

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Warehouse Complex

5494, 5500 & 5510 Boundary Rd.
Part of Lot 1, Concession 9,
Township of Gloucester (Geo), Ottawa River,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under the scope of The City of Ottawa Official Plan in preparation for a proposed warehouse complex. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located within Lot 1, Concession 9, Gloucester Township (Geo), in Carleton County approximately 20 km east of the City of Ottawa. The PDA consists of single land parcel approximately 7.65 ha. in size.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment included consultation with local heritage organizations or local reference books, land grant and title records, reviews of aerial imagery, national topographic maps, physiographic maps, and early maps of the area. In addition, information regarding known archaeological sites and previous archaeological work in the vicinity was reviewed.

The background research determined that the entire PDA was at one time a wetland, but from the 1970s to the present was periodically filled so now only approximately 2% (0.15 ha) of the original wetland remains. The field inspection confirmed a previous geotechnical investigation that determined that 98% (7.5 ha) of the proposed development area was modern fill over a deeply buried wetland (Paterson Group; PG4592-1, 2018). The remaining 2% (0.15 ha) was a low-lying wet area vegetated with scrub brush.

There is no archaeological potential in the proposed development area and therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment study was completed by Courtney Cameron M.A., (P371) Archaeologist and Don Webb, Archaeological Technician with Cameron Heritage Consulting.

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1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

Projects that require an archaeological assessment in the province of Ontario generally start with a Stage 1 Background Study. *The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) document outlines the purpose and requirements for conducting a Stage 1 Background Study. This study “documents the property’s archaeological and land use history and present condition” (MTCS 2011). The information used in this study is garnered from several sources. These sources can include, but are not limited to:

- A review of the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) Archaeological sites database for archaeological sites that have been recorded within a two km radius of the Project Development Area (PDA).
- A review of archaeological assessments that have taken place within a 50 m radius of the PDA.
- A review of historical maps, and of maps containing topographic, geological and other natural feature information.
- A review of the databases of historic places, commemorative plaques or monuments around the PDA.
- A review of any available archaeological management plans, archaeological potential mapping or other archaeological documents of the general area.
- Interviews with previous property owners, members of historical societies, local museums, and/or First Nations.
- A visual inspection of the PDA maybe required.

The information gathered will be used to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological resources within the PDA, and to develop recommendations based on the results.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT & REGULATORY CONTEXT

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under the scope of *The City of Ottawa Official Plan* in preparation for the proposed warehouse complex. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located within Lot 1, Concession 9 on Ottawa River, Gloucester Township (Geo), Carleton County approximately 20 km east of the City of Ottawa (Figures 1 & 2). The PDA consists of single land parcel approximately 7.65 ha in size (Figures 2 & 3). The current zoning of the property is listed as Rural Natural Feature (RNF) and requires a zoning amendment to Rural Employment Area (REA), as a result an archaeological assessment is required by the Ontario Planning Act under item 4. 6. 2. Archaeological Resources (2003).

According to the City of Ottawa Official Plan Section 4.6.2. Archaeological Resources; “Archaeological resources are the remains of any building, structure, activity, place, or cultural

feature or object, which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of land or water and are of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place. Archaeological resources may also include significant Native and non-Native cemeteries or unmarked burials. The City has undertaken an Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study and the results of the study form the basis for determining the archaeological potential. [Ministerial Modification #43, November 10, 2003]". Therefore, under the scope of the Planning Act, a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was necessary. Kinickinick Heritage Consulting and Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated were retained by Holzman Consultants Inc to conduct the Stage 1 assessment. Permission to access the property to conduct archaeological fieldwork activities was granted by Bill Holzman of Holzman Consultants Inc.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Paleoenvironmental History

During the Wisconsinan Glacial Age the entire area of Ontario was glaciated. De-glaciation started in the southern part of the province about 15,000 years ago (Gilbert 1994, Munson 2013, Figure 4). As the glaciers receded the land underwent significant changes. The geography of today's Ontario was formed through this process of deglaciation. A large amount of water previously held as ice was released creating large post-glacial lakes and rivers. The glaciers scoured the landscape and during deglaciation deposited till as moraine and eskers. The land, after bearing the weight of the glaciers began to rise. Before the depressed regions of Ontario were able to fully rebound, marine waters flooded these areas forming the Champlain Sea along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, and the Tyrell Sea in and around Hudson Bay (Trenhaile 1990, Figure 5). The retreat was not one of continuous de-glaciation but stages of advancement and retreat. Most of the glacial ice completely retreated between 9,000 and 6,000 years ago from Ontario.

In Eastern Ontario the geomorphology is not only created from till deposits and fresh water released from retreating ice, but by the inundation of sea water along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, known as the Champlain Sea. The exact location of the western extent of the Champlain Sea is still being studied, but shells in marine sediments near Pembroke Ontario date to 10,870± 130 BP (GSC-90) (Fullerton 1980, Watson 1999), and skeletons of marine whales have been found near White Lake.

The most significant and dramatic effect of the post-glacial period in Eastern Ontario was the creation of the Champlain Sea and its regression, over several millennia, through a series of river basin lakes. Beginning about 12,700 BP the entire St Lawrence Lowlands was submerged under the Champlain Sea (Gilbert 1994:6). The northwest arm of this sea (Barnett 1988) occupied the upper Ottawa Valley as far as Point Alexander, near Rolphton.

Although the environment of this sea, and its fluctuating littoral, was complex and capable of such biodiversity and biomass as necessary to support a Palaeo-Indian or Early Archaic lifestyle (Watson 1999), there is other evidence which suggests that the Ottawa Valley may have been a dangerous environment, at least at intervals when Agassiz 'slugs' flooded the valley walls. As Teller (1988) points out, this evidence has come to light relatively recently, and earth scientists,

and others, have not yet considered the impact of those dynamic years on the environment of the Ottawa/St. Lawrence basin, let alone their effect on human populations.

The Champlain Sea would have been a major hydrological feature of the project area about 10,000 BP, during the Late Palaeo-Indian cultural period. The project area is located along the southeast of the Olmstead Lake. The Geological Survey of Canada (Catto *et al.* 1982; Lewis and Andersen 1989) postulate an Early Holocene water plane that fell in sequentially lower episodes until modern continental drainage patterns developed in the mid-Holocene about 4,700 BP. At that time these were probably marshy shallow lakes that would have created patchy habitats, with enhanced biodiversity and bio-density and attractive to hunter-gatherers adapted to a littoral environment.

The environment that existed at the time of deglaciation was vastly different than today. At first it was cooler and more tundra-like. The vegetation would have changed over time with the advent of the hypsithermal period, when average temperatures were higher than today. Vegetation would also have changed with distance from the Champlain Sea. Recent studies are suggesting that a small group of plant species that were associated with the perimeter of the Champlain Sea still exist (Watson 1999). Megafauna, such as mastodon and mammoths, giant beaver as well as bison, caribou, and musk-ox existed immediately following deglaciation, but would have eventually been supplanted by species common to the boreal forest environment. The climate was cooler and moister in the mid-Holocene and peat bogs and organic terrain filled many formerly open water bodies.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period covers the span of time when people first came to North America when contact was made with Europeans. The most widely accepted theory of North America occupation is the migration of people across the Beringia from Siberia to Alaska. The exact timing of this migration is still a topic of debate among archaeologists, however, recent analysis by the University of Montreal of artifacts excavated by Jacques Cinq-Mars at the Bluefish Caves site in the Yukon, has confirmed a date of 24,000 BP (Cinq-Mars 1979, CBC 2017). This site is currently the oldest known in North America.

The peopling of Ontario could only begin once the glaciers withdrew from the landscape. Only then were people able to move in and exploit new resources. In Ontario, the glaciers began receding in the south approximately 15,000 BP (Munson 2013). But in Eastern Ontario, the glaciers did not recede until approximately 11,000 BP (Peers 1985, Storck 1971), and therefore, no archaeological sites are known to date before this. The environment that existed at that time was cooler and more tundra-like which supported megafauna. The land started to rebound after years of subsistence due to the weight of the glaciers, large amounts of water were released from the glaciers and carved the landscape, from which present-day watercourses are but a memory, and marine waters inundated Eastern Ontario forming the Champlain Sea. Archaeologists, call the people who lived in this environment between 11,000 and 9,000 BP, Palaeo-Indians. Because of the presence of glaciers and the Champlain Sea, the Palaeo-Indian Period occurs later in Eastern Ontario than in Southern Ontario.

The Palaeo-Indian culture is considered to be fairly homogenous throughout North America, with small regional variations in lithic materials and knapping technologies. While occurring at different times throughout the continent, there are attributes that tie all peoples of this culture period together. Palaeo-Indian peoples are described as nomadic hunter-gatherers, living opportunistically on the landscape. They gathered vegetal foodstuffs and hunted game, including megafauna. The theories generated about Palaeo-Indians are based on few material remains. The lithic tool kit that can be associated with Palaeo-Indians include their unique fluted projectile points made from exotic cherts; uniface and biface knives; uniface end, side, and spoke-shave scrapers; graters; borers; drills; flint wedges, and a few rough stone hammers or anvils (Ritchie 1983). Palaeo-Indian people would have used a large amount of organic material (*i.e.*, plants and animals), which is very perishable, and it is therefore not surprising that not much remains. Only one Palaeo-Indian site in Ontario has ever produced burned food remains. They included caribou, arctic fox, and either hare or rabbit (Storck and Spiess 1994). Palaeo-Indian sites are rare and there are just over 100 known Palaeo-Indian sites in Ontario (Ellis 2013).

The environment continued to warm throughout the Palaeo-Indian Period. Eventually, the megafauna animals disappeared. Technology and culture continued to evolve and these changes can be observed in the archaeological record. Seven thousand years ago such a change occurred. Archaeologists have characterized sites dating between 9,000 - 3,000 BP, as Archaic. All archaeological sites within the Archaic show similar attributes, but can be further divided into three sub-categories termed the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Period.

Few indisputable Palaeo-Indian artifacts have been found in the Ottawa Valley. Gordon Watson found an isolated find of a lanceolate point near Big Rideau Lake, and Heritage Quest Inc. reported the medial portion of a lanceolate point from the Kingston area.

The Archaic Period (*ca* 9,000 - 3,000 BP)

At around 9,000 BP, the archaeological record begins to exhibit more regional diversity. It appears that groups moved seasonally to take advantage of natural resources. The Archaic tool kit is different from the Paleo-lithic, as it contains smaller knapped projectile points that have a notched base instead of a fluted base. Archaic people added grinding technology to their manipulation of lithic materials. Many of these ground stone tools, such as adzes, and gouges indicate woodworking activities. Evidence for fishing, such as net sinkers, plummets, and fishhooks, and occasionally sit scales and bones are also found on Archaic sites. In addition, native copper is utilized and traded over long distances. Culturally, the presence of cemeteries and non-utilitarian items, such as gorgets, pipes, bracelets, and “birdstones” appear. The most significant Archaic sites in North America can be found in traditional Algonquin territory are Morrison Island and Allumettes Island on the Ottawa River. Recent archaeological work in Eastern Ontario, has proposed that people could have occupied the shore line of the Champlain Sea in the Ottawa area between 10,000 and 6,500 years BP—the late Palaeo-Indian and Early Archaic Period—and they concluded that the closest fit in terms of cultural affiliation is the Gulf of Maine Archaic tradition as defined by Robinson 1991 (Swayze and McGhee 2011).

By the end of the Archaic the glaciers had completely receded and the Champlain Sea had withdrawn exposing areas not previously available for exploitation. The environment cooled, peat bogs began to grow and spread, and began to resemble modern conditions. The population

of the North America grew and archaeological sites indicate that social groups became larger, and more regionally diverse. It is believed that people at this time started to identify themselves regionally as unique Nations with their own language, customs, and traditions.

The Woodland Period (ca 3,000 - 350 BP)

The Woodland Period is defined by significant changes in social organization and technology. Pottery makes an appearance in the early part of the Woodland Period and the bow and arrow at the end. Despite the introduction of new technology and the changes in social organization, the basic lifestyle of these hunting/gathering/fishing groups does not appear to change.

The pottery of the Early Woodland Period (ca 3000 -2400 BP) is considered crude, thick, poorly fired and undecorated. One of the oldest examples of pottery in the Upper Ottawa Valley is a “Vnette 1” pottery vessel recovered by Barry Mitchell in 1963 near Deep River. Cord markings appear inside and outside on the pottery and is probably indicative of the method of construction in which clay was formed around a basket or bag before being fired. Ceremonial mounds began to be constructed in the Great Lakes Region, and over the Woodland period they became more elaborate. For instance, effigy mounds of animals and symbols, and some burial mounds included status artifacts (OAS 2015).

The Middle Woodland Period (ca 2400 - 1100 BP) is distinguished from the Early Woodland Period by projectile point type changes, and the pottery becomes more decorative and more regionally variable in the decoration. It is during the Middle Woodland that most of the burial mounds were created, such as Serpent Mound at Rice Lake, Ontario. There is some evidence for the introduction of agriculture in the southern part of the province (OAS 2015). Archaeologists have been able to identify four main complexes (*i.e.*, cultures) that existed throughout the province during the Middle Woodland Period. These complexes are The Point Peninsula Complex, the Saugeen Complex, the Couture Complex, and the Laurel Complex. The Point Peninsula Complex is found in the southcentral and southeastern part of the province, including along the Ottawa River (The Mud Lake sites near Pembroke, the Pointe au Baptême site in Chalk River Laboratories, the Rideau Lakes complex and the Leamy Lake sites in Gatineau); The Saugeen Complex is found along the southeast shores of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, around the London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River. The Couture Complex is found around Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie. The Laurel Complex is found in Northern Ontario.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period, archaeologists have identified two additional cultures that appear to have developed in Southern Ontario (Princess Point - between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie and Sandbanks - around Kingston). The methods of decorating and constructing pottery also changes from the coil technique to the paddle and anvil technique. This was also when corn and tobacco appear in Southern Ontario.

The Late Woodland (ca 1,100 -350 BP) exhibits the most regional variability. Throughout Ontario and is subdivided by region and by chronology. During the Late Woodland period in Northern Ontario, the cultures retained the hunter-gatherer lifestyle, but there is a temporal variation in pottery design and decoration. Pottery vessels from Southern Ontario found in Northern Ontario indicate that there was an extensive trade network throughout the province and a common

material culture. Although the people of Northern Ontario continued to build mounds, in which they sometimes buried their dead, this practice disappeared throughout the rest of the province. It is believed that pictographs and petroglyphs were created during the Late Woodland although some archaeologists suggest that they probably occurred earlier.

