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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Development Lands Part Lots 6, Concession 2 Geographic Township of Huntley City of Ottawa and Stage 3 Investigations of BhFx-69

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"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."



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development property in Huntley geographic township was conducted by Adams Heritage in May 2018. 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 establish whether further archaeological investigations are warranted.

The study area lies to the northeast of Carp Road and north west of Stittsville. It consists of 28.78 Hectare (71 Acres) parcel bounded by Carp Road on the southwest and by a recent subdivision development (Newill Place off Oak Creek Road) to the northeast. The property comprises most of Lot 6, Concession 2 Huntley Township: the exceptions being a strip of developments along the Carp Road frontage and the aforementioned Newill Place subdivision.

Since parts of the property lie within less than 100 metres of the early settlement road - Carp Road, some historical archaeological potential is assumed. Pre-contact First Nations and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential is also confirmed by the presence of a tributary creek of the Carp River which bisects the property, and historic mapping, thus in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*" (2010)¹, the property is assumed to have archaeological potential (S & G's Section 1.3.1).

Stage 1

- 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 during May 2018. 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'. A substantial percentage of the property has been subject to comprehensive disturbance, effectively eliminating archaeological potential in those areas. All areas retaining archaeological potential were tested. A single group of positive test pits containing historic Euro-Canadian artifacts was encountered and has been registered as site BhFx-69. This may represent the location of a historic dwelling indicated on the 1863 Walling Map and 1879 Illustrated Historic Atlas of Carleton County.

The Stage 2 recommendations are as follows:

- The majority of the property does not contain archaeological sites and can be considered free from any archaeological constraints

¹ Hereafter, "S & G"s.

-
- Stage 3 testing should be completed in order to determine the nature, significance, extent and cultural significance of the spread of positive test pits registered as archaeological site BhFx-69.
 - Archaeological Stage 3 testing should proceed with test unit excavation, as per S&G's 3.2.2. Specifically a 5 metre test unit grid should be employed, with 20% infill units. Test units should be excavated by hand until sterile subsoil of archaeological layers / features are encountered. If no archaeological features are encountered excavation should proceed at least 5cm. into the sterile subsoil. All soils are to be screened through 6mm hardware cloth and all artifacts retained by unit.
 - Any Stage 3 archaeological testing and investigations must be conducted under the direction of an archaeologist licenced by the Province of Ontario, and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*".

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

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 (Stage 2):	Doug Kirk, John Errington, Peter Cassidy, Alex Adams,
(Stage 3):	Doug Kirk, Peter Cassidy, Alexander Talbot-Cadue, Chris Cadue
Report Authors and Preparation:	Nick Adams, Christine Adams

Date of Field Review

April 27th

Dates of Field Testing

Stage 2: May 7-11th 2018,
Stage 3: May 29-30th 2018, June 4th-11th 2018

Weather Conditions

Generally fine, warm, dry. A few rain showers.

Permission for Access

Provided by Cavanagh Developments

2.0 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on lands scheduled to be developed within parts of Lot 6, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Huntley (Figures 1-4). The archaeological assessment is required as part of a Major Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan Application. The property is currently zoned 'Rural Industrial, subzone 5 RG5[275r]-h' and lies within the Carp Road Rural Employment Area on the Official Plan with uses identified as Light Industrial Area and Open Space on the Carp Road Corridor Community Design Plan. Current plans call for the development of a concrete plant and associated support and administration structures and roadways.

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

The study area includes much of the north half of Lot 6, Concession 2 Huntley and is defined as 2596 Carp Road. The eastern end of Lot 6 has been developed as a subdivision with houses on either side of Newill Place - a cul-de-sac off Oak Creek Road. Apart from a 25.6 metre wide strip containing the existing entrance road, the frontage along Carp Road of the north half of Lot 6 does not form part of the study area².

It is longitudinally bisected by Huntley Creek - a tributary of the Carp River. This is regarded by the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority as a sensitive area requiring a high level of protection as a coldwater aquatic habitat and natural landscape corridor (2596 Carp Road - Pre-Application Consultation Notes).

The study area is essentially rectangular. The long axis of the property (ie. NE-SW) is approximately 880 metres while the short axis (ie. SE-NW) is roughly 300 metres long for a total area of approximately 28.4 hectares (70 acres).

A property inspection was completed on April 27th 2018. The property was traversed on foot, however since during the inspection it was clear that significant portions of the property had been subject to extensive disturbance while others would have to be subject to archaeological testing, the inspection was completed concurrently with the beginning of field testing.

Virtually the whole of the southwestern end of the property has been subject to extensive and complete disturbance through earth moving, mechanical excavation and filling on an industrial scale (AREA A) (Figure 9). The central portion of the study area consists of former farm land - now heavily overgrown and, in some small areas, subject to various forms of disturbance (AREA B). The whole northeastern end of the property consists of a large, former field. This too has been subject to extensive and complete disturbance through the mechanical removal of the upper soil layers and levelling with heavy clay fill (AREA C).

² Both areas contain existing dwellings / structures.

Archaeological testing was completed in May and June 2018 by a team of experienced field technicians under the direction of Nick Adams (archaeological licence: P003). The results of the Stage 1, Stage 2 archaeological assessments are provided below, along with the Stage 3 investigations of archaeological site BhFx-69.

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"*³

³ 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"*⁴

There is nothing to indicate that the lands in the Huntley township area were ever occupied by the Mississaugas, and all indications are that the indigenous populations at the time were Algonkins⁵.

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

⁴ Ibid; p.8

⁵ 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.

When Upper Canada was founded to receive incoming Loyalists displaced by the American Revolution, several districts were created, but those areas away from the water highways of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, where access was difficult, remained unsettled for decades. After the War of 1812, the threat to the sparsely populated colony of Upper Canada was recognized, and military settlements planned to provide the colony with loyal inhabitants. At the same time, emigration schemes from Britain were being encouraged, with large grants of land to those who organized parties of settlers for the colony⁶.

Huntley Township was surveyed for settlement in 1818, and was, at the outset, supplied from the military settlement at Richmond⁷. Lands in the general vicinity of the subject property were among the earliest settled in the Township. John Kavanagh and William Mooney settled on the two halves of Concession 2, Lot 11 around 1820. The third Concession Road was the first to be developed.⁸ At the time of the first census in Huntley township in 1821, there were only 166 people⁹, most of them settled on the third line¹⁰. During the 1820's, several groups of Irish settlers arrived in the township.¹¹

⁶ L’Encyclopédie de l’histoire du Québec / The Quebec History Encyclopedia “Quebec History” Immigration History of Canada:
<http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/encyclopedia/ImmigrationHistoryofCanada.htm>

⁷ <http://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history/history.html>

⁸ “Huntley”, part of the Historical Sketch of the County of Carleton in *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.* Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879. pp. xli, xlii

⁹ Huntley Census, 1821, transcription online @
<http://granniesgenealogygarden.com/Granny2/index.html>

¹⁰ <http://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history/history.html>

¹¹ <http://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history/history.html>

North Half , Lot 6

The north half of Lot 6, Concession 2 Huntley was granted to John Mulligan on the 16th June 1828.

The 1841 census only identifies which concession people are living in. A John Mulligan is listed as a farmer, living on 100 acres with 16 improved.

A John Mulligan is listed on the 1851 Huntley census in Concession 2 as a 50 year old farmer from Ireland, along with his family of Mary 44, Ann 20, Thomas 17, Eliza 15, Mary 13, William 11, Phiby 6 and John 3. Ann Colbert 44 (possibly a sister) and Dorothy Mulligan 80 (possibly mother) are also listed. Unfortunately the 1851 census does not specify which lot these people are resident on, although it is possible that they are present on Lot 6.

The 1863 Walling Map shows two dwellings within the north half of Lot 6 Concession 2. One, along the Carp Road frontage (and thus out of the study area) is attributed to Mrs. Keenan (see Plate 26). The second, shown in a location which roughly coincides with the general area of the (presumed) dwelling identified during archaeological testing, is attributed to B. Kempt (Figure 6).

A search of the census for Huntley township produced a number of Kemp's (but no Kempt's), including Benjamin Kemp, who is 15 in 1851, and would have been 27 in 1863. No Kempt or Kemp appears in any transaction in the land records for Lot 6, Concession 2, so while this is by no means certain, it seems likely that B.Kemp(t) was a tenant of Mulligan during the 1860's.

The 1879 Illustrated Historical County Atlas for Carleton County shows the property still in the ownership of John Mulligan. A dwelling is indicated in approximately the same location as the one indicated on the 1863 map and the remains found during the archaeological assessment (Figure 12). The 1871 census lists two John Mulligan's: John 75 and John (his son) 21. Since by 1879 John the elder would have been 83, it is likely that he is dead by this time, with John (the younger) being the person indicated.

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 is in an area of till and offshore sediments (Richard, Gadd and Vincent 1974) (Figure 9). The property is essentially level. The physiographic mapping shows an area of Champlain Sea nearshore deposits and till at the western end of the property. This area has been subject to intensive industrial activity. Huntley Creek - a tributary of the Carp River - essentially divides the property into two halves: the northern side being slightly higher and more well drained, the southern side being lower and less well drained.

The study area lies at an elevation of just below 120 metres asl. It can be assumed that as the waters of the Champlain Sea / Lampsilis Lake receded, the till and offshore deposits which comprise the majority of the area, would have been gradually exposed (Figure 5)

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 shells found in Champlain Sea beach deposits indicate the beach just north of Stittsville was active at 130 metres a.s.l. at approximately 11,300±300 years ago (GSC-2248 - Richard 1982). 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). A sample of shells from just south of Huntley was dated to 11,300±150 (GSC-2448) from an elevation of 130m. (Ibid.).

The study area would thus have become accessible for occupation or settlement as the waters of the Champlain Sea receded, approximately 11,000 years ago.

Soils

The soils within the study area consist of Jockvale, Kars soils derived from nearshore shallow marine materials deposited in Champlain Sea and Oka soils derived from gravelly beach deposits. These soils are generally of low fertility and while some areas are cultivated for cereal crops, have to be carefully managed because of their high water table and tendency to droughtiness during periods of low rainfall (Schutt and Wilson 1987).

Drainage

The Huntley Creek which bisects the property drains northeast to join the Carp River just south of the Carp Ridge. The Carp River flows northwest to join the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbour.

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:

Prior to the fieldwork reported herein, no archaeological sites had been registered within the study area.

A number of archaeological discoveries have been registered within 1 kilometre of the study area¹² of which three (BhFx-3, BhFx-22 and BhFx-48) lie close to the eastern end of the property. BhFx-3 is registered as a find spot warranting no further archaeological attention (ie. no CHVI¹³). BhFx-22 was the subject of Stage 3 investigation by Ken Swayze in 2002. At the time of writing the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's database information for this project is incomplete and requests for access to a copy of the report were unsuccessful. BhFx-48 was identified during an archaeological survey of a property to the northeast of the study area within Part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Huntley (Geo) Township by Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. It consists of a scatter of 19th century artifacts. The consultant's report indicated that the site had CHVI and recommended Stage 3 investigations be completed (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. 2012).

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

¹² Information courtesy of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

¹³ CHVI - Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

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.

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 (Kichesipirini, 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 archaeological potential for the whole property (ASI and Geomatics 1999). This appears to be based on the presence of habitable lands within 300 metres of Huntley Creek.

In determining a more realistic archaeological potential for this project therefore, 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 recent "Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011)".

According to MTCS's 2011 "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, archaeological potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact First Nations archaeological sites is identified, since, in its natural state, virtually the whole study area would have consisted of habitable lands within 300 metres of Huntley Creek.

Euro-Canadian Sites

The potential for Euro-Canadian historic sites is also high. Map evidence suggests that primary occupation of the north half of Lot 6 occurred in two locations.

The 1863 Walling map indicates two buildings within the study area; one along the Carp Road frontage and one in the interior of the lot. The 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas also indicates two buildings, occupying locations similar to those indicated in 1863.

Constraints to Archaeological Potential

This property lies within a very active industrial part of the City of Ottawa and as such has been subject to extensive disturbance influencing archaeological potential. These disturbances and the areas they affect are described in the 'Field Methods' section below.

5.0 FIELD METHODS (Stage 2 testing)

Since archaeological potential had been identified, Stage 2 testing was conducted throughout the study area wherever possible.

The study area can be divided into three distinct zones (Figure 9):

AREA A

This area has been subject to extensive disturbance (Plates 1-4) involving gravel removal, topsoil stripping, work yards, heavy machine work and the deposition of vast quantities of fill which has completely damaged the integrity of the landscape (S&G's 1.3.1). It retains no archaeological potential. A careful inspection of the whole area was undertaken, but no areas where any original soil profiles could have survived were identified.

At first, part of the small strip of land along the north edge of the property, between the roadway and the northern boundary was thought to be intact. Subsequent testing revealed that this too had been subject to soil stripping and the degradation of the original ground surface.

AREA B

The central part of the study area consists of former pasture, overgrown field and wooded valley bottom lands. A review of air photographs did not provide any suggestion that the lands had been under active cultivation within the 21st century. No areas which could be effectively ploughed were identified. Small areas of disturbance and fill were noted throughout.

Since surface survey was clearly not possible, 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 10). 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.

AREA C

Area C is a large open area which was once a cultivated field. During initial testing it became clear that it had been subject to extensive disturbance. No natural soil profiles were encountered. In order to determine the nature of the ground in this zone, three exploratory holes were excavated and the soil profiles carefully examined. These indicated that all natural and agricultural upper soil zones had been stripped from the area, down as far as hard clay and the upper surface of the water table, completely removing any archaeological potential (Figure 9). A subsequent review of air photographs provides clear evidence that the area has been subject to extensive mechanical topsoil stripping, followed by landscaping with mixed clay (presumably from elsewhere) (Plates 18-20).

6.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A discrete group of positive test pits was encountered on the south side of Huntley Creek within Area B (Figures SD1, SD2, 12). Eleven positive test pits were tightly clustered on a small stream valley-edge promontory, overlooking the creek. This assemblage, and the location from which they came, has been registered as archaeological site BhFx-69. It is likely that this site represent the remains of the farmstead indicated on both the 1863 and 1879 maps (Figures 6 & 7).

Approximately 100 metres to the south, the remains of a log building were noted. At first it was assumed that this was a remnant of the original homestead, but test pits in the vicinity of this structure did not prove positive. It seems likely therefore that the structure had either been a barn / outbuilding, or possibly moved at some time in the past to its current location (Plates 12 & 13). Similarly, approximately 75 metres to the north, a stone and concrete barn foundation built in to the valley edge was noted (Plates 18 & 19). Test pits in this location were similarly devoid of artifacts.

The majority of artifacts from BhFx-69 are of late 19th and 20th century origin (such as TP2 #6: modern beer bottle sherd, TP4 #15: automotive fuel fitting, TP6 #31, 32: sauce bottle, stamped RA 1933) as well as machine made nuts, screws, bolts and wire nails. However one or two items clearly indicate an earlier period of occupation or use including a "Henderson, Montreal" clay pipe stem (TP8 #39), a forged nail (TP10 #59) and a small piece of mauve banded refined white earthenware (TP10 #56).

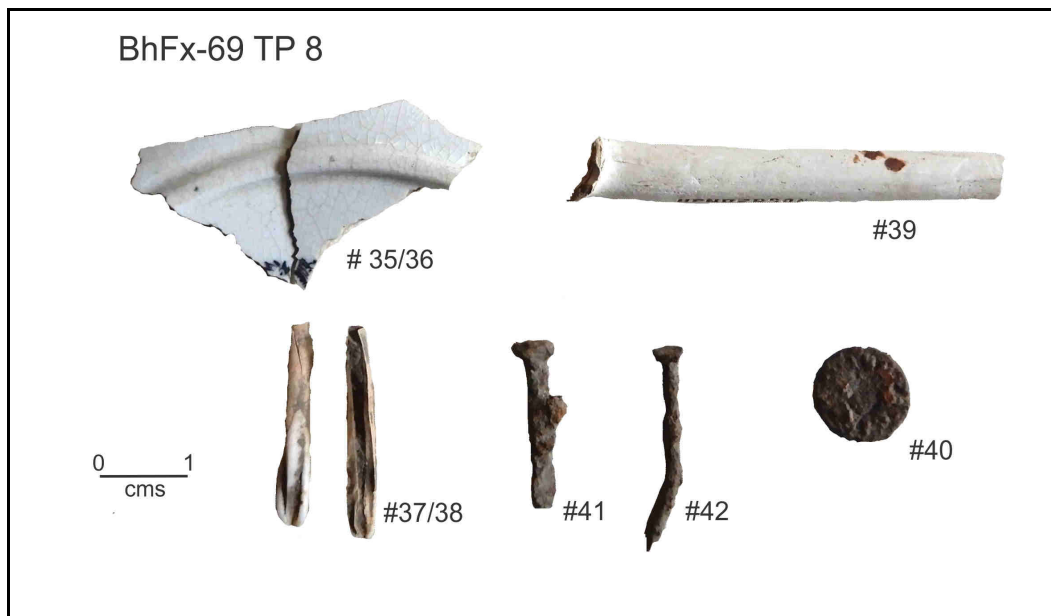


Plate A1: Artifacts from BhFx-69 TP 8.

