

An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)
of the proposed
Development Lands
1730 Wilhaven Road
near Orleans, Ontario

Part Lots 'D' and 'E', Concession 7
and Part Lot 21, Concession 7 (Old Survey)
(geographic) Township of Cumberland
County of Russell
City of Ottawa

report prepared for

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PROJECT SUMMARY

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PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The purpose of this project was to evaluate a proposed development area near Orleans, Ontario in order to determine whether the developments would have a negative impact on any archaeological resources.

RESULTS OF STAGE 1 INVESTIGATIONS

The proposed development area lies within an area of generally low archaeological site potential for pre-Contact archaeological sites, occupying relatively featureless, level land, devoid of any topographical characteristics which might have attracted past human settlement.

Historical evidence indicates that the property was settled in the eighteen thirties. It is likely that a shanty was the principal residence throughout the first few decades of the properties occupancy.

A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (field testing), is recommended. This work should be undertaken using field techniques outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Culture's "*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)*" and with regard to the "*Draft Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Consultants (2009)*".

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	The Study Area	2
2.0	BACKGROUND.....	5
2.1	Topography and Environment.....	5
2.2	Registered Archaeological Sites.....	7
2.3	Archaeological Summary.....	8
2.4	Historical Summary.....	13
3.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	23
4.0	CONCLUSIONS.....	29
5.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	30
6.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY (Sources Consulted).....	31

FIGURES

Figure 1.	The Study Area: General Location	1
Figure 2.	Section of 1:50,000 sheet showing location of study area	2
Figure 3.	Study Area: Detail Plan	3
Figure 4.	The Study Area superimposed on air photo	4
Figure 5.	Soils of the study area	6
Figure 6.	Surficial Geology	6
Figure 7.	1840 Assessment Map of Cumberland Township	17
Figure 8.	1825 Coffin Map of Cumberland Township	21
Figure 9.	1862 Walling Map of Cumberland Township	22
Figure 10.	1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas segment	23

TABLES

Table 1	Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Ottawa Region	12
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PLATES

Plate 1.	General view of property looking southwest	25
Plate 2.	View of property looking south from Wilhaven Drive	25
Plate 3.	West side of property from Wilhaven Drive	26
Plate 4.	Existing dwelling 1730 Willhaven Drive	26
Plate 5.	Barn and outbuildings, 1830 Willhaven Drive	27

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment activities undertaken at the request of Thomas Cavanagh Construction Ltd. on lands proposed to be developed for housing. The archaeological assessment was required as part of the conditions for site plan approval under the Planning Act (RSO 1990).

The property is defined as having archaeological potential on the City of Ottawa's on-line archaeological master plan mapping (Figure 11) (http://atlas.city.ottawa.on.ca/mapping/ottawa/index_mapping.cfm)

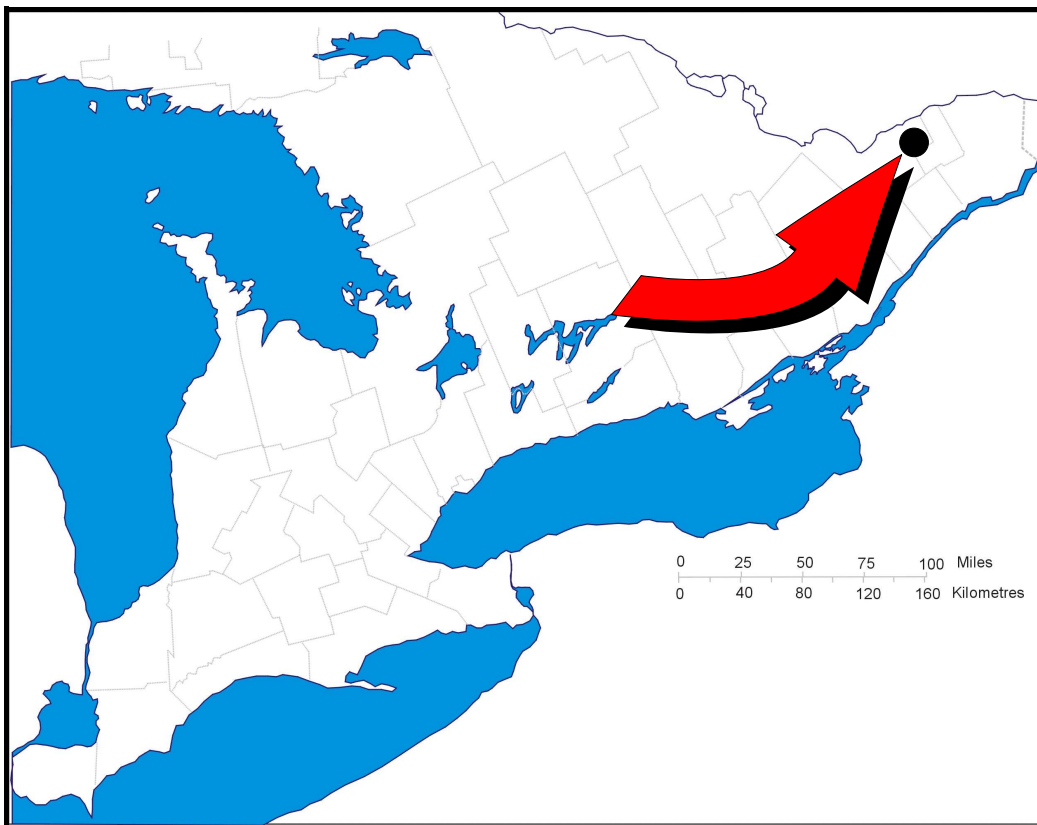


Figure 1: General location of the study area.

1.1 The Study Area

The property (Figures 1, 2 and 3) consists of approximately 19.91Ha (49.2 acres) of level farm land. More specifically, it consists of a roughly rectangular parcel of land fronting on to Wilhaven Drive and bounded on the east by O'Toole Road. The southern boundary is formed by the division between the North and South halves of Lot "D", Concession 7, Cumberland Township, while the western edge lies just to the west of a field boundary in open farm land.

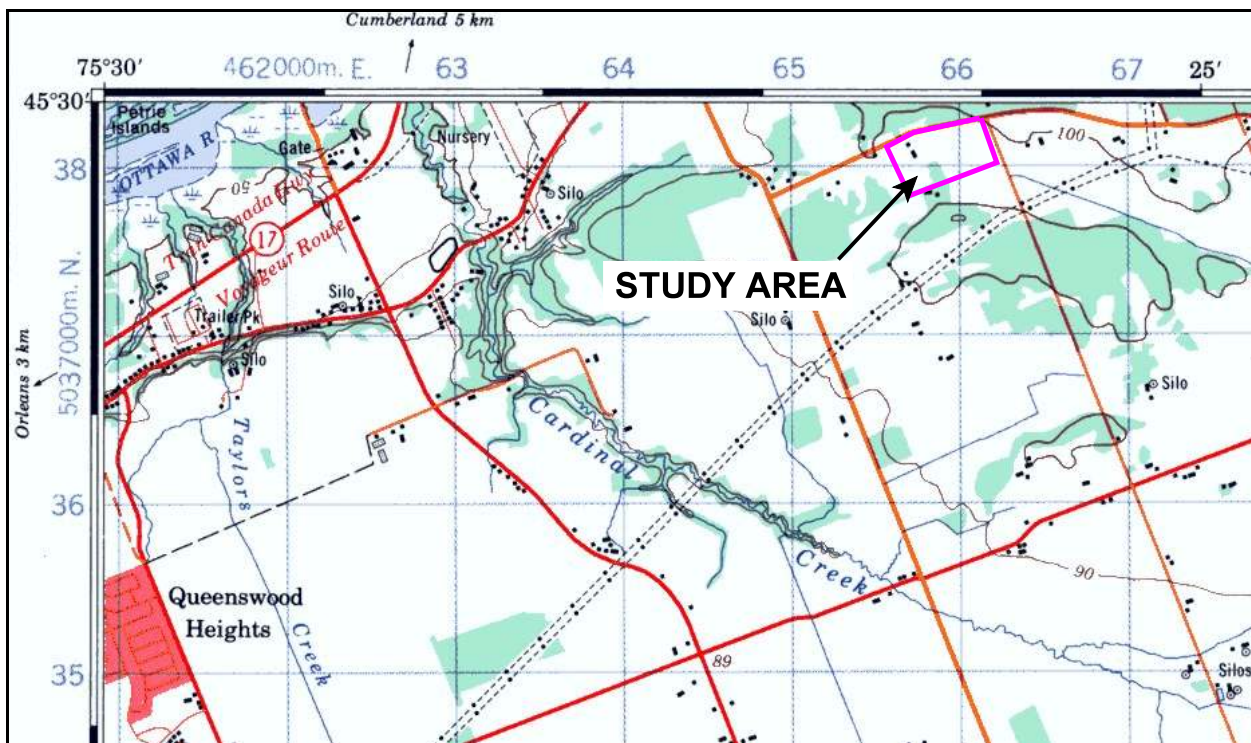


Figure 2: Portion of the 1:50,000 scale topographical sheet 31 G/6 showing the location of the study area.

