Woodland Heritage Northeast
Archaeological and Heritage Consulting Services

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment (original)

Part of Lot 31, Concession 1 of Stafford Township, in the Municipality of the Township of Laurentian Valley, County of Renfrew, Ontario

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Woodland Heritage Northeast
Archaeological and Heritage Consulting Services

Executive Summary

Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd. was retained by Jp2g Consultants Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of the proposed Elgin Street Subdivision in part of Lot 31, Concession 1 of Stafford Township, in the municipality of the Township of Laurentian Valley, County of Renfrew, Ontario. All of the work detailed in this report conforms to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Additionally, this work has been undertaken and described without prejudice, and in conformance to the ethical principles of the Society for American Archaeology, the Canadian Archaeological Association, and the Ontario Archaeological Society.

The Stage 1 portion of the assessment included background research as well as a property inspection to evaluate the existing ground conditions within the study area. At the conclusion of the assessment, portions of the study area were considered to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of ground disturbances or due to the excessive distance from features of archaeological potential, while the level and well-drained agricultural lands were considered to have archaeological potential. These agricultural areas were recommended for additional Stage 2 survey work.

The Stage 2 work included the pedestrian survey of all areas determined to have archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment. A total of 139 cultural materials were collected, analyzed, and catalogued, with the conclusion that the items represent typical domestic objects dating to first half of the 20th century. Only five objects (four cut nails and a ceramic sherd identified as creamware) were considered to exclusively predate 1900. Due to the lack of diagnostic 19th century items, the recent ages of the remaining items, and the ex-situ contexts of the items recovered, they are not considered to be archaeological artifacts with cultural heritage value or interest. As such, no archaeological sites were documented during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

Recommendation from sub-section 6.0.3:

As a result of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the study area, the recommendations are as follows:

1. As no archaeological sites were located during the Stage 2 survey of the areas of archaeological potential (Maps 8 and 9), no further archaeological resource assessment work is recommended in advance of the development of the proposed subdivision in part of Lot 31, Concession 1, Stafford Township, in the municipality of the Township of Laurentian Valley, Renfrew County, Ontario.

2. As per the directions provided by MCM, if future development activities are planned for the restricted portions of the property, additional archaeological work may be required (Map 8).

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Acknowledgements

Woodland Heritage Northeast would like to acknowledge the assistance of Jp2g Consultants Inc. for providing maps, background information and overall project support throughout the development of this report.

We acknowledge multiple complimentary ways of understanding the past, two of which are Indigenous-based knowledge and archaeologically-based knowledge. The archaeological-based knowledge of the past is informed largely by material culture, whereby sufficient deposits of material culture are detectable through archaeological methods. This report does not attempt to replace or minimise Indigenous knowledge of the study area, but instead focusses on the furthering the archaeological knowledge of the past.

Whenever archaeological work is initiated by Woodland Heritage Northeast, it begins with an understanding that Indigenous people have occupied the landscape since time immemorial, meaning human settlement of the uncovered and emergent lands began soon after the recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. The history of the area begins with the ancestors of modern First Nations people.

Disclaimer on Word Usage from Outside Texts

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited recognises that some historical sources, which may have been excerpted and presented in this report, may contain terms and descriptions of Indigenous individuals or groups which are influenced by the original author's temporal context and potential biases, and / or society's view on Indigenous people. Woodland does not excuse or condone the use of hurtful terms or descriptions in these historical texts, or the opinions they may represent. This disclaimer is intended to notify the reader that the quotations and excerpts used in this text are included as they may offer beneficial descriptions of the study area or provide important historical context, and although Woodland does not censor the original text, it recognises that it may be incorrect, offensive, or potentially harmful.

List of Terms and Abbreviations

AOO – Algonquins of Ontario

AOP – Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn

ANR – Algonquin National Representative

ANTC – Algonquin Anishinabeg Tribal Council

CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

CS – Champlain Sea

LIS – Laurentide Ice Sheet

MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

OASD – Ontario Archaeological Sites Database

OGS – Ontario Geological Survey

S&Gs – 2011 MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

WHNE – Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd.

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1.0 Project Context

This report is intended to provide the reader with an overview of the project area, the requirement for undertaking the work, and the context of the project under the Ontario Heritage Act.

1.1 Location of Project

1.1.1 Geographic Description of the Location

The study area is located in part of Lot 31, Concession 1 in Stafford Township, in the municipality of the Township of Laurentian Valley, County of Renfrew, Ontario (Map 1). The study area consists of a 16.2-hectare (40.0 acres) property located north/west of Elgin Street, extending towards the Indian River and the former Canadian National (CN) railway. Generally, the limits of this assessment can be bounded by a polygon with the following corners:

Table 1. Approximate coordinates of the bounding box for the study area.

Corner	UTM Coordinate (NAD 83 UTM18N)
NW	333720 m E, 5075360 m N
NE	334540 m E, 5075360 m N
SE	334540 m E, 5074850 m N
SW	333720 m E, 5074850 m N

1.2 Development Information

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited (WHNE) was retained by Jp2g Consultants Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of a proposed subdivision in Stafford Township.

1.2.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development will include the subdivision of the 16.2-hectare property into 99 residential lots, along with the development of various infrastructure including access roads and water management structures such as ponds, forebays, and a bioswale, all of which will be set back a minimum of 80 metres from the Indian River. The proposed work will occur in five phases, with the initial phase involving the development of the lands near the intersection of Elgin Street and the former CN railway, and the final phase occurring near the Indian River (Map 2).