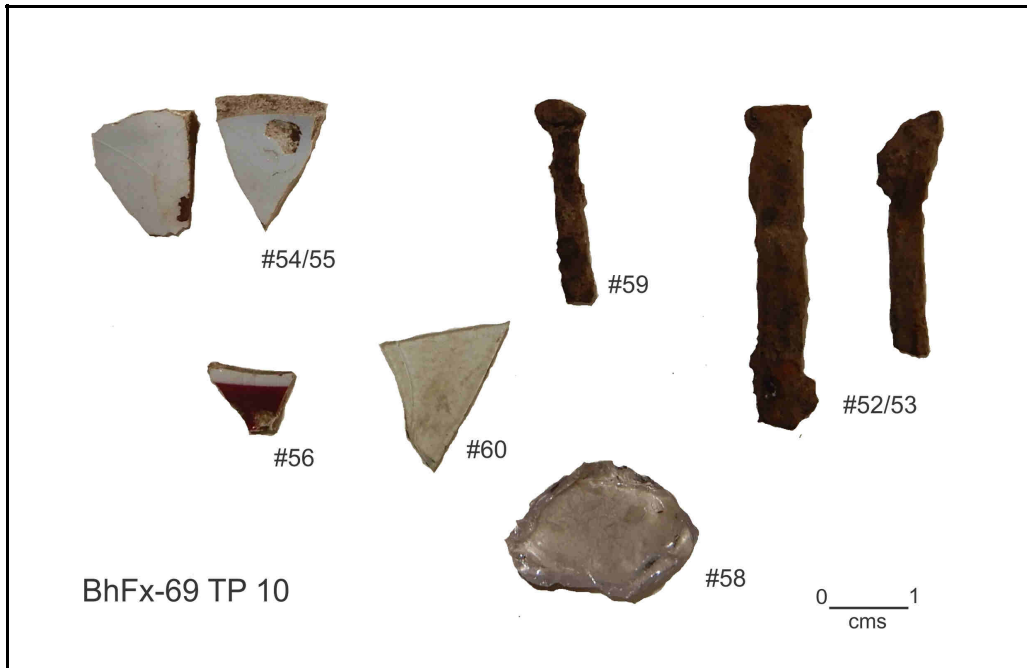


Plate A2: Artifacts from BhFx-69 TP 10

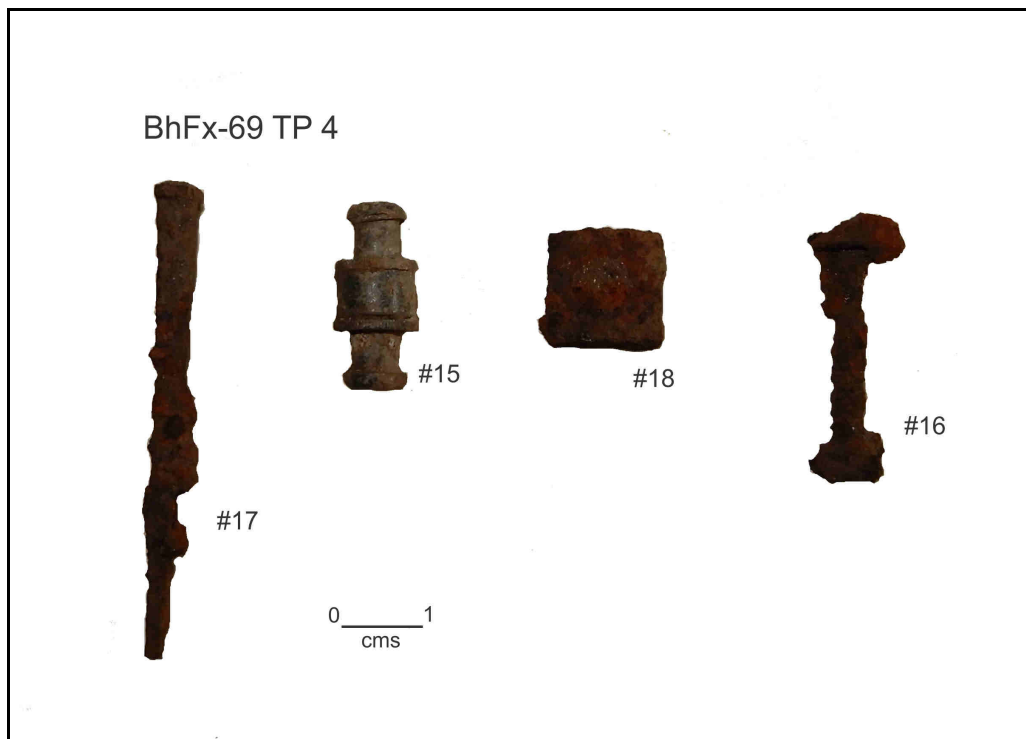


Plate A3: Artifacts from BhFx-69 TP 4

The maker's mark on the clay pipe stem identified it as having been manufactured by Henderson, Montreal (1846-1876)(Smith 1986).

Analysis of the material recovered, when viewed in conjunction with information from the 1863 Walling and 1879 Historical Atlas, suggest an occupation dating from before the mid-nineteenth century. Since more than 20 pre-1900 artifacts were present within the artifact scatter, cultural heritage value and interest is confirmed (S&G's Section 2.2.1.c).

Stage 3 testing is required in order to determine the nature, significance and function of the archaeological site, to gather an analysable sample of artifacts, to assess the nature and extent of preservation of any sub-surface deposits or cultural features, and to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and the need for mitigation of development impacts (S&G's Section 3.0).

Artifact Curation

Artifacts will be held in trust by Adams Heritage until a suitable long-term curation strategy has been approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Table 2: Inventory of Stage 2 artifacts (all positive test pits)

Inv #	Unit	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments		
Test Pit Survey											
BaPx-89	TP 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	Holloware		VWE Plain	Cup foot ring		
	TP 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	Holloware		VWE Plain	Cup foot ring		
	TP 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	Holloware		RW Plain	gold banded		
	TP2	4	Mortar	Architectural	Construction	frag					
	TP2	5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	sheet frag			perforated		
	TP2	6	Glass	Foodways	Container	Bottle	brown beer				
	TP2	7	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Out nail		lath		
	TP2	8	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		
	TP2	9	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear		
	TP3	10	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	cast fitting					
	TP3	11	Bone	Foodways		sherd			mammal bone frag		
	TP3	12	Bone	Foodways		sherd			mammal bone frag		
	TP3	13	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Out nail				
	TP3	14	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail				
	TP4	15	Metal	Automotive	Fitting		fuel part		copper alloy		
	TP4	16	Metal	Automotive	Hardware	nut & bolt					
	TP4	17	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	out nail				
	TP4	18	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nut					
	TP5	19	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle	brown beer				
	TP5	20	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle	green glass				
	TP5	21	Mortar	Architectural	Construction	frag					
	TP5	22	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	wire nail				
	TP5	23	Metal	Automotive	Fitting	jet	automotive		copper alloy carb part		
	TP6	24	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nails	out nails		6 nails		
	TP6	25 to 30	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	wire nail				
	TP6	31 to 32	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle	RA 1933		clear, faceted bottle (2 sherds incl. base) burned		
	TP6	33	Mortar	Architectural	Construction	frag					
	TP7	34	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear sherd		
	TP8	35 to 36	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	Holloware	Ironstone		base sherds (2)		
	TP8	37 to 38	Bone	Foodways		2 teeth			mammal incisors		
	TP8	39	Clay	Personal	Smoking Pipe	stem	stamped		Henderson		
	TP8	40	Metal	Personal	Clothing	button / stud			iron button core		
	TP8	41	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	out nail				
	TP8	42	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	wire nail				
	TP8	43	Glass	Foodways	Container	stem ware			small sherd		
	TP9	44 to 46	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	out nails			4	
	TP9	49	Plaster	Architectural	Building materials	frag					
	TP9	50	Bone	Foodways		burned frag			mammal		
	TP9	51	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	screw					
	TP10	52 and 5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	out nails			2	
	TP10	54 and 5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware		Ironstone		2 plain sherds		
	TP10	56	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	Holloware	RWE		mauve banded		
	TP10	57	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherd			clear		
	TP10	58	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle			clear sherd		
	TP10	59	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	forged nail				
	TP11	60	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherd			clear		
	TP11	61 to 65	Bone	Foodways		4 small frags					

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

In an undisturbed condition, virtually the whole study area would have been identified as having archaeological potential as it all lies within 300 metres of Huntmar Creek and has a small frontage on to the historic Carp Road.

However, large sections of the study property have been subject to past, extensive and deep land alterations which have removed all archaeological potential from those areas. Archaeological testing was conducted wherever practical and/or possible.

A single area of archaeological discoveries is the cluster of positive test pits of nineteenth century artifacts registered as site BhFx-69, which is located along Huntley Creek within the North Half of Lot 6, Concession 2, Huntley (Geographic) Township.

Testing identified a single archaeological site (BhFx-69), part of the occupation of which pre-dates 1870 and may well relate to the early occupation of the property by the Mulligan and Kempt families. It exhibits cultural heritage value and should be subject to Stage 3 testing.

The remainder of the property can be considered free from archaeological sites.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage 1

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

Stage 2

- The majority of the property does not contain archaeological sites and can be considered free from any archaeological constraints
- Stage 3 testing should be completed in order to determine the nature, significance, extent and cultural significance of the spread of positive test pits registered as archaeological site BhFx-69.
- Archaeological Stage 3 testing should proceed with test unit excavation, as per S&G's 3.2.2. Specifically a 5 metre test unit grid should be employed, with 20% infill units. Test units should be excavated by hand until sterile subsoil of archaeological layers / features are encountered. If no archaeological features are encountered excavation should proceed at least 5cm. into the sterile subsoil. All soils screened through 6mm hardware cloth and all artifacts retained by unit.
- Any Stage 3 archaeological testing and investigations must be conducted under the direction of an archaeologist licenced by the Province of Ontario, and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*".

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

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1999 The Palaeo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley. in **Ottawa Valley Prehistory**. Outaouais No. 6. Outaouais Historical Society, Hull, Quebec.

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1980 **A Look at White Ironstone**. Wallace-Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

Other Sources

Specific historical references cited in the text as footnotes.

10.0 MAPS

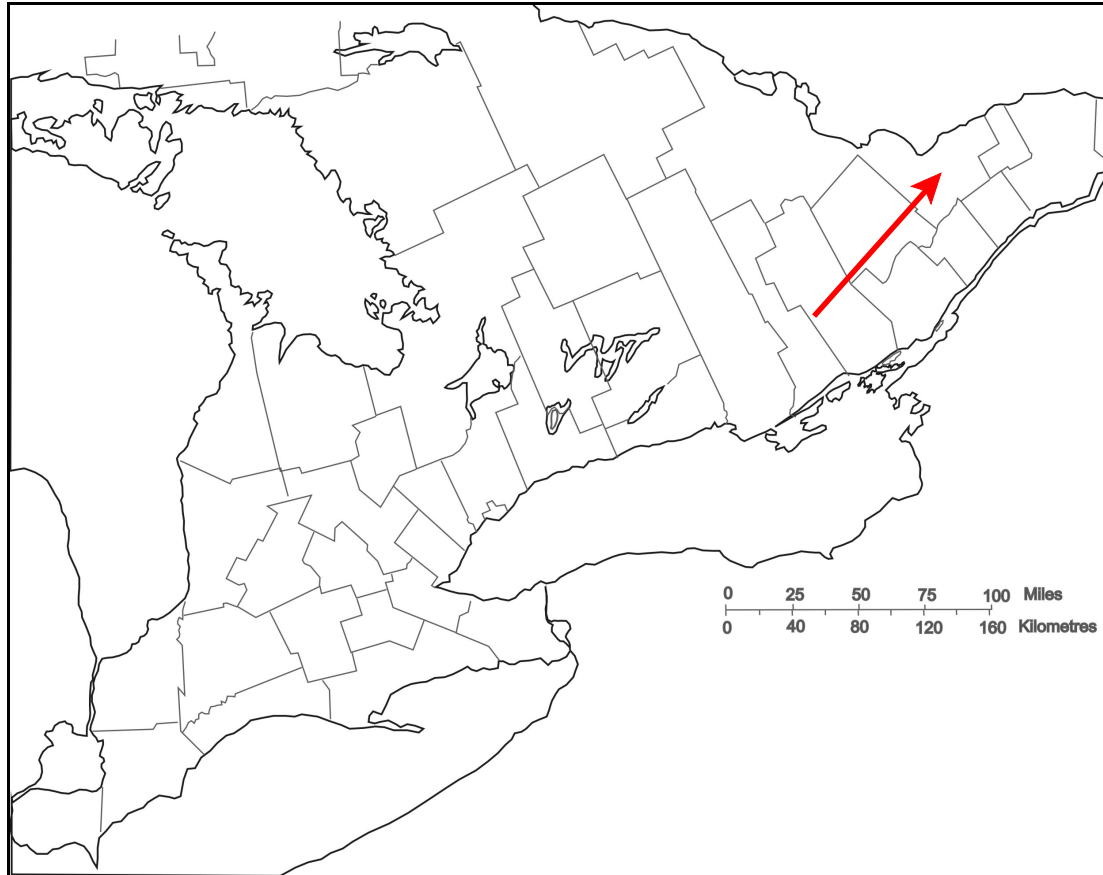


Figure 1: General location of the study area.

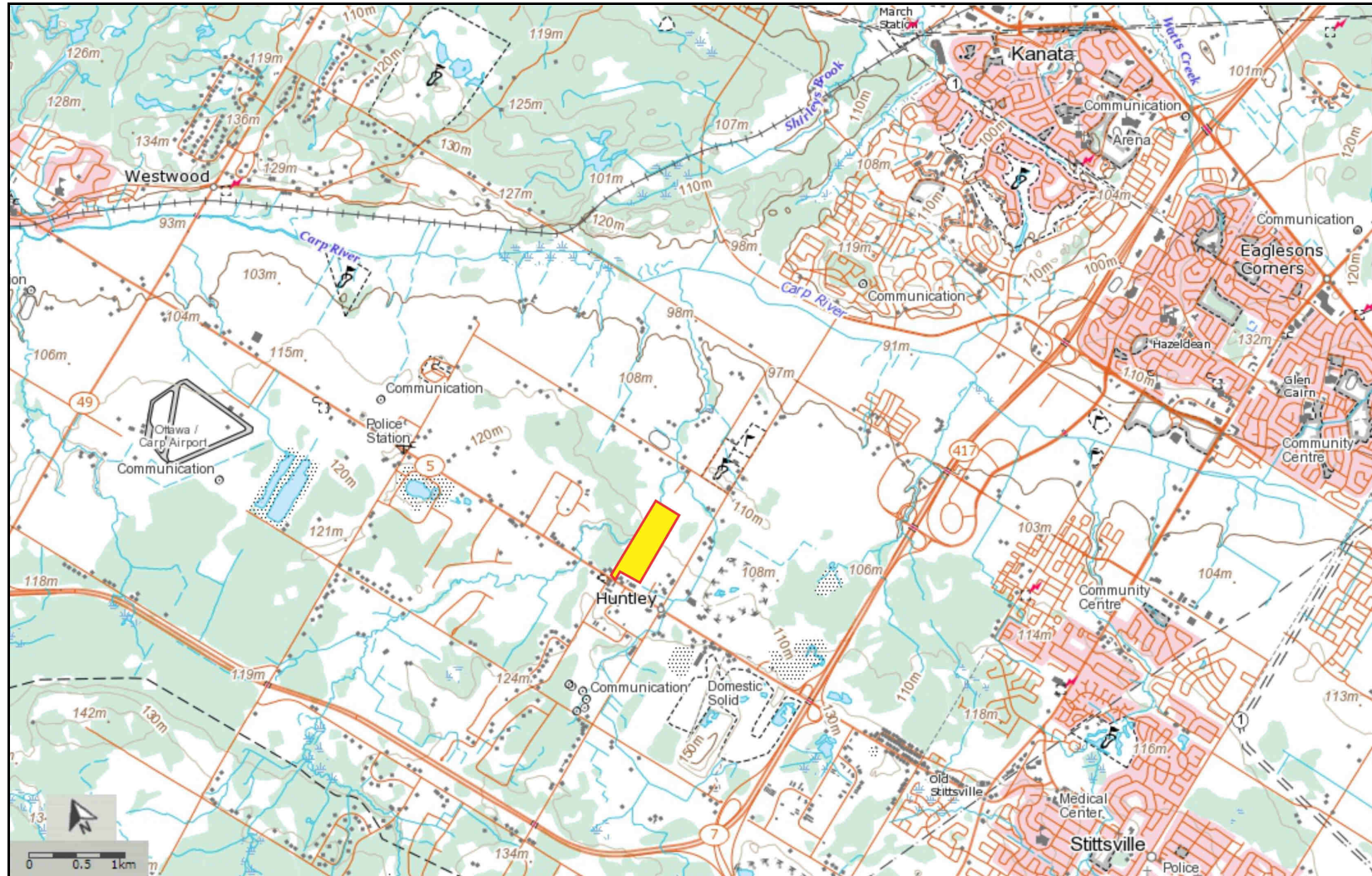


Figure 2: Portion of 1:50,000 scale mapping showing the location of the study area (base map: Atlas of Canada - Toporama <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/toporama/index.html>).

