

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Apr 13, 2015

Nicholas Adams (P003)
Adams Heritage
1Inverary ON K0H 1X0

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment 4747 Bank Street Part Lot 18, Concession 5 Geographic Township of Gloucester (Rideau Front) City of Ottawa", Dated Oct 30, 2013, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Nov 12, 2013, MTCS Project Information Form Number P003-0389-2013, MTCS File Number 0002585

Dear Mr Adams:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Figure 4: Location of the study area (page 30) and Figure 12: Air photograph (2011) showing archaeological potential and areas tested (page 38) of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The Stage 1 recommendation therefore is:

1. Stage 2 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance.

The Stage 2 recommendation is as follows:

2. It is requested that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter of concurrence indicating that the obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act have been met.

in addition to the advice on compliance with legislation indicated below:

If during the process of development any undetected archaeological resources or human remains of

potential Aboriginal interest are encountered, the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office will be contacted immediately at:

Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office

31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101

Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6

Telephone: (613) 735-3759

Fax: (613) 735-6307 e-mail: algonquins@nrtco.net

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Joshua Keddy

Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer

Debbie Belfie, D.G. Belfie Planning and Development Consulting Ltd.

Cathlyn Kaufman, City of Ottawa

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

ADAMS HERITAGE

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
4747 Bank Street
Part Lot 18, Concession 5
Geographic Township of Gloucester (Rideau Front)
City of Ottawa

Prepared for:
D.G.Belfie Planning & Development Consulting Ltd.
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on behalf of David McGann

Licensee: Nick Adams MA
Prepared by: Nick Adams

October 30, 2013

License # P003
PIF# P003-0389-2013

Approval Authority:
City of Ottawa
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City of Ottawa - Development Review - Suburban East
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Regulatory Process: Planning Act
Report Type: Original

"I the undersigned hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information in this report and submitted in support of this report is complete and accurate in every way, and I am aware of the penalties against providing false information under section 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act."



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
4747 Bank Street
Part Lot 18, Concession 5
Geographic Township of Gloucester (Rideau Front)
City of Ottawa

Licensee: Nick Adams MA

Prepared by: Nick Adams

Date: October 30, 2013

License # P003
PIF# P003-0389-2013
report type: [Original](#)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stage 1

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development property in the City of Ottawa (geographic township of Gloucester) was conducted by Adams Heritage in October 2013. Specifically; historical research was undertaken, previous archaeological investigations in the area were evaluated, and the geography of the site considered, to determine whether significant historical or pre-Contact cultural resources might exist on the property and to determine whether further archaeological investigations are warranted.

The study area lies to the east of Bank Street and immediately south of Analdea Drive. Since parts of the property lie within less than 100 metres of Bank Street, some historical archaeological potential is assumed and since the City of Ottawa's "Archaeological Potential Mapping" indicates archaeological potential for much of the rest of the property, Stage 2 testing in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *"Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists"* (2010)¹, was required. The Stage 1 recommendation therefore is:

- Stage 2 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance.

Stage 2

Concurrent with the Stage 1 assessment, Stage 2 testing was undertaken. All areas capable of having supported past human settlement were tested for archaeological sites using the techniques and approaches stipulated in the 'S & G's'. No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered and no artifacts were recovered.

The Stage 2 recommendation is as follows:

- It is requested that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter of concurrence indicating that the obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act have been met.

in addition to the "advice on compliance with legislation" indicated below:

- If during the process of development any undetected archaeological resources or human remains of potential Aboriginal interest are encountered, the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office will be contacted immediately at:

Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office
31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101
Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6
Telephone: (613) 735-3759
Fax: (613) 735-6307 e-mail: algonquins@nrtco.net

¹ Hereafter, "S & G"s.

Advice on compliance with legislation

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 and Culture, 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.

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

c. 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.

d. 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.

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement:

"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."

1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Personnel

Project Archaeologist / Field Review:	Nick Adams
Historical Research:	Christine Adams
Archaeological Technicians:	Steve Errington, Doug Kirk, John Errington, Chris Cadue, Sam Adams, Peter Cassidy
Report Authors and Preparation:	Nick Adams, Christine Adams

Date of Field Review

October 3rd 2013

Dates of Field Testing

October 4th, October 8th 2013

Weather Conditions

Fine, warm, dry

Permission for Access

Provided by David McGann

2.0 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on development lands within part of Lot 18, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Gloucester (Rideau Front) (Figures 1-4). The archaeological assessment is part of the City of Ottawa requirements for draft plan approval under the Planning Act.

As indicated in Section 1.0, access to the property for the purposes of the archaeological assessment was provided by the owner.

The study area is bounded on the north by prior developments which front on to Analdea Drive. Undeveloped lands lie to the south and east. To the west, a narrow frontage on to Bank Street is currently occupied by "Leitrim Supply", a trailer rental, repair and service business.

The study area consists of a long, narrow property, extending east from the Bank Street frontage. It is approximately 840 metres long and it has an average width of approximately 90 metres for a total area of 7.2 Ha. (18 acres).

A comprehensive property inspection was completed on October 3rd 2013 with fieldwork following immediately thereafter. With the exception of the lands in the vicinity of the Bank Street frontage, the majority of the property is covered in scrub forest which includes pine, cedar, poplar and maple trees. Alder and willow thickets predominate in the more low lying areas.

The archaeological assessment and field testing was completed in October 2013 by a team of six field technicians under the direction of Nick Adams (archaeological licence / PIF: P003-0389-2013). The combined results of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments are provided below.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Ottawa Valley was a major trade route throughout the pre-Contact period. Discoveries of quantities of Native Copper artifacts from sources in the Lake Superior area at the Morrison and Allumettes Island Archaic sites (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2006: 202) provides a compelling insight into the far reaching and extensive nature of these activities and a clear indication that the Ottawa valley region has been occupied by First Nations peoples for many thousands of years.

With the arrival of French, Dutch and English settlers on the North American continent, the pre-existing trade routes were adapted to include the European appetite for fur. Following Samuel de Champlain's initial forays up the Ottawa River, French traders increasingly sought trade with the Algonquin, despite the on-going tensions and sporadic warfare with Mohawk raiding parties in the lower Ottawa River area.

Contact between Algonquin people and French traders occurred as early as 1603 at Tadoussac (Morrison 2005: 23) although contacts between Algonquin hunters and traders in the St. Lawrence Valley may have been occurring with Basques and Breton fishermen for many generations before (Ibid). During the 17th century conflicts between the Five Nations Iroquois, the French, the Algonquin and other First Nations in the Ottawa River / St. Lawrence River area culminated in the 'Iroquois Wars' of the late 1640's and 1650's - a series of coordinated raids throughout the Great Lakes / St. Lawrence region that resulted in the decimation, dispersal and relocation of First Nations groups throughout the region and a disruption of trade. Mohawk raids during the 1640's had forced the Algonquin to abandon settlements in the lower Ottawa River (Sulzman nd.), consolidating with kinsmen further upstream in the vicinity of Pembroke.

The Ottawa area continued to be inhabited by Algonquins throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth centuries and in to present, living lives very similar to those of their ancestors, despite the gradual changes that were occurring in their homeland. From the limited information available it would appear that seasonal patterns of settlement and movement mirrored those known from the preceding pre-Contact period, with seasonal populations occurring during the warm season, for fishing and socializing, with dispersal into small, family based hunting groups to winter hunting grounds throughout the region.

Much of what is now the City of Ottawa was included in the Crawford Purchase of 1783. Captain W.R. Crawford negotiated with Mississauga Indians for a vast tract of eastern Ontario in exchange for,

*"clothing for families, powder and ball for winter hunting and as much coarse red cloth as will make about a dozen coats and as many laced hats"*²

²

Walker, Harry and Olive; Carleton Saga; Carleton County Council; 1968 p. 3

A second treaty made with "the Principal Men of the Mississauga Nation", at Kingston in 1819, extended the original purchase to include what is now the western part of Carleton County. For this piece of real estate the,

"said Nation of Indians inhabiting the said Tract, yearly and every year forever"

received:

*"the sum of six hundred and forty two pounds ten shillings, in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the Chiefs parties hereto acknowledge a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors"*³

There is nothing to indicate that the lands in the Gloucester township area were ever occupied by the Mississaugas, and all indications are that the indigenous populations at the time were Algonkins⁴.