The Ottawa River lies approximately 1800 metres to the north of the property which occupies level terrain. The nearest significant physiographic feature is the edge of an uplifted block of limestone bedrock, which lies approximately 250 metres to the south of the property.

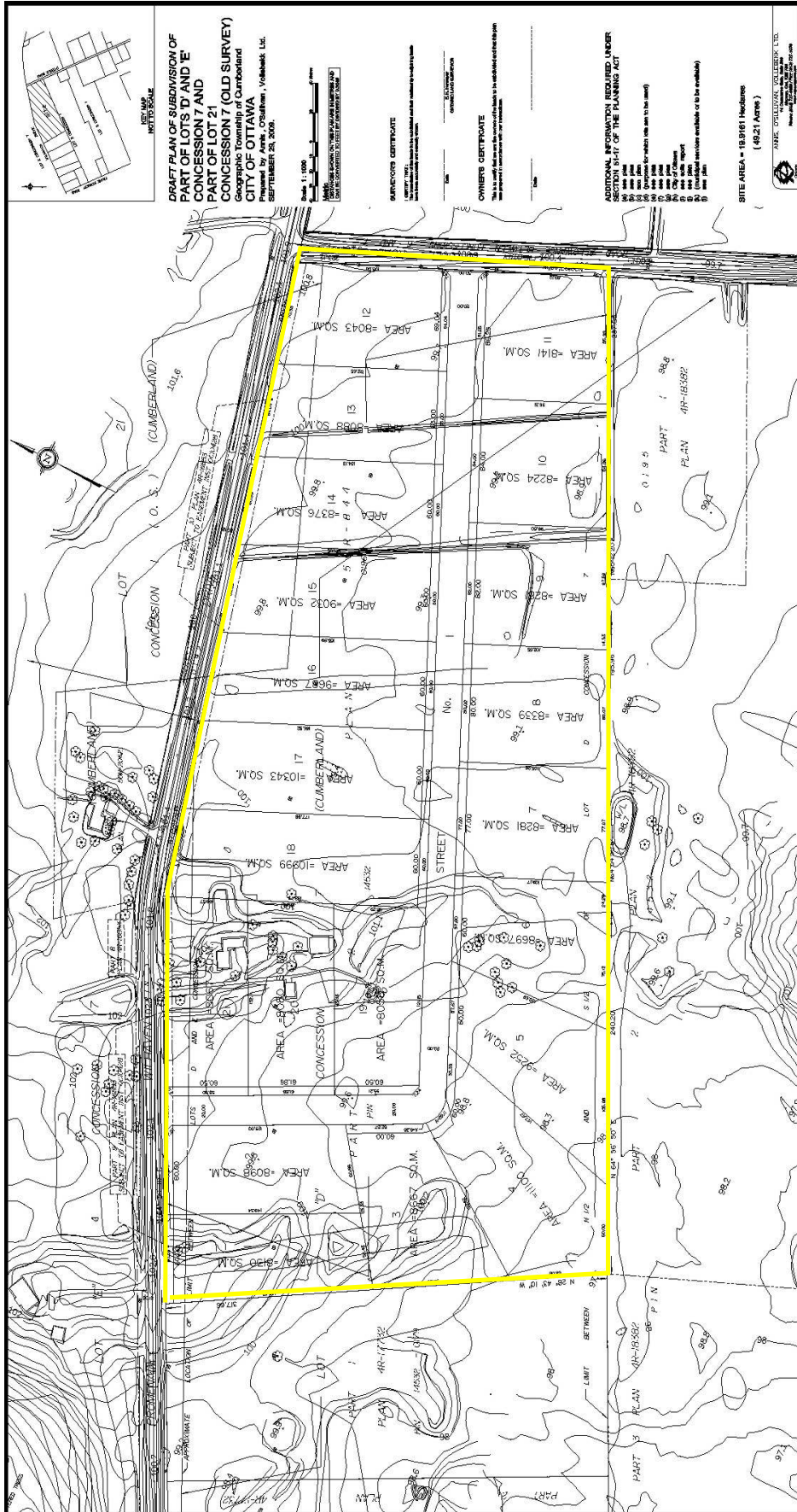


Figure 3: The Study Area: deta



Figure 4: Property plan on a 2007 air photograph of the property (source: City of Ottawa web site).

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and Environment

The Ottawa region is underlain by bedrock deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone of Ordovician age, which, in some areas, have been overlain by relatively recent deposits of glacial till, fluvio-glacial and lacustrine deposits. These either pre-date, or date to events associated with the Champlain Sea epoch, which occurred between about 11,500 - 8,500 B.P. (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The study area lies within a small portion of the Ottawa Valley Clay Plain Physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 205). These plains, which occur along the Ottawa River Valley between Pembroke and Hawkesbury occur within the floors of earlier, post glacial river channels of the Ottawa River. As isostatic rebound has raised the land, these former channels have become incised by later channels of the river.

The soils of the study property are Grenville Loam. These soils are used for general farming, and are regarded as some of the best in the region (Wicklund and Richards, 1962). Lands immediately north of the study area are of Grenville Loam Stony phase (personal observation), consisting of undeveloped forest land, scattered with large boulders.

The soil climate of the Ottawa region is humic, mild and mesic (Schut and Wilson 1987) with mean annual soil temperatures of between 8 and 15 degrees and a relatively short growing season lasting 200 and 240 days. Rainfall is moderate averaging 850 mm. per year. This climate, while adequate using modern farming techniques, was not favourable for prehistoric agriculture.

The property is not traversed by any significant waterways. A small ditch drains the rear of the property.

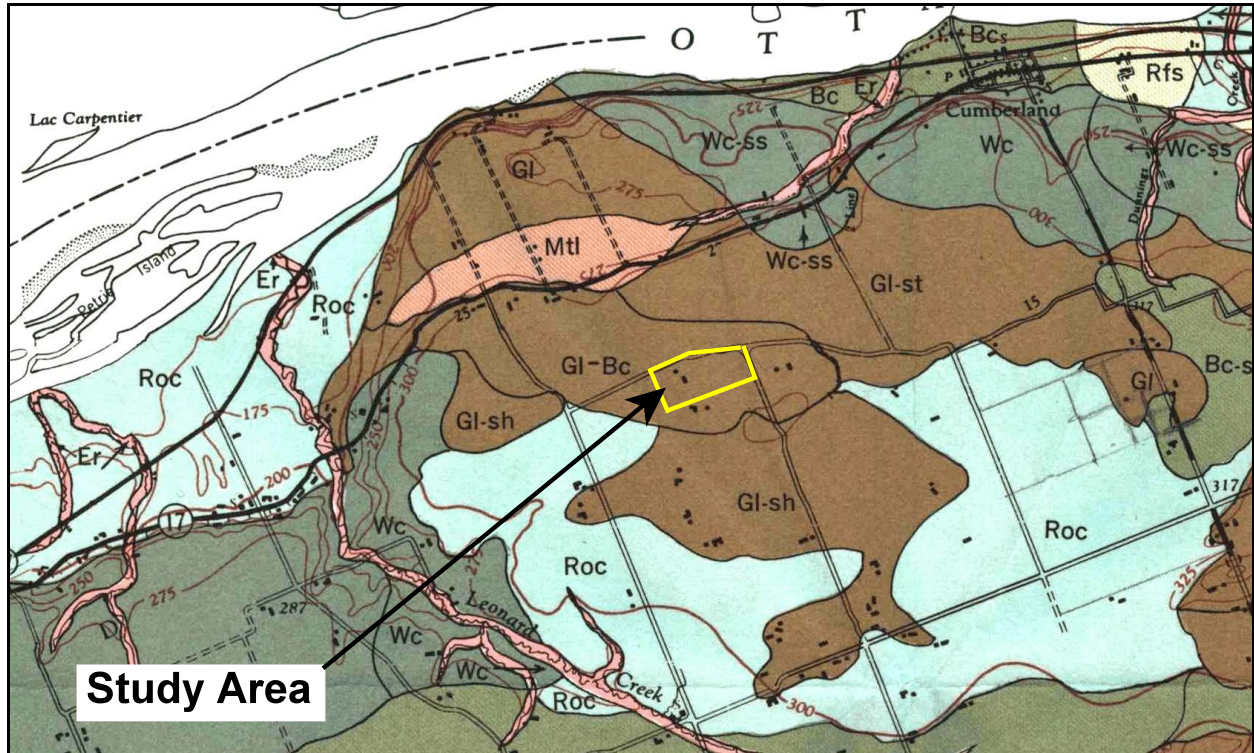


Figure 5: Soils of the study area (Wicklund and Richards 1962).