In Southern Ontario the Late Woodland Period is defined primarily by the change in subsistence from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural society relying on corn, beans and squash. This culture is called the Ontario Iroquois tradition. The increased reliance on horticulture, lead to an increase in population and the formation of villages that were occupied between 20 - 40 years before being moved (OAS 2015). It is also probable that during this time political groups larger than the single village emerge. Material remains indicates that there is a temporal variation in pottery design and decoration, and in projectile point shape.

In Eastern Ontario it appears that there is an overlap in hunter-gatherer and horticultural subsistence strategies. Those cultures continuing to use hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies are generally believed to be Algonquin speaking populations along the Ottawa Valley (OAS 2015). Archaeologists have identified a distinct culture along the St. Lawrence River and eastern shore of Lake Ontario, which they call the St. Lawrence Iroquois Tradition. It is during this time that permanent villages and fishing camps start to emerge, the pottery technique improves to create thinner more compact vessels, and there is more reliance on agriculture. During his travels through what is now Renfrew County, Samuel de Champlain visited Nibacis village, near Cobden Ontario, and noted fields of corn and gardens. Dave Croft, an avocational archaeologist from Pembroke, observed St. Lawrence Iroquois type pottery *in situ* at Astrolabe Lake in the 1970s the associated with this village.

1.3.3 Algonquin Oral History

Algonquin oral history is reported in some detail here because once accepted into the public register, archaeological reports will be used for research and educational purposes. It is an opportunity to present a history of Algonquins, who have described themselves as “invisible people”.

The traditional oral history of the Anishinabek (those who speak an “Algonquian” language) includes a concept of the postglacial world. The Algonquin creation story refers to an ancient flood that destroyed an earlier world. Only Original Man survived. He found himself, with only a few animals and birds for company, floating in a water-world. With kindness, ingenuity, and selflessness, the animals provided a home called “Turtle Island”, where he and his offspring lived after receiving the breath of life from him through the Mide shell. One of those descendants was the hero Nanaboozhoo (or Nanabush, or Wiskedjak) who survived a second flood in a similar fashion. The original glacial and postglacial world of the Anishinabek was truly a water world that, like Turtle Island, grew larger and larger over time.

There are several traditional stories (Speck 1915; Morrison 2007:19) that resonate with the geological post-glacial landscape evolution described below. A story from the Temiskaming Reserve refers to a giant beaver, who used a mountain for a lodge and ponded a huge lake in the upper Dumoine River. Wiskedjak came hunting it and broke the giant beaver dam, which caused a flood to sluice through the Allumette Basin and the Calumet chutes of the Ottawa River. Similarly, the Nipissing and Amikwa people told Nicolas Perrot, in the 1600s, that a giant beaver

had entered Lake Nipissing from the French River and built a series of dams as it traveled eastward through the Mattawa River and down the Ottawa River, which later became rapids and portages. Charlevoix, who traveled through Nipissing territory in 1721, reports a similar story and recounts that the beaver was buried in a mountain on the north shore of Lake Nipissing. Joseph Misabi told the surveyor Robert Bell in 1891 that in ancient times Kitchigami (Lake Superior) was the pond of the great beaver Manitou called Amik and his dam was at Bawating (Sault Ste Marie rapids). Wiskedjak and his wife came hunting him and they broke the dam, which caused the giant beaver to hurry along the North Channel of Lake Huron, up the French River forming a series of dams and rapids along the way. The beaver continued down the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers to the Noddaway (St. Lawrence) River where he died and formed the mountain at Montreal Island.

There is also a traditional story, based on a wampum belt that was held by Elder William Commanda, called the Prophecy of the Seven Fires, which refers to time periods the history of Anishinabek (Benton-Banai 1988:89-93). This story is relevant because it shows that the Anishinabek know that their ancestors arrived a very long time ago when the world was predominantly water and the landscape was emerging from it. It also provides an opportunity to associate geological and archaeological (cultural) periods to the time of each “fire period” in the story.

The prophecy of the First Fire describes a migration from the Atlantic Region in watercraft upon large inland bodies of water, which sound like the Champlain Sea and the Ancestral Great Lakes. The First Fire and Second Fire may be the times that archaeologists call the “Palaeo-Indian” and “Early Archaic” and “Middle Archaic” periods, which have a radiocarbon dates that span from about 11,500 to 6,000 BP. By the time the Third Fire prophecy occurred, the Anishinaabe were adapted to life on lakes and rivers and their economy focused on littoral environments. The Third Fire spans many thousands of years and includes what archaeologists call the Archaic and Woodland Periods.

In terms of glacial and postglacial lake phases in the traditional territory of the Algonquin-Nipissing, the First, Second, and Third Fires happened, successively, during the Lake Algonquin and Champlain Sea maximum (First Fire) and during the recessional (Third Period) Champlain Sea and Mattawa Early Flood and Mattawa Base Flow periods (as per Lewis and Anderson 1989). Modern water levels began about 5,000 BP also in the Third Fire period, during the Late Archaic.

In the prophecy of the Fourth Fire the Anishinabek two prophets (indicated by a double diamond shape in the center of the wampum belt) warned of the imminent arrival of a Light-Skinned Race, who would either show the face of brotherhood or bring death. The time of the Fourth Fire is called the proto-historic period and occurred during Late Woodland times. The prophecy of the Fifth Fire soon followed and warned of suffering and false promises. The Fifth Fire occurred during the “Historical Period” from the 17th to 19th centuries when missionaries, warfare, expropriation, and colonialism had great effect on traditional Anishinabek culture. The prophecy of the Sixth Fire, or Colonial Period, occurred in the 20th century, when cultural assimilation caused a new sickness to afflict the Anishinabek and it foretold that the sacred bundles and scrolls of the Midewin Way would be first hidden from danger, then revealed again to inspire the emergence of New People and inspire a reborn Anishinabek. We are now, perhaps, in the time of

the Seventh Fire when all the people have a choice to make between respect for life on Turtle Island or see its destruction.

This integration of geological and archaeological time scales with the “Seven Fires” of the prophecy belt is the consultant’s own interpretation, not necessarily that of others. The consultant thinks that the association between the First, Third, Fourth and subsequent fires with the Palaeo-Indian/Early Archaic, Archaic & Woodland, Proto-Historic, Historic and Modern, is straightforward enough—it is the Second Fire which is most difficult to integrate. It was a time of social upheaval and it occurred a long time ago at the end of the First Fire journey and the beginning of the long, long, golden years of the Third Fire. Since it was a time of social upheaval, it has arbitrarily been associated with the Marquette-Ottawa Low Stand simply because it was a time of great environmental stress and catastrophe.

1.3.4 Algonquin History

The objective of this historical outline is to present Algonquin history from the proto-historic to the attempted establishment of a reserve in the early 20th century with reference to what can, or could, be corroborated by the archaeological record and to provide a discussion of nature of the archaeological deposits of each period. Such information, ultimately, will lead to an improved ability to predict where archaeological sites will most likely be found.

To summarize briefly, this Algonquin history identifies factors that must have affected technological and settlement pattern change that, theoretically, should be reflected in the archaeological record. These include: 1) technological change from “quartz time” to the “iron age” and resultant change in cold season settlement patterns from, fish and stored nuts and wild rice, to fur harvesting and reliance on deer and beaver; 2) Beginning in the mid-19th century there was a homesteading movement in the upper Madawaska Valley, which involved technological change and a more sedentary settlement pattern. While the first changes will be hard to test, because of the difficulty of finding and identifying the deposits, the archaeological remains and features of the Algonquin settlers should be “relatively easy” to identify.

1.3.4.1 Proto-Historic Period

European whalers and fishermen began to interact on a regular basis with Anishinabek, Haudenosaunee, (Iroquoian-speaking “People of the Long House”) and Inuit people in the St. Lawrence estuary as early as the late 1500s (Bailey 1969). They introduced iron knives, hatchets, and metal cooking vessels that must have had a great effect on Anishinabek lifestyle and economy: for tasks that could be completed in hours with hatchets and crooked knives had previously, taken days of “quartz time”. On the other hand, numerous contagious diseases were introduced for the first time in the proto-historic period and tribal warfare became endemic, as successive people competed for advantage in the fur trade. Finally, as the luxuries and trophies of trade became necessities, the traditional economy of the Anishinabek came to be based on the fur trade.

Champlain and various missionaries provide most of the written record of the early contact period. The French then believed that the Algonquin identified their own subgroups according to the river basin they occupied: thus, the Kitchisipirini, Keinouche, Ottagowtowuemin, and Onontcharonon lived, respectively, at: Allumette/Morrisons Island, Muskrat River, Upper

Allumette/ Holden basin, and South Nation; while the Matouweskarini occupied the Madawaska River valley (Pendergast 1999). Kirby Whiteduck (1995) has reviewed the historical record of this period, from the Algonquin point of view, and he points out that historical interpretation should take into account the numerous factors that biased the authors of these histories.

The archaeological record of this transitional period is poorly known generally because it was a fleeting moment in time. A hallmark of sites of this period in the Ottawa Valley is so-called St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery, characterized by high collars with castellations and corncob motifs, which was found at the Highland Lake site (von Garnet 1991) in Griffith Township and near the Eardley escarpment in Low P. Q. In the 1970s, Dave Croft observed this distinctive pottery at Astrolabe Lake, near Cobden, however he was not able to sample the site and it has since been destroyed (Swayze 2000). It is worth noting that these sites, and others of the period, are strategically situated off the main waterways in locations that provide a view of any approach and offer a choice of “back door” exits. In 1613, Champlain visited the Upper Ottawa Valley and met Chief Nibacis who showed him his gardens and fields and took him to Chief Tessouat’s village, on Lower Allumette Lake, and his fort on Morrison Island (Biggar 1925). The location of these village sites has never been identified but, if they still exist, high-collared pottery should be in evidence. The archives of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) contain a report that describes Algonquin graves from this period that were found in the Westmeath area. The dead were buried in birchbark coffins, sprinkled with red ochre, with trade goods such as swords, rings, and crucifixes but also with native-made pottery (Swayze 2000).

From an archaeological perspective, the proto-historic period is marked by technological changes that saw stone and native pottery replaced by iron, brass, and ceramics. The new technology must have provided the Algonquin of the day with more time on their hands. Although some of this time must have been spent acquiring a surplus of furs, other time may have been spent on regalia and ceremonial elaboration. There also must have been a shift in settlement patterns in this period: in the pre-contact and early proto-historic, sites must have been located so as to facilitate access to food resources; while, in the early historic period, access to fur-bearing animals would have been of increasing importance. In the Stone Age, First Nations only trapped enough furbearers to clothe their own family for the winter; but in the Iron Age they labored all winter to accumulate bales of furs in order to purchase food and clothing. In order to take advantage of seasonal resource availability Anishinabek groups moved frequently over the course of the year and, although population aggregation was possible at some locations, usually in the summer, in the winter people scattered widely in order to trap and hunt. The winter season settlement pattern of this period probably differed from pre-contact times. Whereas in the past a fishery near stores of rice or nuts may have been important, in the proto-historic a focus on ungulates, bear, and beaver may have been the case. Moose hunting in particular may have become less risky as access to firearms became common. However, since there are so few sites recorded from the proto-historic period, these predictions cannot be tested.

1.3.4.2 Iroquoian/Beaver Wars

Although the ancestors of the Anishinabek have probably been on the Algonquin Dome since early postglacial period (Swayze 2008; Swayze and McGhee 2011), the ancestors of the

Haudenosaunee have interacted with them and shared some of the land base for thousands of years (Sioui 1999, Porter 2008).

In the early French regime, the hostility between Anishinabek and Haudenosaunee, which had originated in the proto-historic, escalated from violent raids and skirmishes into full-scale warfare, from 1640 to 1650, that resulted in the destruction of “Huronion”. Although they were driven from “Huronion”, the “Hurons”, or more properly the Wendat, (like the “St. Lawrence Iroquois” before them) were not extirpated (like the passenger pigeon), since large numbers of them were captured and adopted by the Seneca and Mohawk Nation. Others went to Quebec and became established as the Huron of Wendake, while others went to Montreal and lived with the Mohawk. Still others settled in the mid-west and became known as the Wyandot.

The period of the Beaver Wars, from 1650 to 1675, is often referred to as a ‘period of dispersal’ because Anishinabek withdrew from shorelines of the major lakes and rivers and some families moved temporarily to the St. Lawrence settlements, or farther afield to Timiskaming or Lake Nipigon. With regards to the so-called “period of dispersal”, the reader should remember that European observers (and potential historians) were, obviously, few in number at that time—and they did not frequently travel the back-country—and reports that the territory was completely abandoned were probably exaggerated. It seems unlikely that hunter-gatherers, who knew every tributary stream of their territory, would completely abandon the Lake Nipissing basin and the Ottawa Valley in order to avoid Iroquois war parties (Holmes 1993: ii). Nevertheless, until 1701, when the French in Montreal made peace with the Iroquois, the shores of the main travel routes must have been thinly occupied and avoided. Even though the Iroquois hunted widely over the Ontario peninsula and some established villages on the north shore of Lake Ontario, it should be noted that the Anishinabek defended their territory and took offensive action.

Unfortunately, there are no known sites from this period in the upper Ottawa valley or elsewhere in traditional Algonquin and Nipissing territory. Ideal locations for sites of this period would be the Algonquin Dome where rivers such as the Madawaska, Bonnechere, Petawawa, Gull, and Muskoka have their source.

1.3.4.3 *The French Regime 1701 – 1759*

The histories of Champlain and the Jesuit Relations speak of the “Nipissing” as a people apart from the “Algonquins” as if the homeland of the former was the shores of Lake Nipissing. However, by the 18th century the historical records invariably state that the two groups considered the entire drainage from Lake Nipissing to the St. Lawrence River to be their ancestral homeland.

In the Ottawa River watershed in the historical period, the Nipissing and Algonquin both lived together and acted together in economic and political matters. They wrote joint petitions to successive Colonial Government officials that described their territory as a single undivided land—although they always signed the documents under the heading of “Algonquin” or “Nipissing”. From the *etic* point of view of the outsider—like missionaries, British colonial officers, or this consultant—this close association between the Algonquin and the Nipissing, makes it seem that they were essentially the same people. Their language, material culture, and customs were apparently the same and they intermarried and resided together. The *emic*, or

internalist, view was not revealed partly because Europeans largely wrote (or translated, or edited) the historical record and, partly, because the Nipissing and Algonquin of the time did not see that an explanation of the difference between the two terms was called for. Since the Algonquin and Nipissing kinship system must have been similar, perhaps this dichotomy of self-identity acted like a moiety, or division, of the community irrespective of clan structure.

