



**Matrix
Heritage**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

McGee Pit Expansion
Lot 11, Concession 4
Geographic Township of Huntley,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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Report: MH1120-REP.01

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Karson Sand and Gravel (Karson), undertook a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the McGee Pit Expansion located on Lot 1, Concession 4, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). Karson is applying for a pit license expansion (Map 2). This archaeological mitigation was triggered under Part 2, Aggregate Resources Act: Technical Reports and Information Standards, stipulated by section 2.3 Cultural Heritage Report accompanying a Category 1, Class “A” and as required by the City of Ottawa to be submitted with the Zoning By-law Amendment application. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2021) included a review of updated MCM archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: land registry records and historical maps, and a property inspection.

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MCM’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. The property inspection revealed that the subject property retains archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals in areas of archaeological potential as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). Fieldwork took place over 7 days on August 18 and 19, as well as September 6 to 9 and 22, 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with temperatures between 15-29° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the lands to be severed.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Karson Sand and Gravel (Karson) undertook a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the McGee Pit Expansion located on Lot 1, Concession 4, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). Karson is applying for a pit license expansion (Map 2). This archaeological mitigation was triggered under Part 2, Aggregate Resources Act: Technical Reports and Information Standards, stipulated by section 2.3 Cultural Heritage Report accompanying a Category 1, Class “A” and as required by the City of Ottawa to be submitted with the Zoning By-law Amendment application. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Huntley (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the property does not have archaeological potential (Map 3), however based on criteria outlined in the MCM’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area was found to have both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential thought the Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2021).

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was owned by Karson Sand and Gravel. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic township of Huntley, former County of Carleton. Huntley Township was first surveyed in 1818 and the first settlers included Protestant Irish immigrants from nearby Richmond in 1819 (Belden 1879). The early history of Huntley is described in *Once Upon a Time: A Tribute to the Gaelic Spirit of Old West Huntley, Carleton County, Ontario, Canada* (Ogilvie 1992); *Beginnings: A Brief History of Huntley Township: 1819-1930* (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001); *Pioneer Families and Early Settlers of Huntley Township* (Gilchrist and Gilchrist 1988). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), *The Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968), and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the region for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The region is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the

Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

The Algonquins' name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as "Algooumequin" in 1603. The name stuck and the term "Algonquin" refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term "Algonquian" which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

The earliest human occupation of the Americas has been documented to predate 14,000 years ago, however at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. when then the glacial terminus receded north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. This sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. By 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years has drained from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

The northern regions of eastern Canada were still under sheets of glacial ice as small groups of hunters first moved into the southern areas following the receding ice and water. By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario, likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader Eastern Ontario region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. As Watson suggests (Watson 1999:38), it is possible Paleo people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

Archaic Period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the "Shield Archaic". The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration,

congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rives where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

Generally, the introduction of the use of ceramics marks the transition from the Archaic Period into the Woodland period. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the Ottawa Valley region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Woodland Period the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the “Kitchissippi”) and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages' ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Algonquins occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissipirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the "Algoumequins" and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain's 1613 journey, the Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived, there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins, the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa, extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and

protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Algonquin, particularly the Kitchesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Algonquins when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nippissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivières and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included peoples from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the Indian allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited. Many of the Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands

taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a, 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two “protectorate” communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Algonquins living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Algonquin people continue to live in the Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Algonquin descent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land, as well as fight for hunting and fishing rights have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of unceded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the city of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period Colonial History

Huntley Township is bounded by Fitzroy Township to the north, March Township to the east, Goulbourn Township to the south and North Elmsley Township of Lanark County to the West. It was first surveyed in 1819. That same year John Cavanagh and William Mooney, from neighbouring parishes in Tipperary, Ireland, were the first settlers to arrive (Bond 1968:20). Local folklore credits Cavanagh with the distinction of being the “first man to fell a tree in the township”. Huntley became home to many Irish settlers, both Protestant and Catholic. The township was named for Huntley Castle, part of the estate of the Duke of Richmond (Bond 1968:135).

