intensification was undertaken at the findspot after the entire property had been shovel tested at 5 m intervals. Three 1 m x 1 m test units were excavated in areas of interest identified during the initial survey (Images 23 and 24). The intensified survey was conducted to assist in determining whether a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment was required. Each test unit was assigned a TU number in the order of excavation. Test unit excavation was also completed by hand, using shovel and trowel. Stratigraphic soil deposits were assigned unit-specific lot numbers in order of excavation. All excavated material was screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh and carefully examined for artifacts. All test unit profiles and floors were cleaned and examined for the presence of cultural features; excavation was then continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil. If a feature was encountered, excavation stopped and the test unit was recorded, covered in geotechnical fabric and backfilled. At least one profile or plan from each unit was recorded through a scaled drawing and digital photography. All artifacts found were collected and retained, bagged according to their findspot, unit designation and lot number. Once any required recording had been completed, all test units were backfilled. The locations of all positive shovel test pits and test units were recorded using the GNSS unit described above. Site boundaries were defined by applying a 2.5 m buffer to all positive shovel test pits and test units and calculating a minimum bounding geometry using GIS software.

Table 3. Estimates of Survey Coverage during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Landscape Unit	Survey Method & Interval Used	Area Covered	Percentage of Study Area
Meadows, clearcut forest and open mixed wood forest	Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	5.125 hectares/ 12.664 acres	23.73%
Agricultural fields	Pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals	8.562 hectares/ 21.157 acres	39.62%
Permanently low lying and wet areas	Not tested	0.68 hectares/ 1.680 acres	3.16%
Deep and extensively disturbed land	Not tested	7.23 hectares / 17.865 acres	33.44%

All ploughed lands were allowed to weather through at least one heavy rainfall prior to the pedestrian survey. Direction was provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to ensure total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. At the time of the assessment, surface visibility conditions exceeded the minimum requirements established by MCM, with at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface visible (Images 25 and 26). The pedestrian survey was conducted by means of the Past Recovery field crew systematically walking the ploughed fields at 5 m intervals and inspecting the exposed surface for the presence of archaeological resources (see Images 20 to 22).

Field activities were recorded through field notes, digital photographs, and digital mapping. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included in Table 2. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 7. As per *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences in Ontario*, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

6.2 Laboratory Methods

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

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

assessment, consisting of 462 Euro-Canadian and one Pre-Contact artifact, is housed in one standard banker's box (measuring 41.4 cm x 32.5 cm x 26.4 cm).

6.2 Fieldwork Results

The pedestrian survey was undertaken for two agricultural fields: one under active cultivation running along the eastern edge of the study area, and a second, less uniform field, located in the northwestern quadrant of the study area. This second field was comprised of agricultural lands that had lain fallow for several years, resulting in the growth of small shrubs and trees in a few areas. These unploughable areas were tested via shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals. Both fields were pedestrian surveyed at 5 m intervals and contained sandy soils (see Images 20 to 22). The pedestrian survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

For those areas tested via shovel test pit survey, the soil stratigraphy comprised of 15 cm to 40 cm of brown to dark brown sandy loam over an orange brown silty sand or grey brown clay subsoil (Image 27). Wetland soils were encountered on the lands adjacent to the drainage channel and permanently water saturated areas, and were comprised of a brown clay loam topsoil, overlaying a grey clay subsoil (Image 28). Areas of permanently low lying and wet soils were not tested (see Map 9).

As noted during the Stage 1 property inspection, a farm laneway, was located along the northwestern limit of the study area, which had been disturbed to subsoil. Between the laneway and the northwestern property limits, the land had also been disturbed to subsoil with the addition of piles of back dirt and large boulders (Image 29; see Image 5). An active construction yard was located in the southwest portion of the property. Within this area soil, fill and construction debris had been dumped into large stockpiles and gravel driveways and parking areas had been created (see Images 10 through 15). Consequentially, disturbed soil profiles were encountered along the margins of this disturbed portion of the property, in the open lands between the woodlot and the fill piles which were tested at 5 m intervals until soil stratigraphy confirmed disturbance (Image 30). Disturbed soil profiles around the limits of the construction yard consisted of 10 to 20 cm of a compact mottled brown sandy loam and beige silty sand with gravel inclusions over a beige silty sand subsoil (Image 31).

Findspot 1

Findspot 1 was encountered in a clearing at the northern end of the woodlot. The findspot consisted of 21 positive test pits spread out over an area which measured approximately 45 m east-west and 30 m north-south (Map 10). Near the western extent of the findspot, was an area of raised elevation running in a northwest to southeast orientation. Immediately northeast of the raised elevation was a large fieldstone pile (Image 32).

In accordance with Standard 2.1.3.2, dealing with test pit survey when archaeological resources are found, Intensification Strategy B was chosen to obtain additional information with regards to making it clear whether a Stage 3 archaeological assessment was necessary. In this case, the intensification consisted of the excavation of three 1 m x 1m test units (named Test Units (TU) 1 through 3) strategically placed in order to ascertain the general stratigraphy of site (Map 10). TU1 was placed over PTP001 on the southern extent of findspot and in proximity to the elevated area; TU2 was placed over PTP009 immediately northeast of the rock pile; and TU3 was placed in the centre of the findspot (see Images 23 and 24; see Map 10). A single broken quartz flake was recovered from TU2. Eight additional test pits were excavated at 2.5 m intervals around TU2/PTP009 in order to discern is there was a discrete cluster of pre-contact material in that location.

Soil stratigraphy across the site largely comprised of 25 to 40 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over a pale-yellow to orange-brown silty sand subsoil. In some cases, a grey sand 'C'-horizon was encountered 10 cm below the surface of 'B'-horizon subsoil (Images 33 to 35).

Evidence of structural demolition was encountered across many of the test pits within Findspot 1. A thick layer of mortar was encountered in PTP001, PTP018 and TU1 (Images 36 through 39; see Image 35). While PTP001 and TU1 were both located at the southern extent of the elevated area, PTP018 was located directly to the south of TU2, in a slight depression from the surrounding topography. The stratigraphy of PTP001 and TU1 consisted of between 10 to 15 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil (Lot 1), over 14 to 20 cm of a similar dark brown sandy loam topsoil with the presence of degraded mortar inclusions, identified mainly in the north half of the unit (Lot 2). Below Lot 2 was 8 cm of degraded mortar (Lot 3), present only in the western half of the unit, overlaying 7 cm of a very dark brown to black sandy loam buried topsoil with charcoal inclusions (Lot 4). Lot 4 was overlain by an orange/brown clay sand subsoil (Lot 5). The stratigraphy of PTP018 was very similar, consisting of 40 cm of a dark brown sandy loam topsoil (Lot 1), over 35 cm of topsoil with mortar and cobble sized stone inclusions (Lot 2) over an orange/brown sand subsoil (Lot 3; see Image 37).

Located on the north side of the rock pile, PTP014 consisted of 60 cm of dark brown sandy loam fill with cobble inclusions, over a yellow brown sand subsoil (Image 40). The cobble inclusions may represent a demolition event. To the east of the rock pile, TU2 was excavated over PTP009. Excavation of this unit uncovered a wooden plank running across the north wall in an east-west direction. There was also a notable amount of brick at the same level (see Image 35; Image 41). The wood plank was considered a possible feature, as such, it was covered in geotechnical fabric and back filled. PTP007, located to the west of TU3, consisted of 35 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil with cut stone inclusions, possibly indicating a demolition event, over grey brown clay mottled with orange brown sand subsoil (Image 42).

6.3 Record of Finds

The property survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, identified as Findspot 1, which contained pre-contact and nineteenth to early twentieth century material (Map 10). A total of one Pre-Contact and 462 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from 21 positive test pits and three test units. Table 4 summarizes the provinences and artifacts recovered from each context.

Table 4. Context Table for Findspot 1 Showing Provenience and Artifact Totals.

Context	Description	Positive Test Pit / Test Unit and Lot	Artifacts
1	Topsoil	PTP001:1 to PTP021:1, TU1:1, TU2:1, TU3:1	366
2	Topsoil with mortar	TU1:2	65
3	Mortar deposit	TU1:3	12
4	Buried topsoil	TU1 :4	20

Context 1

The Context 1 assemblage consisted of 366 artifacts, primarily from the *Foodways* class (48.36%; Tables 5 and 6; Images 43 and 44). The *Foodways* class is one of the most temporally diagnostic groupings in a material culture assemblage recovered from sites with a nineteenth century domestic component, owing in large part to well-documented trends in the popularity and availability of different types of ceramic ware types and decoration styles, as well as to the frequency with which these items were replaced. The *Foodways* class artifacts recovered included mostly *Ceramic Tableware* (70.06%) followed by *Glass Beverage Containers* (9.60%), *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* (9.04%), *Unidentifiable Glass Containers* (7.34%), *Glass Tableware* (2.82%) and *Glass Storage Containers* (1.13%). The *Ceramic Tableware* consisted predominantly of sherds of refined white earthenware (94), followed by vitrified white earthenware (21), ironstone (4), yellowware (2) and porcelain (1). Most of the refined white earthenware sherds were undecorated but examples of decorated sherds were also recovered, including, blue transfer (1825+; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), late palette hand painted (1830-1872; Kenyon 1991), banded (1820+, Burke 1982), brown transfer (1832-1860, Kenyon 1991) and blue sponged (1843-1872, Kenyon 1985a,b,c). Many of these decoration styles began to be produced in the mid nineteenth century and were in use well into the third quarter. There was however a single sherd of scalloped blue edged refined white earthenware which is typically associated with dates between 1820 and 1845 (Miller 1988). Most of the vitrified white earthenware were undecorated sherds but examples of moulded, blue, black and brown transfer were also recovered. Most of these styles began to be produced in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and continued in popular use into the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Glass bottles and containers can also be useful temporal indicators on historical sites, where changes in production over time as well as the frequency of loss from breakage can shed light on the timing and duration of an occupation. These changes resulted from

a revolution in the glass industry, as makers sought to standardize and automate more of the process of commercial production (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Glass bottles and containers recovered from Context 1 included 21 mould blown sherds and 11 machine made sherds. The manufacture of machine-made glass began after 1889 and was accelerated by fully automatic production beginning in 1903 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Glass tableware consisted of three sherds of pressed glass. This manufacturing technique began in the early nineteenth century and was common into the twentieth century (Miller et al. 2000:8).