“Our old Chiefs and principal warriors...[decided that]..the whole of our hunting grounds...should be divided into two parts as equally as possible according to the different situations abounding in furs, and part to be enjoyed by the Algonquin tribe, and the other for the benefit of the Nipissings; the part or proportion allotted to each...band or clan might have a certain extent...in proportion to the number of the band...By this arrangement, the various chiefs or heads of bands had an opportunity of nursing their beavers and otters...by dividing the portion belonging to the band into two equal parts, which were still very extensive, and hunting and changing alternately every two or three years from one part to the other...” (Holmes 1993, Document 315 Note: although the intent is clear, this paragraph of the document is fragmentary)

In addition, the Europeans of the historical period were ignorant of the traditional clan system that both groups used and they superimposed their own system.

In the French Regime period, the Algonquin and Nipissing began to visit the Sulpician mission at Lake of Two Mountains for up to two months each year, usually in the summer. Although some spent the greater part of the year at the mission, most people continued to make seasonal rounds in their own territory. The church records of this period may underestimate the total population of Algonquin and Nipissing by assuming that all had become Christian. Although the fur trade economy required considerable labour during the winter months, by the 17th and 18th centuries the Algonquin and Nipissing had become successful merchants of a scarce luxury product and they generally received good prices for their furs (Ray and Freeman 1998).

Except for scattered trading posts, the Algonquin and Nipissing were the sole occupants of the Ottawa Valley in this period and, of course, they chose to live, as much as possible, at the most attractive locations in their territory. These included: the islands in the Ottawa River, the mouths of principal tributaries, the junctions of principal tributary streams, the foot of rapids and falls, at the ends of portage routes, and around wild rice lakes and fisheries. Since these attractive locations were generally the first to be later chosen by settlers and industrialists, the archaeological deposits formed in French Regime period have been greatly impacted and many have been lost to posterity. Nevertheless, some deposits from this period must remain along the shores of the major waterways; however, as noted above, the archaeological record of the Ottawa valley is sparse because of the relative lack of field survey as compared to southern Ontario.

1.3.4.4 Pre-Confederation British Colonial Period 1760 – 1867

After the fall of New France, in 1759, the Algonquin and Nipissing came under the administration of the colonial government’s Indian Affairs Department, represented initially by Sir William Johnson. Although the Proclamation of 1763 recognized the territorial rights of First Nations, including those of the Nipissing and Algonquin, by 1772 they found it necessary to deliver a formal claim to the land from Long Sault on St. Lawrence to Lake Nipissing. They also protested against the liquor trade in their hunting grounds. Twelve Nipissing and seven Algonquin signed

the 1772 petition. In the next two generations, up to 1841, they resubmitted the same petition nine more times.

The Algonquin and Nipissing fought for the British during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. In 1841 Chief *Ka-on-di-no-kitch* reminded Superintendent Hughes of this:

“During the last two wars with the United States, our ancestors as well as ourselves, were called upon by our fathers the then Governors and told that we had lands to defend, as well as our white brethren. We obeyed; we knew it was our duty to defend our hunting grounds. We gave the war whoop, we fought, and bled, in defending the rights of our great father, and our soil, and we would assure our father, the Governor- General, that we are ready to do so again whenever called upon.” (Holmes, 1993, Document 249).

The 1840s was a time of encroachment and alienation throughout peninsular Ontario as well as the Lake Huron basin and the Ottawa Valley. In petition after petition The Nipissing and the Algonquin pointed out that they were loyal allies and war veterans and they stressed that, when the invasion of loggers and settlers began, they had been patient and helpful towards the newcomers and had not, generally, resorted to violent resistance.

In 1840 the Algonquin and Nipissing addressed a comprehensive petition to Lord Sydenham, Governor of Lower Canada, including statements that clearly indicate that their economy and land use patterns were changing:

“That day is now arrived—which we never expected to see—your red Children the Nipissing and Algonquin, have never been in the habit of tilling the ground, from time immemorial our chief and only dependence for a livelihood sprang from the chase from which we procured abundance. Not so now—our hunting grounds are entirely ruined—our beaver & other fur have been destroyed by the constant fires made by the lumber men in our majestic forests; our deer have disappeared—our timber to the amount of hundreds of thousands of pounds, is annually taken from those very hunting grounds, which by our Great Father’s orders were to be removed for us and us only...As we...can no longer depend on the chase for support, we must set ourselves to the hoe—or else starve—we demand your assistance” (Holmes 1993, Document 241).

Similarly, Chief *Ka-on-di-no-kitch* (Nipissing) in council at Lake of Two Mountains with Superintendent Hughes:

“...we have already told you that our hunting grounds, which are vast and extensive and once abounded in the richest furs and swarmed with deer of every description, are now ruined. we own...that we are partly the cause of these present misfortunes: we were too good and generous: we permitted strangers to come and settle on our grounds and to cultivate the land; wood merchants to destroy our valuable timber, who have done us much injury, as by burning our rich forests, they have annihilated our beaver and our peltries and driven away our deer...but we had good hearts and took pity on our white brethren; we know that they must live as well as ourselves... we never thought of futurity and we were silent at these encroachments. But now we are pitiful ourselves and are obliged to crave assistance...” [in order to settle on farmsteads] (Holmes 1993, Document 249).

Despite their reliance on country food until this period, there is historical evidence that the Algonquin had been gardening and raising maize since at least the 17th century, if not since the Middle Woodland period. Champlain reported in 1613 Chief Nibacis' village had gardens and cornfields and Chief Tessouat's village garden included peas—of which the knowledge and seed stock had only been recently acquired. According to Superintendent Hughes, the Algonquin and Nipissing of Lake of Two Mountains used hoes and spades to raise “Indian corn, pease [sic], beans, potatoes, pumpkins, oats, and hay” (Holmes 1993, Document 297). Given that they only spent the summer months at the mission, and that they could not attain title to these lands or sell the produce on the open market, these gardening efforts were on a small scale.

In a petition dated 1849 some Algonquin and Nipissing described their decision to acquire land and farm as follows:

“When you see us traveling from one end of the rivers and lakes to the other in our frail canoes, you are surprised at our way of life and you find us very poor. We confess that this is certainly true. We are poverty stricken, because day by day we are being stripped of our possessions. Our lands are rapidly passing into the hands of the Whites. You have long advised us to cultivate the land; long too have we failed to listen to such salutary advice. Is this surprising? We were rich in bygone days. We lacked for nothing. The forests were inhabited by animals of every species and we sold the carcasses to eager merchants for a very good price. But now it is no longer thus...we are reduced to dire poverty. We want to imitate the Whites. This is why we are asking for land to farm...we want to farm near our hunting grounds... (Holmes 1993, Document 330).

In 1862, the Nipissing and Algonquin again petitioned the Governor General of Canada, Viscount Monk, and claimed that the Ottawa Valley had been their home since time immemorial. They protested the incursion of white trappers who stripped the fur-bearing animals from their territory, while they always left enough animals to breed.

“We have no desire to interfere with the Lumbermen, whose legitimate object is the manufacture of timber, nor with the settler whose object is the cultivation of the soil, but what we consider a real grievance is the custom pursued by white trappers who infest our hunting grounds for the sole purpose of trapping. The Indian, whose hunting ground is secured to him according to ancient usages amongst his own people under the regulation of his Chief, pays every attention to the increase of (particularly the muskrat and beaver) which are purely local, whilst the white trappers invariably exterminate them.” (Holmes 1993, Document 398)

Eight Chiefs and over 250 individual Algonquin and Nipissing, whose hunting grounds were in the Madawaska Valley, petitioned Monk in 1863 for a specific tract of land on the upper South Madawaska adjacent Canisbay Township:

“That in times past [our] hunting grounds were in the country watered by the Madawaska and adjoining streams about 150 miles from...Two Mountains, but owing to that country having become during the last few years thickly settled it has rendered useless and destroyed [our] hunting grounds and has compelled [us] to travel still further westward until at present [our] hunting grounds are from 300 to 350 miles from (Two Mountains)].”

That [we] are desirous of having a tract of land near our present hunting grounds granted or reserved for them for the purpose of building up an Indian Village capable of supporting four hundred families, a desire we sincerely trust will be gratified,...[since] the whole country was once [ours] and the land of the departed braves, [our] fathers.”

“That such a tract of land, as would suit the purposes required, [we] have found in the Township of Lawrence, next adjoining the Township of Eyre, [which] would meet all the requirements [since it] is near their hunting grounds, is suitable for the village, and would be the greatest blessing that could be bestowed on [us]... (Holmes 1993, Document 400)

The local Member of Parliament (Robert Bell) found supporters for the Lawrence Reserve and the Department of Indian Affairs recommended it to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who heeded the appeal. In 1866 he notified the Indian Agent at Arnprior that he had:

“...reserved the south east quarter of the Township of Lawrence from sale during the pleasure of the Crown for the use of the Algonquin Indians for a settlement. The Indians are not to have any right to the merchantable timber on the land nor are they to interrupt those parties who hold timber licenses for it from cutting and carrying off the timber.” (Holmes 1993, Document 407)

William Spragge, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, even went so far as to recommend that, “given the rugged character of the terrain”, the northeast quarter of the Lawrence Township should be added to double the size of the reserve (Holmes 1993, Document 408).

1.3.4.5 *Post-Confederation Federal-Provincial Colonial Period*

Two years later, however, after Confederation, when Upper Canada became the Province of Ontario, Pon Sogmogneche, High Chief of the Algonquin and Nipissing, was still waiting for official recognition of the reserve:

“Some time since I was given to understand that there was a tract of land granted to me for use of my tribe of Indians in the Township of Lawrence on the Madawaska River. I wish to know if the boundary lines will be run and the lots laid out so that each one of my tribe settling will know his portion and I wish for a document from you as soon as practible (sic) to shew that I have authority to settle without molestation on the said land and that it is laid apart for use of my Indians.” (Holmes 1993, Document 412).

In 1878, when Niven surveyed the Township of Nightingale, which is on the east side of Lawrence Township and also on the Madawaska, he noted two “Indian” clearings (Holmes 1993, Document 445).

In 1886, Chief Nogon-nak-suk-way forwarded another request for land in Lawrence Township to L. Vankoughnet, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs:

“I am requested by the Chief *Non-non-she-gushig* and his band to make enquiries on their behalf. The said Chief and his band...now desire, unitedly, to locate on some good land that they might see fit for farming purposes in the Township of Lawrence, or in some other. And such lands if found to be set apart for them as an Indian reserve.” (Holmes1993, Document 477)

Vankoughnet replied to this request saying: “I beg in reply to state that the Algonquin band of Indians have a Reserve on the River Desert in the Township of Maniwaki on the upper Ottawa where there is plenty of land to accommodate them.” (Holmes 1993, Document 478).

Two years later, in 1888, an Algonquin or Nipissing, who said he was the Chief of 30 families or 150 people (his return address was a post office near Barrys Bay), wrote to Indian Affairs on behalf of the Lawrence Township band:

“It seems the South East quarter of the Township of Lawrence has been reserved for the Algonquin Indians, their Chief *Non-no-che-ke-shick* has requested me to write to [Indian Affairs] to have that reserve cancelled in exchange for some other nearer a market.” (Holmes 1993, Document 480).

Indian Affairs replied that in order for this exchange to take place, *Non-no-che-ke-shick* and his band, “for whom part of Lawrence was set aside”, must pass a resolution stating their intention and specify the land desired in exchange so that tract could be assessed for suitability and if the result was favorable, then “the Government of Ontario should be applied to for an exchange of the tract in Lawrence for land selected by the Indians.” (Holmes 1993, Document 481).

No further correspondence on the Madawaska reserve issue was found until 1894; when Chief Peter Sharbot revived the Lawrence Reserve request with Indian Affairs Canada, stating that his band had been in occupation since 1849 (Document 500). In 1896 Chief Sharbot provided a list of families, totaling 46 people (Document 514). The Crown forwarded the matter to Ontario Department of Crown Lands with a request that the claim be investigated (Documents 503 and 512). Although Superintendent Thomson of Algonquin Park did visit Lawrence Township, “The report of the inspection by Superintendent Thomson was not made as he died before he could write a report” (Holmes 1993:174). Nevertheless, Crown Lands provided an account of the inspection (Document 522), which must have stemmed from comments Thompson made before he died. This document is quoted at length below, because it provides information about potential for archaeological material of 19th century Algonquin settlement.

“...Mr. Thomson visited the township in August last, that he did not find a single Indian settler in the township and the only attempt at clearing or settling which he found was a small improvement, if it could be called such, made by one Francois Antoine, which consisted of an attempt to clear up part of lots 3 and 4 in the 9th and 10th Cons. the nature of the work being roughly under brushing in the Indian style about 1½ acre. He [Thomson] states that the nature of the land in the township is such that it is well adapted for settlement, the greater part of the township being fine, arable, rolling land, dipping to the east and south. The soil is black loam and sand mixed, the timber beech, black and yellow birch, spruce and pine, the quantity of pine estimated to be some 45 million feet, which is scattered through the township.”

“The township of Lawrence is situated upon the confines of Algonquin National Park, which as you know was reserved as a home for game of all descriptions, the intention being to preserve the beauty of the Park and to afford a harbor for the different wild animals, birds, etc. which are natives of this Province. The formation of a settlement of Indians upon the borders of a territory of this kind would, in my opinion, be attended with great danger to the preservation of the game in the Park. You know the predatory habits of these people, how they roam about, and how difficult it is to keep watch of their movements in the forest

or get them to recognize a law which applies to white people, with respect at the rate to the killing of game, should be made to apply to the Indian, who depends for his livelihood in a great measure upon what he can kill in the forest...There being such a large quantity of pine timber still growing in the township is another difficulty. The Department does not open to sale to white people lands upon which there is still a considerable quantity of pine timber growing, and where there is about 40 or 50 million feet of pine in a township, it would not be a proper thing to open it to indiscriminate settlement."

"It would appear from what Mr. Simpson says that there is a considerable number of Indians in the Township of Nightingale, some 32 individuals in all, many of whom have entered into possession of lots and made small clearings, and have been there for a considerable period. I think it would be well that these people should be given to understand by your Department that they have no rights there, and that they must not expect that these lands will, as a matter of course, be allowed to them."

Undaunted, in 1896, Chief Sharbot suggested to Indian Affairs (Document 527) an alternate site in Sabine Township: "You will see by the enclosed letter that the Indians at Long Lake in Lawrence Township have located a place to live on away from Lawrence or Nightingale..." (Holmes 1993, Document 528). In 1897, in a letter to Agent Bennett, Chief Sharbot elaborated:

"In regard to the Reserve, which we are trying to get. I might say that the land we wish to secure lies at the head of Hay Lake in the township of Sabine to the south west end of the lake, there are four families living there now, all with more or less clearance and there would be probably ten families altogether living there should that part of the township to be set aside for the purpose of a reserve. "Kindly let me know what further steps I should take in this matter. We are all Algonquins. (Holmes 1993, Document 534)

Three weeks later, Chief Sharbot, in response to Bennett's reply, sent another letter to Agent Bennett:

"Yours of January 20th to hand and in reply beg to enclose you letter received from Dept. Crown Lands through Mr. Simpson Park Superintendent. We also wish to say that we were not aware that the lands in question were not in the market and that there are at present four families of Indians living there all more or less clearance, while three more families are intending to locate there in the spring.