The Manion Settlement was one of the earliest in the township and was established by John Manion in 1825 who came from Tipperary. He settled near the centre of the southern quarter of the township around the Ninth Line (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:7). In 1823 Peter Robinson, member of the legislative council of Upper Canada, brought nearly 600

dispossessed people from Ireland to Quebec. They moved up the St. Lawrence to Brockville, some travelling on to Perth. In 1824 many moved to other townships to the north; 79 of the group went to Huntley establishing the Robinson settlement near the centre of the western quarter around the 10th, 11th, and 12th lines (Bond 1968:20).

By 1829 there were 1,438 acres under cultivation in Huntley Township. The fertile soils were good for mixed agriculture with dairy farming being an emphasis in the southern portions of the township. By 1851 the population of the township was 2,519 which went up to 2,651 by 1861. The 1851 census records list the majority of homes at that time were shanties or log cabins. In 1849 Huntley became separate from neighbouring March Township and the first session of the Huntley council was held on January 21, 1850 (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:42).

The original centre of business activity in Huntley was at Huntley Corners where Arthur Hopper opened a store in 1836 on Lot 10, Concession 3 (Elliot 2003:5–7). Beginning in 1837, Hopper ran the Huntley Post office from his store and a year later the Christ Church was built kitty-corner from the post office on Lot 11, Concession 2. A log school house had already been built in 1835 on land next to the church and was replaced by a brick structure in 1903. A Presbyterian log church was built across the road on Lot 11, Concession 3 in 1842, seen on the north half of Lot 11. By the time of the 1842 census Huntley Corners had two churches, a school, a tavern, two blacksmiths, a shoemaker, and a tannery.

In 1870, a fire, believed to have started near Pakenham, broke out on August 17th following a long period of drought (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:24). The wind was strong and swept the fire in a south easterly direction toward Stittsville. Families used wet blankets to try to save their farms. They pulled up log fences so the fire would have nothing to follow. Many people buried dishes and other belongings in hopes of saving them from the flames. A schoolhouse, the Orange Hall, a general store, and a number of homes and barns were lost. Four people died in Huntley, a woman who took refuge in her potato field and a man with his two children. Following the devastation from the fire, many businesses moved to the bigger centre of Carp.

By 1879 the village of Carp had two telegraph offices, two hotels, a general store, a steam driven grist mill, flour mill, a cabinet shop, a baker, a carriage maker, two butchers, and a cheese manufacturer. Additionally, the town boasted a brick town hall, an Orange Lodge, a school, and three churches (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:5).

The first railroad through Carp was the Ottawa Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway owned by Ottawa lumber baron J. R. Booth. In 1893 the first passenger train arrived at Carp. In 1895 the railway changed to the Canadian Atlantic Railway and then to the Grand Trunk Railway in 1905 (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:75).

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

North half

The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4 was granted 2 June 1828 to William Brown Jr. The next entry in the land registry for the lot is a sale from Alexander Doughy and his wife on 25 March 1852 to Anthony Boyd. The 1863 Walling map does not list anyone on the property (Map 3). The 1871 census lists Anthony Boyd as a 55-year-old Irish born farmer living with his wife 53-year-old wife Mary. Their eldest daughter, Margaret (22) was born in Ireland, but the remainder of the children were all born in Ontario: Isabell (20), Martha (18), Eliza Jane (16), and Ellen (10). In 1877, Boyd sold the northwest half of the lot to Alexander Johnston.

The 1879 Belden Map shows Anthony Boyd living in a house set back from the road on the southern portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4, outside of the current study area (Map 4). The map also indicates that a R. McIntyre was inhabiting the north half, although the land registry indicates it was owned by Alexander Johnston at that time. No structure is shown on the north portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4 (Map 3). In 1881, Boyd sold the remainder of his property on the south portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4 to Ephraim Sample, which stayed in the Sample family until 1908 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 4).

In 1881, Johnston sold the northwest half to James Purdy. In 1890, William Farren, Duncan McPherson, and Charles Howey placed a lien on the property indicating that they did work on the property and were claiming an interest in the land until they were paid. An agreement was entered into between these three men and Helen McEwan in 1895 ending the lien. The property stayed in the Purdy family until 1909 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 4).