1.2.2 Legislative Prompt

This archaeological work was required by the Property Subdivision Application, prepared under the requirements of the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990).

1.2.3 Heritage Act Requirements

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, (R.S.O. 1990) anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario must have a licence from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project, and file information with the MCM about any archaeological sites documented for each project.

Under Ontario Regulation 8/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, "consultant archaeologist" means "an archaeologist who enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client".

Refer to the section entitled "Legal Considerations" for more description of the limitations of this report, and additional information on the legal requirements once this report has been accepted by MCM.

1.2.4 Stages of Archaeological Assessments (MCM 2011 S&Gs)

The following text describes the four stages of archaeological assessments in the Province of Ontario as administered by MCM. This section has been provided to the reader for information purposes, and it should be recognised that not all stages of archaeological assessment described here apply to this report. Additional technical information concerning all four stages of assessment are available in Sections 1-4 of the 2011 MCM S&Gs.

Four stages of archaeological assessment exist in Ontario. They are regulated by the MCM by way of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs), under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). Generally, the assessments begin with the Stage 1 assessment of potential, proceeding onto the Stage 2 survey to identify any archaeological resources, through to the mitigation of those sites through Stage 3 and 4 work. Below are brief descriptions of the four stages of archaeological assessments in the province.

1.2.4.1 Stage 1 Assessment Background

A Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment is a comprehensive review of the geographic and historical characteristics of a property in order to determine how they contribute to the subject property's past suitability of for human use. This review and analysis serve to form the basis for an evaluation of archaeological potential on and around the property, with greater detail and accuracy than a determination of archaeological potential done by a non-specialist, or by way of the MCM Checklist for Archaeological Potential. The results of the Stage 1 may be used in place of a determination of archaeological potential by provincial or municipal approval

authorities, and to determine whether the property requires a Stage 2 property survey, and to recommend legally compliant assessment strategies.

1.2.4.2 Stage 2 Assessment Background

A Stage 2 archaeological property survey tests the areas of archaeological potential identified during the Stage 1 assessment. This survey generally is comprised of the systematic sub-surface excavation of test pits along a five-metre grid, with all soils screened and the contents examined for any artifacts, or a pedestrian survey which surveys former agricultural areas through examining recently prepared and weathered ground. When archaeological resources have been identified, both forms of survey are intensified in order to both gain insight into the depth and complexity of the potential archaeological site, as well as to determine initial estimates of the site boundary.

A secondary goal of the Stage 2 when artifacts are found, is to determine the relative cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the deposit. If it is determined through intensification of testing that the archeological resource has limited CHVI, the survey is terminated and the assessment process ends. However, if the CHVI is considered to be unknown or high, recommendations will be made to carry out a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

1.2.4.3 Stage 3 Assessment Background

The goal of the Stage 3 site-specific assessment is to determine the maximal extent of the archaeological site, as well as to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site. This is generally accomplished through the excavation of 1x1 metre units at 5 or 10 metre intervals across and beyond the limits of the archaeological site as determined by the Stage 2 survey.

Depending on the results of the test excavation and the corresponding level of CHVI, recommendations will be made to either terminate the assessment process or to proceed with Stage 4 assessment work.

1.2.4.4 Stage 4 Assessment Background

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts generally involves either the protection of the identified archaeological site, or its excavation. The MCM holds the position that avoidance and protection is the preferred approach and, when feasible, often presents the most cost-effective option. When the Stage 4 avoidance and protection of an archaeological site is not possible, the complete or partial excavation of the site may be required.

When excavation is required, the archaeologists are responsible for the careful stratigraphic excavation of the site, recording the locations of all artifacts and features to be analysed in the lab, as well as collecting samples. The reporting requirements for Stage 4 work are sufficient to document all significant aspects of the archaeological site excavated, and generally are more stringent than the reporting requirements for Stage 1 to 3 assessments.

2.0 Pre-Contact Historical Environment

2.1 Pre-Contact History of the Ottawa Valley

The first human settlement in the broader Ottawa Valley area became possible after the Laurentide Ice Sheet (LIS) had melted from the southern and northern slopes of the Ottawa Valley graben (Rimando and Benn 2005:338); this event allowed for the entrance of marine waters from the Atlantic Ocean which formed the Champlain Sea. Prior to this, in the southern and far western parts of the province, glacial lakes were present continuously (in various configurations) from about 13,000 ^{14}C (15,340 cal) BP (Lewis et al. 2008:127).

The Champlain Sea (CS) was an "ephemeral sea of glacial isostatic origin," beginning about 12,000 BP and lasted until approximately 10,500 BP (Parent and Occhietti 1988:216). Although the maximal area of inundation is estimated to be around 55,000 km^2, this limit is diachronic and did not inundate all areas at one time (Parent and Occhietti 1988:216). It is important to understand that "It [the Champlain Sea] extended over the entire St. Lawrence River Valley, from Québec City to the Lake Champlain Valley and west to the Ottawa Valley" (Cronin 1977; Gadd 1987, 1988) although it never covered the entire basin simultaneously (Elson 1969). Indeed, while the marine limit along the southern shore of the Champlain Sea was occupied almost instantly at the onset, the northern limit was reached later and is widely diachronic" (Normandeau 2017:1051).