Within the *Architectural* class, construction materials (37.70%) and nails (36.07%) featured predominantly with window glass (25.41%) and other hardware (0.82%) making up the remainder of the class. Hand wrought nails began to be replaced by mass-produced machine cut varieties in the period between 1820 and 1840, with British sites lagging behind their American contemporaries. In the early years of the changeover, while the nail shanks could be cut from blanks by machines, the heads were added by hand. By c. 1835, new machines allowed the process to be fully automated, and machine-headed nails dominated the market. Although the technology required to produce wire nails appeared in the early nineteenth century in Europe, it was only in the 1850s that this type of nail was available in Canada, and the early examples of wire nails were small, intended for such uses as cigar boxes, furniture, or upholstering. Larger sizes were not widely available or used in building construction until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though given the perceived superiority of the clinching power of cut nails, the latter remained popular in building construction well into the twentieth century. In a textbook entitled Builders' Hardware published by the International Textbook Company in 1932, it is stated that machine cut nails were still in wide use at that time, and it infers that in many places cut nails were still preferred to cheaper wire nails as they were not as prone to rust and had more holding power, particularly for roofing (Adams 2002:70; I.C.S. Staff 1932:2-7). The nails recovered from Context 1 consisted of 28 machine cut, 13 wire and three wrought nails. Thus, the nail assemblage was typical of an archaeological site with an occupation period spanning the mid nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.

Clay tobacco smoking pipes are one of the most common artifacts recovered from nineteenth century sites and are important dating tools given that by the nineteenth century most were being mass-produced. From the 1830s onwards many included impressed or embossed marks stating both the manufacturing company and place of origin. As well, these items were usually discarded within a short period of being manufactured given that they broke easily and frequently. Unfortunately, in this case, the *Smoking* class (1.91%) artifacts consisted entirely of unmarked white clay smoking pipe stems and bowls.

Additional artifacts of note include a comb (#96), a belt buckle (#246) and broken quartz flake (#233; Image 45).

Table 5. Artifact Assemblage from Context 1 by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**177**		**48.36%**
Ceramic Tableware	124	70.06%	33.88%
Glass Beverage Containers	17	9.60%	4.64%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	16	9.04%	4.37%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	13	7.34%	3.55%
Glass Tableware	5	2.82%	1.37%
Glass Storage Containers	2	1.13%	0.55%
Architectural	**122**		**33.33%**
Construction Materials	46	37.70%	12.57%
Nails	44	36.07%	12.02%
Window Glass	31	25.41%	8.47%
Other Hardware	1	0.82%	0.27%
Faunal/Floral	**25**		**6.83%**
Bone	16	64.00%	4.37%
Other Organic	9	36.00%	2.46%
General Function	**9**		**2.46%**
Miscellaneous Material	8	88.89%	2.19%
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	11.11%	0.27%
Furnishings	**8**		**2.19%**
Lighting Devices	4	50.00%	1.09%
Decorative Furnishings	4	50.00%	1.09%
Smoking	**7**		**1.91%**
Smoking Pipes	7	100.00%	1.91%
Fuel	**7**		**1.91%**
Cooking/Heating	7	100.00%	1.91%
Medical/Hygiene	**5**		**1.37%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	4	80.00%	1.09%
Grooming/Hygiene	1	20.00%	0.27%
Unidentifiable	**4**		**1.09%**
Unidentifiable	4	100.00%	1.09%
Clothing	**1**		**0.27%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	0.27%
Indigenous	**1**		**0.27%**
Chipped Stone	1	100.00%	0.27%
Total	**366**		**100.00%**

Table 6. Context 1 Foodways Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**94**	**67.14%**		
Plain	39	41.49%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue transfer	13	13.83%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Painted (late palette)	12	12.77%	0.49%	1830-1872
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	5	5.32%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Banded	4	4.26%	1820+	Burke 1982
Brown transfer	4	4.26%	1832-1860	Kenyon 1991
Blue sponged	3	3.19%	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Painted (unknown palette)	3	3.19%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Slipware	3	3.19%	1820-1920	Burke 1982
Black transfer	2	2.13%	1832-1845	Kenyon 1991
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines, moulded bud pattern	1	1.06%	1820-1845	Miller 1988
Flown blue	1	1.06%	1845-1920s	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Stamped	1	1.06%	1843-1875	Kenyon 1991
Moulded	1	1.06%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue edged, incised curved lines	1	1.06%		
Other sponged	1	1.06%	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Vitrified White Earthenware	**21**	**15.00%**		
Plain	11	52.38%	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
Brown or black transfer	5	23.81%	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
Moulded	3	14.29%	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
Blue transfer	2	9.52%	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
Coarse Red Earthenware	**12**	**8.57%**		
Glazed	11	91.67%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Unglazed	1	8.33%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Ironstone	**4**	**2.86%**		
Plain	2	50.00%	1847+	Kenyon 1995
Other transfer	1	25.00%	1847+	Kenyon 1995
Moulded (wheat pattern)	1	25.00%	1865+	Sussman 1985
Coarse Stoneware	**3**	**2.14%**		
Albany interior	3	100.00%	1805-1920	Miller et al. 2000
Fine Earthenware	**3**	**2.14%**		
Jackfield-like	2	66.67%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Rockingham	1	33.33%		
Yellowware	**2**	**1.43%**		
Plain	2	100.00%	1830+	Kenyon 1991
Porcelain	**1**	**0.71%**		
Bone China	1	100.00%	1805+	Jouppien 1980
Total	**140**	**100.00%**		

Context 2

The Context 2 assemblage consisted of 65 artifacts, primarily from the *Foodways* class (50.77%, Table 7; Image 46). The *Foodways* class artifacts were predominantly *Ceramic Tableware* (81.82%) followed by *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* (12.12%), *Unidentifiable Glass Containers* and *Glass Storage Containers* (3.03% each). The *Ceramic Tableware* consisted almost entirely of refined white earthenware (24) with two sherds of vitrified white earthenware. Most of the refined white earthenware sherds were undecorated but examples of decorated sherds were also recovered, including, blue transfer (1825+; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), slipware (1820-1920, Burke 1982), stamped (1843-1875, Kenyon 1991) and black transfer (1832-1860, Kenyon 1991). The vitrified white earthenware was entirely brown transfer printed. Thus, the ceramic tableware assemblage provided a date of around the mid to third quarter nineteenth century with the exception of three blue edged sherds with a scalloped rim and moulded bud pattern dating 1820-1845 (Miller 1988).

Table 7. Artifact Assemblage from Context 2 by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**33**		**50.77%**
Ceramic Tableware	27	81.82%	41.54%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	4	12.12%	6.15%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	3.03%	1.54%
Glass Storage Containers	1	3.03%	1.54%
Architectural	**16**		**24.62%**
Nails	9	56.25%	13.85%
Construction Materials	5	31.25%	7.69%
Window Glass	2	12.50%	3.08%
Faunal/Floral	**8**		**12.31%**
Bone	4	50.00%	6.15%
Shell	2	25.00%	3.08%
Other Organic	2	25.00%	3.08%
Smoking	**4**		**6.15%**
Smoking Pipes	4	100.00%	6.15%
General Function	**2**		**3.08%**
Miscellaneous Material	1	50.00%	1.54%
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	50.00%	1.54%
Clothing	**1**		**1.54%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	1.54%
Fuel	**1**		**1.54%**
Cooking/Heating	1	100.00%	1.54%
Total	**65**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

The *Architectural* class contained 16 items, which consisted of nails (9), construction materials (5) and window glass (2). Of the nails, six were machine cut, two were wire and one was wrought. Other artifacts of interest from this context included a glass button (#161) and white clay smoking pipe stem and bowl (182 & #183).

Context 3

The Context 3 assemblage consisted of 12 artifacts, primarily from the *Architectural* class (66.67%) followed by *Foodways* class (16.67%) and *Faunal/Floral* class (16.67%; Table 8; Image 47). The *Architectural* class consisted of construction materials (6), window glass (1) and one machine cut nail. The *Foodways* class consisted entirely of refined white earthenware with either stamped or blue transfer decoration, which taken together point to a likely date of mid nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991; Kenyon 1985a, b, c).

Table 8. Artifact Assemblage from Context 3 by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**8**		**66.67%**
Construction Materials	6	75.00%	50.00%
Window Glass	1	12.50%	8.33%
Nails	1	12.50%	8.33%
Foodways	**2**		**16.67%**
Ceramic Tableware	2	100.00%	16.67%
Faunal/Floral	**2**		**16.67%**
Bone	2	100.00%	16.67%
Total	**12**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Context 4

The Context 4 assemblage consisted of 20 artifacts, primarily from the *Architectural* class (35.00%) and *Foodway* class (30.00%; Table 9; Image 48). The *Architectural* class consisted of construction materials (4) and machine cut nails (3). The *Foodways* class contained almost entirely refined white earthenware with a single sherd of course red earthenware. The refined white earthenware were mostly undecorated with examples of blue transfer and blue edged with a scalloped rim, which indicates a date of ca. 1820-1845.

Table 9. Artifact Assemblage from Context 4 by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**7**		**35.00%**
Construction Materials	4	57.14%	20.00%
Nails	3	42.86%	15.00%
Foodways	**6**		**30.00%**
Ceramic Tableware	5	83.33%	25.00%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	1	16.67%	5.00%
Faunal/Floral	**5**		**25.00%**
Bone	4	80.00%	20.00%
Shell	1	20.00%	5.00%
General Function	**1**		**5.00%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	100.00%	5.00%
Fuel	**1**		**5.00%**
Cooking/Heating	1	100.00%	5.00%
Total	**20**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

6.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of both a pedestrian survey and a shovel test-pit survey at 5 m intervals across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential; the remaining areas were not tested having been determined to be of low archaeological potential as a result of deep disturbance or permanently wet (see Map 9). The property survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded potential archaeological site, identified as Findspot 1 (see Map 10).

The artifacts recovered from Findspot 1 spanned from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century and consisted of domestic refuse including broken ceramic tableware vessels, glass container fragments, nails and white clay smoking pipe pieces. Roughly 80% of the ceramic vessel sherds recovered from Findspot 1 were refined white earthenware, with the remaining mostly consisting of vitrified white earthenware. The decoration styles identified were typical of this period: hand-painted, edged, banded, moulded, sponged, stamped and transfer printed. About two thirds of the nails recovered were machine cut nails, while one quarter were wire nails. The glass assemblage consisted of one third machine made glass, with the remainder mould blown.

Historical research indicates that the Alexander family obtained ownership of Lot 2 in 1824. Brothers William and Andrew split ownership of Lot 2, with Andrew settling on the north half of the lot. The 1863 Walling map shows Andrew's home located in the northwest corner of the lot, outside of the study area, along Carp Road (see Map 4). There is, however, an additional structure shown within the study area that also seems to be

attributed to Andrew via a line connecting the structure markers. The 1879 Belden map also indicates a structure within the same approximate location, inhabited by Lowry Alexander, Andrew's son (see Map 4). In 1906 Lowry sold his land to Alex Gow, who likely never resided on the property, as his main place of residence was listed elsewhere. The 1929 topographic map depicts two structures in the location of Findspot 1, though they had been removed by 1975 (see Maps 4 and 5).

A single piece of lithic debitage was recovered from TU2:1 during the Stage 2 intensification. As a non-diagnostic, broken flake of locally sourced white quartz, it's presence identifies Findspot 1 as a multi-period site, though no further inferences may be drawn.