South half

The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the south half of Lot 11, Concession 4 was granted 2 June 1828 to John Armstrong. Armstrong sold the property to William Falls in 1830. William passed away in 1842 and willed the property to his sons William and John. The 1863 Walling map does not list anyone on the property (Map 3). The 1871 census lists Elisabeth Falls, John's widow, as residing on the property with their seven children: Elisabeth (19), John (18), William James (16), Matthew (14), Joshua (12), Thomas Samuel (10), and Mary Ann Margaret (8). Living with them is Ann Evory, an 80-year-old widow. In 1876, John Falls and Elisabeth Falls signed a quit claim deed releasing the property to Matthew Falls. Matthew is shown on the 1879 Belden map with a house in the northeast corner of the property, outside of the current study area (Map 3). The property stayed in the Falls family until 1962 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 4).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 30.66 hectares that is primarily woodlot with some trails throughout (Map 5). The property is bounded to the north by the current McGee Pit, to the east by existing residential along William Mooney Road and to the south and east by a 150 m buffer of forest followed by McGee Side Road and Diamondview Road, respectively. A small tributary creek of the Carp River passes through the southwestern corner of the property, and a different tributary creek of the Carp river is located on Lot 12, Concession 4 where the current McGee pit is located. At the time of the assessment a land survey or formal proposed pit expansion map had been completed. A boundary plan, provided by the proponent, combined with Terranet parcel mapping was used to generate the study area boundary (Map 1 and 2).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 4). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The study area largely consists of Oka series soils through the centre of the property with Vaudreuil series soils in the far northeast and southwest corners of the property (Map 4). Oka soils in this region are found on gently sloping to moderately sloping terrain that formed on beach deposits resulting from wave action of Wisconsin age fluvioglacial deposits. Meltwater from the glacial retreat produced esker and other deposits that were reworked into beaches during the inundation of the Champlain Sea following the glaciation. Oka soils consist of gravelly to very gravelly, coarse to moderately coarse textured materials that are usually rapidly to well-drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:58). Vaudreuil series soils are poorly drained and largely water saturated humic soils that are very dark grayish brown to dark gray with a granular structure (Schut and Wilson 1987:46).

The surficial geology of the entire property consists of foreshore-basinal sand deposits (Map 4). Which are described as areas of deposition that are typically not affected by nearshore processes such as wave action, longshore drift, and tidal currents.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The previous Stage 1 concluded the study area has the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2021).

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in Huntley Township include: a Stage 1 and 2 of the proposed McGee Subdivision on Part Lot 7, Concession 4 that found no archaeological resources (Adams Heritage Inc 2009); a Stage 1 and 2 of 3019 Carp Road located at Lot 11, Concession 3 which

recommended no further archaeological study (Paterson Group 2014); and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the current McGee Pit on part Lot 12, Concession 4 identified the Cavanagh Homestead site (BhGa-6) and Fall's Hay Barn site (BhGs-7). The Cavanagh Homestead site consisted of a cabin, outbuilding, and associated artifacts. The Fall's Hay Barn site consisted of a standing and partially ruined haybarn and associated artifacts covering 30 sq m area that were determined to be post 1927. Both sites were determined to not have sufficient cultural heritage significance to warrant further investigation and have been removed by aggregate extraction (Swayze 2000).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that two registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area listed in Table 1.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhGa-6	Cavanagh	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	homestead	Not Listed
BhGa-7	Fall's Hay Barn	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	Not Listed

Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1km of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area predominantly consists of well-drained soils and has a small tributary of the Carp River through the southwest portion of the property. Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for pre-contact archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits moderate potential for historical period archaeological sites. The property was granted by the Crown as early as 1828, and two historic structures are noted nearby on the 1879 Belden map, although outside of the study area.

5.0 Field Methods

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MCM and as such the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment recommended Stage 2 assessment for the entirety of the study area (Matrix Heritage 2021).

The entirety of the study area consists of woodlot and was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 1 to Figure 6). The entire property (30.66 ha) was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 7 to Figure 11) (Map 5). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ESRI ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized development plan mapping overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad with GPS.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Fieldwork took place over 7 days on August 18 and 19, September 6 to 9, and 22, 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with temperatures between 15-29° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no undue saturation or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area. Generally, soils throughout the property are shallow, 20 cm of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam over orange sandy subsoil.

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The previous Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2021).

