



March 16, 2018

## REVISED REPORT

### Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BhFw-119, Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front Geographic Township of Gloucester City of Ottawa

Licensee: Aaron Mior (P1077)  
PIF Number: P1077-0039-2017

(Former PIF Number: P385-0024-2016)

**Submitted to:**

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REPORT



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## Executive Summary

*The Executive Summary highlights key points only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.*

On behalf of The Regional Group, Golder Associates Ltd. completed a Stage 3 archaeological investigation at registered site BhFw-120 which was originally identified during the Stage 2 field assessment (Golder 2017a). This assessment follows the recommendations detailed in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report submitted for the Wright Lands property (Golder 2017a).

The primary objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological investigation were to determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts, to collect a representative sample of artifacts, to assess the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site, to determine the requirements for mitigation of development impacts and to recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and/or future conservation.

The earliest historical documentation of a structure within the vicinity of registered site BhFw-119 appears on Colonel By's 1828 Long Island site plan (Map 7). Although this map likely represents a concept plan for the proposed lock and dam construction at Long Island, the structures depicted within the drawing may represent the existing 1828 landscape and occupation as the construction team had been on site since the previous year.

The Stage 3 field investigation was completed over five days between 4 and 10 November 2016 in accordance with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A total of 254 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 field investigation, with 45 artifacts collected during the CSP survey (Map 19) and 209 documented during the Stage 3 unit excavations (Map 20).

The historical evidence generally conforms to the date range within the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 field investigation at registered site BhFw-119, suggesting a period of occupation dating to the 1820s and 1830s. This period of occupation generally correlates to the Long Island lock construction period (1826-1832) which was built less than 450 metres south of the site. Registered site BhFw-119 and also interpreted to pre-date registered site BhFw-120 located less than 100 metres to the south, which is believed to represent the Blythe family residence, occupied between the 1830s and 1870s (Golder 2018).

Based on the interpretation of the Burritts Rapids investigation, the occupation documented at registered site BhFw-119 may represent only the second site dating to the Rideau Canal construction period to provide evidence of residential occupation.

Evidence of subsurface features, and the exposure and stratigraphic excavation of the two features documented during the Stage 3 field investigation, in addition to the Stage 3 and 4 artifact assemblages, would allow for a better understanding of the contemporary occupation within the Long Island lock area during the construction period (1826-1832). Therefore, the Culture Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) represented at registered site BhFw-119 is considered to be high and should further impacts to the site be unavoidable then a Stage 4 archaeological assessment is recommended in an effort to document and mitigate the historic occupation represented at this site.



Due to the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) identified for registered site BHFw-119, the following recommendation is made:

- 1) Since the impacts by the proposed development encompassing the boundaries of registered site BHFw-119 are unavoidable, a Stage 4 archaeological investigation is required for the site. This Stage 4 archaeological excavation should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the Stage 4 excavation strategy outlined in this report.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.



## Project Personnel

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## Acknowledgements

In addition to those identified above, this project greatly benefited from the contributions of a number of individuals including:

Jonathan Moore, Parks Canada Agency

Barbara Leskovec, Parks Canada Agency

Rachel Brooks, Parks Canada Agency



## Abbreviations

Regional	The Regional Group
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
PCA	Parks Canada Agency
BP	Before Present, taken to be years before 1950
Ins. No.	Instrument Number detailing land transfer information
CSP	Controlled Surface Pickup Survey
CRE	Coarse Red Earthenware
RWE	Refined White Earthenware
VWE	Vitrified White Earthenware



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### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by The Regional Group (Regional) to provide a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for registered site BhFw-119, located within Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2).

This assessment follows the recommendations for registered site BhFw-119 detailed in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report submitted for the Wright Lands property (Golder 2017a). The site is located within a former agricultural field north of the Long Island lock station and east of the Rideau River.

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in advance of a proposed residential development and was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This report was prepared prior to submission of the site plan application to the City of Ottawa and no finalized development specific plan is currently available.

Permission to access the site to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Steve Cunliffe at The Regional Group.

#### 1.1.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of this Stage 3 archaeological assessment follow the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). These objectives include;

- To determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site, and;
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and/or future conservation.



## **2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

### **2.1 Regional Indigenous History**

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which is interpreted to have extended from the Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating around Petawawa to the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian Period occupation in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have suggested these early sites may be identified within the 550 foot (167.6 metres) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976).

During the Early and Middle Paleo-Indian Periods (12,000–10,500 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, but as the water receded during the Late Paleo-Indian Period (10,500–9,500 BP) it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

Identifying the location and dates of the ancient Champlain Sea shorelines and the possible Paleo-Indian archaeological sites that may have been associated with this evolving landscape has proved challenging. These boundaries are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially along the western periphery where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beach ridges (Chapman and Putman 1973). Attempts to use mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates have provided unreliable results as shells absorb carbon at varying rates according to their depth below the surface and geological context (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations implying discrete stages of regression (Chapman 1937) have not been supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic period that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpreted presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its modern elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richard 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the Ottawa region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely upon deposits of mollusk shells have provided some favourable results (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

The identification of Paleo-Indian sites in the Middle Ottawa Valley region has also be hindered by the erosion of accessible locations during the environmental changes associated with the transition from the Late Paleo-Indian Period to the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). The potential use of watercraft by Paleo-Indian peoples (Engelbrecht and Seyfert 1995; Jodry 2005) and evidence for the abundance of marine resources (Loring 1980; Robinson 2012) raises the possibility of occupation sites situated on accessible landforms. For example, the Ottawa River delta that prograded eastward as the Champlain Sea regressed (Fulton *et al* 1987) would have been impacted by periods of overflow from glacial Lake Agassiz. The inundation of flood waters from the glacial lake may have eroded or buried archaeological remains within these potential occupation landscapes.



Paleo-Indians were characterized as highly mobile hunters and gatherers who primarily relied on a subsistence strategy based on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants typically found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. The majority of the Paleo-Indian Period materials recovered in southeastern Ontario represent isolated findspots supporting the interpretation of a nomadic lifestyle rather than extended occupation sites (Storck 1984). Although evidence exists documenting Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, minimal evidence exists for occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period.

Evidence suggesting limited occupation and land use during the Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley includes two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes which would have been located near the shoreline of the Champlain Sea during this period (Watson 1999b), and additional interpretations of Paleo-Indian Period material identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

The environment of Ontario approached modern conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). Stone tool technologies evolved during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship is considered to have declined from earlier Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes, gouges, celts and axes, tool types indicating increased wood working and greater adaptation to evolving environmental conditions. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools also implies there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is suspected that population densities were quite low with band territories continuing to travel across large areas.

During the Early Archaic Period (9,500 BP – 8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian Period environment were replaced by landscapes dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). One of the more notable changes during the Early Archaic Period was the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points which were primarily utilized for hunting animals. An early Archaic Period Dovetail point recovered in the Ottawa south area sometime around 1918 suggests occupation within the area during this period (Pilon and Fox 2015).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000 BP – 4,500 BP) the trend towards more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers and fish weirs suggests that fishing was becoming an important component of the subsistence strategy. It was during the Middle Archaic Period that stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods were crafted, and when ‘bannerstones’ were first manufactured, which are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers.

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality, chert resources for manufacturing projectile points. While groups occupied larger territories during the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Periods, providing the ability to visit primary outcrops of high quality chert at least once during their seasonal round, Middle Archaic Period groups traveled within comparatively smaller territories which did not always possess a source of high quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality resources which had been previously deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was likely the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to infilling of the landscape. This process resulted in a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence strategies, as more people had to be supported from the resources extracted from a smaller area.

It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). During the Middle



and Late segments of the Archaic Period, copper was being mined from surface outcrops around Lake Superior and traded into southern Ontario, with the Ottawa River acting as a significant transportation route facilitating this trade network (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001). These trade connections also brought marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, which are frequently encountered as items associated with burial deposits (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990; Ellis, Timmins and Martelle 2009).

Sites with Archaic components which demonstrate this expanding trade network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001; Clermont 1999), sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982). Additional significant occupation sites with Archaic Period components along Ottawa Valley waterways which were likely influenced by these trade routes include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).

Trade connections across vast territories continued into the Late Archaic Period (4,500 BP – 2,500 BP), when the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence strategy continued. Late Archaic sites have been discovered in greater numbers compared to Early and Middle Archaic sites, suggesting the local population was rapidly expanding. It is during the Late Archaic Period that the first defined cemeteries are identified, as prior to this period individuals were regularly interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic Period, when an individual died while their group was away from the territorial cemetery, the remains would be kept until the group returned to the home cemetery where they could be interred. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic Period burial pits.

The appearance of burial pits during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to natural resources. It has been theorized that cemeteries and burial grounds may have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and the surrounding resources. These burial grounds are often located within areas of elevated topography containing well-drained sandy and gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

The closest sites to the subject property with an interpreted Archaic Period component are the Munro site (BhFw-19) (Golder 2012) and registered site BhFw-110 (Golder 2017c), both located east of the Rideau River within 1.5 kilometres of the study area.

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario and lasting until 450 years ago. The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, friable vessels, and essentially imitated containers originally constructed out of steatite during the Archaic Period. These vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. It has been suggested these ceramic containers were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). One example of this type of ceramic pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 in Hull, Québec (Watson 1999b). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to incorporate elaborate decorative patterns and styles distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999).

There have also been numerous documented Early Woodland sites where no ceramics were observed, suggesting these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position within the daily lives of Early Woodland peoples.



The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods also continued to flourish, although there does not appear to have been as much exchange of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Through the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear in southern Ontario (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and developed into a significant role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco, which eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, suggesting increased hostilities between neighbouring groups, which was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to significantly influence people occupying areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley who continued to utilize the region as a hunting area and trade route with many groups retaining a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland Period sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980), near Casselman (Clark 1905), within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014) and along the Ottawa River at Constance Bay (Watson 1972), as well as Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued a primarily hunter-gatherers lifestyle to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area documenting the significant occupation in this area.

Evidence of occupation and land utilization within the Rideau corridor between the project lands and the Ottawa River during the Woodland Period is evident at registered sites BhFw-101, BhFw-6 and BhFw-110. Registered sites BhFw-101 and BhFw-110 both represent significant sites in the region with a Woodland Period where archaeological excavation provided evidence of prolonged habitation extending from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland Periods, documenting a sustained, although likely only seasonal, occupation over a period of almost 3,000 years within the Rideau River corridor (MTCS 2018). The recovery of Woodland Period ceramics at registered site BhFw-118 (Paterson 2016), situated within the Rideau River corridor less than six kilometres south of the study area, also provides evidence of the importance of this waterway as both a navigable access route and preferred settlement landscape during the Woodland Period.

The Algonquin historical hunting territory may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec and into the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River after the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (Trigger and Day 1994). Following European contact, Algonquin occupation along the river networks used by the French for transportation provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade and the two entities developed close relations following Champlain's 1603 expedition. Competition for commodities such as furs and hides increased existing tensions between the Algonquin and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations such as the Mohawk residing to the south in the modern New York State area. The 17<sup>th</sup> century saw a prolonged period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee resulting in the significant disruption to traditional lifestyles, with Mohawk raids against Algonquin villages in the upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulting in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994).



The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, Haudenosaunee and French representatives agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs which they used to develop their alliance with the British. Following the Seven Years' War (1754-1764), the defeat of the French and their Algonquin allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario as the British exerted control over former French colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary of Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquin peoples between two government administrations (AOP 2012).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French with the British Crown increasingly more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by European immigrants. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous land rights, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown also implemented the annuity system in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become disenfranchised with these agreements and began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

At a council held on 31 May 1819, Crown agent John Ferguson met with approximately 250 Mississauga community members of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas who claimed ownership of land within the Ottawa area. The Algonquin population who lived in the Ottawa Valley, a portion of which was negotiated and transferred to the Crown, were not invited and as a result never legally succeeded their lands. The Rideau Purchase Tract, as it was known, included one million hectares of land, which the Mississauga agreed to sell for an annuity of £642 10s (Surtees 1994).

The absence of a treaty demonstrating the Algonquin sale of their lands to the Crown enabled them to achieve a historic land claim victory in October 2016. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principal to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (INAC 2011; Tasker 2016) and includes a \$300 million monetary settlement from the Ontario and Federal governments.

## 2.2 Initial Euro-Canadian Occupation and Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared from the Ottawa Valley in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Nicholas de Vignau in 1611 and Samuel de Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a series of trading posts and forts being constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century. Champlain's navigation of the Rideau and Ottawa River systems became a principal route for succeeding explorers, missionaries and traders travelling from the St. Lawrence River to the interior. This route remained an important link in the French fur trade throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.



A seigneurie was established at L'Original in 1674, northeast of the study area, and granted to Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, with a French trading post also established near the mouth of the Le Lievre River, close to the present community of Buckingham, Québec, during the eighteenth century. Although there was an increased European presence within the region, very few settlers arrived or established residences within the area during this period.

The majority of European contact with Indigenous populations was sporadic and primarily facilitated through trade and religious missionary excursions. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g. iron axes, copper kettle fragments and glass beads) from Indigenous sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between the Indigenous population and the European explorers traversing this transportation corridor during this period. The English also continued to utilize the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor following French administrative withdrawal from New France resulting from the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. Within two years following the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, surveyed four township (Nepean, North Gower, Osgoode and Gloucester) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. This survey was coordinated under the initiative instituted by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, associated with his proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had established a significant lumbering industry in the area.

Settlement along the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809, Jehiel Collins erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing and in 1810 Ira Honeywell constructed a cabin west of the Chaudière Rapids (Bond 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who constructed a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River. The lumber industry created the impetus for early settlement in the area, providing employment for early settlers and contributed to the general economic stability through the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.3 Gloucester Township

Originally surveyed in 1772 and identified as "Township B", Gloucester Township was officially named after William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and nephew of King George III. In 1792-3, two brothers named Thomas and William Fraser petitioned John Graves Simcoe, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, for substantial land grants in the territory of Gloucester Township. William's petition provided a favourable result and on 13 July 1793 the Legislative Council ordered that "the township of Gloster (Gloucester) be granted to him." Although William Fraser proclaimed that he represented a large number of families interested in settling in the area, there is no indication that anyone from his party actually came to the Township nor was the land ever officially transferred to Fraser.

Land registry records indicate patents for some of the lots within the township were issued as early as 1802, primarily to United Empire Loyalists, although many of the grantees never actually came to the area or ever saw their granted property. The lack of established overland transportation routes to convey supplies to the area, coupled with the thick deposits of clay making agricultural cultivation difficult, persuaded many early settlers to explore other areas around the Ottawa Valley to establish their homesteads.



Lumbering began on the Rideau River in 1810 when Braddish Billings, who had worked for Philemon Wright cutting timber and oak staves on the upper Ottawa River, built a shanty on the lower Rideau below the Hog's Back. Billings cleared some land but farming was secondary to lumbering. Logs were squared with axes and adzes and floated out on the spring floods for sale to Philemon Wright and Sons (Passfield 1982).

Billings was the only settler in Gloucester Township, on the eastern bank of the Rideau River, until circa 1819 when several families moved into the township to settle on the land. The earliest available assessment roll for Gloucester Township dates to 1823 and notes three families on lots immediately to the south of the Billings property including James Doxey on Lot 19, Junction Gore, Duncan McKenzie on Lot 20, Junction Gore, and Captain Andrew Wilson on Lot 2, Concession 1, Rideau Front (Kemp 1991).

Perhaps the earliest road in the region ran through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River to the Rideau River shore opposite Captain Andrew Wilson's property in Gloucester Township. This may have originally represented an Indigenous trail, possibly later bushed out by Ira Honeywell in 1814 to bring supplies from Prescott to his new homestead in Nepean Township. As early as 1815, a rough road had been cut from the Hull settlement on the north shore of the Ottawa River across the Chaudière and then southeast through Nepean Township to cross into Gloucester Township near Dow's swamp. This road then followed the east bank of the Rideau River to Black Rapids, where it crossed back into Nepean Township and continued south to Merrickville (Elliott 1991). River Road, which is located directly east of the study area and likely provided access to the subject property, follows part of this early alignment. Another early forced road was built along a ridge from the Rideau River crossing on Captain Wilson's property through Bowesville and southeast to Johnston's Corners. Although the exact date of construction for this road is unknown, John Cunningham appears to have been operating an inn along the road by 1825 and the Bytown & Prescott Stage was also using the road in the 1820s.

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826–1832) accelerated settlement in the region with additional roads constructed to connect outlying communities. As more people began to settle in the area, bridges were built to connect the Townships of Nepean and Gloucester, and a more concerted effort was made to construct roads to facilitate the movement of people and goods (Walker and Walker 1975).

In 1828, Braddish Billings initiated the construction of a bridge across the Rideau River to facilitate travel along the old 1815 road from the Chaudière which, up until then, had required a ferry crossing. Subsequently, the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street) was built from this bridge through the Rideau Front lots of Gloucester Township to the village of Metcalfe and on to the St. Lawrence River. Other roads developed in a rough grid pattern along the lot and concession lines as settlement expanded through the township during the nineteenth century.

In 1854, the first train of the Bytown and Prescott Railway travelled through Gloucester Township. This increased the mobility capacity for people and goods through the area facilitating the rapid growth of the township.

Gloucester continued to remain independent of the City of Ottawa until 1950 when huge parts of the township were annexed into the City administrative boundary (Taylor 1986).

## 2.4 General Study Area Landscape History

The first property owner within the study area vicinity may have been American Robert Randall, who travelled the Rideau corridor in 1807 accompanied by members of the local First Nations community. Randall was attracted by the water power potential at the end of Long Island and acquired 450 acres within the area (Walker and Walker 1975). The Long Island area is suggested to have been primarily unoccupied when Randall made his visit and recognized the economic potential utilizing the water capacity of both channels around Long Island. The rapids on



the west side were non-navigable, dropping 23 feet, 11 inches (7.3 metres) over a distance of 4,266 yards (3,900 metres), while the rapids on the east side were navigable by canoe or batteaux, extending 2,300 feet long (700 metres) with a drop of only a few feet (Watson 2001).

The potential for the Rideau River corridor to provide a secure navigable passageway connecting Montreal, Bytown and Kingston was strategically highlighted following the War of 1812 with the United States who had direct access to the primary route along the St. Lawrence River. Colonel Nicolls, commanding officer of the Royal Engineers in Canada, was instructed to investigate the feasibility of the Rideau route and directed Royal Engineer Captain Joshua Jebb to complete a survey and identify the viability of travel by canoe or batteau and document any obstructions within the waterway that would require mitigation (Price 1976). Jebb completed the survey in 1816 and produced the first known detailed map of the Rideau Route (Watson 2007; Watson 2006), which included Long Island and the study area landscape (Map 3). Although this map does indicate known occupation areas within the surveyed portion of the Rideau corridor, the lack of structures within the study area vicinity suggests the region around Long Island was unsettled at this time.