Also, it is important to understand that the Phase 1 of Champlain Sea was restricted to areas of Southern Quebec and areas east due to the Bois-Francs residual ice cap (Parent and Occhietti 1988:234, 235). The initial Champlain Sea in Ontario was restricted to the southeastern Ottawa Valley. After the initial inundation of the area the Laurentide sheet began to take on a lobate form (Barnett 2020, personal communication). This allowed the marine waters to travel up channels between the lobes, and in places leave residual ice cover, particularly at higher elevations. During the Phase 1 of the Champlain Sea, ice was still covering what would become the northwest arm of the Champlain Sea. Much of the marine waters would have been bounded directly by ice depending on the elevation of the Champlain Sea, and the areas of residual ice, or the Laurentide sheet. The differential melting and decay of the ice sheet and residual ice caused the Champlain Sea to change shape and occupy different areas at different times. Additionally, during the course of the Champlain Sea, soon after the marine invasion the effects of isostasy were causing a shift in areas available for later Champlain Sea intrusion.

As a result of this complex history of rising crustal elevations, differential ice decay, and the diachronic development of the Champlain Sea not all elevations at that time, although presumably they were at a contemporary sea level elevation, were inundated at the same time. As such, it is not reasonable to apply a synchronic model [basin filling in a single event to current elevation] to the Champlain Sea which assumes that at every elevation of identified shoreline features, all areas at that elevation represent the shoreline of the Champlain Sea. For example, if it is considered that the maximum elevation of the Champlain Sea was at ~200 metres, creating a map based on the modern contours without considering the effects of residual ice, isostacy, and the diachronic nature of the sea would be erroneous. Additionally, it is important to note that the elevations recorded today represent the elevations post-uplift and not the elevations above sea level when the area was inundated by marine waters. This further illustrates the error in calculating maximum sea extent based on modern elevations of former shoreline features, owing to differential uplift, and again illustrates why marine limits, or limits of any post-glacial waterbody should be based on physical evidence present on the landscape.

Through observations of the sediment facies, Parent and Occhietti interpret the CS depositional environment to be a high energy, rapidly changing one. Early work examining the timing of the Champlain Sea examined the radiocarbon dates of various invertebrate marine fauna (Dadswell 1973). Later work expressed caution at the use of these dates due to the marine carbon reservoir effect which can cause dating errors from 1100-1400 years (Cronin 2008:48, 50; Gadd 1988:23). Throughout its life the CS had various configurations which relate to the non-uniform recession of ice (Gadd 1988:23), the variable isostatic rebound of the earth's crust, varying sea level changes, and periodic inflows from lake discharges to the west (Cronin 2008:58), all of which affect the interpretations of the marine limit and later shoreline configurations associated with the dewatering events.

Regarding the marine limit of the Champlain Sea, it "can only be measured where it is recorded by a shoreline feature, such as a delta, a beach, or an upper limit of wave erosion" (Dyke et al. 2005:157). The miscalculation of the marine limit of the CS is common and often owing to steep rocky slopes, or areas where "marine sediments of fossils are thrust or redeposited above the contemporaneous sea level" (Dyke et al. 2005:157). Another important consideration when examining the marine limit of the CS is that as a result of the differential uplift of the Earth's crust following deglaciation is that simply because a shoreline feature at a certain elevation above sea level today, that elevation cannot be used to infer the marine limit in other locales (Dyke et al.: 2005:158). As the crust rebounded the Champlain Sea drained. The method of its emptying had at one time been suggested to have been a gradual process, but Gadd and other

researchers in the 1980s had demonstrated that this likely was not the case, and the CS "did not simply transgress and then regress" (Barnett 1988:35). Barnett further comments that the changes in average sea level were likely saw-toothed and not smooth curves (1988:35). Overall, this creates a complex history of the Ottawa Valley, and not one where the stable water planes of the Champlain Sea can simply be inferred by a given present day elevation, nor one which had its shorelines gradually moving eastward as suggested by other researchers.

As the LIS retreated further north a series of outlets became available for the waters of Lake Algonquin to drain through, some of which affected the Ottawa Valley (Lewis et al. 2008:131). Shortly before 10,000 (11,470 cal) BP outlets became available which resulted in catastrophic floods draining through the Ottawa Valley (Lewis 2008:131). It is Lewis' 2008 estimate that this, "major event diverted all drainage of the upper Great Lakes though the Lake Nipissing lowland past North Bay, Ontario, for most of the subsequent 5000 years.

This flood event could have had substantial impacts on the past settlement of the Ottawa Valley (timeline of CS), and in particular, evidence of human occupation along the margins of the Champlain Sea (CS) at that time. Additionally, inflows from Glacial Lake Agassiz, or sub-glacial outburst floods caused large and catastrophic pulses of water through the North Bay outlet (Lewis 2008:131). These pulses of water coming from the west may have had a deleterious impact on the people residing in the valley, and in turn the archaeological deposits. These deposits could have been displaced and disaggregated through mechanical erosion Church and Gilbert 1975:26), or in differing environments, sediments may have capped earlier deposited archaeological remains. "In large floods, entire river channels may be displaced, with consequent rearrangement of the surface morphology of the outwash plain," (Church and Gilbert 1975:26).