As the artifact assemblage contained more than ten nineteenth century artifacts, it met standards set by MCM for registration as an archaeological site in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and was thus assigned Borden Number BhGa-13. The results of the Stage 2 property assessment met *Standard 2.2.1c* indicating a requirement for Stage 3 assessment by recovering at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MCM 2011:41).

No other archaeological resources were found over the course of this assessment.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

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

1) A Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment should be undertaken for Findspot #1 (BhGa-13) by means of the controlled hand excavation of one-metre-square units over the area of the site on a 5 m grid, with an additional 20 percent of the grid total focussing on areas of interest within the site extent. The assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further Stage 2 archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.). Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project. In the event that any

artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, in addition to following the *Advice on Compliance with Legislation* (see Section 7.0), the Indigenous communities listed below should be contacted:

a. Alderville First Nation
b. Algonquins of Ontario
c. Algonquins of Pikwakanagan
d. Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation
e. Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
f. Chippewas of Rama First Nation
g. Curve Lake First Nation
h. Hiawatha First Nation
i. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg
j. Métis Nation of Ontario

Contact information for the above communities can be found in the Supplementary Document entitled "*Indigenous Community Contacts.*"

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with relevant Provincial legislation as it may relate to this project, the reader is advised of the following:

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

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

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

4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

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

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

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

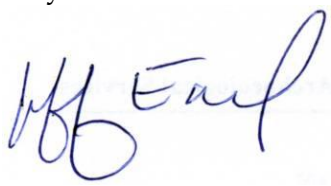
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are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

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

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

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

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



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Library and Archives Canada (LAC):

Microfilm reel C-1344
Microfilm reel C-11716
Microfilm reel C-1012
Microfilm reel C-10016
Microfilm reel T-6477

National Map Collection (NMC):

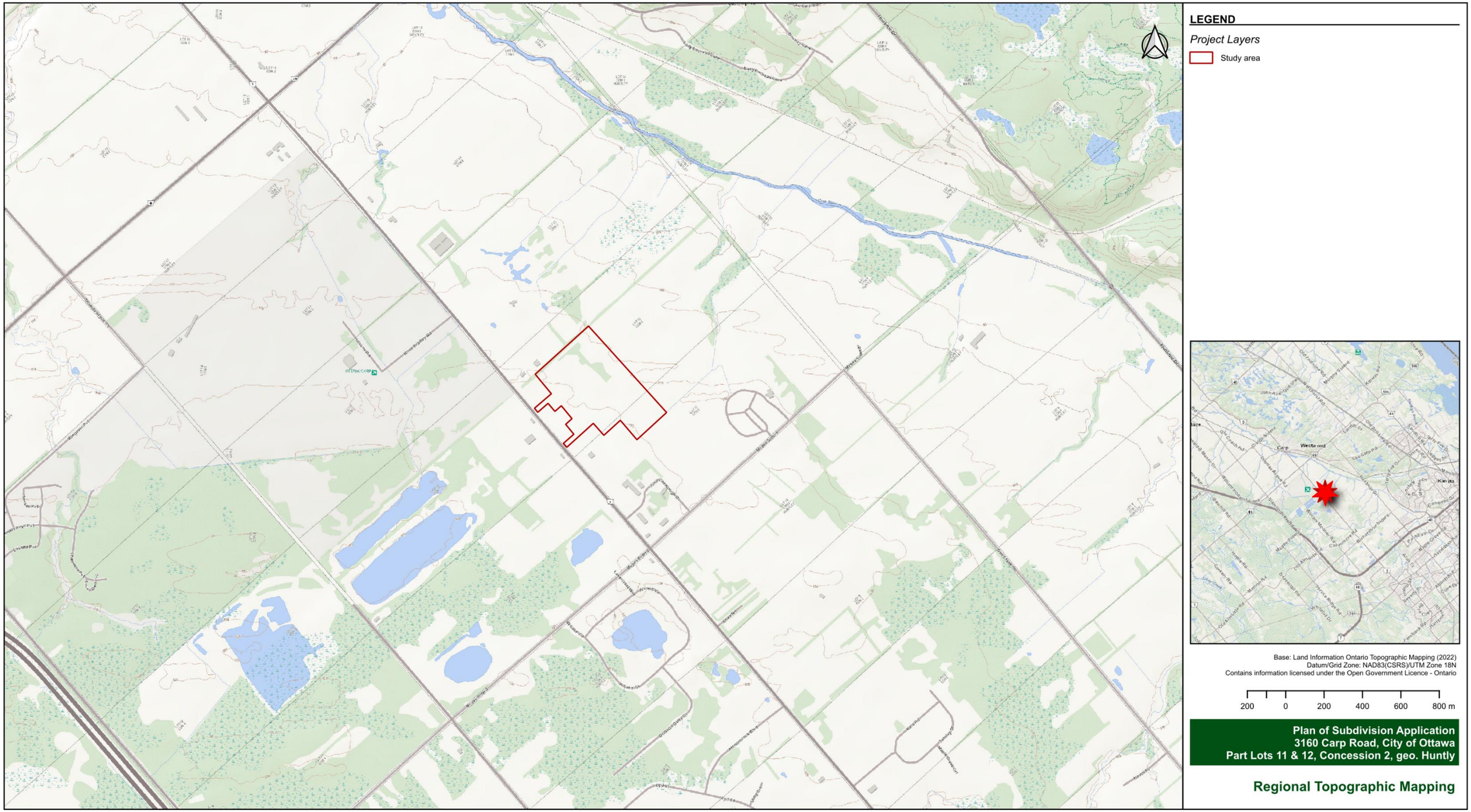
NMC 3986006 H.F. Walling 1863 map of Carleton County

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry:

Topographic Map*:*

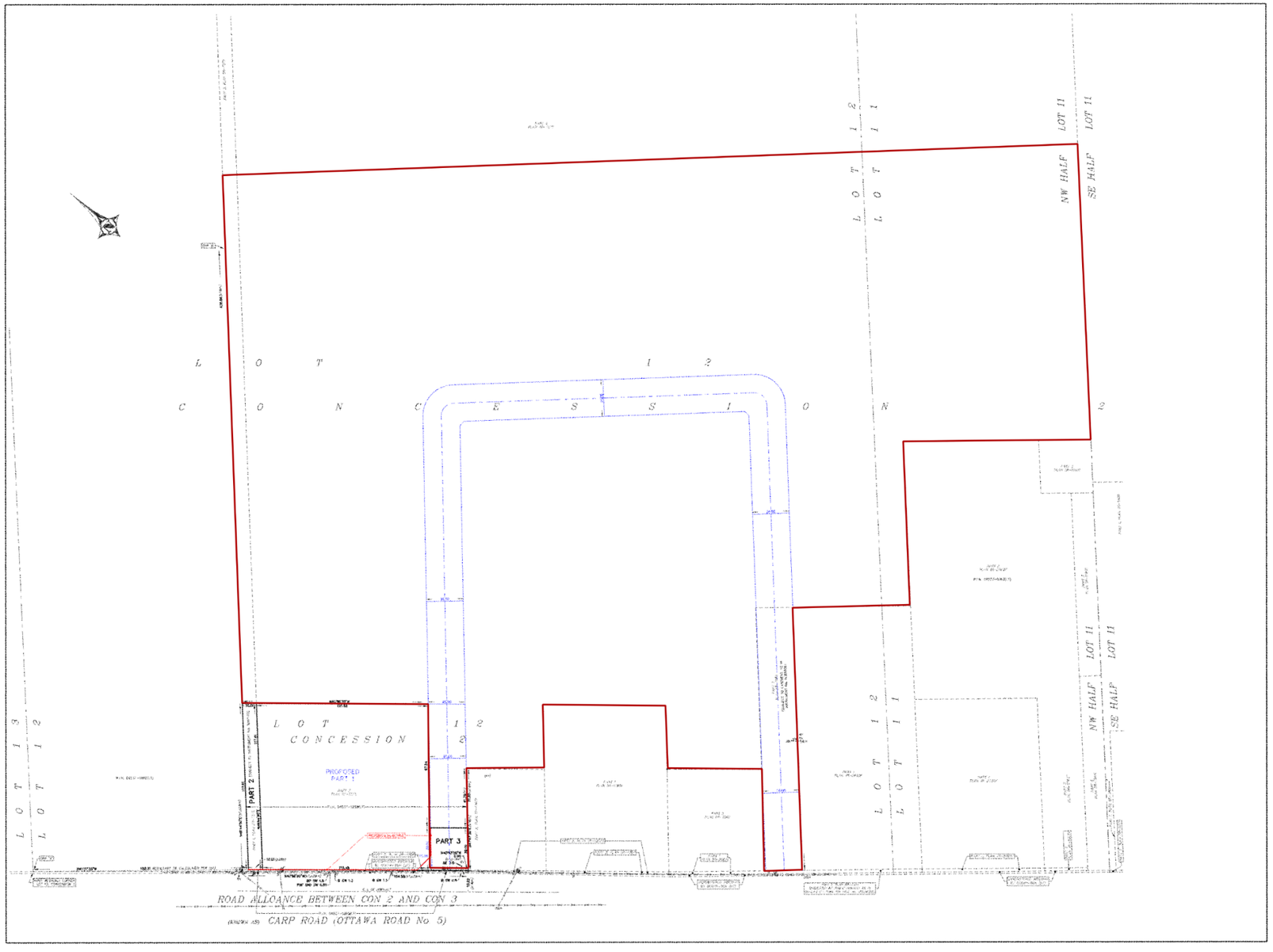
Map Sheet	Year	Original Scale	Source
31G05	1927	1:63360	Department of National Defence
31F08	1929	1:63360	Department of Militia and Defense
31F08	1975	1:63360	Department of Militia and Defense
31G05	1976	1:63360	Department of Militia and Defense