Although it is not a reliable source for documenting actual settlement and occupation, Coffin's 1825 Gloucester Township map does provide details regarding property ownership within the study area vicinity (Map 4). The Crown Patent for Lot 22 was granted to Captain Hugh Munro in 1799, although it is unknown if he actually resided on the property as the next land transaction occurred on 20 January 1817 when the entire 200 acres was sold by Lewis Grant to Caroline and W. F. Gates (Inst. No. 1130). South of the study area, Lot 24 was granted to Silas Hamblin in 1810 and it is also doubtful if he actually settled on the land as it became embroiled in a property dispute and was re-instituted to him in 1863 (Inst. No. 27). The 1825 map shows the study area within Lot 23 as vacant, which may suggest it was reserved for the Clergy or the Crown as the property fronting the Rideau was primarily granted to United Empire Loyalists or military veterans during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The first indication of Euro-Canadian occupation within the study area vicinity is generally attributed to Sylvester Hurlbert, who purchased the entire 200 acres comprising Lot 25 from Rice Honeywell on 19 September 1825 (Inst. No. 2298). Shortly after purchasing the property, Hurlbert constructed a sawmill, dam and sluiceway at the foot of Long Island, with the mill complex in full operation when Colonel John By traversed the area in 1827 while scouting the future Rideau Canal route (Price 1976).

Image 1 (p.43) represents a sketch dating to 15 June 1827, interpreted to correlate to the time Colonel By observed Hurlbert's dam at the foot of Long Island. The mill appears quite substantial with a solid stone foundation and upper wooden structure crossing the east channel of the Rideau River. The general landscape appears primarily forested and likely provided easily accessible raw materials required for the mill's operation. A May 1827 sketch map attributed to John Burrows shows the saw mill situated along the Rideau River east bank, with a mill pond directly south where the rapids had been located (Map 5). This map also shows Hurlbert's house north of the mill complex, which may suggest it was located near the property boundary between Lots 24 and 25.

Following Colonel By's field survey, a series of plans were prepared for the first forty-four miles of the proposed Rideau Canal covering the intended lock sites from the Entrance Valley to Long Island by July 1827. The individual site plans documented the proposed canal structures at each location (Passfield 1983). The Long Island map segment shows the proposed three lock channel west of Hurlbert's house and an arched dam extending across the Rideau waterway to provide a slackwater corridor known as the "Long Island Reach" (Map 6). This map also shows the extent of land intended to be flooded following the completion of the dam, which would effectively inundate Hurlbert's mill structure along the eastern channel. Colonel By also identified a location along the western riverbank for a "proposed mill site", possibly with the intention to capitalize on the economic potential of the surrounding landscape.



In order to accommodate the proposed Long Island locks and dam, Hurlbert would require compensation for the loss of his saw mill which was located within the lands to be flooded. Colonel By ultimately compensated Hurlbert with £433, 6, 8 for his loss, which By “deemed a fair and just remuneration for such Damages including the Mill Privileges, and which is in full of the above Claims in consequence of the construction of the Canal as reported at the time” (Price 1976:144). Although Hurlbert lost his mill complex, the family retained ownership of land within Lot 25 until at least 1858 (Inst. No. 12404).

In preparation for the canal infrastructure development, Colonel By initiated construction of a road between Bytown (Ottawa) and Long Island in the fall of 1826, which was completed by 1827 (Passfield 1982; Price 1976). This road, commonly known as River Road, provided the ability to transport labour and supplies between the urban centre of Bytown and the proposed lock stations as far as Long Island, and effectively created the first rural overland route to the study area vicinity as the only previous access would have required waterborne travel along the Rideau River.

The contract for the Long Island section of the canal was awarded to Thomas Phillips and Andrew White on 5 June 1827 (Price 1976), both of Montreal (Passfield 1983). When work commenced at the Long Island lock station later that year the only building documented in the area was the sawmill which had already been stripped of its materials (Humphreys and Carroll 1997).

A site plan dating to 5 May 1828 details Colonel By’s proposed construction design at Long Island and includes a stone arched dam across the Rideau River and three combined locks adjacent to the dam in a shore canal cut (Map 7). Although this plan provides the concept drawing for the lock station features, the structures depicted within the drawing may represent the existing 1828 landscape and occupation as the construction team had been on site since the previous year. The remains of the former saw mill may have continued to be represented within the landscape, although it is believed to have been abandoned by this time. The structure across from the canal lock represents the future lock master’s house which had been built by the site contractors during the lock construction at Long Island (Passfield 1980; Tulloch 1975). Although the exact function of the remaining structures at the site cannot be confirmed, some likely represented living quarters for the construction team. Estimates during the peak periods of construction at Long Island suggest as many as 100 men were employed. While many were comprised of contract labourers who did the pick, shovel, hauling and pulling work, artificers (masons, carpenters, smiths, stone-cutters, coopers, etc.) were also supplied from the ranks of the Royal Sappers and Miners (Bush 1976).

While workers were housed with the local population where available, the lack of previous infrastructure at Long Island necessitated the arrangement for shelter by the contractor likely consisting of several large log houses (Wylie 2008; Passfield 1982). Image 2 (p.43) represents a watercolour prepared by James Cockburn documenting the contemporary landscape around the Long Island lock station in 1830. This image shows log structures, likely representing living quarters, as well as a woman and child. Many of the Royal Sappers and Miners had their families stationed with them, while some labourers are also suggested to have brought their families to the work sites and lived in rough shanty cabins (Watson 2007). Image 3 (p.44) also dates to 1830 and depicts an Irish labourer at Long Island. The log structure in the background may represent a typical shanty constructed either by the contractors or labourers. The indication that this structure is situated within the woods may suggest it is not directly within the lock area. The woman in the background may also provide additional evidence of families residing with the labourers during the Long Island lock construction period.



A map attributed to Colonel By dated to 22 January 1831, shows the general contemporary landscape around the Long Island lock area (Map 8). This map illustrates the three channel lock along the Rideau east bank, the arched dam, as well as a waste weir which provided the ability to control water overflow through to Mud Creek to the west. An explanation of the function for each structure shown along the east side of the Rideau channel is shown on Map 9 which represents an interpretation documented in Clow *et al* (1976)<sup>1</sup>. The structures shown on the plan are inferred to represent Crown assets, which appears to be the primary function of the map as it does not depict occupation structures for the workers or additional structures not specifically associated with the government works.

The 1831 plan may essentially represent the as-built project landscape, as the Long Island dam was officially completed in February of the same year. The completion of the Long Island canal works construction provided an opportunity for celebration as many of the workers had endured long days and nights labouring at the site (Price 1976). To mark the occasion, the contractors, Thomas Phillips and Andrew White, secured the services of a piper and the grog flowed freely, with the Union Jack being hoisted and the skirl of the pipes emanating through the frosty air. As the early winter twilight approached the piper led the way onto the ice of the lock, where the happy celebrants danced the hours away until near dawn. It was said at the time that the Long Island site was known for the good relations between management and labour, in contrast to the disorder so frequently encountered at other Rideau construction sites (Bush 1976).

By the time the Long Island canal construction was completed a small settlement had developed on the mainland adjacent to the locks, with many of the workers settling in the area following the completion of the canal works (Walker and Walker 1975). In addition to the lockmaster's house, there were a number of residential structures, as well as a carpenter's shop and a blacksmith's shop which continued in operation (Martin 2010; Humphreys and Carroll 1997). One of the first permanent residents may have been Andrew Gamble, originally from Balleymena, Ireland, who may have worked during the canal construction period at Hog's Back and Long Island (Fletcher 2004) and continued to reside in the Long Island lock area until his death (Walker and Walker 1975).

Although the 1832 map attributed to John Burrows may not accurately represent the small settlement developing around the Long Island lock station, it does show the lock master's residence, as well as a structure situated within the study area vicinity on Lot 23 which is identified as Clergy lands (Map 10). John Burrow's was appointed "Overseer of the Works" (Bush 1976) and was responsible for inspecting stations between Bytown and First Rapids (now known as Poonamalie) (Tulloch 1975) and this map may have been created during one of his inspection tours.

A post office was operating in the Long Island lock area by 1834, with a store and hotel constructed within the Long Island settlement around 1846. A Methodist Church and manse were built south-east of the lock along Rideau Road, while Anglicans and Presbyterians shared a small log building known as the "Union Church" located a short distance further south. These two congregations also shared the cemetery, the Anglicans on the north and the Presbyterians on the south (Humphreys and Carroll 1997).

The 1837 Gloucester Township census documented William Blyth on Lot 23, Broken Front Concession, with 20 acres of the 200 acre property under cultivation (GHS 2018). The 1851 census listed William as a 64 year old stone mason originally from Scotland married to 62 year old Mary Blythe, with 36 year old Andrew and 21 year old Angus also residing in the family home.

<sup>1</sup> Although this specific Parks Canada report was not available for this study, a copy of the map was provided by Parks Canada Agency.



The canal construction had raised the water level at Long Island locks between 8 and 10 feet (Watson 2006) providing the ability for the village to become a steamboat provisioning and forwarding centre for local farmers (Martin 2010) such as William Blythe who was living on the adjoining lot to the north. Image 4 (p.44) dates to 1830 and shows the types of vessels utilizing the Rideau corridor for trade and passenger transportation during this period, and Images 5 and 6 (p.45) document the landscape around the Long Island lock station in 1835 and 1842 respectively, with a number of structures situated along the east side of the Rideau River around the lock area. Image 7 (p.46) was produced in 1845 by William Clegg and represents a revised version of Burrow's 1835 depiction of the Long Island Village landscape (Image 5, p.45). Among the new features are the structures located on Nicolls Island and a second waste weir across Mud Creek which would have also acted as a traveled bridge and provided access across the Rideau River to Nepean Township.

In addition to the commercial and social enterprises, the economic stability of the Long Island Village may have revolved around milling operations. A map dating to 30 October 1845 indicates the presence of "2 mill sites" in the area (Map 11), although unfortunately it does not depict the specific location of these structures.

In 1858, floods again washed out the dam and waste weir at Long Island (Tulloch 1975). A new waste weir was constructed from the lower tip of Long Island to the embankment adjacent to the dam and an additional waste weir was built across the west channel of the river where a grist mill was immediately erected to utilize the waterpower it provided (Passfield 1982). The new stone grist mill, later known as Watson's Mill, was built by Moss Kent Dickinson and provided renewed economic opportunity for the area residents, many who re-located further upstream where the Village of Manotick was developing. Among the early settlers who moved from the lock site were several blacksmiths, their numbers reflecting the importance of the trade as land transportation was entirely dependent on horses who had to be well shod to cope with the rough trails they were obliged to travel (Humphreys and Carroll 1997).

Around the same time Watson's mill was built in nearby Manotick, an Act of the Provincial Parliament was passed which effectively transferred control of the Rideau Canal and the accompanying Ordinance Lands from the Imperial Government (Tulloch 1975). The early Long Island Village had essentially developed within property controlled by the Crown, although following the acquisition of the Canal system by the Provincial Parliament there was an incentive to sell land along the waterway to help pay for operating costs and maintain the waterway in a navigable state. On 10 May 1860, the Crown Patent for the 75.5 acres comprising the south half of Lot 23 was granted to Alexander Dowie. A map dating to 1860 shows the "Old Waste Weir", as well as the lock masters house and other structures around the lock area (Map 12). This map also shows two structures within the south half of Lot 23 which likely represent the residence of the Blythe family known to have been living on Lot 23 since at least 1837.

On 9 January 1862, William Blyth officially purchased the entire 75.5 acres representing the south half of Lot 23 from Alexander Dowie (Inst. No. 18608), with Blyth selling 10 acres east of River Road to Allie Clothier on the same day (Inst. No. 18609). Based on the 1837 census records it is likely Blythe was residing on the property for at least twenty-five years before gaining legal ownership of the land.

Walling's 1863 map of Gloucester Township shows the settlement landscape around the Long Island lock station (Map 13). Wm. Blyth is shown associated with the structure on Lot 23 on the west side of River Road and another structure to the south near the northern limit of Lot 24, which may represent an error as the structure may have actually been located within Lot 23.



The 1861 census lists William Blythe as a 73 year old farmer married to 71 year old Mary Blythe, with 49 year old Andrew Blythe, who is employed as a stone mason, also residing in the frame house. The 1861 census also identifies a log school house associated with the Blythe family entry, which likely correlates to the School House documented on Lot 23 on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 13).

A map pre-dating 1871 shows the two structures within the general study area on Lot 23 (Map 14) and identifies them as "Blythe's House". These structures are in the same general location as those represented on Map 12, which provides additional evidence the structure attributed to Wm. Blyth on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 13) may have actually been located on Lot 23.

On 25 May 1866 the south half of Lot 23 passed from Wm. Blyth to Mary Blyth through a will transfer (Inst. No. 26541), and on 31 May 1866, William Blythe passed away at the age of 78, being recognized as one of the earliest settlers in the Ottawa Valley (Lewis 2016). Mary Blythe sold the family property on Lot 23 to Joseph Broose on 1 May 1867 (Inst. No. 27190), with Thomas May acquiring the property on 28 April 1870 (Inst. No. 431).

The pre-1871 plan also documents the surrounding landscape, with a number of structures likely related to the maintenance of the lock station adjacent to the locks, a hotel and "old wharf" situated to the south and the "Village of Long Island Locks" shown within Lot 25. The Long Island village plan was surveyed in 1860 on property owned by Edmund Burritt<sup>2</sup> possibly as a way to formalize and organize the occupation within the area in a discrete village grid complete with settlement lots and access roads. Although the map does not depict each residential structure within the village, it does identify commercial and social infrastructure including a post office, smith shop, store, boot maker and wagon maker, in addition to the Methodist church with a cemetery and a parsonage on the adjoining lot, which were intended to support the area's residents.

Although the mill complex developing in nearby Manotick drew settlers from Long Island Village (Humphreys and Carroll 1997; Passfield 1982), the 1875 Directory describes the settlement of Long Island Locks as a post village "on the Rideau canal 5½ miles from Manotick" with a population of 350 (Crossby 1875:176) which suggests both communities were contemporarily inhabited at this time.

Belden's 1879 Gloucester Township map shows the Long Island Village layout on Lot 25, with two structures near the water possibly representing the Lockmaster's house and the Post Office (Map 15). Thomas May is depicted as owning the property within the study area on Lot 23, with his residence located east of Rideau Road. The two structures depicted on Lot 23 as "Blythe's House" on Map 14 are not represented on Belden's 1879 plan which may suggest they were no longer inhabited and may have been removed from the landscape by this time.

Images 8 and 9 (pp.46 and 47) both date to ca. 1880 and although they both focus on the Long Island lock structure, a portion of the study area within Lot 23 can be identified within the background. These images show a fence separating Lots 23 and 24 and depict the study area landscape as abandoned and likely utilized for agricultural production during this period.

The 1906 Gloucester Township topographic plan identifies the Long Island Locks on Lot 24, although the absence of the Village settlement suggests it also had been finally abandoned by this time (Map 16). This plan also shows the study area within Lot 23 as uninhabited at this time, with a contour line demarcating the ridge overlooking the canal within the westerly section of the proposed development property. Image 10 (p.47) dates to 1910 and shows

<sup>2</sup> It is possible Burritt established Village lots on Lot 25 before 1860, although a plan of survey completed on "Sept. 1860" depicts the village "laid out on Lot 25" and signed by Provincial Land Surveyor John Burchill, which suggests the formal registration of the Village was not official until 1860. The 1860 survey plan is available from Library and Archives Canada (NMC 0019141).



the general landscape had not been significantly altered since at least 1880, with a fence separating the structures associated with the Long Island Lock Station from the neighbouring agricultural lands on Lot 23.

The original Lockmaster's residence on Lot 24 was replaced with the current two-storey frame house in 1914 (Watson 2001; Tulloch 1975) and is depicted in the 1936 and 1955 aerial images (Map 16). The structure situated directly east of the Lockmaster's house may correlate to the home of James Rowat who built a house just east of the locks in 1891, and besides farming the land, also occasionally worked at the lock station in the winter (Johnston 1991). The 1936 and 1955 aerial images also show the study area continued to be utilized for agricultural production with the farm house situated east of Rideau Road. Map 2 provides an overview of the current landscape within the proposed development property and provides evidence the study area has remained rural and undeveloped since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 3.1 Study Area Environment and Landscape

The environmental landscape within the region began to emerge following the retreat of glacial ice during the Holocene Period. Immediately adjacent to the retreating ice sheets, melt water lakes formed within the low lying Ottawa Valley which had depressed from the weight of the ice cap. Around 11,000 BP, the ice had sufficiently melted to allow sea water from the Atlantic Ocean to access the glacially lowered lands of eastern Ontario via the St. Lawrence (Cronin *et al* 2008). The marine inundation formed the Champlain Sea, which is represented within the sedimentary record by a change from laminated glaciolacustrine clays to marine deposited clays.

Isostatic adjustment gradually raised the topography within the Ottawa Valley, resulting in the reduction of the Champlain Sea eastwards. Large amounts of meltwater from the retreating ice sheets to the northwest flowed down through the Ottawa Valley, resulting in the freshwater fusion with the saline Champlain Sea producing a brackish environment, eventually producing the smaller freshwater Lake Lampsilis around 9,800 BP. Following the draining of Lake Lampsilis, the Ottawa River remained as a drainage channel to the Atlantic Ocean for larger glacial lakes and water bodies to the west, with occasional large release episodes. Based on the topographic contours within the study area region (Map 2), this area would have been inundated by Lake Champlain during the Early Paleo-Indian Period as it is situated below the 550 foot (167.6 metre) contour elevation (Kennedy 1976). Based on this interpretation, the study area vicinity would have drained and become habitable during the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period.

The surficial geology and physiography within the study area represents the glacial and post-glacial depositional processes which have influenced the study area environment. The majority of the area consists of offshore marine sediments of clay, silty clay and silt deposited by the receding glacial lake.

The Ottawa Valley Clay Plains encompass the entire study area. Within the Ottawa Valley below Chalk River, the clay beds are irregularly stratified and not varved. Shells of prehistoric marine creatures typical of salt water environments have been identified within the region confirming this low-lying area was submerged under the Champlain Sea during and immediately after the recession of the glaciers (Chapman 1975).

The primary soil composition within the study area is classified within the Bainsville Series of the Castor soil association (Map 17). These poorly drained soils are derived from deltaic origins and tend to occur as transition soil areas between large sand plains and clay flats such as the Castor soil complex situated within the west side of the study area. Within the northeast portion of the project area are loamy fine sand soils from the Stapeldon series of the Jockvale soil association. These soils generally occur adjacent to, or in close proximity to, the Rideau River and have good drainage capacity (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Forest Region. The trees characteristic of this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red oak and burr oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir. Poorly drained areas typically contain swamp adapted hardwoods, black spruce or white cedar (Rowe 1977). Historical settlement and agricultural development within the study area since the nineteenth century have left little, if any, of the original forest cover intact.