"The reasons we have for desiring this location are that it is in a country fifteen miles from the nearest railway and about seven or eight miles from the nearest white settlers who have been living in the same township for over eighteen years, the land is also well situated on the water ways being on Hay Lake which is emptied into Long Lake of the Madawaska River and also near the Mink Lakes tributary to the York Branch of the Madawaska."

"The pine is all cut off this part of the country and if you could induce the Indian Dpt. to grant us one fourth of this township for settlement, we would be self-supporting and independent of government assistance in every way. (Holmes 1993, Document 535)

Agent Bennett's superiors at Indian Affairs instructed him, in April 1897, to tell the "Indians of Sabine" to "go to Golden Lake Reserve" and in May, the exasperated agent had to inform head office that :

“...the Indians at Sabine do not belong to Golden Lake Reserve, also there is no room for them on the Reserve...So there is no use in asking them to come to live on the Reserve. ...If it is possible it would be better to get the reserve for them in Sabine. I understand that there is two parties, and that they are not agreed on the place to locate. I think it would be advisable to send someone and call a meeting of all the Indians and find out the particulars and then report to govt.” (Holmes 1993, Document 542).

Indian Affairs duly sent Agent Bennett to meet with the Sabine band and report (Holmes 1993, Document 546), which he did promptly, for he filed a report dated July 15 1897. Because of its relevance to archaeological potential Bennett’s letter report is cited, in full, below:

“I visited the Indians at Sabine (who are Algonquins) as authorized by Department, and found three families settled on land bordering on Hay Lake in the Township of Sabine, and others and others waiting to settle on the proposed Reserve. The names and ages of the Indians whom I found there are:

Mat Whiteduck	Aged	37 years	wife	and	family
Amab Lavally		28		“	
Henry Macoose		35		“	
Exavier Levally		24	unmarried		
Denis “		29		“	
Lemab Sharbot		20		“	
Peter Sharbot		65	widower		
Frank Sharbot		29	wife	and	family
William Levally		30		“	
Louis “		50	widower		
John “		32	wife and family		

“Three families are living on land on Sabine with improvements made thereon the other Indians who are there but afraid to make any improvements until they are sure of the Reserve being set aside for them.

“The area of the Reserve they want is ten lots in width and seven in length, there is about 1500 acres of a drowned [sic] marsh in the south east corner of the Township of Sabine, I think however that 4000 acres would be sufficient for these Indians and would recommend that lots 1 to 10 inclusive in con. 4-5-6-7 of the Township of Sabine be acquired for them. This tract of land is not fit for settlement and I do not think it will be settled upon by white settlers.” (Holmes 1993, Document 547)

In 1893, these townships were incorporated into Algonquin Park and, in 1894, Peter Sharbot and 32 Algonquin settlers were evicted (Allen 2007). Kidd (1948) referred to some of these Algonquin homestead remains at Rock Lake, during his excavations in 1939; however, his interest was primarily deposits of the pre-contact period. Allen has carried out archaeological assessments at “Franceways” homestead at Rock Lake and elsewhere on the upper Madawaska.

1.3.5 Euro-Canadian Period

While there was much debate as to whether the occupying Mississauga Nation held title to the lands within the traditional territory of the Algonquin Nation, Gloucester and the Greater Ottawa area is at present considered unceded Algonquin Territory. When United Empire Loyalists began

arriving from the south in 1783, the Crown was under considerable pressure to form treaties with Indigenous People in order to access their land for colonisation and settlement. After the American Revolution the British arranged for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists and Mohawk, under Joseph Brant, in Mississauga territory on the north side of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence River. Although the Algonquins were not included in the Crawford Purchase negotiations and did not cede any land in the Ottawa Valley, the British presumed as much. During the long Napoleonic wars, the natural resources of the Crawford Purchase lands, and the Algonquin land in the Ottawa Valley, became of significance to the British—particularly its pine timber and pitch and potash. In 1788 the crown created the Lunenburg District which encompassed what would later become Gloucester Township. In 1792 the township was surveyed and in 1793 it was known as “Township B Gloucester a part of Dundas County, in the Eastern District”.

At the close of the 18th century, there was sporadic settlement by lumbermen and traders along the banks of Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, by prominent historical figures such as Robert Shirreff at Fitzroy Harbour, Philemon Wright in Hull, and Braddish Billings on the Rideau River. One of the first histories of Ottawa, by H. Beldon (1879), provides insight to the initial contact between Algonquin and settlers with the story of Philemon Wright’s arrival in Hull at the turn-of-the-century. According to Beldon, the Algonquin greeted Wright cordially, even though he was cutting down their maple grove in the sugaring season. After welcoming and feasting Wright, the Algonquin asked him by what authority he was cutting down their sugar bush and were not satisfied until Wright (an American) produced a letter of approval from Sir John Johnson, a minister of the Crown, and provided a payment and gifts to the Algonquins.

After the Napoleonic Wars, or the War of 1812, the British began to settle veteran soldiers and their families in eastern Ontario, in Perth and Richmond, by presuming it was allowed by the Crawford Purchases, and through other payments made to the Mississauga. The first four townships surveyed were Fitzroy, Huntley, Richmond, and Gloucester.

In 1812 Braddish Billings became the first permanent settler in Gloucester township. In 1813 Billings married Lamira Dow in Merrickville and the couple settled in Gloucester, where the family quickly became prominent citizens in what was then known as Bytown. Later the Billings Family would establish a farm and estate at Parkhill adjacent to Billings Bridge and is now registered as a National Historic Site.

In 1816 Gloucester Township became part of the Ottawa District and in 1820 the survey of the township was completed. In 1834 stagecoach service began along the new between Bytown and Prescott Rd. That route passed through the western portion of Gloucester Township along the route of HWY 31 to Stagecoach Rd. in Osgoode TWP. In 1854 the Bytown and Prescott Railway opened and passed to the north of the PDA roughly parallel to the present 417 HWY (Gloucester Historical Society 2020).

1.3.5.1 Lot 1, Concession 9, Ottawa River, Gloucester Township (Geo)

The original 200-acre parcel known as Lot 1, Concession 9 on Ottawa Front, Gloucester Township, in which the PDA is located, was first patented in 1871 by Thomas Starmer (Figures 6 & 7).

Starmer is listed in Cherrier & Kirwin's Ottawa Directory 1872-1873 as an Ice Dealer on the Rideau at the time (Cherrier and Kirwin's 1873). On the 1879 Belden map it appears that Starmer never made any improvements to the property. In 1875, Starmer took out a \$500 mortgage on the property with the C.P.B. & S. Society. In 1881 the C.P.B. & S. Society sold Lot 1 to Alexander Woodburn who then sold the property to George H. Perley. The *Farmers & Business Directory for the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, & Stormont 1886-1887* reports that Perley neither lived on the property nor had tenants at that time. In 1891, Irwin Perley sold the intact 200-acres of Lot 1 to Louis Labelle who resided with his family on the adjacent Lot 1 to the north in the 8th Concession (Figure 7).

Between 1899 – 1901 Louis Labelle subdivided Lot 1 into four separate 50 acre lots, and sold the parcels to his four sons, Peter, William, Joseph and Augustus. During the years 1901 – 1911 the LaBelle's further subdivided Lot 1 and sold off small acreages to other family members. In 1931, Ida Labelle sold the northern half of Lot 1 to E. Desjardin (Figure 7).

The lot is currently known as Lot 1, Concession 9 on Ottawa River according to the Provincial Lot Fabric (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 2020) and has been subdivided into multiple properties. The PDA is limited to properties #5500, 5510, and 5494. Properties #5500 and #5510 are currently an open, featureless vacant lot with no current use. Property #5494 contains a single-family dwelling that was built after 1976, but is currently unoccupied (Figures 8 and 9).

1.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS/ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 Current Environmental Conditions

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located on Boundary Road south of 417 HWY. The land parcel lies within part of Lot 1, Concession 9 on Ottawa River, Gloucester TWP (Geo.), Carlton County, part of the National Capital Region. The PDA consists of three properties -#5500, 5510, and 5494. The entire PDA was originally all wetland (Figure 8) and all three properties have been significantly altered by land clearing and the periodic deposition of 1+ m of fill over most parts of the PDA (Photographs 1- 11) so now only approximately 0.15 ha section of property 5494 doesn't contain fill and is forested and it is low lying and wet (Figure 9). The fill forms a barrier to the wetland along the north side of the PDA and a man-made drainage ditch surrounds the PDA. Ponds have developed along the northern edge where the fill is not as thick (Figure 9, photo 10 and 11).

The PDA is located near of the southern bank of a relict-channel of the Ottawa River, of which Mer Bleue Bog is now a part. Radiocarbon dating taken from sediment cores at Mer Bleue indicate the relict-channel was abandoned by the Ottawa River likely sometime before 7,700 B.P. (GSC-681, 7650 ±120 years B.P.) (Marshall et al. 1979).

1.4.1.1 Physiographic Conditions

Physiographic conditions are the natural properties of the area. These include landforms, bedrock geology, surficial geology, hydrological features, and soil types. Canada has been divided into seven broad physiographic regions. These broad physiographic regions are further divided by province and landscape. The PDA is situated within the Ottawa Valley section of the Eastern St.

Lawrence Lowlands near the southern border of the Canadian Shield Forest Lands (Acton et al. 2012, Elson 2010). There are areas within Carlton County that exhibit characteristics of both physiographic regions. The main physiographic feature of the region surrounding the PDA is broad, relatively level sand plain comprised of glaciomarine sediments with areas of organic deposits and associated wetlands. Aeolian deposits in the form of sand dunes are also indicated in the region to the north and west (Richard et al. 1974; Chapman 1975) (Figure 10).

1.4.1.2 Hydrological Conditions

The PDA is located on a flat level site which is completely surrounded by man-made linear ditches and swales which drain the site (Photographs 3-7). Several small ponds were noted along the northern boundary. The PDA divides a municipal drain that runs approximately north-south of the property boundary (Figure 9). The drain on the northside of the PDA goes through a wetland, which the northern boundary cuts off with at least 1+m fill (Figure 9). Ponds occur along the northern boundary where the elevation allows the wetland to drain. All watercourses within and around the PDA are artificial-drainage ditches (Pers Comm. Michelle Lavictoire 2020). There are no natural watercourses within 300 m of the PDA. There is approximately 0.15 ha area that is not covered by fill in property 5494 and it is low-lying and wet and is probably the only part of the PDA with original ground surface.

In the distant past, the Champlain Sea, a marine embayment of the Atlantic Ocean covered the project area until about 9,800 BP (Figure 5). Following this, the estuary paleo-Ottawa River and its confluence with pro-glacial Lake Lamplasilis left a number of estuarine and channel deposits which formed a large deltaic sand deposit in the Ottawa area. At the end of the main Mattawa-Phase of the Champlain Sea 8,500 years ago (Lewis et al. 2005), glacial outflows had declined which exposing the PDA and area as a result making it available for ancestral Algonquin hunter/gather groups (Marshall et al. 1979). It is at that time in which the PDA - occurring between 75 and 78 masl., was finally exposed as dry land. Since that time in the Early Archaic, the PDA would have been open and available for occupation through to present times.

1.4.1.3 Soils & Geological Conditions

The portion of Carlton County where the PDA is located is underlain by Ordovician rocks of Paleozoic age specifically shales of the Carlsbad formation (Ontario Geological Survey 1991) (Figure 12). The surficial geology of the PDA is identified as estuarine and channel deposits indicating the past hydrological conditions discussed above (Figure 13).

The 1979 Agriculture Canada publication Soil capability and land use in the Ottawa Urban fringe defines the soil type of the PDA as Uplands Series, *“Very strongly to strongly acid, medium to fine textured sand, marine and estuarine materials. Fluvium in abandoned river channel floors and terraces. Commonly reworked into dunes.”* (Dumanski et al. 1979).

A geotechnical study of the PDA was completed in 2018 by Paterson Group Inc., to investigate subsoil and groundwater conditions at the site. A total of 12 test pits with a maximum depth of 3.5 m and 4 boreholes with a maximum depth of 2.7 m below grade were distributed across the site. A review of historical aerial photographs was also undertaken in the report. Both the fieldwork and review of the property’s history confirmed that originally the sites centre was a

water ponded area that was in-filled with miscellaneous fill over the past decade. Contact was made with the engineer who authored the report on May 8, 2020 who confirmed that the entire property of 5500 and 5510 was composed of fill between 2 and 3.5 m deep throughout overlying a wetland area (Per. Comm Faisal I. Abou-Seido), (Paterson Group Inc. 2018).

1.4.2 Existing Heritage Plaques & Monuments

A review was made of the Ontario's Historical Plaques database (Brown 2017), and the Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (Ontario Heritage Trust 2018). There are no existing heritage plaques in or adjacent to the PDA. Nearby, located 3 km north the PDA on HWY 26 and west of Carlsbad Springs there is an Ontario Historical plaque commemorating Daniel Eastman the founder of Carlsbad Springs Resort and Spa in 1860.

1.4.3 Built Heritage & Cemeteries

A review was made of the Building Stories database maintained by the University of Waterloo and the Canadian Register of Historic Places, and there are no registered built heritage properties in, adjacent or near the PDA (CHRP 2018, University of Waterloo 2018).

A review of the Ontario registry of cemeteries within Carleton County at CanadaGenWeb Cemetery Project shows there are no cemeteries occurring at or near the PDA (CGWCP 2020).

1.4.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments and Potential Mapping

The National Capital Commission (NCC) Archaeological Potential Mapping for the Ottawa area indicates a **low potential for archaeological sites in the area of the PDA** (Figure 13). The City of Ottawa, GeoOttawa archaeological potential layer indicates there is **no archaeological potential in lot 5494** (City of Ottawa 2016) (Figure 14). The City of Ottawa Archaeological potential map indicates there is a small area of **archaeological potential in the western portion of properties 5500 and 5510** (Figure 13), however this area is now covered in about 2 m fill and retains no archaeological potential.

A search was made for existing archaeological sites within 2 km of the PDA. According to the review of the MHSTCI archaeological sites database there are no archaeological sites registered within 2 km of the PDA (MHSTCI 2020) (Table 1). A review of the Provincial archaeological report database on April 21, 2020 returned:

- Township of Gloucester, Carleton County. 170 records in the database, of which two are nearby (P311-049-2011 and P415-160-2018).
- Township of Cumberland, Carleton County. 24 records in the database, of which one is nearby (P366-026-2013).
- Township of Osgoode, Carleton County. 31 records in the database, none where nearby. (MTCS 2020).

Table 1: Previous archaeological assessments.