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). Fieldwork took place over 7 days on August 18 and 19, and September 6 to 9, and 22, 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with temperatures between 15-29° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

9.0 Closure

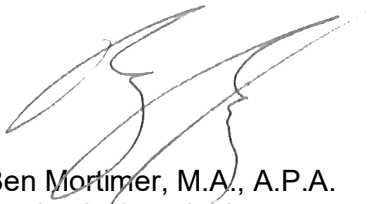
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; Archaeological Assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Karson Sand and Gravel or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.
Senior Archaeologist

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: General conditions of southwestern portion of study area (D005).



Figure 2: Tall pine trees and slightly more open terrain in northern portion of study area (D008).



Figure 3: View from the southern side of the property, across trail (D019).



Figure 4: Conditions in the eastern portion of the study area (D035).



Figure 5: Conditions in the eastern portion of the study area (D038).



Figure 6: Conditions in the central portion of the eastern side of the study area (D046).



Figure 7: Test pitting in northern portion of the study area (D007).



Figure 8: Test pitting in northern portion of the study area (D009).



Figure 9: Testing in the south eastern portion of the study area (D045).

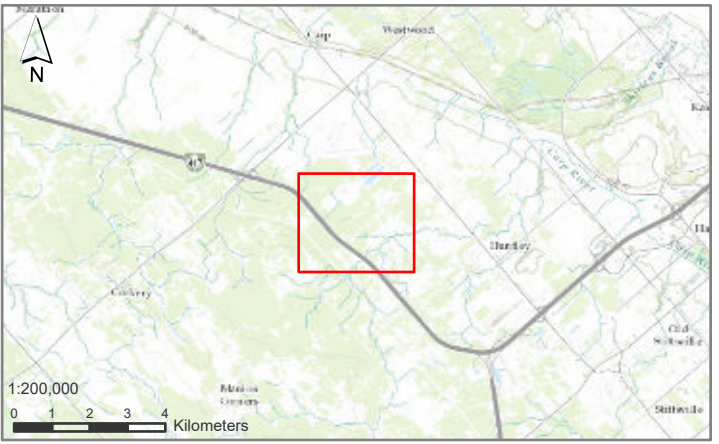
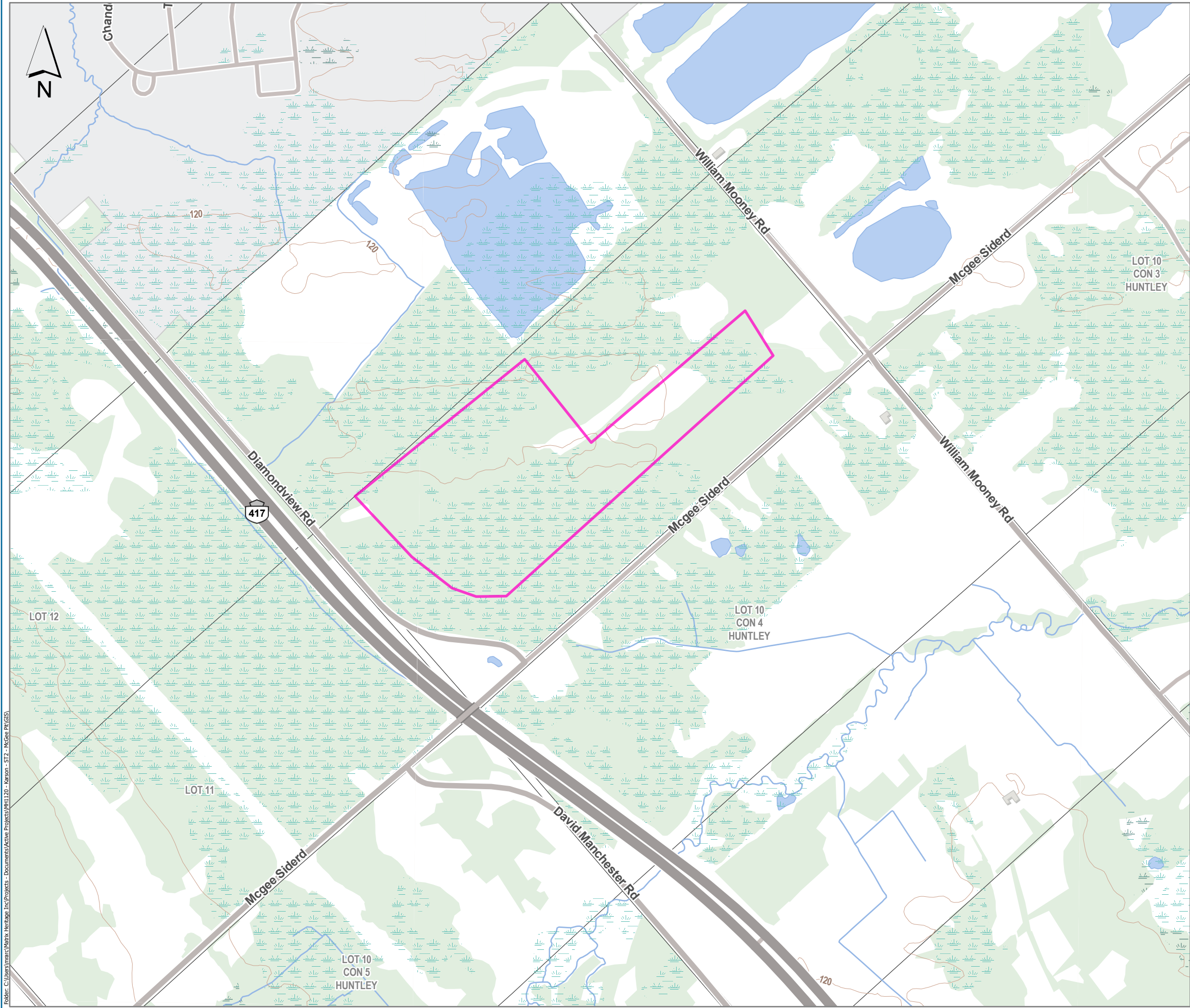