The Rideau River represents the largest waterway within the surrounding landscape and is located approximately 120 metres west (Map 2). The proposed development property is situated on a ridge approximately eight metres above the river, which provides the primary drainage for the area. The documentation of Archaic and Woodland



Period components at registered archaeological sites BhFw-110 and BhFw-112 situated on the east shore of the Rideau River, less than 1.5 kilometres north of the study area (Golder 2017c), as well as registered site BhFw-118 located within the Rideau River corridor south of the study area (Paterson 2016), may provide additional evidence documenting the importance of this waterway as both a navigable access route and preferred settlement landscape prior to the arrival of European explorers.

### 3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Past Portal database for previous archaeological assessments within the vicinity of the study area was completed for this project. Appendix A provides information regarding the previous archaeological assessments known to have been completed within the general vicinity of the study area and provides general archaeological data derived from the studies and relevant recommendations.

Two archaeological assessments have been previously completed within fifty metres of the study area. Map 18 delineates the spatial relationship between the previously completed assessments within fifty metres and the current BhFw-119 study area.

The first represents the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment completed for the entire proposed development property (Golder 2017a). Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted in all testable areas of archaeological potential between 27 July and 27 September 2016, resulting in the discovery of nine historic find locations. Two find locations met the MTCS criteria for sites of cultural heritage significance warranting further archaeological investigation. These sites were designated as Borden numbers BhFw-119 and BhFw-120 respectively.

BhFw-119 is located less than 50 metres north of registered site BhFw-120 and was interpreted to represent an occupation dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century based on historical research and the recovered Stage 2 artifact assemblage. BhFw-120 was interpreted to represent an occupation dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century based on the artifact assemblage and historic cartographic and documentary sources.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment provided the following recommendations:

- 1) Find locations WL1, WL2, WL3, WL4, WL5, WL6 and WL7 are of insufficient cultural heritage value to warrant further investigation.
- 2) Find location WL8 (BhFw-119) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment consist of a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, excavated within.
- 3) Find Location WL9 (BhFw-120) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment consist of a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 10 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid total, excavated within. This recommendation is made as it is anticipated that the level of cultural heritage value will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 archaeological assessment upon the completion of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.
- 4) No further archaeological investigations for the proposed project are required outside the site areas of BhFw-119 and BhFw-120.



The second previous assessment completed within 50 metres of the current study area represents the Stage 3 CSP survey for the BhFw-120 site completed in advance of the recommended Stage 3 test unit excavations (Golder 2018). Based on the historical documentation and Stage 3 CSP survey artifact assemblage, registered site BhFw-120 is interpreted to represent the occupation of the Blythe family dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Based on the results of the Stage 3 CSP field survey, it was determined that registered site BhFw-120 retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been recommended for Stage 3 test unit excavations in order to conform to the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

### 3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites Within Two Kilometres of the Study Area

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s archaeological sites database (ASDB), which designates archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within Borden Block BhFw.

A search of the MTCS Past Portal ASDB for all sites within two kilometres of the study area was completed at the initiation of the project on 8 June 2016, with a subsequent updated search completed on 30 January 2018 (MTCS 2018).

Table 1 provides information retrieved from the MTCS Past Portal ASDB and project specific reports for each registered archaeological site within two kilometres of the study area.

**Table 1: Archaeological Sites within a 2km Radius of the Project Area.**

Borden #	Site name	Period	Culture	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
BhFw-120	Wright Lands 9	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	50 metres
BhFw-108	Cameron Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	400 metres
BhFw-109	Nixon Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	770 metres
BhFw-25	Jockvale	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	956 metres
BhFw-19	Munro Site	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	findspot	1,280 metres
BhFw-115	n/a	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	1,300 metres
BhFw-113	n/a	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	1,400 metres
BhFw-110	n/a	Late Archaic-Late Woodland	Indigenous	findspot	1,415 metres
BhFw-114	n/a	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	1,440 metres
BhFw-112	n/a	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	processing	1,470 metres

Registered site BhFw-120 represents the only site situated within 300 metres of the current study area. This site was originally discovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the current development project (Golder 2017a) and has been interpreted to represent an occupation dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century based on historical research and the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 CSP (Golder 2018). A Stage 3 test unit excavation has been recommended for registered site BhFw-120 based on the determination of sufficient Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).



### 4.0 STAGE 3 CONTROLLED SURFACE PICKUP (CSP) METHODOLOGY

Due to the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) identified for registered site BhFw-119 during the Stage 2 field assessment (Golder 2017a), a Stage 3 field investigation was completed over five days between 4 and 10 November 2016. Weather conditions over the five day investigation were clear to overcast, with warm temperatures (+21 to +27°C), and all fieldwork was conducted during the daylight hours to ensure that lighting conditions were appropriate.

As the Stage 3 study area was located in an agricultural field, the land was ploughed and allowed to sufficiently weather before any archaeological investigations occurred. The CSP survey was employed to collect cultural material located on the surface and to further assess the distribution of material cultural resources across the area. The ground visibility during the CSP was greater than 80% (Image 11, p.48) with the Stage 3 CSP survey completed at one meter intervals and artifact locations marked by coloured pin flags. Each artifact was collected and every find location was surveyed using a Trimble R8 GNSS instrument and given a unique ID number. A total of 45 artifacts were collected during the CSP survey from 45 find locations (Map 19).

The Stage 3 excavation grid was established based on the artifact distribution observed during the CSP survey (Map 20). A total of 24 Stage 3 units measuring 1 meter square were hand excavated at least 5 centimetres into sterile subsoil and recorded by stratigraphic lot. This includes the units excavated within the 5 metre grid, as well as the infill units which were strategically located in an attempt to capture the boundaries and areas of high artifact yields and to investigate specific areas of archaeological interest. The only exceptions were the two units (N120 E100 and N120 E105) where subsurface features were identified, with each feature left unexcavated and covered with geotextile fabric.

The Stage 3 archaeological investigation continued until the site boundary was established. The northern, eastern and southern limits of the site were determined by a clear drop off in 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts, while the western limit was established by a steep ridge which descends sharply to the west. The topography contour line along the western limit of the site is illustrated on Map 2, with registered site BhFw-119 located on the upper terrace almost 5 metres above the lower terrace defining the property development boundary.

The soil from each unit was screened through 6 millimetre mesh, with each stratigraphic layer examined for artifacts and features of archaeological interest. The soils from each excavated unit were backfilled upon the completion of all Stage 3 fieldwork activities. Artifacts were collected and recorded based on provenience correlating to the excavation unit location and stratigraphic lot where they were observed. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 excavation were returned to the Golder laboratory in Ottawa for analysis and cataloguing and an artifact inventory has been provided as Appendix B.

The coordinates and elevations of the CSP find locations and excavation units were surveyed using a Trimble R8 Model 2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection and North American Datum (NAD) 1983 (Zone 18). The GPS data was differentially corrected using the Cansel base station network (CAN-NET) with the Ottawa base station representing the primary base station used for the topographic survey.

The Trimble R8 Model 2 GNSS receiver features the Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS) and European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) capability and supports a wide range of satellite signals, including GPS L1/L2C/L5, GLONASS L1/L2 and Galileo. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network.



The accuracy of the collected survey observations depends on the number of satellites in view, the position of satellites in relation to each other, the strength of the satellite signals and the distance of the base station from the GPS receiver. For the topographic survey completed at registered site BHFw-119, all horizontal survey observations are accurate to two centimeters or less and all vertical survey observations are accurate to three centimeters or less. All elevations are geodetic referencing the Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum (CGVD) 1928 using geoid model HT2\_0e.

The collected coordinates are provided as a six digit easting with three decimal places, and a seven digit northing with three decimal places. Therefore, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the study area landscape.

The topographic survey at registered site BHFw-119 was completed on 8 November 2016. A range pole was used to provide a two meter antenna height for the entire survey. Observations were taken to document the topography, CSP find locations and Stage 3 excavation units within the study area.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 3 investigation detailing information of archaeological and project significance. This documentary record was supplemented by Unit Forms which included specific information for each excavation unit. Digital photographs were taken of the tested areas and of specific soil profiles. A photographic catalogue has been produced and is included as Appendix C and an image location and direction map is provided as (Map 20). An inventory of the documentary record generated from the Stage 3 fieldwork is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record.**

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Original field note book with photocopies in project file dating 4 and 10 November 2016.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file.
Topographic Survey Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file with digital copy of field notes.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in the project file.

Permission to access the site to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Steve Cunliffe at The Regional Group.

### 4.1 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and the following artifact inventory (Appendix B) provide a record of the artifacts and other archaeological materials (samples) recovered from the site. This information provides a basis for interpretation of the site. This report aims to offer enough basic artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the site is of relevance to their investigation.



### 4.1.1 The Inventory System

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Office Access 2007 database system.

Each entry in the database contains the following information:

- An individual inventory number;
- Spatial location (provenience) within the study area/site (operation, sub-operation, stratum);
- Artifact analysis (see below); and,
- The quantity of any given entry.

### 4.1.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based upon the MTCS standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (MTCS 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), the function which it served and whether any alterations had been made to the original artifact (e.g. burning). Additional artifact descriptions were based upon the type of artifact (see below).

### 4.1.3 Historic Artifacts

Only historic period artifacts were found during this investigation. Historic artifacts included: ceramic objects, glass items, and other inorganic and organic cultural objects (e.g. metal, stone, flora, fauna). Ceramic ware and glaze types were provided, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a marker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. All other artifacts were described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

### 4.1.4 Storage and Curation

The collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags that are inert and moisture resistant. The contents of each artifact bag were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink that is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in a banker's box (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the Ottawa archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MTCS, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 263 artifacts (9 from the Stage 2 and 254 from the Stage 3), and is packed in one banker's box.



### 5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The majority of Stage 3 excavation units consisted of two lots, with plough zone represented by Lot 1 and natural sterile subsoil indicated by Lot 2 (Images 12, 13 and 14, pp.48, 49 and 50). Two units also exhibited evidence of subsurface features, correlating to Lot 3 in Unit N120 E100 (Image 15, p.50) and Lot 4 in Unit N120 E105 (Image 16, p.50). Features 1 and 2 were not excavated during the Stage 3 assessment, within the intention of fully exposing each feature during future archaeological excavations prior to cross-sectioning and excavating all stratigraphic deposits associated with each feature. Following the completion of plan view drawings, each feature was covered with geotextile fabric and re-buried.

An overview of the stratigraphic matrix and lot descriptions is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Lot Description.

Lot	Description
1	Topsoil/plough zone – medium brown silty clay loam; moderate compaction
2	Subsoil – grey brown silty clay with some light brown mottling; moderate compaction
3	Feature 1 – medium brown silty clay with charcoal (20%) and ash (<2%) inclusions
4	Feature 2 – dark brown/black silty clay with charcoal (5%) and ash (<1%) inclusions

Although the depth of the Stage 3 excavation units was fairly consistent, with an average of 20 centimetres across the majority of the site, sterile subsoil (Lot 2) was discovered at a deeper depth closer to the western edge of the upper terrace (e.g. 46 cm in Unit N120 E95). Representative plough zone (Lot 1) excavation depths along the N120 grid line are provided in Table 4, with the location of each unit illustrated on Map 20.

Table 4: Representative Unit Depths along N120 Grid Line.

Unit	Depth of Lot 1 (SW Corner)	Notes
N120E095	46	
N120E100	23	Feature 1
N120E105	20	Feature 2
N120E110	19	

### Artifact Analysis

A total of 254 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 field investigation, with 45 artifacts collected during the CSP survey (Map 19) and 209 documented during the Stage 3 unit excavations (Map 20). All artifacts observed in the field were collected and processed at the Golder laboratory in Ottawa and are documented in Appendix B.

The artifact material distribution within the Stage 3 assemblage is provided in Table 5. Ceramics were the largest group, followed by glass, metal and faunal components.



Table 5: Artifact Material Distribution.

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Total Distribution
Ceramic	218	86
Glass	16	6
Metal	15	6
Fauna	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100</b>

A significant amount of the Stage 3 assemblage is associated with food/beverage functions, which comprised 85% of the total assemblage.

Table 6: Artifact Function Distribution.

Function	# of Artifacts	% of Total Distribution
food/beverage	216	85
structural	22	9
indeterminate	10	4
personal/societal	6	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of food/beverage artifacts represent tableware ceramic material (205 of 216). Additional artifacts associated with the food/beverage function included three shards from a glass wine bottle, five faunal fragments representative of food waste and three ceramic sherds from either storage or kitchenware vessels.

Ceramic tableware types are summarized in Table 7 and Table 8 provides the variation in ceramic tableware surface treatment types recovered during the Stage 3 assessment with a representative sample provided in Image 17, p.51).

Table 7: Tableware Ceramic Ware Types.

Ware Type	# of Artifacts	% of Total Distribution
Creamware	133	65
Pearlware	43	21
Refined White Earthenware	16	8
Ind. White Earthenware	12	6
Coarse Red Earthenware	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>~100</b>



**Table 8: Ceramic Tableware Surface Treatments.**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b># of Artifacts</b>	<b>Dating</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Plain	143	N/A	
Industrial Slip	12	Introduced in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, continued to be used into 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Sussman 1997
Edge Decorated: Clear/Embossed	11	Production range 1820-1845	Miller 1987
Transfer Print: Blue	8	Peak production period ranged between 1820 and 1840	Little 1969
Hand Painted: Blue	8	Circa 1775 to 1830	Samford 2014
Edge Decorated: Blue	6	Popular beginning in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991
Hand Painted Polychrome: Late Palette	5	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991
Indeterminate	3	N/A	
Hand Painted Polychrome: Early Palette	3	Peak production period ranged between 1795 to 1820s	Miller 1991
Sponged: Blue	2	Common from the 1820s to the 1860s	Samford 2013
Lead Glaze: Black	1	Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Maryland 2015
Transfer Print: Brown	1	Range of production 1818-1869	Samford 1997
Transfer Print: Black	1	Range of production 1785-1864	Samford 1997
Edge Decorated: Indeterminate	1	Common from 1790 to 1860	Hunter and Miller 1994
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>		

The glass assemblage consisted of 3 body shards from a wine bottle, 3 shards from indeterminate glass objects and 10 fragments of window pane. In addition to the window pane, other structural material recovered during the Stage 3 assessment included 3 fragments of CRE brick, 8 wrought nails and one corroded indeterminate nail. A metal screw and bolt were also recovered as part of the metal assemblage, although it could not be confirmed if they were utilized for structural functions. All 6 personal/societal artifacts consisted of smoking pipe fragments including 3 bowl and 3 stem components (Image 18, p.51).



### 6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of The Regional Group, Golder Associates Ltd. completed a Stage 3 archaeological investigation at registered site BhFw-120 which was originally identified during the Stage 2 field assessment (Golder 2017a).

The primary objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological investigation were to determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts, to collect a representative sample of artifacts, to assess the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site, to determine the requirements for mitigation of development impacts and to recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and/or future conservation.

When activities associated with the Long Island lock construction began in 1827 the only structure documented in the study area vicinity was the former sawmill attributed to Sylvester Hurlbert situated south of the construction site (Humphreys and Carroll 1997). Jebb's 1816 survey plan which includes the study area landscape does not illustrate any structures in the vicinity of registered site BhFw-119 (Map 3), and although Colonel By's documentation of the area in 1827 references Hurlbert's sawmill, his 1827 map also shows the area around registered site BhFw-119 as unoccupied at this time (Map 6), which may provide support that the location was uninhabited until at least 1827.

The earliest historical documentation of a structure within the vicinity of registered site BhFw-119 appears on Colonel By's 1828 Long Island site plan (Map 7). Although this map likely represents a concept plan for the proposed lock and dam construction at Long Island, the structures depicted within the drawing may represent the existing 1828 landscape and occupation as the construction team had been on site since the previous year.

Although the 1831 Long Island site plan does not show a structure in the vicinity of the study area (Map 8), the 1832 map does show a structure on Lot 23 north of the proposed development property (Map 10). It is possible the structure depicted within Lot 23 on the 1832 plan correlates to the structure shown on By's 1828 map within the vicinity of registered site BhFw-119, with the difference in location a result of mapping inaccuracies, although this cannot be confirmed as the area north of the proposed development property is not known to have been archaeologically investigated.

The 1832 map represents the latest cartographic resource indicating occupation within the general vicinity of registered site BhFw-119 and no additional historical documentation is known to reference occupation in this location after this date. The 1837 Gloucester Township census attributes the 200 acres comprising Lot 23 to William Blythe and does not indicate any additional residents on the property at this time. The interpretation that Blythe's residence correlates to registered site BhFw-120 (Golder 2018), documented less than 100 metres south of the study area, may provide additional evidence that registered site BhFw-119 was abandoned during the 1830s.

Historical analysis suggests the first buildings erected within the Rideau corridor during the construction period were manufactured from log as the occupants were required to utilize the materials readily available. These structures were typically rectangular in shape, usually seven to nine logs high, with an end-gabled roof. The interior generally consisted of one or two rooms with a stairway or ladder to the upper level, with the entrance door often centred on the long wall and at least one window flanking the door (Humphreys 1974).

This historical description generally conforms with the contemporary images illustrating the Long Island landscape during the lock construction period. Image 2 (p.43) shows a number of log structures within a clearing, with some presumably intended for residential occupation as there is a woman and child featured within the scene. All structures appear to represent similar construction materials, with at least two featuring windows.



Image 3 (p.44) depicts a labourer employed during the Long Island lock construction period with a log structure visible in the background within the wooded landscape. While both contemporary images suggest log structures were prominent within the Long Island area during the lock construction period, they also suggest at least two different landscapes may have been inhabited, with structures appearing within both cleared and wooded areas.

Although it is unknown if the 1830 Long Island images represent the structure suggested to have been located within the vicinity of BhFw-119 on the 1828 plan, they do provide contemporary evidence suggesting log construction was typical of the structures known to exist in the area during this time.

This interpretation generally correlates to the structural artifact materials recovered during the Stage 3 field investigation. The documentation of 10 shards of window pane suggest the presence of at least one window, while the recovery of 9 nails implies wooden construction materials. The presence of only 3 brick fragments may suggest the presence of a brick chimney feature rather than the primary construction material for the structure. Based on the historical data and artifact assemblage, it is likely the structure located within the vicinity of the study area is similar to those documented within the 1830 images representing the Long Island area, as well as others built during the canal construction period at other locations along the Rideau corridor.

Estimates suggest up to 100 men were employed at Long Island during the peak construction period. These men, as well as those family members who accompanied the workers, would have required suitable accommodation within the Long Island area. At other contemporary sites along the Rideau corridor workers were housed with the local population where available, although the lack of previous infrastructure at Long Island necessitated the arrangement for shelter by the contractor likely consisting of several large log houses (Wylie 2008; Passfield 1982).

The study area is located over 450 metres from the structures surrounding the Long Island lock, which may suggest the land around registered site BhFw-119 was utilized for residential occupation as opposed to industrial activities relation to the lock construction. Colonel By's 1831 Long Island map was produced approximately one month before the completion of construction at the site and may represent the "as-built" project landscape (Map 8). This plan shows a number of structures around the lock area which are interpreted to represent those associated with either the contractor's activities or government assets (Map 9). By's 1831 plan does not appear to show evidence of residential structures, which may suggest they were located further from the lock area at this time.