PIF	Report Title	Distance from PDA	Recommendation
P311-049-2011	Stage 1 archaeological assessment Highway 417 Corridor 8th Line to OC Road 26. (Boundary Road underpass).	1.2 km	No further assessment.
P415-160-2018	Stage 1 archaeological assessment: Carlsbad Lands Assembly.	200 m	Stage 2 recommended
P366-026-2013	Stage 1 archaeological assessment Capitol Region Resource Recovery Centre.	200 m	No further assessment.

1.4.5 Existing Archaeological Sites

According to the review of the MHSTCI archaeological sites database made on April 21, 2020, there are no archaeological sites registered within 2 km of the PDA (MHSTCI 2020)

1.4.6 Field Conditions

The PDA was visited on May 20th, 2020 after Provincial COVID 19 restrictions were lifted. The weather was sunny and warm, and visibility was excellent. Both 5500 & 5510 Boundary Road are featureless open vacant lots with some low growing herbaceous plants around the periphery, and a few depressions filled with water. Ground visibility was 100% (Photographs 1 & 2, Figure 16). The PDA has been artificially elevated approximately 2 m above the surrounding terrain on neighbouring lots by infilling with sand and gravel mixed with recycled construction materials (Photograph 3). Drainage ditches surround the property (Photographs 3, 4 & 5).

Property 5494 Boundary Road has also been artificially raised by approximately 1+m of fill above the wetland to the north, and holds a residential building with associated features (driveway, septic, well) set in a partially treed and landscaped lot (Photographs 6, 7, 8 & 9). One area to the south of the driveway is low-lying and not infilled. The small area (0.15 ha) is dense with scrub brush (primarily alders), and wet (Photographs 10 and 11).

2 FIELD METHODS

The purpose of the Stage 1 property inspection is to visit the PDA and gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, current condition, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. The property inspection was conducted on May 20th, 2020 by Courtney Cameron, MA (P731) The property inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) (Table 2), and permission to access was granted by Bill Holzman.

Table 2 : Stage 2 Field Methods

Features	Comments
Inspect the entire property and its periphery. The inspection may be either systematic (e.g., every 30 m) or random spot checking. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential.	The entire property and its periphery were inspected. The openness of the property enabled excellent visibility.
Inspect the property when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Do not inspect when weather conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought), may reduce the chances of observing features of archaeological potential.	The weather was sunny and warm. There was no snow or excessive weather conditions impeding the field inspection.
Confirm that previously identified features of archaeological potential are present where they were previously identified. Watercourses are present where mapped and are not artificial or altered. Land formations are natural and not artificial.	All watercourses/hydrological features mapped and present are artificial.
Identify and document additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knolls, ridges or plateau too small to show on large-scale topographic maps. • Relict water channels • glacial shorelines • Patches of well-drained soils in areas of heavy soil • Slightly elevated areas in low and wet areas. 	No additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were noted during the field inspection.
Identify and document features that will affect assessment strategies, e.g.; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • woodlots • small bogs, swamps or permanently wet areas • steeper grade than indicated on maps • overgrown vegetation that does not allow ploughing • heavier soils than expected • recent land disturbances such as regrading, depositing fill or clearing vegetation 	Fill was deposited over 98% of the PDA periodically since the 1970s. The remaining 2% was a low-lying wet area vegetated with scrub brush.
Identify and document structures and build features that will affect assessment strategies, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heritage structures or landscapes • cairns, monuments or plaques • cemeteries 	One modern single-family dwelling and associated features (well, septic, driveway) was noted within property 5494.

3 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

3.1 ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

3.1.1 Analysis of Pre-Contact Context

There are qualities and characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological resources. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in the following table.

Table 3 : Presence or absence of features indicating archaeological potential.

Features	Presence	Comments
Previously identified archaeological sites within or near the PDA	N	
Water sources within 300 m of the PDA		
Primary Water Source (lakes, river, streams and creeks)	Y	Ditches and municipal drains surround the PDA. Some ponding of water within depressions within the PDA– all artificial, no natural watercourses within 300m.
Secondary Water Source (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)	Y	Wetland
Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relict river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or Swale in the topography, shorelines or drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)	Y	No stands of relict shorelines were identified, but the soils map indicates sediments associated with the Champlain Sea
Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)	N	
Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)	N	
Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground	N	
Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places	N	
Resources areas for food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials	Y	Terrestrial subsistence resources.

Table 3 : Presence or absence of features indicating archaeological potential.

Features	Presence	Comments
Deeply buried deposits	N	
Archaeological potential mapping	Y	Some potential in properties 5500 and 5510 and no potential in 5494 according to the City of OttawaGeo archaeological potential layer (2020) and low potential in all properties according to the NCC archaeological potential map.
Other	N	

3.1.2 Analysis of Post-Contact Context

There are features and characteristics that would indicate the potential for the presence of Post-Contact archaeological resources. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in the following table.

Table 4: Features indicating Archaeological potential

FEATURES	PRESENCE	COMMENTS
Previously identified archaeological sites within or near the PDA	N	
Resources areas for food or fresh water	Y	Terrestrial subsistence resources
Resource areas for Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)	Y	Timber extraction.
Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmsteads.	N	
Early historical transportation routes	N	
Property listed on a municipal register or designated as a historic landmark or site	N	
Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations	N	
Presence of monuments or plaques indicating an event, historical person or place	N	
The presence of early churches or cemeteries	N	

There are features and characteristics that would indicate that the potential for the presence of Post-Contact archaeological resources has been removed. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in the following table.

Table 5: Features indicating that some archaeological potential has been removed.

Features	Presence	Comments
Quarrying	N	
Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil	Y	Extensive disturbance from grading and infilling.
Building footprints	Y	Residence and outbuildings in the northeast section of the lot.
Sewage and infrastructure development	Y	Access roads, and sewage.

3.2 CONCLUSIONS OF THE EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before the 1970s, the entire PDA was part of the large wetland that exists on the north side of the PDA (Figures 8 and 9, pers comm Faisal 2020). During the 1970s a portion of the wetland was filled in on property 5494. Approximately 1 m of fill was deposited and a residential home was built and a drainage ditch runs around the filled area (Figure 8, Photograph 7). About 0.15 ha of 5494, south of the driveway, did not receive fill and remains low-lying and wet and is probably the only remaining part of the original wetland. It was cleared at some time in the past as there are no large trees, and is populated by dense scrub brush, mostly alders, and is wet. The NCC Ottawa potential map indicated low potential and the City of Ottawa potential map indicated no potential for property 5494. There are no natural watercourses within 300 m of property 5494. Property 5494 has low archaeological potential.

The geotechnical testing and field visit of the PDA determined that properties 5500 and 5510 is comprised of modern fill varying from 1 to 2.5 m in depth. Prior to this has the property was pre-existing wetland (Paterson Group; PG4592-1, 2018). The NCC Ottawa archaeological potential map indicates that both these properties have low archaeological potential. The City of Ottawa archaeological potential map indicates a small area in the west end of both these properties that have archaeological potential, but the extensive disturbance has removed any potential that may have existed.

Approximately 98% (7.94 ha) of the PDA has been extensively disturbed through clearing and fill deposition. The remaining 2% (0.15 ha), is a single low-lying, wet area, not filled and not impacted by house construction. Given that the entire PDA was a wetland prior to any kind of development and then large amounts of fill were deposited in the PDA periodically since the 1970s, both archaeological potential maps for Ottawa indicate either low or no potential, and there is the lack

of natural watercourses within 300 m there is low to no archaeological potential in the PDA. No areas within the PDA retain potential for archaeological resources (Figure 15).

4 RECORD OF FINDS

The fieldwork generated a documentary record of one field report, 1 map, 25 photographs, and 2 pages of notes. Two Fixed Reference Points (FRP), were recorded and are in Appendix A. No artifacts identified and none were collected during the site visit.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background study, field visit, and results of Stage 1 fieldwork, form the basis for the following recommendation:

The entire PDA used to be a wetland, and since the 1970s has been subject to periods of infilling so that only one small (0.15 ha) wet area remains. The PDA contains no archaeological potential and therefore, no further archaeological assessment work is recommended.

6 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) 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 Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 Archaeological 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 archeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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) required that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

7 REPORT CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared by Courtney Cameron of Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated and Kinickinick Heritage Consulting as a requirement of Archaeological PIF #P371-0024-2020, for the sole benefit of Holzman Consultants Inc, and may not be used by any other person or entity, other than for its intended purposes, without the express written consent of Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated and Kinickinick Heritage Consulting Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

The information and recommendations contained in this report are based upon work undertaken in accordance with generally accepted scientific practices, and *Standards & Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists in Ontario* current at the time the work was performed. Further, the information and recommendations contained in this report are in accordance with our understanding of the Project as it was presented at the time of our report. The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents, design information provided by Holzman Consultants Inc., data provided by regulatory agencies and others, as well as field visit carried out in 2020 specifically in support of this report. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated. and Kinickinick Heritage Consulting requests that we be notified immediately, and permitted to reassess the conclusions provided herein. Any follow-up work recommended in this report must be reviewed by the Archaeology Program Unit, Programs and Services Branch, Ministry of Culture and Multiculturalism, Province of Ontario, which may take several months after the submission of the report.

We trust this report provides sufficient information for your present purposes. If you have any questions or comments on the contents of this report, or we can be of further service to you, please contact the undersigned.

**KINICKINICK HERITAGE CONSULTING
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8.1 PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Faisal I. Abou-Seido, P. Eng. (Paterson Group Inc.) in discussion with the licence holder, May 2020.

Michelle Lavictorie (Bowfin Environmental Consulting) in discussion with the licence holder, May 2020.

9 FIGURES AND MAPS

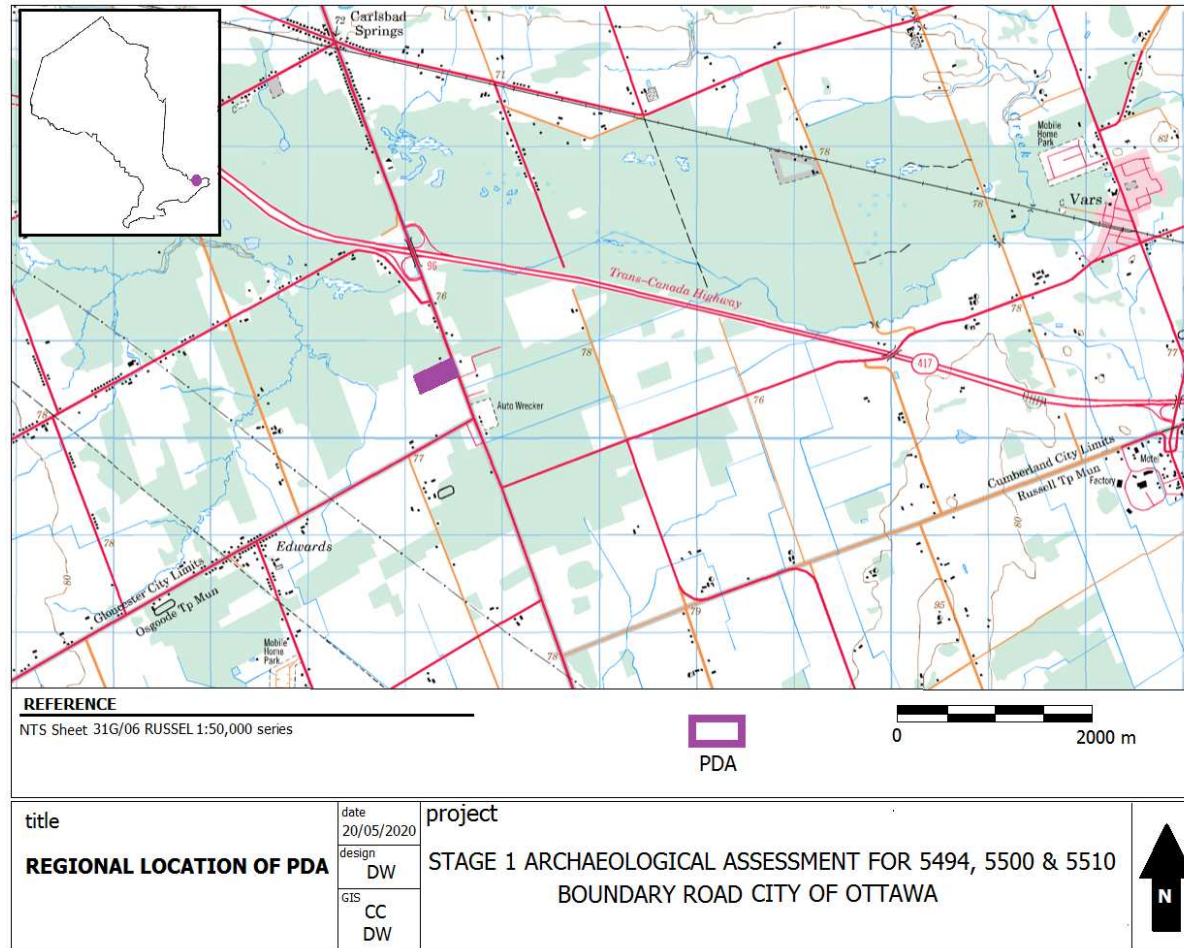


Figure 1. Location of the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
 5500, 5510, & 5494 Boundary Road, Ottawa ON. – Proposed Warehouse Complex