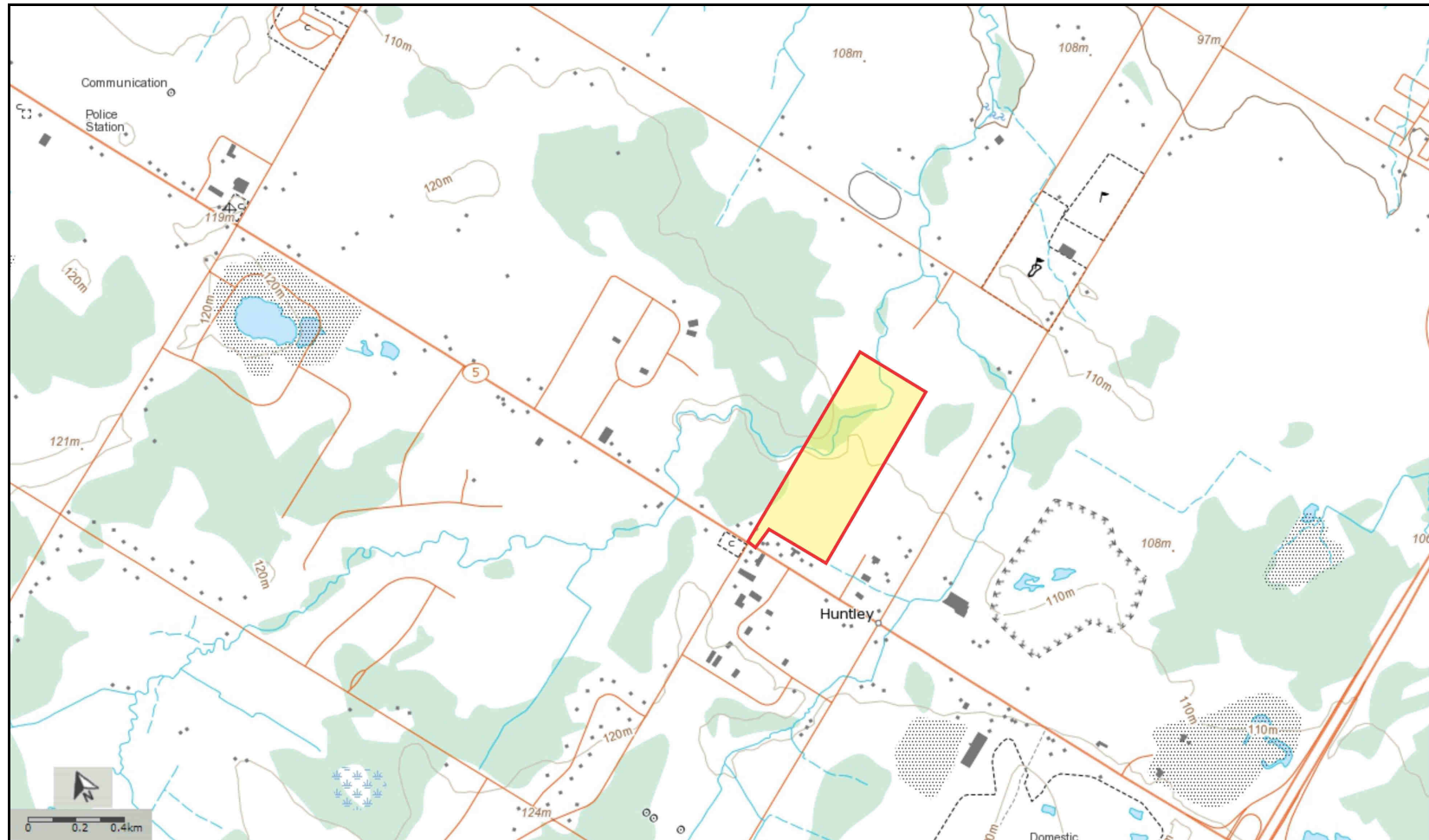


Figure 3: Portion of 1:17,500 scale mapping showing the location of the study area (base map: Atlas of Canada - Toporama <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/toporama/index.html>.)

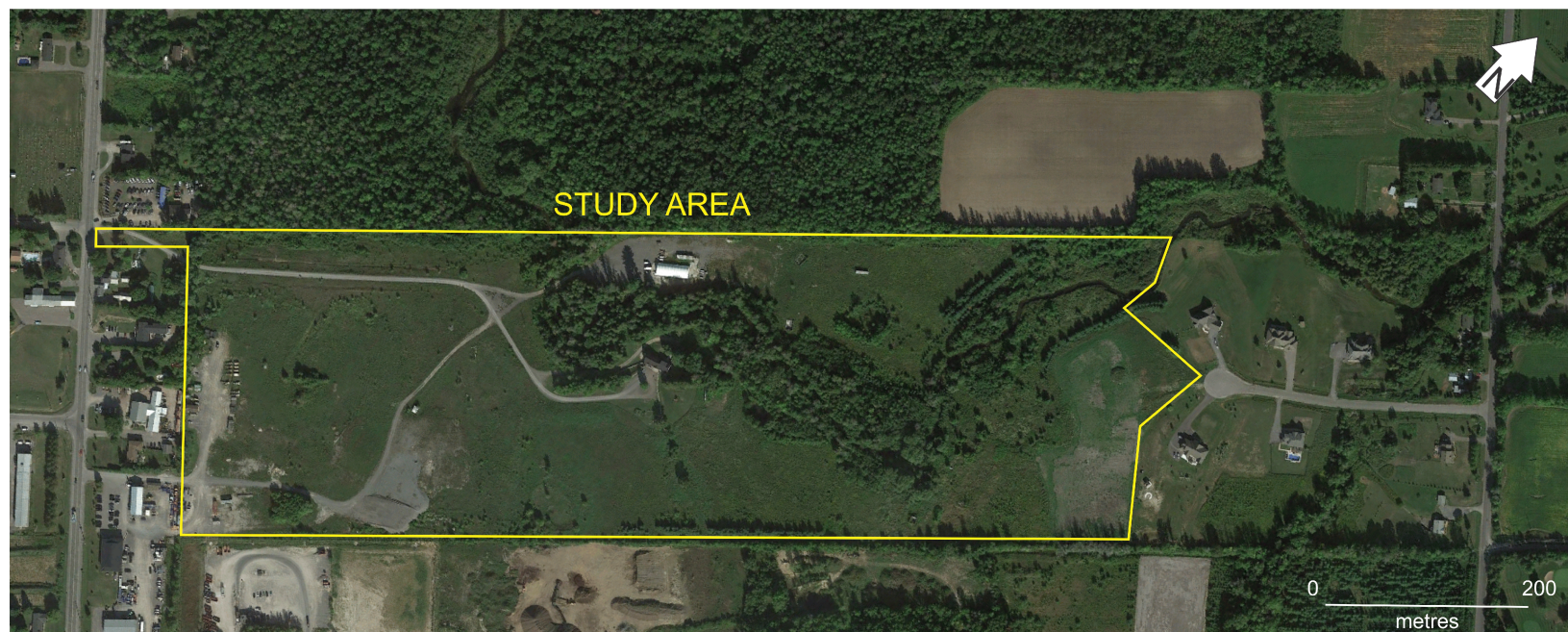


Figure 4: Air photograph of the study area (Google Earth 2016).

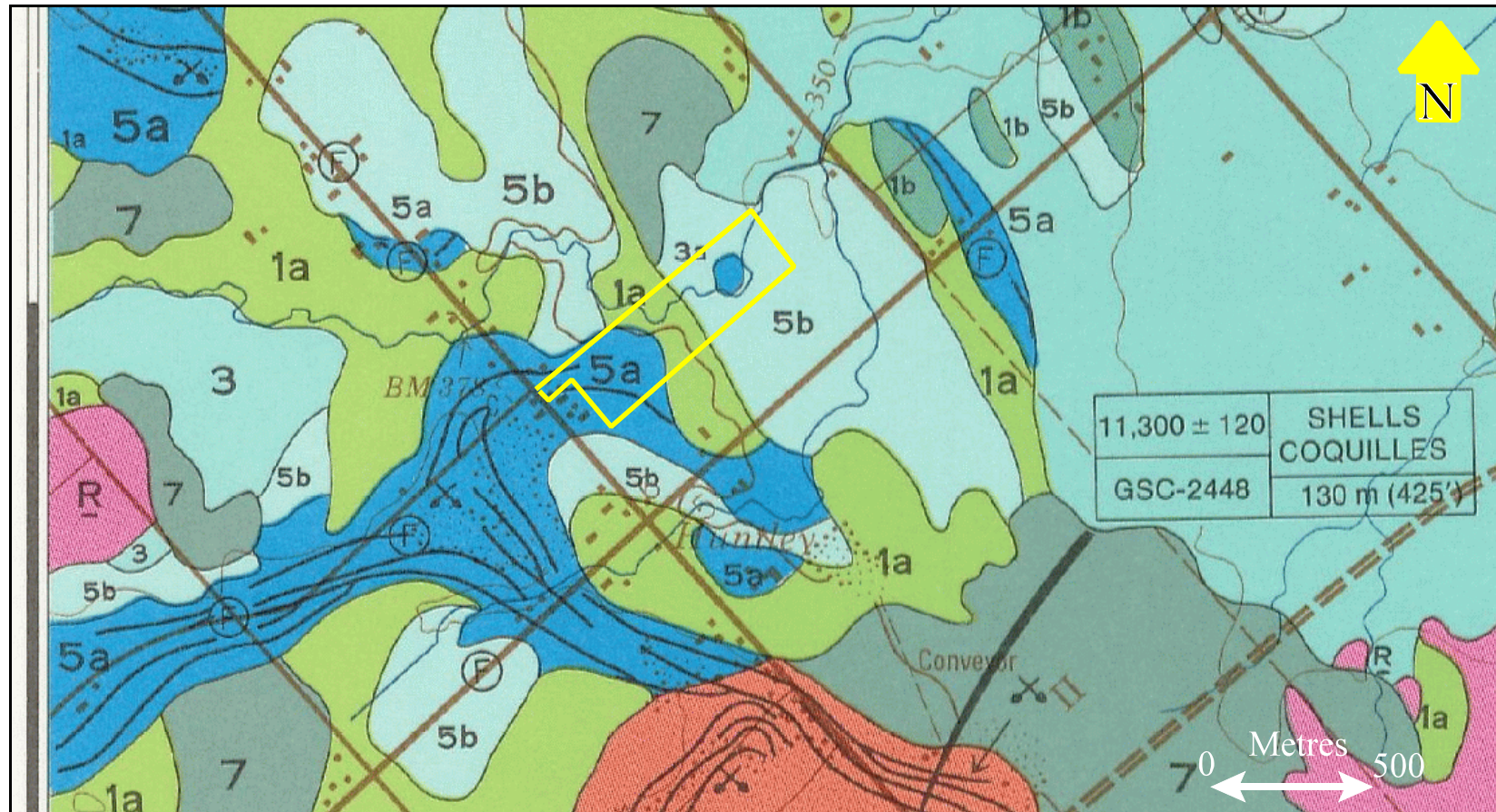
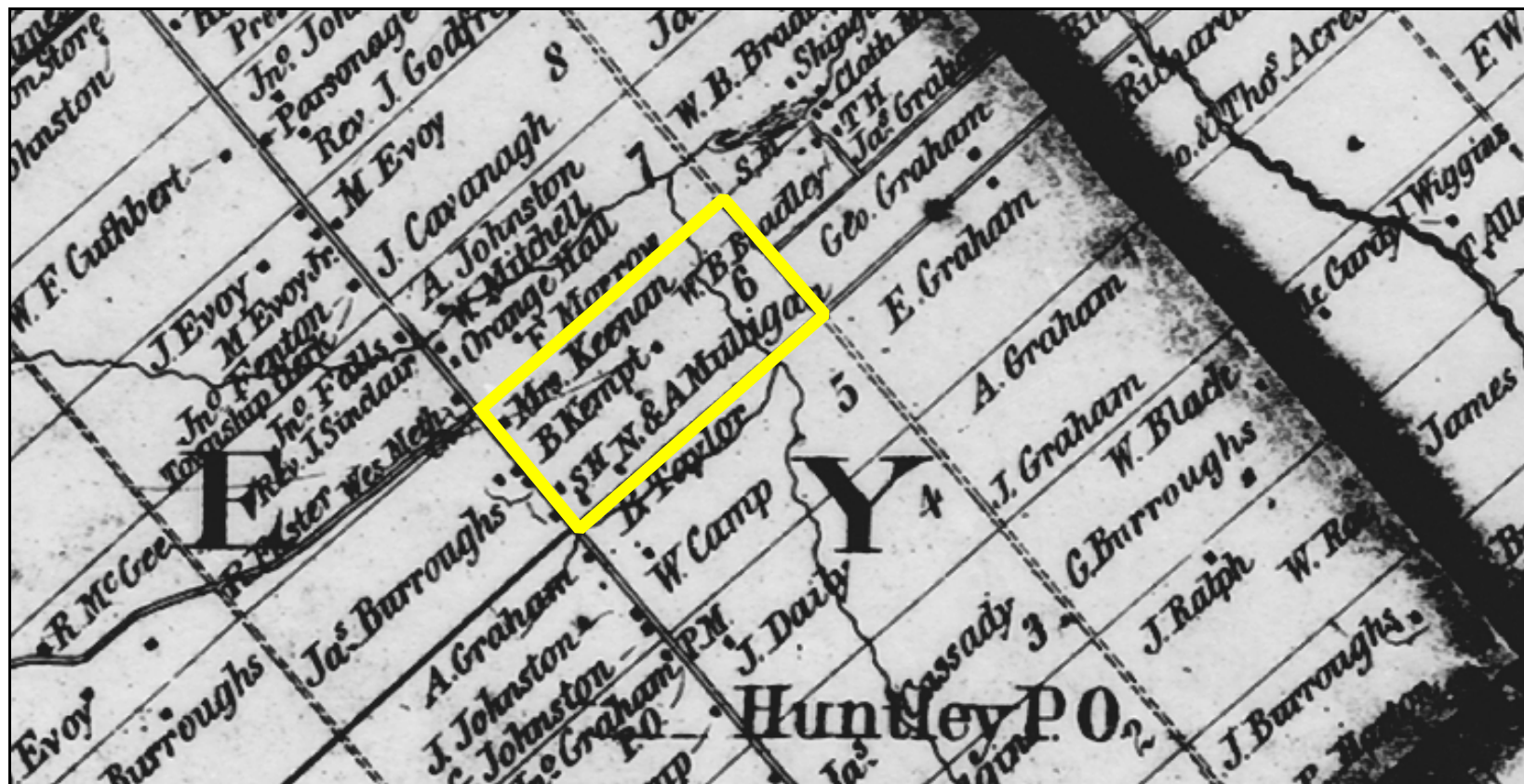


Figure 5: Surficial geology of the study area (Richard 1982).



37



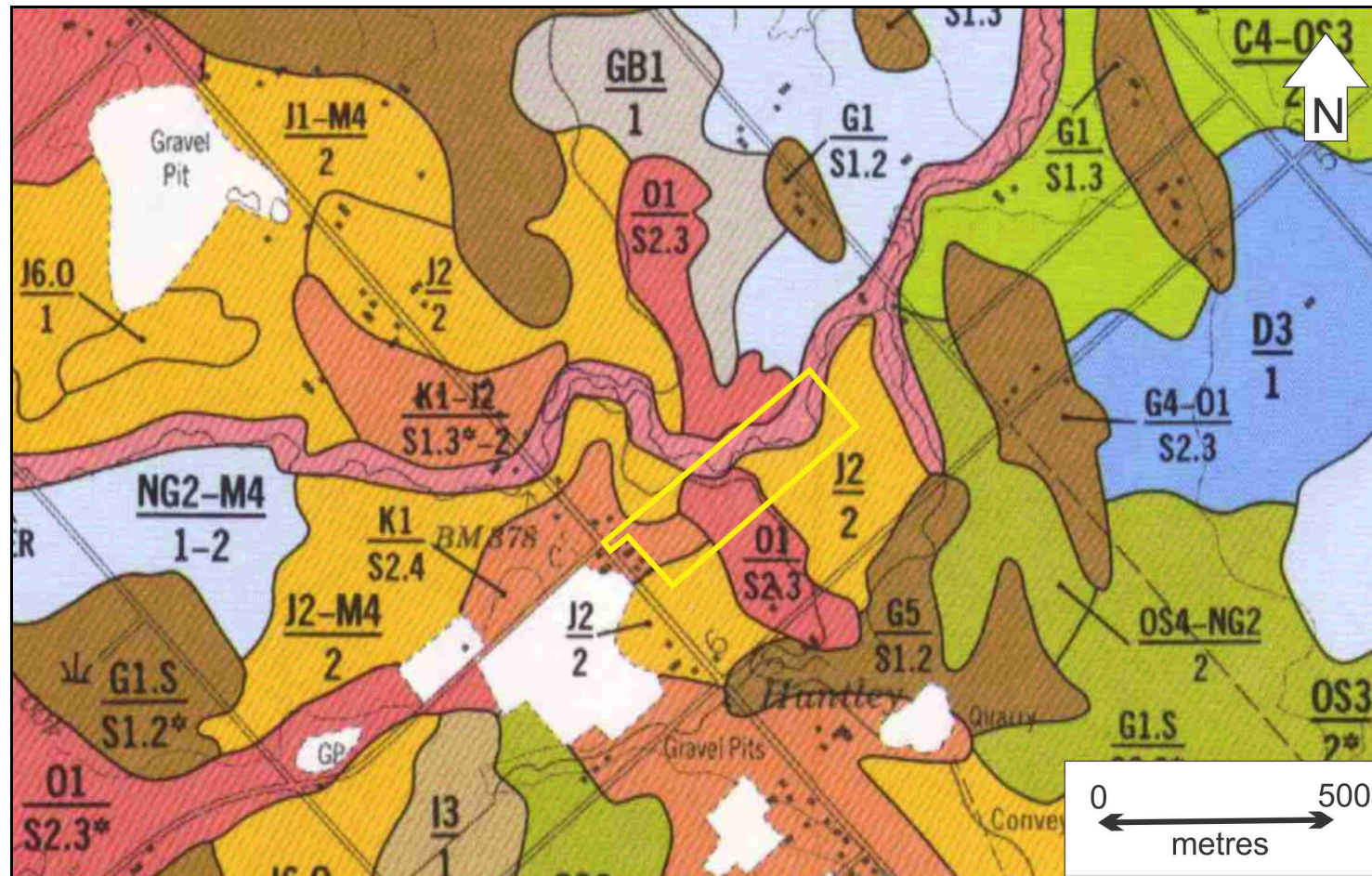


Figure 8: Soils of the study area.