10.0 MAPS



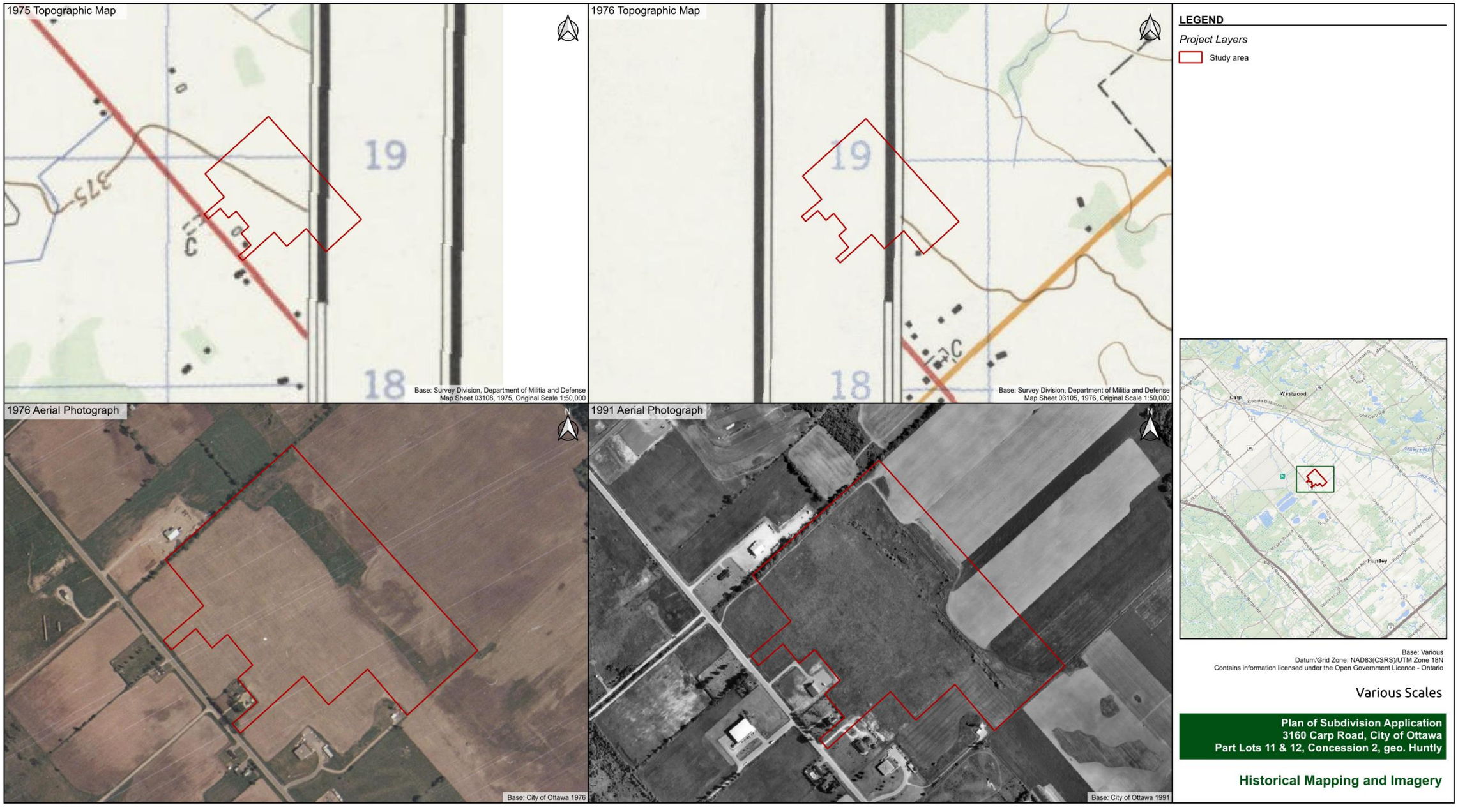
Map 1. Location of the study area.

Map 2. Recent (2023) Google satellite imagery showing the study area.

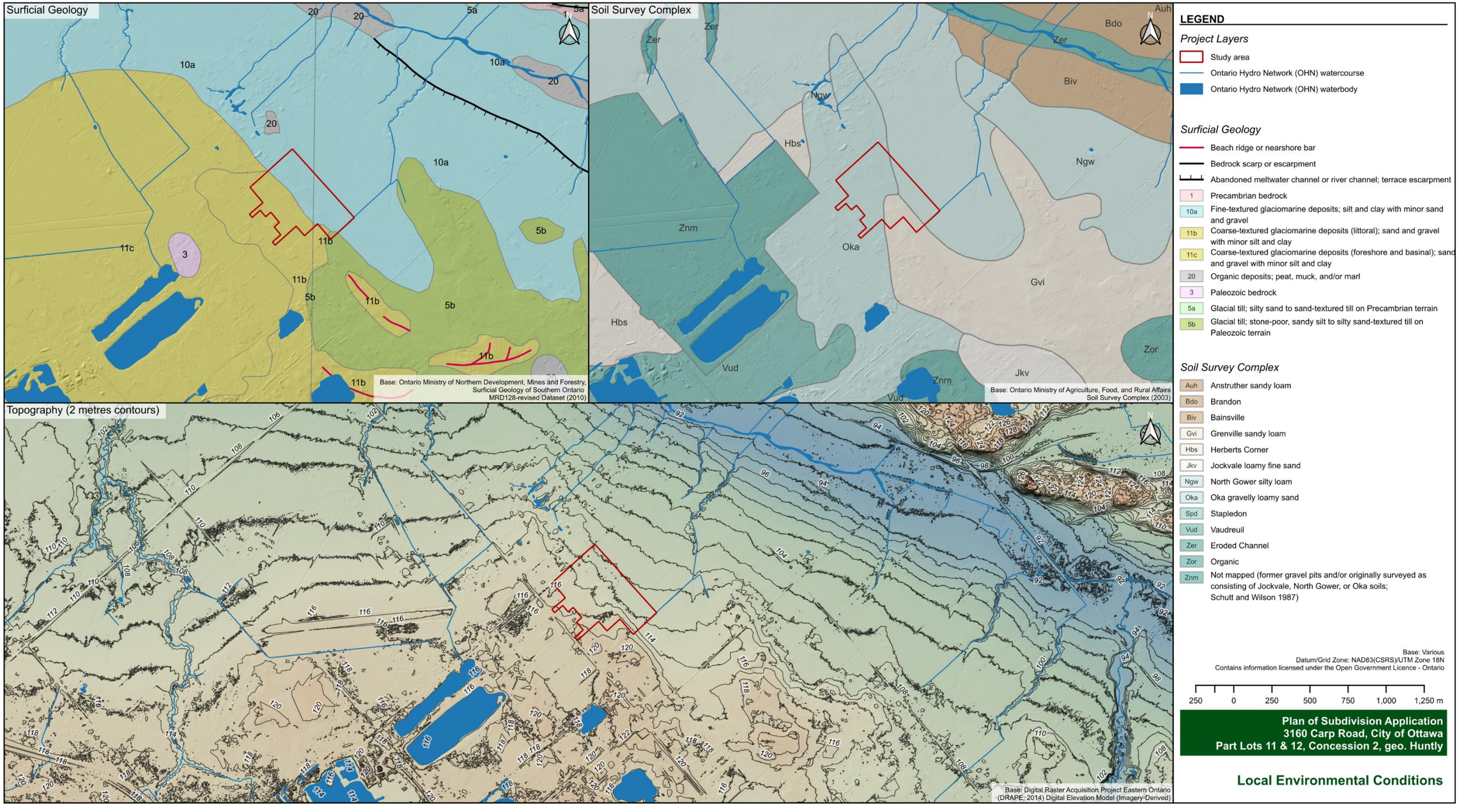


Map 3. Property sketch showing the study area. The study area is outlined in red (outline added by Past Recovery).

Map 4. Historical mapping showing the approximate location of the study area.

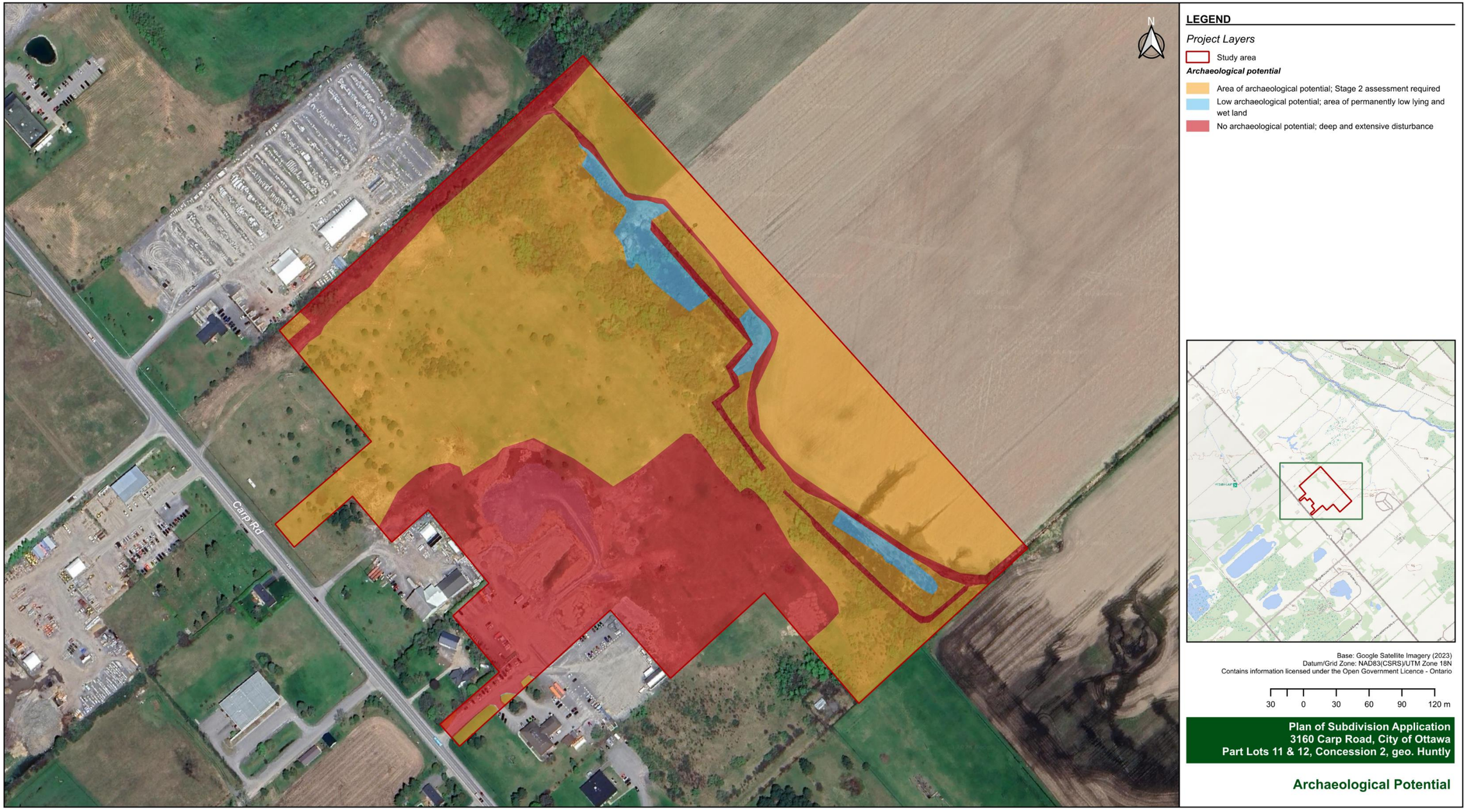


Map 5. Historical topographic mapping and aerial photography showing the study area.



Map 6. Environmental mapping showing the study area.

Map 7. Recent (2023) Google satellite imagery showing the Stage 1 and Stage 2 field photograph locations, directions, and report image numbers.



Map 8. Recent (2023) Google satellite imagery showing areas of archaeological potential within the study area.

Map 9. Recent (2023) Google satellite imagery showing Stage 2 field methods.

Map 10. Recent (2023) Google satellite imagery showing Stage 2 results.