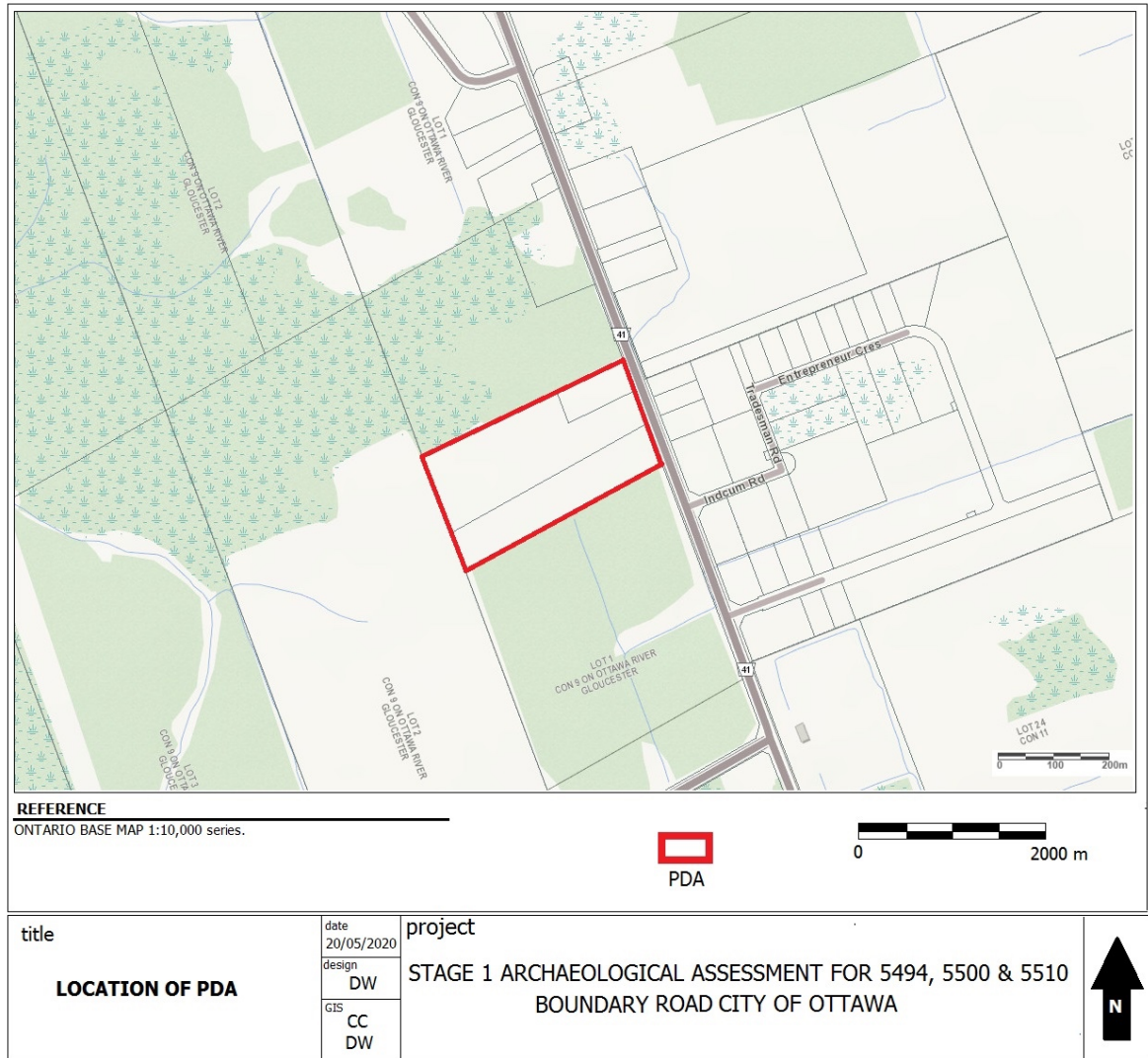


Figure 2: Map shows PDA location at 5494, 5500 & 5510 Boundary Road, Ottawa ON.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
 5500, 5510, & 5494 Boundary Road, Ottawa ON. – Proposed Warehouse Complex

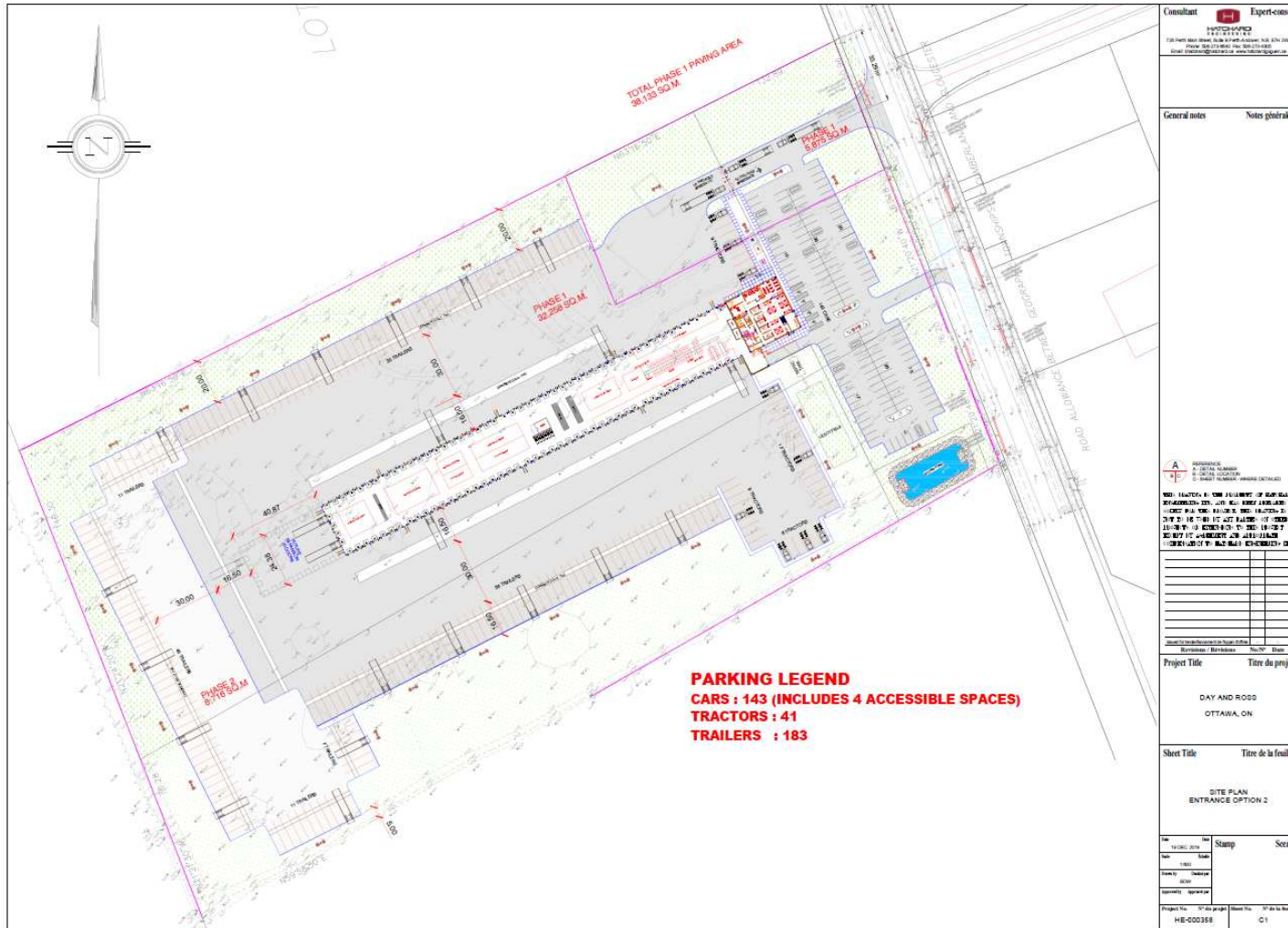


Figure 3. Development plan supplied by Holzman Consultants Inc.

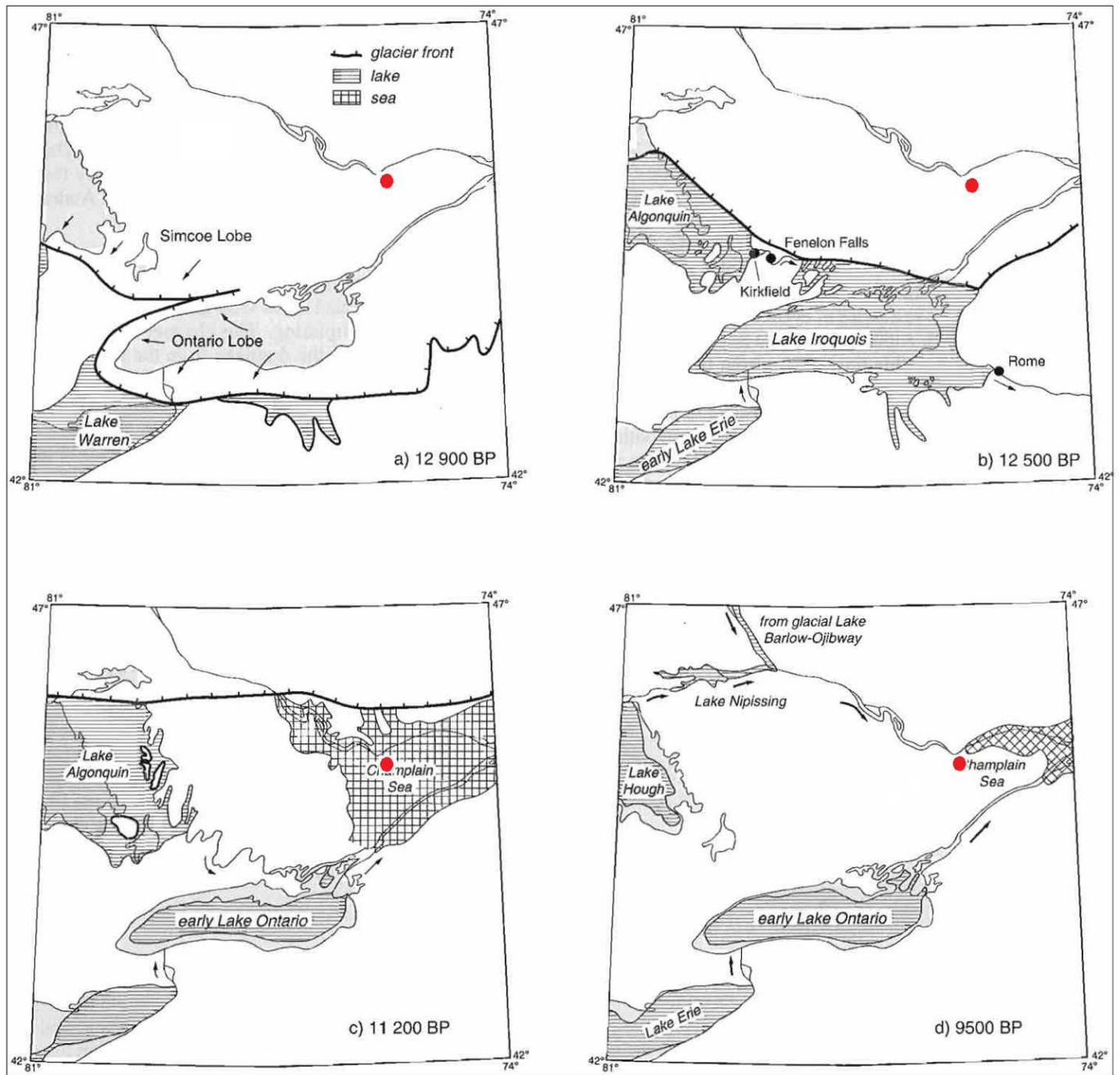


Figure 4: Deglaciation chronology of Ontario (Gilbert 1994).

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
 5500, 5510, & 5494 Boundary Road, Ottawa ON. – Proposed Warehouse Complex

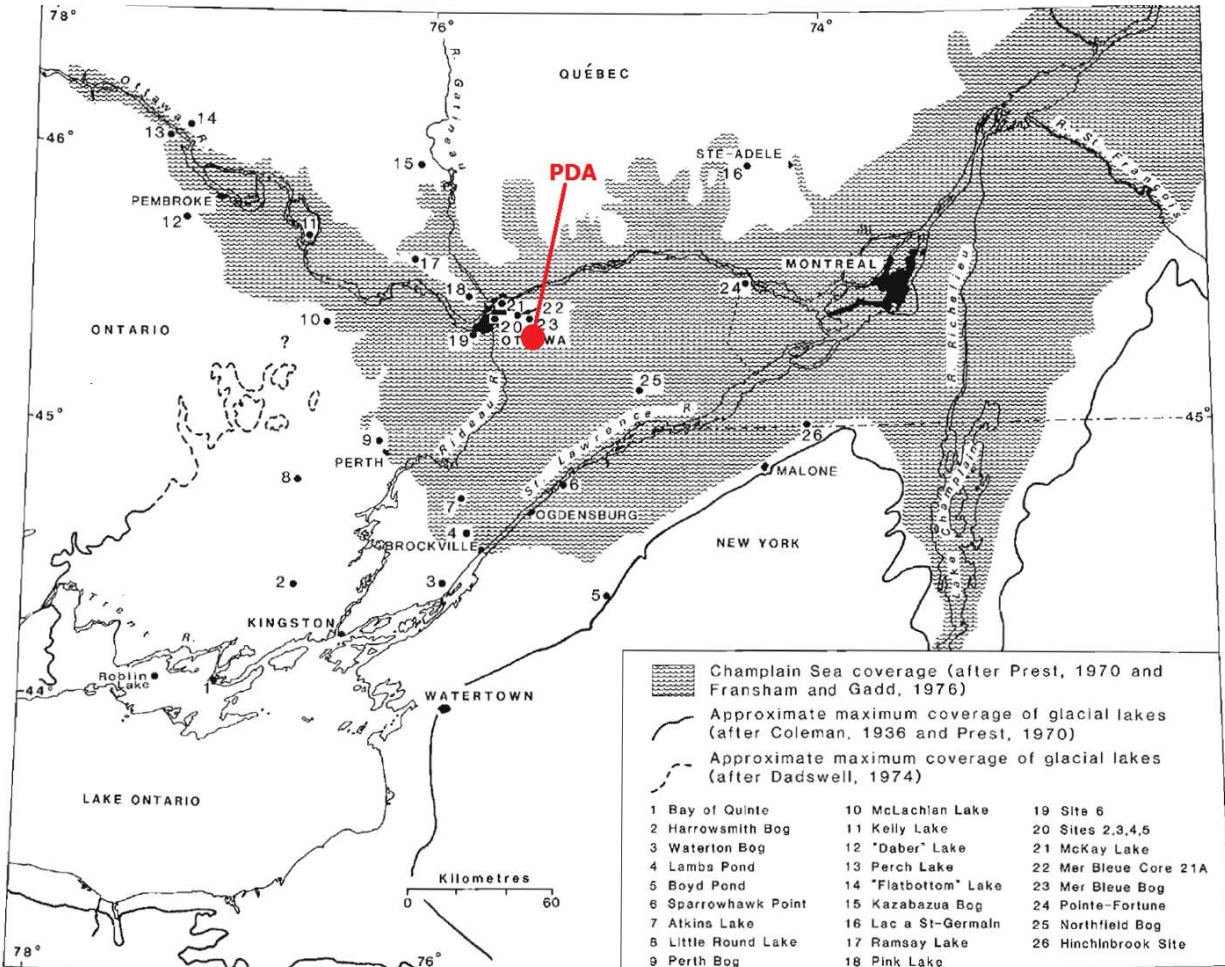


Figure 5: The extent of the Champlain Sea according to Anderson 1987.

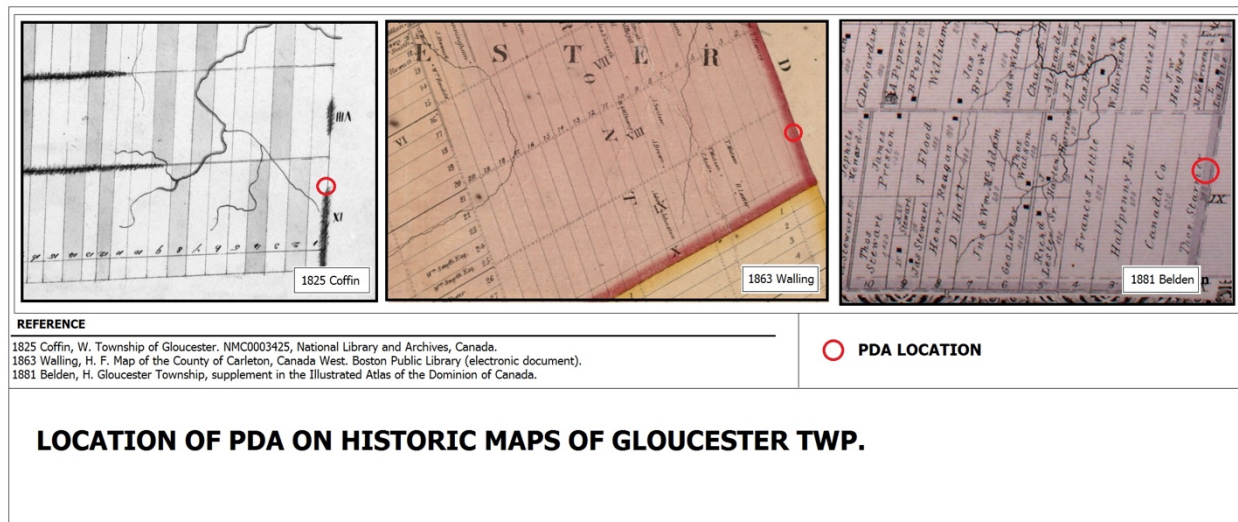


Figure 6: Land Patent maps of Gloucester Township, Carleton County showing 19th century Lot 1, Concession 9 on Ottawa River.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER				LOT 1		CONCESSION 9 O. F.		PAGE NO 33.	
REGISTRATION NUMBER	INSTRUMENT	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	REGISTRATION DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	CONSIDERATION ETC.	LAND AND REMARKS		
1725	Patent	2 Jan. 1871	17 Dec. 1875	Crown	Thomas Starmer		All lot 1, 200 acres		
1737	Mtge.	30 Dec. 1875	30 Dec. 1875	Thos. Starmer	C.P.B. & S. Society		All, \$500		
4473	Mtge.	13 Dec. 1878	14 Dec. 1878	Thos. Starmer	C.P.B. & S. Company	\$500	All lot 1, <i>semit.</i>		
5248	Deed	15 Nov. 1880	7 Jan. 1881	C.P.B. & S. Company	J. Woodburn		All lot 1, <i>semit.</i>		
5567	Deed	26 Nov. 1881	26 Nov. 1881	Mr. J. Woodburn	Mr. H. Parley		All lot 1, <i>semit.</i>		
6986	Deed	27 Nov. 1889	25 Nov. 1889	Mr. H. Parley	David Irwin		All lot 1, <i>semit.</i>		
9769	Deed	15 Jan. 1891	22 Jan. 1891	David Irwin	Louis Labelle		All lot 1, 200 acres <i>semit.</i>		
13725	B & S.	10 May 1899	12 May 1899	Louis Labelle	Peter Labelle	\$500	1/2 of 1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
13797	B & S.	10 May 1899	12 May 1899	Louis Labelle	John Labelle	\$500	1/2 of 1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
16321	B & S.	30 Mar. 1901	30 Mar. 1901	Louis Labelle	Augustus Labelle	\$700	1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
16322	B & S.	30 Mar. 1901	30 Mar. 1901	Louis Labelle	John Labelle	\$400	1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
17411	B & S.	1 June 1903	1 June 1903	Augustus Labelle	John Labelle	\$150	1/2 of 1/2, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
19116	B & S.	1 Oct. 1906	1 Oct. 1906	John Labelle	Auguste Labelle	\$600	1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
20415	B & S.	20 Oct. 1906	20 Oct. 1906	John Labelle	Auguste Labelle	\$200	1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		
22311	B & S.	10 Nov. 1908	23 Dec. 1908	John Labelle	Peter Labelle	\$200	1/2 of 1/2 lot 1, 50 acres, <i>semit.</i>		

Figure 7: Land Title history for Lot 1 Concession 9 Ottawa Front, Gloucester Township, Carleton County.

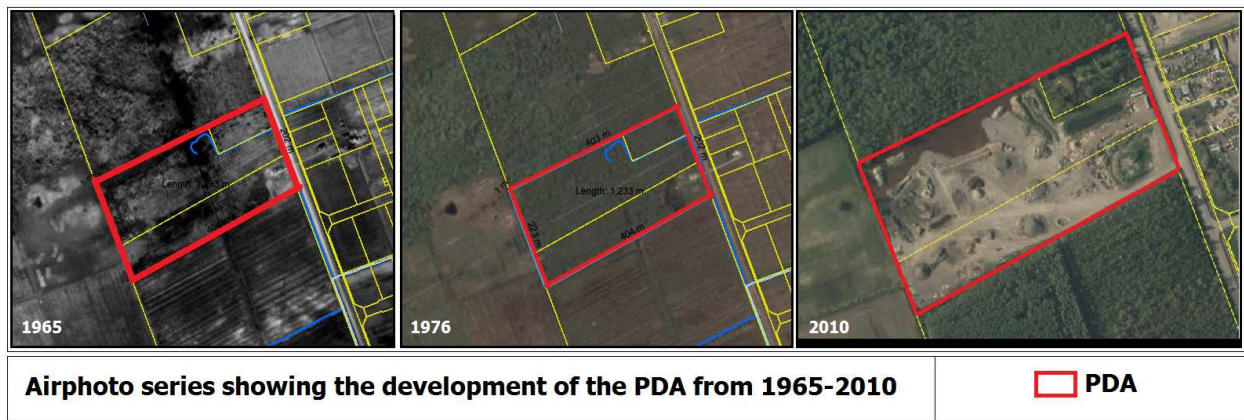


Figure 8: Series of air photos showing the transition from wetland to present.

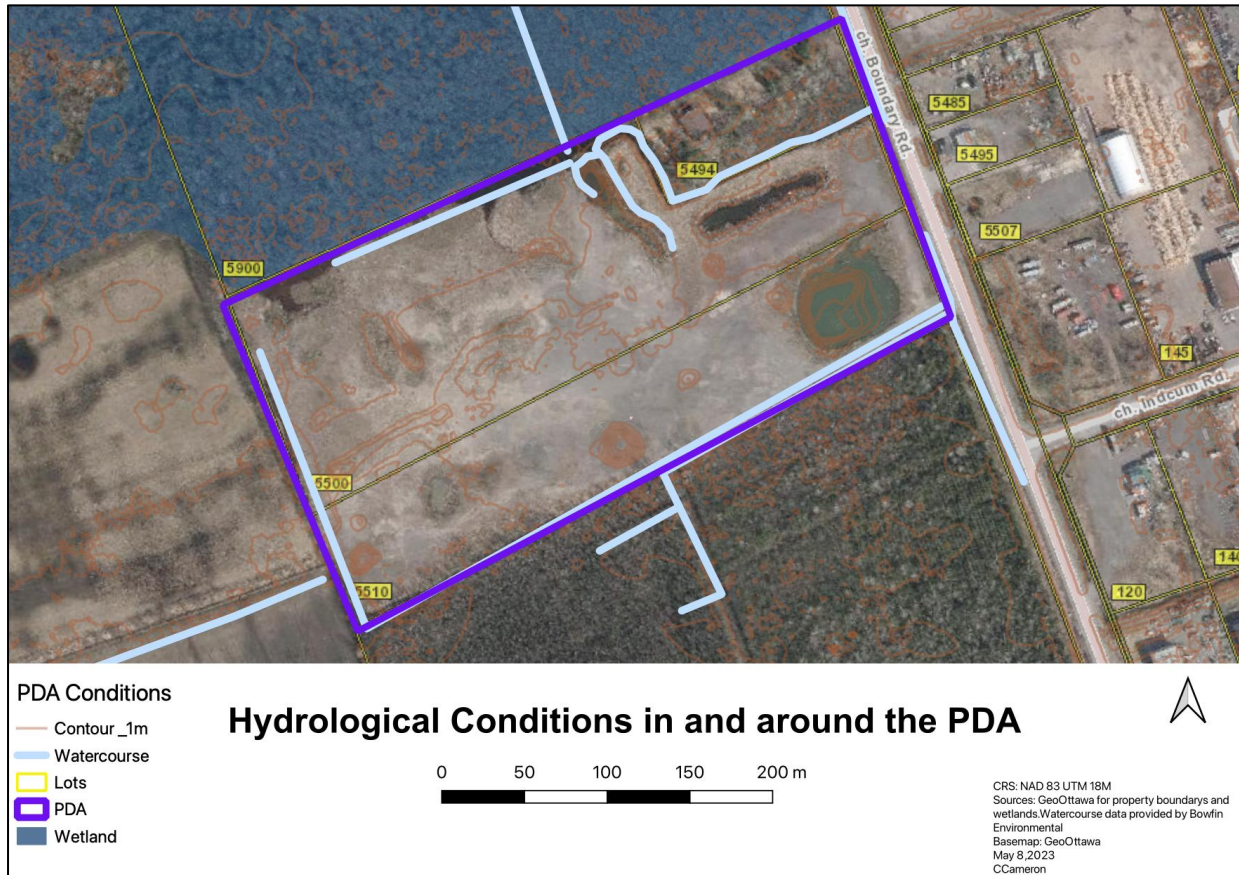


Figure 9: Existing hydrological conditions of the PDA. Note the line between the wetland along the northern edge of the PDA and the wetland that is created by the 1m+ fill. None of the watercourses mapped are natural, they have all been altered.

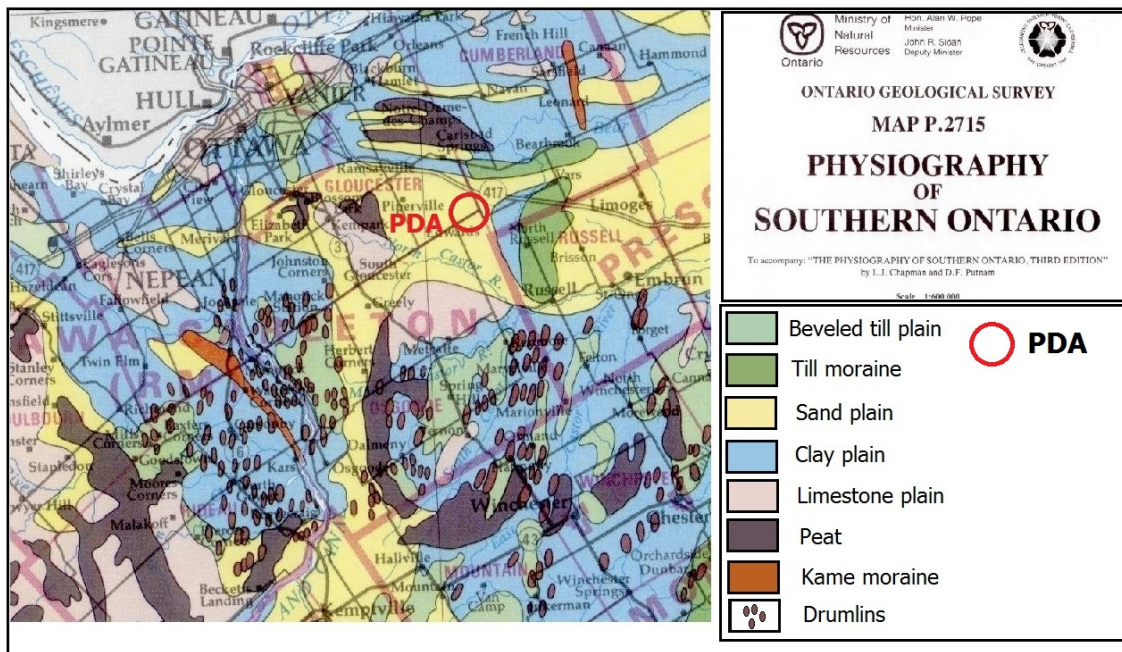


Figure 10: Physiography of the PDA (Chapman and Putman 1984).

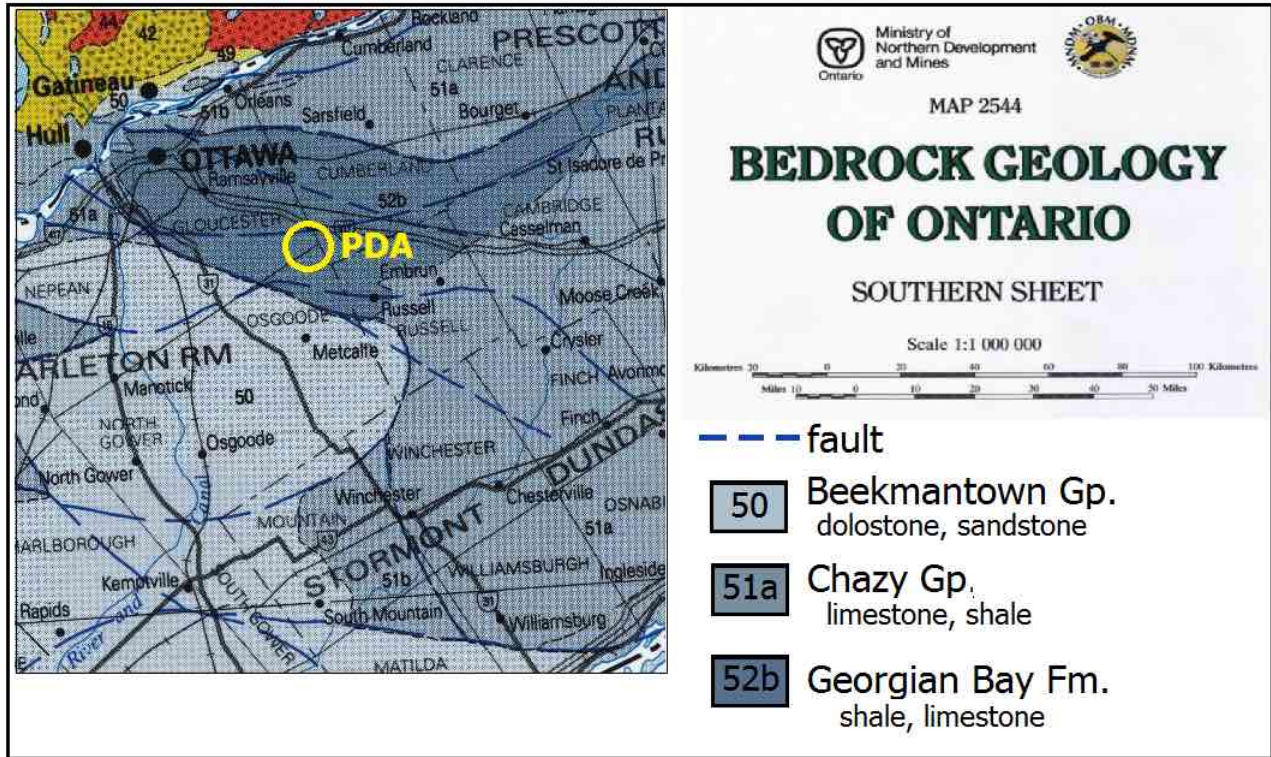


Figure 11: Bedrock Geology map of the PDA (Ontario Geological Survey 1991)

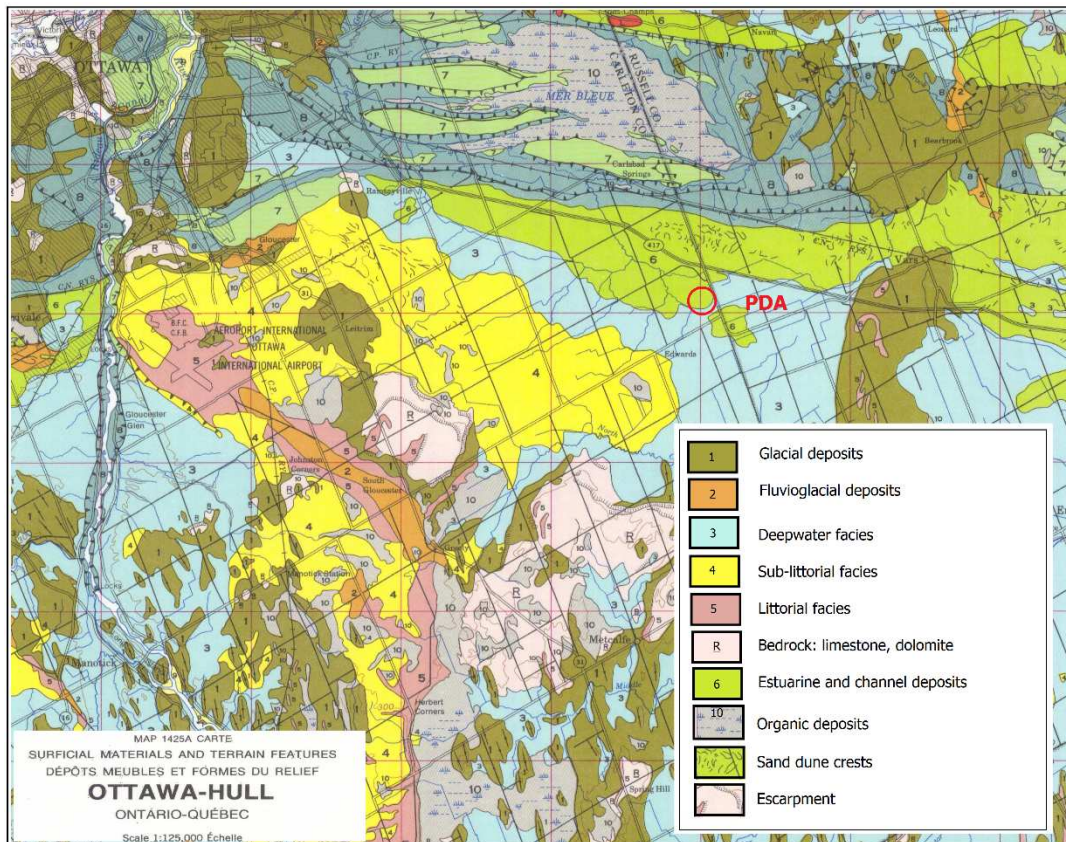


Figure 12: Surficial materials and Terrain Features of the PDA (Geological Survey of Canada 1978)

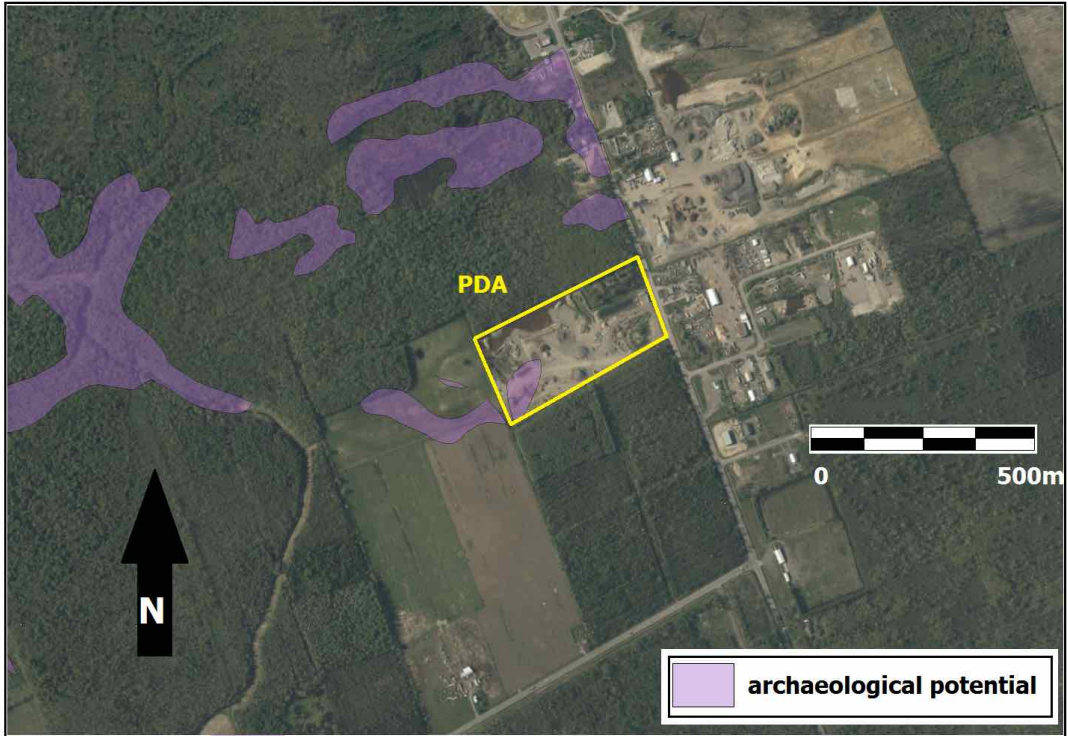


Figure 14: City of Ottawa Archaeological Potential Map layer (City of Ottawa 2020).

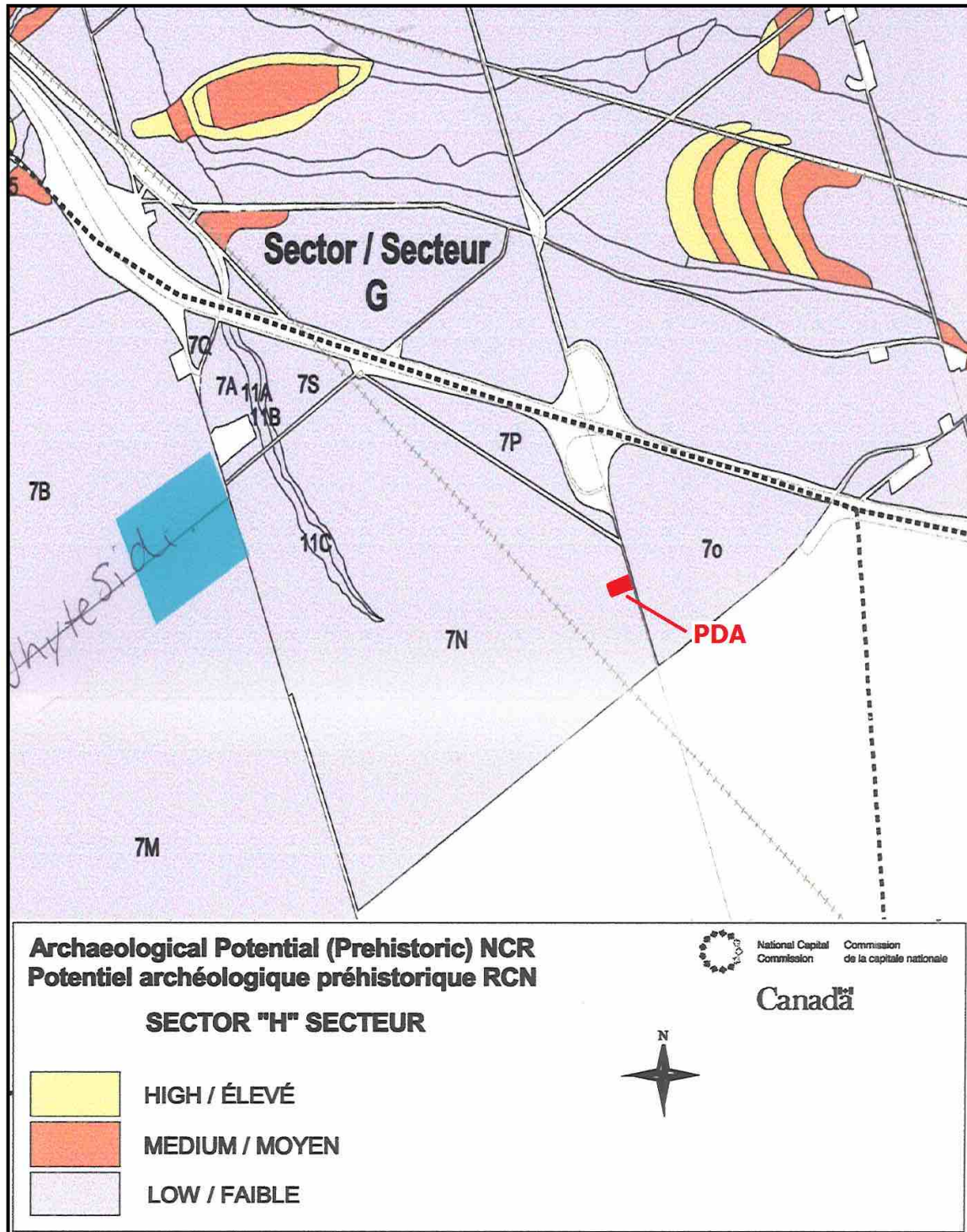


Figure 14: Archaeological potential for precontact sites in the area of the PDA (National Capital Commission, n.d.).

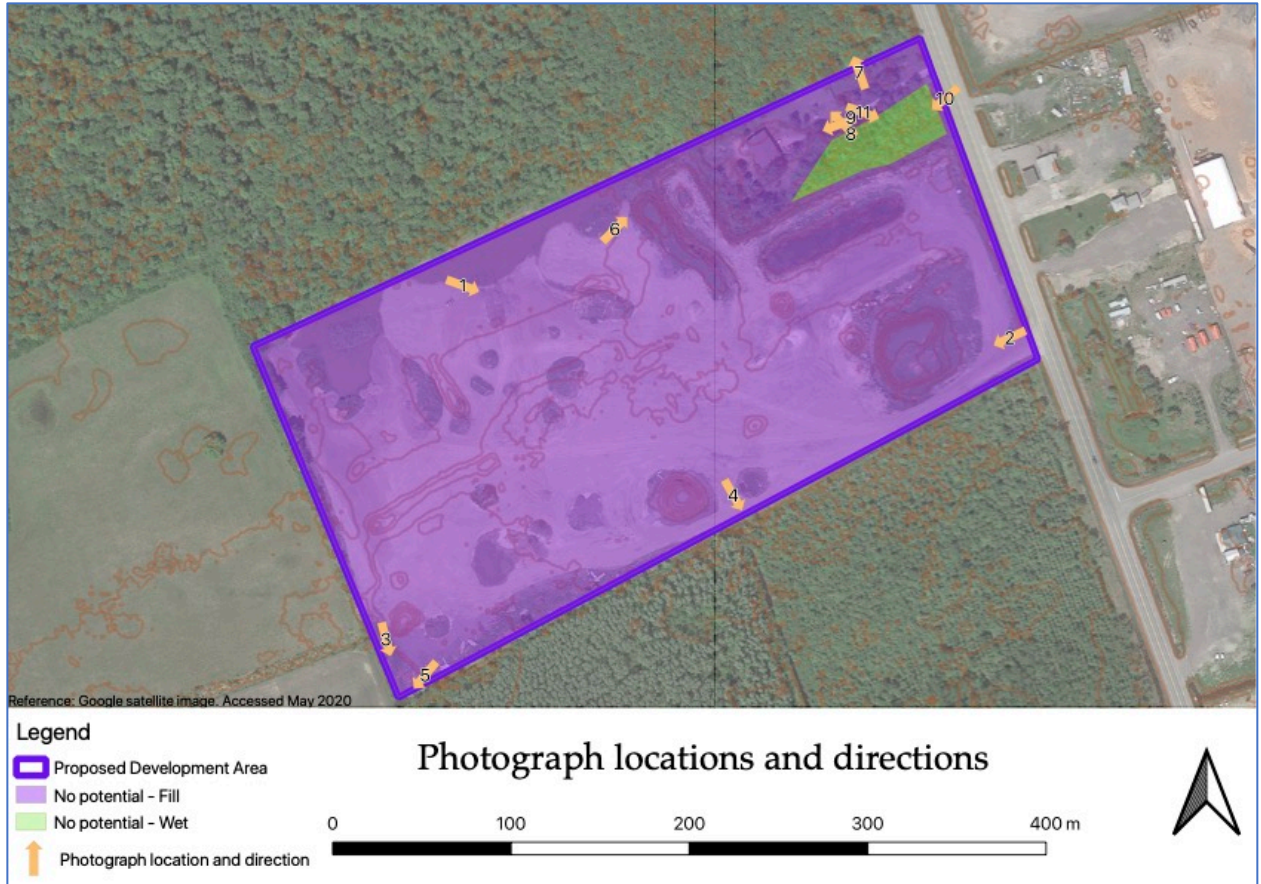


Figure 15: Photograph locations and directions.

10 PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: Properties #5500 and #5510. Showing vacant featureless lots



Photograph 2: Properties #5500 and 5510. Showing vacant lot with depression filled with water.



Photograph 3: Drainage ditch along the west side of the PDA. Note the elevation difference between the east and west banks.



Photograph 4: View of the municipal drain to the south of the PDA.



Photograph 5: View of the drainage ditch in the south corner of the PDA.



Photograph 6. View of the single-family residence and significant landscaping of the PDA.



Photograph 7. View of drainage ditch from the built up fill around the residential property. Beyond the ditch is the original ground level, approximately 1m elevation difference.



Photograph 8. View of landscaping of residential property #5494.



Photograph 9: Property #5494. View of house and associated landscaping. To the left, slopes down to a low-lying wet area. To the right – fill.



Photograph 10. View of low-lying wet area behind hydrant from road. Note elevation difference.



Photograph 11. View of low-lying wet area south of the driveway.