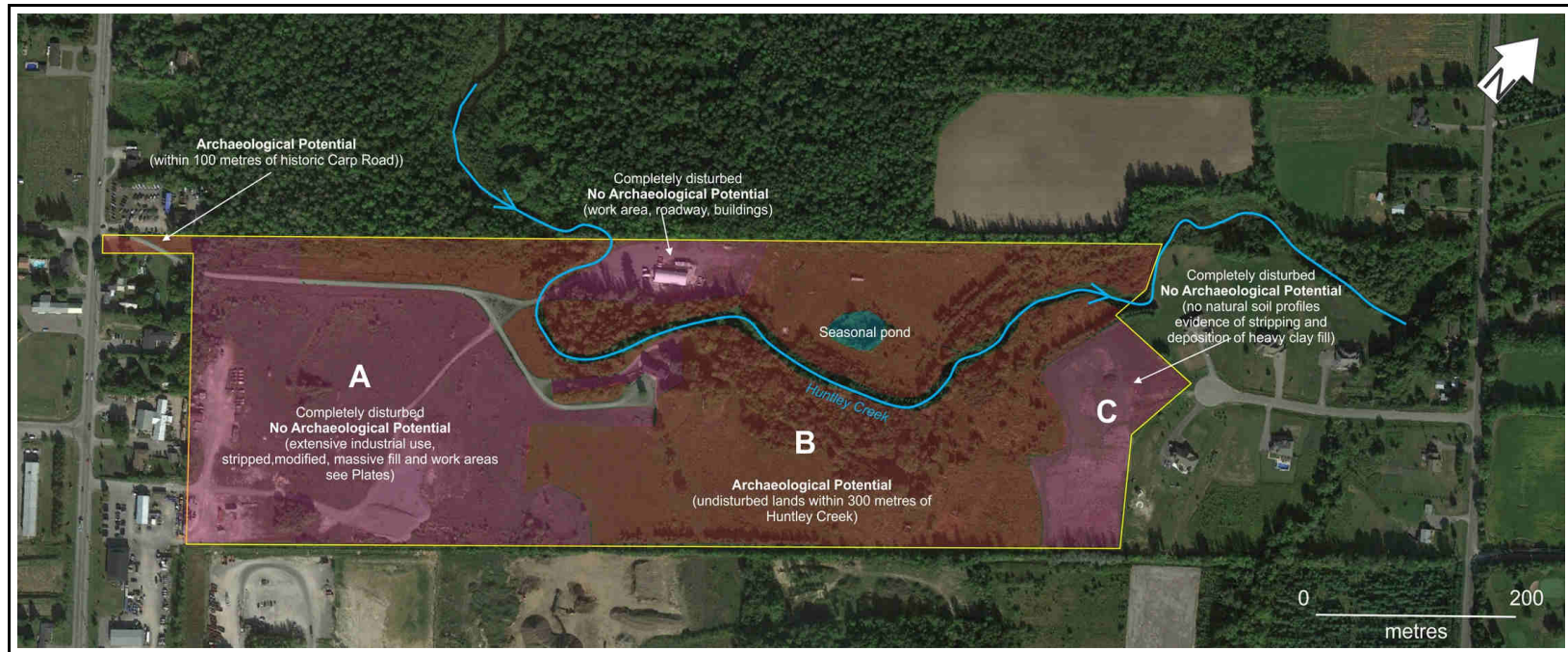


Figure 9: Archaeological potential of the study area.

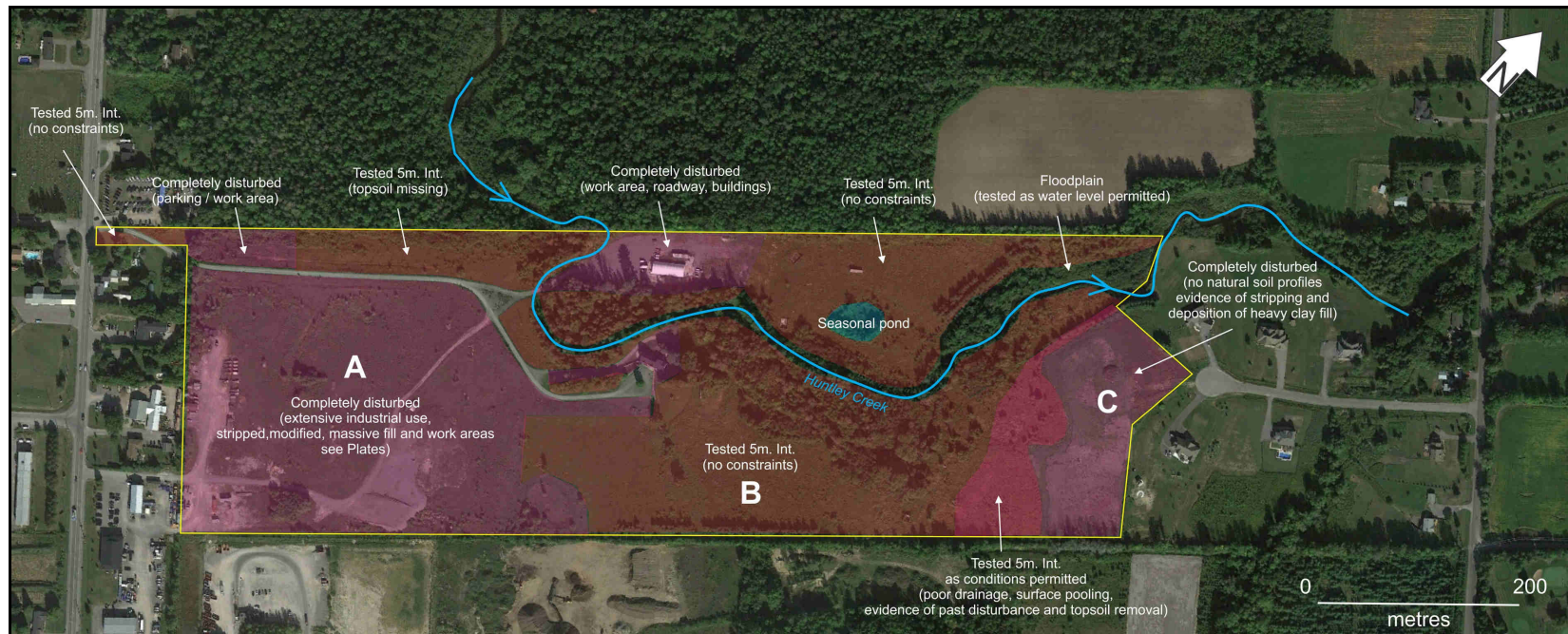


Figure 10: Areas tested and field techniques used.

Sample profile of soils within Area C

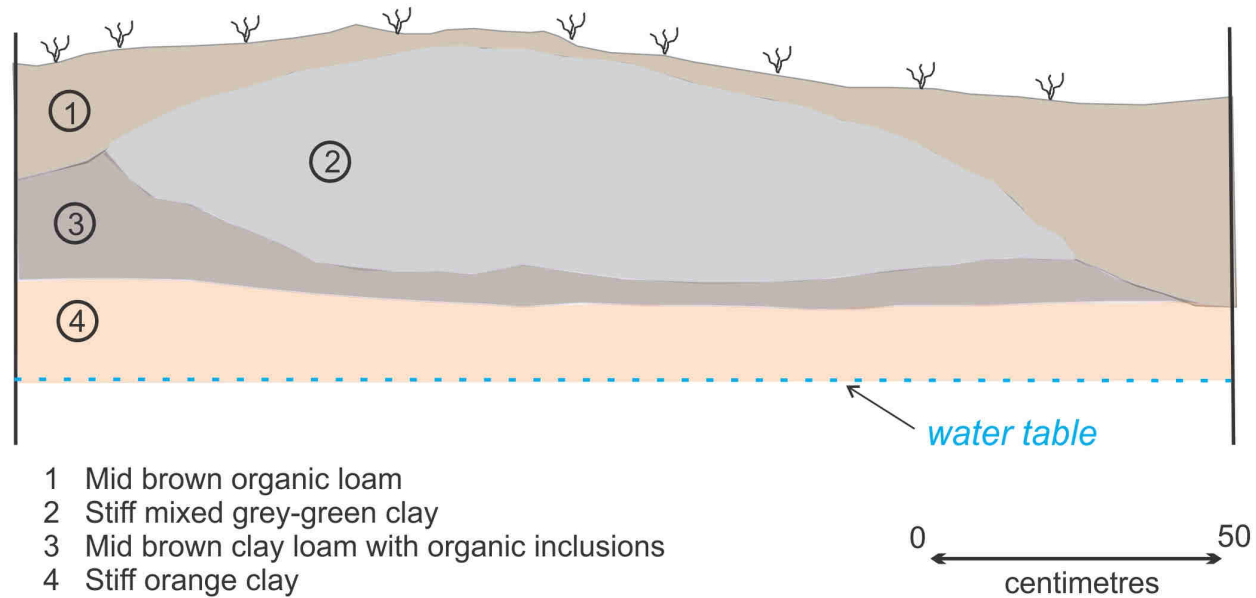
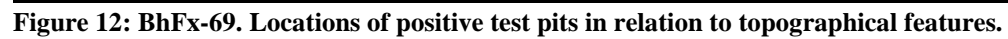


Figure 11: Sample profile through soils within AREA C. Note: zone three contained twigs and recent organic material. It is not a buried ploughzone and has clearly been redeposited.



For the location of archaeological site BhFx-69

Please refer to Supplementary Documentation Report

Figures SD1, SD2, SD3

11.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: West end of the study area (AREA A) showing extent of past disturbances (Ottawa emaps - 2005)



Plate 2: West end of study area (AREA A) showing continued extensive disturbance (Ottawa eMaps 2011).



Plate 3: General view of part of AREA A looking north.



Plate 4: General view of AREA A looking southwest.



Plate 5: Testing along the northern property edge. Plate 6: General view of the paved work area near the entrance from Carp Road. Plate 7: Modern concrete foundation to the north of Huntley Creek. Plate 8: Testing near the edge of the disturbed zone (Area A).

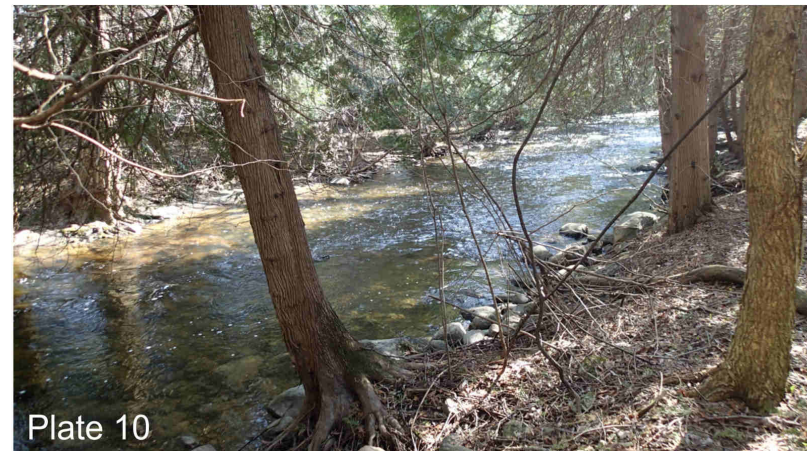


Plate 9: Man-made pond to the north of Huntley Creek. Plate 10: Huntley Creek. Plate 11: Testing to the south of Huntley Creek - note log building to rear. Plate 12: Testing in the vicinity of the log building.



Plate 13: Log building (barn). Plate 14: Poorly drained area at the east end of the property. Plate 15: Heavily disturbed and stripped area at the east end of the study area (Area C). Plate 16: Testing along the Huntley Creek valley edge.



Plate 17: Testing the Huntley Creek floodplain. Plate 18: Stone and concrete barn foundation at valley edge. Plate 19: Testing around the barn foundation. Plate 20: Testing within the Huntley Creek floodplain (north side of creek).

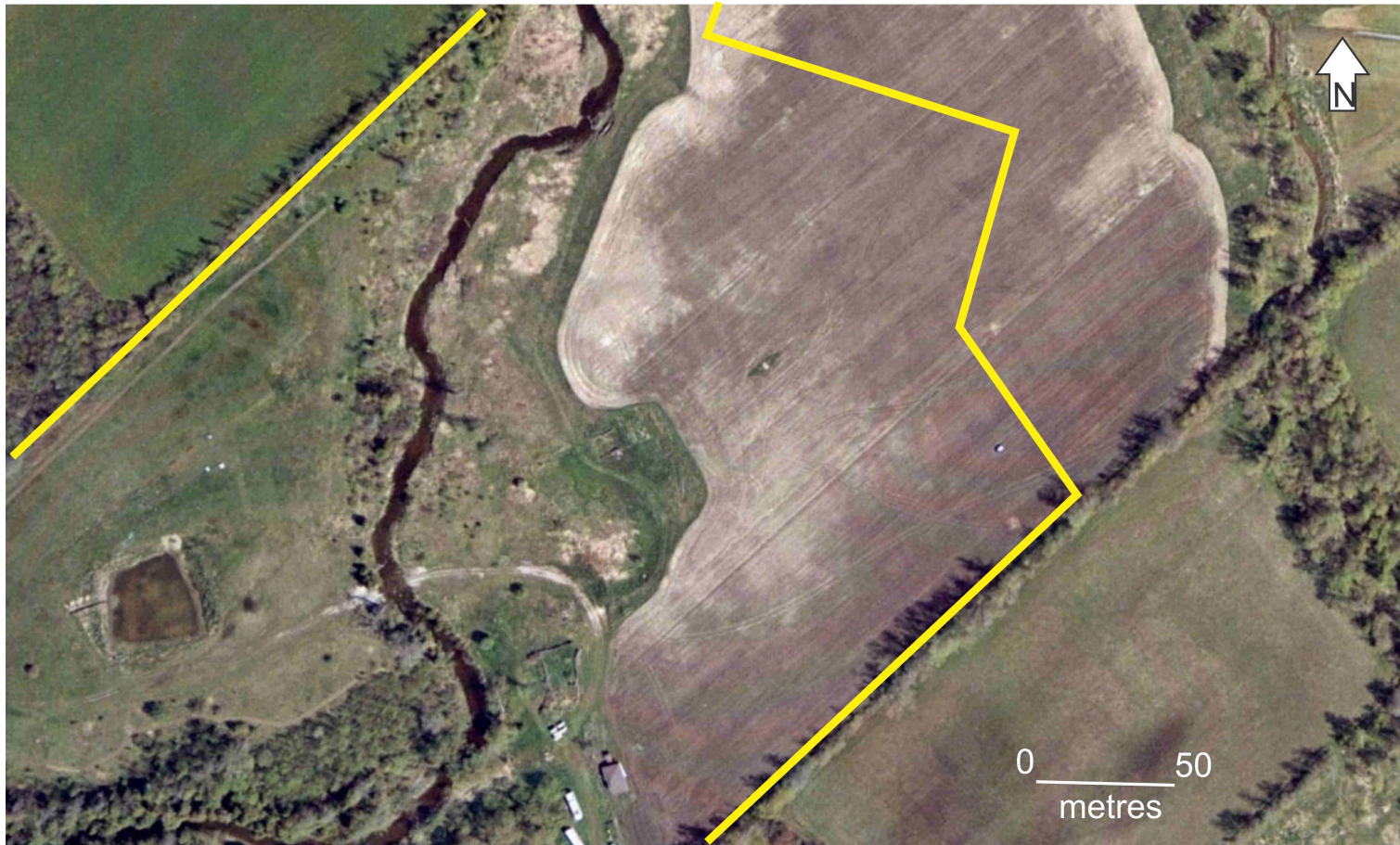


Plate 21: 2002 Air photograph (source: Ottawa eMaps) showing the east end of the property. At this time the Newill Road subdivision has yet to be built and a large cultivated field is present.



Plate 22: 2011 Air photograph (source: Ottawa eMaps) showing extensive soil stripping at the east end of the property.



Plate 23: 2015 Air photograph (Google Earth) showing extent of soil stripping and disturbance at the east end of the study area.



Plate 24: General view of the east end of the study area showing conditions during survey.



Plate 25: Testing the narrow strip of property leading in from Carp Road.



Plate 26: Possible remains of the dwelling indicated as belonging to 'Mrs. Keenen' on the 1863 Walling map. The log structure lies just to the south of the study area along the Carp Road frontage.