The evidence of tableware, which comprised almost 81% (205 of 254) of the total Stage 3 artifact assemblage, in addition to the five faunal fragments representative of food waste, may provide additional evidence the occupation represented within the study area was primarily residential.

It is possible that members of the Royal Sappers who predominantly comprised the site artificers (masons, carpenters, smiths, stone-cutters, etc.) resided within the vicinity of the study area or possibly members of the unskilled labourer work force and their families. While the artificers were generally British officers, the labourers employed along the Rideau Canal comprised Irish, Scottish, French Canadian, as well as other labourers of various ethnic and cultural identities (Bush 1976). Unfortunately, the interpretation of ethnicity within an archaeological site is highly subjective and difficult to confirm (Jones 1997) and there are no distinctive artifacts within the Stage 3 archaeological assemblage to indicate perceived level of status within the site hierarchy. It is possible future archaeological investigations may provide additional evidence related to the specific occupants represented at registered site BhFw-119.

As the Stage 2 field assessment only collected 9 representative diagnostic artifacts, with the remaining artifacts left in the field to accurately re-locate the site during Stage 3 investigations (2017a), the Stage 3 assemblage provides a more complete assemblage for analysis.



Almost 81% (205 of 254) of the total Stage 3 artifact assemblage consisted of tableware components, comprising creamware (65%), pearlware (21%), RWE (8%), white earthenware (6%) and one sherd of CRE.

The two largest components of the ceramic tableware assemblage were creamware, which is interpreted to have been manufactured between 1762 and 1820 (Miller 2000), and pearlware, which was produced between 1796 and 1830 (Jouppien 1980). These two ceramic styles, which represent 86% of the Stage 3 tableware assemblage, provide a diagnostic temporal timeline of manufacture between the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. RWE production began in 1805 and continues to the present day (Miler 2000) and therefore suggests registered site BhFw-119 was likely occupied during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The absence of VWE, which was produced between 1820 and the present (Jouppien 1980), ironstone which is representative of sites dating between 1842 and 1930 (Miller 2000) and yellowware which dates between 1830 and 1920 (Jouppien 1980) may provide additional evidence suggesting an occupation date at registered site BhFw-119 during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Diagnostic surface treatments observed within the Stage 3 assemblage including embossed edge decoration which is common between 1820 and 1845 (Miller 1987), blue transfer print which had a peak production period between 1820 and 1840 (Little 1969), hand painted blue decoration generally dating between 1775 and 1830 (Samford 2014), hand painted early palette polychrome which is interpreted to have a peak production date between 1795 and the 1820s (Miller 1991), hand painted late palette polychrome which dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Miller 1991) and ceramics with blue sponged decoration which was common from the 1820s to the 1860s (Samford 2013), generally suggest an occupation dating between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Assessment of the entire Stage 3 artifact assemblage, in addition to the available historical documentation and cartographic resources, suggests the occupation within the study area likely correlates to the Long Island lock construction period (1826-1832). The earliest historical documentation of a structure within the vicinity of registered site BhFw-119 appears on Colonel By's 1828 Long Island site plan (Map 7). The indication that Coffin's 1825 plan does not illustrate a property owner for Lot 23 (Map 4) and that the 1827 plan shows the study area as uninhabited (Map 6), may provide evidence that the initial occupation at BhFw-119 occurred between 1827 and 1828 when the Long Island construction team arrived in the area. The 1832 plan of the Long Island area (Map 10) represents the latest known representation of a structure within the general vicinity of registered site BhFw-119, and the absence of a structure in this location on the 1860 plan (Map 12) suggests the area had been abandoned by this time. It is likely that site had been abandoned by at least 1837, as the Gloucester Township census records William Blythe as occupying the entire 200 acres comprising Lot 23, with no additional residents documented on Lot 23 at this time. The interpretation that the Blythe family residence correlates to registered site BhFw-120 located south of the study area on Lot 23 (Golder 2018), may provide more reliable evidence that registered site BhFw-119 was abandoned during the 1830s. Therefore, based on the available evidence, registered site BhFw-119 is interpreted to represent residential occupation dating to the Long Island construction period (1826-1832).

Salvage excavations at Burritts Rapids completed by Parks Canada Agency (PCA) in 1994 may represent a comparative site documenting occupation along the Rideau corridor during the canal construction period. The primary purpose of the 1994 PCA archaeological investigation at Burritts Rapids, which is located just over 40 kilometres south of the Long Island lock station, was to assess and mitigate a specific area prior to the installation of a septic bed and sewage system which were to be installed for the existing lock station (PCA 1994).



This investigation documented a “large, yet shallow” feature which produced an artifact assemblage interpreted to date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The feature displayed evidence of previous burning and was cut into the sand and clay subsoil, measuring more than three metres square, and extended approximately 40 centimetres in depth. The investigators suggested the feature may represent a crawl space and/or foundation for a structure. Although worked stone was found, it was not sufficient to suggest the primary construction material and the investigators suggested if the feature did represent a foundation or crawl space, the structure was likely constructed from wood (PCA 1994). Based on the artifact assemblage which was interpreted to represent evidence of occupation between *circa* 1827 and 1838 (Leskovec 2016), this deposit is suggested to generally correlate to the Rideau Canal construction period.

Although it is possible this feature was associated with a structure, the lack of structural materials and building hardware within the artifact assemblage may actually suggest this feature represents a midden deposit. The historical maps consulted for the Burritts Rapids investigation also indicated the presence of a privy in this area, although no structures were represented on the canal construction period maps (PCA 1994).

Other features identified during the 1994 archaeological investigations at Burritts Rapids included the *in situ* skeletal remains of a horse, an historic ash pit lined with rocks and a scatter of rocks associated with historic artifacts (PCA 1994). Unfortunately the artifact catalogue produced from the 1994 investigations at Burritts Rapids was not available for comparative analysis with the assemblage recovered from registered site BhFw-119.

The investigators at Burritts Rapids interpreted the “large, yet shallow” feature to represent evidence of a crawl space or foundation related to “a) the lock engineers office, b) the contractor’s office, c) home of either of these men, d) home of the first lockmaster, or e) any combination of these” (PCA 1994:10). Based on this interpretation, the occupation documented at registered site BhFw-119 may also represent only the second site dating to the Rideau Canal construction period to provide evidence of residential occupation.

Although 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural and ploughing activities have impacted the upper portion of the BhFw-119 site stratigraphy, further archaeological investigations would provide the opportunity to assess the potential presence of additional subsurface features such as a privy, root cellar, or even components of the structure documented on the 1828 Long Island site plan (Map 7). Evidence of subsurface features, and the exposure and stratigraphic excavation of the two features documented during the Stage 3 field investigation, in addition to the Stage 3 and 4 artifact assemblages, would allow for a better understanding of the contemporary occupation within the Long Island lock area during the construction period (1826-1832). Therefore, the Culture Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) represented at registered site BhFw-119 is considered to be high and should further impacts to the site be unavoidable then a Stage 4 archaeological assessment is recommended in an effort to document and mitigate the historic occupation represented at this site.



### 7.0 STAGE 4 MITIGATION OF DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development impacts on an archaeological site with a level of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest that has been determined to require mitigation are undesirable. Ideally, the site should be protected from future impacts with excavation recommended after the proponent has confirmed that impacts to the site are unavoidable.

Registered site BhFw-119 is currently within the boundary of the residential development proposed for the property (Map 20). Based on the current site location in relation to the proposed development plan, the existing landscape within the boundaries of registered site BhFw-119 will be impacted during the construction and landscaping phases of the development project. Therefore, since the boundary of registered site BhFw-119 cannot be avoided, the site should be mitigated by a Stage 4 archaeological excavation in accordance with the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). All archaeological fieldwork must be conducted by an archaeologist licensed to complete fieldwork in the Province of Ontario.

#### 7.1 Stage 4 Excavation Strategy

Since development impacts to registered site BhFw-119 cannot be avoided the site should be subject to a Stage 4 mitigation assessment in accordance with the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' Standards and Guidelines* (2011) and conducted by a professionally licensed archaeologist.

Registered site BhFw-119 is interpreted to represent an occupation dating between the 1820s and 1830s, correlating to the Long Island lock construction period. The site is located within a former agricultural field, with Lot 1 represented by plough disturbed soils extending to an average of 20 centimetres across the majority of the site, with deeper Lot 1 deposits closer to the western edge of the upper terrace (e.g. 46 cm in Unit N120 E95).

The Stage 4 mitigation should comprise block excavation of 1 metre by 1 metre square units targeted at areas of high artifact concentrations and units within two metres of locations exhibiting evidence of subsurface features documented during the Stage 3 assessment (Map 21). Based on the Stage 3 field investigation, the feature identified within Unit N120 E100 extends at least one unit west, while the feature documented in Unit N120 E105 is interpreted to extend beyond the north, east and south limits of the unit. Due to the steep ridge along the western periphery of the site, no additional units are interpreted to be safely excavated west of Grid Line E95.

Once the block excavation has determined the limits with a clear drop off in artifact counts around the periphery of the site, and all features identified during the hand excavation have been fully documented and cross-sectioned, the site should be subjected to mechanical soil stripping. The mechanical soil stripping will be utilized to remove the plough zone and provide the opportunity to identify and document all additional subsurface archaeological features observed within the site landscape. All exposed archaeologically significant features observed during soil stripping should be fully exposed prior to hand excavation to Stage 4 methods as detailed in the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). All exposed features should be accurately mapped and drawn to scale in plan view prior to hand excavation.

Post hand excavation soil stripping should be undertaken across the entire site, including a 10 metre buffer area around the site boundary encompassing all archaeological features. Heavy equipment should be used to pull soil away (e.g. excavator, backhoe or gradall). Heavy equipment that pushes soil (e.g. bulldozer, belly scraper) is not an acceptable alternative. Excavators and backhoes should be equipped with a smooth bucket (not toothed). All exposed subsoil surfaces should be cleaned by shovel (shovel shine) or trowel following mechanical topsoil removal to identify features. Excavation must continue at least 10 metres beyond the limits of all exposed archaeological features.



## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Due to the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) identified for registered site BhFw-119, the following recommendation is made:

- 1) Since the impacts by the proposed development encompassing the boundaries of registered site BhFw-119 are unavoidable, a Stage 4 archaeological investigation is required for the site. This Stage 4 archaeological excavation should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the Stage 4 excavation strategy outlined in this report.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.



## 9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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*.

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*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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.



## 10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by The Regional Group (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

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

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



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## 12.0 IMAGES

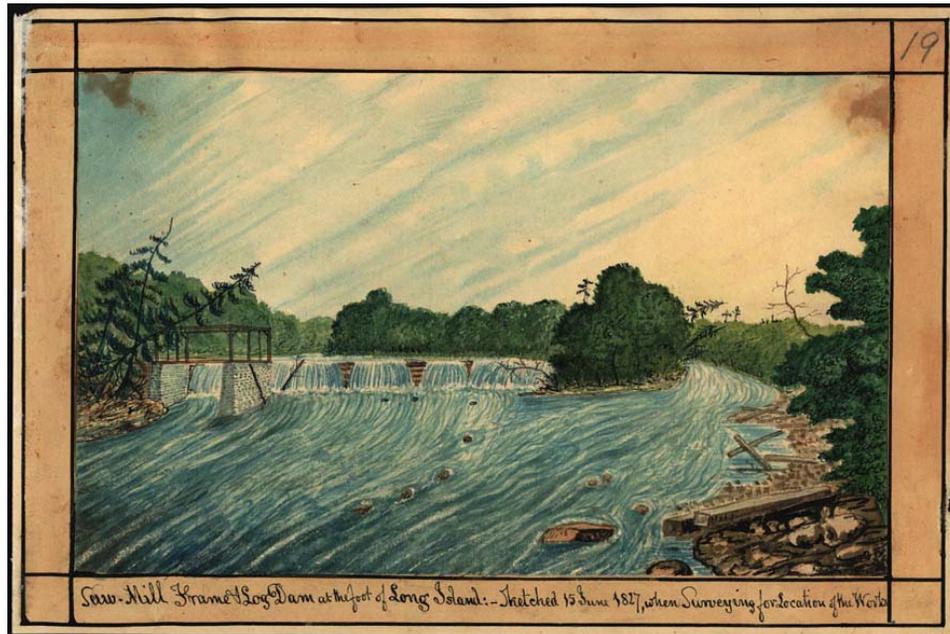


Image 1: Thomas Burrow sketch of the Saw Mill and Log Dam at the foot of Long Island dated 15 June 1827 (Archives of Ontario).



Image 2: 1830 sketch of Settlement on Long Island on the Rideau River, Upper Canada by James Pattison Cockburn (Library and Archives Canada).

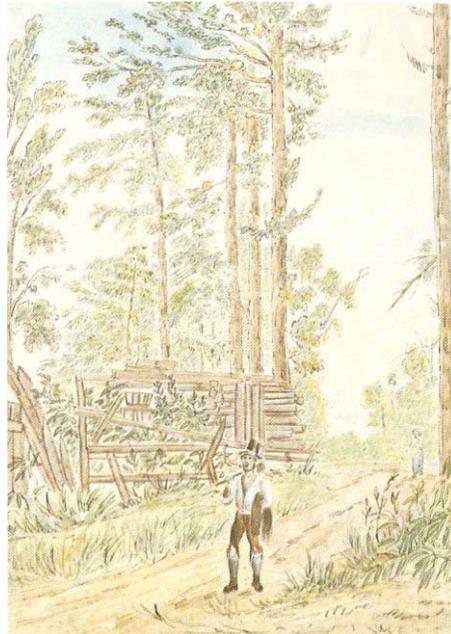


Image 3: Labourer at Long Island on the Rideau Canal dated August 1830 (Adopted from Passfield 1982:79).



Image 4: Sketch attributed to Thomas Burrows showing the area around Beckett's Landing and the representative vessels plying the Rideau Corridor dated 1835 (Archives of Ontario).



Image 5: John Burrows Sketch of the Landscape around Long Island Lock dated 1835 (Library and Archives Canada).



Image 6: Phillip John Bainbridge's Sketch of the Landscape around Long Island Dam and Lock dated 1842 (Library and Archives Canada).



Image 7: Revision of John Burrows 1835 Sketch of the Landscape around Long Island Lock by William T. Clegg dated 1845 (Archives of Ontario).



Image 8: Landscape at Long Island, Rideau River, dated 1880 (Library and Archives Canada).



Image 9: Landscape at Long Island Locks, dated 1880 (Library and Archives Canada).

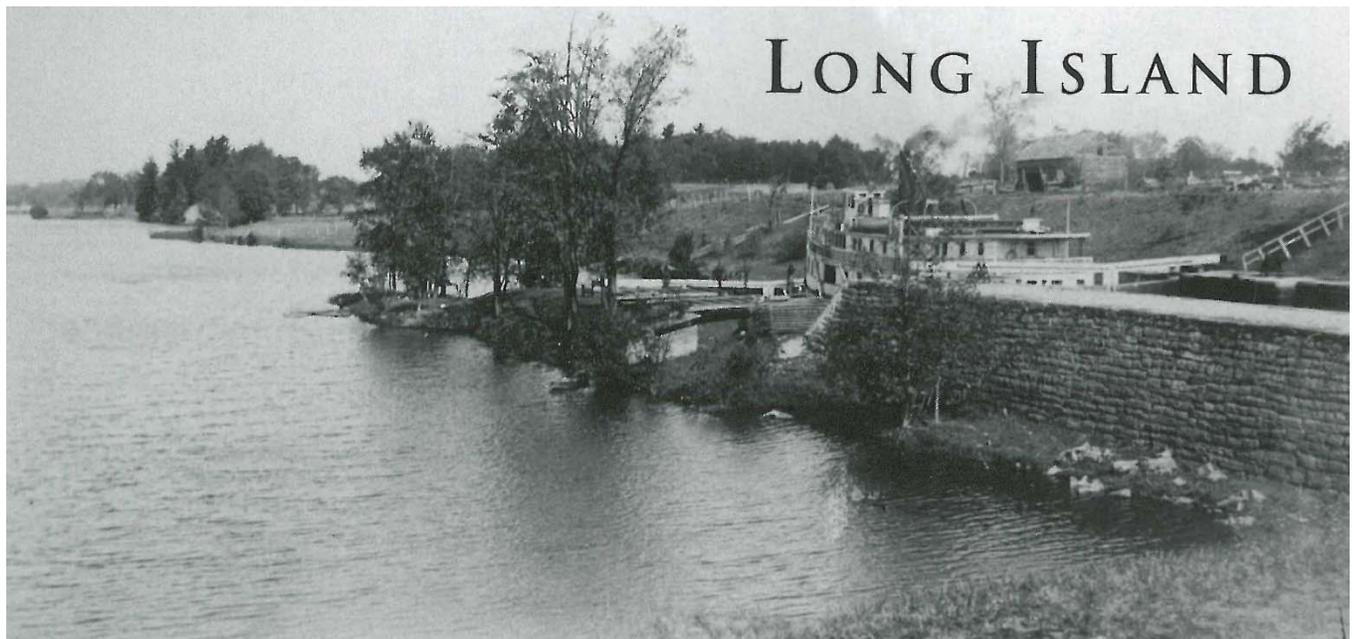


Image 10: Landscape at Long Island Locks, dated 1970 (Adopted from Corbett 2007:38).



Image 11: Site excavation and surface scatter observed at BhFw-119, view southwest.



Image 12: Representative image showing plough scars observed at Lot 1 and 2 interface within N110 E110, view north.



Image 13: Representative image showing interface between Lot 1 and 2 within N120 E110, view north.



Image 14: Representative image showing interface between Lot 1 and 2 within N120 E95, view north.



Image 15: Feature 1, Lot 3 within N120E100, view north.



Image 16: Feature 2, Lot 4 within N120E105, view north.