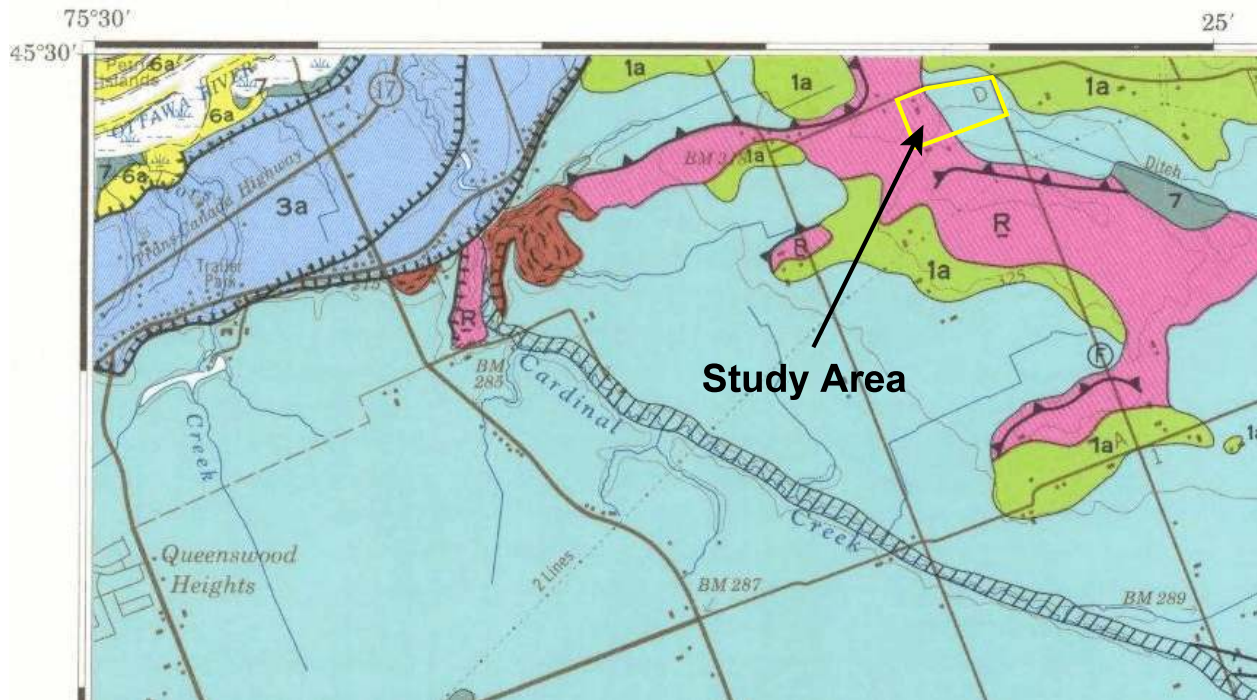


Figure 6: Surficial Geology, Russell, Ontario / Geologie De Surface, Russell, Ontario, Richard, S H, 1982. Geological Survey of Canada, , 1507A

2.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

No registered archaeological sites exist in the immediate vicinity of the study area. A number of development related archaeological assessments have been conducted within five kilometres of the study area. The most relevant of these is a recent assessment of part of Petrie Island by Heritage Quest Inc. of Kingston (Brenda Kennett Pers. Comm.) No major archaeological sites have been recorded as a result of this work.

A single pre-contact period archaeological site has been identified just to the north-east of the study area, close to the village of Cumberland. To date no additional archaeological work has been conducted at this site (Neal Ferris, Pers. Comm.).

2.3 Archaeological Summary

2.3.1 Palaeo-Indian Period

Archaeologists have called Ontario's first people Palaeo-Indians (meaning 'old' or 'ancient' Indians). The Palaeo-Indian Period is estimated to have begun (in Ontario) about 11,000 years ago, and lasted for approximately 1,500 years (longer in northern Ontario). These people may have hunted migrating herds of caribou along the shores of vast glacial lakes, moving north into Ontario as the ice of the last glaciation receded. They have left little evidence of their passing, except for a few beautifully made lance-shaped spear-points, and some campsites and places where they made their tools. Although the remains left by Palaeo-Indian people are quite sparse, through careful analysis of what has been found archaeologists are beginning to understand something about the way these ancient people lived. Palaeo-Indian people depended on hunting gathering and probably fishing for their subsistence. They did not raise crops. In order to gain a living from the sub-arctic environment in which they lived, Palaeo-Indian people had to exploit large territories. It is likely that they used toboggans, sleds and possibly watercraft in order to aid them move from one area to the next.

The Palaeo-Indian period has been divided into two subdivisions: the Early Palaeo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Palaeo-Indian period (10,400-9,500 B.P.) based on changes in tool technology. No Palaeo-Indian sites are known in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3.2 The Archaic Period

As the glacial ice continued to recede, the climate gradually became milder and more land became available for exploration and occupation. The Archaic Period spans the long time between the end of the Palaeo-Indian Period and the beginning of the use of pottery in Ontario (about 2900 years ago). During the 6,500 years of the Archaic Period the exquisite stone tool workmanship of the Palaeo-Indian period was slowly abandoned. Archaic spear-points rarely reach the quality of workmanship of those of their forebears and are made from a greater variety of rocks. The Archaic period was one of long and gradual change. The long seasonal migratory movements of the Palaeo-Indians seem to have been abandoned as Archaic people focussed more closely on local food resources. They modified the equipment they made to cope with the transition from an open sub-arctic landscape to a more temperate, forested one. Archaic people began to make a wide variety axes, hammers and other tools by pecking and grinding rocks to the desired shape.

No Archaic sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area, although Archaic materials

have been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64).

2.3.3 *Early Woodland Period*

Some time around 1000 B.C. the idea of using fired clay to make pottery containers began to spread into Ontario. This technology probably had little impact on the people of this province, however it is of enormous importance to archaeologists because although pots readily break in use, the broken pieces tend to last extremely well in the ground.

All over the world potters have found the semi-hard clay surface of freshly shaped pots (ie. before firing) to be an irresistible canvas for decoration and art. Since fashions and design preferences gradually change through time and from one people to another, the patterns of pottery decoration, and even the shape of the pots themselves provide valuable and accurate clues to the age and culture of the people who made them.

The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period (c. 900 B.C. - 300 B.C.) continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. Like the Late Archaic people, they buried their dead with great ceremony, often including attractive and exotic artifacts in the graves. The Early Woodland people of Ontario appear to have been in contact with, or at least heavily influenced by their neighbours to the south - particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. To date, no Early Woodland archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.3.4 *The Middle Woodland Period*

The most distinctive way in which the Middle Woodland period (2300 B.P. - 1100 B.P.) differs from the Early Woodland is in the way the people of Ontario had broadened the methods they used to decorate their pots. Changes in the shapes and types of tools used, the raw materials chosen and the ways in which these were acquired and traded are also apparent. However, these subtle technological changes mask more fundamental differences. Evidence from numerous archaeological sites indicate that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. The artifacts from Middle Woodland period sites in southwestern Ontario differ quite noticeably, for instance, from those of the people in eastern Ontario. For the first time it is possible to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions LAUREL (throughout

northern Ontario), POINT PENINSULA (in eastern and south-central Ontario), SAUGEEN (in much of southwestern Ontario) and COUTURE (in extreme southwestern Ontario).