Figure 10: Testing in the south eastern portion of the study area (D042).



Figure 11: Testing in the southern portion of the study area (D050).

12.0 Maps



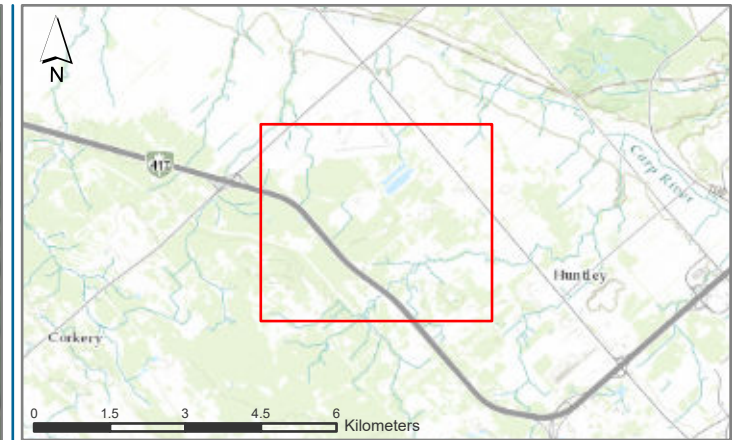
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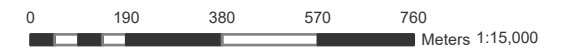
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MC GEE PIT, OTTAWA	
TITLE	MAP
LOCATION	1