11.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of field conditions within western agricultural field, facing north. (PR23-082D059)

Image 2. View of cleared woodlot at the center of the study area, facing northwest. (PR23-082D052)

Image 3. View of cleared woodlot showing remaining brush piles, facing southeast. (PR23-082D007)

Image 4. View of the farm road along the northwest boundary of the study area, facing northeast. (PR23-082D006)

Image 5. View of fill piles and disturbed soils northwest of farm laneway which leads to Carp Road, facing northwest. (PR23-082D078)

Image 6. View of drainage ditch which cuts through woodlot, facing southeast. (PR23-082D144)

Image 7. View of fill mounds adjacent to man made drainage ditch, facing northeast. (PR23-082D145)

Image 8. View of standing water within wetland area, facing north. (PR23-082D131)

Image 9. View of wetland which the drainage channel drains in to at northern end of the study area, facing east. (PR23-082D203)

Image 10. View of the eastern most stockpiled fill, facing northwest. (PR23-082D041)

Image 11. View of fill piles at the centre of the study area, facing southwest. (PR23-082D054)

Image 12. View of fill piles at the centre of the study area, facing southwest. (PR23-082D057)

Image 13. View of fill piles and active construction site at the centre of the western agricultural field, facing west. (PR23-082D047)

Image 14. View of construction site at the centre of the study area, facing northeast. (PR23-082D188)

Image 15. View of paved driveway and gravel fill which leads to active construction site from Carp Road, facing southwest. (PR23-082D185)

Image 16. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in small, wooded areas located within the western agricultural field, facing southwest. (PR23-082D087)

Image 17. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in the southern half of the main woodlot, facing west. (PR23-082D119)

Image 18. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area that had been recently cleared of trees, facing northwest. (PR23-082D166)

Image 19. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in open area north of main woodlot, facing east. (PR23-082D155)

Image 20. View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in the eastern agricultural field, facing northwest. (PR23-082D014)

Image 21. View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in the western agricultural field, facing south. (PR23-082D056)

Image 22. View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in western agricultural field, facing southwest. (PR23-082D076)

Image 23. View of field crew completing intensification at FS001, TU1, facing southwest. (PR23-082D199)

Image 24. View of field crew completing intensification at FS001, TU3, facing southeast. (PR23-082D200)

Image 25. View of field conditions within the agricultural field located to the east of the woodlot, facing southwest. (PR23-082D017)

Image 26. View of field conditions within the agricultural field located to the west of the woodlot, facing northeast. (PR23-082D058)

Image 27. View of sample test pit excavated at the south end of the main woodlot showing natural soil profiles, facing west. (PR23-082D105)

Image 28. View of sample test pit excavated adjacent to eastern wetland showing natural soil profiles, facing south. (PR23-082D113)

Image 29. View of piled rocks on the lands adjacent to the farm road, facing northeast. (PR23-082D001)

Image 30. View of field crew testing within 1 m of fill piles, to test for extent of the disturbance, facing southwest. (PR23-082D123)

Image 31. View of sample test pit excavated in area stripped to subsoil showing disturbed soil profiles, facing north. (PR23-082D134)

Image 32. View of mound which runs east-west and is covered in large rocks, facing west. (PR23-082D150)

Image 33. View of PTP002 showing natural soil profiles in FS001, facing north. (PR23-082D152)

Image 34. View of north profile of Test Unit 3 showing soil natural stratigraphy at the center of site, facing north. (PR23-082D204)

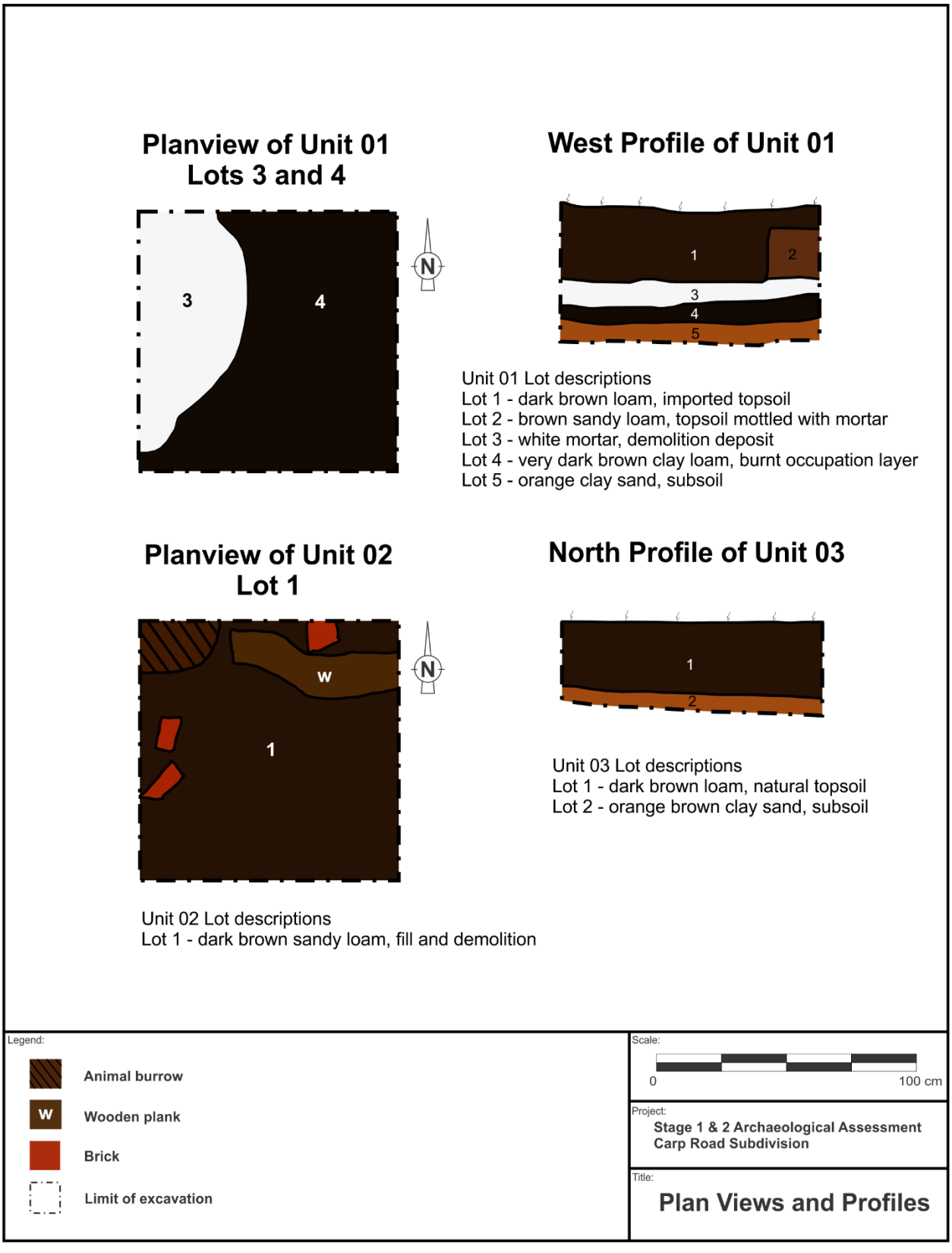


Image 35. Plan and profile drawings of test units excavated at Findspot 001.

Image 36. Plan view of Test Unit 1 showing the extent of the degraded mortar deposit (Lot 3) and burned buried topsoil (Lot 4) at FS001, facing north. (PR23-082D172)

Image 37. View of PTP018 showing mortar and flat stone deposit, facing north. (PR23-082D177)

Image 38. View of western profile of Test Unit 1 showing mortar deposit (Lot 3) and burned buried topsoil (Lot 4), facing west. (PR23-082D176)

Image 39. View of PTP001 showing mortar and burned buried topsoil, facing north. (PR23-082D151)

Image 40. View of PTP014 excavated directly north of the east-west mound covered in large rocks showing rock fill, facing north. (PR23-082D202)

Image 41. Plan view of Test Unit 2 which contained a wooden beam and several large brick pieces indicating structural remains, facing north. (PR23-082D174)

Image 42. View of PTP007 showing considerable rock inclusions, facing east. (PR23-082D153)

Image 43. Sample of Context 1 ceramic artifacts.

a: blue transfer printed vitrified white earthenware pitcher, PTP03:1 (#24); b: moulded 'wheat' pattern ironstone tea cup, TU2:1 (#216); c: plain vitrified white earthenware flatware, PTP17:1 (#88); d: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, PTP01:1 (#3); e: blue transfer printed 'willow' pattern refined white earthenware plate, PTP17:1 (#89); f: brown transfer printed vitrified white earthenware plate, PTP13:1 (#74); g: blue transfer printed ironstone flatware, PTP06:1 (#47); h: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with scalloped rim, incised curved lines and bud pattern, PTP01:1 (#2); i: banded refined white earthenware hollowware, TU3:1 (#260); j: slipware refined white earthenware hollowware, PTP03:1 (#23); k: late palette hand painted refined white earthenware hollowware, PTP05:1 (#33); l: stamped refined white earthenware hollowware, TU3:1 (#262); m: black transfer refined white earthenware hollowware, TU1:1 (#143); n: slipware refined white earthenware hollowware, PTP18:1 (#103); o: black transfer printed vitrified white earthenware flatware, PTP01:1 (#1); p: blue sponged refined white earthenware holloware, TU1:1 (#144)

Image 44. Sample of Context 1 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: ferrous machine cut nail, PTP18:1 (#99); b: ferrous wire nail, TU1:1 (#132); c: ferrous machine cut nail, PTP04:1 (#28); d: synthetic comb, PTP18:1 (#96); e: aqua mould blown bottle, PTP04:1 (#31); f: colourless machine made hollowware, PTP18:1 (#107); g: green mould blown bottle, TU3:1 (#255); h: green mould blown bottle, PTP13:1 (#72); i: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, TU1:1 (#133); j: decorated white clay smoking pipe bowl, TU3:1 (#252); k: colourless pressed canning jar lid, TU3:1 (#247)

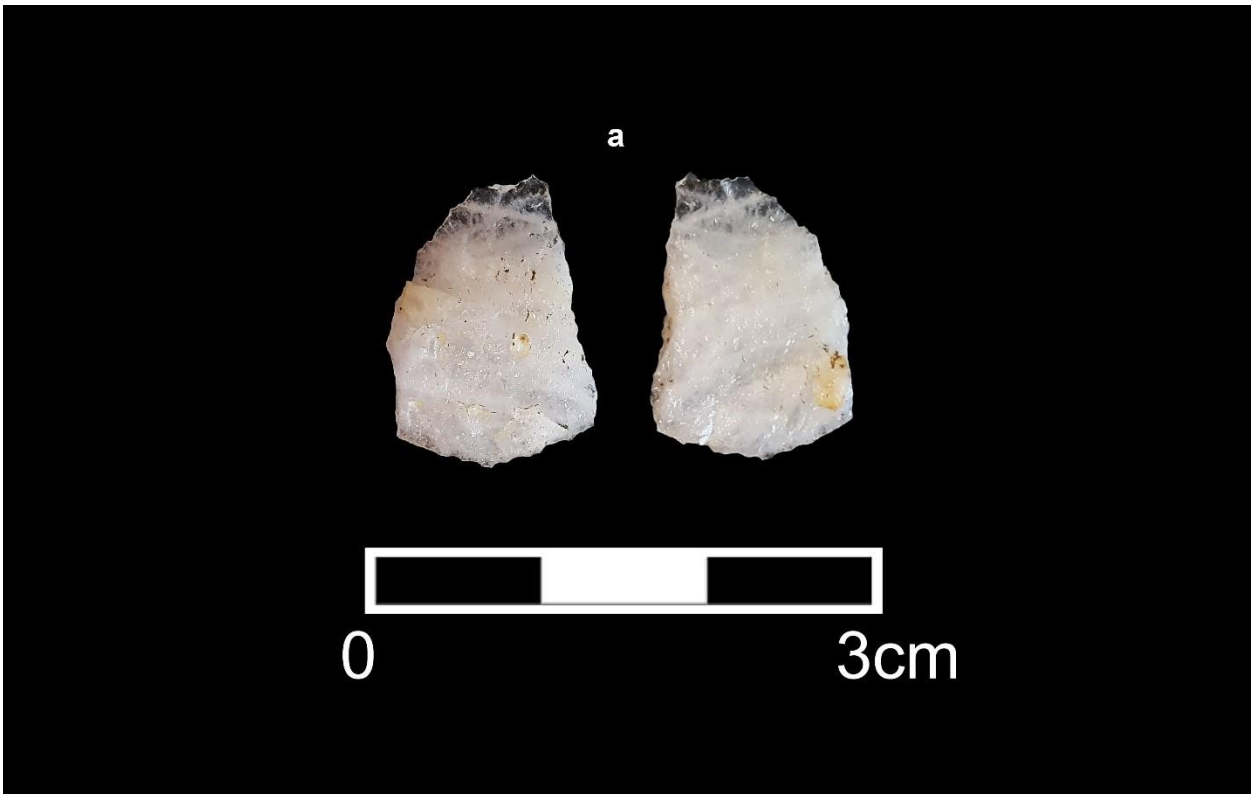


Image 45. Sample of Context 1 Lithic artifacts.

a: quartz chipped stone broken/partial flake, TU2:1 (#233)

Image 46. Sample of Context 2 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: ferrous wire nail, TU1:2 (#166); b: ferrous machine cut nail, TU1:2 (#165); c: ferrous slot screw, TU1:2 (#163); d: aqua mould blown stopper, TU1:2 (#184); e: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, TU1:2 (#182); f: plain white clay smoking pipe bowl, TU1:2 (#183); g: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware with scalloped rim incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern, TU1:2 (#174); h: blue transfer refined white earthenware tableware, TU1:2 (#175); i: black glass button, TU1:2 (#161); j: stamped refined white earthenware hollowware, TU1:2 (#173)

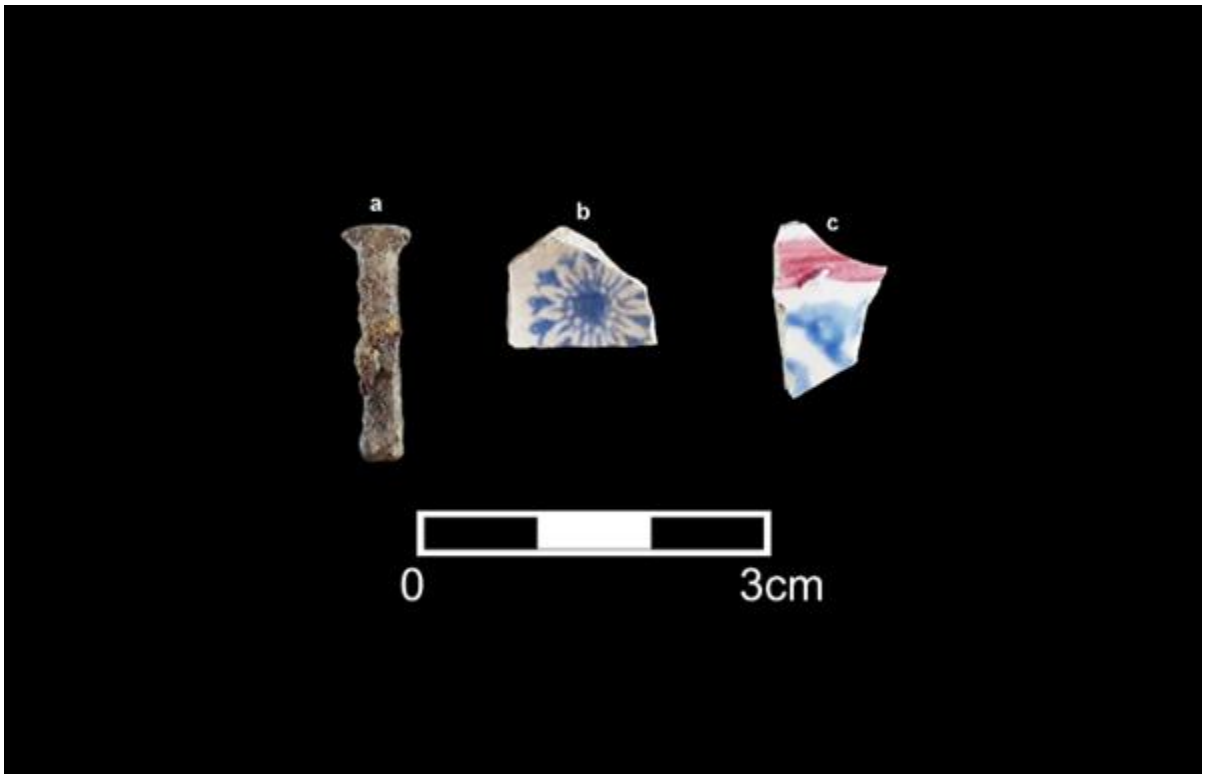


Image 47. Sample of Context 3 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: ferrous machine cut nail, TU1:3 (#188); b: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, TU1:3 (#190); c: stamped refined white earthenware tableware, TU1:3 (#189)

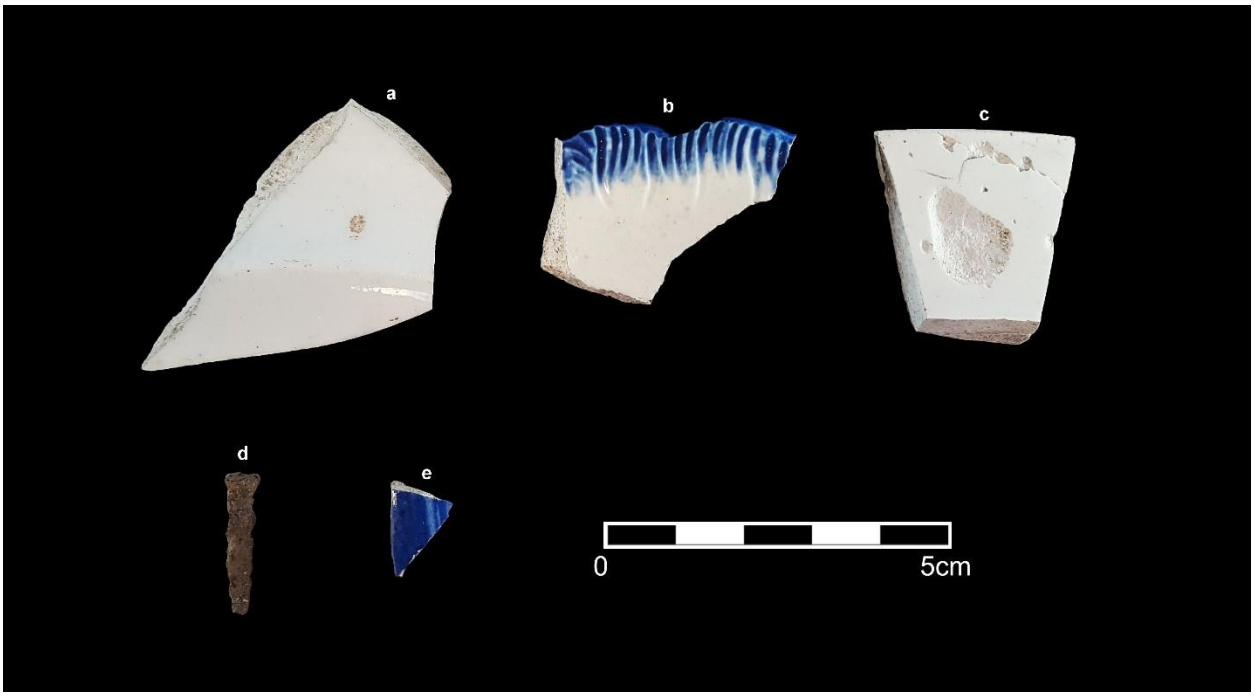


Image 48. Sample of Context 4 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: plain refined white earthenware flatware, TU1:4 (#200); b: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, TU1:4 (#201); c: plain refined white earthenware flatware, TU1:4 (#199); d: ferrous machine cut nail, TU1:4 (#196)l e: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, TU1:4 (#202)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung SM-T547U