The inhabitants of the middle Ottawa River are now collectively known as Algonquin or Algonkin with principal foci of settlement at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan) in Ontario and a number of locations to the north of the Ottawa River in Quebec. The study area lies within the area defined by the Algonquins of Ontario as their traditional territory (http://www.tanakiwin.com/Algonquins_of_ON.pdf).

During the early phases of Euro-Canadian settlement in eastern Ontario, the Algonquin's claim to the region were ignored or overlooked. As Lee Sulzman succinctly expressed it:

"To provide land for these newcomers, the British government in 1783 chose to ignore the Algonkin in the lower Ottawa Valley and purchased parts of eastern Ontario from Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief. Despite this, Algonkin warriors fought beside the British during the War of 1812 (1812-14) and helped defeat the Americans at the Battle of Chateauguay. Their reward for this service was the continued loss of their land to individual land sales and encroachment by American Loyalists and British immigrants moving into the valley. The worse blow occurred when the British in 1822 were able to induce the Mississauga near Kingston, Ontario to sell most of what remained of the Algonkin holdings in the Ottawa Valley. Because few, if any, Mississauga actually lived there, the price paid for them to sell another people's land was virtually nothing. And for a second time, no one bothered to consult the Algonkin who had never surrendered their claim to the area but still received nothing from its sale. Further losses occurred during the 1840s as lumber interests moved into the Upper Ottawa Valley. Treaties and purchases by the Canadian government eventually established ten reserves that permitted the Algonkin to remain in the area, but like most Native Americans in both Canada

³ Ibid; p.8

⁴ The Algonkin Tribe: The Algonkins of the Ottawa Valley, An Historical Outline, by Peter Hessel, Kichesippi Books, Arnprior, 1987: p. 69

and the United States, they were allowed to keep only a tiny portion of what once had been their original homeland.” (Sulzman nd.).

While European settlement becomes the focus of most histories of the nineteenth century, it is evident that First Nations people continued to inhabit the area. One indication of this is that during 1845, while James Eadie was having a stone house constructed on the Richmond Road, the progress of the ‘stone teepee’ was watched by an encampment of Algonquin Indians. An illustration by W.H. Bartlett, “*The Squaws Grave, Ottawa River*”, from the mid nineteenth century shows one such encampment along the Ottawa River. Such presences continued to be common until well into the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Part of the West Half of Lot 18, Concession 5, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County

The first European settlers of the area which became Gloucester Township were Ira Honeywell and a man named Ferguson, who had a cabin on the Ottawa shore as early as 1803, but who abandoned it soon after. An early timberman named Steadman roughly laid out the metes and bounds of the township in 1792.⁵ European settlement of the area occurred relatively slowly compared to other areas of the province. It was the abundant red and white pine of the Ottawa Valley which proved to be one of the important factors in attracting settlers to the area. The British Navy was an almost inexhaustible market for timber, and the presence of awe-inspiring sources of water power on the rapids on the Ottawa combined to provide an attractive region for settling the area.

As the timber industry grew, so did the farming communities to support it. The square timber industry of the Ottawa Valley peaked in the 1830's and many ‘lumber barons’ like Wright and Billings made great fortunes in the trade, but by the 1820's, the lumber supply in the areas immediately surrounding the Ottawa region itself was becoming exhausted and the cleared land was being turned to agricultural purposes. Settlement developed from the mouth of the Rideau, along the Kings Road, also known as the Montreal Road⁶ (Belden: xxxvi).

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826-1832) brought a boost in settlement. By the time the British Government repealed preferential tariffs on colonial lumber in 1842, sending the industry into decline, it had attracted numerous French Canadian, English and Irish settlers who formed the core of the area's burgeoning population. By mid-century, clearance of the land for farming was the main impetus to settlement. By 1879 the population of Gloucester township was reckoned to be 7815,

⁵ “Gloucester”, part of the Historical Sketch of the County of Carleton in *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa)*, Ont. pp.xxxv Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879.

⁶ Ibid, xxxvi

with population fairly evenly spread except for in the Mer Bleu area, to the south of St. Joseph, which was an uninhabitable swamp⁷.

Gloucester Township was first surveyed in 1792⁸, as Loyalist descendants began to take up claims in the hinterlands away from the St. Lawrence, where the initial grants were made nearly a decade before. The Rideau River, and cross country trails allowed access to the townships surrounding present day Ottawa, but much of the land was taken up by persons who did not intend to settle, but rather to secure title to the lands to maximize their financial stability in their new land. The first settler, Braddish Billings, did not arrive until 1812⁹.

The lands in the study area - a strip running down the eastern edge of the west half of the lot, on the south side of Analdea Road - were officially the property of William Fenton, based upon the Crown patent granted to him in 1860¹⁰. However, we know from other sources that William Fenton was in the Bytown area as early as 1836, when he married Catherine Sievewright there¹¹.

A post to the local history website, "Bytown or Bust", indicates that William Fenton donated land for a Methodist Church on Lot 18 in 1837 and that a cemetery was located on the lot. The same post indicates the history of that building and subsequent replacements.

Re: Unknown Cemetery at Bank Street South Close to Gloucester at Analdea Dr

...There is a lot of history to this cemetery. I refer to it as the Union Cemetery but it could also be called the United Church Cemetery or the Methodist Cemetery. Its location is Lot 18 West Pt., Con 5 Rideau Front, Gloucester.

Today it is an inactive cemetery but at one time it was a full cemetery. Many were moved to Johnston's Corners Cemetery but some were not moved and are still there but without stones. There is about 5 or 6 stones still there but not visible as a lilac bush is growing amongst them and they are the LEE family.

In 1837, William Fenton donated the land to the church and the 1st Methodist Church in that area was built right in front of the cemetery.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ A Historical Timeline for the Township of Gloucester; Gloucester Historical Society: <http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/history.html>

⁹ Johnston, Grace, in Gloucester Roots, ed. Lois Kemp, Elokem Enterprises Ltd, Gloucester, Ontario, 1991. p.7

¹⁰ Abstract Index to Ontario Land Records (OLR)

¹¹ "All, Ontario Marriages, 1801-1928", searchable database @ancestry.com

*About 1878 a larger church was built over the original one. Some time abt. 1940 it was sold to the Leitrim Womens' Institute. When the highway came through the church was torn down...*¹²

The cemetery is still visible, and lies on the opposite side of Analdea Drive to the study area.

Unfortunately, the enumerator missed William Fenton and his family in 1851, but by 1861, one year after he officially took ownership of the land, the agricultural census indicates that he was farming 400 acres in Lots 18 and 19, and had cleared 150 of them¹³. This supports the hypothesis that he had been on the land for some time.

Fenton continued to farm the land until at least 1891, with his son and his family. Walling's map of 1863 shows a dwelling on the east side of the lot, just outside the study area¹⁴. The Historical Atlas of 1879 shows a church standing on the northwest corner of the lot, with 133 acres of the west half belonging to John Fenton, William's eldest son. The house is again shown in the same position, on the portion of the lot, 67 acres, belonging to William Fenton¹⁵. The land records do not show this transfer of ownership to John Fenton, and the 1881 Census shows a John Fenton, with his wife Sarah and sons, William and Thomas living in Hull. John Fenton was acting as an agent, likely for a lumbering or forwarding company at this time. Certainly, when John Fenton, the son of William and Catherine died in Ottawa, in 1936, he was styled "gentleman"¹⁶, suggesting that he chose commerce over agriculture.

Thus, when William Fenton Senior died in 1897, at age 96¹⁷, he left his lands in Lot 18 to his son, William James. Shortly thereafter, in 1899, William sold Lot 18 to George

¹² *Re: Unknown Cemetery at Bank Street South Close to Gloucester at Analdea Dr*
<http://www.bytown.net/glou1834.htm>

¹³ 1861 Agricultural Census, Gloucester Township, Carleton County;
http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=1570&iid=4107389_00624&fn=William&ln=Fenton&st=r&ssrc=&pid=791841118

¹⁴ Walling, Henry Francis *Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West/* from surveys under the direction of H. F. Walling. Surveyed and drawn by O. W. Gray [assisted by] Albert Davis [and] S. S. Southworth : Prescott : D. P. Putnam, 1863.

¹⁵ *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.*
Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879.

¹⁶ Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947;
http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=8946&iid=ONMS935_219-0053&fn=John+Weston&ln=Fenton&st=r&ssrc=&pid=137627

¹⁷ Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947;
http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=8946&iid=ONMS935_82-0612&fn=William&ln=Fenton&st=r&ssrc=&pid=1876169

Tomlinson¹⁸ and with his wife and daughter moved to Ottawa, where they were enumerated in 1901 and 1911. Tomlinson, in financial difficulty, was forced to transfer the land to Earnest Larmonth “for the benefit of creditors”¹⁹. Larmonth, as assignee of the estate of George Tomlinson, along with inspectors of the same²⁰ sold all of Lot 18 to Andrew Spratt in 1909²¹.