Archaeologists have developed a picture of the seasonal patterns these people used in order to exploit the wide variety of resources in their home territories. During the spring, summer and fall groups of people congregated at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish (in the south) and hunt in the surrounding forests. As the seasons progressed the emphasis probably shifted away from fishing and more towards hunting, as the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter became more pressing. By late fall, or early winter, the community would split into small family hunting groups and each would return to a 'family' hunting area inland to await the return of spring.

Some Middle Woodland people may have been influenced by a vigorous culture to the south - the Hopewell. These people buried some of their dead in specially prepared burial mounds, and accompanied the bodies with many and varied objects. Some Ontario people, especially those in the Rice Lake and Bay of Quinte areas adopted this practice, although they tailored it to suit their local needs. Some archaeologists have argued that since not all people were buried in the same way, these rich burials indicate that a hierarchy or class structure was beginning to develop as has been noted among the Hopewell. Such class distinctions do not seem to have lasted long, however, and were not part of Late Woodland life.

Significant evidence of Middle Woodland occupation of the Ottawa region has been discovered at Leamy Lake Park at the mouth of the Gatineau River (Laliberté 1999: 78). No Middle Woodland sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.3.5 The Late Woodland Period

The easiest way for archaeologists to distinguish Late Woodland period archaeological sites from earlier Middle Woodland sites is by looking at the pottery. During the Middle Woodland period the people made conical based pottery vessels by the coil method and decorated them with various forms of stamps. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method had been abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, and the vessels were decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. While these transitions are useful to archaeologists they provide only a hint to the more fundamental changes which were occurring at this time.

Sometime after A.D. 500, maize (corn) was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. Initially this cultivated plant had little effect on the lives of people living in Ontario, but as the centuries past, cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained increasingly in importance. Not surprisingly, this transition from an economy based on the products of the lake and forest, to one in which the sowing, tending and harvesting of crops was important, also hastened cultural and technological changes.

Initially at least, the changes were small. People were naturally conservative, and the risks of crop failure must have been too high to allow for too much reliance on the products of the field. Some re-orientation of the seasonal movements of these people must have occurred at this time. Fishing and hunting sites continued to be used although the pattern of summer gathering along the shores of the major lakes of the region probably diminished as the small plots of cultigens needed to be tended and harvested during the summer. Gradually however, the settlements adjacent to the corn fields began to take on a greater permanency as cultigens became more of a staple food. The best quality, light, and easily tillable farmland was sought out for cultivation, with village sites located nearby, near a reliable source of water.

As agricultural success increased, it became possible to store a supply of food for the winter. For the first time it was possible to stay in and around the village all year (in southern Ontario at least) instead of dispersing into family winter hunting camps. Villages became larger and more heavily populated. Hostilities erupted between neighbouring peoples, so that by A.D. 1000, some people found it necessary to defend their villages with stockades and ditch defences. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the people of southern Ontario had grouped themselves into distinct regional populations separated by vast, unoccupied areas of 'no-mans-land'.

Late Woodland and Contact period occupations have been documented at the multi-component archaeological sites at the mouth of the Gatineau River in Leamy Lake Park (Saint-Germain 1999: 84), however no archaeological sites dating to the Late Woodland period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area. Two small archaeological sites -one of which may date to the Late Woodland period were discovered recently near the eastern boundary of Cumberland Township (Neal Ferris, Pers. Comm).

TABLE 1 Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Ottawa Valley Region

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALAEO-INDIAN			
	Fluted Point Hi - Lo	11000 - 10400 B.P. 10400 - 9500 B.P.	big game hunters small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 B.P. 9700 - 8900 B.P. 8900 - 8000 B.P.	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 B.P. 5500 - 4000 B.P.	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500 - 3000 B.P. 4000 - 3500 B.P. 3500 - 3000 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	polished / ground stone tools, river/lakeshore orientation burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 B.P. 2400 - 2000 B.P.	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2300 B.P. - 1300 B.P. 1500 B.P. - 1200 B.P.	long distance trade burial mounds agriculture begins
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron / St. Lawrence Iroquois	1100 - 700 B.P. 670 - 600 B.P. 600 - 350 B.P.	transition to defended villages, horticulture large village sites tribal organization warfare / abandonment
HISTORIC			
Early	Mississauga - Algonquin	300 - present	seasonal settlements in preferred locations
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - present	European settlement

2.4 Historical Background: Parts of Lots D, E, and 21, Concession 7, Geographical Township of Cumberland, Russell Co. ON.

The township of Cumberland was named for Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, one of the many sons of George III. In 1850, the township was incorporated into an entity along with Clarence, Cambridge, and Russell, although in the same year, it was reincorporated as a separate entity¹. Cumberland was slow to develop, except where it was bounded by navigable waters. The settlement history of Cumberland Township follows the pattern evident throughout the region. The lands strategically placed with respect to developed centres of population and waterways were claimed by the first waves of settlers from the British Isles and displaced Loyalist Americans. The land deemed less likely to be viable for agriculture or other extractive industries, such as lumbering, was not taken up until much later, when the prime lands were gone. In Russell County the first settlements were along the Ottawa River, and no-one is recorded in the interior before 1820². By 1828, there were still only twelve landowners in the entire township³.

In Prescott-Russell, this second wave of immigration began in the 1820's as French Canadians from Quebec moved into the area through their participation in the lumber industry. The land in Prescott-Russell was not so different to the lands they were already farming in Quebec, and presented an opportunity for persons who might otherwise be landless to make a fresh start. Beginning in the 1840's, French Canadian settlement began in earnest.

The interior of Cumberland township was taken up quite slowly. An examination of the assessment rolls for the period 1834-1848 shows a very gradual settlement of the concessions further inland. The lots which make up the study area do not appear in the township assessment rolls until 1838⁴.

¹ Brault, Lucien, Histoire des Comtés Unis de Prescott et de Russell, Conseil des Comtés Unis, Orignal, Ont., 1965: p. 306.

² Ibid: p.281

³ *Assessment Rolls for Cumberland Township, 1834-1848*, (National Archives of Canada, Microfilm Reel MS116)

⁴ Ibid.

Concession 7, Lot D

According to research by Roy MacGilvray, presented in his website, *Cumberland Township Pioneers*⁵, Lot D was first associated with Duncan Macdonnell. This man was certainly one of the many Duncan Macdonnells who were Loyalists or their descendants, and settled near Cornwall⁶. He would have received the patent for the lot by virtue of the service of his family to the Crown during the American Revolution. The Macdonnells were a prominent family, whose sphere of activity lay in the halls of power, political and religious, and any interest in lands in the wilds of the Ottawa valley was purely monetary. This pattern of Loyalist land grants was very common during the last two decades of the eighteenth, and the first two of the nineteenth century.

The first settler of the lot was John Wilson, a Scottish emigrant. When his name first appears in the assessment rolls in 1835, it is associated with Concession 6, Lot 16. By 1838, John Wilson had moved to Concession 7, Lot D⁷. At that time, he had cleared 7 acres, and had 183 acres uncultivated. Another Wilson man, Ralph, appears on the rolls in 1839, farming Lot 10 in Concession 7. Yet another, Richard is also present early on. It seems most likely that these men were a family group who emigrated together.

John Wilson's farm grew slowly as he cleared a few acres each year. By 1840, he had 15 acres cleared, and by 1848, he had doubled that. The assessment rolls only indicated houses of some permanence, including hewn log, frame, brick and stone. Not once does John Wilson appear to have any of these types of houses, suggesting that he and his family continued to live in a shanty for some time after their arrival⁸.

⁵ MacGilvray, Roy "Early Settlers of Cumberland Township"
<http://www.magma.ca/~bjscott/NAMESSRZ.HTM>

⁶ Reid, William J. The Loyalists in Ontario: The Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists in Upper Canada; Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey, 1973 (facsimile found on Family TreeMaker CD # 204, The Ontario Register, 1780-1870's p.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

A map which accompanies the assessment roll for 1840 shows one, and possibly two structures in the portion of Lot D which falls within the study area. Walling's map of 1862 indicates that J. Wilson and D. Wilson were both living on the Lot. J (ohn) Wilson had a house at the road frontage, which takes a route very similar to Wilhaven Road today. D. Wilson was Duncan Wilson, most likely the son of John Wilson. His house appears to lie near the northern border of the south half of Lot D, just outside the study area. Duncan Wilson and his family appear on the Censuses of 1861 and 1871. The 1851 Census returns for Cumberland no longer exist. Map evidence suggests that Duncan farmed the south half of Lot D.

John Wilson died in 1870 at the age of 89⁹. By this time, he had become a merchant, and was living with one of his sons, William, also a merchant. He appears on Schedule 2 of the 1871 Census, which enumerates those in the township who have died in the last 12 months.

By 1879, Duncan Wilson had abandoned the farm, and joined the exodus of farmers leaving Ontario for the newly opened lands in the West. A newspaper article from the Ottawa Daily Free Press, dated March 25, 1879, described the leave-taking of a group of farmers from Ottawa, including Duncan Wilson.

“There was a great crowd at the station to see the party off, and the Ottawa City Band under the lead of Allie Brown and superintendence of Mr. G. St. George, kindly put in an appearance and discoursed some choice selection of music to cheer up those who were about to separate from friends and make the parting less severe if possible. The train consisted of fourteen freight cars—and four passenger coaches. There were about 250 passengers on board, all belonging to this immediate section...

*Mr. J.W. Hughes, a prominent agriculturalist for Gloucester township, who was a passenger with his family states that the cause of the exodus is to be found in the fact that the farming lands in this section are often worn out and that Manitoba and Dakotah Territory offer the best inducements to the farmer”.*¹⁰

⁹ 1871 Census, Cumberland Township, County of Russell, Schedule 2, Page D.

¹⁰ “Lanark County Genealogical Society--The Manitoba Train”<http://globalgenealogy.com/LCGS/articles/A-MAN03.HTM>

The Supplement to the Dominion Atlas of Canada which was printed in 1881, shows J.D. Wilson farming Lot D. There were two men named John Douglas Wilson in Cumberland in 1881. The elder of the two was the township clerk and registrar. This man was 74 years of age in 1881, and was unlikely to be the man farming on Lot D. The more likely candidate is John Douglas Wilson, born about 1848-9, and the son of John D. Wilson, Sr¹¹. He was still farming the lot in 1884¹². He appears on the 1901 census for Cumberland, still unmarried, and the head of a household which included his adult female cousin, his nephew and his aged parents¹³. John Douglas Wilson Sr. died in 1901¹⁴. John D. Wilson Jr. is absent from the 1911 census¹⁵. In 1916, James Fitzpatrick was a freeholder on Lot 7D¹⁶.

Lot E and Lot 21

Although the bulk of the study area falls within Lot 7D, the very southern edges of two other lots are part of this parcel. Concession 7, Lot E was originally settled by Alexander Findlay and his wife, Margaret Muir of Aberdeenshire. The couple emigrated to Lower Canada in 1834, and were in Cumberland by 1838. The family rented, and later purchased their land from Colonel Archibald

¹¹ 1881 Census, Cumberland Township, County of Russell; transcription online at www.familysearch.org

¹² *Counties of Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Ottawa Directory Containing a Farmers' Directory, an Advertisers' and Subscribers' Directory of the City of Ottawa, a Complete Business and Professional Directory of the Other Cities, Towns and Villages and a Miscellaneous Directory, Corrected to July 1st, 1884.* -- Montreal: O.L. Fuller, 1884. -- [3], 379, [4] p. -- Printed by John Lovell & Son.

¹³ 1901 Census, Cumberland Township, County of Russell, facsimiles and transcriptions available @ www.automatedgenealogy.com

¹⁴ *Ontario Death Records; 1869-1934*, images of original documents online @ www.ancestry.com.

¹⁵ 1911 Census, Cumberland Township, County of Russell, facsimiles and transcriptions available @ www.automatedgenealogy.com

¹⁶ *Vernon's Farm and Business Directory for the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell and Stormont*, Henry Vernon and Sons, Publishers, Hamilton, Ontario, eighteenth edition, 1916-1917. online facsimile edition @ <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/ontario-directories.shtml>

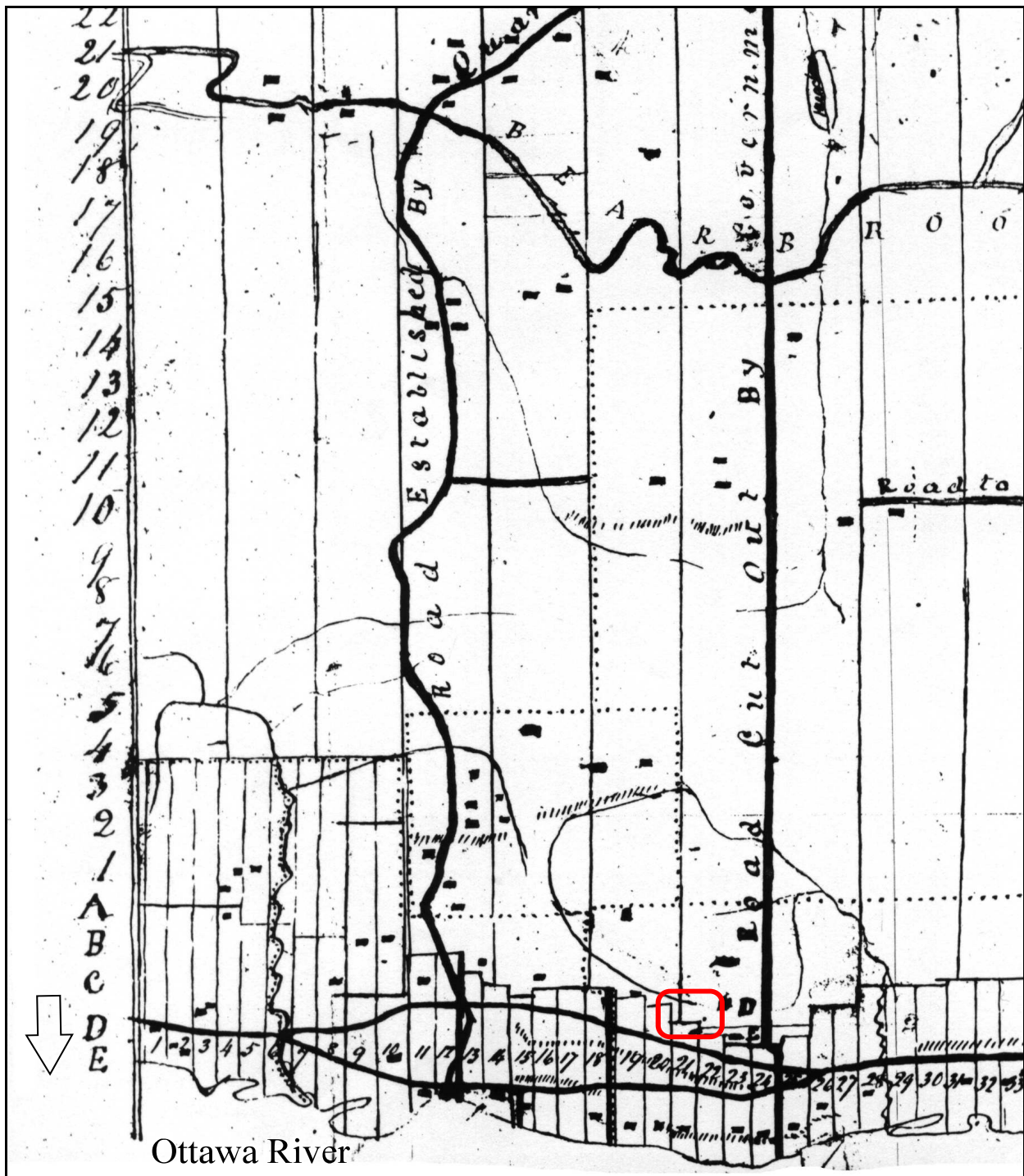


Figure 7: Portion of an 1840 Assessment Map of Cumberland Township (NAC MS 116)

Petrie, who lived on the Ottawa River frontage¹⁷. By 1839, Findlay had cleared 5 of 35 acres. The assessment rolls list his holdings between 30 and 42 acres. This inexactitude is likely because of the irregular shape of the parcel¹⁸.

The assessor's sketch map of 1840 has a marking which may represent a residence in Lot E, which would lie outside the study area. Alexander Findlay, along with one of his sons, died by drowning when his canoe capsized in the Ottawa river, in 1846.¹⁹ His widow, Margaret was assessed on the property in 1847²⁰. Walling's map shows S. Finley²¹ on Lot E, with the residence on the north side of what is now Wilhaven Drive. This puts it outside the study area. The 1881 Atlas map refers to the parcel as Lot A. It does not show any ownership or structures.

Despite the presence of a road along the southern part of Lot 21, there does not appear to be any settlement on this part of the lot during the historic period. There is no mention of any settlement activity on the lot in the early years of the township's history. It is not mentioned in the series of early assessment rolls dating from 1824-1848, suggesting that the lot was not settled until after that time. It was granted, initially to the Canada Company²², and thereafter, the lot was divided into several portions, with houses built along the Montreal Road frontage. Walling's map indicates at least five houses within the confines of Lot 21 on either side of that road, and only one along what became Wilhaven Drive, at the junction with O'Toole Road, and just outside of the study area.

¹⁷ "The Findlay Family" contributed by Allan Findlay, written by Bessie Russell, edited by Elaine Findlay in *The Caboose*, Cumberland Township Historical Society, Fall 2006, pp. 4-6
<http://www.cths.ca/documents/The%20Caboose%20-%20September%202006.pdf>

¹⁸ Assessment Rolls, op.cit.

¹⁹ Findlay, Russell, and Findlay, op.cit.

²⁰ Assessment Rolls, op.cit.

²¹ S. may represent Sandy. Alexander, the son of Alexander and Margaret appears on the 1881 Census, as does John, his twin brother. According to one family history "*Alexander married Catherine Burns in 1865. They lived for a time on a farm opposite Fitzpatrick's, then moved to B.C.*" Fitzpatrick being the farmer who replaced John D. Wilson some time after 1901.
(<http://www.cths.ca/documents/The%20Caboose%20-%20September%202006.pdf>)

²² MacGilvray, Roy, op.cit.

Many names are associated with this lot, but by 1888, the only farmer mentioned in a local directory was Robert Hill, who owned the North Half of the lot²³. By 1916, John Dashner was also farming on Lot 21, presumably on the southern half²⁴.

In summary, the lands which comprise the study area were settled beginning in the mid-eighteen thirties. Census and taxation data suggest that they were mainly used for subsistence farming. During the late eighteenth century their utility as farmland may have waned, and farm families moved west in search of better lands. With respect to the lands in the study area, the only area which shows potential for the preservation of historical archaeological remains is Lot 7D. While the other lots which make up the area were settled during the nineteenth century, the focus of settlement was elsewhere on the property.

²³ *The Union Publishing Co's (of Ingersoll) farmers' and business directory for the counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont. 1888. -- Vol. 1. -- Ingersoll: Union Publishing, 1888*

²⁴ *Vernon's Directory*, op.cit.

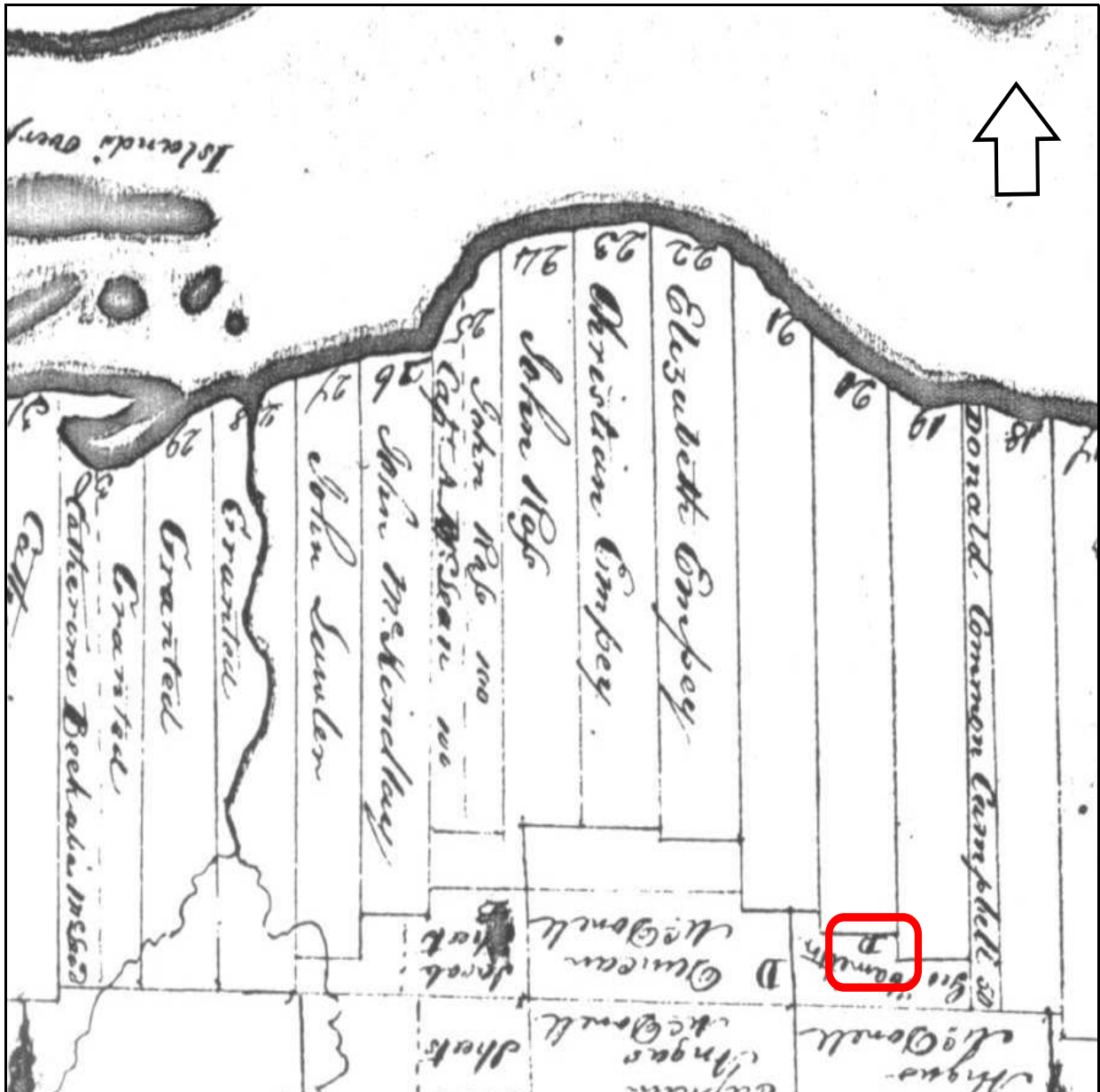


Figure 8: Portion of the 1825 Coffin map of Cumberland Township (NAC NMC 3425) showing the general vicinity of the study area.

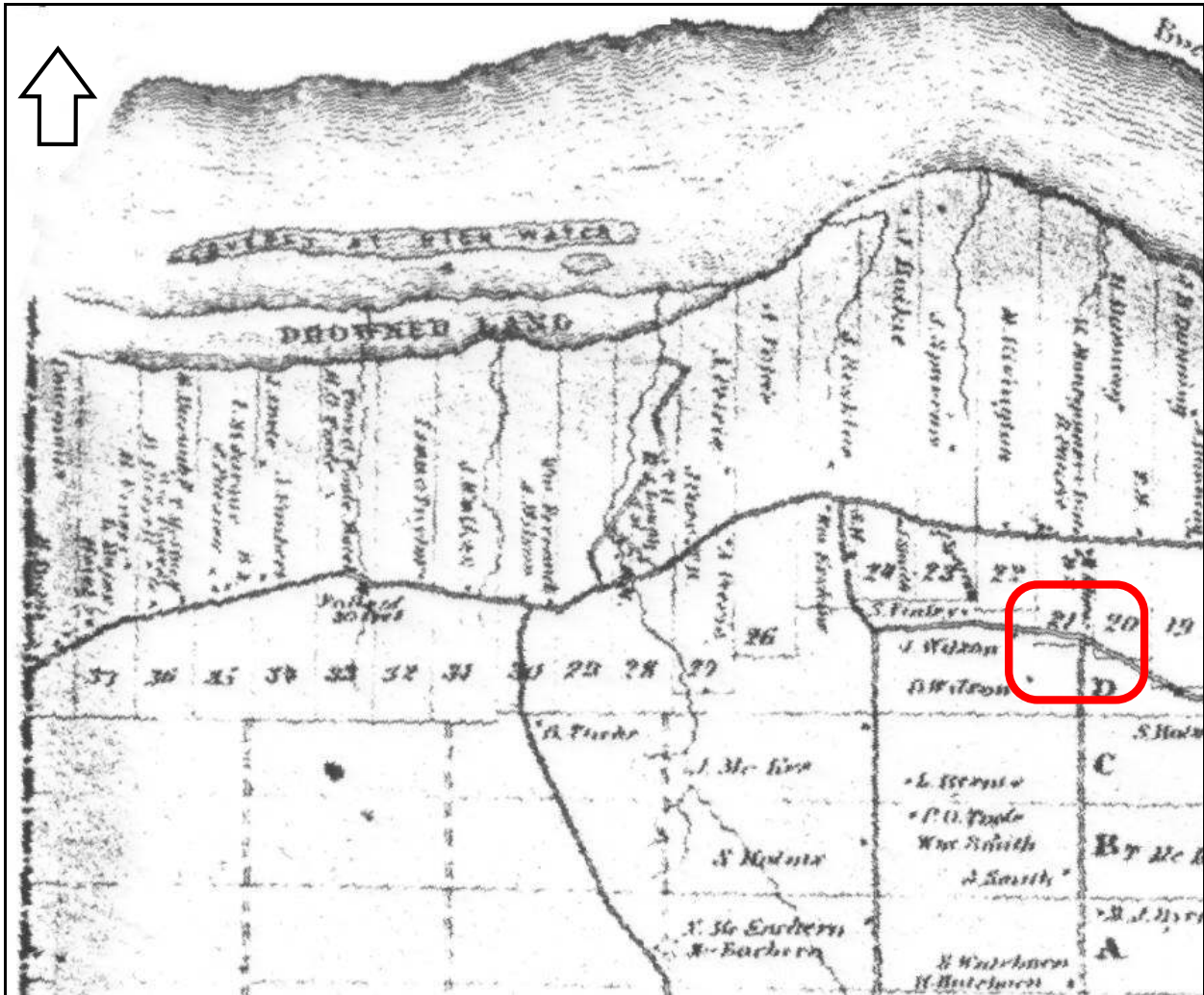


Figure 9: A portion of the Walling map of 1862 (NAC NMC21998) showing the general location of the study area.

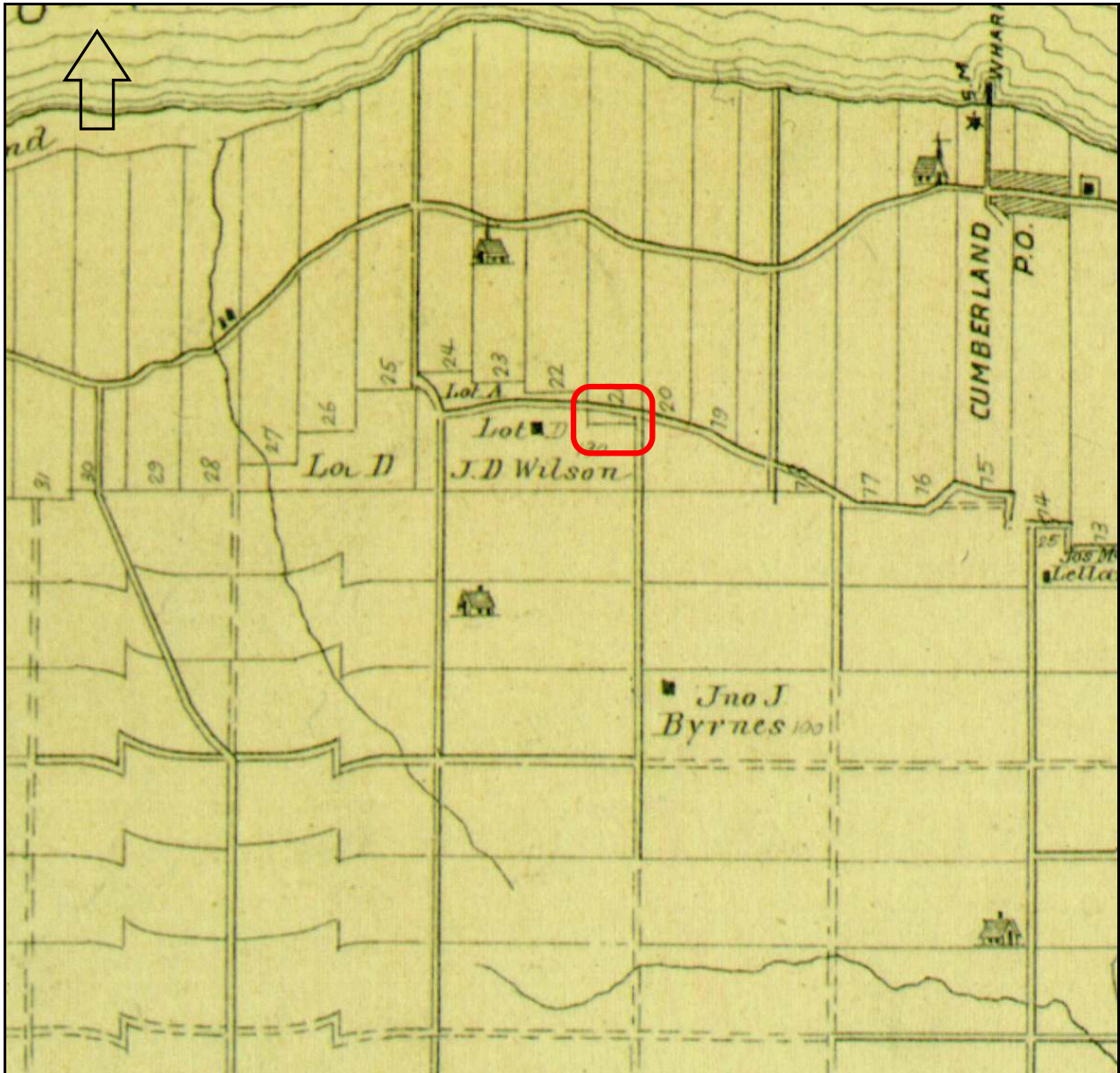


Figure 10: A portion of the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Russell County showing the general location of the study area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The property has a low potential for archaeological sites relating to the pre-contact phase of Ontario's history, and a moderate potential for historical sites dating to the nineteenth century Euro-Canadian settlement of the region.

These interpretations are based on:

- 1 The general proximity of the subject property to the Ottawa River. The property is distant from the Ottawa River and distant from any of its former shorelines.
- 2 The property is not traversed by any creeks or waterways, and does not lie in close proximity to any topographical features which would have influenced local patterns of settlement and land use.
- 3 The property occupies rather heavy land which, while suitable for Euro-Canadian methods of agriculture, is not likely to have been sought for pre-Contact cultivation.
- 4 The study area fronts on to Wilhaven Drive; one of the earliest roads in Cumberland Township, and is bounded on the east side by O'Toole Road, an early Concession Road. Census and Assessment Roll data indicate that the study area was occupied by the late eighteen thirties.

The City of Ottawa archaeological Master Plan highlights the frontages of Wilhaven and O'Toole Road as having archaeological potential. We are in general agreement with this determination, however, it is likely that historical settlement of this property was more tightly focussed than the 'archaeological potential tone' indicated on figure 11 suggests.

The property contains a single dwelling and outbuildings (Plates 4 and 5). A preliminary visual inspection suggests that the largest outbuilding - a frame barn - pre-dates the rather more modern house. Both occupy the highest portion of the property, along a bedrock ridge. This area would have been of limited agricultural value, and a logical place to situate domestic and agricultural structures. The current house - a small bungalow - has probably replaced an earlier dwelling.

A second low rise is present near the western edge of the property. This too could have been selected as a suitable, well drained location for a dwelling.

The remainder of the property is essentially level and is less likely to have been selected for settlement and more likely to have been received as suitable agricultural land by its early owners.