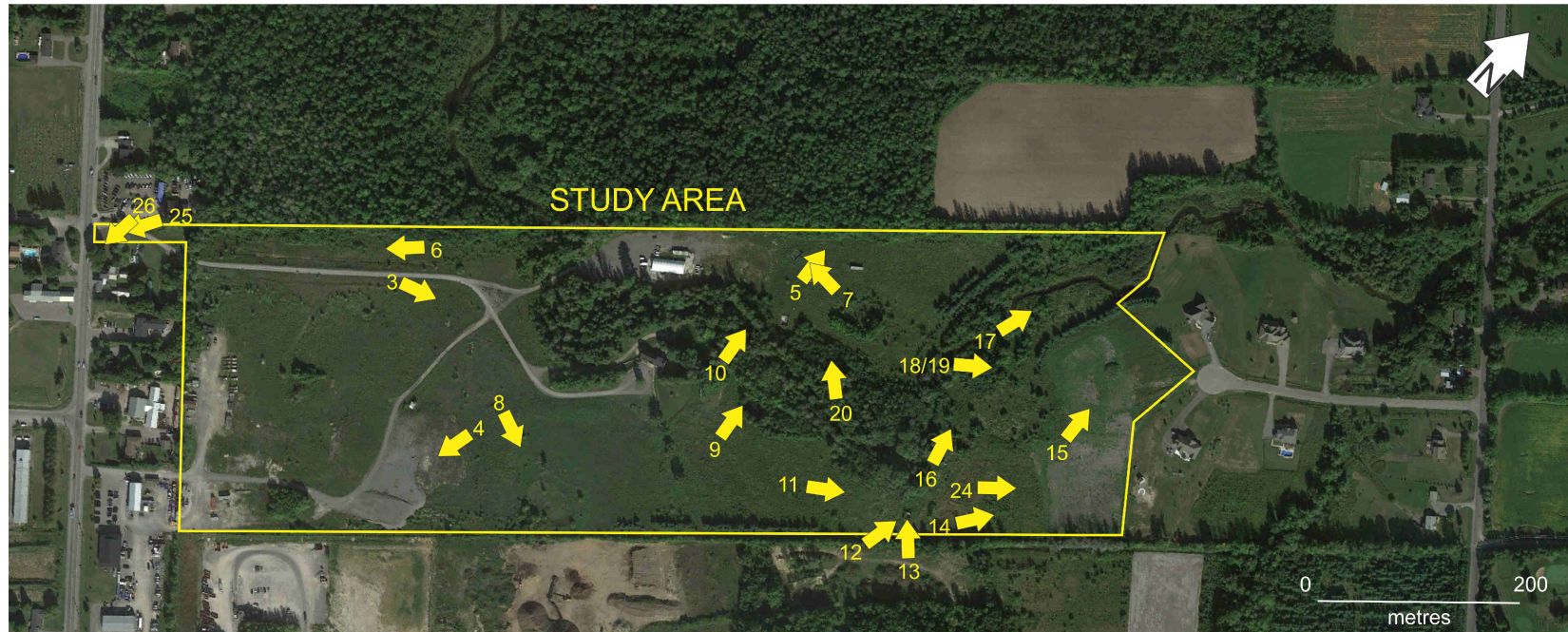


Figure 13: Locations and orientations of photographs included in the Stage 2 report as plates.

APPENDIX 1 - PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE

Olympus Stylus TG-2

No.	Description	Date	Dir.
P5070056	crew shot	7 / 5/ 2018	S
P5070057	general view of east end of property	7/5/2018	E
P5070058	as above	"	E
P50700569	as above	"	E
P5070060	remains of log structure	"	N
P5070061	general view of east end of property	"	E
P5070062	remains of log structure	"	E
P5070063	"	"	N
P5070064/65	ditch at rear of paved work yard	"	N
P5070066 - 69	testing along northern edge of property	"	various
P5070070	paved work yard near Carp Road entrance	"	W
P5070071	lower terrace, north side of creek	"	N
P5070072	as above	"	N
P5070073/4	testing between roadway and north boundary	"	W
P5070076/89	testing north of Huntley Creek	"	various
P5070090	Huntley Creek	"	N
P5070091/2	testing north of Huntley Creek	"	various
P5070093/104	disturbed areas - west end of property	8/5/2018	various

P50700105/125	general views testing in progress	"	various
P50700126/137	Huntley Creek - testing on lower terraces	"	various
P50700138/157	testing AREA B	9/5/2018	various
P5070158/159	poor drainage, AREA C	"	N
P5070160/166	testing in the vicinity of BhFx-69	"	various
P5070167/183	testing north of Huntley Creek AREA B/C	"	various
P5110184/P5110185	soil test AREA C	11/5/2018	
P5110186/89	testing near barn foundation AREA B	11/5/2018	"
P5110190/192	soil test AREA C	"	
P5160193/199	testing north side of creek, lower terrace	16/5/2018	various

144 Digital images on file

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

BhFx-69

Stage 3 Investigations of BhFx-69

Part Lot 6, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Huntley
City of Ottawa

Licensee: Nick Adams MA

Prepared by: Nick Adams

Date: July 10, 2018

License / PIF # P003-0441-2018

report type: Original

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stages 1 & 2 Summary

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development property in Huntley geographic township was conducted by Adams Heritage in May / June 2018. 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 recommendations are as follows:

- The majority of the property does not contain archaeological sites and can be considered free from any archaeological constraints
- Stage 3 testing should be completed in order to determine the nature, significance, extent and cultural significance of the spread of positive test pits registered as archaeological site BhFx-69.
- Archaeological Stage 3 testing should proceed with test unit excavation, as per S&G's 3.2.2.
- Any Stage 3 archaeological testing and investigations must be conducted under the direction of an archaeologist licenced by the Province of Ontario, and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*".

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

- If during the process of development any 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

Stage 3 Summary

As a result of the initial (Stage 2) test pit survey, the general location of the site area was defined. A total of 65 artifacts were recovered from the positive test pits.

Using the area of positive test pits as guide, a total of 33 one metre squares were excavated, encompassing the area indicated by the test pit survey. A number of sub-

surface features were encountered, many of which could be associated with late nineteenth and twentieth century use of the area. However, what appears to be a cellar pit of an earlier dwelling was also located. Based on the evidence encountered and the historical background of the property, this may be the remains of the Mulligan / Kempt farmstead (1828-1879+).

By far the largest percentage of artifacts recovered from the site indicate an occupation spanning the last quarter of the nineteenth century and extending well into the twentieth century. A small percentage of the artifacts (primarily from the surface of structural features) accord well with the historic map and documentary evidence, and appear to relate to earlier mid-nineteenth century occupation.

Much of the site's period of occupation post-dates 1870 (S & G's 3.4.2.1a) and many of the artifacts recovered and features identified do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest (S & G's Tables 3.2 & 3.4.3). However, sufficient evidence from the earlier use of the site exists, that as a whole, the site exhibits cultural heritage value or interest.

Since the site area lies within a 30 metre, Conservation Authority required development setback, the Stage 3 testing and reporting is considered sufficient documentation of this site. No additional work is recommended.

The following Stage 3 recommendations are made:

Stage 3 Recommendations

- It is recommended that potential impacts on archaeological site BhFx-69 be mitigated by avoidance and protection
- A 10 metre buffer zone beyond the defined site area, as indicated on Figure (Supplementary Documentation, Figure SD4) is recommended.
- Since the whole site area and buffer lie within the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority required setback, the area is currently protected from development and other land-changing activities.
- During construction, a temporary barrier (snow fencing or other suitable barrier) must be erected around the avoidance area. It is recommended that the required Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority setback along Huntley Creek be used, as this entirely encapsulates the archaeological site and its buffer zone.

- The avoidance area must be indicated on all construction / contract drawings and specific 'no-go' instructions provided to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects etc. involved in site development

Long Term Protection

If avoidance of archaeological site BhFx-69 is not feasible within the context of development plans, or at any time the development restrictions associated with the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority setback along Huntley Creek should be lifted or changed in such a way that the integrity of the site could be affected, other mitigation strategies must be employed (S&G's Standard 4.1.4.1).

The site can be protected by restrictive covenant on title, through a zoning amendment or by transfer of the site area ownership to a municipality or other land-holding body. If this cannot be achieved, Stage 4 archaeological excavation will be necessary.

For Stage 4 archaeological excavation:

- Archaeological excavation should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OMTCS's "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010)*" Standard 4.2. including the excavation of the core of the site by hand, followed by mechanical topsoil removal over a broad area surround the core to expose features and other sub-surface deposits within formerly ploughed areas.

5.0 FIELD METHODS (Stage 3 testing)

All work was conducted when the ground was frost and snow free, between May 29th and June 11th 2018 and in accordance with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (S & G's 7.9.1.1).

A permanent datum was established using a steel post at a point established as ON 0E. The GPS location of both the permanent datum and the positive test pit locations were taken and are listed in the Supplementary Documentation report (Table SD1).

These points were subsequently plotted using Garmin Basecamp software, then transferred to the site base map so that the proposed Stage 3 test unit grid could be applied with some measure of accuracy. The distribution of positive test pits encompassed an area less than 20 x 30metres (Figure 3-1). The artifacts from the Stage 2 test pits are documented in the Stage 2 artifact inventory (Stage 2 report, Table 2).

5.1 Test Unit Excavation

All test unit excavation was conducted in accordance with S & G's (Section 3.2.2). A 5 metre grid was established, emanating from the datum described above and defined as point ON 0E. An east-west base line was then established by compass between the permanent datum to a point beyond the distribution of positive test pits.

A series of points were defined (ON 5E, ON 10E, ON 15E etc.) along the base line. A similar base line at 90 degrees was also established. These base lines were then used to triangulate all subsequent grid points (eg. 15N 20E, 5S 5E etc.).

Each 1 metre test excavation unit was established on the grid and excavated using shovel and hand trowel. All soils were sifted through 6mm hardware cloth screen and any artifacts retained within a bag clearly labelled with full context information (eg. BhFx-69 5S 5E). Excavation within each unit proceeded until sterile subsoil was encountered or evidence of features was encountered. If none were identified, a further 5cm. of sub-soil was removed from the unit to ensure that nothing was missed. Unit photographs and plan and profile drawings for each unit were prepared.

When subsurface features were encountered they were not excavated but recorded photographically and in plan, covered with geotextile then backfilled as per S & G's 3.2.2.6.

The grid consisted of 25 units spaced at 5 metre intervals encompassing the distribution of finds from positive test pits (Figure 3-1). In addition, 6 'infill' units

were excavated within the grid. Unit 5S 10E could not be excavated because it would have involved removal of a collapsed split rail fence, and units 6S 15E, 6S 20E and 6S 27E were positioned slightly off-grid to avoid the fence and associated stone piles.

Each unit consisted of a mixed topsoil zone, varying in thickness between 10 and 30 centimetres (Lot 1). This soil unit contained the majority of the artifacts. On occasion a second lot (Lot 2) was assigned if significant differences in soil were noted. Other than from Lot 1, most artifacts came from the upper surfaces of the various features encountered, however once it was clear that a feature existed in a unit, excavation in that unit was terminated.

There was no evidence of plough zone on any part of the site area, thus no depth of plough zone could be recorded. This information is included here as it is a requirement of the S & G's (Section 7.9.1.5c).

6.0 RECORD OF FINDS

In addition to the 65 artifacts recovered from the 11 positive Stage 2 test pits, a further 698 artifacts were excavated from the 33 test excavation units at site BhFx-69.

The assemblage is typical of what might be expected from the vicinity of a 19th and 20th century domestic dwelling, consisting primarily of architectural items (iron nails, window glass, mortar fragments etc.) and household debris (broken crockery, smoking pipe fragments, bottle glass, buttons etc.).

Artifacts associated with architectural activity or building construction and demolition were numerous, clearly suggesting that a structure or structures had existed close by. Most numerous were cut nails (n=132), closely followed by wire nails (n=119). Forged nails were an infrequent find (n=8), as were horse shoe nails (n=6).

Modern metal objects were abundant and included a fence staple (n=1), screws (n=1), large carriage bolts (n=8), and various large nuts, brackets, farming equipment blades (n=2), heavy iron rings (n=2), various pieces of iron strap, and sundry unidentified iron objects, none of which appeared to relate to the 19th century historical occupation of the area.

A only coin recovered was from unit 15N 15E. It is dated '1904' and bears the head of Edward 7th.

Clear, flat window glass sherds (n=40) were present throughout the Stage 3 assemblage, consisting mainly of small sherds. Other than the aforementioned nails, building materials were virtually absent. Mortar or plaster flecks were present in the soil in some units but most were too small or deteriorated to successfully recover. Two pieces of plaster were recovered from unit 0N 10E.

Household items associated with the preparation, serving and consumption of food were very common. The assemblage contained small sherds of ceramic tablewares with bodies of Vitrified White Earthenware (including 'Ironstone') (n=50), Refined White Earthenware (n= 72), Stoneware (n=40 - all one vessel) and Yellowware (n=1). The few sherds with surface decoration exhibited the following decorations / surface treatments:

Table 3-1: Ceramics : Surface treatment / Decoration

Treatment/Decoration	No.	Treatment/Decoration	No.	Treatment/Decoration	No.
blue edged	2	green edged	2	blue printed	10
flow blue	4	banded slipware	6	sponged	2
polychrome hand painted	1	polychrome printed (vwe)	9		

Three basal sherds exhibited fragments of maker's marks but none were of sufficient size to allow for determination. A few of the vitrified white earthenware (Ironstone) sherds had moulded decoration.

Sherds of glass containers in clear (n=55), light green (n=14), dark green (n=35), blue (n=1) and dark brown (n=3) glass were recovered. Many sherds were too fragmentary to display any clear marks of technique of manufacture however most appeared to be commercially machine-made containers such as the faceted green glass 'sauce' bottle from 15N 0E (cat#BhFx-69 15N 0E Lot 1 - 2) and the light green press moulded case bottle bearing the moulded lettering '(AP)OTHECARIE' (cat# BhFx-69 Lot 2 1-3).

Items which could be categorized as personal items included small fragments of the stem and bowl of clay smoking pipes (n=4), clothing buttons ((porcelain: n=1, bakelite: n=1, plastic n= 1), part of a plastic comb (n=1), iron belt buckle parts (n=2), a burned, brown glass unguent bottle (cat# BhFx-69 5S 0E Lot 1-2) and two perfume bottles (cat# BhFx-69 10N 10E Lot 1-8, BhFx-69 10N 20E Fea 9-1).

Although the personal objects recovered indicate that both male and female adults were present on the site, a single object suggesting children were living close by was also found. A porcelain dolls face came from unit 10N 20E (cat# BhFx-69 10N 20E Lot 1-3).

For a full inventory of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 investigations, please refer to Appendix 1.

Description of Features (see Figure 3-4)

Feature 1 (Unit 0N 15E)

Feature 1 consists of a hard-packed spread of angular rocks lying directly below the sod (Lot 1) within unit 0N 15E. Lot 2 consisted of the loose brown sandy loam between the rocks. Since it was unclear whether this was the remains of a collapsed wall or some other structural entity, excavation was suspended. Based on the artifacts recovered within the unit and in immediate proximity to it, this feature is unlikely to pre-date 1870.

Feature 2 (Unit 0N 10E)

Feature 2 was identified occupying most of unit 0N 10E. It consisted of an area of dark brown sandy loam with mortar chunks and small wood fragments. The feature was not present in the northeast corner of the unit which was excavated to subsoil. Although a single forged nail was recovered, other artifacts from this unit (including automotive parts) suggest that the feature does not pre-date 1870.

Feature 3

This number was allocated in the field but did not turn out to be a sub-surface feature.

Feature 4

This number was allocated in the field but did not turn out to be a sub-surface feature.

Feature 5 (5N 10E)

Feature 5 appears to be part of a north-south trending wall. It consists of a construction of large, irregular rocks with mortar and charcoal flecks lying immediately below the sod (Lot 1). Lot 2 lay adjacent to the presumed wall and consisted of mottled reddish brown sand with mortar and charcoal flecks. This probable wall is of undetermined age.

Feature 6 (0N 5E)

Feature 6 is an amorphous spread of orangey-grey sandy clay subsoil with a noticeable increase in the presence of fragments of charcoal and wood. It is not clear whether it is a feature.

Feature 7 (0N 0E)

This poorly defined amorphous spread of grey-brown sandy clay, defined more by the presence of artifacts than by anything distinctive or visible. This feature is assumed to pre-date 1870.

Feature 8 (10N 5E)

Feature 8 is a large area of dark grey brown soil which appears to be cut into the orangey-grey subsoil. It extends across the whole southern half of the unit. It contains a smaller area of yellow and reddish burned clay with ash which may be a separate feature, but is probably a layer within Feature 8.

Feature 9

This number was allocated in the field but did not turn out to be a sub-surface feature.

Feature 10 (5N 0E)

This very well defined feature lies close to the shallow depression interpreted as an early dwelling cellar pit (see below). It consists of cobbles in a matrix of dark grey-brown soil with abundant fragments of mortar. No attempt was made to excavate this feature once it was clearly defined. It is assumed to pre-date 1870.

Feature 11 (4N 2E, 1N 2E)

Feature 11 was identified within two units placed on the north and south sides of a noticeable depression at the edge of the drop-off to the Huntley Creek valley. In both units, the feature was clearly defined by its dark grey-brown fill, the surface of which was rich in artifacts. It is interpreted as fill within a cellar depression of a presumed dwelling. It almost certainly pre-dates 1870.