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D001	View of fill piles northwest of farm laneway which leads to Carp Road	NE
PR23-082D002	View of fill piles and ground disturbance northwest of farm laneway	N
PR23-082D003	View of fill piles and ground disturbance northwest of farm laneway	NE
PR23-082D004	View of cut trees and ground disturbance northwest of farm laneway	NW
PR23-082D005	View of clearcut woodlot in the northern portion of the study area	SE
PR23-082D006	View of debris and cut trees northwest of farm laneway	NE
PR23-082D007	View of piles of cut trees southeast of farm laneway in the clearcut woodlot	SE
PR23-082D008	View of pile of burnt trees and locally disturbed soil west of eastern agricultural field	S
PR23-082D009	View of clear cut woodlot area	S
PR23-082D010	View of construction debris pile southwest of eastern agricultural field	N
PR23-082D011	View of ground disturbance created by heavy machinery in northern corner of study area	NE
PR23-082D012	View of ground disturbance created by heavy machinery in northern corner of study area	N
PR23-082D013	View of standing water in ground disturbance created by heavy machinery	N
PR23-082D014	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NW
PR23-082D015	View of pile of recently cut trees west of eastern agricultural field	W
PR23-082D016	View of pile of recently cut trees along edge of eastern agricultural field	N
PR23-082D017	View of field conditions within eastern agricultural field showing adequate visibility	SW
PR23-082D018	View of field conditions within eastern agricultural field showing adequate visibility	S
PR23-082D019	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	SE
PR23-082D020	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NW
PR23-082D021	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NW
PR23-082D022	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NW
PR23-082D023	View of former woodlot recently cleared of trees	SW
PR23-082D024	View of former woodlot and large piles of fill at the center of the western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D025	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D026	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D027	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D028	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D029	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D030	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D031	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NW
PR23-082D032	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D033	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D034	View of manmade drainage channel which connects the study area to the Carp River	NE
PR23-082D035	View of standing water in manmade drainage channel	S
PR23-082D036	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in eastern agricultural field	NE
PR23-082D037	View of cut low brush in southeastern corner of the study area	S
PR23-082D038	View of secondary farm laneway which connects to property south of the study area	S
PR23-082D039	View of electrified fence which serves at the southeastern boundary of the study area	SE
PR23-082D040	View of tree piles in open area southeast of fill piles	NW
PR23-082D041	View of eastern most stock piled fill	NW
PR23-082D042	View of gravel on surface around the base of fill piles	NW
PR23-082D043	View of debris piles along edge of fill piles	N
PR23-082D044	View of fill piles and active construction site at center of the western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D045	View of debris which possible could be the remains of a structure	W
PR23-082D046	View of area which has been stripped to subsoil	N
PR23-082D047	View of fill piles and active construction site at center of the western agricultural field	W
PR23-082D048	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	N
PR23-082D049	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	W
PR23-082D050	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SE
PR23-082D051	View of clearcut former wood lot	N
PR23-082D052	View of clearcut former wood lot	NW
PR23-082D053	View of clearcut former wood lot	NW
PR23-082D054	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D055	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SE
PR23-082D056	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D057	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D058	View of field conditions within western agricultural field	NE
PR23-082D059	View of field conditions within western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D060	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D061	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D062	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D063	View of fill piles at the center of the study area	SW
PR23-082D064	View of ground wells along eastern edge of western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D065	View of ground wells along eastern edge of western agricultural field	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D066	View of western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D067	View of ground wells along eastern edge of western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D068	View of clearcut former wood lot	NW
PR23-082D069	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in western agricultural field	W
PR23-082D070	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in western agricultural field	E
PR23-082D071	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in western agricultural field	E
PR23-082D072	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D073	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D074	View of wood debris which might be the remains of a structure	W
PR23-082D075	View of wood debris which might be the remains of a structure	W
PR23-082D076	View of field crew completing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D077	View of ground well marker along western edge of the study area	SW
PR23-082D078	View of fill piles and disturbed soils northwest of farm laneway which leads to Carp Road	NW
PR23-082D079	View of fill piles northwest of farm laneway which leads to Carp Road	N
PR23-082D080	View of fill piles and ground disturbance northwest of farm laneway	NE
PR23-082D081	View of fill piles and ground disturbance northwest of farm laneway	N
PR23-082D082	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m interval in small woodlots in western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D083	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m interval in small woodlots in western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D084	Sample test pit excavated in small woodlot in western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D085	Sample test pit excavated in small woodlot in western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D086	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m interval in small woodlots in western agricultural field	S
PR23-082D087	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m interval in small woodlots in western agricultural field	SW
PR23-082D088	Sample test pit excavated in small woodlot in western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D089	Sample test pit excavated in small woodlot in western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D090	Sample test pit excavated in small woodlot in western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D091	Sample test pit excavated in small woodlot in western agricultural field	N
PR23-082D092	View of fill pile along the southeastern edge of the study area	SE
PR23-082D093	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey within 1m of fill pile	SE
PR23-082D094	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey within 1m of fill pile	SW
PR23-082D095	View of cement fill piled along southeastern corner of the study area	SW
PR23-082D096	View of cement fill piled along southeastern corner of the study area	SW
PR23-082D097	View of cement fill piled along southeastern corner of the study area	SW
PR23-082D098	View of cement fill piled along southeastern corner of the study area	SW
PR23-082D099	View of cement fill piled along southeastern corner of the study area	SW
PR23-082D100	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in southeastern corner of the study area	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D101	View of electrified fence which serves at the southeastern boundary of the study area	NE
PR23-082D102	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D103	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D104	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D105	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D106	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D107	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D108	Sample test pit excavated in open area along southeastern edge of the study area	W
PR23-082D109	Sample test pit excavated in southern half of the wood lot	E
PR23-082D110	Close up of soil profile in southern half of the wood lot	E
PR23-082D111	Sample test pit excavated in southern half of the wood lot	N
PR23-082D112	Sample test pit excavated in southern half of the wood lot	N
PR23-082D113	Sample test pit excavated adjacent to eastern wetland showing natural soil profiles	S
PR23-082D114	Sample test pit excavated adjacent to eastern wetland showing natural soil profiles	S
PR23-082D115	View of field crew testing along the edge of manmade drainage channel	N
PR23-082D116	View of manmade drainage channel which connects the study area to the Carp River	NW
PR23-082D117	View of manmade drainage channel which connects the study area to the Carp River	NW
PR23-082D118	View of field crew testing secondary farm laneway which exhibited natural soils	NW
PR23-082D119	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in southern half of the woodlot	W
PR23-082D120	Sample test pit excavated in southern half of the wood lot	S
PR23-082D121	Sample test pit excavated in southern half of the wood lot	S
PR23-082D122	View of ground disturbance created by heavy machinery in southern half of the study area	N
PR23-082D123	View of field crew testing within 1m of fill piles in order to test for disturbed soils	SW
PR23-082D124	View of recently cleared area in southern half of the study area	NE
PR23-082D125	View of large tree pile in the recently cleared area	N
PR23-082D126	View of recently cleared area in southern half of the study area	NE
PR23-082D127	View of recently cleared area	N
PR23-082D128	View of recently cleared area in southern half of the study area	N
PR23-082D129	View of ground disturbance to subsoil along the northern edge of the construction yard	NW
PR23-082D130	View of ground disturbance to subsoil along the northern edge of the construction yard	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D131	View of standing water within wetland area	N
PR23-082D132	View of manmade drainage channel which connects the study area to the Carp River	NW
PR23-082D133	View of gravel on surface in area stripped of topsoil	N
PR23-082D134	Sample test pit excavated in area stripped of topsoil showing gravel fill directly on top of subsoil	N
PR23-082D135	View of manmade drainage channel which connects the study area to the Carp River	NW
PR23-082D136	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	SW
PR23-082D137	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	NE
PR23-082D138	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	W
PR23-082D139	View of field crew testing along the edge of manmade drainage channel	N
PR23-082D140	View of wetland area along eastern agricultural field	NW
PR23-082D141	View of buried waste visible on surface of cleared area	SE
PR23-082D142	Sample test pit excavated in tree cleared area showing natural soil profiles	E
PR23-082D143	Sample test pit excavated in tree cleared area showing natural soil profiles	E
PR23-082D144	View of drainage ditch which connects the study area to the Carp River	SE
PR23-082D145	View of fill piles directly adjacent to manmade drainage channel	NE
PR23-082D146	View of field crew testing along the edge of manmade drainage channel	SW
PR23-082D147	Sample test pit excavated in northern woodlot	N
PR23-082D148	Sample test pit excavated in northern woodlot	N
PR23-082D149	View of standing water in the wetland which the drainage channel drains into	N
PR23-082D150	View of rock piles in central mound at Findspot one	W
PR23-082D151	PTP001 showing mortar and burn layer excavated along southern mound	N
PR23-082D152	PTP002 showing natural soil profiles just east of southern mound	N
PR23-082D153	PTP007 excavated in open area east of mound showing notable amount of rock inclusions	E
PR23-082D154	PTP007 excavated in open area east of mound showing notable amount of rock inclusions	E
PR23-082D155	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in open area north of woodlot	E
PR23-082D156	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in open area north of woodlot	N
PR23-082D157	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals in open area north of woodlot	N
PR23-082D158	View of mounds which run north-south alone edge of woodlot	S
PR23-082D159	View of mounds which run north-south alone edge of woodlot	S
PR23-082D160	View of mounds which run north-south alone edge of woodlot	S
PR23-082D161	View of localized ground disturbance in the cleared area north of woodlot	N
PR23-082D162	View of field crew testing next to partially burnt tree piles north of woodlot	S
PR23-082D163	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals	S
PR23-082D164	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey at 5m intervals	S

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D165	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	N
PR23-082D166	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	NW
PR23-082D167	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	NW
PR23-082D168	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in area which had been recently cleared of trees	NW
PR23-082D169	PTP009 excavated east of rock mound showing deep soil profiles	S
PR23-082D170	PTP009 excavated east of rock mound showing deep soil profiles	S
PR23-082D171	Plan view of TU1 showing extent of mortar and burn layer	N
PR23-082D172	Plan view of TU1 showing extent of mortar and burn layer	N
PR23-082D173	Southern profile of TU2 showing brick and wood panel	S
PR23-082D174	Plan view of TU2 showing wooden plank and animal burrow in northwestern corner	N
PR23-082D175	View of field crew backfilling TU2	NW
PR23-082D176	Western profile of TU1	W
PR23-082D177	PTP018 showing mortar and flat stone layer south of TU2 in slight depression	N
PR23-082D178	PTP018 showing mortar and flat stone layer south of TU2 in slight depression	N
PR23-082D179	PTP018 showing mortar and flat stone layer south of TU2 in slight depression	N
PR23-082D180	PTP018 showing mortar and flat stone layer south of TU2 in slight depression	N
PR23-082D181	Close up soil profile in PTP018	N
PR23-082D182	View of field crew intensifying at FS001	SW
PR23-082D183	View of field crew intensifying at FS001	SW
PR23-082D184	View of paved driveway and gravel fill which leads to active construction site from Carp Road	SW
PR23-082D185	View of paved driveway and gravel fill which leads to active construction site from Carp Road	SW
PR23-082D186	View of paved driveway and gravel fill which leads to active construction site from Carp Road	NE
PR23-082D187	View of gravel fill associated with driveway which leads to active construction site	N
PR23-082D188	View of construction site at the center of the study area	NE
PR23-082D189	View of construction site at the center of the study area	E
PR23-082D190	View of construction site at the center of the study area	N
PR23-082D191	View of construction site at the center of the study area	NE
PR23-082D192	Close up of paved roadway	N
PR23-082D193	View of surface gravel southeast of driveway	N
PR23-082D194	View of field crew completing shovel test pit survey southeast of driveway	SW
PR23-082D195	Sample test pit excavated southeast of driveway	N
PR23-082D196	Sample test pit excavated southeast of driveway	N
PR23-082D197	View of manicured lawn southeast of driveway	SW
PR23-082D198	View of field crew completing intensification at FS001	NW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-082D199	View of field crew completing intensification at FS001	SW
PR23-082D200	View of field crew completing intensification at FS001	SE
PR23-082D201	View of field crew completing intensification at FS001	S
PR23-082D202	PTP014 showing cobble layer	N
PR23-082D203	View of wetland area at northern end of the study area	E
PR23-082D204	View of TU3 showing soil profiles at the center of FS001	N
PR23-082D205	View of TU3 north profile	N
PR23-082D206	View of TU1 west profile	W