Summary

From sometime around 1836 to the end of the 19th century, the primary uses of the lands within the study area were agricultural. A church, a cemetery, and a dwelling house were all located on Lot 18, Concession 5, but all lay outside the study area.

¹⁸OLR

¹⁹OLR

²⁰OLR

²¹OLR

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Topography and Environment

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

The study area lies on part of a low plateau of till, surrounded by level Champlain Sea bed clay deposits (Richard 1976, Map 1506A). The property slopes very gradually from west to east, down towards a level, poorly drained lowland area which forms much of the eastern half of the property. A series of shallow ditches have been used to create pasture land from this formerly poorly drained area. As the ditches are no longer maintained, and the land no longer farmed, the area is becoming colonized by willows and alders.

The study area lies at an elevation of approximately 90 metres asl. A small area of Champlain Sea nearshore sediments have been mapped just east of the study area (Richard: 1976). It can be assumed that as the waters of the Champlain Sea / Lampsilis Lake receded, the western half of the study area would have become dry land first, with the eastern half gradually following.

The study area would have been available for human occupation as isostatic rebound gradually lowered the water level of the Champlain Sea. Radio-carbon dates on a sample of whale bone discovered just north of the Ottawa International Airport at an elevation of 91 metres a.s.l. is dated to 10,420±50 (GSC-454 - Richard 1982). Thus the study area would have been inaccessible at this time, gradually become accessible for occupation or settlement as the waters of the Champlain Sea receded, no earlier than about 10,000 years ago.

Soils

The main soil of the study area is Leitrim gravelly clay loam which overlies shale till and fragmented shale bedrock. The till veneer has been heavily reworked by wave action of the Champlain Sea (Marshall, et. al. 1979). The eastern end of the study area has Piperville soil of the poorly drained Carsonby series (P4). This soil is imperfectly drained and subject to water saturation (Ibid: 43).

Drainage

No streams or watercourses are present within the study area. The whole area gradually drains southwest towards the North Castor River, a tributary of the South Nation River.

Climate

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

Registered Archaeological Sites:

No registered archaeological sites exist within the study area ²². A single historic site (BhHv-18) was located during the archaeological assessment of the adjacent property to the north and subject to Stage 4 mitigation excavation (Adams Heritage 2009). It was interpreted as a shanty, occupied by members of the Bratton family throughout the mid-nineteenth century.

Archaeological Summary

This overview is not intended to be a comprehensive thesis on the archaeology of Eastern Ontario. It is a thumbnail sketch of general trends, with the emphasis on the immediate vicinity of the study area.

Palaeo-Indian Period

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

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

²²

Information courtesy of Robert von Bitter, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

The Archaic Period

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

A small Archaic campsite was recently located during an archaeological assessment of lands along the Carp River, just to the north of Highway 417 (Adams 2004). Archaic materials have also been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64). Significant evidence of Archaic occupation has been noted throughout the Ottawa Valley (Sowter 1909, Kennedy 1962, 1967), particularly in the vicinity of the City of Pembroke, at the Morrison's Island-6 and Allumette Island-1 sites (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2006, Ellis and Ferris 1990, Kennedy 1962).

Early Woodland Period

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

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

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

The Middle Woodland Period

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

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

Some Middle Woodland people may have been influenced by a vigorous culture to the south - the Hopewell. These people buried some of their dead in specially prepared burial mounds, and accompanied the bodies with many and varied objects. Some Ontario people, especially those in the Rice Lake and Bay of Quinte areas adopted this practice, although they tailored it to suit their local needs. Some archaeologists have argued that since not all people were buried in the same way, these rich burials indicate that a hierarchy or class structure was beginning to develop as has been noted among the Hopewell. Such class distinctions do not seem to have lasted long, however, and were not part of Late Woodland life. Significant evidence of Middle Woodland occupation of the Ottawa region has been discovered at Leamy Lake Park at the mouth of the Gatineau River (Laliberté 1999: 78) and numerous Middle Woodland finds have been made in the vicinity of Constance Bay and more recently along the Rideau River (Jacquie Fisher, Pers Comm.). No Middle Woodland sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

The Late Woodland Period

The easiest way for archaeologists to distinguish Late Woodland period archaeological sites from earlier Middle Woodland sites is by looking at the pottery. During the Middle Woodland period the people made conical based pottery vessels by the coil method and decorated them with various forms of stamps. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method had been abandoned in

favour of the paddle and anvil method, and the vessels were decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. While these transitions are useful to archaeologists they provide only a hint to the more fundamental changes which were occurring at this time.

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

Initially at least, the changes were small. People were naturally conservative, and the risks of crop failure must have been too high to allow for too much reliance on the products of the field. Some re-orientation of the seasonal movements of these people must have occurred at this time. Fishing and hunting sites continued to be used although the pattern of summer gathering along the shores of the major lakes of the region probably diminished as the small plots of cultigens needed to be tended and harvested during the summer.

In the Ottawa valley area, it is unlikely that the cultivation of crops made much impact on the lives of the areas inhabitants who continued to rely mainly on fishing and hunting for sustenance. The people of this area were the pre-Contact forebears of the people now collectively known as the Algonquin (or Algonkin) (Hessel 1987). They shared language and cultural traits and an subsistence based more on hunting and fishing than their culturally un-related Iroquoian neighbours to the south.

In the south, however, the settlements adjacent to the corn fields began to take on a greater permanency as cultigens became more of a staple food. The best quality, light, and easily tillable farmland was sought out for cultivation, with village sites located nearby, near a reliable source of water. As agricultural success increased, it became possible to store a supply of food for the winter. For the first time it was possible to stay in and around the village all year (in southern Ontario at least) instead of dispersing into family winter hunting camps. Villages became larger and more heavily populated. Hostilities erupted between neighbouring peoples, so that by A.D. 1000, some people found it necessary to defend their villages with stockades and ditch defences.

Late Woodland and Contact period occupations have been documented at the multi-component archaeological sites at the mouth of the Gatineau River in Leamy Lake Park (Saint-Germain 1999: 84) near to the Ottawa River shore in Cumberland Township (Neal Ferris, Pers Comm.), however no archaeological sites dating to the Late Woodland period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

Contact Period

In the early 1600's French explorers, traders and missionaries described the people they encountered in the vicinity of the Ottawa River, recognizing a number of small groups or bands (Kichespirini, Kinouchepirini, Iroquet, Matouweskarini, Nibachis, Weskarini etc.) based on localized focal areas (Allumette Island, the Ottawa River below Allumette Island, the South Nation River, Madawaska River, Upper Ottawa River near Cobden, the north side of the Ottawa River along the Lievre and the Rouge Rivers in Quebec) respectively (Sultzman, Lee n.d., Hessel 1987).

These people are now collectively known as Algonquin or Algonkin with principal foci of settlement at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan) in Ontario and a number of locations to the north of the Ottawa River in Quebec. The study area lies within the area defined by the Algonquins of Ontario as their traditional territory (http://www.tanakiwin.com/Algonquins_of_ON.pdf).

TABLE 1 Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Ottawa Valley Region

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

4.1 Archaeological Potential

The City of Ottawa's "Archaeological Potential" mapping indicates areas of archaeological potential adjacent to and including parts of the study area. This appears to be primarily based on the presence of a tongue of Leirtrim till soils extending south into the surrounding lowlands (Figure 10)(ASI and Geomatics 1999).

In determining a specific archaeological potential for this project therefore (Figure 12), a number of characteristics are considered. In general, these conform to the basic key archaeological site potential criteria identified by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and described in their 'primer' document (MTC 1997) and re-emphasized in the "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011)".

According to MTCS's "Standards and Guidelines" the following are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Those pertinent to this study are highlighted in red:

- *Previously identified archaeological sites.*
- *Water sources. It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees:*
 - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
 - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
 - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
 - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).*
- *Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)*
- *Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground*
- *Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.*
- *Resource areas, including:*

food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert), early Euro Canadian industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, mining).

- Areas of early Euro Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
- *Early historical transportation routes* (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

MTCS Standards and Guidelines for
Consultant Archaeologists (2011)

Pre-Contact and Post-Contact First Nations Archaeological Sites

Based on these criteria, limited archaeological potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact First Nations archaeological sites is identified, since a portion of the study area consists of habitable land adjacent to less well drained lands. As the Champlain Sea receded these drier margins may have offered hunting and settlement opportunities.

Euro-Canadian Sites

The potential for Euro-Canadian historic sites is low. Map evidence suggests that primary occupation of Lot 18, Concession 5 was located along the lot frontage and not within the study area. The small section of the current study area which fronts on to Bank Street has been subject to extensive recent development and disturbance (Figure 11).

5.0 FIELD METHODS (Stage 2 testing)

With the exception of the areas indicated on Figure 12, Stage 2 testing was conducted throughout the study area. The western part of the property is covered in mixed forest including an area of pine plantation. The lower, less well drained areas support recent sapling growth primarily of willow and alder, with some small areas of cattails and other wetland plants. A small lenticular area in the central portion of the study area is low and wet and supports a growth of cattails. It was not tested.

Since surface survey was clearly not possible on any part of the study area, test pit survey was employed. This involved the hand excavation of test pits (approximately 30cm x 30cm) on a 5 metre grid throughout all areas which could be effectively tested (S & G's 2.1.2.2)(Figure 12). Test pits were excavated into the undisturbed subsoil for at least 5 cms. All soils from test pits were sifted through 6mm. hardware cloth screen.

All work was conducted when the ground was frost and snow free, on October 4th and October 8th 2013.

6.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No artifacts were recovered.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

An evaluation of the archaeological potential of this property indicated limited potential for pre- and post-Contact First Nations archaeological sites and a low potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Nevertheless, Stage 2 testing was conducted to verify the presence or absence of archaeological sites.

The western portions of the property are part of a gently sloping till plain which became available for settlement and use around 10,000 years ago and could have been occupied at any time since then.

The western half of the study area has poor natural drainage and is unlikely ever to have been habitable. It is an area of low archaeological potential.

Archaeological testing was conducted of all habitable areas. No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered and no artifacts were recovered.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage 1

The following recommendation was made on completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment:

- Stage 2 archaeological investigations by a licenced archaeologist should be undertaken prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance.

Stage 2

Stage 2 testing was undertaken. All areas capable of having supported past human settlement were tested for archaeological sites using the techniques and approaches stipulated in the 'S & G's'. No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered and no artifacts were recovered.

The Stage 2 recommendations are as follows:

- It is requested that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter of concurrence indicating that the obligations under the Ontario Heritage Act have been met.

in addition to the "advice on compliance with legislation" indicated below:

- If during the process of development any undetected archaeological resources or human remains of potential Aboriginal interest are encountered, the Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office will be contacted immediately at:

Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office

31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101

Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6

Telephone: (613) 735-3759

Fax: (613) 735-6307 e-mail: algonquins@nrtco.net

9.0 REFERENCES / SOURCES

Maps

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Specific historical references cited in the text as footnotes.

10.0 MAPS

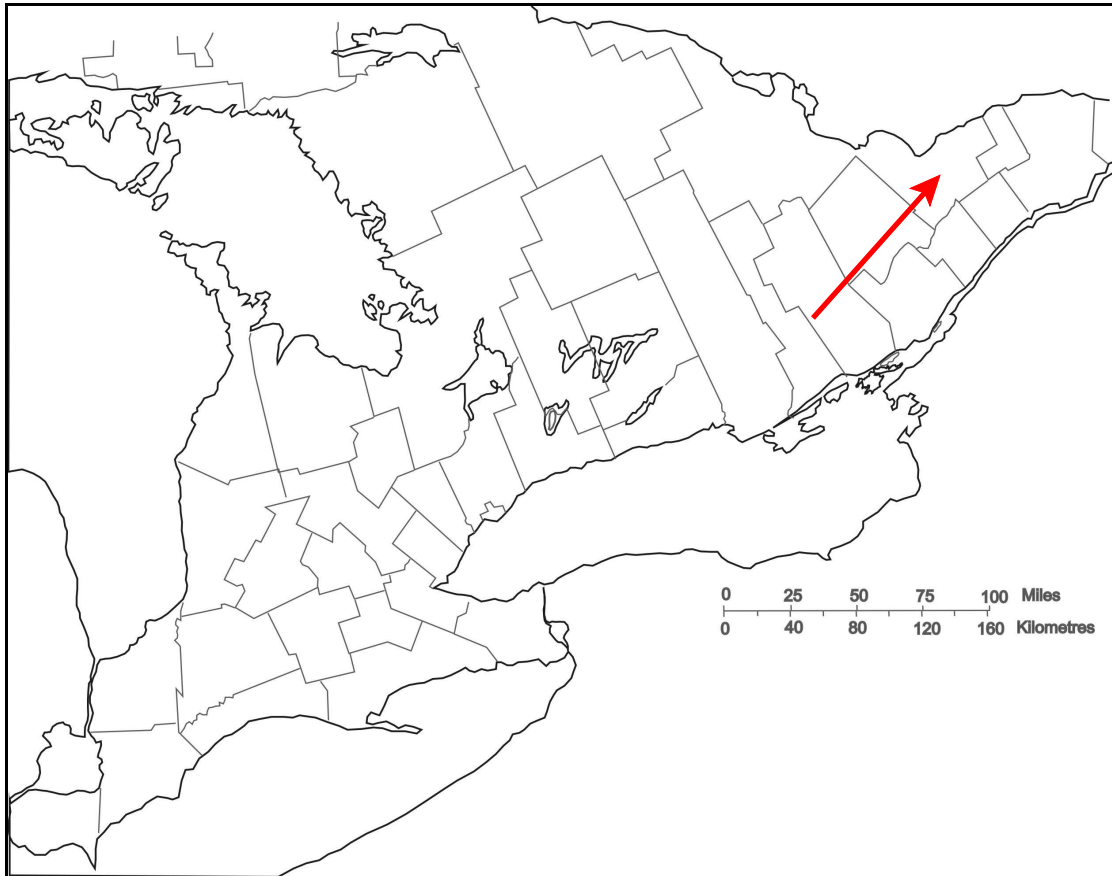


Figure 1: General location of the study area.

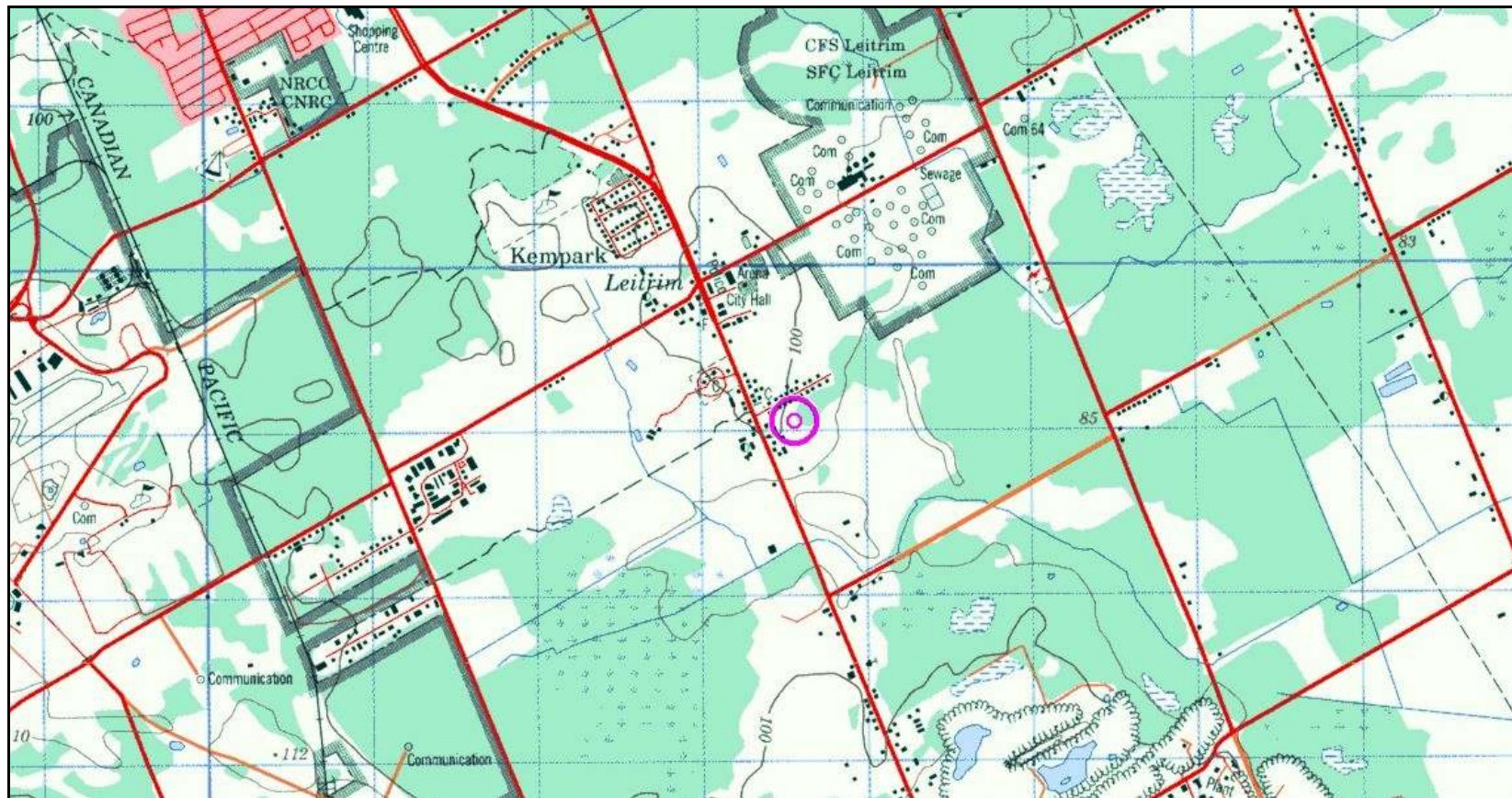


Figure 2: Location of the study area: 1:50,000 (source: Topographical sheet 31 G/05).

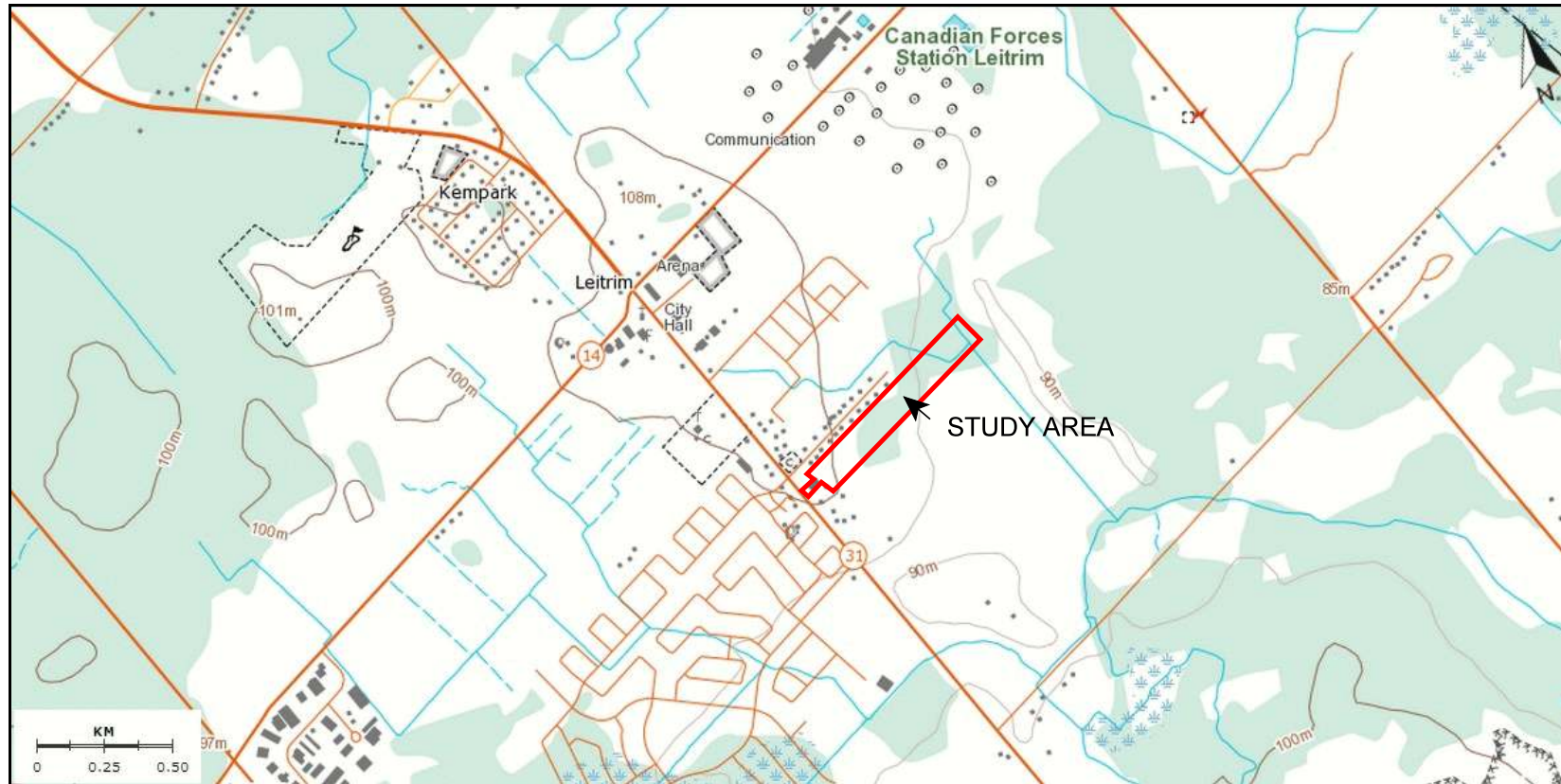


Figure 3: Portion of 1:15,000 mapping (toporama: National Research Council) showing the location of the study area.

*4747 Bank Street
Part Lot 18, Con 5, Gloucester (Rideau Front) (Geo) Twp.*

*Stages 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
Adams Heritage*

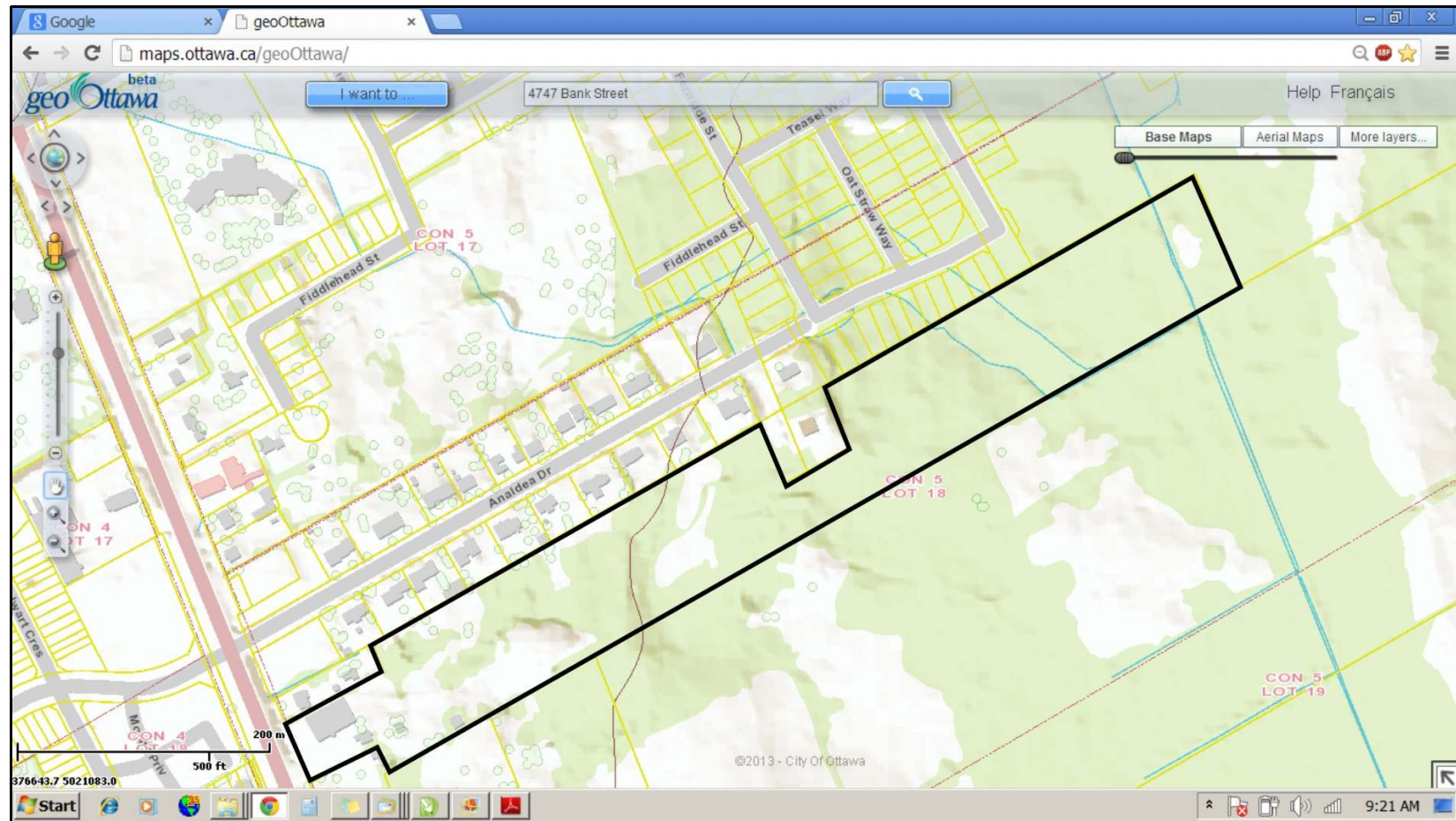


Figure 4: Location of the study area (source: geoOttawa).



Figure 5: Air photograph (2011) of the study area.

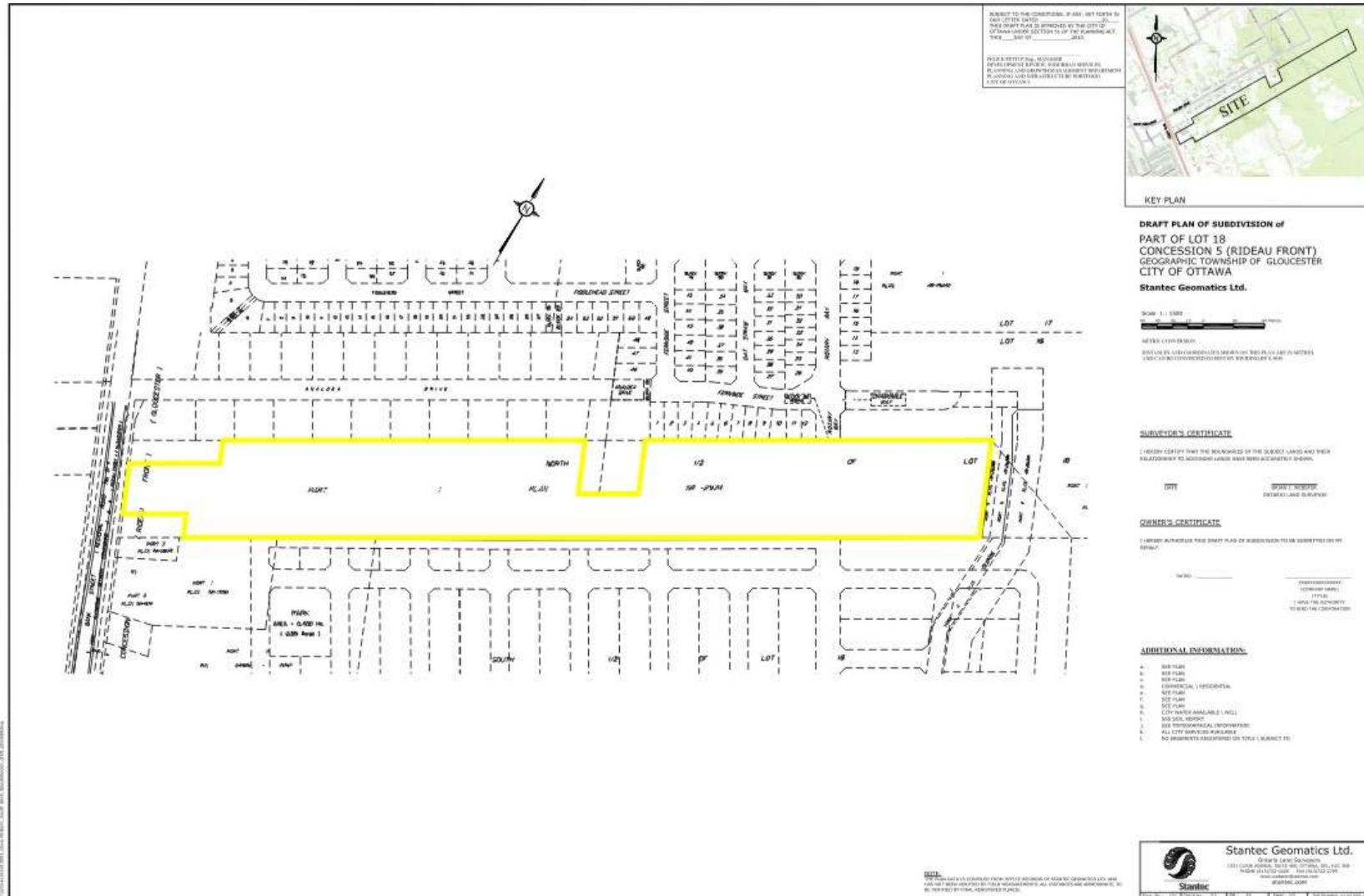


Figure 6: Survey plan of the study area.

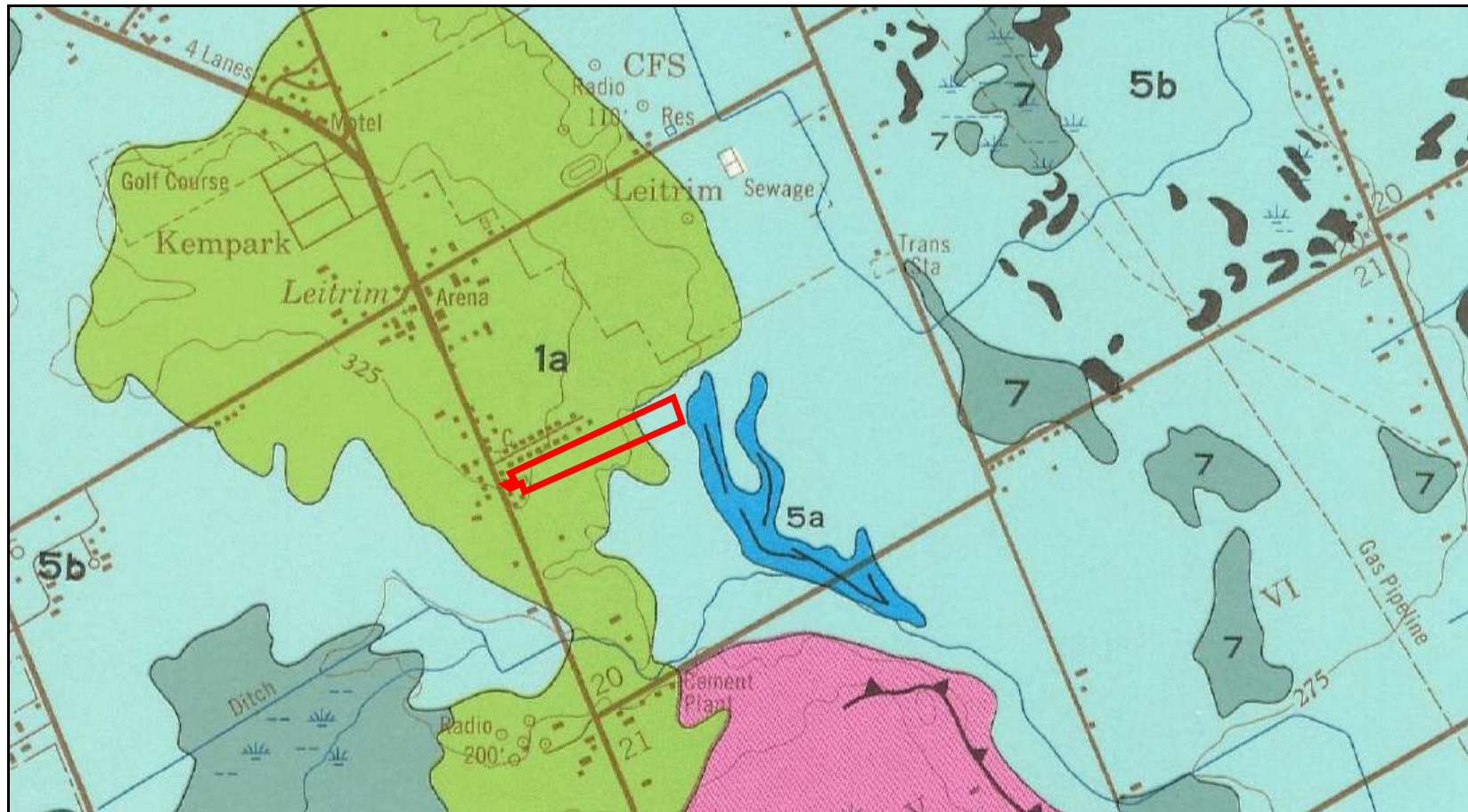


Figure 7: Surficial geology of the study area (segment of Surficial Geology Map 1506A 1976).