Feature 12 (6N 5E)

This small sub-rectangular feature also extended in to unit 5N 5E. It appears to be cut into the sub-soil and consisted of an area of dark brown clay loam with rocks. It is tentatively identified as a post hole.

Feature 13 (7N 10E)

Feature 13 is an almost perfectly circular feature centred within unit 7N 10E and cut into sub-soil. It contained a fill of medium brown sandy clay loam and is interpreted as a post hole of undetermined age.

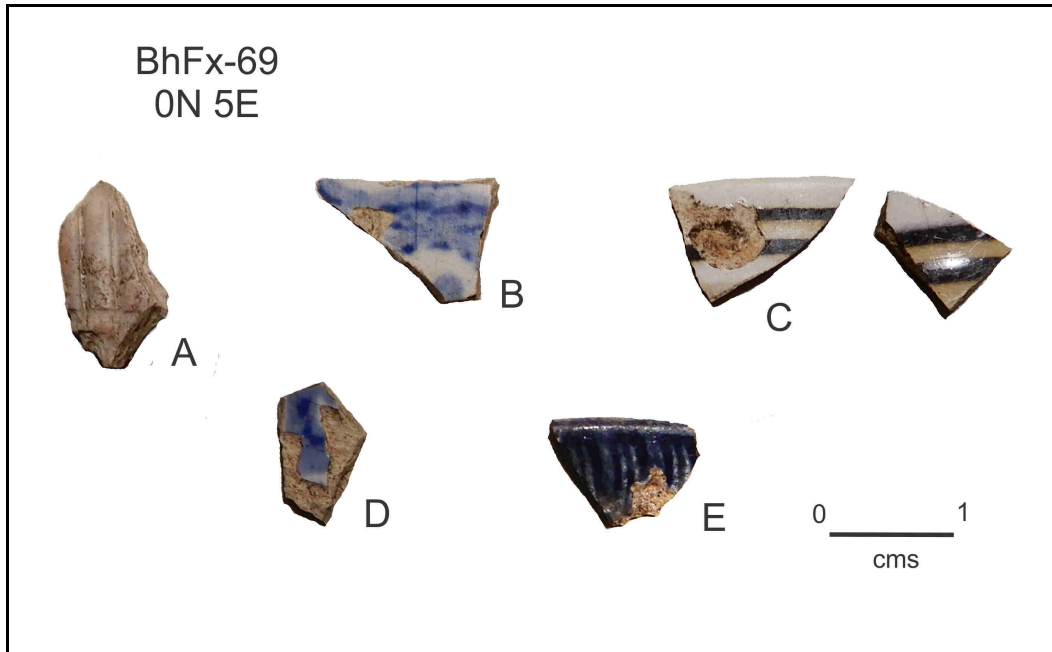


Plate 3-A1: Ceramic artifacts from Unit 0N 5E. A: clay pipe bowl fragment, B: Blue printed RWE, C: Banded slipware (2) RWE, D: Blue printed RWE, E: Blue Edged.

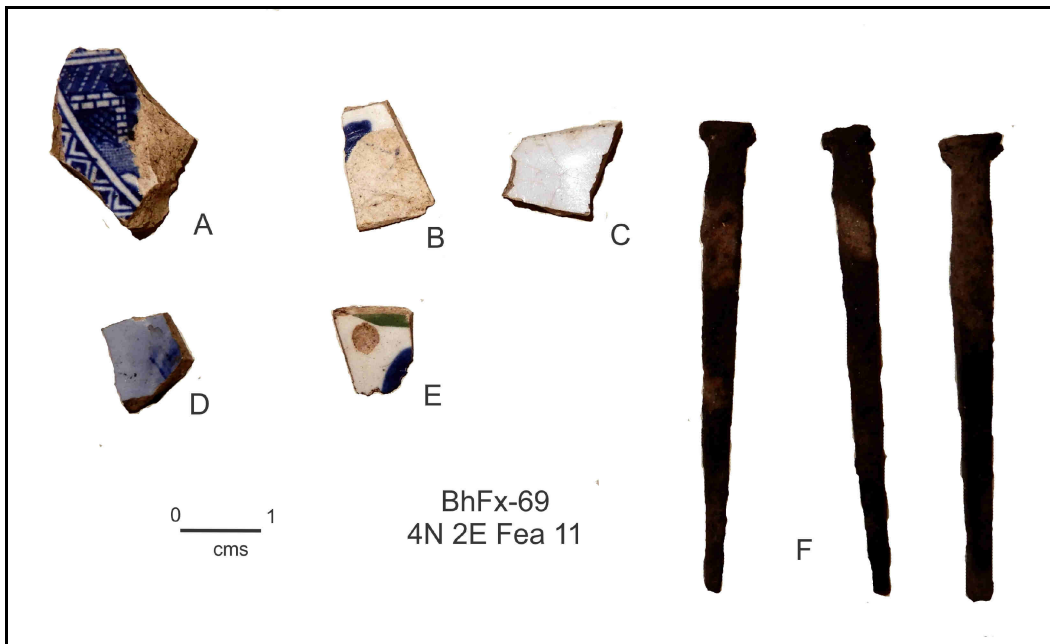


Plate 3-A2: 19th Century artifacts from Unit 4N 2E Feature 11. A: Blue printed RWE, B & E: Polychrome HandPainted Floral, C: Plain RWE, D: Flow blue RWE. F: Cut nails.

Discussion

The majority of the artifacts recovered strongly suggests two main phases of occupation: a mid-nineteenth century dwelling, and subsequent, and probably later use of the area primarily as a farmstead and working area. No attempt has been made to distinguish between the various ware types (ie. Creamware, Pearlware etc.) since the small size of the majority of the earlier ware types make it difficult to achieve any level of certainty. Similarly, determining the nature of the vessel (ie. cup, plate, saucer, bowl etc.) from which the sherds originated also proved virtually impossible in all but a few instances.

It should be noted that refined white earthenware is here used to denote the porous light weight white bodied wares which were readily available c. 1820 – c. 1845 as opposed to the denser vitrified white earthenware body that begins to replace the former c. 1845.

Refined white earthenware (RWE 44%) was the most common paste with vitrified white earthenware (including Ironstone) slightly less common (VWE=30%). These numbers are deceptive however, since RWE often shatters and delaminates creating deceptively large and somewhat meaningless counts, while the more robust vitrified wares tend to be larger sherds which break less readily. Total percentages are also skewed by the large number of stoneware sherds (24%) from a single storage vessel. A single sherd of Yellowware (1%) was also present.

Relatively few sherds exhibited exterior decoration or treatment and many of the earliest sherds were less than 1cm in size. Of these, probably the earliest objects encountered were two small sherds of a Green Edged plate or saucer¹⁴. Ceramic artifacts with 'shell edge' decoration were available on Creamware or Pearlware body from the turn of the 19th century until the mid 1830's (Kenyon 1987). Blue edged wares had a longer life, extending from the turn of the century until the last third of the century (Ibid.).

Blue printed were most common of the decorated sherds. Blue printed wares were available in Ontario between 1820 and 1870 but were most common in the 1830-1850 period (Kenyon 1987). Banded slipware (Dipt) was a technique that applied coloured slips of liquid clay to the vessel surface (usually small bowls etc.). Although this technique had its origins in the eighteenth century, most of the plainer wares tend to date to the second half of the nineteenth century (Adams et. al. 1994).

Flow blue and 'Willow' wares are also present in the collection from the Stage 3 testing. These forms of decoration were in common use during the mid-nineteenth century, although 'Willow' pattern is still popular today. Less common types, such as Sponged and Yellowware have a long period of availability but generally date to the second half of the nineteenth century.

¹⁴ Unfortunately, found in a mixed context in association with wire nails and other later artifacts

The vitrified wares in the assemblage, suggests a main period of occupation in the second half of the nineteenth century when the trend was towards durable, cheap tablewares for the rough and tumble of life in colonial Canada (Collard 1984:133), with at least one with a 'wheat' pattern moulded designed post-dating 1859 (Sussman 1985: 7). However later vitrified and porcelain wares are also present.

The machine cut nails (50%) also indicate a mid- to late nineteenth century assemblage (cut nail production started ca. 1815, Adams 2002: 67). Wire nails were also common (45%) (mass production started in the late nineteenth century, Ibid.). Wrought (forged) nails (3%) generally date to before the nineteenth century, although their use continues into the nineteenth century in some contexts, and objects containing nails can survive for a very long time.

Evidence that the site continued to be occupied or used into the very recent past was abundant. Apart from the concrete trough and horizontal pad to the east of unit 5N 19E, artifacts from the general vicinity confirm twentieth century use. Automotive parts included a capacitor, a plastic light fitting and a spark plug, while various implement blades and other bits of miscellaneous iron hardware were clearly recent objects occurring within the upper layers of the sod (Plate 3-A5). A cup or saucer base with polychrome floral printed stamped 'Made In Japan' was recovered from Unit 7N 10E (Plate 3-A4). This dates to the period between 1921 and 1941, the 'Early Made in Japan Era' when, under U.S Customs Bureau regulation, all goods were required to be stamped with the country of origin.

In general, the cultural material recovered suggests a period of occupation beginning during the mid-nineteenth century and lasting well into the twentieth century. While there is little to suggest much occupation before the first half of the 19th century, a few items, such as the

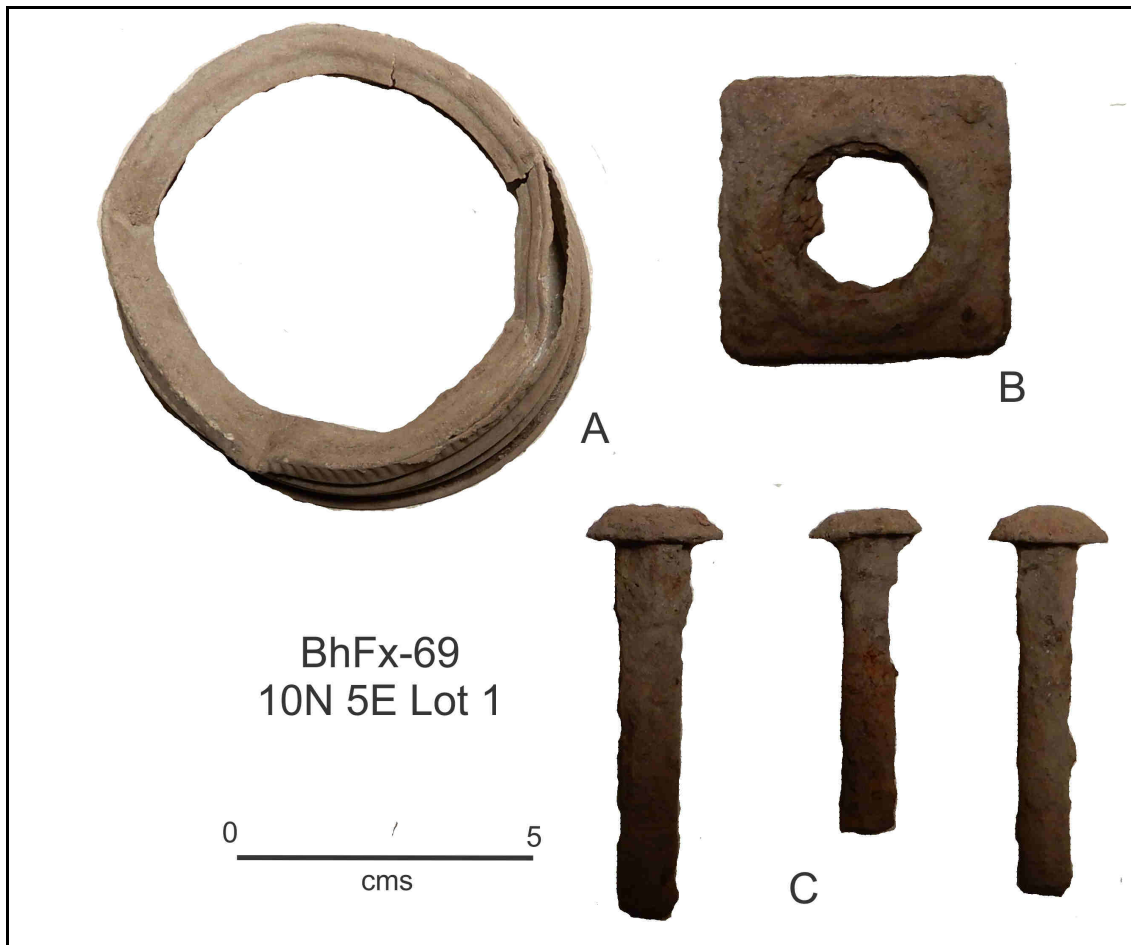


Plate 3-A3: 20th century objects from Unit 10N 5E Lot 1. A: Mason jar lid (two piece - post 1915), B: Large iron nut, C: Large carriage bolts.

forged nails and the green edged pottery sherds hint that people may have been on the property for slightly longer.

Historical data indicates that the lot was granted to John Mulligan in 1828 and that in 1841 he is listed as a farmer with 16 acres cleared. Presumably there was little in the family economy for luxuries and the few possessions the family owned may have been looked after carefully, leaving relatively little from those early years for archaeologists to discover.

Enough archaeological evidence was recovered to be fairly certain that BhFx-69 represents the remains of a farmstead dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Since the 1863 Walling map shows a structure in the general vicinity of the site area (Stage 2 report, Figure 6) it seems a reasonable assumption that the archaeological remains

and the building shown on the map are one and the same. The Walling map is generally a reliable source of settlement information. The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County also shows a dwelling in the same general vicinity (Stage 2 report, Figure 7).

The discovery of a significant sub-surface archaeological feature (Feature 11) within a noticeable ground-surface depression at the edge of the Huntley Creek valley, and an assemblage which includes many artifacts which span the middle years of the nineteenth century makes it extremely likely that the depression (and Feature 11) is the cellar or sub-floor pit of the original Mulligan / Kempt dwelling. No attempt was made to excavate Feature 11: all the artifacts from surface 'clean-up' of the feature can comfortably be assigned to the middle part of the 19th century.

It seems fairly certain, therefore, that the archaeological site BhFx-69 is the remains of the Mulligan/ Kempt farmstead and is representative of first generation settlement in the area.

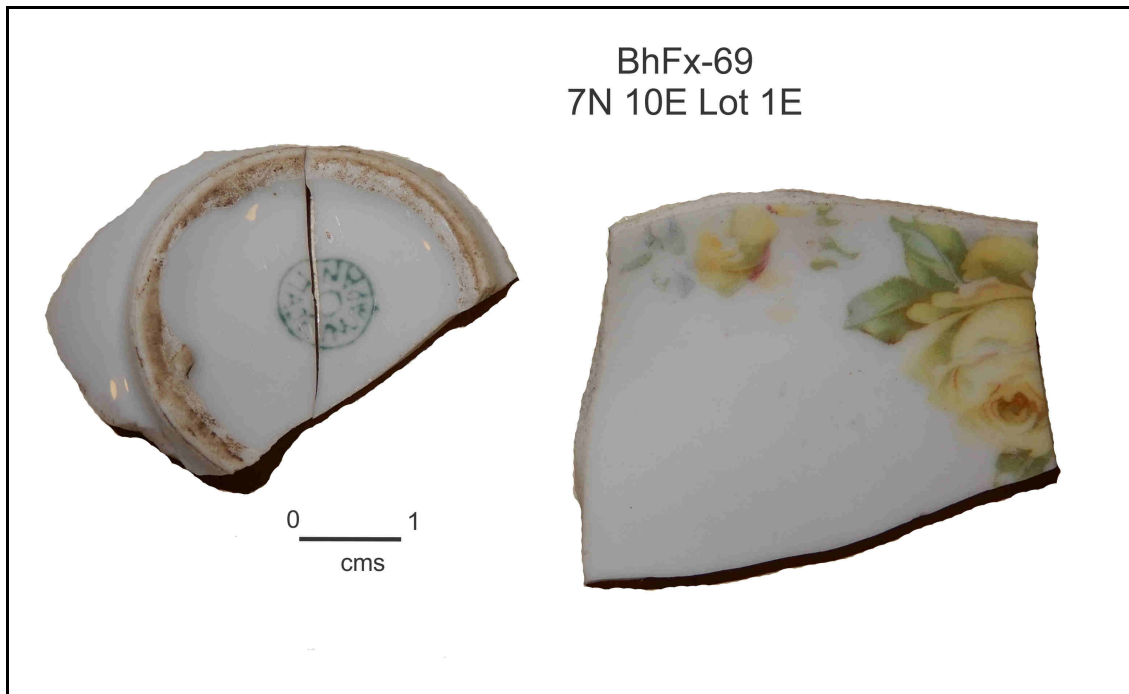


Plate 3-A4: Polychrome printed cup or small bowl. Stamped 'Made in Japan' (1921-1941).

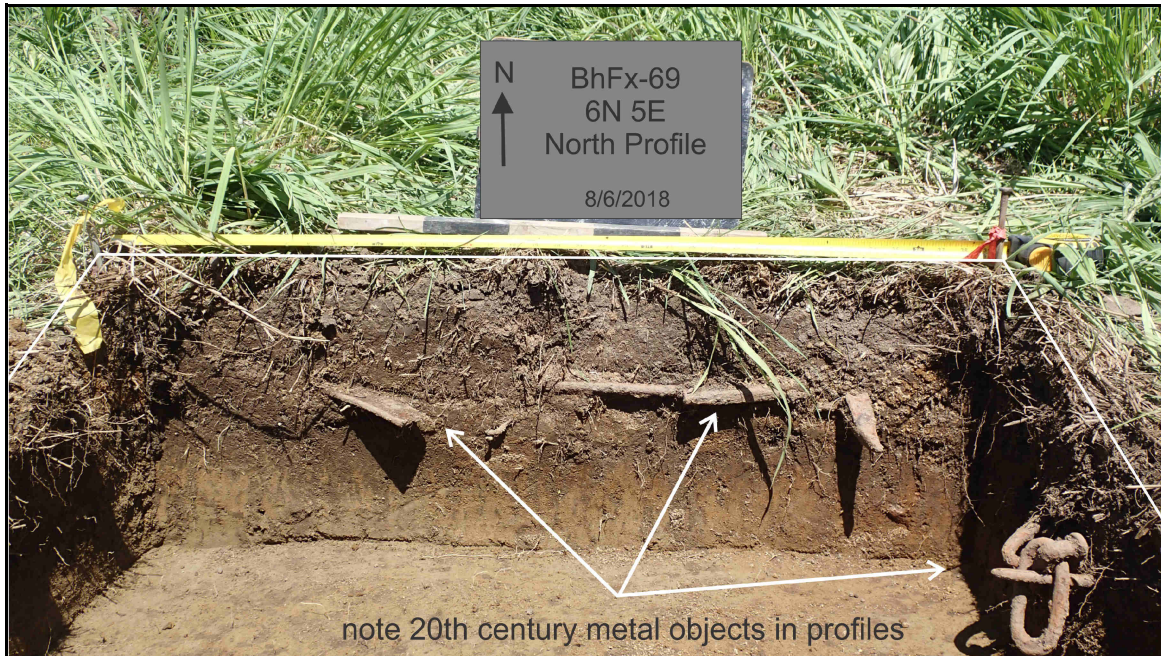


Plate 3-A5: Not all iron objects encountered were recovered. These objects appear to relate to 20th century farming use of the area.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological site registered as site BhFx-69, which was located in on the south bank of Huntley Creek within Lot 6, Concession 2, Huntley (Geographic) Township has been subject to Stage 3 testing, consisting of 33 test excavation units. A total of 698 artifacts were recovered, indicating a period of occupancy spanning the period from before the middle of the nineteenth century to well into the twentieth century with the main period between 1830 and 1950.

Two distinct, and possibly unrelated phases of use of the area have been tentatively identified.

The first is occupation of a farmstead dwelling, represented by what is assumed to be a cellar or sub-dwelling pit (Feature 11) at the valley edge, and a spread of mid-late 19th century artifacts. This is tentatively identified as the Mulligan / Kempt farmstead indicated on the 1863 and 1879 maps which may have been occupied from as early as the very late 1820's. John Mulligan was one of the earliest settlers in Huntley Township - part of an influx of Irish settlers who arrived in Huntley in the 1820's.

The second is possible re-use of the area through construction of a concrete platform and deposition of a spread of twentieth century farm and automotive debris.

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 'Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists' (2011) stipulate that:

1. Sites with at least one of the following characteristics have cultural heritage value or interest and require Stage 4:
 - a. In Southern Ontario: most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870 (S & G's 2011: 3.4.2), and
 - b. throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario) the archaeological site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group, even when settlement was after 1870

The presence of clear sub-surface features and artifacts encountered at BhFx-69, which almost certainly relate to the lives of the earliest settlers on the property, and some of the earliest Euro-Canadian settlers in the region, suggests that the archaeological site contains much valuable data relating to this period.

Cultural Heritage Value and Interest is confirmed

Mitigation of Development Impacts

There are two alternatives for mitigation of development impacts: Avoidance and Preservation, or Archaeological Excavation (S & G's 4.0). Of these, avoidance is the preferred option wherever possible.

Archaeological site BhFx-69 lies within a Conservation Authority required set-back. Even including the required minimum 10 metre buffer, the entire archaeological site is captured within the setback, thus long term protection to the archaeological resource is provided (please refer to Supplementary Documentation, Figure SD4).

Since the defined area of archaeological site BhFx-69 lies entirely encapsulated with the Conservation Authority setback / protection area, grading or other soil disturbing activities will not extend to the edge of the area to be avoided (S&G's Standard 4.1.1.1).

Furthermore, the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority has stipulated that fencing or large boulders along the edge of the development will be required in order to ensure that encroachment into the water setback does not occur (2596 Carp Road - Consultation Notes).

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage 3 Recommendations

- It is recommended that potential impacts on archaeological site BhFx-69 be mitigated by avoidance and protection
- A 10 metre buffer zone beyond the defined site area, as indicated on Figure (Supplementary Documentation, Figure SD4) is recommended.
- Since the whole site area and buffer lie within the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority required setback, the area is currently protected from development and other land-changing activities.
- During construction, a temporary barrier (snow fencing or other suitable barrier) must be erected around the avoidance area. It is recommended that the required Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority setback along Huntley Creek be used, as this entirely encapsulates the archaeological site and its buffer zone.
- The avoidance area must be indicated on all construction / contract drawings and specific 'no-go' instructions provided to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects etc. involved in site development

Long Term Protection

If avoidance of archaeological site BhFx-69 is not feasible within the context of development plans, or at any time the development restrictions associated with the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority setback along Huntley Creek should be lifted or changed in such a way that the integrity of the site could be affected, other mitigation strategies must be employed (S&G's Standard 4.1.4.1).

The site can be protected by restrictive covenant on title, through a zoning amendment or by transfer of the site area ownership to a municipality or other land-holding body. If this cannot be achieved, Stage 4 archaeological excavation will be necessary.

For Stage 4 archaeological excavation:

- Archaeological excavation should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the OMTCS's "*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010)*" Standard 4.2. including the excavation of the core of the site by hand, followed by mechanical topsoil removal over a broad area surround the core to expose features and other sub-surface deposits within formerly ploughed areas.

STAGE 3 MAPS

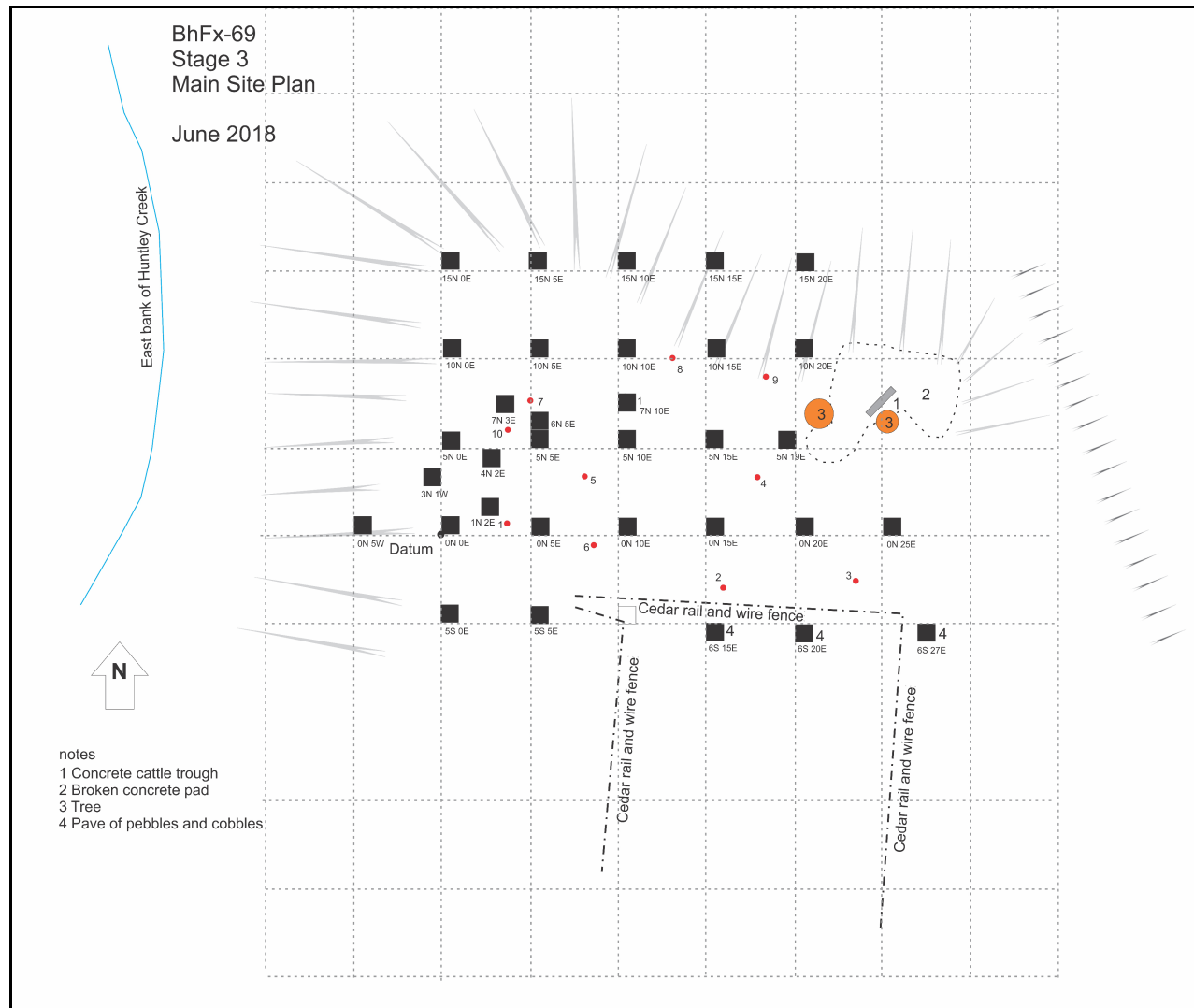


Figure 3-1: Locations of test excavation units in relation to positive Stage 2 test pits.

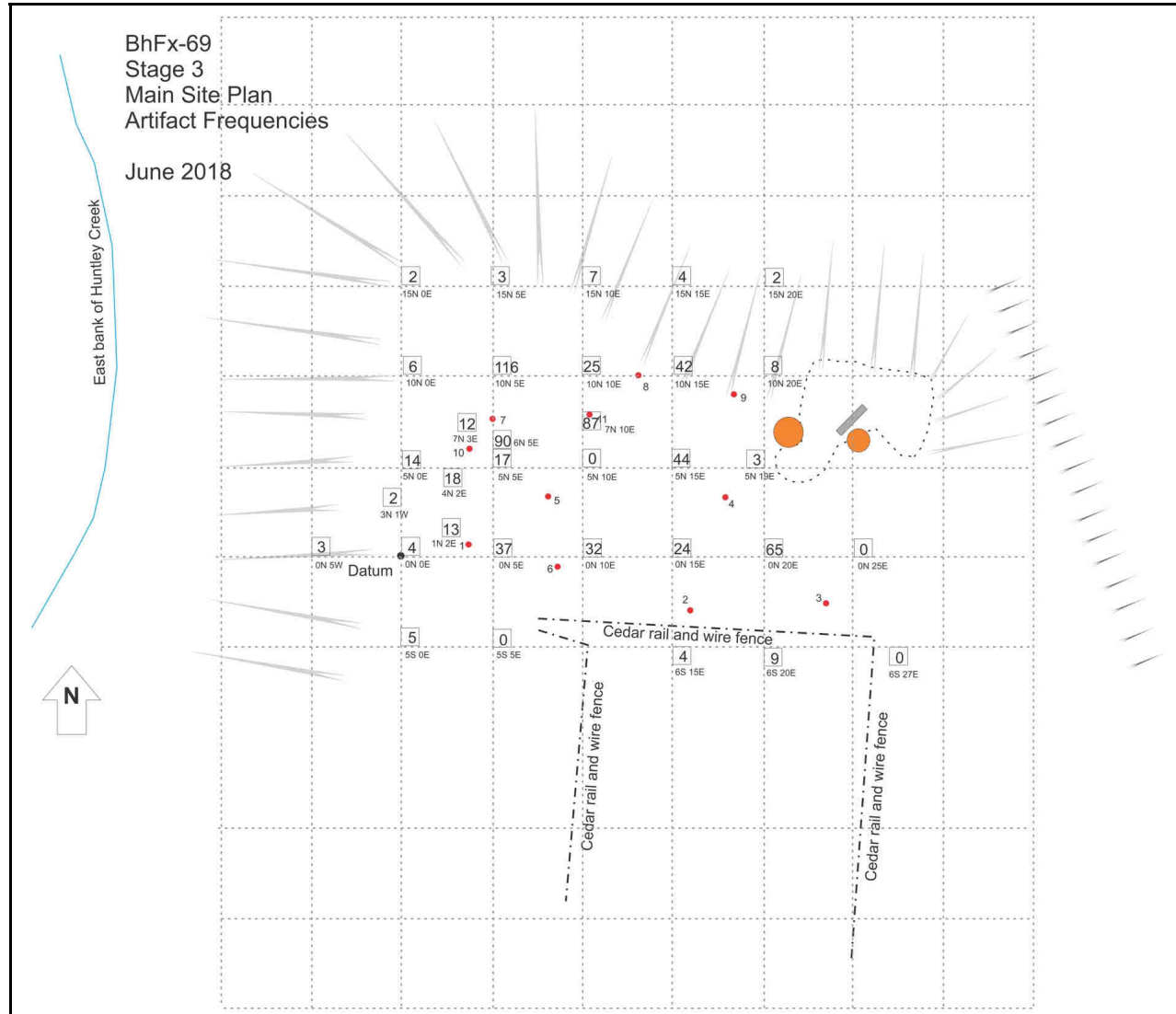


Figure 3-2: Total artifact frequencies by unit in relation to Stage 2 test pit locations

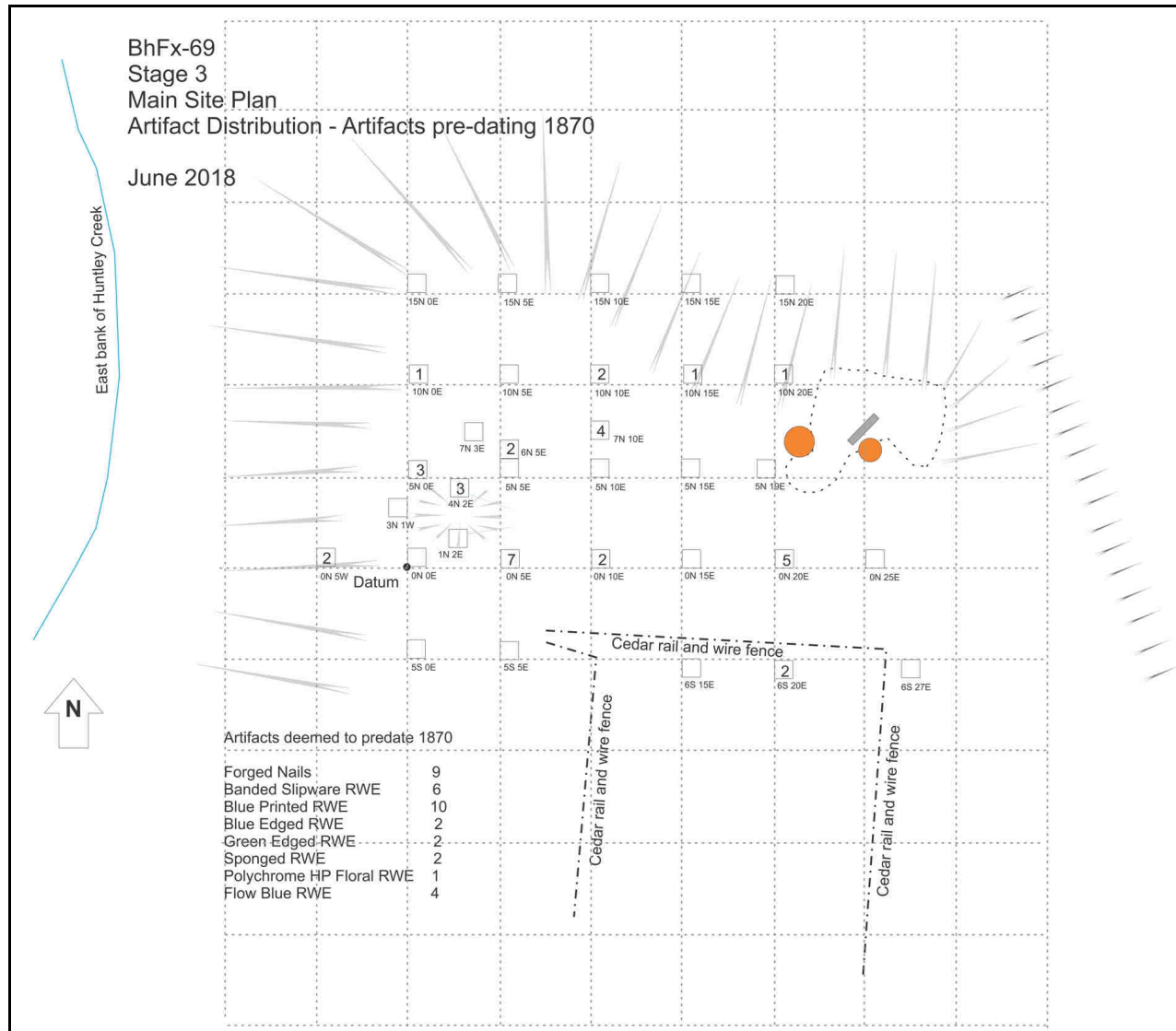


Figure 3-3: Locations and numbers of artifacts assumed to pre-date 1870 (not including cut nails).