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REFERENCES:
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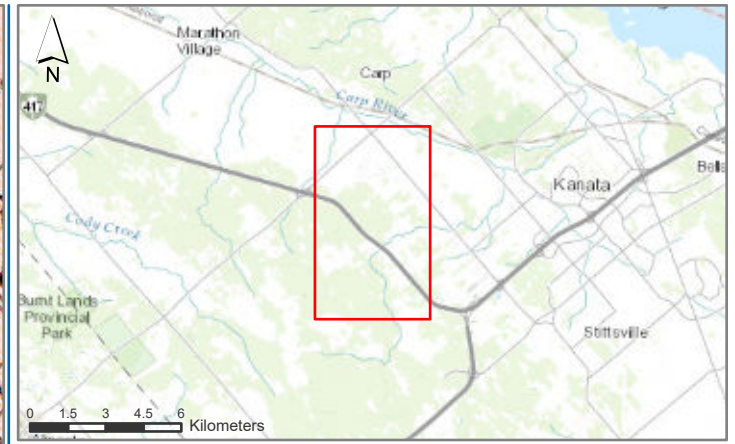
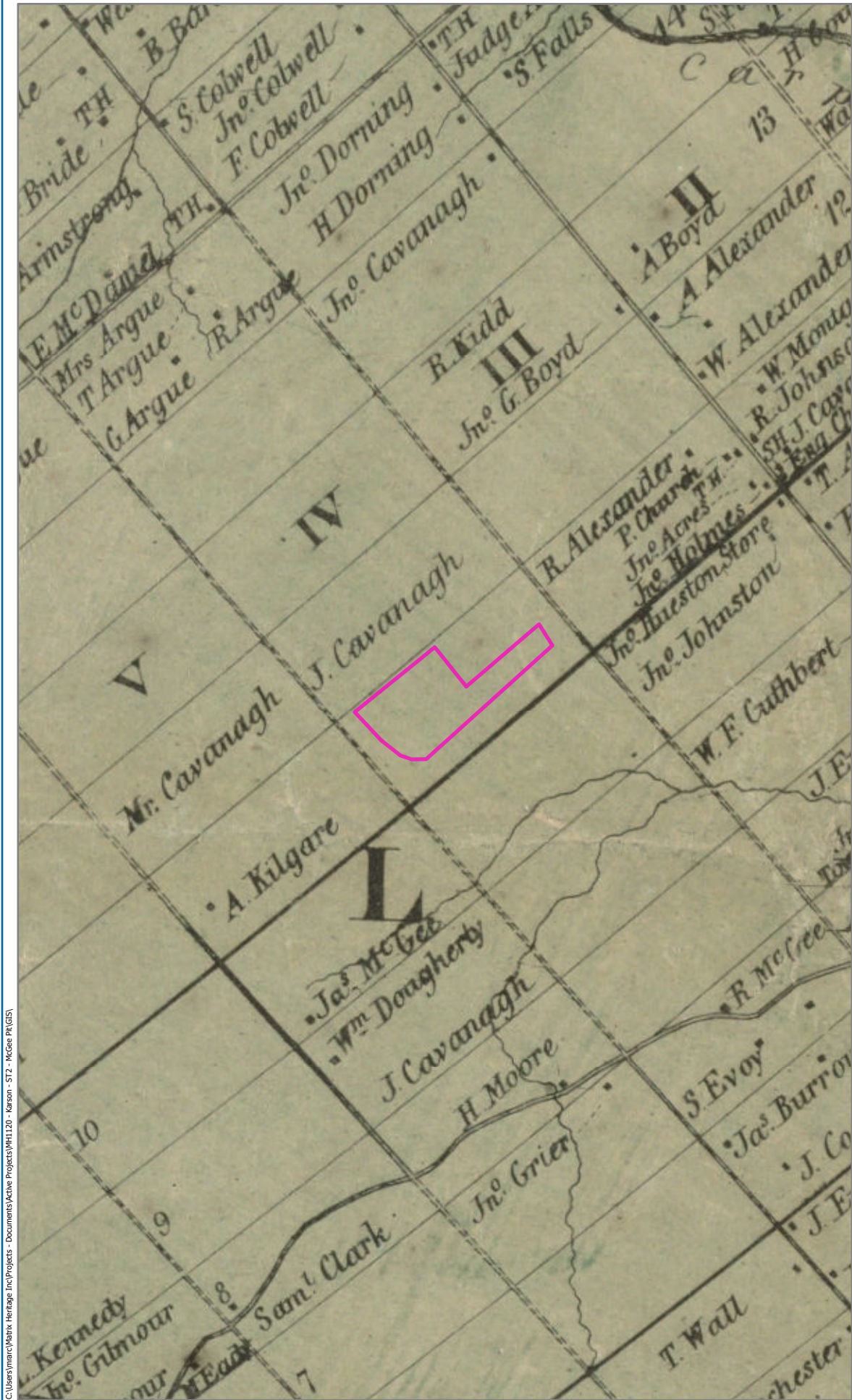
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FILE **MH1120** DATE **2022-11-07**

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CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
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MCGEE PIT, OTTAWA