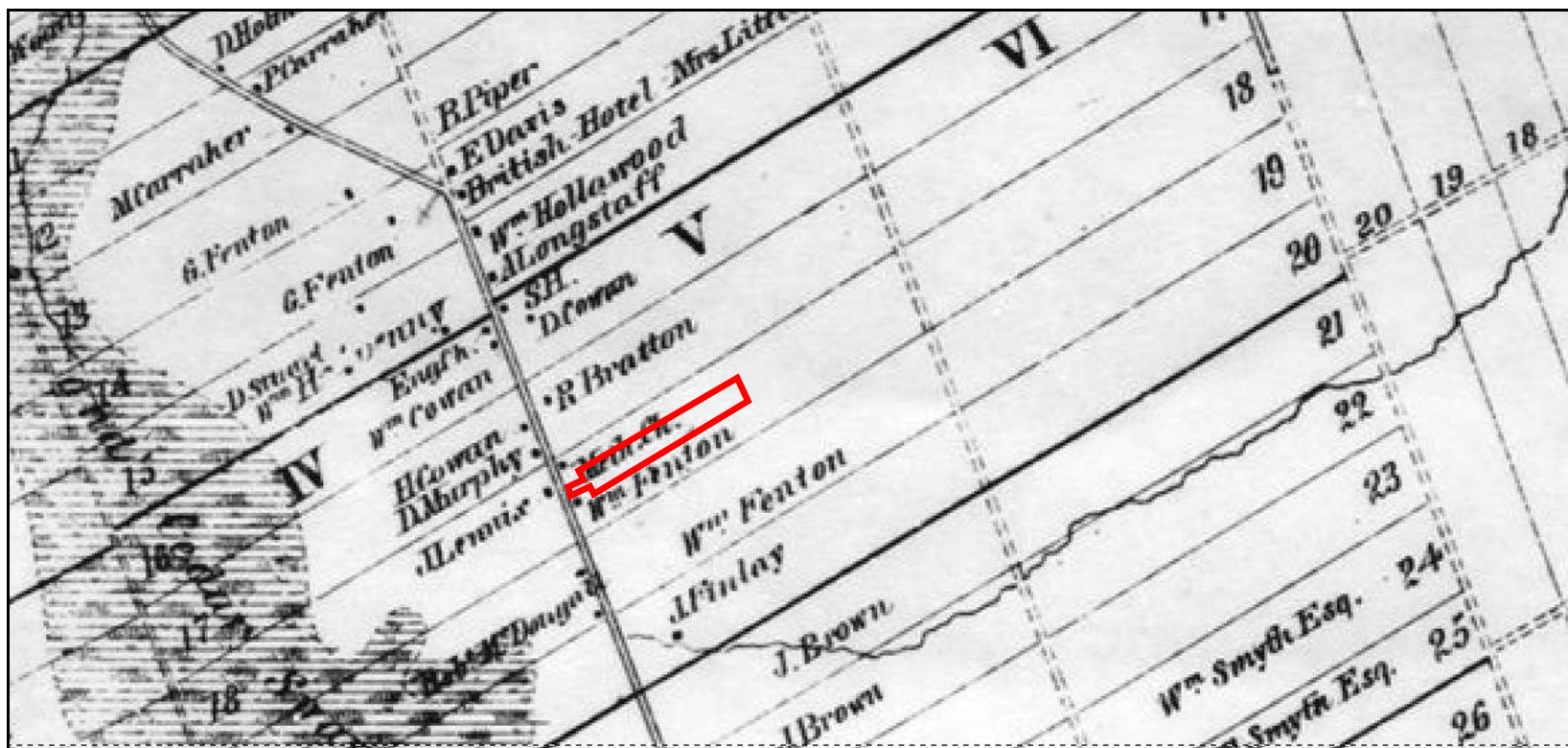


Figure 8: Portion of the 1863 “Walling” map of Carleton County showing the approximate position of the study area.

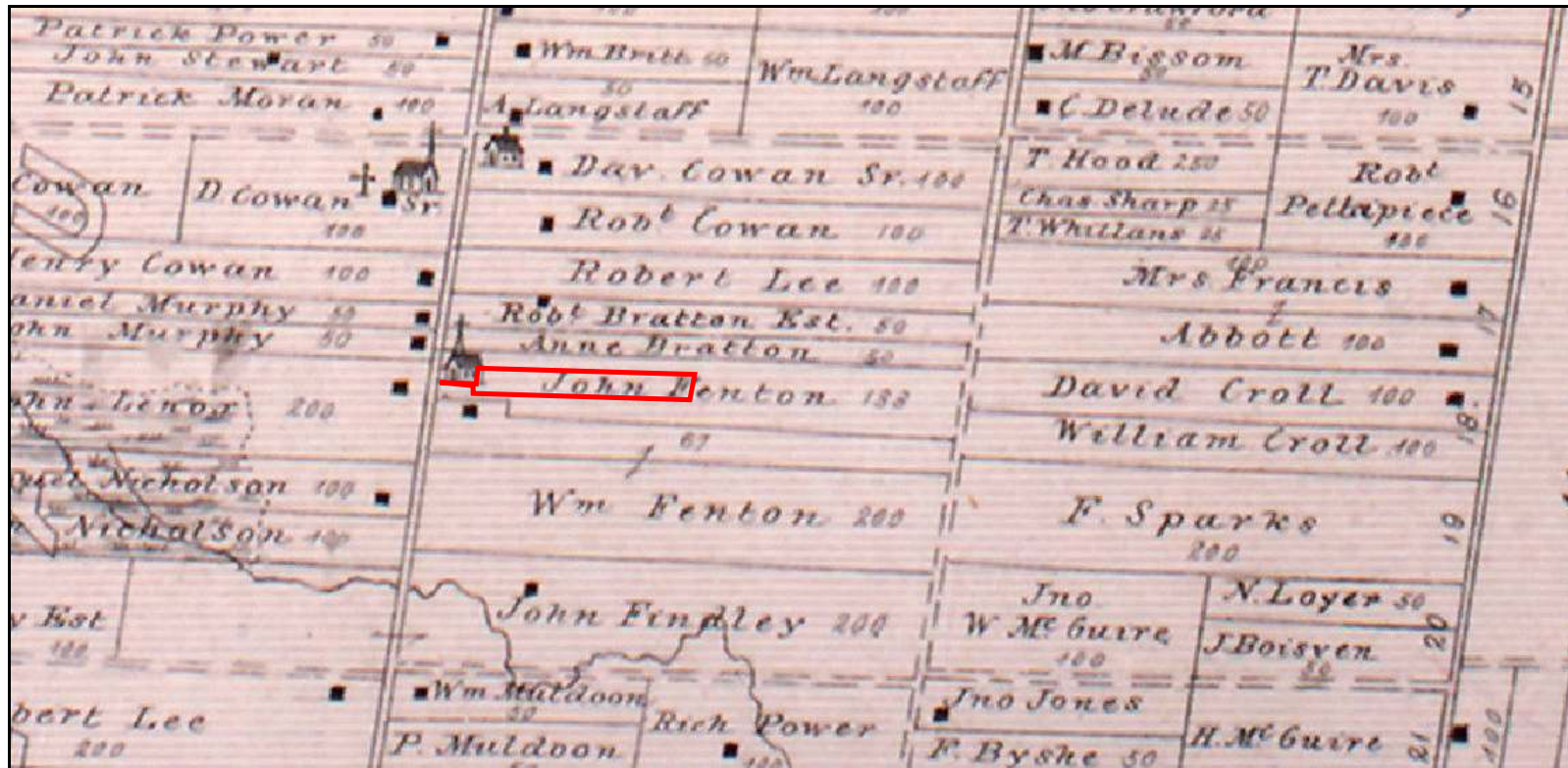


Figure 9: Portion of the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County showing the approximate position of the study area.