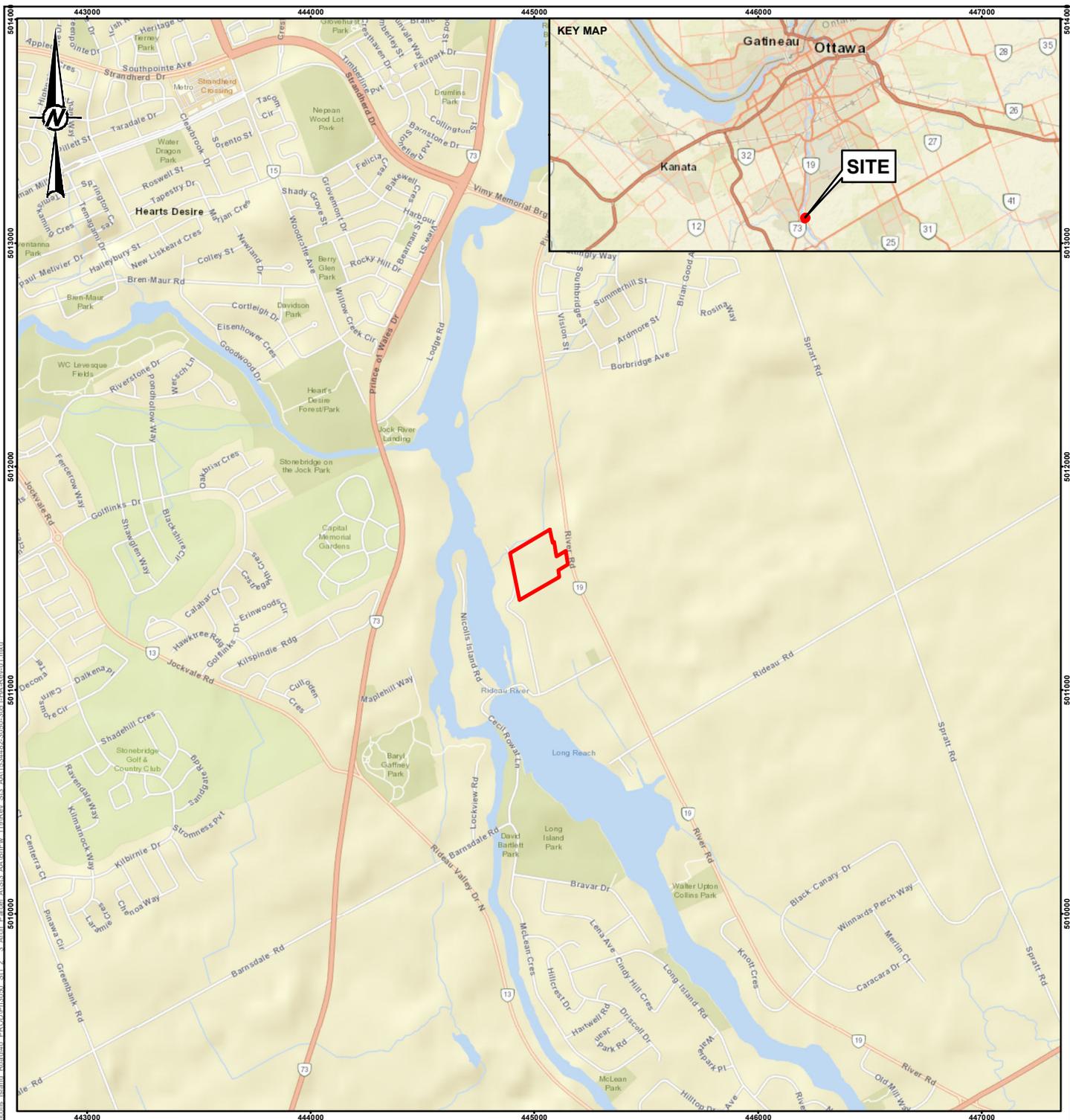
Image 17: Representative ceramic tableware decoration types (clockwise from bottom left): blue edge decorated, embossed, hand painted blue, hand painted early palette, hand painted late palette, industrial slip rouletted, sponged, transfer print blue, transfer print black and transfer print brown.



Image 18: Representative artifacts (left to right): screw, wrought nail, clay smoking pipe stem and fluted bowl fragment, stoneware hollowware.



## 13.0 MAPS



**LEGEND**

 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT  
**THE REGIONAL GROUP**

PROJECT  
**STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23,  
 CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF  
 GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA**

TITLE  
**KEY PLAN**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	



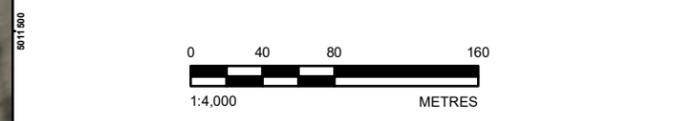
PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 1
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm



**LEGEND**

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- LOT AND CONCESSION



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDIT'S: CITY OF OTTAWA  
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 SITE PLAN

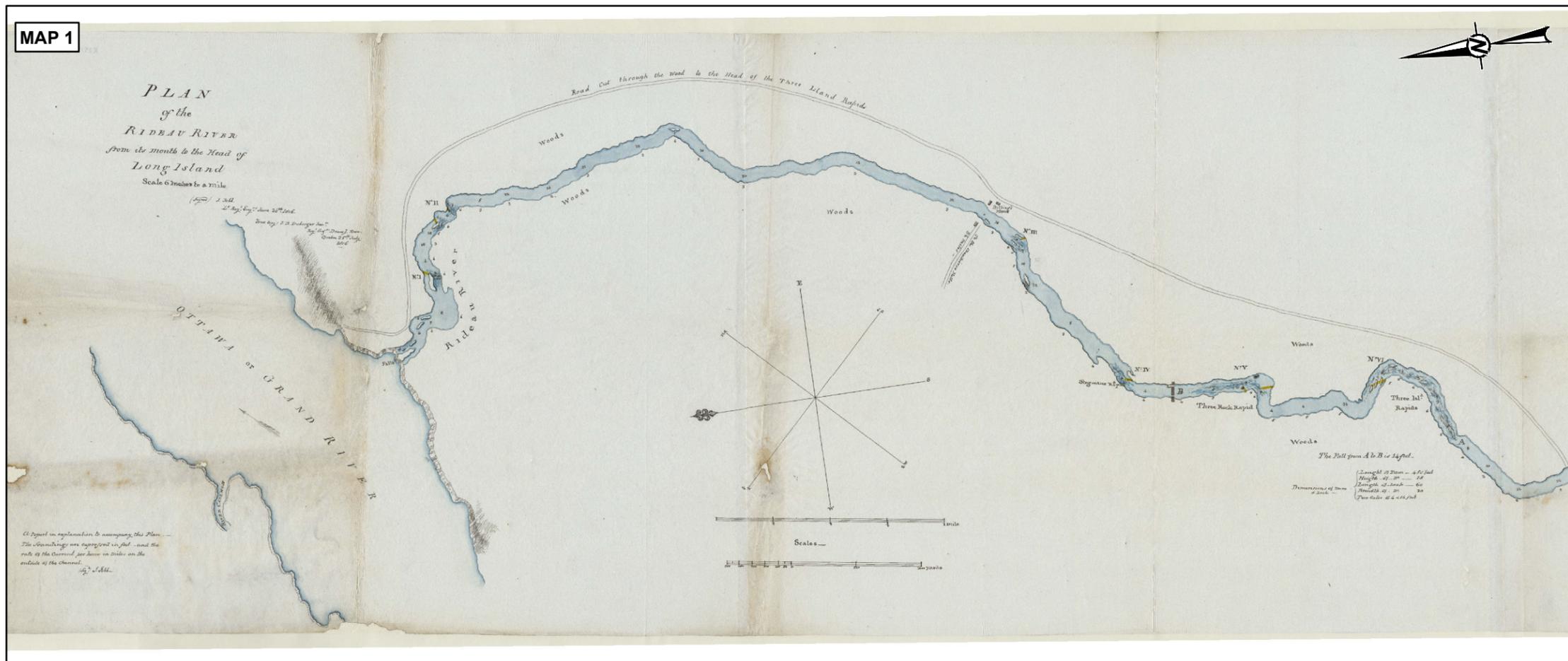
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP <b>2</b>
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 801200  
 801150  
 801100  
 801050  
 801000

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 29mm

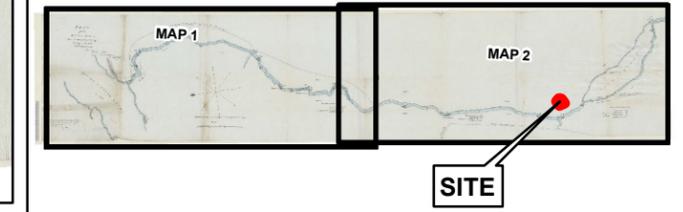
MAP 1



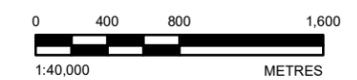
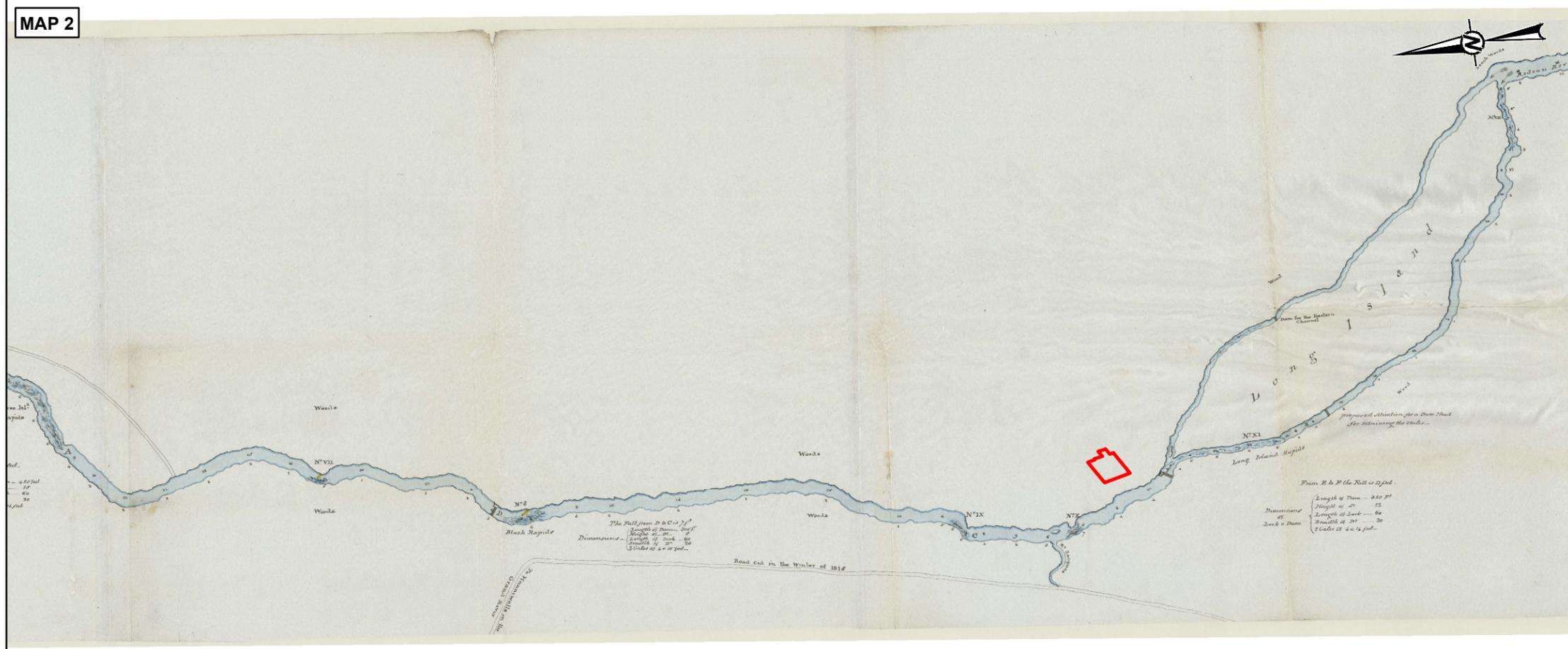
LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP



MAP 2



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

- 1. 1816 SURVEY PLAN OF THE RIDEAU RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE HEAD OF LONG ISLAND
- 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

1816 SURVEY PLAN OF THE RIDEAU RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE HEAD OF LONG ISLAND

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD 2018-03-13

DESIGNED

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PREPARED

BR

REVIEWED

AM

APPROVED

BD

PROJECT NO. 1534482

PHASE/TASK 3050/3051

REV. 0

MAP 3

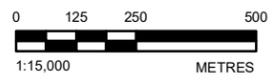
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**LEGEND**

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**

1825 PLAN OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM COFFIN, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES, CANADA, LAC NUMBER H12/430, SURVEYED IN AUGUST 1825.  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**

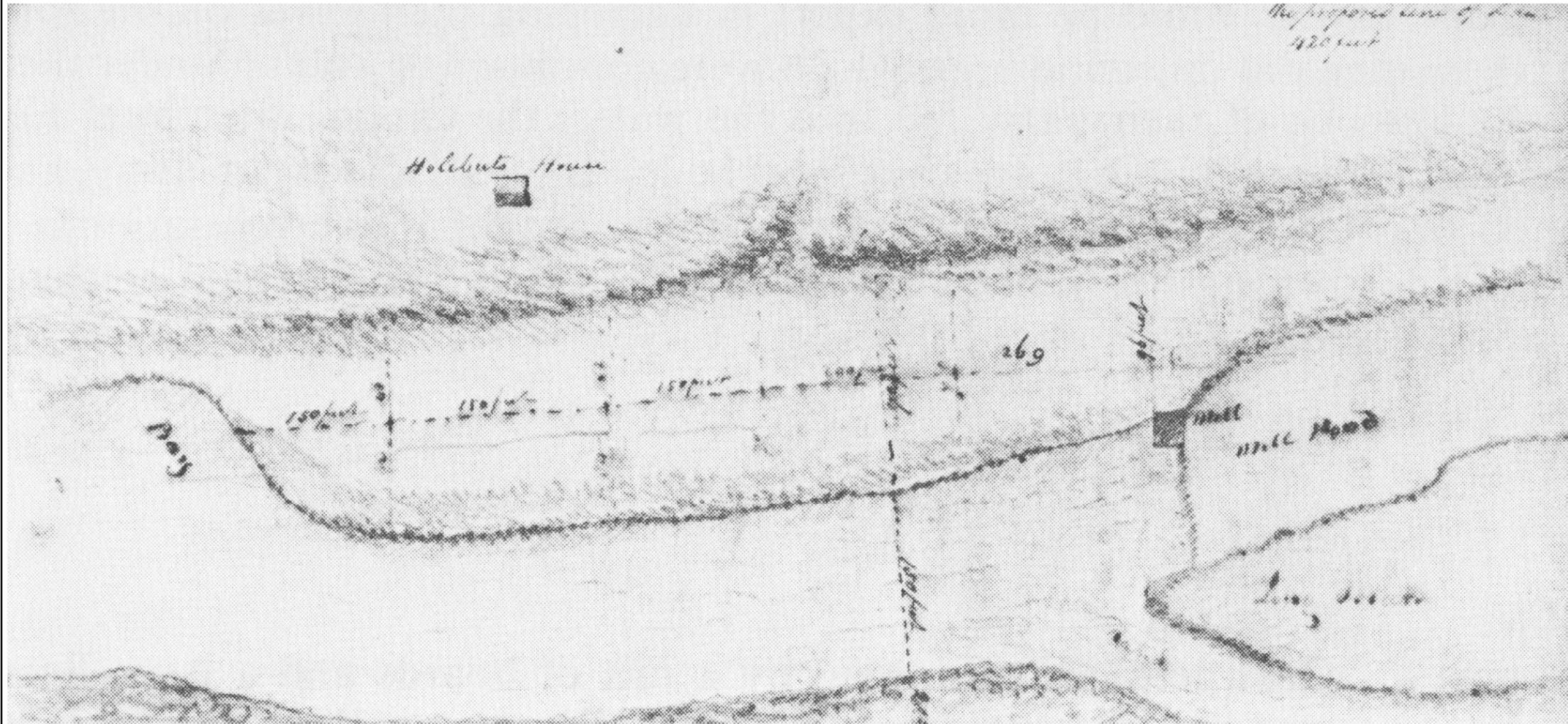
1825 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
Golder Associates	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

Path: N:\Vector\Spatial\_JM\The\_Regional\_Group\Nicole\_Nickel\_Bro4540\_PROJ1534482\_Regional\_Nicolas\_Island\_Road099\_PROJ1534482\_Regional\_Nicolas\_Island\_Road450\_PROJ1534482\_3050\_3051\_Arch\_Prelim\_A183\_A184\Fig\_119\Fig\_119\_Rev\_03.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm

Path: N:\Active\Spatial\_1MThe\_Regional\_Group\Nicola\_Nickel\_Island\_Road\1191\Rev\_03\_AA1534482\_3050\_3051\44-Rev-03.mxd



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. 1827 SKETCH MAP OF LONG ISLAND  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 1827 SKETCH MAP OF LONG ISLAND AREA

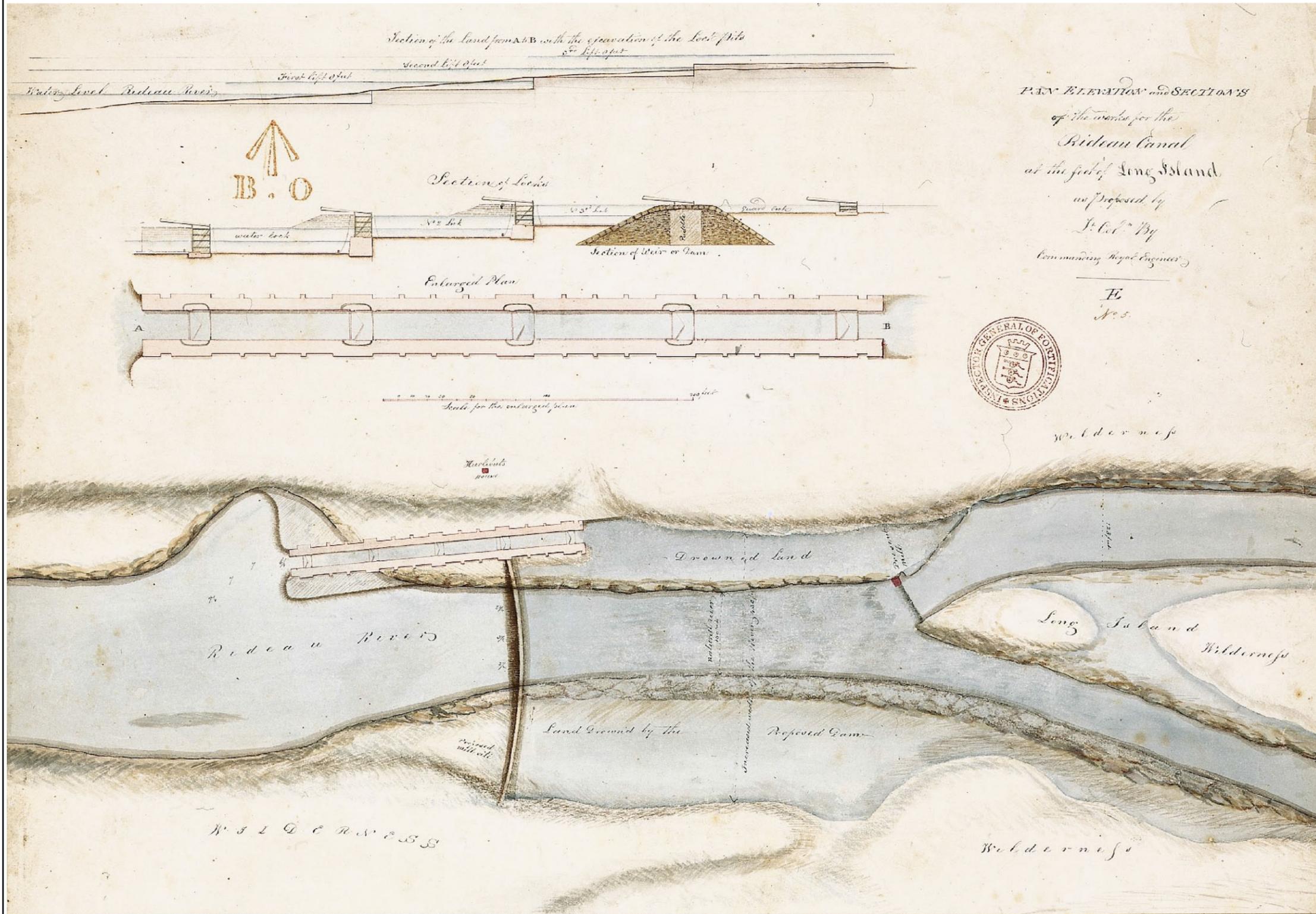
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	



PROJECT NO. 1534482      PHASE/TASK 3050/3051      REV. 0      MAP 5

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm

Path: N:\Active\Spatial\_1MThe\_Regional\_Group\Nicole\_Island\_Road09\_PROJ1534482\_Regional\_Nicole\_Island\_Road09\_PROJ1534482\_3050\_3051\_144\_Rev\_06.mxd



PLAN ELEVATION and SECTIONS  
 of the works for the  
 Rideau Canal  
 at the foot of Long Island  
 as proposed by  
 Lt. Col. By  
 Commanding Royal Engineers



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. 1827 LONG ISLAND SURVEY PLAN  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

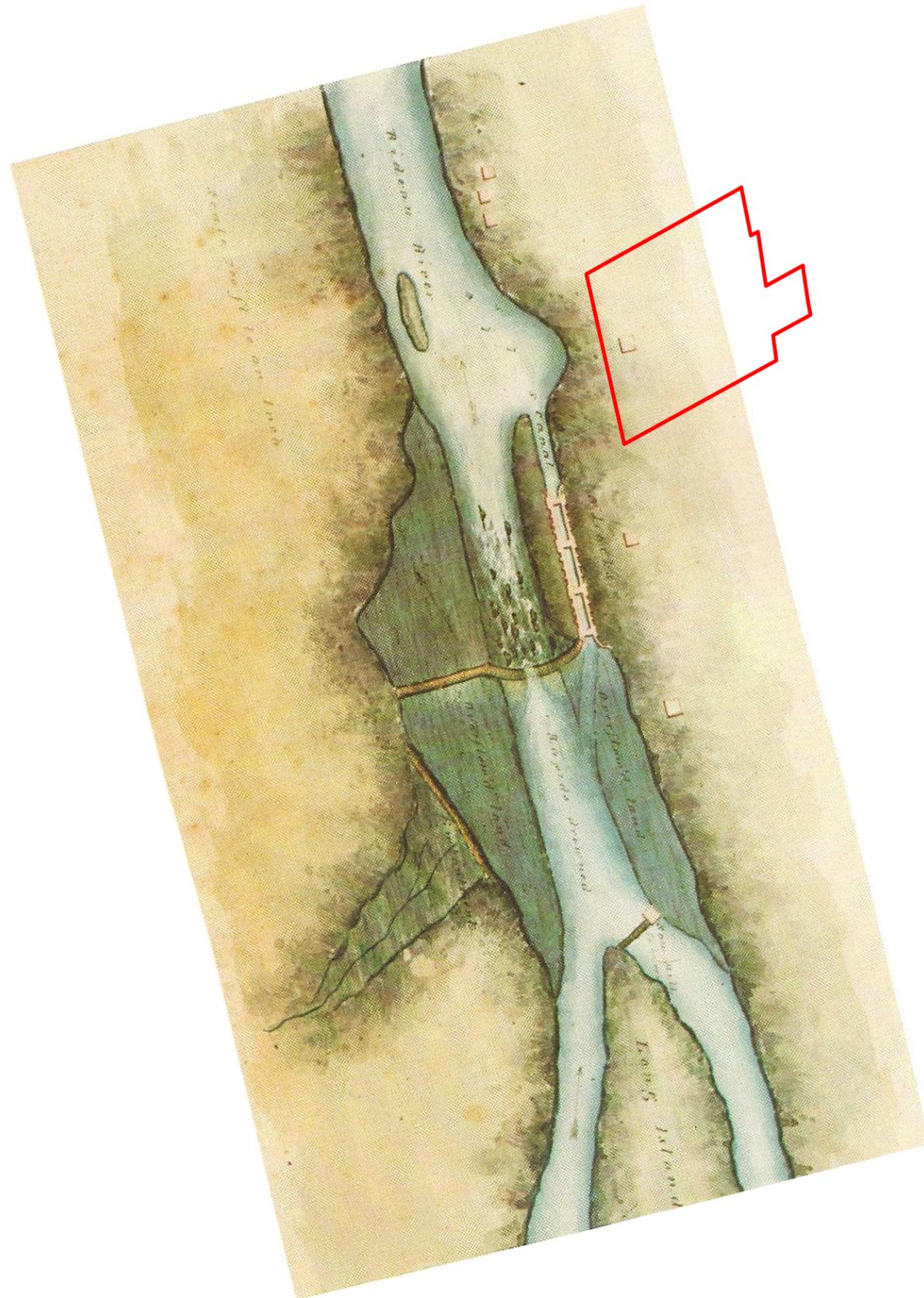
**TITLE**  
 1827 LONG ISLAND SURVEY PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482      PHASE/TASK 3050/3051      REV. 0      MAP 6



IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 26mm



**LEGEND**

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. 1828 LONG ISLAND SITE PLAN
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**

1828 LONG ISLAND SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

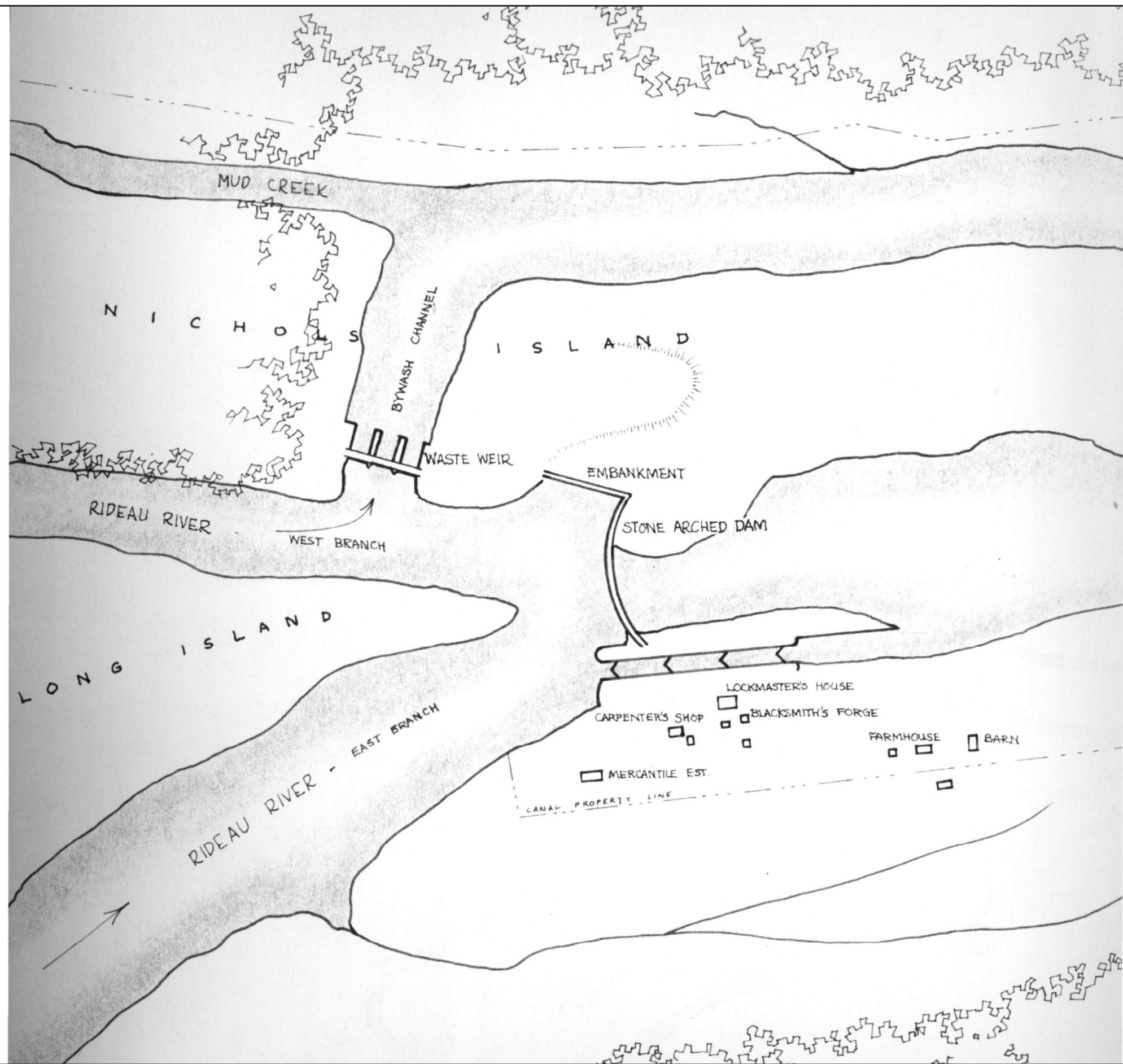
PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050/3051	0	7

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



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**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. 1831 SITE PLAN INTERPRETATION  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

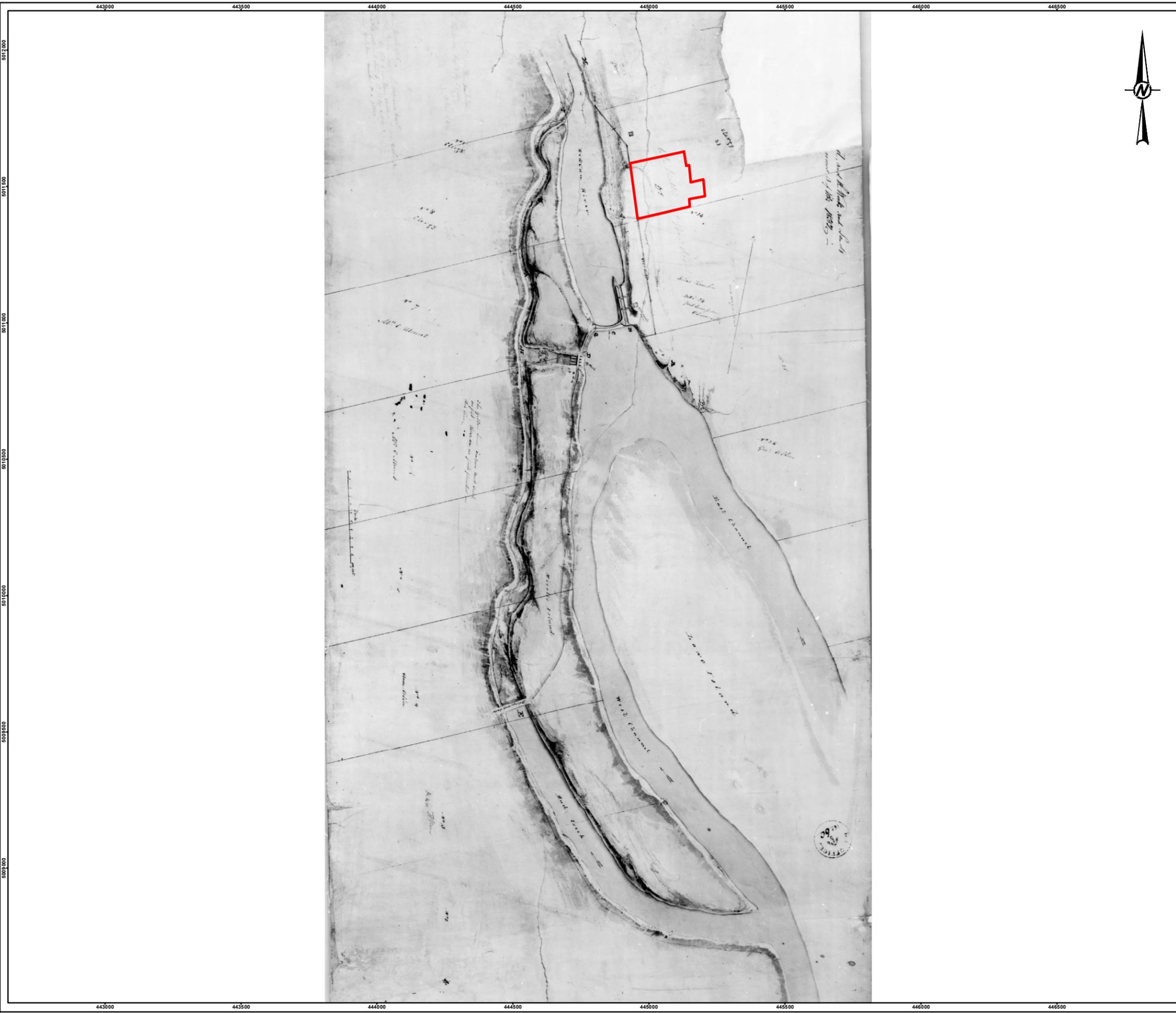
**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BfW-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 1831 SITE PLAN INTERPRETATION

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm

Path: N:\Active\Spatial\_JM\The\_Regional\_Group\Nicola\_Nickel\_Island\_Road\450\_PRCDD\3050\_S1\_2\_3\_Arch\_Planet\_VISG\_A3B\Fw\_119\Rev\_B3\_AA1534482-3050-3051-A4-Rev10.mxd



**LEGEND**

 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

**KEY MAP**



**SCALE**

0 140 280 560  
1:14,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. 1832 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**

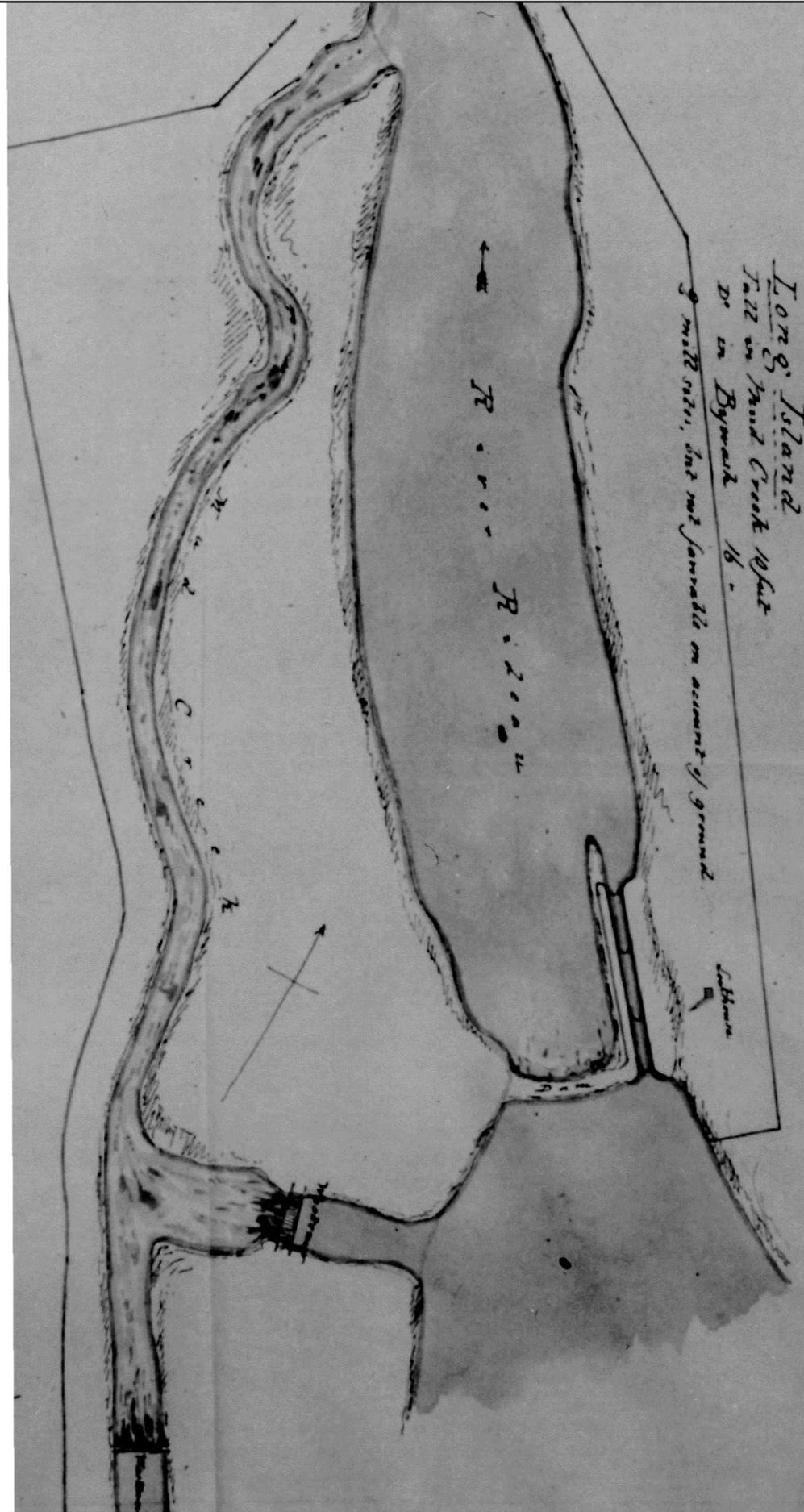
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BfFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**

1832 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. 1845 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND LOCK AREA  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 1845 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND LOCK AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	





**LEGEND**

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

**KEY MAP**

0 80 160 320  
1:8,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. 1860 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23,  
 CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF  
 GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

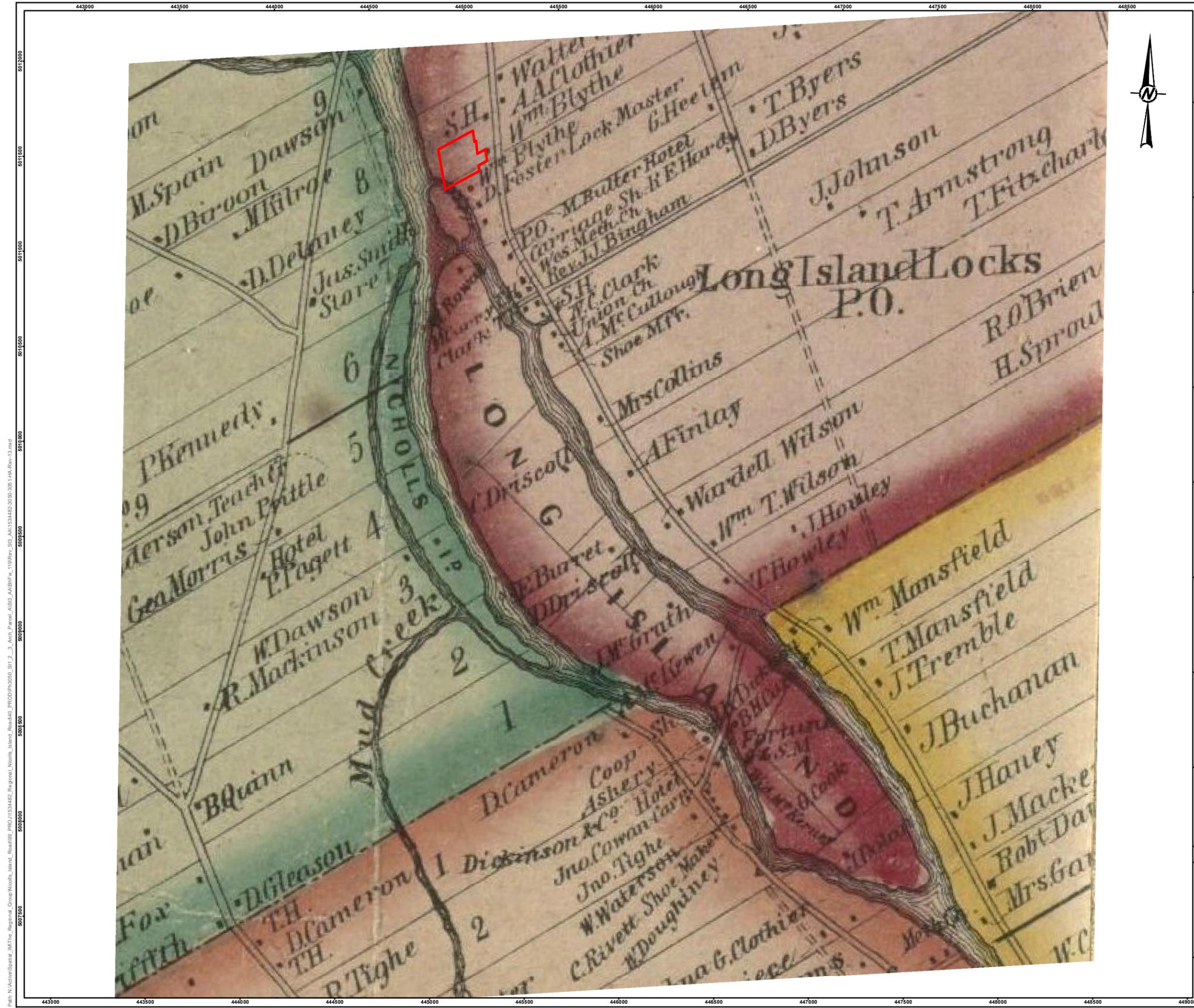
**TITLE**  
 1860 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482      PHASE/TASK 3050/3051      REV. 0      MAP 12

Path: N:\Active\Spatial\_JM\The\_Regional\_Group\Nicola\_Island\_Road\09\_PROJ\1534482\_Regional\_Nicola\_Island\_Road\450\_PROD\03050\_S1\_2\_3\_Arch\_Prelim\_ABS\_AAB\Fw\_119\Rev\_B3\_AA\1534482-3050-3051-A4-Rev12.mxd  
 801000 801000 801000 801000 801000 801000 801000 801000 801000 801000

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**LEGEND**  
 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. 1863 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

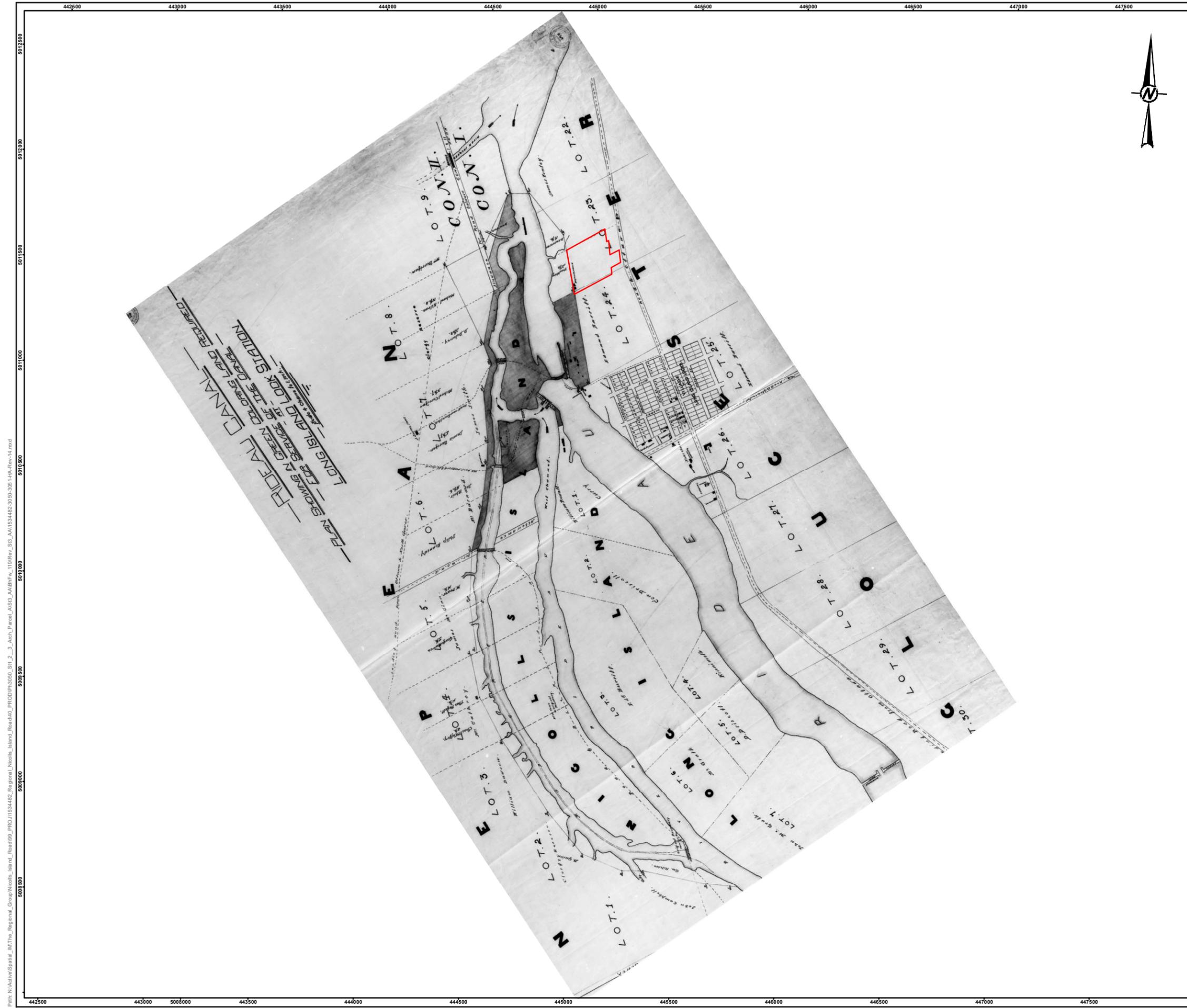
**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 1863 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO. 1534482 PHASE/TASK 3050/3051 REV. 0 MAP 13

Path: N:\ActiveSpatial\JMTThe\_Regional\_Group\Nicola\_Island\_Bro450\_PRCDD\1863\_01\_2\_3\_Arch\_Prelim\_A883\_A884\Fw\_119\Rev\_03\_AA11534482\_3050\_3051\Fw\_119\_Rev\_13.mxd  
 25mm  
 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:



**LEGEND**

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

**KEY MAP** Gatineau Ottawa Kanata

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. PRE-1871 MAP OF LONG ISLAND AREA  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 PRE-1871 MAP OF LONG ISLAND AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482 PHASE/TASK 3050/3051 REV. 0

**Golder Associates**

MAP 14

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm

Path: N:\Active\Spatial\_1MThe\_Regional\_Group\Nicole\_Island\_Road\09\_PROJ\1534482\_Regional\_Nicole\_Island\_Road\450\_PRCDD\193050\_S1\_2\_3\_Arch\_Prelim\_ASBG\_AAB\Fw\_119\Rev\_B0\_AA\1534482-3050-3051-A4-Rev14.mxd  
 5008000 5009000 5010000 5011000 5012000 5013000



**LEGEND**

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDBER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. 1879 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

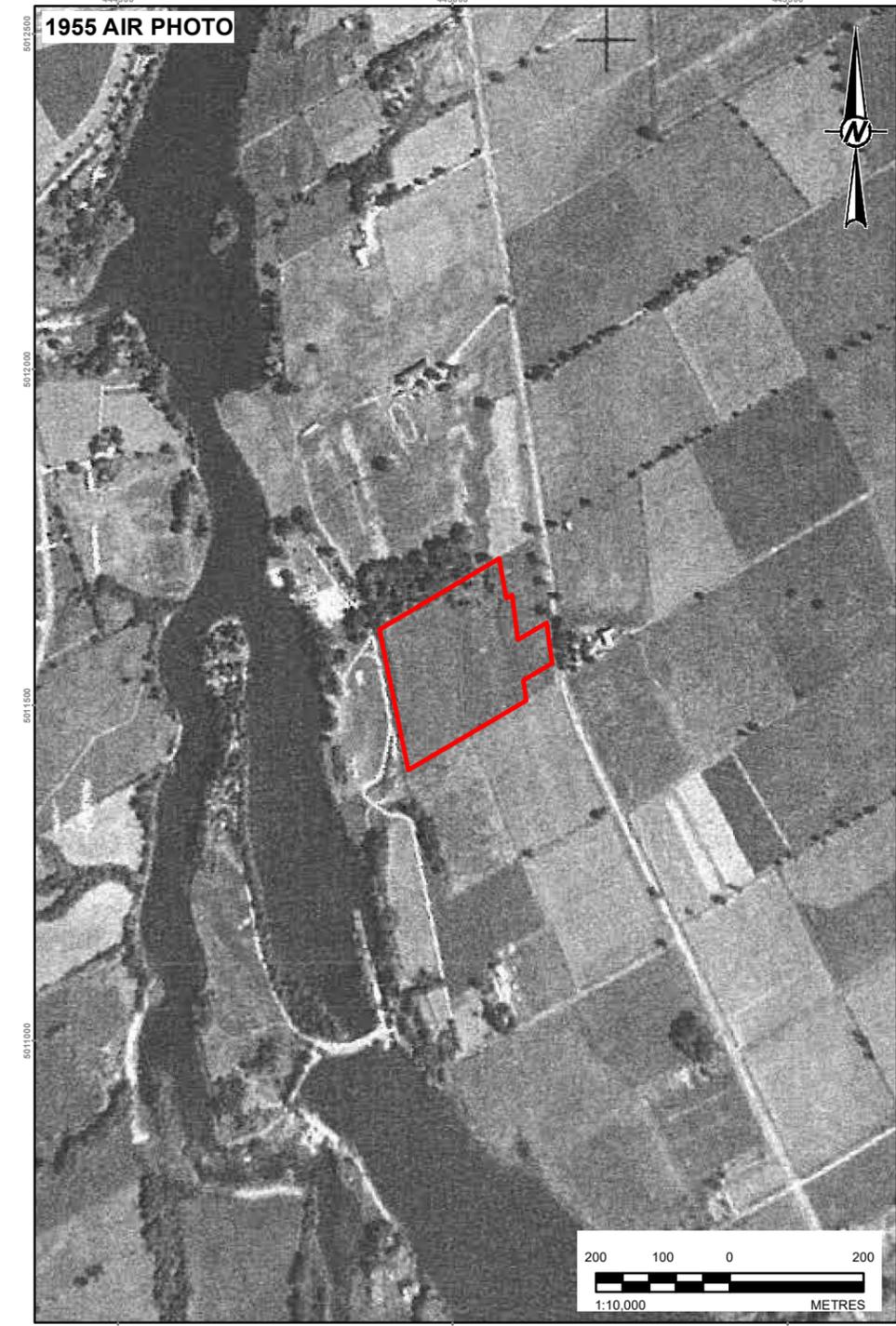
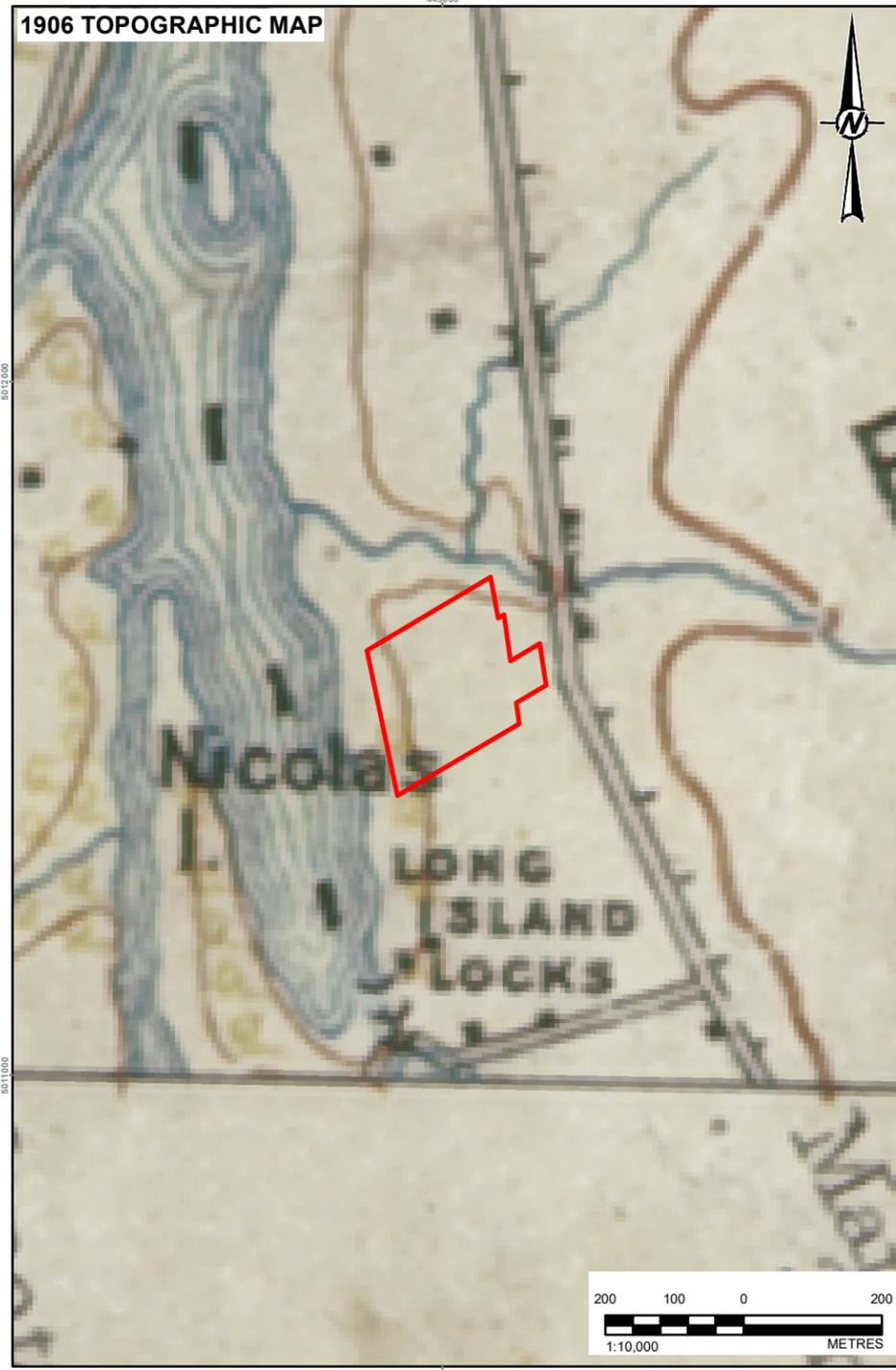
**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 1879 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP

CONSULTANT	DATE	REVISION
	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

Path: N:\Active\Spatial\_1M\The\_Regional\_Group\Nicole\_Island\_Readings\_PROJ1534482\_Regional\_Nicole\_Island\_Readings\_119189\_B0\_A011534482\_3050\_3051\_14K\_Rev15.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**LEGEND**  
 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS:  
 - 1906 TOPO OTTAWA NMC-18372;  
 - 1936 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A5403\_23;  
 - 1955 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A14755-110.  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

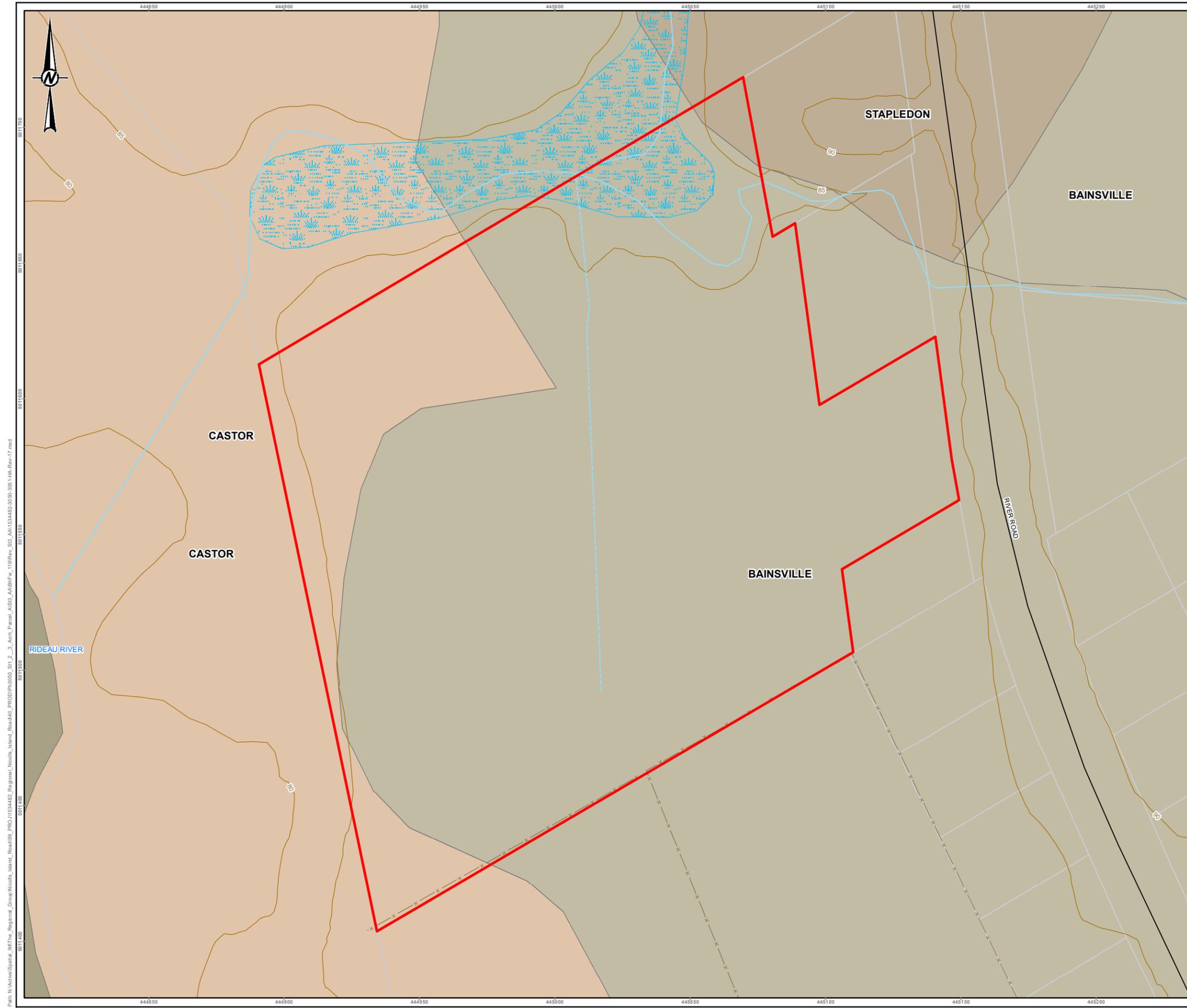
**TITLE**  
 20TH CENTURY LANDSCAPE

CONSULTANT	DATE
	YYYY-MM-DD 2018-03-13
	DESIGNED ---
	PREPARED BR
	REVIEWED AM
	APPROVED BD

PROJECT NO. 1534482 PHASE/TASK 3050/3051 REV. 0 MAP 16

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**LEGEND**

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**SOIL NAME**

- BAINSVILLE
- CASTOR
- STAPLEDON
- WATER



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEEN'S PRINTER 2014  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDIT'S SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 THE REGIONAL GROUP