TITLE
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2



LEGEND

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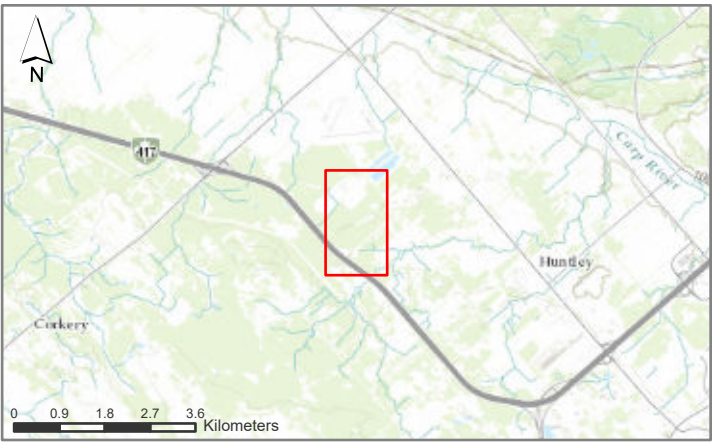


REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, ©
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NRCAN

SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE
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MCGEE PIT, OTTAWA	
TITLE	MAP
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METHODS

SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND FIGURE NUMBER



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS,
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TITLE	METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS		
		MAP	4

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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1120-D001	General conditions of southwestern portion	127	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D002	General conditions of southwestern portion	187	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D003	Example of soil and subsoil	162	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D004	General conditions of southwestern portion	48	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D005	General conditions of southwestern portion	121	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D006	Trail that runs through the study area	69	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D007	Test pitting	132	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D008	Tall pine trees and slightly more open terrain in northern portion	86	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D009	Test pitting in northern portion	167	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D010	General conditions in northern portion	29	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D011	General conditions in northern portion	88	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D012	General conditions along the eastern edge, beside the open quarry	57	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D013	General conditions along the eastern edge, beside the open quarry	54	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D014	General conditions along the eastern edge, beside the open quarry	83	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D015	Road along the eastern edge between study area and quarry	130	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D016	General conditions along the eastern edge, beside the open quarry	343	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D017	Overgrown treeless area along the eastern edge	308	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D018	Trail that runs through the study area	244	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D019	View from the southern side of the property, across trail	316	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D020	General conditions of southwestern portion	2	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D021	General conditions of southwestern portion	46	A. Jackson	Sep-06-22
MH1120-D022	Example of ground in southwestern portion, damp, moss	2	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D023	General conditions of southwestern portion	96	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D024	Driveway in, parking area	74	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D025	General conditions of the northern portion	356	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D026	General conditions of the southern portion along road	100	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D027	General conditions of the southern portion along road	46	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D028	General conditions of the southern portion along road	159	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D029	General conditions in far eastern edge	274	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D030	General conditions in far eastern edge	118	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D031	Test pitting in far eastern portion	209	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D032	Path to adjacent farm along eastern boundary	94	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D033	Ground appears furrowed along the eastern edge	128	A. Jackson	Sep-07-22
MH1120-D034	General conditions in far eastern edge	187	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D035	Conditions in the eastern strip	193	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D036	Conditions in the eastern strip	254	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D037	Concrete culvert along the northern edge of the eastern strip	92	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D038	Conditions in the eastern strip	117	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D039	Trail where it turns south	117	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D040	Clearer portion of the eastern strip	141	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D041	Clearer portion of the eastern strip	97	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D042	Testing in the forest of the south side of the eastern strip	58	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D043	Forested south side of eastern strip	144	A. Jackson	Sep-08-22
MH1120-D044	Forested south side of eastern strip	265	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D045	Forested south side of eastern strip	38	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D046	Conditions in the central portion of the eastern strip	255	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D047	Conditions in the central portion of the eastern strip	288	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D048	Forested south side of eastern strip	328	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D049	Forested south side of eastern strip	80	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D050	Testing in the forest of the south side of the eastern strip	231	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1120-D051	Testing in the forest of the south side of the eastern strip	55	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D052	Forested south side of eastern strip	213	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D053	Cleared path between eastern strip and western bulk of study area	319	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D054	Downed trees by cleared path	181	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D055	Downed trees by cleared path	299	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D056	Downed trees by cleared path	247	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D057	Test pitting in southern portion	233	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D058	General conditions of dense forest in southern portion	3	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D059	General conditions of dense forest in southern portion	349	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D060	General conditions of dense forest in southern portion	125	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22
MH1120-D061	General conditions of dense forest in southern portion	347	A. Jackson	Sep-09-22

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1120	McGee Pit Expansion Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	A. Jackson

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Licensed Pit Expansion area	B. Mortimer
3	Historic	B. Mortimer
4	Methods, Conditions, and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
5	Soils, Physiography, And Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer