

**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
THE PROPOSED CRAIN FERNBANK PIT  
AGGREGATE RESOURCES ACT  
LICENCE APPLICATION  
PART OF LOT 11, CONCESSION 10  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GOULBOURN  
FORMER COUNTY OF CARLETON  
NOW IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

**PAST RECOVERY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**



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Original report

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Nick Adams with Adams Heritage provided copies of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment reports.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of property on Lot 11, Concession 10 in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton, now in the City of Ottawa. The study area consisted of a 79.7 hectare (197 acre) parcel of land proposed for development as an aggregate pit, located between Fernbank Road and the TransCanada Trail, which occupies a former Canadian Pacific Railway track bed (see Figures 1 and 2). The necessity for the Stage 2 property survey stemmed from requirements identified in the *Aggregate Resources Act* and followed recommendations in a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the property conducted by Adams Heritage (2003, revised 2010).

The Stage 2 property survey covered all of Lot 11 and resulted in the discovery of one previously undocumented archaeological site, named the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53). The results of the Stage 2 fieldwork suggested that this was the location of a Euro-Canadian farmstead occupied between the 1840s and 1880s - likely by the Brennan family. Archival research and structural remains observed in the field indicated that the site may include features belonging to an 1840s to 1860s log cabin, as well as a later, larger farmhouse (possibly of frame construction) which did not remain extant into the twentieth century. Given the type and age of the site as indicated by the results of the Stage 2 assessment, it the site has been determined to meet MTCS criteria for archaeological sites of potential cultural heritage value or interest and, accordingly, warrants further investigation in the form of a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

The results of the Stage 2 assessment formed the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property resulted in the identification of one archaeological site of possible cultural heritage value or interest (see Figure 15), meeting MTCS criteria for sites requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment if the site is to be contained within the licenced boundary (as defined in Figure 2).

- 2) The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53) should be conducted by means of a controlled surface pick-up, followed by test unit excavation wherein one metre square test units would be hand excavated across the area of the site on a five metre grid, with an additional 20% of the grid unit total placed to focus on areas of interest within the site.
- 3) There are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites within the remainder of the subject property as presently defined (see Figures 2 and 3).

The reader is also referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a parcel of land at the municipal address of 7731 Fernbank Road, on part of Lot 11, Concession 10, geographic Township of Goulbourn in Carleton County, now part of the City of Ottawa. Specifically, the study area consisted of a proposed c. 200 acre aggregate source between Fernbank Road and the TransCanada Trail, which occupies a former Canadian Pacific Railway track bed (Figures 1 to 3). The necessity for the Stage 2 property survey stemmed from requirements identified in the *Aggregate Resources Act* and followed recommendations presented in a Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by Adams Heritage (2003, revised 2010).

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

- To determine whether or not the property contained archaeological resources;
- To evaluate the significance of these resources; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 3 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

## 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 land.

### 2.1 Development Context

The study area is located within part of Lot 11, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, in the former County of Carleton, now in the City of Ottawa (see Figures 1 to 3). The Property Identification Number (PIN) assigned to the parcel is 044450201. A single residence is located on the property, at the municipal address of 7731 Fernbank Road. The subject property is approximately 79.7 hectares (197 acres) in size and is bounded to the south by Fernbank Road, to the west by the un-opened road allowance between Lots 10 and 11, to the north by an unopened concession road allowance between Concessions 10 and 11 and a former Canadian Pacific Railway track (now part of the TransCanada Trail), and to the east by the boundary between Lot 11 and Lot 12.

The project proponent, and current property owner, is Crain's Construction Ltd. Crain's have retained a land development planning consultant, McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., to aid with the planning related to a proposed licence application under the Aggregate Resources Act. In anticipation of the requirements of an ARA licence application as well as a required zoning bylaw amendment application to the City of Ottawa (to re-zone the subject property as Mineral Extraction), the project planners retained Adams Heritage (2003, revised 2010) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The requirement for the present Stage 2 archaeological assessment follows from the recommendations of this report.

At present, the project is in the pre-consultation phase and is still in the early stages of the planning process. The most detailed mapping of the study area available at this time is a plan of topographic survey (see Figure 2), provided by the project planners. This mapping was used by Past Recovery staff to create detailed project mapping using overlays of the topographic survey plan and high resolution satellite imagery. This process enabled the Past Recovery field crew to relate property boundaries to prominent landscape features and surveyed property markers in order to ensure full survey coverage of the areas identified as possessing archaeological potential.

### 2.2 Additional Development-Related Information

The study area falls within an area covered by an Archaeological Master Plan, specifically the City of Ottawa's *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study* (ASI & GII 1999a, 1999b). This study identified several features both within and in close proximity to the subject property as features of archaeological potential and, accordingly, identified a significant portion of the study area as falling within zones of archaeological potential surrounding those features. The identified features included historic transportation corridors (both the former Canadian Pacific

Railway track and Fernbank Road), as well as sandy littoral and beach deposits associated with the Champlain Sea, which form a prominent ridge through this area.

It is important to note, however, that the *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study* covers a large area and that the scale and scope of the project precluded the level of detailed, property-specific information needed to fully evaluate the archaeological potential of a particular locale. In addition, since the completion of the *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study*, MTCS has released new standards and guidelines governing the practice of archaeology in the province. The new standards include revisions to the minimum distances from features in the landscape considered to exhibit potential for significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, once a property has been identified as exhibiting archaeological potential by an archaeological master plan, it is routine for approval authorities to require a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as a condition of land development approval.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the present study area revised the archaeological potential presented in the *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study* (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010). The limits of the study area tested during the present Stage 2 property survey were guided by the results of the Stage 1 reporting.

### **2.3 Access Permission**

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography, shovel test pitting, and the recovery of any artifacts found, was granted by the project planners on behalf of the project proponent and current land owner, Crain's Construction Ltd..

### **3.0 SUMMARY OF STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

This section of the report summarizes the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010), presenting the results of the historical and archaeological background research undertaken to evaluate the archaeological potential of the subject property. For a more detailed presentation of the results of this assessment, the reader is advised to consult the Stage 1 report (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010). Where relevant to the present assessment, the information presented in this section of the report has been augmented with the results of additional background research undertaken by Past Recovery.

#### **3.1 Historical Context**

This section of the Stage 1 report presented an overview of human settlement in the region with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific detailed archival research providing a record of land use history.

##### **3.1.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview**

It should be noted that our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is very incomplete, stemming from a lack of systematic archaeological surveys in the region, as well as from the destruction of archaeological sites caused by urban and suburban sprawl prior to legislated requirements for archaeological assessments to be completed in advance of development. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of pre-Contact occupation in the Ottawa region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted in eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (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-Indian 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.

Most archaeological evidence for the Palaeo-Indian period has been found in southwestern and south-central Ontario at sites located on the former shorelines of glacial Lake Algonquin. First Nations settlement of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to these other parts of the province as a result of the high water levels of the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). Palaeo-Indian find spots in this region include fragments of a Plano (Late Palaeo-Indian) point from the 1000 Islands, two fluted points from the Rideau Lakes, two lanceolate points from Lanark County, two sites with Palaeo-Indian components near the Yarker Training Area along the Napanee River and a late Palaeo-Indian point near Kingston Mills (Heritage Quest 2000; Watson 1999:35-38).

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and the Ottawa River channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation. A number of lithic sites that may date to the Late Palaeo-Indian or Early Archaic period have been reported for the Ottawa area (e.g. Kinickinick Heritage Consultants 2005; Swayze and McGhee 2011).

During the succeeding Archaic period (c.7000 to 1000 B.C.), the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:69). In the Ottawa region, the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, initially much wider bodies of water, receded to their present configuration. 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 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 plummets 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 is 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-Indian occupation.

By this time the Ottawa and Rideau river systems had developed and would have served as major transportation corridors for Native peoples. As a result more extensive First Nations settlement of eastern Ontario began during this period, sometime between 5,500 and 4,500 B.C. (Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites in eastern Ontario suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples of New York State. Laurentian peoples occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The Laurentian Archaic artifact complex contains 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 first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been located at Leamy Lake Park in Gatineau (Laliberté 2000; Laliberté et al. 1999) and on Allumette and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke (Clermont et al. 2003). Over 1,000 copper artifacts and other exotic materials were recovered from the Allumette Island-1 Site (Kennedy 1966). Burial features excavated on the Allumette Island-1 and Morrison Island-6 sites, dating to the Middle Archaic period, are some of the earliest recorded human burials found in eastern Ontario (Kennedy 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and at Jessups Falls and in the Pendleton area along the South Nation River to the east (Watson 1982; Daechsel 1980). A few poorly documented finds of Archaic artifacts have been made within Gloucester Township (Jamieson 1989) and sites at Honey Gables and at the Albion Road and Rideau Road intersection may contain Early Archaic material (Kinickinick Heritage Consultants 2004, 2003).



The introduction of ceramics marked the beginning of the Woodland period (c.1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550). These populations continued to participate in an extensive trade network that, at its zenith circa A.D. 200, spanned much of North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. It was in the Middle Woodland period (c.300 B.C. to A.D. 900) that distinctive trends or ‘traditions’ evolved in different parts of Ontario for the first time, noted by archaeologists through variations in artifacts left behind. The Middle Woodland tradition found in eastern and south-central Ontario has become known as ‘Point Peninsula’ (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:157). A greater number of known sites from this period has allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland ‘family’ hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter.

Toward the end of the Middle Woodland period (circa A.D. 800) domesticated plants were introduced in areas to the south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups.

The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of southeastern Ontario. Significant Middle Woodland components have been found at the Leamy Lake sites (Laliberté 2000) and at a recently discovered site in Vincent Massey Park which also contained Late Archaic material (Jacquie Fisher, personal communication, 2011). Fragments of an early ceramic vessel were recovered from the Deep River Site (CaGi-1) on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River across from Chalk River (Mitchell 1963). The Meath Sites (BkGg-1 to 10), located on Mud Lake in the Muskrat River Basin south of Pembroke, have yielded a range of occupations from the Archaic through to the Middle Woodland (Robertson and Croft 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975; Croft 1986). The Wilbur Lake sites on the Bonnechere River near Eganville are centered around the Kant Site (BjGg-1), which is primarily related to aspects of the Middle Woodland cultural period, although these sites also contain elements spanning the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods (Mitchell 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990; Pendergast 1957). Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin and along the Ottawa River, including in the northwest part of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust bays (Daechsel 1980, 1981). Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Of particular note is an ossuary burial identified in Ottawa in 1843 (Van Cortlandt 1853) which hints at a more permanent occupation of the area. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this interment may have been Algonquin.

Three tribal groups occupied eastern Ontario in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. Agricultural villages, dating to A.D. 1400, of an Iroquoian people referred to as



“proto-Huron” have been found in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972). By A.D. 1500, however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley. Finally, various Algonquin groups occupied the Ottawa Valley (Day and Trigger 1978:793).

The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found in the Prescott area of Ontario 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). Following Cartier’s initial voyages, subsequent journeys by Europeans found only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. At this time, there was a significant increase of St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population may have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (Wright 1966:70-71; Sutton 1990:54). The upheaval of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all First Nation peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard.

### **3.1.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview**

Samuel de Champlain is credited with being the first European to document his explorations of eastern Ontario, travelling up the Ottawa River and exploring some of its tributaries in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two emissaries, Étienne Brûlé around 1610, and Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. These French explorers encountered groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language throughout this region, including the Matouweskaroni along the Madawaska River to the west, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin to the north (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1976). These loosely aligned bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture.

Since at least the late sixteenth century, all of these Algonquin peoples were at war with the Mohawk Iroquois, the easternmost Five Nations Iroquois group, over control of the St. Lawrence River trade. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time.

The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all First Nation peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). Between 1640 and 1650, French unwillingness to provide direct military support against their natural enemy, the Mohawk, led to the defeat and dispersal of the Algonquin and Huron by the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State (Trigger 1976:610, 637-638). Survivors of the various groups often coalesced in settlements to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley, and at the French posts of Montreal, Sillery, and Trois Rivières. In the absence of these groups, the Cayuga occupied several sites along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Later, in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, Mississauga groups settled large parts of the region

lying to the south of the height of land separating the Ottawa River watershed from that of Lake Ontario.

In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River (also known as the Grand River) became the principal route to the interior for explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e. iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from Native sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between Natives and the fur traders during this period. Since the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of trade goods inland and furs down to Montreal. The English continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor after they took possession of New France following the end of the Seven Years War in 1763. Although a seigneurie had been established to the east of the study area at L'Original by the French in 1674, and granted to Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, there was little permanent European settlement of the Ottawa region at this early date.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. With the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783, an exodus of Loyalists and disbanded soldiers moving north across the St. Lawrence required the acquisition and settling of new lands. In response, the British Government sought to acquire the rights to lands in eastern Ontario by negotiating treaties with local First Nations groups. The first such treaty, known as the 'Crawford Purchase' was negotiated in 1783 with the Mississauga Indians for a huge parcel of land that would become the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, the southern parts of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings. United Empire Loyalists began settling the newly surveyed townships along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario the following year.

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.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, 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 Purchase was divided into townships. In 1793, two years after the division of the Province of Québec into Upper and Lower Canada, Deputy Surveyor John Stegmann undertook an initial survey of four townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower, and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

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<sup>1</sup> Civilians now received 200 acres with an additional 200 acres for each of their children. The size of grants for military veterans increased with rank with privates receiving 200 acres at the low end and, at the high end, field officers being granted 5,000 acres with an additional 200 acres for each member of their family. In 1784 a field officer had only received 1,000 acres and an additional 50 acres per family member.

A second treaty was negotiated with the “Principal Men of the Mississauga Nation” at Kingston in 1819, which extended the original purchase to include large parts of what is now Carleton County. The treaty, named the ‘Rideau Purchase’ saw the Mississauga cede lands between the height of land separating the Lake Ontario watershed from that of the Ottawa River, up to the Ottawa River. This treaty indicated that the Crown in Upper Canada recognized the Mississauga as having a legitimate claim to these lands; however representatives of the Algonquin and Nippissing began to protest the Rideau Purchase in 1835, as soon as they learned that it included lands to the north of the height of land, which they saw as their traditional territory. Although repeated petitions were made to the government to rectify this perceived wrong, no actions were taken (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993).