APPENDIX 2: Artifact Catalogue

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
1	PTP01	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, brown or black transfer	VWE	black print zebra
2	PTP01	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines, moulded bud pattern	RWE	blue edged with a scalloped rim incised curved lines bud pattern
3	PTP01	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	blue floral, one vessel
4	PTP01	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	red painted band along rim
5	PTP01	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	pink painted
6	PTP01	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
7	PTP01	1	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Not specified		large dentition fragment
8	PTP01	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
9	PTP01	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable		
10	PTP01	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
11	PTP02	1	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
12	PTP02	1	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
13	PTP02	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not specified		
14	PTP02	1	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Not specified		
15	PTP02	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE	green painted
16	PTP03	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
17	PTP03	1	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
18	PTP03	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not specified		
19	PTP03	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable		
20	PTP03	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	light brown glazed
21	PTP03	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, banded	RWE	brown bands
22	PTP03	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
23	PTP03	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	cable on orange slip
24	PTP03	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Pitcher	VWE, blue transfer	VWE	blue floral
25	PTP03	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		dark green
26	PTP04	1	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
27	PTP04	1	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
28	PTP04	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		3.6cm
29	PTP04	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed
30	PTP04	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
31	PTP04	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		aqua
32	PTP04	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not specified		
33	PTP05	1	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE	black, red and green painted, mends, burnt
34	PTP05	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE	
35	PTP06	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
36	PTP06	1	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
37	PTP06	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
38	PTP06	1	4	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable		
39	PTP06	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
40	PTP06	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		green
41	PTP06	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Stemware	Mould blown		colourless
42	PTP06	1	2	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Mould blown		aqua, mends
43	PTP06	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware, Albany interior	CSW	albany interior, brown glazed exterior, impressed band, mends
44	PTP06	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware, Albany interior	CSW	albany interior and exterior
45	PTP06	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
46	PTP06	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, brown or black transfer	VWE	brown pattern, mends
47	PTP06	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Ironstone, other transfer	IRO	blue floral/folaige pattern
48	PTP06	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought		partials
49	PTP06	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
50	PTP06	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		partials
51	PTP07	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown/red glazed
52	PTP08	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, plain	RWE	Mends, burnt
53	PTP08	1	1	Glass	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Vase	Coloured glass		colourless, white and pink glass, scalloped rim
54	PTP09	1	2	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous		
55	PTP09	1	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
56	PTP09	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
57	PTP09	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
58	PTP09	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other sponged	RWE	blue and red sponged
59	PTP09	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE	

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
60	PTP10	1	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
61	PTP10	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
62	PTP10	1	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
63	PTP10	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown		light aqua
64	PTP10	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	willow pattern
65	PTP10	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer	RWE	brown foliage pattern
66	PTP10	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
67	PTP11	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous		
68	PTP11	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	
69	PTP11	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
70	PTP12	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		8cm
71	PTP13	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous		1.8cm wide
72	PTP13	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		green
73	PTP13	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
74	PTP13	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, brown or black transfer	VWE	brown foliage
75	PTP13	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE	
76	PTP13	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Bone china	POR	
77	PTP14	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous		crimped on either side
78	PTP14	1	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
79	PTP14	1	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
80	PTP14	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown		blue
81	PTP14	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		partial
82	PTP14	1	1	Ferrous	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Not Specified	Ferrous		strapping with a key hole
83	PTP14	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flown blue	RWE	blue foliage
84	PTP14	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE	
85	PTP15	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentifiable	Cast		large rod, thinner at one end, wire nail though the other end
86	PTP16	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
87	PTP16	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
88	PTP17	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE	
89	PTP17	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	willow

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
90	PTP17	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE	
91	PTP17	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE	blue sponged
92	PTP17	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
93	PTP17	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed
94	PTP18	1	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
95	PTP18	1	5	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
96	PTP18	1	1	Synthetic	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Comb	Vulcanized rubber		
97	PTP18	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
98	PTP18	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
99	PTP18	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		7.5cm
100	PTP18	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought		partial
101	PTP18	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		small wire nails with square washer
102	PTP18	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW	
103	PTP18	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	mocha on grey slip and brown band
104	PTP18	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
105	PTP18	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Mould blown		aqua
106	PTP18	1	1	Glass	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Unidentifiable	Machine made		colourless, ground line
107	PTP18	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Machine made		colourless
108	PTP19	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partial
109	PTP19	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		partial
110	PTP19	1	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
111	PTP19	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
112	PTP19	1	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
113	PTP19	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer	RWE	brown foliage pattern
114	PTP19	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE	multiple vessels
115	PTP20	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed		colourless, pressed stars
116	PTP20	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
117	PTP20	1	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
118	PTP20	1	3	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
119	PTP20	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
120	PTP20	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed
121	PTP20	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, banded	RWE	orange bands, brown slip
122	PTP20	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, moulded	VWE	possibly wheat pattern
123	PTP21	1	1	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
124	PTP21	1	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
125	PTP21	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
126	PTP21	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
127	PTP21	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware, Rockingham	RCE	
128	PTP21	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, moulded	VWE	moulded lines
129	PTP21	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
130	TU1	1	7	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
131	TU1	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		partial
132	TU1	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		7.5cm
133	TU1	1	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable		
134	TU1	1	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable		
135	TU1	1	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
136	TU1	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
137	TU1	1	3	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
138	TU1	1	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
139	TU1	1	4	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable		
140	TU1	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
141	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed
142	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	mocha on grey slip
143	TU1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, black transfer	RWE	black floral pattern, one vessel
144	TU1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE	blue sponged
145	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	blue and pink painted
146	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE	red painted
147	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE	green painted
148	TU1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE	blue edged with straight rim and incised curved lines

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
149	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, incised curved lines	RWE	blue edged incised curved lines, missing rim
150	TU1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
151	TU1	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
152	TU1	1	2	Slate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		grey and red slate
153	TU1	2	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
154	TU1	2	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
155	TU1	2	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
156	TU1	2	2	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable		
157	TU1	2	2	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable		
158	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	light brown glazed
159	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed
160	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW	delaminated
161	TU1	2	1	Glass	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass		black glass, circle and dot pattern, shelf shank
162	TU1	2	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
163	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Slot		3.2cm
164	TU1	2	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
165	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		8cm
166	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		8cm
167	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		partial
168	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought		6.5cm
169	TU1	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous		1.7cm
170	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE	
171	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware	CSW	
172	TU1	2	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	blue pattern
173	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE	blue
174	TU1	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines, moulded bud pattern	RWE	blue edged with scalloped rim incised curved lines bud pattern, mends
175	TU1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	blue floral, mends
176	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	grey slip with brown band
177	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	blue slip
178	TU1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, brown or black transfer	VWE	brown foliage pattern

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
179	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, black transfer	RWE	black floral
180	TU1	2	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
181	TU1	2	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
182	TU1	2	3	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable		
183	TU1	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable		
184	TU1	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Stopper	Mould blown		aqua
185	TU1	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
186	TU1	3	6	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
187	TU1	3	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
188	TU1	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partial
189	TU1	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	RWE	blue stamped and red painted
190	TU1	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	blue flower, burnt
191	TU1	3	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
192	TU1	4	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
193	TU1	4	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Not applicable		
194	TU1	4	1	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
195	TU1	4	4	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
196	TU1	4	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
197	TU1	4	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Hook	Ferrous		small hook
198	TU1	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed with black dots
199	TU1	4	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	mends
200	TU1	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	
201	TU1	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE	blue edged with scalloped rim incised curved lines but pattern
202	TU1	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	
203	TU2	1	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
204	TU2	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Pop Bottle	Machine made		bright green
205	TU2	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Mould blown		dark green
206	TU2	1	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Patent Bottle	Mould blown		aqua embossed "...CH M…/ [MAN]UFAC[TURED]/TORO[TO]"

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
207	TU2	1	4	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		amber
208	TU2	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
209	TU2	1	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Jar	Milk glass		white milk glass, threaded rim
210	TU2	1	1	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable		
211	TU2	1	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
212	TU2	1	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Shell	Unidentifiable		
213	TU2	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
214	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable		
215	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware, plain	YEW	
216	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Ironstone, moulded (wheat pattern)	IRO	wheat
217	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	VWE, brown or black transfer	VWE	brown florals
218	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, brown transfer	RWE	brown florals
219	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, blue transfer	VWE	
220	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	willow
221	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer	RWE	brown florals
222	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE	
223	TU2	1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	
224	TU2	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Ironstone	IRO	
225	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Other Hardware	Architectural Staple	Wire		
226	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		8cm
227	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		3.7cm
228	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		partial
229	TU2	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		8cm
230	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		6.5cm
231	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		3.5cm
232	TU2	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
233	TU2	1	1	Quartz	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Broken/ Partial Flake	Unidentifiable		
234	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous		3.2cm
235	TU2	1	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		
236	TU2	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable		

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
237	TU3	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		H=6.2cm, W=9.5cm
238	TU3	1	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		
239	TU3	1	3	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable		
240	TU3	1	2	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous		3.2cm wide
241	TU3	1	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Not applicable		
242	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		7.5cm
243	TU3	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		3.8cm
244	TU3	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		partials
245	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed with a white slip
246	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Clothing	Fasteners	Belt Buckle	Ferrous		
247	TU3	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Canning Jar	Pressed		colourless canning jar lid, flower pattern
248	TU3	1	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		calcined
249	TU3	1	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable		
250	TU3	1	2	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable		
251	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE	
252	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Decorated Bowl	Unidentifiable		
253	TU3	1	3	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made		colourless
254	TU3	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed		colourless
255	TU3	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		green, champagne finish
256	TU3	1	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		dark green
257	TU3	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Mould blown		dark green
258	TU3	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown		aqua
259	TU3	1	1	Copper-alloy	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Unidentifiable	Copper-alloy		decorative piece
260	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, banded	RWE	brown bands
261	TU3	1	1	Slate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		
262	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE	blue
263	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, moulded	RWE	moulded lines, blue slip, burnt
264	TU3	1	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	multiple vessels
265	TU3	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE	blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines

Inv.	Sub-op	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
266	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE	green and blue painted
267	TU3	1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	Burnt
268	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, moulded	VWE	moulded lines
269	TU3	1	12	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	multiple vessels
270	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE	
271	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW	
272	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	brown glazed

Key:

#	Total
Inv.	Inventory No.
CRW	Coarse red earthenware
CSW	Coarse stoneware
POR	Porcelain
RCE	Refined Coloured Earthenware
RWE	Refined White Earthenware
VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
YEW	Yellowware

APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:
The study of human past, both prehistoric and historic, by excavation of cultural material.

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

Archaic:
A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:
An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excavation:
The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

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

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

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

Historic:
Period of written history. In Ontario, the historic period begins with European settlement.

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

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

Midden:
An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

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

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

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

Palaeo-Indigenous:
The earliest human inhabitation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Pre-Contact:
Before written history. In Ontario, this term is used for the period of Indigenous inhabitation up until the first contact with European groups.

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

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

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

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

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

Sub-operation:
A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

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

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

Woodland:
The most recent major division in the prehistoric sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).