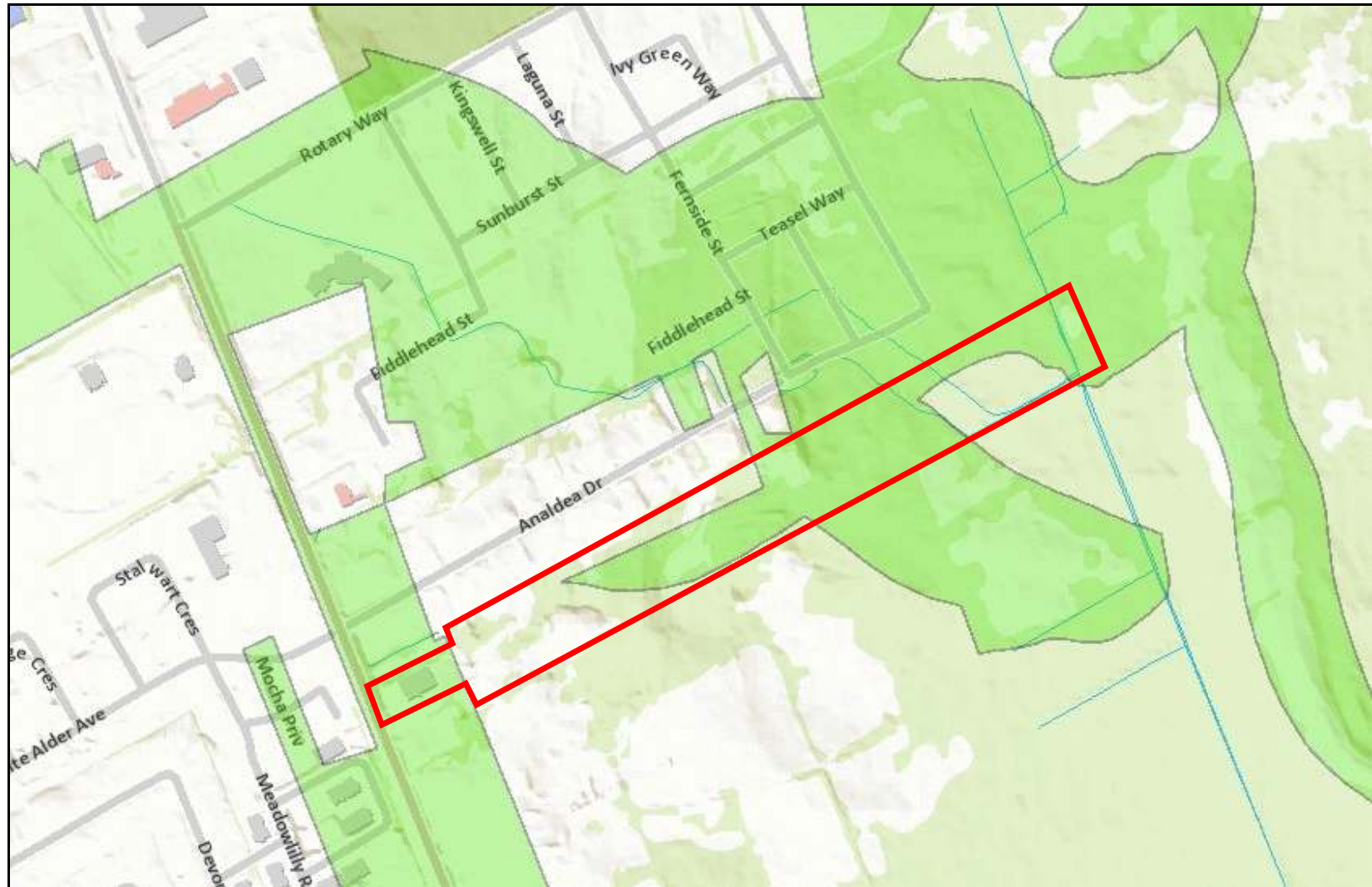


Figure 10: Archaeological potential (City of Ottawa - geoOttawa).



Figure 11: Air Photograph (1991) showing the extent of disturbance, construction and fill at the west end of the study area.

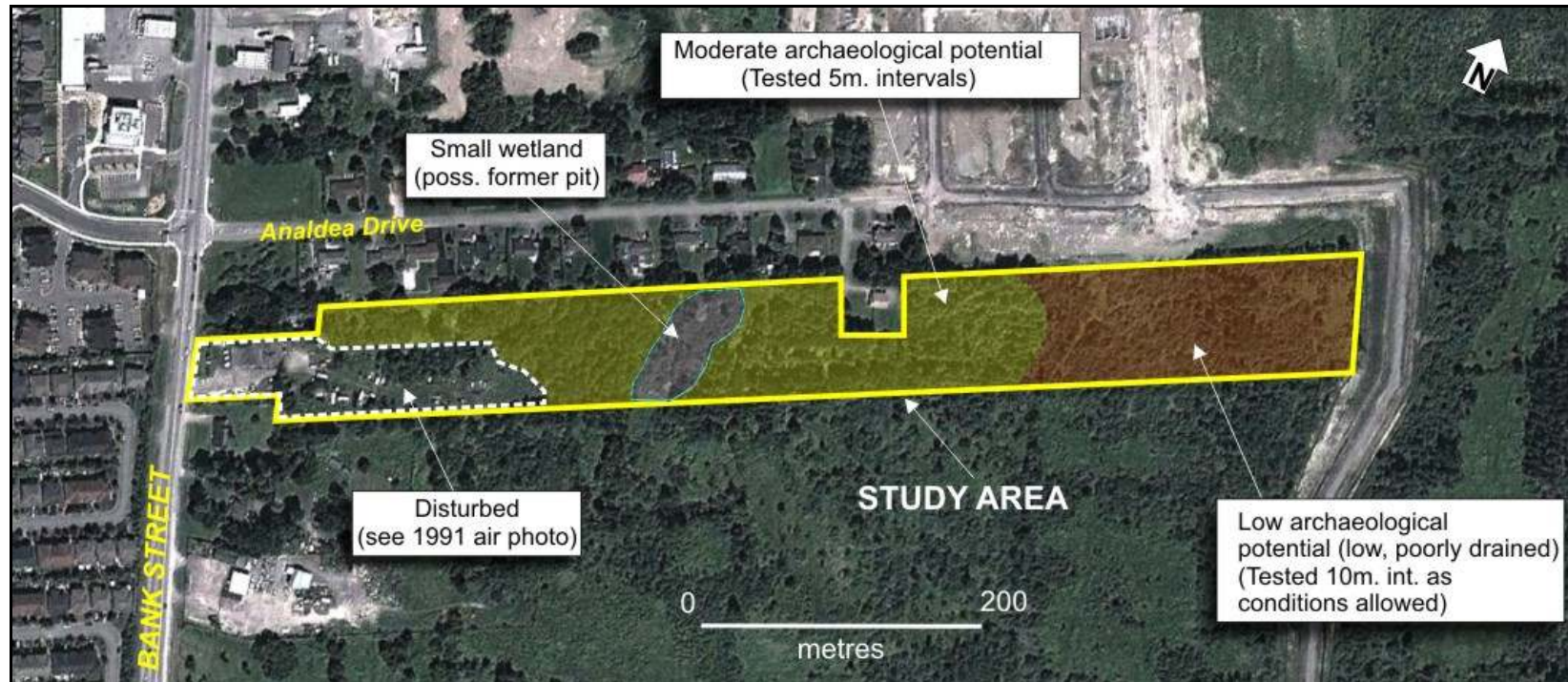


Figure 12: Air photograph (2011) showing archaeological potential and areas tested.

11.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: general view looking west towards Bank Street. This whole area has been heavily disturbed and filled and no longer retains any archaeological potential (see Figure 11).



Plate 2: General view of the east end of the property looking southwest from the adjacent property to the north. Note the willow shrubs colonizing the poorly drained former pasture land.



Plate 3: A small area of wetland is present in the middle of the property. This may be the location of a former sand pit.



Plate 4: Small wetland or former sand pit looking south.



Plate 5: Existing structures and activity areas close to the Bank Street frontage.



Plate 6: General view of Bank Street looking northwest from the subject property frontage.



Plate 7: View to the rear of the buildings close to the Bank Street frontage, looking northeast.



Plate 8: Testing near the eastern end of the study area.



Plate 9: Testing the interior of the study area.



Figure 13: Location, orientation and direction of photographs illustrated in this report. Numbers indicate plate numbers.