European settlement of the region began in the first decades of the nineteenth century, though the pace of settlement was relatively slow in comparison to other parts of the province. Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots in Gloucester, Osgoode, and North Gower townships were issued shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century, but the majority of these were granted to United Empire Loyalists or their family members, most of whom never actually settled on the lots. The abundant stands of red and white pine in the Ottawa Valley proved to be one of the most important factors in attracting settlers to the area. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was an economic shift from the fur trade to the lumber industry as the Napoleonic blockades increased Europe’s demand for quality pine. Settlement followed and a large number of farms and lumber camps began to appear in the area. A mutually beneficial relationship soon developed between the lumber and farming industries: the lumber camps and shanties depended on the local farmers to supply food stuffs and the farmers depended on the lumber industry for seasonal work in the winter (Mercer 1998:5). Farming communities in the region grew with the development of the squared timber industry, until much of the stands of pine in the areas immediately surrounding the Ottawa region were exhausted, with the focus then shifting to the sawn lumber trade.

The summer of 1870 was particularly dry and the so-called “Great Fire” of that year had a significant impact on much of eastern Ontario. The fire was reportedly started in Ramsay Township by workmen burning brush on the line of the Canada Central Railroad and was carried east by strong winds through Fitzroy, Torbolton, Huntley, March, Goulbourn, Nepean, Gloucester, Marlborough, and Osgoode townships, as well as across the Ottawa River into Hull, Gatineau, and Wakefield (Currie 2009). Crops, homes, and livestock were burned, and 13 people were killed. The fire is reported to have spread intermittently for a month and was one of several fires to sweep through Carleton County that summer (Riedel 1990:3).

### *Goulbourn Township*

Goulbourn Township was part of the 1819 Rideau purchase from the Mississaugas and was roughly surveyed over the following years, together with Bathurst, Drummond and Beckwith townships in Lanark County. To help counter a steady trickle of American settlers into Upper Canada whose loyalty the Government felt could not always be relied upon, immigrants from the British Isles were given government assistance to travel to and homestead upon the new two hundred acre plots. Much of rural Goulbourn was settled between 1821 and 1824 (Walker & Walker 1968:489).

The first permanent community in the township was established in the third concession near the southeast corner of the township. In 1818, c.400 members of the British 99<sup>th</sup> Regiment and their families constructed a road from Bytown (Ottawa) and settled in and around the carefully planned village of Richmond (Bond 1984:29). Though most of the settlers were disbanded military, a number were tradespeople who accompanied the expedition or arrived shortly thereafter to provide essential services for the community. By 1820 a grist mill and school house has been erected, by 1821 a sawmill, and in the next few years both an Episcopal and a Catholic church. Soon thereafter, the village may have had as many as twenty stores and a dozen breweries and distilleries. Though initially the most important settlement in the country, with the construction of the Rideau Canal and the shift in military focus to Bytown, the village went into a gradual but steady decline. In spite of becoming an independent municipal corporation in 1850, by 1879 Richmond had only four general stores, two harness shops, four blacksmith shops, two waggon shops, three shoe stores, one tailor, one combined grist mill and sawmill, one water mill, two hotels, four churches, a school and a town hall (Belden 1879:xxxii and xxxiii).

One of the other early villages in the township was Ashton, located on the border of Beckwith Township. The second largest nineteenth century village in the township began its existence as 'Mount Pleasant' in the early 1820s. The first sawmill was built there by John Sumner in the mid-1820s, together with a potash works and a general store, and by the mid-nineteenth century the village had grown considerably to include three general stores, two taverns, a tannery, three blacksmith shops, three wagon maker's shops, two tailors, a small foundry, a harness shop, three carpenters, a post office, a school and at least two churches (Walker & Walker 1968:494-496; Belden 1879:xli).

Another of the early communities was Stittsville. Though several families settled in the vicinity in the early 1820s, the small village that developed was unnamed until Jackson Stitt was given the job of post-master in 1854. By 1864 Stittsville had a population of about 100, together with all the businesses and social institutions necessary for a thriving settlement. With the exception of one stone building, the village was swept away by the Great Fire of 1870. At the same time the Canada Central Railway was constructed a little to the south of the original village site, and when the reconstruction was completed much of the business community had migrated to the new transportation route. This area came to be known as 'New Stittsville' and the original village became 'Old Stittsville.' By 1879 the new community had two general stores, a hotel and a number of tradesmen's shops (Bottriell 1998:22-28; Walker & Walker 1968:500; Belden 1879:xli).

Of the other early hamlets, Munster by 1879 had a store, two blacksmith shops, a school, a temperance hall, an Orange hall and a Methodist church. Rathwell's Corners was home to the Township Council, though according to Belden it lay "*in the midst of the most uninviting tract of the county, and dilapidation and deterioration seen to threaten its existence, though it was in the early days of the Township quite a little Village, with a couple of steam mills in the immediate vicinity, and any quantity of tradespeople*" (Belden 1879:xli). In contrast Hazledean in the northeast corner of the township (settled between 1818 and 1819) was, in Belden's opinion, "*situated very pleasantly in the midst of a most delightful agricultural country*" (Belden 1879:xli). By 1879 it contained a general store, a few tradesmen's shops, a school, two churches, a temperance hall and an Orange hall. Finally Dwyer's Hill toward the southwest

corner of the township had a post office and a small store (Belden 1879:xli; Walker & Walker 1968:501-506).

As mentioned above, most of the township was devastated by the vast forest fire in 1870 which affected large portions of Carleton County. Even nine years later, when surveying the county Belden found most of Goulbourn to be still unpalatable:

*The “great fire” of 1870, and subsequent ones in many places, have swept most of what valuable timber was then left upon it, except where it was in isolated patches; and altogether the dreariness and feeling of desolation experienced by traveling through many parts of it exceed those imparted by contact with the wildest imaginable waste of forest, simply, for long distanced nought intervening to break the line of the horizon but the few charred stubs still standing among impenetrable “windfalls” of their mates.*

(Belden 1879:xli)

Transportation through the region was provided by a series of roads. At first no more than tracks through the bush, they were gradually improved to become passable for horse-drawn traffic. Richmond was already linked in 1818 to what was to become Bytown; in 1820 a trail was forced westward to Perth (Bottriell 1998:6). Large areas of swamp and bog in the township made laying a complete grid-system of roads impossible. In many cases trails were forced though at odd angles, wherever the ground allowed passage. As noted above, in 1870 an alternative mode of transportation, the Canada Central Railway (later part of the Canadian Pacific Railway), was constructed across the township along the line between the tenth and eleventh concessions. Stations were erected at Stittsville and Ashton.

### 3.1.3 Property History

Records contained in the Upper Canada Land Petitions, specifically a document entitled “*Return of Persons located by the Quarter Master Generals Department, in the Bathurst District who have performed the term of Settlement and are entitled to the Patent Grants for the Several Allotments opposite their respective names*” provides the earliest indication of the land use history of Lot 11, Concession 10 in Goulbourn Township (Library and Archives Canada or LAC microfilm reel C-2739). In this record, an ‘Isreal Hampson’ is listed as having been granted the west half of the lot in 1824. The document also indicates that Hampson had been a private in the 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment. In a listing of early settlers of Goulbourn, Bottriell (1998:14) gives the date for the land grant as 1828 and has Hampson status listed as ‘Free Grant Militia’. This slightly later date may relate to the actual issuance of the Crown patent for the lot.

An ‘Israel Hampson’ is listed in the 1822 census of Goulbourn Township (Bertrand n.d.), suggesting that he may have been settled on the west half of Lot 11 for a couple of years while attempting to meet the conditions to receive the Crown patent. Specifically, to be eligible to obtain official title to a lot, settlers were required to “... *clear half the width of the Concession road bordering 70 acres of their grant and ... to clear and fence three and a half acres and put up a dwelling which measured at least 16 feet by 20 feet within two years of the date the land was granted*” (Bottriell 1998:15). Upon meeting these conditions, a settler could receive the



patent as well as the promise to reserve an additional tract of 30 acres adjoining the initial 70 acre grant, for a period of 10 years. The remaining 30 acres would have to be purchased at the price of 10 pounds sterling.

Hampson appeared again in the 1842 census of Goulbourn Township (LAC microfilm reel C-1344). Interestingly, in both the 1822 and 1842 census returns he was listed as living on his own. It is also worth noting that the 1842 census lists a James Brennock immediately below Hampson. While the 1842 returns do not specify the location of those enumerated, given that the surrounding names appear to match those shown on the 1863 'Walling' map of Carleton County, they suggest that Brennock may have been living nearby, possibly on the east half Lot 11.

By the time of the 1851 census, Hampson was no longer a resident of Goulbourn Township (LAC microfilm reel C-11716). Unfortunately, the abstract index to the land registry records does not specify how the land changed hands during the first half-century after it was granted to Hampson. In addition, the 1851 agricultural census for Goulbourn has been lost, and with it the record of exactly who was on Lot 11.

The next owner of the property listed in the land records was John McEwen (Carleton County Land Registry Office or CCLRO). No purchase date was given, though he appears to have retained the lot until 1874. As McEwen's name does not appear in connection with the property either in the census records or on historical mapping, it is possible that he was renting the land to tenant farmers. The 1861 agricultural census lists two families as occupants of Lot 11, including the Brennghs (sic) and the Loneys (sic) (LAC microfilm reel C-1012). The Brennghs were described as occupying a one storey log house, built in 1844, with a total of 70 of their 100 acre holdings under cultivation (including lands in crop as well as in pasture). The Loney family was reported to have been farming lands on both Lots 10 and 11 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Concession, with holdings of 200 and 100 acres respectively. Loney's portion of Lot 11 was described as including only 20 acres under cultivation. A note made by the enumerator in the agricultural census reads "[s]oil in general poor sand & gravel". The Loneys also resided in a single storey log house, built in 1843.

Additional details concerning the Brenng and Loney families can be found in the 1851 personal census (LAC microfilm reel C-11716). For instance, a 'James Brenick' and his family, including his wife, Elizabeth, and their six children are listed. It is possible that two subsequent entries in the census return refer to boarders living with the family. The two men listed were Richard Powell and John Neal, who both gave their occupation as 'lumbermen'. All were residing in a one storey log house, likely the same structure described in the 1861 census returns. The Lowney (sic) family, consisting of Edward and Mary and their five children, were also present, residing in a shanty.

The Lowneys, or Loneys as they styled themselves, had been early settlers of Goulbourn Township. Richard Loney and his family, including a 12 year old Edward, arrived in the area in 1818. Edward appears on the 1828 list of militia for Nepean and his father John later took up land in nearby Osgoode Township. James Brennagh appears to have been an Irish immigrant (although there is some discrepancy between the census records on his place of birth). The 1863 Walling map sheds further light on the settlement of the lot, showing the 'James Brennan' family

occupying a farmstead shown on the east side of Lot 11, and the ‘E. Looney’ (likely one of Edward’s sons, as he appears to have died some years prior) shown as occupying a farmstead on Lot 10, fronting on what is now Fernbank Road (Figure 4).

The 1871 census lists only a single family in association with Lot 11: the Brennans (LAC microfilm reel C-10015). By this time, the family had grown to 12, with James, his wife Elizabeth, and their 10 children. It is likely the Brennans were living in the farmstead illustrated on the 1879 Belden map of Goulbourn (Figure 5), which appears roughly 350 metres to the northwest of the location of the farm depicted on the 1863 Walling map (see Figure 4).

Additional details regarding the land use history of the lot during the last quarter of the nineteenth century are able to be re-constructed using the limited archival research conducted to date. For instance, the land records indicate that in 1869 the McEwen family sold part of the southwestern half of the lot to the Canada Central Railway Company, presumably for a right of way for the railway (CCLRO). Considering that the former Canadian Pacific Railway line is located along the north end of the property, it is possible that this description is mistaken. The land records state that in 1874 the McEwens sold all of Lot 11 to Moses Jinkinson (CCLRO). Moses ‘Mosey’ Jinkinson (variously spelled ‘Jenkinson’) held the property until his death in 1915 (CCLRO). His father, George Jinkinson (1793?-1882) had been in Canada since at least 1834 when his eldest child, John was born. The 1861 census lists the Jinkinson family as Irish and adherents of the Church of England (LAC microfilm reel C-1012). George Jinkinson’s family farm lay on Concession 10, Lot 9.

Interestingly, while the 1879 Historical Atlas lists Moses Jinkinson as occupying the west half of Lot 11 and depicts a structure in the central part of the western portion of the property (see Figure 5), the 1881 census return suggests Moses Jinkinson, aged 30, was still part of his father’s household on Lot 9 (LAC microfilm reel C-13231). In contrast, the 1891 census shows Moses as a married man, living with his wife Isabella, and their three children, as well as a female boarder, Evangeline Shore, whose occupation is listed as ‘public school teacher’ (LAC microfilm reel T-6329). Given that there was a school house in close proximity to the farm, and that the Jinkinson family were instrumental in the running of the school where they served as trustees and secretaries, this connection is not surprising.

Moses willed the lot to his heirs, and the southwest half remained in the Jinkinson family until 1962 when it was assumed by the township and later resold (CCLRO). A large two-storey brick residence and some associated outbuildings are located in the central portion of the western half of Lot 11. Given the results of the archival research conducted to date, and the construction style of the house, these buildings likely represent the former Moses Jinkinson farmstead.

By the time of first edition national topographic mapping covering the Kemptville area in 1906, the settlement pattern depicted on the subject property was similar to the layout noted at the time of this assessment, with a single farmstead shown on the western half of the lot (Figure 6). The structure, illustrated in red, appears to reference the extant two-storey red brick farmhouse in the same location. No structures were depicted in the eastern half of the lot.

### **3.2 Archaeological Context**

This section of the Stage 1 report described the environmental and archaeological context associated with the study area which, combined with the historical context outlined above, provided the necessary information to assess its archaeological potential.

#### **3.2.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites**

The Stage 1 report indicated that the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) contained no record of a registered archaeological site either within the limits of the study area or within a three kilometre radius of the property. Since the completion of the Stage 1 report, however, Stage 1 (Golder 2011), and Stage 2 and 3 (PRAS 2012) archaeological assessments have been completed on a nearby property, within Lots 13 and 14, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Goulbourn. The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the discovery of a single archaeological site, called the Jinkinson-Keys Site and assigned the Borden Number BhFx-46. This site is located approximately one kilometre to the northeast of the present study area, and was determined to contain two components, the first representing the remains of a Euro-Canadian farmstead occupied between c. 1859 and 1950, and the second representing ephemeral remains of a small Woodland period campsite (c. 2900 B.P. to 350 B.P.). The Stage 3 concluded with a determination that the cultural heritage value or interest of the historical Euro-Canadian component of the Jinkinson-Keys Site (BhFx-46) had been sufficiently documented by the Stage 2 and 3 assessments and that no further archaeological assessment was required. Alternatively, the First Nations Woodland period campsite was determined to meet MTCS criteria for sites requiring Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Outstanding archaeological concerns for the proposed development were addressed through the use of avoidance and protection measures.

#### **3.2.2 Previous Archaeological Research**

The Stage 1 report did not identify any archaeological assessments as having previously been conducted on or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area. Since that time, several archaeological assessments have been conducted in the vicinity. Brief descriptions of the relevant studies are provided below:

- As mentioned in Section 3.2.1, Stage 1 (Golder 2011) and Stage 2 and 3 (PRAS 2012) archaeological assessments have been completed on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Goulbourn;
- Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were completed for a parcel of land located on Lot 12, Concession 11, in the geographic Township of Goulbourn (further data not available through MTCS maintained database). A Stage 3 site-specific assessment has since been conducted on the Henderson Quarry II Site (BhFx-A) (Golder nd.). Further information on the results of this study was not available.

No part of subject property has previously been the subject of archaeological fieldwork.



### **3.2.3 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 a local, provincial, national, or international level. Some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any previously identified cultural heritage resources either within or in close proximity to the current study area.

### **3.2.4 Heritage Plaques/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, plaques and/or monuments may be associated with significant archaeological resources. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any plaques or monuments either within or in close proximity to the current study area.

### **3.2.5 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, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment also includes a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any cemeteries either within or in close proximity to the current study area.

### **3.2.6 Local Environment**

The study area is located within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putman 1984). This region is characterized by a near continuous tract of shallow soils over limestone bedrock belonging to the Beekmantown Group. Locally, slight topographical relief is provided by low ledges and shallow valleys in the rock. Given these conditions, the area abounds in bogs. On the higher parts of the plain are a scattering of marine beaches related to the Champlain Sea, which covered the area between c. 13,000 and 10,000 years ago at the close of the last ice age. For the most part, these beach deposits are composed of limestone shingle and sand, and contain marine shells, constituting some of the only areas of sufficient soil deposits to support cultivation.

Surficial geology mapping of the region containing the study area shows that the property is cross-cut, north to south, by a beach deposit consisting of near shore sediments laid down by the Champlain Sea (Richards 1982). This deposit consists of gravel, sand, and limestone slabs and shingles. Some beach deposits have been reworked to create bridge ridges and near shore bars.

This deposit lies over a limestone plain of Paleozoic age, covered with a thin veneer of up to one metre of unconsolidated Quaternary sediments.

Topographical mapping of the area shows that the ridge created by the nearshore sediments and beach deposits reaches an elevation of between 143 and 145 metres above median sea level. The ridge fills the majority of the property, with the topography sloping down to the northwestern corner of the lot, reaching an elevation of c. 134 metres, and providing a local relief of c. 10-12 metres.

Soils mapping conducted for the Ottawa area indicates that soil conditions are largely related to the distribution of local parent materials, topography, and drainage characteristics (Schut and Wilson 1987). The soils lying over the nearshore and beach deposits associated with the Champlain Sea are identified as belonging to the Oka and Farmington soil series, characterized by sandy loams to gravelly sands with excessive to good drainage characteristics. Farmington soils are typical of the low-lying lands adjacent to the prominent topographical ridge, while the low-lying northwestern corner of the property has been mapped as containing a sandy loam with poor drainage characteristics.

The study area is located near the height of land separating the Mississippi River watershed and the Rideau River Watershed. The Mississippi is a tributary of the Ottawa River, travelling 200 kilometres from its source in Upper Mazinaw Lake to its confluence with the Ottawa River near Fitzroy Harbour. The Rideau River flows north 146 kilometres from Upper Rideau Lake, emptying into the Ottawa River at Rideau Falls in Ottawa. Detailed mapping of the Ottawa region made available through the City of Ottawa's geoOttawa web mapping application (<http://maps.ottawa.ca/geoOttawa/>) shows several ditches cut through the low-lying northwestern corner of Lot 11. More significantly, this mapping identifies the northwest corner of the lot as containing part of a wetland area belonging to the North Goulbourn Wetland Complex.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1972:94). This region is characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The dominant cover type is composed of sugar maple and beech, with red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oaks, with local occurrences of white oak, red ash, grey birch, rock elm, blue-beech, and bitternut hickory. Poorly-drained depressions frequently carry a hardwood swamp type in which black ash is prominent. The general character of the forest cover is broadleaved on deep calcareous soils, while on shallow, acidic or eroding materials a representation of conifers is usual, particularly the eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, and balsam fir. Coarse-textured soils commonly support stands of eastern white pine and red pine, and wet sites may bear black spruce or eastern white cedar.

### **3.2.7 Property Inspection**

The Stage 1 report (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010) included a property inspection, consisting of a visit to the property to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition. This information was used to inform the evaluation and mapping of the archaeological potential of the property. The inspection revealed significant soil disturbances

had occurred over large portions of the study area, with vegetation and topsoil stripped using heavy equipment. A standing two-storey brick home located on the west half of the lot was identified as being a likely candidate for the Moses Jinkinson farmstead shown on the 1879 Belden map of Goulbourn Township.

### **3.3 Analysis and Conclusions**

This section of the Stage 1 report (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010) included an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research and property inspection described above were synthesized to determine the likelihood of the study area containing significant archaeological resources.

#### **3.3.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010) determined that the study area exhibited several characteristics indicating potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact occupations and/or land uses. Specifically:

- Surficial geology mapping of the Ottawa area indicated that the property is traversed by some shoreline features associated with the Champlain Sea.

The study area also was also determined to exhibit characteristics indicating a low potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with historic Euro-Canadian settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- A name and associated structure appeared on the east half of Lot 11 on the 1863 Walling map of Carleton County;
- The names of the heads of two families and the locations of their associated farmsteads appeared on the 1879 Belden map of Goulbourn Township;
- Fernbank Road appeared on nineteenth century mapping of Goulbourn Township and was identified as a 'historic settlement road', although it was noted that the results of the archival background research suggested the settlement of the lot was located a significant distance from the road.

Portions of the study area were also determined to exhibit low or no archaeological potential, either through a combination of physiographic factors or through recent, deep and intensive disturbance. Specifically:

- Significant portions of the study area consisted of a relatively level bedrock plain;
- Significant portions of the study area had been subjected to deep and intensive disturbance through the use of heavy equipment to strip vegetation and topsoil.

#### **3.3.2 Stage 1 Recommendations**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Adams Heritage 2003, revised 2010) concluded with a recommendation that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of those portions of the study area

determined to exhibit archaeological potential be conducted by a provincially-licenced consulting archaeologist prior to the issuance of an approval of any future land development application.

## 4.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources were present on the property and to determine whether or not these resources required further assessment.

### 4.1 Fieldwork Methodology

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed over the course of three days, between May 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013, with a crew of six to seven archaeological technicians. Fieldwork was conducted according to standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Weather and lighting conditions were excellent, with clear or overcast skies and good natural lighting, permitting good visibility of land features, ideal for the identification, documentation, and, where appropriate, recovery of archaeological resources.

The limits of the study area were determined in the field using overlay mapping created by Past Recovery staff, combining a topographical survey plan provided by the project manager at McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and high resolution satellite imagery of the study area. The satellite imagery used was captured between January 2008 and January 2009 and was collected together as part of the Digital Raster Acquisition Project Eastern Ontario (DRAPE). This overlay mapping allowed the Past Recovery field crew to accurately determine the property limits in relation to fixed reference landmarks in order to ensure full coverage of the study area during the Stage 2 property survey (Figure 7).

As per MTCS standards, all portions of the subject property consisting of actively or recently cultivated land were assessed by means of pedestrian survey (Figures 8 and 9). Prior to survey, all portions of the property containing lands that could be worked up were ploughed with a conventional mouldboard plough. Direction was provided to the project planners to instruct contractors or farmers who carried out the ploughing to plough deep enough to ensure total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. In all instances, a surface visibility of at least 80% was achieved. Ploughed areas were weathered by rainfall to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. The pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre transects, with Past Recovery field crew systematically walking ploughed fields and examining the ground surface for archaeological resources.

Portions of the subject property consisted of lands where ploughing was not possible or viable, including wooded areas, manicured lawns surrounding the existing two-storey brick house at 7731 Fernbank Road, areas with insufficient soil depth to allow the use of modern ploughing equipment, and low-lying areas with heavy/seasonally saturated soils. In these areas, the Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals, with Past Recovery field crew systematically excavating test pits by shovel and trowel and screening backdirt through 6 millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh (Figures 10 and 11). Shovel test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavation continued 5 centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible (Figure 12). All pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of deep and intensive disturbance. All test pits were backfilled once completed. Survey transects were continued to within one metre of built structures, or until test pits showed evidence of deep and intensive ground disturbance. In areas where shovel test pit profiles

showed conclusive evidence of deep and intensive disturbance, additional test pits were excavated judgements in order to determine the limits of the disturbance.

Approximately 40% of the property was ploughed, allowed to weather, and subjected to pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. Approximately 40% of the property, consisting of lands where ploughing was not possible or viable, was shovel test pitted at five metre intervals. A significant portion of the lot, c. 15%, had been deeply and intensively disturbed, removing the potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Disturbances included the removal of vegetation and topsoil from a significant portion of the northwestern corner of the lot with heavy equipment sometime prior to the property assessment (Figures 13 and 14; see Figure 7). This area was not tested. In addition, several small areas, such as the septic bed associated with the two-storey brick residence at 1773 Fernbank Road, an associated laneway and bulldozed fill in the area of a recently removed barn, were excluded from testing on the basis of disturbance. Finally, a portion of the northwestern corner of the study area (c. 3%) was not tested given its low-lying topographical position and saturated soils (see Figure 7).

Archaeological resources were discovered in one location during the Stage 2 property survey, within a ploughed field that was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey conducted at five metre intervals (Figure 15). This site consisted of a spatially-discrete scatter of nineteenth century domestic refuse (Figures 16 and 17) as well as remnants of two built features: a now-buried foundation (see Figure 16) and a stone-lined well (Figures 18 and 19). All artifacts found were flagged and left in place pending recording of the site and collection of a representative sample for analysis. Following the completion of the five metre interval survey, it was determined that it was necessary to intensify survey intervals in this location in order to collect the information needed to determine whether a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the site was warranted. Accordingly, survey intervals were decreased to one metre intervals within 20 metres of the scatter until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined.

Following the intensified pedestrian survey of the site, a representative sample of artifacts from the scatter identified on the surface of the ploughed field was made, including all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories. The sample was collected in one bag, labelled as 'Findspot #1' pending analysis of the artifacts recovered. A description of each of the artifacts left in the field was also recorded.

The Stage 2 property survey was recorded through fieldnotes, a maps, and digital photographs. A catalogue of the documentary records generated by the fieldwork is included below in Table 1. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown in Figure 20.

In addition, a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) receiver, a Garmin eTrex Legend, was used to record the locations of the newly discovered archaeological site. Using the built-in patch antenna, the unit is capable of calculating its position to within 15 metres (95% typical). This unit is also capable of receiving Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) position correction signals, which can improve the accuracy of the position reporting to within two metres under ideal conditions. At the time of use, the GPS consistently gave estimated probable error (EPE) readings of 2 metres.

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

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Field Notes	Notes on the fieldwork	7 pages	PRAS project file PR13-17
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting field conditions and sample test pits	72 photographs	PRAS computer network file PR13-17
Field Maps	Printed overlay map produced using topographical survey plan and high resolution satellite imagery	1 map	PRAS project file PR13-17

Following the completion of the fieldwork component of the Stage 2 assessment, all artifacts recovered were cleaned, catalogued with their full provenience, and inventoried using a modified version of a database designed for post-Contact period sites developed by staff at Parks Canada. 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 field notes, photographs, and maps 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 is housed in one standard-sized banker's box.

## 4.2 Fieldwork Results

As mentioned in Section 4.1, archaeological resources were discovered in one location during the Stage 2 property survey of the study area (see Figure 15). A brief description of the site is provided below.

### 4.2.1 Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53)

This site was encountered as a spatially-discrete scatter of nineteenth century domestic refuse lying on the surface of a ploughed field. As mentioned previously in the report, following completion of the pedestrian survey of the field containing the site, survey intervals were reduced to one metre intervals within 20 metres of the scatter until the full extent of the scatter was defined. The limits of the site, consisting of a north, south, east, and west extremity, as well as a centroid for the scatter, were recorded with a handheld GPS receiver with reported accuracy of 2 metres for each reading. These points were plotted on project mapping (see Figure 15).

In addition to the artifacts found on the surface, inspection of the ploughed ground surface in the area revealed a rough outline of white mortar and occasional limestone, suggestive of a buried foundation (see Figure 16). A rough measurement of this feature was made from the remnants of visible on the surface, giving a length of seven metres by ten metres or 23 feet by 33 feet. Further inspection of the surrounding area revealed the presence of a partially in-filled stone-lined well (see Figures 18 and 19). The interior of the well measured 90 cm by 90 cm. The



locations of both of these features were also recorded using the handheld GPS receiver and were plotted on project mapping (see Figure 15).

A total of 108 artifacts were recovered from a surface scatter measuring 28 metres (north-south) by 23 metres (east-west), and covering a total area of approximately 645 square metres (see Figures 21 and 22). Six of these objects showed signs of thermal alteration, likely from exposure to fire. The assemblage included 60 ceramic tableware sherds, with the majority (42) being refined white earthenware and the remainder (16) being vitrified white earthenware. Two small sherds could only be identified as either refined white earthenware or vitrified white earthenware. Decoration styles on the refined white earthenware included two blue transfer printed examples, both likely part of a 'Blue Willow' pattern, four examples of blue edged, two examples of late palette monochrome painted (blue or green), four examples of late palette polychrome painted, ten examples of sponged or stamped, and 17 examples of plain (where no decoration was visible). Decoration styles found on vitrified white earthenware sherds included six examples of blue transfer printed, two examples of blue sponged or stamped, and six examples of plain (where no decoration was visible). Utilitarian ceramic pieces included five sherds of coarse red earthenware, including four glazed examples (one yellow, one yellow and brown, one brown, and one red and brown speckled). Identified vessel shapes included a number of teacups and plates, though most sherds were small and could only be attributed to the general categories of flatware or hollowware.

The assemblage also includes five fragments from glass bottles, four of which appeared to have been mould blown, with one fragment from a machine made colourless canning jar. Four additional glass artifacts, all likely belonging to bottles or other containers, also appeared to have been mould blown, with one fragment belonging to a panel bottle, and another a neck fragment from a light blue/aqua bottle with a Perry Davis-type finish. The Perry Davis-type finish was a common two-part finish on late nineteenth and early twentieth-century bottles, primarily patent and proprietary medicine bottles and occasionally on druggists' ware, toiletries, and extract bottles (Jones and Sullivan 1989:79). The remainder of the artifacts in the assemblage were dominated by architectural materials, including nine fragments of pane glass, one wrought nail, two machine cut nails, two fragments of red brick, and six fragments of plaster. Two agriculture-related artifacts included a wrought horseshoe nail and a fragment of leather harness. Six pieces of mammal bone were recovered, one of which was calcined. Finally, unidentified materials included one fragment of plated metal consisting of two rods which may have been decorative, as well as three small fragments of ferrous sheet metal.

In addition to this assemblage, the materials left in the field to aid with relocating the site in the future included a 3 metre by 4 metre 'smear' of degraded mortar likely representing the location of a buried foundation, several small fragments of red brick, eight sherds of plain refined white earthenware, two fragments of weathered faunal material, several fragments of colourless pane glass, and several fragments of roughly shaped limestone rocks likely representing displaced portions of the buried foundation. The scatter of artifacts appeared to be largely centered on the foundation remnants.

Analysis of the artifact assemblage from the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53) suggests a date of occupation stretching from the mid to late nineteenth century (1840s to the 1880s). This date



range is suggested by the presence of several temporally-diagnostic artifact types and decoration styles known to have peak periods of popularity within this part of the nineteenth century. Earthenware with sponged decorations first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the nineteenth century. These ware types were widely advertised by crockery merchants throughout Victorian Canada as being excellent for the country trade given their low cost. They included stamped or sponged teaware, which was becoming commonplace on tables in Canada West in the late 1840s (Kenyon 1991:5), yet by the mid 1870s this decoration style had virtually disappeared (although sponged bowls remained in popular usage until the turn of the twentieth century). Polychrome painted vessels with late palette colours, almost always incorporating floral patterns, were popular from c. 1830 to the 1870s (Kenyon 1991). This decorative technique was applied mostly on teaware and bowls and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available during the nineteenth century. Edging is a decorative type found mostly on plates and platters between c.1795 and the 1870s. Like painted ware, edged vessels were one of the cheapest types of tableware available during the nineteenth century. Two of the four edged sherds in the assemblage were not moulded or scalloped, which Miller (2000:3) dates to between 1874 and 1884. One of the remaining two sherds had faint repetitive impressions and an unscalloped rim, for which Miller (2000:3) provides dates of between 1841 and 1857. Transfer printed designs reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s, then began to decline in popularity after 1850 in the face of an increase in the use of white ironstone. Though more costly than the decorative wares discussed above, domestic sites dating from the mid-1830s into the last third of the nineteenth century typically contain a diversity of transfer printed colours. Only blue was observed within the assemblage from the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53). The vitrified white earthenware tableware sherds in the assemblage were indicative of an occupation extending into the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, as was the presence of a fragment from a machine made canning jar.

Also of significance in determining the date range of the occupation of this site was the absence of artifacts commonly found on sites dating to the earlier part of the nineteenth century. For example, no pearlware and creamware ceramic tableware was identified in the assemblage recovered from the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53). These tableware types were common in the later part of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but were little stocked by most merchants by the 1840s (Kenyon 1991:5). Also significant was the lack of semi-porcelain, porcelain, and a wide variety of glass artifacts, characteristic of an occupation that post-dates 1890, when these materials typically become ubiquitous in artifact assemblages.

Analysis of the artifact assemblage and the results of the archival research conducted to date suggest that the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53) represents the location of a farmstead occupied by the Brennan family from the 1840s to the 1880s. James Brennan, his wife Elizabeth, and their family may have settled on the lot as early as the 1840s. Although the early census returns (1851 and 1861) indicate that the Brennans were living in a one-storey log cabin, and the 1863 Walling map (see Figure 4) shows the location of a farmstead c. 350 metres to the south of the farm shown on the 1879 Belden map (see Figure 5), the artifacts recovered from the site suggest this was the location of the cabin. Interestingly, the relatively large size of the foundation remains visible on the surface of the ploughed field indicates that the Brennans may have built a frame house in the same location as the earlier cabin. Significantly, the site was located on the most elevated land found within the eastern half of Lot 11, at c. 145 m above median sea level.

### 4.3 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 property survey has resulted in the identification of a previously undocumented archaeological site, consisting of an artifact scatter and structural remains associated with a c. 1840s to 1880s farmstead occupied by the Brennan family. As such, the site meets criteria set by MTCS for sites of potential cultural heritage value or interest requiring a Stage 3, site-specific, archaeological assessment. The purpose of a Stage 3 assessment would be to define the nature and limits of the site, with the goal of assessing whether the site is of cultural heritage value or interest.

### 4.4 Stage 2 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 2 assessment form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property resulted in the identification of one archaeological site of possible cultural heritage value or interest (see Figure 15), meeting MTCS criteria for sites requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment if the site is to be contained within the licenced boundary (as defined in Figure 2).
- 2) The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53) should be conducted by means of test unit excavation, wherein one metre square test units would be hand excavated across the area of the site on a five metre grid, with an additional 20% of the grid unit total placed to focus on areas of interest within the site.
- 3) There are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites within the remainder of the subject property as presently defined (see Figures 2 and 3).

The reader is also referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

## 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 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.

## 6.0 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.

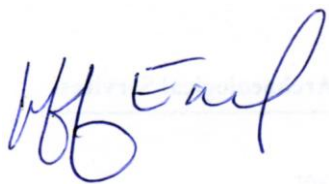
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport'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 Tourism, Culture and Sport and any other legitimate interest group.

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



Jeff Earl  
Principal  
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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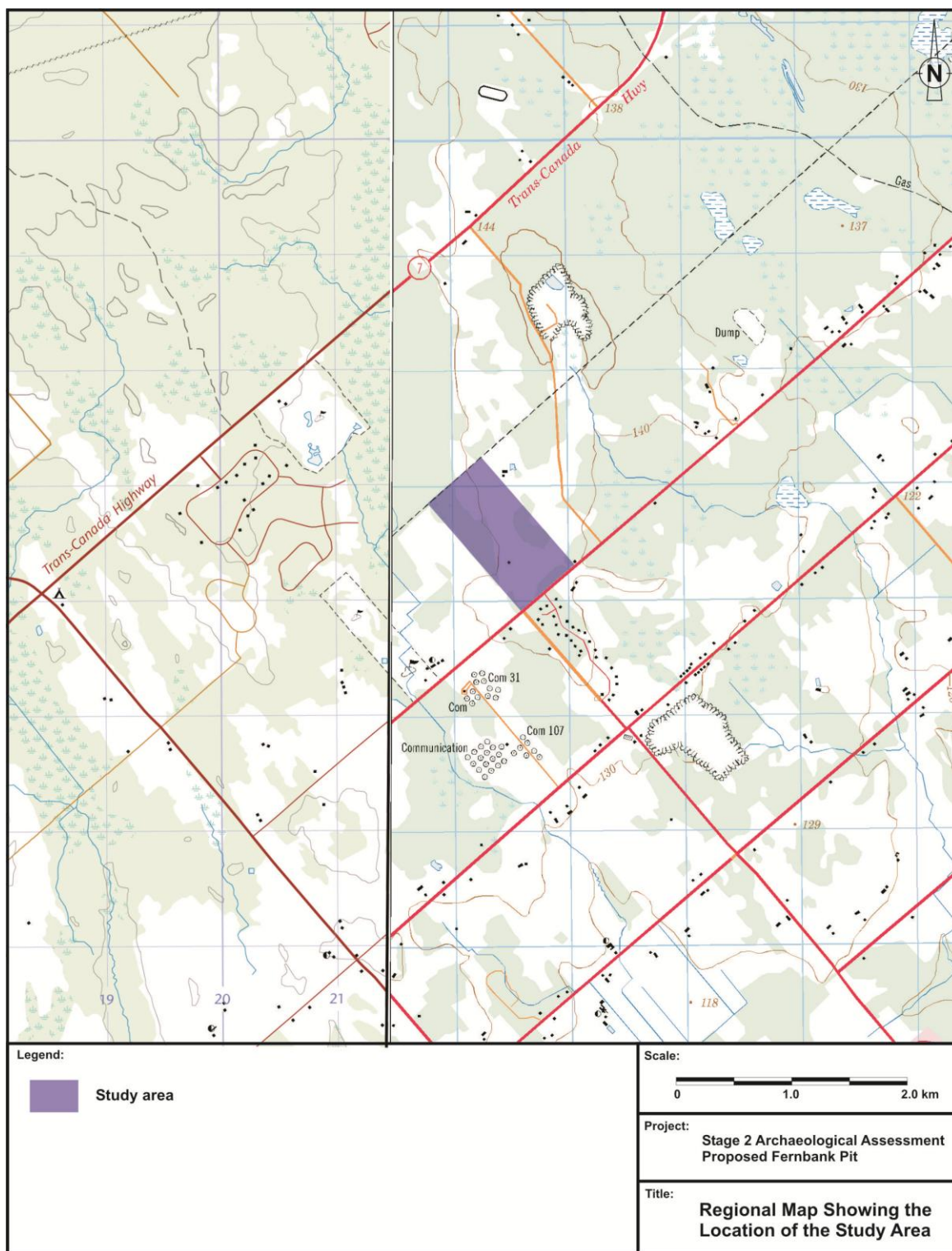
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**Queen's University**

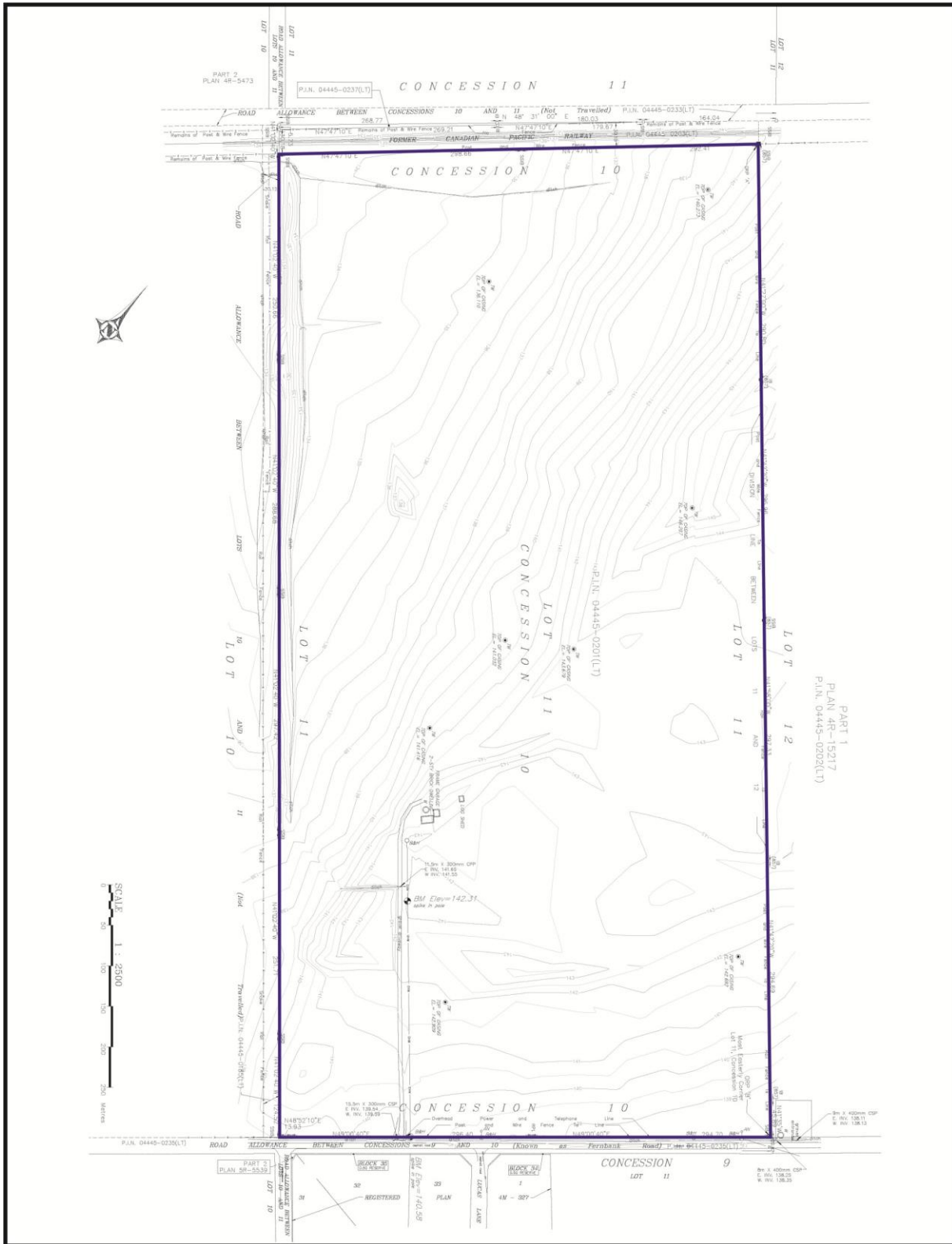
**Maps, Data & Government Information Centre (MADGIC):**

1906 First Edition 1-inch-to-1-mile topographic map, Kemptville, 31G/04

## 8.0 FIGURES



**Figure 1. Location of the study area.** (8<sup>th</sup> edition NTS 1:50,000 – 31G/04 Kemptville & 6<sup>th</sup> edition NTS 1:50,000 - 31F/01 Carleton Place)

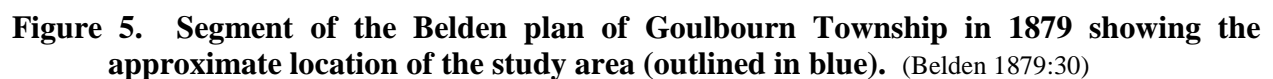
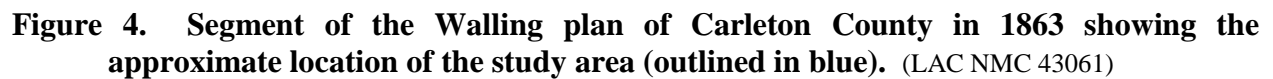


**Figure 2. Plan of topographic survey of the study area (outlined in blue).** (Base: supplied by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.)

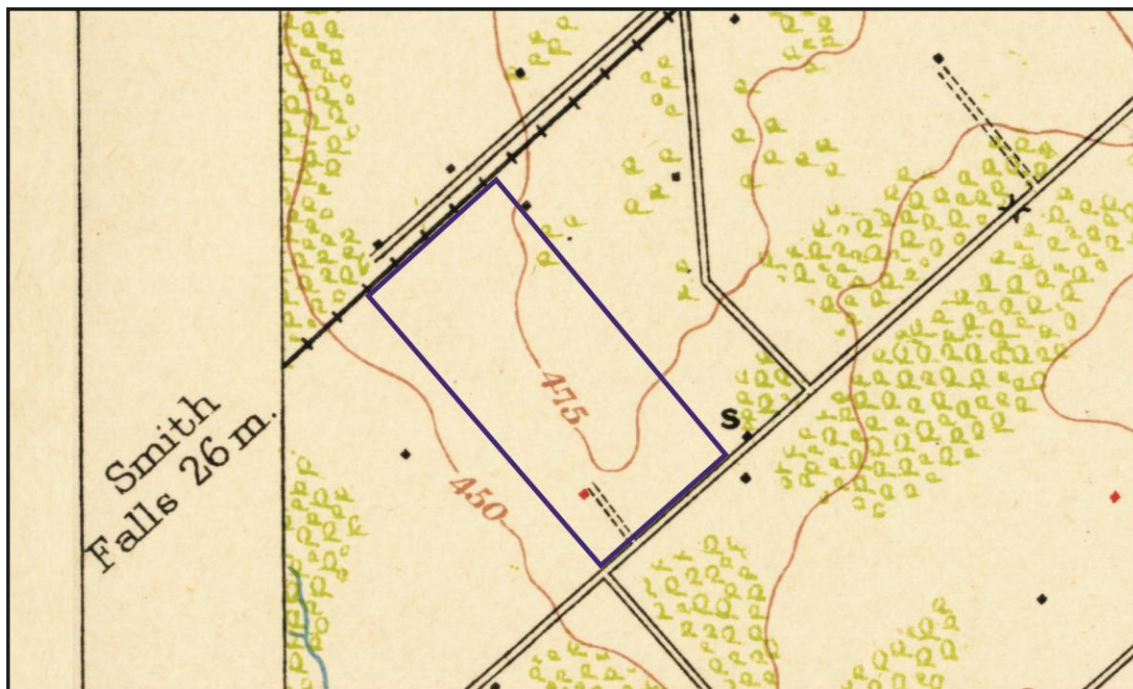




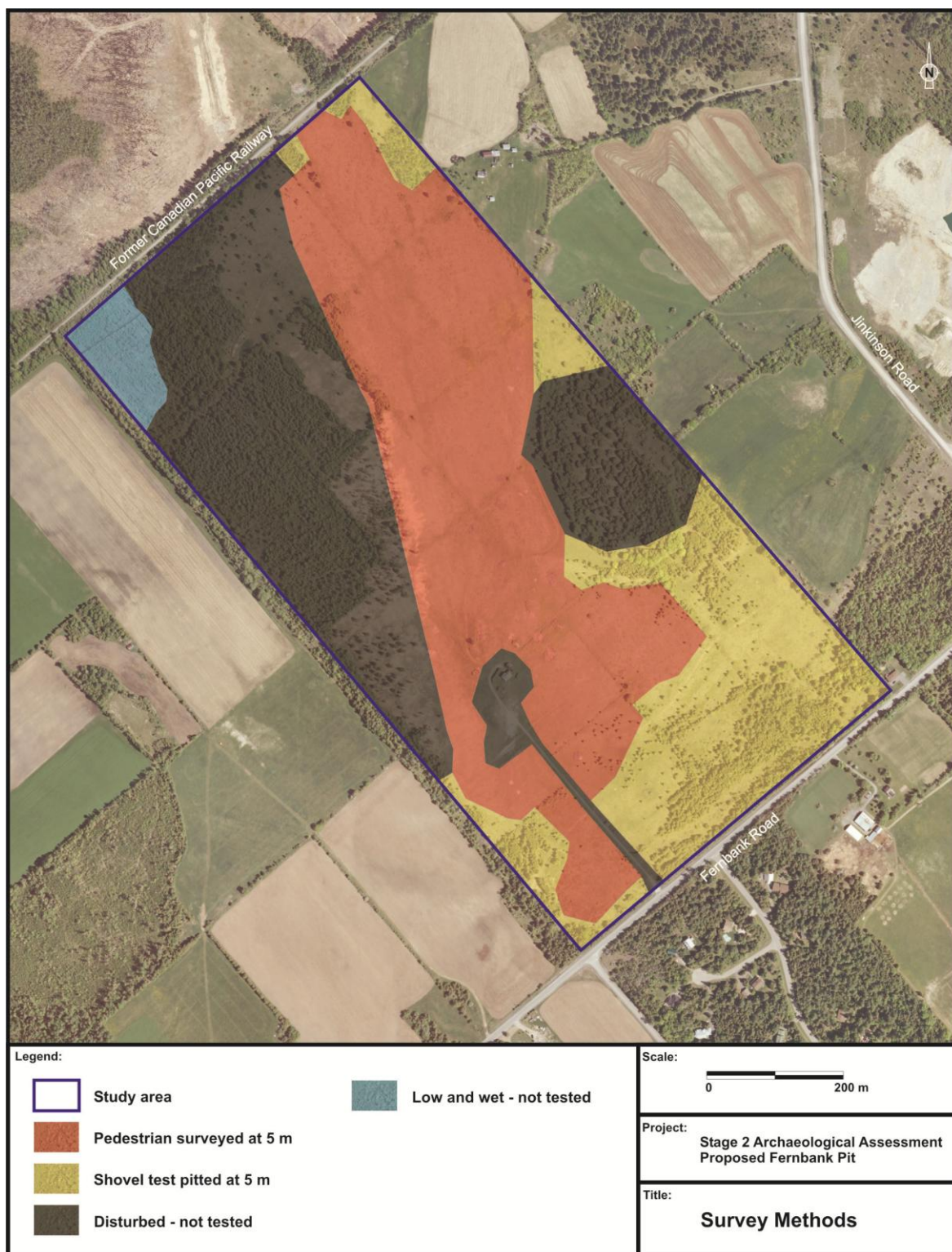
**Figure 3. Satellite image showing the study area.** (Base: DRAPE satellite imagery 2008/2009)







**Figure 6. Segment of the first edition (1906) one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map of the Kemptville area showing the approximate location of the study area (outlined in blue). (Queens MADGIC)**



**Figure 7. Satellite image of the subject property showing the Stage 2 property assessment methods.** (Base: 2008/2009 DRAPE satellite image)





**Figure 8. Past Recovery field crew conducting pedestrian survey of ploughed portions of the subject property, facing north. (PR13-17D016)**



**Figure 9. Past Recovery field crew conducting pedestrian survey of ploughed portions of the subject property, facing northwest. (PR13-17D036)**



**Figure 10. Past Recovery field crew conducting shovel test pit survey of unploughable portions of the subject property, facing north. (PR13-17D006)**



**Figure 11. Past Recovery field crew conducting shovel test pit survey of unploughable portions of the subject property, facing north. (PR13-17D011)**





**Figure 12. Representative shovel test pit, showing shallow soils over bedrock, facing west.**  
(PR13-17D007)

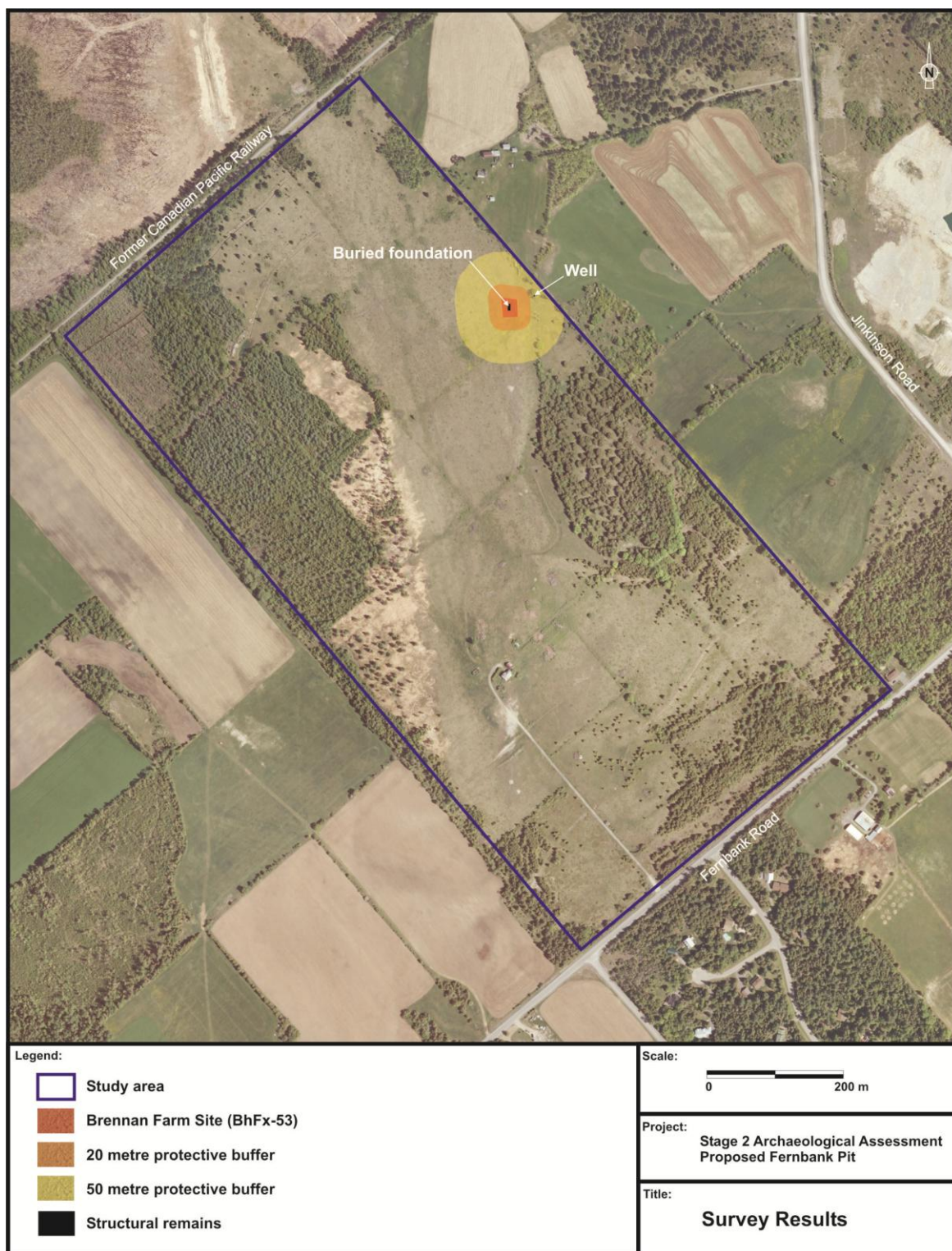


**Figure 13. View of area of deep and intensive disturbance caused by removal of vegetation and topsoil stripping using heavy equipment, facing west.** (PR13-17D018)



**Figure 14. View of area of deep and intensive disturbance caused by removal of vegetation and topsoil stripping using heavy equipment, facing northwest. (PR13-17D031)**





**Figure 15. Satellite image of the subject property showing the location of the archaeological site found during the Stage 2 property assessment.** (Base: 2008/2009 DRAPE satellite image)





**Figure 16. View of the artifact scatter at the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53), facing north.**  
(PR13-17D048) Note the light-stained soil in the middle ground marks the location of the foundation remnants.



**Figure 17. View of the artifact scatter at the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53), facing east.**  
(PR13-17D039)



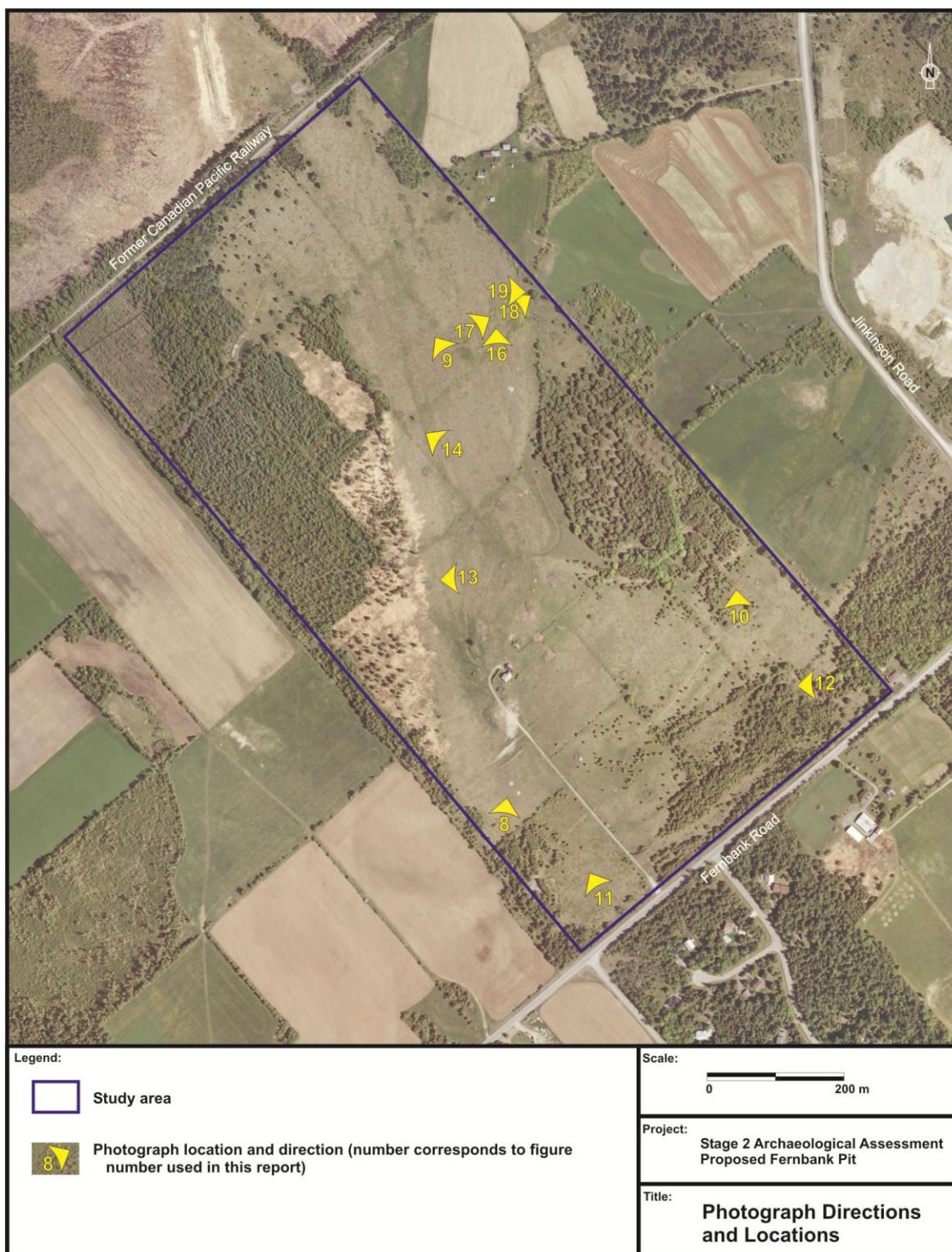


**Figure 18. View of stone-lined well lying to the east of the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53), facing northeast. (PR13-17D052)**

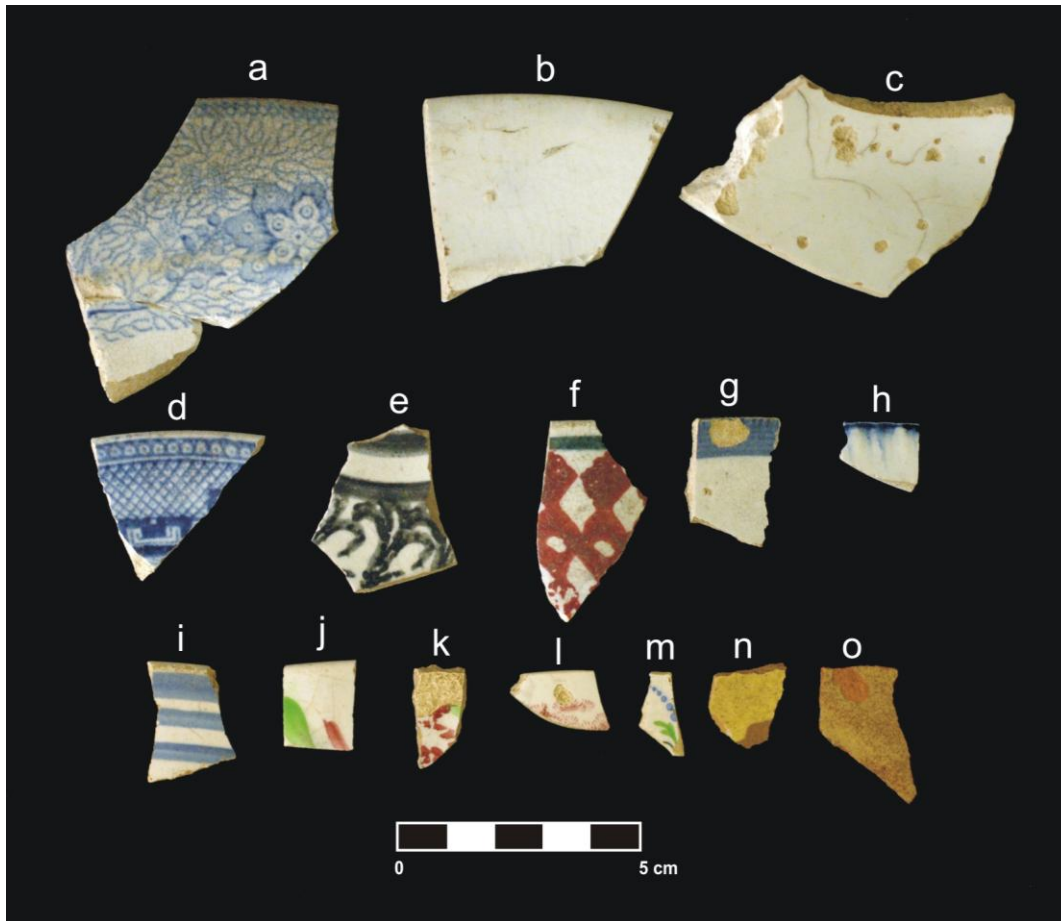


**Figure 19. View of stone-lined well lying to the east of the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53), facing east. (PR13-17D053)**





**Figure 20. Satellite image of the subject property showing the location and orientation of photographs used in this report.** (Base: 2008/2009 DRAPE satellite image)



**Figure 21. Representative sample of ceramic artifacts from the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53).**

a: blue transfer printed vitrified white earthenware plate (#054); b: plain refined white earthenware plate (#009); c: plain refined white earthenware tableware (#065); d: 'blue willow' transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware (#057); e: black stamped and painted refined white earthenware flatware (#062); f: red stamped and green painted refined white earthenware teacup (#019); g: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware (#048); h: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware (#001); i: blue painted vitrified white earthenware hollowware (#049); j: red and green (late palette) painted refined white earthenware teacup (#006); k: red sponged and green painted refined white earthenware hollowware (#018); l: red transfer printed refined white earthenware hollowware (#026); m: late palette polychrome painted refined white earthenware flatware (#045); n: yellow glazed coarse red earthenware hollowware (#071); o: brown and red speckled glazed coarse red earthenware (#072)



**Figure 22. Representative sample of miscellaneous artifacts from the Brennan Farm Site (BhFx-53).**

a: light blue aqua hand-tooled finish glass bottle (#083); b: green mould blown unidentifiable glass bottle/container (#080); c: olive green mould blown glass bottle (#077); d: light blue mould blown panel bottle (#084); e: colourless machine made canning jar (#081); f: white mortar with plaster (#075); g: red brick (#076); h: wrought horseshoe nail (#002); i: machine cut nail (#016)



## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR13-17D001	Bedrock rock pile in southeastern portion of the property	N
PR13-17D002	Bedrock rock pile in southeastern portion of the property	NW
PR13-17D003	Bedrock rock pile in southeastern portion of the property	NE
PR13-17D004	Crew testing in cedar bush	N
PR13-17D005	Cedar bush area	E
PR13-17D006	Crew testing in cedar bush	N
PR13-17D007	Typical test pit showing shallow stratigraphy	W
PR13-17D008	Typical test pit showing shallow stratigraphy	W
PR13-17D009	Crew testing near cedar bush	SE
PR13-17D010	Typical test pit showing shallow stratigraphy	W
PR13-17D011	Crew testing in cedar bush	N
PR13-17D012	Crew testing in cedar bush	N
PR13-17D013	Bedrock rock pile in southeastern portion of the property	SE
PR13-17D014	Typical test pit showing shallow stratigraphy	W
PR13-17D015	Typical test pit showing shallow stratigraphy	E
PR13-17D016	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D017	Surface of ploughed field with artifact	N
PR13-17D018	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D019	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D020	Cedar logs above stone-lined well	NE
PR13-17D021	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D022	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D023	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D024	Crew fieldwalking, panoramic view	-
PR13-17D025	Crew fieldwalking to rear of extant farmhouse	SE
PR13-17D026	Ploughed area along ridge	N
PR13-17D027	Crew fieldwalking to rear of extant farmhouse	N
PR13-17D028	Ploughed area to rear and west of extant farmhouse	S
PR13-17D029	Crew fieldwalking along ridge	N
PR13-17D030	Crew fieldwalking along ridge	N
PR13-17D031	Crew fieldwalking near disturbed area along west side of the property	W
PR13-17D032	Ploughed area along ridge	S
PR13-17D033	Crew fieldwalking ridge	N
PR13-17D034	Crew fieldwalking ridge	S
PR13-17D035	Crew fieldwalking ridge	N
PR13-17D036	Crew fieldwalking ridge	NW
PR13-17D037	Ploughed ridge	E
PR13-17D038	Location of artifact scatter	N
PR13-17D039	Location of artifact scatter	NE
PR13-17D040	Location of artifact scatter	S
PR13-17D041	Crew walking fields in the northern part of the property	SE
PR13-17D042	Ploughed fields in the northern part of the property	NW
PR13-17D043	Ploughed fields in the northern part of the property	N
PR13-17D044	Ploughed fields in the northern part of the property	S
PR13-17D045	Ploughed fields in the northern part of the property	SW
PR13-17D046	Location of artifact scatter	SE

<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dir.</b>
PR13-17D047	Crew mapping artifact scatter	N
PR13-17D048	Crew mapping artifact scatter	NE
PR13-17D049	Crew mapping artifact scatter with adjacent monitoring wells	N
PR13-17D050	Crew mapping artifact scatter	SW
PR13-17D051	Cedar beams covering well	NE
PR13-17D052	Cedar beams covering well	NE
PR13-17D053	Stone well interior	E
PR13-17D054	Stone well interior	E
PR13-17D055	Crew mapping artifact scatter	S
PR13-17D056	Crew mapping artifact scatter looking towards well	E
PR13-17D057	Ploughed fields in the northern portion of the property	NW
PR13-17D058	Disturbed area along the east side of the property from ploughed field	SE
PR13-17D059	Ploughed fields in the northern portion of the property	NW
PR13-17D060	Ploughed fields to west of the extant farmhouse	S
PR13-17D061	Ploughed fields through the central part of the property	NW
PR13-17D062	Disturbance to the west of the extant farmhouse	SE
PR13-17D063	Crew walking fields in the southern part of the property	E
PR13-17D064	Ploughed fields in the southern part of the property	NE
PR13-17D065	Ploughed fields in the southern part of the property	S
PR13-17D066	Ploughed fields in the southern part of the property	NW
PR13-17D067	Ploughed fields in the southern part of the property	E
PR13-17D068	Ploughed fields in the southern part of the property	NW
PR13-17D069	Crew walking fields in the southern part of the property	W
PR13-17D070	Crew walking fields in the southern part of the property	W
PR13-17D071	Laneway to the extant farmhouse	N
PR13-17D072	Ploughed fields in the southern part of the property	NE



## **APPENDIX 2: Artifact Inventory**

Inv.	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	A	Mark	Comments
034	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B		small fragment of a long bone, calcined
029	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable				various fragments
076	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable				red brick
070	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW			yellow glaze on one surface
071	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW			yellow and brown glaze on one surface
072	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW			brown and red speckled glaze on one surface
073	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW			brown glaze on one surface
074	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed	CEW			
001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, edged	RWE			straight edge, blue feathered, lightly moulded
013	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, edged	RWE			possibly edged but partially delaminated, straight edge, blue
017	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged	RWE			tiny rim sherd, straight edge, lightly moulded, blue band
037	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	RWE			small sherd, blue decoration on exterior, painted?
038	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, other decoration	RWE			rim sherd, blue decoration on exterior, unable to determine method of decoration
026	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, other transfer	RWE			small rim sherd, red tp on interior and exterior, botanical pattern
006	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, painted	RWE			small rim sherd, red band painted on interior rim, green and red floral (?) pattern on exterior
018	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			red sponged with lime green hand painting on one side
019	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			green band on interior and exterior rim, red stamped diamond pattern on exterior surface
027	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			small sherd, red sponged on exterior
003	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE			small sherds
005	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE			small sherd
009	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, plain	RWE			rim sherd
024	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE			small sherd
035	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B		small sherds, burnt

Inv.	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	A	Mark	Comments
007	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			small sherd, blue stamped pattern on exterior
025	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE	B		small sherd, burnt, blue sponging on one side
047	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE or VWE	XWE	B		small sherd, painted black line with some green remnants
055	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE or VWE	XWE			burnt, geometrical pattern around rim with a botanical and floral pattern on interior surface, possibly same vessel as #054
057	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			'Blue Willow' pattern rim sherd
058	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			small sherd, likely 'Blue Willow' pattern
048	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, edged	RWE			blue band along interior rim with slight feathering
050	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted	RWE			blue band on exterior surface
051	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted	RWE			green band (?) interior surface
064	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted	RWE			red and dark green painted on one side
065	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE			base sherd
066	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE			multiple vessels
045	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, polychrome	RWE			small sherd, green leaf (?) with some pink painted
046	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, polychrome	RWE			small sherd, painted green leaf with black stem (?) and blue dots, late palette
043	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE	B		small sherd, blue sponged
059	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			blue stamped, multiple vessels
061	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			red stamped
062	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			black stamped with two black bands on interior surface
063	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged/stamped	RWE			black stamped with black band along rim on interior surface, possibly same vessel as #062
044	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, other decor.	VWE			small sherd, blue sponged
054	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, other decor.	VWE	B		burnt, geometrical pattern around rim with a botanical and floral pattern on interior surface, one vessel
056	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, other decor.	VWE			geometrical pattern around rim with a botanical and floral pattern on interior surface, possibly same vessel as #054
060	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, other decor.	VWE			blue stamped
049	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted	VWE			blue bands on exterior surface, multiple vessels
067	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE			multiple base sherds

Inv.	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	A	Mark	Comments
068	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE			
069	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE			multiple vessels
052	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, transfer printed	VWE			botanical pattern on interior surface
053	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, transfer printed	VWE			small sherd unidentifiable pattern
002	2	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail	Wrought				partial
023	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				2.5cm length
004	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				partial, finishing nail
016	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				5.5cm length
008	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous				small fragments
087	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				small flat strip
042	9	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable				colourless, various thicknesses
083	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Bottle	Hand tooled finish				light blue aqua, Perry Davis type finish, two part mould possibly panel bottle
081	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Canning Jar	Machine made				colourless
031	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown				small sherd, light aqua
077	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown				olive green, multiple vessels
078	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown				olive green, patination
079	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown				light olive green
080	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Mould blown				green
082	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Mould blown				slightly opaque, small shard
084	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Panel Bottle	Mould blown				light blue, recessed panels
075	6	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not Specified				white mortar with plaster
085	1	Leather	Activities	Stable/Barn	Harness Tack	Not Specified				flat rectangular leather piece with holes on both sides and on in the center at one end
086	1	Plated Metal	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Plated				possibly decorative piece, two rods (one with a flat side) that split off from one another, slightly tapers near one end

**Key:**

#	Quantity	VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
A	Alteration	XEW	Unidentifiable earthenware
B	Burnt		
CEW	Coarse earthenware		
Cont.	Container		
CSW	Coarse stoneware		
<b>Inv. #</b>	Inventory Number		
IRO	Ironstone		
POR	Porcelain		
PWE	Pearlware		
RWE	Refined white earthenware		
TP	Test Pit		
Unid.	Unidentifiable		

## **APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Archaeological Terms**

### **Archaeology:**

The study of human past 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 Native 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-Indian artifacts.

**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-Indian:**

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

**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 pre-Contact cultural 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).

## CURRICULUM VITAE

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#### **EDUCATION:**

2003 - 2006     **Master of Arts**, Anthropology, Trent University. Pre-contact (Maya) Archaeology  
2000 - 2001     **International Exchange Program**, University of Wales, Lampeter, U.K.  
1998 - 2002     **Bachelor of Arts**, Honours Anthropology, Trent University (Archaeology major)

#### **ACADEMIC HONOURS:**

President's Honour Roll, Trent University

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND RELATED EXPERIENCE:**

2011-     **STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST, Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.**

Present

Projects undertaken:

- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments of the Maples Subdivision, Township of Rideau Lakes.
- co-Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Pickerel Bay Lodge property, Township of Lanark Highlands.
- co-Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Alexandria Lagoon System Class EA, Township of North Glengarry.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of a proposed RV campground, Sandbanks Provincial Park, Township of Hallowell.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for a proposed dental clinic, 887 Woodbine Road, Kingston.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Darlington Provincial Park, Municipality of Clarington.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for a proposed parking lot expansion, Darlington Provincial Park, Municipality of Clarington.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for two Highway 400 culverts, Township of Medonte.
- Principal Investigator, Consultation letter for 105 Clergy Street, Kingston.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments of seven Highway 400 bridges, County of Simcoe.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of a Highway 11 bridge, Township of Oro-Medonte.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for a Highway 12 culvert, Township of Ramara.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for a Highway 89 culvert, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Richmond Forcemain Repairs, Ottawa.
- Researcher, Historical and Archival Research on the Lilius W. Fleck Memorial Fountain.

- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments of the Ingleside Industrial Park, Township of South Stormont.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Island Harbour Club Condominium Development, Gananoque.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Island Harbour site (BbGa-16), Island Harbour Club Condominium Development, Gananoque.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the Island Harbour site (BbGa-16), Island Harbour Club Condominium Development, Gananoque.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Hooper Street Business Park, Carleton Place.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Canaan Quarry Expansion, Ottawa.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the George Street Sewer Extension through MacDonald Park, Kingston.
- Field Assistant, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Pump House Steam Museum, Kingston.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments of the KDSA Development Subdivision, Burnstown.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Greenbank Road and Southwest Transitway Extension, Ottawa.
- Project Archaeologist, Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of the Greenbank Road and Southwest Transitway Extension, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments of the Brissenden Property, Aggregate Licence Application, Township of North Dundas.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of the Clarke Farm Site (BgFv-6) and the Patterson Farm Site (BgFv-7), Aggregate Licence Application, Township of North Dundas.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 4 Archaeological Assessments of the Sly, Ripley and Gamble Sites, Highway 15 Improvements, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, McConnell Ave and 11<sup>th</sup> Street East, Cornwall.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Makow Subdivision, Ottawa.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 5574 Rockdale Road, Ottawa.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 3230 Sarsfield Road, Ottawa.
- Project Investigator, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, City Park, Kingston.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Temporary Switch Centre for the LRT Tunnel, Ottawa.
- Project Archaeologist, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment & Construction Monitoring, Parliament Hill Perimeter Security Project, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Manotick Watermain EA Study, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Cultural Heritage Resources Assessment, Manotick Watermain EA Study, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment, Bresee Site, Wolfe Lake OPA, South Frontenac Township.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Bresee Site, Wolfe Lake OPA, South Frontenac Township.
- Field Assistant, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Golf View Subdivision, Pembroke.
- Field Assistant, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Fernbank Pit, Ottawa.
- Field Assistant, Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment, Davis Site, Bank Street/Conroy Road/Kemp Drive Intersection Modifications, Ottawa.
- Field Assistant, Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment, Francis Evans 1 Site, Velika Realty Development, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments, Forbes Subdivision, Oxford Mills.
- Field Assistant, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment & Cemetery Investigation, St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Oxford Mills.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, LeBreton Flats South, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Kanata West Transitway, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments, Jackson Subdivision, Middleville.
- Field Assistant, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Black Creek Bridge, Murphys Point Provincial Park.
- Field Assistant, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Resting Paws Cemetery and Crematorium, Ottawa.
- Field Assistant, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Lorne Building Site, Ottawa.

- Field Assistant, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Davis Site, Bank Street/Conroy Road/Kemp Drive Intersection Modifications, City of Ottawa, Ontario.
- Field Assistant, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Bank Street/Conroy Road/Kemp Drive Intersection Modifications, Ottawa.
- Principal Investigator, Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments, Wolfe Lake OPA, South Frontenac Township.
- Field Assistant, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Taggart Goulbourn Pit, Ottawa.

2010- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW OFFICER, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture**  
2011

- Reviewed archaeological assessment reports to ensure compliance with provincial standards and guidelines.
- Provided technical advice to licensed archaeologists, proponents, approval authorities, and other stakeholders.

2007- **FIELD SUPERVISOR, York North Archaeological Services**  
2009

- Directed field crews on Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessments on projects located throughout central Ontario
- Crew chief on Stage 3 & 4 archaeological assessments on a number of sites dating from the Late Archaic to the Historic period.

Authored and prepared maps/figures for Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessment reports 2002-

2006 **FIELD TECHNICIAN, York North Archaeological Services**

- Participated in Stage 2 to 4 investigations of a number of pre-contact sites, ranging in date from the Late Paleo-Indian to Terminal Woodland, as well as historic period Euro-Canadian farmstead sites, throughout central Ontario.

2010 **Archaeological Technician:** Archaeological monitoring, Fort George, Ontario. Parks Canada.

2009 **Archaeological Technician:** Stage 4 assessment, BiFw-101, Vincent Massey Park, Ottawa. Fisher Archaeological Consulting.

2009 **Archaeological Technician:** Archaeological excavations, Fort George, Ontario. Parks Canada

2005 **Field Assistant:** Kitwancool Lake Settlement Archaeology Project, British Columbia. Directed by Paul Prince, Ph.D.

2005 **Research Assistant:** GIS database for Maya Centre of Minanha, Belize. Department of Anthropology, Trent University.

2004 **Cultural Resource Management Field Technician:** Stage 4 assessment, Mantle Site, Stouffville, Ontario. Archaeological Services Inc.

2004 **Field Supervisor:** Social Archaeological Research Program (SARP), Cayo District, Belize (archaeological field school). Trent University.

2002 **Junior Supervisor:** Social Archaeological Research Program (SARP), Cayo District, Belize. Trent University.

**TEACHING EXPERIENCE:**

2004- **Teaching Assistant**, Department of Anthropology, Trent University.  
2005

2003- **Teaching Assistant**, Department of Anthropology, Trent University.  
2004

**PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS:**

**Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.:**

2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Darlington Provincial Park, Part Lots 31 through 35, Broken Front Concession and Part Lot 35, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Darlington, Now Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham.** Report prepared for Ontario Parks, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

- 2015 **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed McLaughlin Bay Restoration Projects, Darlington Provincial Park, Part Lot 35, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Darlington, Now Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham.** Report prepared for Ontario Parks, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Detail Design Study of Two Highway 400 Culvert Rehabilitation/Replacement, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lot 21, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Medonte, Now Township of Severn, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Site Plan Control Application (File D11-107-2015) of the Proposed Dental Clinic at 887 Woodbine Road within Part of Lot 6, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Kingston, Now City of Kingston, County of Frontenac.** Report prepared for Shoalts & Zaback Architects Ltd.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for Part of the Pickerel Bay Lodge Property, 366 Pickerel Lake Road, Part of Lot 23, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Darling, Now Township of Lanark Highlands, County of Lanark.** Report prepared for Pickerel Bay Lodge.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Alexandria Lagoon System Class EA, 20596 McCormick Road, Part of Lots 32 and 33, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Lochiel, Now Township of North Glengarry, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Maples Subdivision Application, Part of Lot 28, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Bastard, Now Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.** Report prepared for Novatech.
- 2015 **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Sandbanks Provincial Park Proposed RV Campground, Part of Lot 1, Concession 1 (South Side of West Lake), Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County.** Report prepared for Ontario Parks, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Medonte Concession 4, MTO Site 30-359, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lot 7, Concessions 4 & 5, and Part of the Concession 4 Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Medonte, Now Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Medonte Concession 6, MTO Site 30-360, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lot 9, Concessions 6 & 7, and Concession 6 Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Medonte, Now Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Mount St Louis Road, MTO Site 30-361, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lots 10 & 11, Concession 7, And Part of the Intervening Unopened Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Medonte, Now Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Vespra Sideroad 15, MTO Site 30-365, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lots 15 & 16, Concession 1, and Part of the Vespra Sideroad 15 Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Vespra, Now Township of Springwater, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Highway 93, MTO Site 30-368, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lots 47 & 48, Range 1, Geographic Township of Flos, Part of Lots 47 & 48, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Medonte, and Part of the Highway 93 Road Allowance, Now Township of Springwater and Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Simcoe City Road 19, MTO Site 30-395, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lot 15, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Medonte, Now Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.

- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 400 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Big Chute Road, MTO Site 30-458, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concession 11, And Part of the Line 10 North/Steeles Line Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Medonte, Now Township of Severn, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 11 Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement at Line 15 South (Orillia Concession 2), MTO Site 30-490, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lots 13 & 14, Concessions 1 & 2, and Part of the Line 15 South Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Division), Now Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 89 Culvert Rehabilitation/Replacement West of Simcoe Road 50, MTO Site 30-545/C, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lot 1, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Tosorontio, Part of Lot 32, Concession 5, In the Geographic Township of Adjala, and Part of the Highway 89 Road Allowance, Now Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2015 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the Detail Design Study of the Highway 12 Culvert Rehabilitation/Replacement at Mara Concession Road 10, MTO Site 30-676/C, GWP 2183-13-00, Part of Lot 18, Concessions 9 and 10, and Part of the Mara Concession Road 10 and Highway 12 Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Mara, Now Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.
- 2014 **Historical and Archival Research Report: Lilius W. Fleck Memorial Fountain.** Report prepared for the National Capital Commission.
- 2014 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments of the Ingleside Industrial Park, Within Part Lots 21 to 24, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Osnabruck, Now Township of South Stormont, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.** Report prepared for the Township of South Stormont.
- 2014 **Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the Sly Site (BdGb-13), 1903 Highway 15, Lot 9, Concession 3, Geographic Township of South Crosby, Now Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.** Report prepared for GENIVAR and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation. Co-authored with Jeff Earl.
- 2014 **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Crain Fernbank Pit, Aggregate Resources Act Licence Application, Part of Lot 11, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Former County of Carleton, Now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. Co-authored with Jeff Earl.
- 2013 **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of the Clarke Farm Site (BgFv-6) and the Patterson Farm Site (BgFv-7), within Part Lot 7, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Mountain, now Township of North Dundas, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, Ontario.** Report prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.
- 2013 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 16 Concession Street, Westport, Part of Lot 11, Concession 7, Geographic Township of North Crosby, Now Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.** Prepared for RSSR Properties Inc. Co-authored with Lesley Howse.
- 2013 **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Temporary Switch Centre for the LRT Tunnel – West Portal at 506 Wellington Street, Lot 40, Concession A, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Former County of Carleton, Now City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for Hydro Ottawa Ltd.
- 2013 **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Brissenden Pit Application, Part Lot 7, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Mountain, now Township of North Dundas, County of Dundas, now United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario.** Prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. Co-authored with Jeff Earl.
- 2013 **Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation of the Bresee Site (BdGc-8) for the proposed Wolfe Lake OPA Application, Part Lots 21 & 22, Concession 11 and Part Lot 22, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Bedford, now Township of South Frontenac, County of Frontenac, Ontario.** Prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.
- 2013 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments and Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Bresee Site (BdGc-8) for the proposed Wolfe Lake OPA Application, Part Lots 21 & 22, Concession 11 and Part Lot 22, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Bedford, now Township of South Frontenac, County of Frontenac, Ontario.** Prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.



- 2013 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Monitoring of the Parliament Hill Perimeter Security Project, 111 Wellington Street, Parliament Hill (BiFw-12), Part Lot B, Concession C (Ottawa Front), Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for EllisDon Corporation Inc. Co-authored with Jeff Earl.
- 2013 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments of the Proposed West Transitway Connection: Terry Fox Drive to Fernbank Road, Part Lots 1, 2 & 3, Concession 1 and Part Lots 2 & 3, Concession 2, Geographic Township of March and Part Lot 28, Concessions 10, 11 & 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for Delcan Corporation.
- 2013 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the North Glengarry Regional Water Supply Project Class EA, Various Lots, Geo. Townships of Kenyon and Charlottenburg, Former County of Glengarry, and Geo. Township of Cornwall, Former County of Stormont, Now in the Townships of North and South Glengarry, Current United Counties of S, D&G.** Report prepared for CH2M Hill Canada Ltd. Co-authored with Stephanie Cleland, Jeff Earl, and Dan Goss.
- 2012 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Manotick Watermain Link Functional Design and Environmental Assessment Study, Part Lots 21 through 30, Concession 1 (Rideau Front), Geographic Township of Gloucester, Part Lots 1 through 6, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Part Lots 1 & 4 through 6, Concession A, Geographic Township of North Gower, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for Morrison Hershfield.
- 2012 **Cultural Heritage Assessment of the proposed Manotick Watermain Link Functional Design and Environmental Assessment Study, Part Lots 21 through 30, Concession 1 (Rideau Front), Geographic Township of Gloucester, Part Lots 1 through 6, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Part Lots 1 & 4 through 6, Concession A, Geographic Township of North Gower, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for Morrison Hershfield.
- 2012 **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lorne Building Property at 90 Elgin Street, Part Lot C, Concession C, Geographic Township of Nepean, Former County of Carleton, Now City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for Ron Engineering and Construction (Eastern) Ltd.
- 2012 **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Jackson Subdivision, Part Lot 15, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Lanark, Now Township of Lanark Highlands, County of Lanark, Ontario.** Prepared for ZanderPlan Inc.
- 2012 **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of LeBreton South, Part Lots 39 & 40, Concession A, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Former County of Carleton, Now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario.** Prepared for the National Capital Commission.
- 2012 **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Intersection Modifications at Bank Street & Conroy Road at Kemp Drive, Part Lot 14, Concession IV and V, Geographic Township of Gloucester.** Prepared for Morrison Hershfield.
- 2011 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed 20 Acre Purchase in the Hamlet of Oxford Mills, Part Lot 16, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Oxford-On-Rideau, Now in the Municipality of North Grenville, County of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.** Prepared for Novatech Engineering Consultants Ltd.
- 2011 **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Howes Road Severance, Part Lot 11, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Kingston, Now City of Kingston, County of Frontenac, Ontario.** Prepared for property owner. Co-authored with Brenda Kennett.

#### **Intermesh Enterprises:**

- 2009 **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: “Jock River Estates Phase 2” Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa.** (Co-authored with Paul Thibaudeau)

#### **York North Archaeological Services:**

- 2009 **A Stage 3 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Midway (BhGo-8) and Portage (BhGo-9) Sites within the Proposed Cottage Lots along the East Shore of Haliburton Lake: Located in the Proposed Greif Brothers Canada Inc. Cottage Lot Subdivision in the Township of Dysart et al. (Geographic Township of Harburn), County of Haliburton, Ontario.**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Eden Oak Gibraltar Pit Expansion: Located in Part Lot 6, Concession 4, Town of Blue Mountain (Former Township of Collingwood), County of Grey, Ontario.**

- 2009 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed Cockburn Island Quarry: Located in Lots 3-6, Concession 6, and Lots 4-7, Concession 5, Township of Cockburn Island, Manitoulin District, Ontario.**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed Severn Lodge Subdivision: Located in Part Lots 15 & 16, Concession 9, Township of Georgian Bay (Former Township of Baxter), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario.**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Lloyd Squire Limestone Quarry: Located in Part Lot 10, Concession 4, Township of Laxton, Digby, and Longford (Geographic Township of Laxton), City of Kawartha Lakes (Formerly County of Victoria), Ontario.**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Greenwood Construction East Pit: Located in Lot 1E, Concession XVIII, Township of East Garafraxa, County of Dufferin, Ontario.**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Greenwood Construction West Pit: Located in Lot 2W, Concession XVII, Township of East Garafraxa, County of Dufferin, Ontario.**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Drain Brothers Excavation Ltd. Norwood South Pit: Located in Part Lot 20, Concession 10, Township of Asphodel-Norwood (Geographic Township of Asphodel), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Patricia Dibb)**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Voskamp-Cotter Pit: Located on Part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Township of Cramahe, County of Northumberland, Ontario. (Co-authored with Jason Sequin & Patricia Dibb)**
- 2009 **A Stage 3 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of Sites BhGo-5 and BhGo-6, in Conjunction with the Proposed Subdivision Along the East and West Shores of Percy Lake: Located in the Proposed Greif Brothers Canada Inc. Cottage Lot Subdivision in the Township of Dysart et al. (Geographic Township of Harburn), County of Haliburton, Ontario. (Co-authored with Jason Sequin & Patricia Dibb)**
- 2009 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Canal Lake Residential Development: Located in Part Lots 22 & 23, North of Portage Road, Part of the West Half of Lot 31 and Part of the East and West Halves of Lot 32, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of Eldon, Former County of Victoria (City of Kawartha Lakes), Ontario. (Co-authored with Jason Sequin & Patricia Dibb)**
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Brown Property Aggregate Pit: Located in Part Lots 1 & 2, Concession 8, Township of Amaranth, County of Dufferin, Ontario. (Co-authored with Patricia Dibb)**
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Greif Brothers Canada Inc. Cottage Lot Subdivision Along Both the East and West Shores of Percy Lake: Located in Part Lots 22, 23, & 24, Concession 5, Part Lots 21, 22, 23, & 24, Concession 6, Part Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28, Concession 7, Part Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 & 27, Concession 8, Part Lots 21 & 22, Concession 9, Municipality of Dysart et al. (Geographic Township of Harburn), County of Haliburton, Ontario. (Co-authored with Patricia Dibb & Ryan Primrose)**
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Stonescape Quarry II: Located in Part Lot 20, Concession 9, Township of Galway-Cavendish & Harvey (Geographic Township of Harvey), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Patricia Dibb)**
- 2008 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed Jackett Quarry: Located in Part Lot 2, Concession 11, Township of Laxton, Digby, and Longford (Geographic Township of Laxton), City of Kawartha Lakes (Formerly County of Victoria), Ontario.**
- 2008 **A Stage 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Upgrade of District Road #50 (High Falls Road): Located Along the Original Road Allowance Between Lots 1-9, Concessions VI to VII, and Including Part Lots 2-5 & 9, Concession VI, and Part Lots 6-8, Concession VII, Town of Bracebridge (Formerly Township of Macaulay), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario.**
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Stewart Construction Inc. Subdivision: Located in Part Lot 3, Concession 6, Registered Plan 51R 21108 (Part 1), Township of Severn (Former Township of South Orillia), County of Simcoe, Ontario.**
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Pigeon Lake Estates Subdivision: Located in Part Lot 22, Concession XIII, (Former Township of Emily), City of Kawartha Lakes (Former County of Victoria), Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)**

- 2008 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed IKO Industries Ltd. Quarry, Known as the “West Quarry”:** Located in Part Lots 2 & 3, Concession 1, and Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 1 & 2, Lying in front of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 2, Township of Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2008 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed Taylor Road Sanitary Sewer Upgrades:** Located in the Town of Bracebridge (Former Township of Macaulay), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Wiarton Quarry:** Located in Part Lot 10, Concession 25, Town of South Bruce Peninsula (Former Township of Amabel), County of Bruce, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Flynn’s Corner Golf Course:** Located in Part Lots 22 & 23, Concession 9, Township of Galway-Cavendish & Harvey (Geographic Township of Harvey), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Ryan Primrose)
- 2008 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Willow Creek Subdivision (Phase II):** Located in Part Lot 27, Concession XII, City of Peterborough (Former Township of Otonabee), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Jason Sequin & Patrica Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Subdivision Development Along the Southern Shoreline of Lipsy Lake:** Located in Part Lot 6, Concession 12, Lots 6 & 7, Concession 11, and Part Lot 8, Concession 11, United Townships of Dysart et al. (Geographic Township of Guilford), County of Haliburton, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Chocolate Limestone Quarry:** Located in Part Lot 10, Concession 4, Township of Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Drain Brothers Pit Expansion:** Located in Part Lots 1 & 2, Concession 11, Township of Douro-Dummer (Geographic Township of Dummer), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed “Inverary” Subdivision Development:** Located in Part Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4, Concession 1, Town of Bracebridge (Former Township of Monck), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Hard-Co Construction Ltd. Quarry:** Located in Lot 2, Concession A, Township of Galway-Cavendish & Harvey (Geographic Township of Galway), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of Part Lots 6 & 7, Concession IV, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (Geographic Township of Tosorontio), County of Simcoe, Ontario.** (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb, Gordon & Sarah McGregor)
- 2007 **An Archaeological/Heritage Monitoring of Construction Activities Associated with the Installation of a Dock/Boatlift Abutment Within the Known Limits of the Timberlane (BcGo-13) Site, Located in the Fronting of Building Lot 4, and Part of Building Lot 4 (Registered Plan 45M-219), Part of Lot 3, Concession 18, Township of Galway-Cavendish & Harvey (Geographic Township of Harvey), County of Peterborough, Ontario.** (Co-authored with Patricia Dibb & Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of Part Lots 22, 23 & 24, Concessions 14 & 15, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan (Former Township of Otonabee), County of Peterborough, Ontario, and Stage III Test Excavations of the Bandana (BbGn-24) Site.** (Co-authored with Patricia Dibb, Gordon Dibb & Karen Blackburn)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed Tomlinson Quarry:** Located in Part Lots 14, 15 & 16, Concession VII, Township of Galway-Cavendish & Harvey (Geographic Township of Harvey), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed Marnoc Conservancy Development:** Located in Lots 12 to 17, Concession 14, Lots 13 to 18, Concession 13, and Lots 13 to 18, Concession 12, Township of Lake of Bays (Former Township of Sinclair), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Kawartha Glen Condominium Development:** Located in Part Lots 9, 10 & 11, Concession XII, Registered Plan No. 22Q, City of Peterborough (Former Township of North Monaghan), County of Peterborough, Ontario. (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)

- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Mount Pleasant Aggregate Pit Expansion: Located in Part Lot 10, Concession 14, Township of Cavan-Millbrook-North Monaghan (Geographic Township of Cavan), County of Peterborough, Ontario.** (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed South Bracebridge Business Park: Located in Part Lots 2 & 3, Concession 11, and Part Lots 1 & 2, Concession 12, Town of Bracebridge (Former Township of Muskoka), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario.** (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 Archaeological/Heritage Potential Assessment of the Proposed District Road #50 (High Falls Road) Upgrade: Located Along the Original Road Allowance between Lots 1 to 9, Concessions VI to VII, and including Part Lots 2 to 5 & 9, Concession VI, and Part Lots 6 to 8, Concession VII, Town of Bracebridge (Former Township of Macaulay), District Municipality of Muskoka, Ontario.** (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb)
- 2007 **A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Subdivision Development Along the West, North, and East Shoreline of Hindon Lake: Located in Lots 4, 5 & 6, Concession A, Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, and Part of Lots 1 & 2, Concession 3, Township of Algonquin Highlands (Former Township of Stanhope), County of Haliburton, Ontario.** (Co-authored with Gordon Dibb & Patricia Dibb)

#### **PUBLISHED REPORTS:**

- 2006 “Investigating the Socio-Economic and Socio-Political Organization of Intensive Agricultural Production at Minanha, Belize: A Reconsideration of the Results of the 2003 and 2004 Field Seasons.” In **Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Seventh (2005) Field Season.** Edited by Gyles Iannone, and Jeffrey Seibert, pp. 104-114. Social Archaeological Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.
- 2004 “Summary of Ancient Maya Terrace Operations in the Southern Periphery of Minanha.” In **Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Sixth (2004) Field Season.** Edited by Gyles Iannone, Janais Turuk, Derek Paauw, Jason Seguin, and Laura McCrae, pp. 58-81. Social Archaeological Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.
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- 2002 **Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Fourth (2002) Field Season.** Social Archaeological Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.

#### **CONFERENCE PAPERS:**

- 2009 **Surveying the Agricultural Landscape: A Review of Methods.** Paper presented at the 74th annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Atlanta, GA. (Co-authored with Scott Macrae, & Michael Stringer)
- 2008 **Investigating the Socio-Political and Socio-Economic Organization of Terrace Agriculture at the Ancient Maya Centre of Minanha, Belize.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Peterborough, ON.
- 2008 **Investigations of the Agricultural Terracing Surrounding the Ancient Maya Centre of Minanha, Belize.** Paper presented at the 73rd annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, BC. (Co-authored with Scott Macrae, Elizabeth Webb, & Henry Schwarcz)
- 2006 **Investigating the Social Organization of Intensive Agricultural Production at Minanha, Belize.** Paper presented at the 71st annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- 2003 **Ancient Maya Terrace Agriculture at Minanha, Belize.** Paper presented at the 68th annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Montreal, QC.

#### **MEMBERSHIPS:**

Society for American Archaeology  
 Ontario Archaeological Society  
 Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society

***POSITIONS HELD:***

Regional Editor (Eastern Ontario) for the Canadian Archaeological Association Newsletter

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