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-119, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX (ONTARIO SOILS)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	



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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**Map 18: Previously Completed Archaeological Assessments within 50 Metres of Registered Site BhFw-119**

Submitted as Supplemental Document



**Map 19: BhFw-119 CSP Survey Results**

Submitted as Supplemental Document



**Map 20: BhFw-119 Stage 3 Test Excavation Results**

Submitted as Supplemental Document



**Map 21: Stage 4 Recommendations**

Submitted as Supplemental Document



## CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

### GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

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# APPENDIX A

## Previous Archaeological Assessments



**APPENDIX A**  
Previous Archaeological Assessments

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
2000-016-086	1	Limebank/River/Leitrim and Armstrong Roads	Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)	2001		If any disturbance is proposed beyond the limits of the existing disturbed right-of-way's within the study area, those lands should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment
P051-0119-2006	1	North-South Corridor LRT Project	Heritage Quest Inc., (Kennett)	2005	Summers Site (BhFw-20) and Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century farmsteads	That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted for the Summers site (BhFw-20) located in Lot 19, Concession 2, Rideau Front and the Larkin site (BhFw-17), located in Lot 21, Concession 2, Rideau Front
n/a	1/2	Riverside South High School, Part Lot 18, Concession 2 RF	Adams Heritage Inc.	2006		That no further archaeological assessment is required
P051-104-2006	2	Limebank Road Widening Project, Lots 9-21, Concessions 1 & 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2008	Birt Site (BhFw-18) Mid-nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation be undertaken of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) located in Lot 19, Concession 2. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the remainder of the corridor
P302-050-2009	1	RSDC Proposed Subdivision, Lots 20-22 BF, Lots 18-22, Concession 1 RF; Lots 18-21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development
2006-P051-0019	2	North-South LRT Corridor	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009b	Larkin Site (BhFv-17); Summers Site (BhFv-20); Cunningham Site (BhFv--19)	That a Stage 3 investigation be undertaken for the Larkin (BhFv-17) and Cunningham (BhFv-19) Sites. A Stage 3 is not required for the Summers Site (BhFv--20) because of severe disturbance
P302-068-2009; P332-019-2010; P332-026-2011	2	Phase 5 RSDC Lots 17-20, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) mid-nineteenth century farmstead; John Birt Site (BhFw-24) early nineteenth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) in the northern half of section 5X be undertaken prior to any development. That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24) in the western half of section 5P and the central area of section 5H be undertaken prior to any development
P332-022-2009	2	Phase 6 RSDC Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010b	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century to Mid-twentieth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Larkin site (BhFv-17) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 6C, and sections 6A, 6B, 6D, 6E, 6F and 6G require no further archaeological assessments
P332-020-2009; P332-021-2010	2	Phase 7 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010c		That no further archaeological investigation is required for Operation 7 and that archaeological clearance be provided for this area
P332-023-2009; P332-024-2010; P332-028-2011	2	Phase 8 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) Nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 8E
P332-018-2009; P332-029-2010; P332-030-2011	2	Phase 9 RSDC Lots 20-22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Munro Site (BhFw-19) be undertaken prior to any development
P311-030-2010; P311-059-2011	3	Birt Site BhFw-18, Phase 5 RSDC Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) Mid-late nineteenth century farmstead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Birt Site
P311-028-2010; P311-078-2011	1/2	John Birt Site (BhFw-24), Phase 5, Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011b	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) Mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That further impacts to the John Birt Site should be avoided, and that the site be protected from any future disturbance under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . That should impacts to the site be unavoidable then a Stage 4 archaeological investigation is required for the John Birt Site. These should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the Stage 4 excavation recommendations outlined in this report
P311-026-2010; P311-062-2011	3	Larkin Site (BhFw-17), Phase 6 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011c	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century homestead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Larkin Site (BhFv-17) and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter concurring that there are no further archaeological concerns for this area
P311-029-2010	3	Caldwell Site BhFw-23, Phase 8 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) potential nineteenth century barn and outbuilding foundations	That no further archaeological assessments are required for the Caldwell Site and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter of clearance for the site
P311-027-2010; P311-063-2011	3	Munro Site (BhFw-19), Phase 9 RSDC, Lot 22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the Munro Site (BhFw-19)



**APPENDIX A**  
Previous Archaeological Assessments

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Lands, Part Lot 22, Conc. 1	Golder Associates Ltd.	2013		A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licenced archaeologist for the entire property prior to construction
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Part Lot 22, Broken Front	Golder Associates Ltd.	2013		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development
P369-0015-2013	1/2	1423 Earl Armstrong Avenue, Subdivision, Part Lot 20 Concession 2 RF	Paterson Group	2013		No further archaeological study is required.
P003-0390-2013	1	Riverside South Development Corporation, Phase 13, Lots 21 & 22, Concession 1	Adams Heritage	2013		Stage 2 assessment for area identified as possessing archaeological potential
P386-0013-2014	4	John Birt Site (BhFv-24), Part Lot 19, Conc 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2014	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That the potential of significant archaeological resources within the eastern portion of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24), beyond the boundaries of the current Stage 4 archaeological investigation, should be avoided from any future impacts and that the remaining portion of the Site be protected from any future disturbance under the Ontario Heritage Act
P385-0018-2016	1-2	Wright Lands, Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.	Golder Associates Ltd.	2017a	Wright Lands 8 (BhFw-119) representing an early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupation and Wright Lands 9 (BhFw-120) representing a mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupation	Stage 3 assessments recommended for BhFw-119 and BhFw-120. No additional assessments recommended for remainder of property.
P1077-0021-2016	1-2	Residential Development Riverside South Lands, East of 805-809 River Road, Part of Lots 23 & 24, Broken Front Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2017b		No further archaeological study is required.
P1077-0040-2017	3	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, BhFw-120, Lot 23, Concession 1, Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa.	Golder Associates Ltd.	2018	Wright Lands 9 (BhFw-120) representing a mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupation	Stage 3 test unit excavation recommended for registered site BhFw-120.



# APPENDIX B

## Artifact Catalogue



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13904		095	120	ceramic	clay: white	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	fluted				1	
13907		095	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edge decorated: clear	embossed pattern			1	
13908		095	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			7	
13906		095	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	blue			1	
13905		095	120	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	rim	edge decorated: blue	ind.		spalled	1	
13903		095	120	glass	ind.	food/ beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	ind.		1	
13902		095	120	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	ind.		wrought		2	
13865		100	110	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13938		100	115	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			3	
13939		100	115	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	hand painted	polychrome: early palette			1	
13825		100	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	or/br/grey
13830		100	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			11	
13826		100	120	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	ind.			burnt	1	
13827		100	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	transfer printed	blue			2	
13829		100	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13828		100	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
13823		100	120	glass	ind.	ind.		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
13822		100	120	glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		2	
13824		100	120	metal	iron	structural	building component	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
13928		100	125	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	br
13929		100	125	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			3	



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13930		100	125	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13927		100	125	fauna	bone	food/ beverage	food waste	mammal	incomplete				calcined	1	
13898		102	122	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/ beverage	ind.	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			1	
13894		102	122	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			5	
13896		102	122	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13895		102	122	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13897		102	122	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
13899		102	122	fauna	bone	food/ beverage	food waste	mammal	incomplete				calcined	2	
13901		102	122	metal	iron	ind.	hardware	screw: ind.	complete	ind.			corroded	1	
13900		102	122	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	ind.		wrought		4	
13941		105	105	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	tiny
13881		105	110	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13882		105	110	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: early palette			1	brown
13910		105	115	ceramic	clay: white	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
13909		105	115	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	ind.				1	depth=6cm
13911		105	115	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13914		105	115	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13912		105	115	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	edge decorated: blue	impressed straight lines			1	
13913		105	115	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
13915		105	115	fauna	bone	food/ beverage	food waste	mammal	incomplete				calcined	1	
13841		105	120	ceramic	clay: white	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13840		105	120	ceramic	clay: white	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
13842		105	120	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/ beverage	ind.	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			1	
13843		105	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	industrial slip	rouletted			3	grn/br/or/grey, possible creamer or pitcher - hint of a spout
13849		105	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			15	
13847		105	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edge decorated: clear	embossed pattern		burnt	6	
13848		105	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	body	edge decorated: clear	embossed pattern			3	may belong with previous entry
13850		105	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/ colourless			3	
13845		105	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue			1	
13846		105	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
13851		105	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/ colourless			4	
13844		105	120	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	rim	edge decorated: blue	ind.			1	
13837		105	120	fauna	bone	food/ beverage	food waste	mammal	incomplete				calcined	1	
13836		105	120	glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13839		105	120	metal	iron	ind.		sheet	incomplete					1	
13838		105	120	metal	lead	ind.		ind.					melted	1	
13933		105	125	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13932		105	125	ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	rim	edge decorated: blue	ind.			1	
13934		105	125	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13931		105	125	glass	ind.	food/ beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	ind.		1	
13891		107	117	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	orange



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13892		107	117	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	edge decorated: clear	embossed pattern			1	
13893		107	117	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			4	
13890		107	117	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
13889		107	117	glass	ind.	food/ beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	ind.		1	
13888		107	117	glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13924		108	123	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			12	
13926		108	123	ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	or/grey
13925		108	123	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	thick blue rim line with or
13921		110	110	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13870		110	115	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/ beverage	ind.	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
13875		110	115	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			3	
13873		110	115	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	hand painted	blue			1	
13871		110	115	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13874		110	115	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	br/grey
13872		110	115	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
13869		110	115	glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13880		110	120	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			5	
13879		110	120	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	hand painted	blue		spalled	1	
13876		110	120	glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13878		110	120	metal	iron	ind.		sheet	incomplete					1	
13877		110	120	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	ind.		ind.	corroded	1	
13835		110	125	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	industrial slip	rouletted/banded			2	grn/br/or



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13833		110	125	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			8	
13834		110	125	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13831		110	125	glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13832		110	125	metal	iron	ind.	hardware	bolt: ind.	incomplete	round head			corroded	1	
13922		110	130	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	ind.		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
13923		110	130	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/ colourless			3	
13916		110	135	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
13918		110	135	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13919		110	135	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	transfer printed	blue		spalled	1	
13917		110	135	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			3	
13884		112	127	ceramic	clay: white	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	
13883		112	127	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	ind.				1	meas n/a
13887		112	127	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			3	
13886		112	127	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2	
13885		112	127	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/ind.			1	
13920		115	125	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	ind.		wrought	corroded	1	
13866		115	135	ceramic	clay: white	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
13867		115	135	ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	edge decorated: blue	impressed straight lines			1	
13868		115	135	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13936		115	140	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			1	
13935		115	140	ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13937		115	140	metal	iron	ind.		ind.	incomplete				corroded	1	tool blade?
13862	CSP 001			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	rim line: blue			1	
13859	CSP 002			ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	sponged	blue		spalled	1	
13860	CSP 002			ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	transfer printed	brown		spalled	1	
13858	CSP 003			ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13853	CSP 004			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13854	CSP 005			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13954	CSP 006			ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue		spalled	1	tiny
13956	CSP 007			ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13964	CSP 008			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13949	CSP 009			glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13861	CSP 010			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13856	CSP 011			glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13960	CSP 012			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13961	CSP 013			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13855	CSP 014			ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue			1	
13857	CSP 015			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13958	CSP 016			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13957	CSP 017			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13944	CSP 018			ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle	plain	clear/ colourless		burnt	1	
13952	CSP 019			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13951	CSP 020			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13962	CSP 021			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13972	CSP 022			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13969	CSP 023			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	ind.	blue: light		spalled	1	
13943	CSP 024			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: early palette			1	
13967	CSP 025			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	plate: ind.	rim	edge decorated: ind.	ind.		spalled	1	
13947	CSP 026			glass	ind.	ind.		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/ colourless	ind.		1	
13940	CSP 027			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13864	CSP 028			ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	rim	hand painted	rim line: blue			1	
13863	CSP 028			glass	ind.	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	ind.		1	
13965	CSP 029			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13959	CSP 030			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	sponged	blue: light			1	
13953	CSP 031			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	



**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
13948	CSP 032			glass	ind.	ind.		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/ colourless	ind.		1	
13966	CSP 033			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13946	CSP 034			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13942	CSP 035			ceramic	earthenware: ind. White	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
13970	CSP 036			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	rim	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13963	CSP 037			ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	ind.	blue		spalled	1	
13971	CSP 038			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless		spalled	1	
13955	CSP 039			ceramic	pearlware	food/ beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/ colourless		worn	1	use marks on one side
13950	CSP 040			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13945	CSP 041			ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/ beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	black			1	
13968	CSP 042			ceramic	creamware	food/ beverage	tableware	ind.	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1	
13852	CSP 043			ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/ beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded		spalled	1	

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Notes: ind. = indeterminate



# APPENDIX C

## Photographic Catalogue



## APPENDIX C Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1534482-D01	Overview of surface scatter from datum looking north	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D02	Overview of surface scatter from datum looking southeast	SE	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D03	Overview of surface scatter from north end of site looking south	S	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D04	Overview of surface scatter from north end of site looking south	S	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D05	Overview of surface scatter from east edge of site looking west	W	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D06	Overview of surface scatter from south edge of site looking northwest	NW	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D07	Overview of surface scatter from south edge of site looking northwest	NW	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D08	Overview of surface scatter from south edge of site looking northwest	NW	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D09	Overview of surface scatter from south edge of site looking northwest	NW	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D10	View of Lot 2 in N120E100	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D11	View of Lot 2 in N120E100	W	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D12	View of Lot 2 in N120E100	E	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D13	Close up of Feature 1 in N120E100	E	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D14	Close up of Feature 1 in N120E100	E	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D15	Close up of Feature 1 in N120E100	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D16	View of Lot 2 and Lot 4 in N120E105	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D17	View of Lot 2 and Lot 4 in N120E105	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D18	View of Lot 2 and Lot 4 in N120E105	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D19	View of Lot 2 and Lot 4 in N120E105	E	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D20	View of Lot 2 and Lot 4 in N120E105	N	11/4/2016	SJ
1534482-D21	View of Lot 2 in N115E105	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D22	View of Lot 2 in N115E105	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D23	View of Lot 2 in N115E100	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D24	View of Lot 2 in N115E100	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D25	View of Lot 2 in N115E110	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D26	View of Lot 2 in N115E110	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D27	View of Lot 2 in N125E105	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D28	View of Lot 2 in N125E105	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D29	View of Lot 2 in N110E110	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D30	View of Lot 2 in N110E110	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D31	View of Lot 2 in N125E100	N	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D32	View of Lot 2 in N125E100	N	11/7/2016	SJ



## APPENDIX C Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1534482-D33	View of south end of site with units excavated to date	E	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D34	View of south end of site	S	11/7/2016	SJ
1534482-D35	View of Lot 2 in N125E110	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D36	View of Lot 2 in N125E110	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D37	View of Lot 2 in N120E110	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D38	View of Lot 2 in N120E110	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D39	View of Lot 2 in N125E115	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D40	View of Lot 2 in N125E115	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D41	View of Lot 2 in N120E100	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D42	View of Lot 2 in N135E110	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D43	View of Lot 2 in N135E110	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D44	View of Lot 2 in N120E95	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D45	View of Lot 2 in N120E95	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D46	View of the profile of Lot 1 in N120E95	N	11/8/2016	SJ
1534482-D47	View of Lot 2 in N110E100	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D48	View of Lot 2 in N110E100	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D49	View of Lot 2 in N110E105	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D50	View of Lot 2 in N110E105	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D51	View of Lot 2 in N105E105	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D52	View of Lot 2 in N105E105	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D53	View of Lot 2 in N100E110	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D54	View of Lot 2 in N100E110	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D55	View of Lot 2 in N125E115	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D56	View of Lot 2 in N125E115	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D57	View of Lot 2 in N117E107 (misabeled N112 on board)	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D58	View of Lot 2 in N117E107 (misabeled N112 on board)	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D59	View of Lot 2 in N140E115	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D60	View of Lot 2 in N140E115	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D61	View of Lot 2 in N123E108	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D62	View of Lot 2 in N123E108	N	11/9/2016	SJ
1534482-D63	View south of crew excavating infill unit	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D64	View south of all grid units excavated from north edge of site	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D65	View south of all grid units excavated from north edge of site	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D66	View south of all grid units excavated from north edge of site	S	11/10/2016	SJ



## APPENDIX C Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1534482-D67	View south of all grid units excavated from north edge of site	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D68	View of Lot 2 in N122E102	N	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D69	View of Lot 2 in N122E102	N	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D70	View of Lot 2 in N127E112	N	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D71	View of Lot 2 in N127E112	N	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D72	View of unit backfilled	E	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D73	View of unit backfilled	N	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D74	View of unit backfilled	N	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D75	View of site after backfilling	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D76	View of site after backfilling	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D77	View of site after backfilling	S	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D78	View of site after backfilling	NE	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D79	View of site after backfilling	E	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D80	View of site after backfilling	SE	11/10/2016	SJ
1534482-D81	Artifact photo ceramic decoration types	N/A	2/7/2017	HT
1534482-D82	Artifact photo ceramic decoration types	N/A	2/7/2017	HT

SJ – Stephen Jarrett  
HT – Heather Tulloch

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