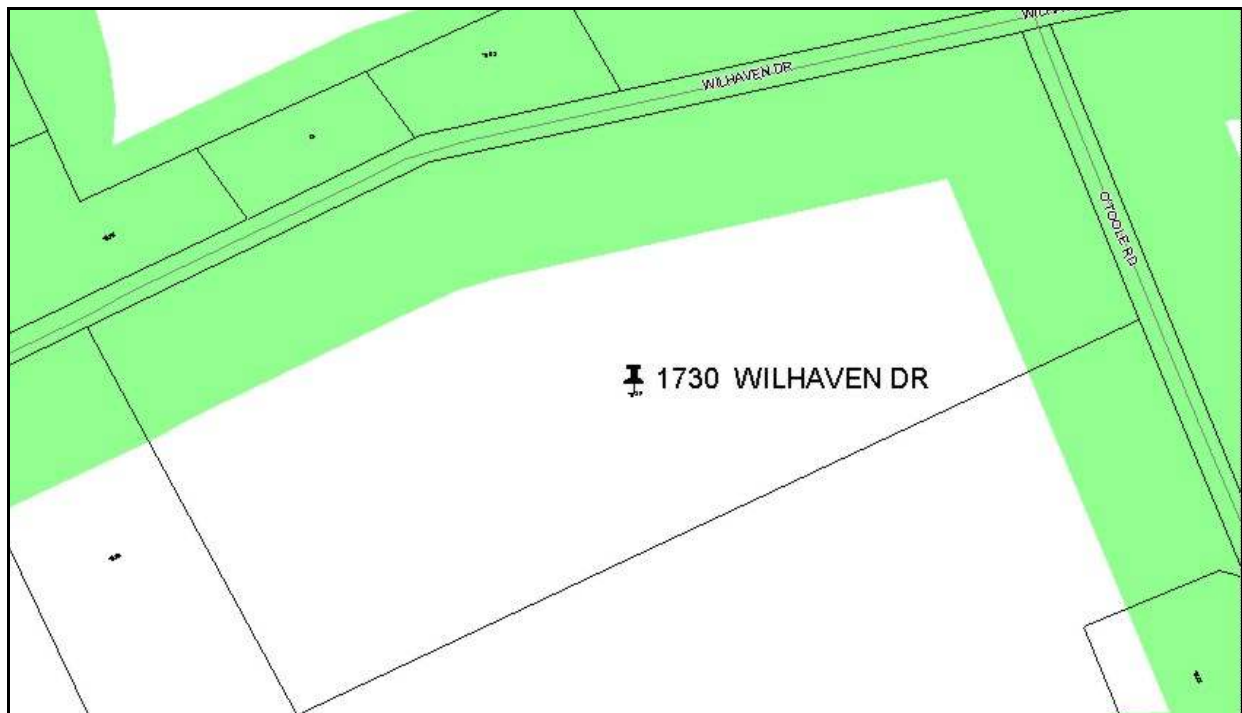


Figure 11: Archaeological Potential - City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (<http://apps104.ottawa.ca/emap/>)



Plate 1: General view of the study area looking south-west from O'Toole Road.



Plate 2: View of the study area looking south from Wilhaven Drive.



Plate 3: View of the west side of the property from Wilhaven Drive.



Plate 4: Existing dwelling and barn fronting on to Wilhaven Drive.



Plate 5: Barn and outbuildings to the rear of the current dwelling at 1730 Wilhaven Drive.

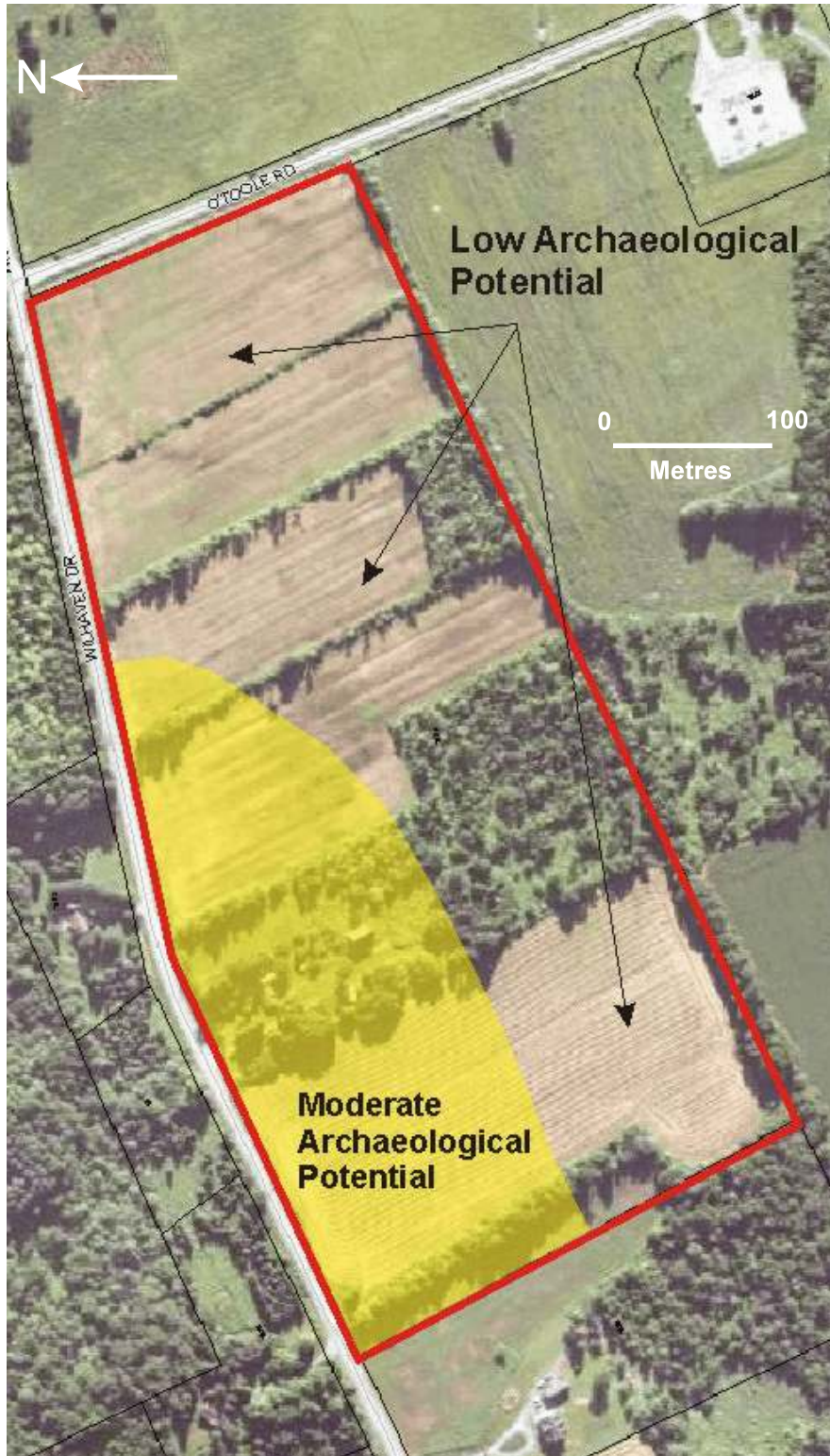


Figure 12: Archaeological potential.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The study area has a low potential for archaeological sites which relate to the pre-Contact phase of the human occupation of Ontario, and a moderate potential for evidence of the historical settlement of the property.

Logically, it is probable that the area occupied by current buildings was also the location chosen for settlement by the first occupants of the property. The tone of figure 12 indicates the areas within which evidence of historic occupation is most likely to be found. Nevertheless, the possibility exists that evidence of 'first phase' historical settlement could be found on any portion of the property. Since there are no physical constraints (ie. areas of significantly poor drainage etc.) on which portions of the property could have been settled, it must be assumed that the whole property retains some archaeological potential - although moderate at best.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Stage 2 archaeological investigations (field testing) should be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites.
- 2 As much of the property as possible should be ploughed so that archaeological Pedestrian Survey can be completed. Two small areas of woodlot should be assessed by archaeological Test Pit survey.
- 3 Archaeological fieldwork should be conducted under the direction of a licenced archaeologist and in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Culture's "Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)" and with reference to current best practices as outlined in the Ministry's "Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2009)".
- 4 No activities which would result in significant disturbance to the ground surface should be undertaken until such time as a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment has been completed and approved by the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Cultural Programs Unit and the City of Ottawa, and any archaeological sites identified have been mitigated in accordance with the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act.

the following recommendations are a standard inclusion in all archaeological assessment reports:

- 5 If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7132.
- 6 In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the police, the Ministry of Culture, and the Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services (416-326-8393).

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Maps

As cited in captions