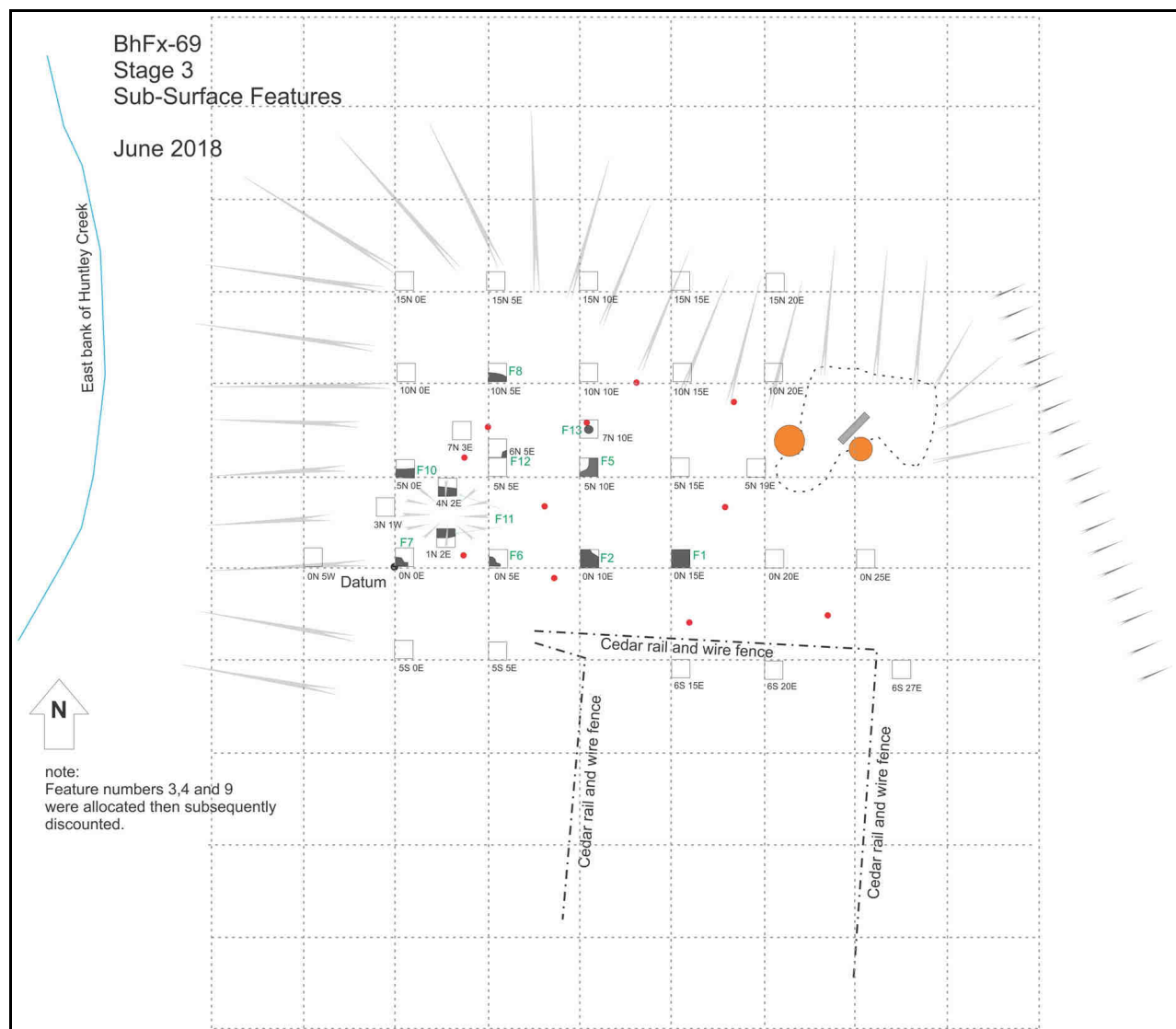


Figure 3-4: Locations of sub-surface features encountered within excavation units.

For site location information please refer to the Supplementary Documentation Report

STAGE 3 IMAGES



Plate 3-1: General view of Huntley Creek from the slope immediately below BhFx-69.



Plate 3-2: View from the base of the slope at Huntley Creek looking up the slope towards Unit 0N 0E and the datum.



Plate 3-3: Preliminary grid layout - BhFx-69.



Plate 3-4: Stage 3 unit excavation in progress (Units 0N 20E, 0N 15E).



Plate 3-5: Units 1N 2E and 4N 2E in foreground. Note Feature 11 in the both units and the shallow depression (presumed cellar / sub-floor pit) between them (refer to Figure 3-4) . Note steep slope to Huntley Creek.



Plate 3-6: Presumed cellar / sub-floor pit Feature 11 within unit 1N 2E.



Plate 3-7: Presumed cellar / sub-floor pit Feature 11 within unit 4N 2E.



Plate 3-8: Undetermined feature (Feature 10) within unit 5N 0E, which probably relates to presumed dwelling represented by feature 11.

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Unit		No.	Material Class		Group	Object		Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
BhFx-69	0N 0E	Lot 1	1	Metal		Hardware	nail			horseshoe nail	
			2	Tooth	Foodways		pig canine				
			3	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
			4	Glass	Architectural	windowglass	sherd			thin4	
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0N 5E	Lot 1	1 to 5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail				
		6	Metal	Farming	Hardware	implement blade					
		7	Metal			sheet frag					
		8	Plastic	Personal	Hygiene	comb frag					
		9 to 17	Bone	Foodways		mammal bone				incl. pig tooth	
		18 to 21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	sherds	Banded slipware	RWE			
		22	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	sherd	Blue printed	RWE			
		23 to 25	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	sherds		RWE	plain		
		26	Clay	Personal	Smoking bowl	sherd	pipe frag				
		27				.22 shell casing					
0N 5E	Lot 2	1 to 3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds			RWE		
		4	Metal	Farming	Hardware	Horseshoe nail					
		5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail				
		6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	rim	Blue Edged	RWE			
		7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Blue printed	RWE			
		8 and 9	Bone	Foodways		mammal frags					
		10	Glass	Foodways	Container rim				green molded lip	37	
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Unit		No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
ON 10E	Lot 1	1	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Forged nail			
		2 to 4	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		6 to 8	Bone	Foodways		mammal bone frags			incl. beaver or groundhog jaw	
		9 to 11	Plaster	Architectural	Building materials	plaster frags				
		12	Bakelite	Personal	Clothing	button			large 4 hole	
		13 to 14	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle glass			brown beer	
		15 to 22	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherds			clear	
		23 to 28	Glass	Foodways	Container	sherds			clear bottle incl. neck	
		29	Metal	Automotive		Capacitor			modern	
		30	Metal	Farming		harness hook				
		31	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	rim	Banded slipware	RWE		
		32	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd		RWE	plain	32
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ON 15E	Lot 1	1 to 9	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		10 to 14	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		15	Metal	Farming		nail			Horseshoe	
		16	Metal	Farming	Hardware	bolt			round head carriage	
		17	Metal	Farming	Hardware	hook				
		18	Metal	Farming	Hardware	ring			large iron	
		19	Metal		Hardware	ferrule			large copper alloy	
		20	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle base			stamped, clear	
		21 to 24	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherds			brown glass	24
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Unit		No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
0N 20E	Lot 1	1 to 12	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		13 to 20	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		21 to 23	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Forged nail			
		24	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	screw				
		25 to 27	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	fence wire				
		28	Metal			ring			iron	
		29	Metal	Farming		harness buckle			iron	
		30	Metal			sheet frag			iron	
		31 to 38	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass				clear	
		39 to 41	Glass	Foodways	Container	sherds			green bottle	
		42	Bone	Foodways		mammal frags				
		43	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Banded slipware			
		44	Glass						plate or automotive	
	Lot 2	1 to 8	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		9 to 10	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		11 to 15	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherds				
		16 to 17	Bone	Foodways		mammal frags				
		18	Metal	Personal	Clothing	belt buckle				
		19	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Blue printed	RWE		
		20 to 21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds		RWE	plain	65
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0N 25E										0
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0N 5W	Lot 1	1 to 2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	2 sherds	sponged blue	RWE		
		3	Ceramic	Foodways		sherd	unid		burned	3

Unit		No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
5S 0E (‘hotel ware’)	Lot 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	Cup rim and handle		VWE		
		2	Glass	Personal	unguent bottle				brown glass	
		3	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		4	Metal		fitting				copper alloy	
		5	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle base			blue glass	5
5S 5E										0
6S 15E	Lot 1	1	Metal	Personal	Clothing	belt hook				
		2	Ceramic			sherd		VWE		
		3	Clay	Personal	Smoking	pipe stem frag				
		4	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail		lath nail	4
6S 20E	Lot 1	1 to 3	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		4	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		5	Bone	Foodways		Ungulate tooth				
	RWE	6 to 7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	two small sherds	Green edged			
		8	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	small sherd			clear	
		9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Blue printed			9
6S 27E										0
3N 1W	Lot 1	1	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		2	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail		missing head	2

Unit		No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
1N 2E	Lot 1	1 to 5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
		6	Metal	Farming	Hardware	nail	Horseshoe			
		7	Metal	Foodways	Tableware	spoon bowl				
		8	Glass	Foodways	Container	sherd			clear	
		9	Metal	Farming	Hardware	pintle				
1N 2E	Fea 11	1	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		2	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail			
		3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Ironstone			
		4	Clay	Personal	Smoking	pipe stem				13
4N 2E	Fea 11	1 to 11	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
		12	Metal	Farming	Hardware	horse shoe				
		13	Bone	Foodways		mammal rib frag				
		14	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass				clear	
		15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Blue printed	RWE		
		16	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	Polychrome HP	RWE		
		17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Flow blue	RWE		
		18	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	rim		RWE	plain	18
5N 0E	Lot 1	1 to 3	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut nail	3 total		
		4	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Forged nail			
		6 to 7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	Flow blue	RWE	small sherds	
5N 0E	Fea 10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	rim sherd	Flow blue	RWE	burned	
		2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	rim sherd	Blue edged	RWE		
		3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	body sherd	Banded	RWE		
		4 to 5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	body sherd	Flow blue	RWE	2 small sherds	
		6 to 7	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	sherd	thin		2 sherds	14

Unit		No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
5N 5E	Lot 1	1to12	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nails	Cut nail			
		13	Metal		Hardware	bolt				
		14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	small rim sherd		RWE	plain	
		15	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd	clear			
		16	Glass	Architectural	Window glass					
		17	Bone	Foodways		mammal bone				17
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5N 10E										0
<hr/>										
5N 15E	Lot 1	1 to 4	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		5 to 7	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	bolt			3 large iron bolts	
		8	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	staple			fence staple (mod)	
		9	Carbon			battery terminal				
		10to15	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherds			green glass	
	Lot 2	1 to 3	Glass	Foodways	Container	case bottle sherds			light green (ap)OTHECARIE	
		4 to 18	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherds			dark green	
		19 to 21	Metal	Farming	Hardware	horse tackle			three iron rectangular links	
		22 to 23	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		24	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	hook				
		25	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	bracket				
		26	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	threaded spike				
		27		Architectural	Hardware	square nut				
	Lot 3	1	Metal		Hardware	spike				
		2	Carbon			battery terminal				44
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Unit		No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
5N 19E	Lot 1	1	Plastic	Automotive		Light fitting			Automotive!	
		2	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
		3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	cup handle		VWE		3
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6N 5E	Lot 1	1 to 18	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
		19 to 21	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Forged nail			
		22 to 78	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		79	Metal	Farming	Hardware	wire frag				
		80	Metal	Farming	Hardware	bolt				
		81 to 82	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			clear	
		83	Metal	Farming		.22 shell casing				
		84 to 88	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds		VWE		
		89 to 90	Bone	Foodways		mammal bone			1 pig tooth, 1 bone frag	90
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7N 3E	Lot 1	1 to 6	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
		7 to 9	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
		10	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	spike			large heavy spike	
		11	Metal	Architectural		strap frag				
		12	Bone	Foodways		mammal bone frag				12
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Unit	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
7N 10E	Lot 1	1 to 7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	tea cup	floral printed	VWE	all one vessel, 'Made in Japan'
		8 to 16	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail		
		17	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Forged nail		
		18	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	RWE	plain (poss Creamware)	
		19	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Ironstone moulded		
		20 to 30	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd	clear case		
		31	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd	green case sherd		
		32	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherd			
7N 10E	Lot 2	1 to 3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	Blue printed	RWE	
		4 and 5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	Polychrome printed	VWE	moulded edge
		6 to 8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	Porcelain		
		9 to 21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	VWE	body sherds plus cup handle	
		22 to 42	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds	RWE	many heat shattered	
		43 to 54	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd	clear, thick		
		55	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherd			
		56 to 57	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail		
		58 to 63	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail		
		64 to 65	Metal			sheet frags	87		
10N 0E	Lot 1	1	Bone	Foodways		mammal bone			
		2	Plastic	Personal	Clothing	Button	plastic		2 hole
		3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Ironstone		plain body sherd
		4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Banded	RWE	small sherd
		5	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail		
		6	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail		head missing

Unit	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
10N 5E	Lot 1	1 to 3	Metal		sheet frags				
		4	Metal	Farming	Hardware	Equipment blade			
		5	Metal	Farming	Hardware	hook			
		6 to 13	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail		
		14	Metal		Hardware	bracket		with nut	
		15	Metal		Hardware	ring		heavy iron	
		16	Metal		Hardware	sleeve		heavy iron ring	
		17	Metal		Hardware	bracket		heavy, cast with holes	
		18	Metal		Hardware	unid object			
		19	Metal		Hardware	pin		heavy iron	
		20 to 31	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd		green glass - single vessel	
		32	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd		clear	
		33 to 36	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherd			
		37 to 39	Metal	Farming		carriage bolts			
		40 to 60	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail		
		61	Metal	Farming		tractor part			
		62	Metal	Farming	Hardware	large square nut			
		63	Metal	Foodways	Container	Mason jar lid			
		64 to 75	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			
		76 to 116	Ceramic	Foodways	Storage	sherds		large stoneware jug, all one vessel	116

Unit	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
10N 10E Lot 1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherd			clear	
	2 to 7	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			light green	
	8	Glass	Personal		perfume bottle			clear, screw cap	
	9 to 11	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
	12	Metal	Farming		nail			Horseshoe	
	13 to 14	Plastic			frags sheet			automotive?	
	15 to 16	Glass	Foodways		wine glass			or poss. lamp	
	17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	base sherd	Ironstone		ugly, thick (STON CHINAWARE)	
	18 to 22	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds		RWE		
	23	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd		VWE		
	24	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Flow blue	RWE		
	25	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Blue printed	RWE		25
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10N 15E Lot 1	1 to 3	Glass	Foodways	Container	sherds			clear jar	
	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Yellowware			
	5 to 6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherds			clear	
	7	Glass	Foodways	Container	sherd			green case sherd	
10N 15E Lot 2	1 to 19	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	bowl base and sherds	Ironstone		thick, moulded	
	20	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Blue printed	RWE	scene (Houses of Parliament?)	
	21 to 24	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	sherds				
	25 to 30	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
	30 to 34	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			green incl. base	
	35	Glass			serving bowl			clear, moulded, scalloped rim	
									42
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Unit	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
10N 20E Lot 1	1	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
	2	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Wire nail			
	3	Ceramic	Personal		dolls face		porcelain		
	4	Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	button		porcelain	two hole	
	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	rim sherd	Blue edged	RWE	late design	
10N 20E Fea 9	1	Glass	Personal	Container	Perfume bottle	burned			
	2	Clay	Personal	Smoking	pipe bowl frag				
	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd		RWE		8
15N 0E Lot 1	1	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	handle			with rivets	
	2	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			facetted green glass (sauce?)	2
15N 5E Lot 1	1	Metal	Automotive		Spark Plug				
	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass					
	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Porcelain	Saucer rim				3
15N 10E Lot 1	1 and 2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherds		RWE	plain body sherds	
	3	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	Cut Nail			
	4	Bone	Foodways		mammal rib frag				
15N 10E Lot 2	1	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			light green	
	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd		RWE		
	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd		RWE		7
15N 15E Lot 1	1	Glass	Foodways	Container	bottle sherd			dark green	
	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd		RWE		
	3	Metal	Architectural	Hardware	nail	wire nail			
	4	Metal	Currency		coin	1904		Edward 7th	4

Unit	No.	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Unit Totals
15N 20E Lot 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Ironstone			
	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic tableware	sherd	Ironstone		same vessel	2
TOTAL ARTIFACTS					698				

Artifact Curation

Artifacts will be held in trust by Adams Heritage until a suitable long-term curation strategy has been approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Photographic Details

Camera - Olympus TG-2

146 digital images: Excavation Unit plans and profiles, general site shots, crew shots.

Inventory of Documentary Record

Photographs	146 digital images	on File Adams Heritage
Field Notes	33 annotated unit plans	on File Adams Heritage
Digital Files	continually updated site plan	on File Adams Heritage