The archaeology of the Ottawa Valley is becoming better understood with more work being undertaken by both consultant archaeologists, as well as researchers. Some of the earliest evidence of the human use of the valley, or eastern Ontario, has been found in the Rideau Lakes area where Watson describes both an early Archaic site, the Wyght site (BfGa-11) with a radiocarbon date based on excavation of 6000 BC or 8000 BP. In his article, Watson (1990:10) describes two fluted points recovered from the Rideau Lakes area: one with multiple-flutes and another fluted points with side notches. Watson discusses the origin of the notches on the second point, and although the first point suggests its development during the Paleoindian period, the second one could have originated during the Paleoindian period and notched later, notched as part of its manufacture in paleo times, or it could have been part of an early post-Paleoindian assemblage as suggested by Garrard (Watson 1990:10). That said, these finds are

suggestive of the earliest occupation of the Ottawa Valley (or near valley area). In the same paper, Watson (1990:10-12) describes two lanceolate projectile points from the Rideau Lakes area, and two other artifacts of suspected late-Paleoindian origin from around the Smith's Falls area.

The archaeological understanding of the Archaic in the Ottawa Valley was helped along through the earlier work of Clyde Kennedy and his work on the Morrison Island, and later on by Clermont and Gauvin's work on Allumette Island (Gauvin and Clermont 1999), and Watson with the Rideau Lakes' artifacts and sites (Watson: 1990). To the south of the Ottawa Valley, Watson (1990) reported on artifacts representing all sub-periods of the Archaic with identifiable projectile point styles including Otter Creek, LeCroy, Lamoka, and Genesee. Swayze and McGhee have proposed a different interpretation of the Early Archaic in the Ottawa Valley area where, owing to a number of factors, artifacts found at sites around 10,500-9,500 BP, do not correspond to what previous archaeological work in the area has produced (Swayze and McGhee 2011).

The Woodland Period is also represented in the Ottawa Valley. Watson (1990) documents the recovery of a variety of point forms including Meadowood, Adena, Levanna and Steubenville types (Watson 1990:16). With regard to ceramic representation, Mitchell had written on the location of Vinette 1 vessel in the Deep River area (Mitchell 1963). Very little early Woodland ceramic material has been recovered in the Ottawa Valley, but with the presence of the early Woodland projectile points just to the south, it may be that lithic technologies were preferred over ceramic in this area. This same preference has been observed to the west and north of the study area by Woodland Heritage Northeast on several sites, where in spite of an abundance of lithic material suggesting occupation throughout the Woodland Period, the representation of ceramics in the assemblage is often absent.

Daechsel's (1981) graduate work synthesized a good amount of information concerning the Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley. Although his work focussed on the Sawdust Bay-2 site, considerable work was spent outlining the Ottawa Valley Middle Woodland Period and the corresponding sites. Daechsel highlights seven sites associated with the Middle Woodland in the mid-Ottawa Valley area. These are Radiant Lake 3, Montgomery Lake 2, Whitson Lake 1, Meath, Kant, Marshall's Bay 1, Constance Bay, and finally Sawdust Bay 2 (Daechsel 1981:88). Ceramics attributable to the Middle Woodland were noted by Daechsel and interestingly fully corded ceramics have been recovered from the Deep River area and reported on by Mitchell (1963).

Late Woodland representation has been documented through ceramics recovered in the Ottawa Valley, interestingly these include both Algonquin / Ojibwe "Blackduck" ceramics as well as Huron, Neutral and Onondaga type ceramics (Mitchell 1975:64). It remains unclear whether these were the result of trade, direct Iroquoian presence, or local ceramic production influenced by the Iroquoian styles. The Late Woodland period is believed to have continued into the contact period, which occurred at different places at different times.

After the initial contact period, the fur trade became established and afterwards the exploration and survey period sought to understand the geography and resources of the Ottawa Valley and upland areas.

2.2 Post-Contact Historical Environment

2.2.1 Abridged History of the Algonquins and Study Area Land-Use

The Algonquin people have historically considered the Ottawa Valley and the river's tributaries as its homeland. The broader Algonquian language speakers had a range extending into the prairie provinces, but it is unknown if these groups identified as Algonquin in the same way that those of the Ottawa Valley do. As indicated in the History of the Algonquins, "The source of the word Algonquin is unclear. Some say it came from the Malecite word meaning 'they are our relatives,' which would suggest Algonquins were part of a broad group of native peoples. Others say Algonquin means 'at the place of spearing fishes and eels from the bow of a canoe'. The Algonquins have considered the Ottawa River to be at the heart of their traditional territory (Morrison 2005).

Algonquin peoples lived in the Ottawa Valley and as such were contacted during the French exploration and early colonization period of Quebec. Immediately prior to the French Period the first hostilities between the Algonquin and Iroquoian people were recorded in 1570 (Holmes 1993: 3). The period of Iroquoian raids and encounters extended through the 17th Century and it is believed that the Iroquois would have come into contact with the more northerly Algonquin groups during the later part of the 17th Century (MacPherson 2012: personal communication; Holmes 1993:3).

Contact between Algonquins and the French is first believed to have occured in 1603 at the French Settlement of Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River. Later in 1610 there was likely further contact when Etiene Brûlé accompanied other native peoples on his voyages into the interior of what is now Ontario and in 1613 when Champlain paddled the Ottawa River

(Canadian Museum of History 2019). The disruption to the Algonquins (and all Aboriginal peoples) is succinctly described in an exhibit on-line at the Canadian Museum of History:

> "The arrival of Europeans severely disrupted the life of the Algonquins, the Native people who lived in the Ottawa Valley at the time. By the mid-seventeenth century, several deadly diseases had been introduced, and great numbers of Algonquins perished. Struggles with the neighbouring Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy for control of water routes to the rich fur resources of the hinterland resulted in political intrigue and armed conflict. Together, these factors changed the way of life of the Ottawa Valley Algonquins forever."

Morrison (2005) noted that the Algonquins were sometimes described as nomadic, but this was only by comparison with the more sedentary Iroquois and Huron who lived in large villages. Morrison (2005) noted:

> "that generally speaking, families remained within their band's territory, following a seasonal round of resource harvesting activities. During the winter, they lived in the bush in extended families, hunting large game like moose and deer, and trapping fur-bearing animals, particularly beaver, which was valued both for its pelt and flesh. Though fishing took place year-round, it was most productive between spring and fall. Champlain mentioned that Muskrat Lake (near Cobden) was an important fishery for all the people in the surrounding area … the Nipissings and the Algonquin bands along the Lower Ottawa also practised a form of slash and burn agriculture. Champlain saw cornfields at Muskrat Lake and peas, beans and squash, as well as corn, growing on Allumette Island. However, he noted that the soil was relatively poor, and that the Algonquins, unlike the Hurons, relied more on hunting than on tilling the soil."

Trigger and Day (1994) noted that similar to more northern groups, they likely dispersed in the winter for survival but congregated along major waterbodies during the summer months to fish. During the early period of the fur trade, the Algonquins performed a "middle man" role between the French and First Nations such as the Huron to the west.

For most of the first half of the 1600s and until almost 1670, there were on and off periods of peace and fighting between the Iroquois and the Algonquins and their allies. By 1664, the French had more regular troops arrive and carried out subsequent attacks on villages in the Iroquois homeland which brought a lasting peace in 1667. As noted, "This not only allowed French traders and missionaries to travel to the western Great Lakes, but permitted many of the other Algonquins to begin a gradual return to the Ottawa Valley." (AOO, 2019)

Morrison (2005) describes the changes that occurred for the Algonquins in the Ottawa Valley in the 18th century:

> "With the passing of the Iroquois threat in 1701, the various bands of the Algonquin Nation would have undisturbed possession of the Ottawa River watershed for more than a century. Several decades of close

> contact with French officials and missionaries, however, together with the population decline caused by the Iroquois wars and epidemical diseases, had brought about changes in their social organization."

The Algonquins maintained an alliance with the French up to the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War to the United States) (1755-63). In 1760, the British had captured Quebec and in 1761 took Montreal. The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763 which also culminated in the Royal Proclamation. Morrison (2005) noted that in mid-August, 1761, the Algonquin and eight other former French allies met with the British representative, Sir William Johnson, and signed a treaty in which they agreed to remain neutral in futures wars between the British and French.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was to provide guidelines on European settlement in Aboriginal territory, specifically it, "forbade settlers from claiming land from the Aboriginal occupants, unless it has been first bought by the Crown and then sold to the settlers. The Royal Proclamation further sets out that only the Crown can buy land from First Nations." (UBC, 2019)

The following excerpt describes the period following the Royal Proclamation and how the Algonquins never did sign a Treaty:

> "The Algonquin homeland was supposed to be protected from settlement by the Proclamation of 1763, but after the revolution ended in a rebel victory, thousands of British Loyalists (Tories) left the new United States and settled in Upper Canada. To provide land for these newcomers, the British government in 1783 chose to ignore the Algonquin in the lower Ottawa Valley and purchased parts of eastern Ontario from Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief. Despite this, Algonquin warriors fought beside the British during the War of 1812 (1812-14) and helped defeat the Americans at the Battle of Chateauguay. Their reward for this service was the continued loss of their land to individual land sales and encroachment by American Loyalists and British immigrants moving into the valley. The worse blow occurred when the British in 1822 were able to induce the Mississauga near Kingston on Lake Ontario to sell most of what remained of the traditional Algonquin land in the Ottawa Valley. And for a second time, no one bothered to consult the Algonquin who had never surrendered their claim to the area but still received nothing from its sale."

Joan Holmes (1998) noted:

> "The British Crown never entered into formal treaty relations with the Algonquin and Nipissing, despite the fact that the Algonquin and Nipissing repeatedly petitioned British authorities to compensate them for the loss of their traditional lands and the destruction of the resources upon which they depended for their livelihood."

Petitions to the Crown were recorded to have occurred by the Algonquins and Nipissings in 1835, 1847 and 1862.

Holmes goes on to note that (2005):

> "On several occasions, authorities acknowledged their claims but no action was taken. Finally, under 1851 legislation land was set aside in Lower Canada, now Quebec, at the confluence of the River Desert and the Gatineau River and at Lake Temiskaming for the Algonquin and other tribes of the Upper Ottawa Valley. It took another 20 years to set aside lands on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River. In 1873, years after lands along the Ottawa had been surveyed and opened to white homesteaders, the Golden Lake reserve was purchased for the use of local Algonquins."

During the transition from the 19th to the 20th Century, settlement had changed, and it is likely the unceded nature of the Algonquins played into the changing cultural landscape. Golden Lake is where the current community of Pikwàkanagàn is hosted. Holmes (2005) notes that:

> "Once the land at Golden Lake had been purchased for the Algonquin families living around the Bonnechere River area, Algonquins who petitioned the government seeking to protect the lands where they had gardens and homes were told to move to the established reserve at Golden Lake or to move across the river to the reserve on the River Desert … During the last decades of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, many Algonquin families moved onto the Golden Lake Reserve, at least on a seasonal basis. The on-reserve population at Golden Lake became recognized as status Indians. Thus, although they did not have a treaty with the Crown, they gained official Indian status and their reserve and every aspect of their lives, became managed under Indian Act legislation and federal Indian Affairs policy."

Along with the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (referred to above as the Algonquins at Golden Lake), the organisation, the Algonquins of Ontario, are comprised of nine other Algonquin communities spread throughout the Ottawa Valley: Antoine Algonquin First Nation; Algonquin Nation Kijicho-Manito Madaouskarini; Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation; Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation; Mattawa/North Bay Algonquin First Nation; Ottawa Algonquin First Nation; Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation; Snimikobi (Ardoch) (Beaver Creek) Algonquin First Nation; and, Whitney Area Algonquins. The ancestors of these Algonquins communities lived throughout the Ottawa Valley. Holmes (1998) describes their historic situation:

> "The Algonquin/Nipissing families who did not move onto the reserve but continued to live in other parts of the Ottawa Valley were not officially recognized as Indians nor did they hold any reserve lands. As a consequence, their ancestors do not receive any of the benefits that flow from Indian status or on-reserve status such as educational support, community infrastructure support, economic development, or aboriginal hunting and fishing rights. These families form the core of non-status communities."

Algonquins in Ontario and are politically separated from Algonquins in Quebec. The Algonquins of Quebec are represented by the Algonquin Anishinabeg Tribal Council (ANTC) and include the

nine First Nations communities in Quebec that stretch over a very large area in the western part of Quebec near the Ontario border. The Alqonquins of Quebec have previously initiated land claim actions into Ontario in the past and legal counsel for the AOO has indicated that the AOO land claim process does not prejudice such actions (Potts, 2010).

Pikwàkanagàn First Nation is a Section 35(1) rights holder in the Constitution Act, and is the sole nation at this time with these rights in the Algonquins of Ontario collective. As the land claim progresses changes to the political landscape of the Ottawa Valley may occur.

As the AOO is an organized collective of communities assembled to enable a unified approach to reaching a settlement over a comprehensive land claim including an area of over 3.6 million hectares (ha) within the Ottawa River and Mattawa River watersheds in eastern Ontario (AOO, 2017b). The area that is the subject of the Algonquin Land Claim in Ontario includes the National Capital Region, all of Renfrew County and most of Algonquin Park.

Sixteen Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANRs), serving three-year terms, represent these communities. The ANRs are comprised of the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn (AOP) First Nation Chief and Council along with one representative from each of the other Algonquin communities listed above. They are elected by the AOO. The ANRs are responsible for representing AOO interests concerning treaty negotiations with the federal and provincial governments related to lands identified by the AOO as their traditional territory. A technical advisory group also supports ongoing treaty negotiations (AOO, 2017).

Having never signed a treaty with the Crown, the AOO submitted a comprehensive land claim based on unresolved Aboriginal rights and title (INAC, 2017). The Algonquin Land Claim covers an extensive area populated by approximately 1.2 million people (Figure 3-1). Currently under negotiation, it is a large and complex land claim. At present the federal government, the Province of Ontario and the AOO are working toward a resolution through a negotiated Final Agreement, forming a modern-day treaty (INAC, 2017).

The Algonquins of Golden Lake (now known as the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation) initiated the land claim by formally petitioning the Governor General in 1983 and the Province of Ontario in 1985. In 1991, the claim for negotiations was accepted by the Province and in 1992 the federal government agreed to also enter claim negotiations. A Framework Agreement was signed by the federal government in 1994 and in 2012, a preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was released by the federal and provincial governments for public review. Extensive negotiations were undertaken in 2013 as revisions to the draft agreement were

negotiated. A proposed Agreement-in-Principle, reflecting negotiations, was released in 2015. The AOO held a vote on the proposed agreement in early 2016. The non-binding Agreement-in-Principle was signed by all three parties in October of 2016. Negotiations are still underway toward a Final Agreement. The agreement, if successful, will serve to protect Aboriginal and treaty rights protected under Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982) in the form of a modern-day treaty (AOO, 2017; INAC 2017).

2.2.2 Algonquin Land-Use in the Stafford Township Area

According to the Report on the Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim (Holmes 1993), the Indian River forms part of the Ottawa River watershed and is considered to be part of the core area of the Algonquin groups centered along the Ottawa River in pre- and post-contact times (Holmes 1993:1). While Holmes (1993) provides an extensive historical overview for the Ottawa River watershed, no historical details are provided for the study area and its immediate surroundings along the Indian River near Pembroke. Brief historical details, however, are provided for the Muskrat River, which the Indian River flows into approximately four kilometres downstream of the study area.

According to Holmes, the nearby portion of the Ottawa River was often bypassed by a portage through Muskrat Lake and down the Muskrat River. Holmes notes that:

> Another band was met in 1613 by Champlain at Muskrat Lake. (Muskrat Lake is on a portage route which bypasses the Ottawa River on the south between Bonnechere River and Allumette Island.) At that time the band, lead by Chief Nibachis, was raising maize but relied mostly on hunting for their livelihood. […] Champlain must have heard of Nibachis previous to meeting him on his 1613 trip as his name appears on a 1612 map (Holmes 1993:8)

According to Day and Trigger, this group may be “the Keinouche (Pike), who may be the same as the Quenon-gebin, or Champlain's People of the Nibachis in the Muskrat Lake region” (1978:792). In 1630, this group lived “on the west side of Ottawa below Morrison’s island” and had an estimated population of approximately 100-200 people (Holmes 1993:14).

For additional information regarding Algonquin land-use in or around the study area, please contact Pikwàkanagàn First Nation, or the Algonquins of Ontario.

2.2.3 Existing Treaties

It is not within the scope of a technical archaeological report to comment on the social implications, intent, or fulfillment of the conditions of the various treaties which have been established in the province. First Nations should be consulted directly should additional information be sought on the following commentary on the Treaties.

According to the Government of Ontario's webpage outlining the treaties and reserves in Ontario, the study area is located within an area covered by the 1819 Rideau Purchase as well as the current Algonquin Land Claim.

The Rideau Purchase, also known as Treaties 27 and 27 ¼, was entered into on May 31, 1819 and later confirmed in 1822. The treaty was signed by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabeg peoples and resulted in the sale of a large tract of land along the Ottawa River for the purpose of creating the Rideau Canal.

In the mid-1980s, a land claim was formally submitted to the Governments of Canada and Ontario, continuing a series of Algonquin petitions to the Crown dating as early as the 18th century. In 2016, an agreement-in-principle was signed which identifies the Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area based largely on the lower Ottawa River watershed which was used by Algonquin peoples.

2.2.4 Euro-Canadian Survey and Development

According to Holmes (1993), the first permanent Euro-Canadian settlers of the Renfrew area arrived around 1820. Around two decades later, the township was first surveyed and subdivided into farm lots in 1841 by a crew led by Provincial Land Surveyor Josias Richey. At this time, while many of the lots in the township are listed as "improved" by the lot owners, there is no mention of improvements on Lot 31 in Concession 1. This lot is said to be "burnt land" made up of live and dead red and white pine, balsam, white birch, maple, and undergrowth, with soils composed of sand on clay (Richey 1841:14). According to the early surveyor maps, no transportation routes or major settlement features were identified in the vicinity of the study area (Map 3). By the 1870s, much of the surrounding area had been settled and developed (Map 4).

An aerial photograph from 1928 shows the property under cultivation, with a potential structure or recent land disturbance located in the southwest portion of the study area (Map 5). While the original home location from the 1840s remains unknown, it is suspected that the original settlement was oriented further northeast towards the town of Pembroke, most likely in the highly developed residential area north of the railway.

2.2.5 Results of Land Title Search

According to a land title search using the Ontario Land Property Records Portal, Lot 31 in Concession 1 was officially granted to John G. Malloch by the Crown on 26 September 1845. The lot was purchased by James Hamilton in February of 1846 for $240.00. Over the following decades, portions of the property were severed and sold to private landowners, beginning with Horace Church's purchase of seven acres in 1861, and followed by the severance and transfer of numerous smaller lots from the mid-1870s to the modern day (Ontario Land Registry Access 2006). No additional information is readily available for the early Euro-Canadian land use of the study area.

3.0 Archaeological Assessment Background (Stage 1)

3.0.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Before the initiation of fieldwork, WHNE undertook a review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) through the MCM's PastPortal to determine the number and nature of archaeological sites registered on or in the immediate vicinity of the subject property. The site files and catalogued reports at the WHNE office were also checked to confirm the database results and include updates which have not yet been entered into the database.

- Four archaeological sites have been registered within five kilometres of the study area (Table 2).

Table 2. Archaeological sites registered within five kilometres of the study area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BkGg-26	Spit	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	n/a
BkGg-31	Concentration A Site	Post-Contact	n/a	Cabin, Farmstead
BkGg-32	Concentration B Site	n/a	n/a	n/a
BkGg-33	Concentration C Site	Post-Contact	n/a	Agricultural, Processing

3.0.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

In 2010, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group Inc., entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study Proposed Development Part of Lot 29 and Lot 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Stafford, now City of Pembroke, Renfrew County". It was determined that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area, and it was recommended that a Stage 2 test pit survey be required in part of the study area, alongside pedestrian surveys for the existing agricultural field (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2010). A Stage 2 follow-up assessment was conducted in 2011 and 2012 by The Central Archaeology Group Inc. The report, titled "Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey Proposed Golfview Development on Part of Lot 29 and Lot 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Stafford, now City of Pembroke, Renfrew County", discussed the features of archaeological potential found on the property and the associated sites identified (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2014). Within this project, three sites were identified: the Concentration A Site (BkGg-31), the Concentration B Site (BkGg-32) and the Concentration C Site (BkGg-33). The assessment concluded that the Concentration A Site (BkGg-31) and the Concentration B Site (BkGg-32) require further Stage 3 assessment work, while it was

determined that the Concentration C Site (BkGg-33) does not have continued CHVI and does not require further archaeological assessment. All other areas assessed under the Stage 2 archaeological survey did not locate any archaeological materials and it was determined that no additional archaeological work was required in these areas (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2014).

In 2011, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group Inc. under the project PIF# P272-0193-2011 entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study, Proposed Subdivision, Part of Lots 35 and 36, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Stafford, City of Pembroke, Renfrew County". While this report was not available prior to the assessment, the Stage 2 report conducted by the same company states that the study area featured archaeological potential (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2013a). In June of 2012, The Central Archaeology Group Inc. completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment entitled "Stage 2 Property Survey Proposed Subdivision - Burcom Development Part of Lots 35 and 36, Concession 1 Geographic Township of Stafford, City of Pembroke Renfrew County". No artifacts or sites were located. They recommended that the proposed development proceed without the need for further archaeological work (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2013a).

In 2012, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group Inc., entitled "Stage 1 Background Study Proposed Wheaton Subdivision Lot 32, Concession 2 City of Pembroke, Renfrew County". At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were not present in the study area as it had been previously disturbed. It was recommended that no further archaeological assessments be required in advance of this project unless there is any development along the shoreline of the Ottawa River, and if so, an underwater archaeological assessment was recommended (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2013b).

In 2012, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Adams Heritage, entitled "An Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2) 7 Culvert Locations - Highway 17, Part Lot 27 Con 11 and Lot 24 Con A, Alice Township and Part Lots 19, 20 and 26 Con 1 Stafford Township, Township of Laurentian Valley, Renfrew County". It was determined that, while the majority of the study area had been previously disturbed, some features of archaeological potential were present and were subsequently subjected to Stage 2 sub-surface testing. As no archaeological sites or materials were identified, it was recommended that the project may proceed without additional archaeological work (Adams Heritage 2012).

In August and October of 2012, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group Inc., entitled "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Pembroke Place development, Lot 33, Concession 2, Northwest Corner of Joseph Street and Maple Avenue, City of Pembroke, Renfrew County". It was determined that features of archaeological potential were not present in the study area. Accordingly, no further archaeological assessment work was recommended (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2013c).

In 2013, a Stage 3 assessment of the Concentration B Site (BkGg-32) was conducted by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc., entitled "Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Concentration B (BkGg-32) in the Proposed Golfview Development, Part Lots 29 & 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Stafford, Now City of Pembroke, Renfrew County". The assessment concluded that, as no concentrations of nineteenth century artifacts were collected during the assessment, Concentration B (BkGg-32) did not feature cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological work was recommended (Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. 2014).

In 2016, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc., entitled "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of Part of Transcan Corporate Park Part Lots 28 and 29, Concession 1 Geographic Township of Stafford Now City of Pembroke Renfrew County". It was concluded that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area, but no archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 work. No additional archaeological assessments were recommended for the study area (Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. 2016).

In 2017, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc, entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Two Corporation of The City of Pembroke Waterfront Properties, 100 and 101 Albert St., Pembroke, Renfrew County, Ontario". It was determined that that the study area exhibited potential for deeply buried archaeological resources, and Stage 2 monitoring work was recommended (Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc 2017).

In 2017, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Cameron Heritage Consulting and Kinickinick Heritage Consulting, entitled "Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the McGee Street Lift Station on Part of Lot 16 Con. 1 Geographic Twp of Pembroke City of Pembroke, Renfrew County". At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were not present in the study area. They did not recommend

additional archaeological assessment work in advance of the proposed development (Cameron Heritage Consulting and Kinickinick Heritage Consulting 2017).

3.1 Assignment of Archaeological Potential

According to Section 1.3.1 of the S&Gs, a number of landforms are considered to be features archaeological potential. MCM considers these features to include previously identified archaeological sites, past and present primary (i.e. lakes, rivers, streams, etc.) and secondary (i.e. springs, marshes, swamps, etc.) water sources, elevated topography (e.g. hills, eskers, knolls, etc.), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations (e.g. potentially spiritual places such as waterfalls, caverns, mounds, etc.), resource-gathering areas, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes (e.g. portages, overland routes along eskers, colonization roads, and railways), and properties with historic landmarks or which have been identified with historic sites and events.

It is important to note that the features suggesting archaeological potential described in Section 1.3.1 of the S&Gs must be evaluated based on their geographic and physiographic context. For example, an esker with good contiguity rising above a saturated terrain would have archaeological potential whereas a low-lying esker in an otherwise well-drained terrain at the same elevation as the esker would not. This principle applies to all features of archaeological potential, and to determine the overall archaeological potential of a study area, these factors must be considered.

While these characteristics are important in assessing the archaeological potential of the study area, the S&Gs also note that current land conditions must be considered. Section 1.3.2 notes that disturbances and deep land alterations may have removed the archaeological potential of an area. These disturbances include pipeline installation, quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. As such, these areas can be considered to have no archaeological potential. That said, farming, forestry, and minor surface site preparation activities may not necessarily affect archaeological potential, and therefore must be assessed on their own merit.

3.1.1 Considerations of Archaeological Potential Specific to the Study Area

Based on the background research, the only water source in the vicinity of the study area is the Indian River. According to the topographic data, approximately 40 metres from the river, the terrain steeply descends nearly 20 metres to the level of the river. This decline represents a 35-

40-degree slope and is considered too steep for archaeological potential. Beyond this, a 46-metre development setback from the crest of the slope protects the level lands from development. Nonetheless, these areas were inspected during the Stage 1 on-ground property assessment.

According to the historical background information, Lot 31, Concession 1 in Stafford Township was first settled in the 1840s. While the location of the original farmstead is unknown, it is suspected that it was situated closer to the northeast corner of the lot, further northeast towards the City of Pembroke. Aerial imagery from 1928 shows that the portions of Lot 31 located north of the railway have experienced the bulk of the residential development, while the areas to the south (including the study area) have remained agricultural. Although it is suspected that the earliest settlement on the property occurred outside of the study area, the 1928 aerial photograph shows a possible structure or a recent land disturbance on the south side of the property (Map 5). As the nature of this feature is undetermined, it will be examined during the Stage 1 on-ground assessment.

The background research did not identify and early transportation routes in or around the study area. The nearest colonization road was the Pembroke and Mattawan Road, constructed in 1853 as a supply route to the lumber camps to the north, although this early road was located several kilometres away towards the City of Pembroke. Additionally, although the former CN railway forms the northern limits of the study area, it is <u>not</u> considered to be an early transportation route as it was first constructed in 1915 by the Canadian Northern Railway. Due to its late construction date in relation to the initial settlement of the region in the mid-1800s, the CN railway is not considered to be a feature of archaeological potential.

Finally, the study area is made up of agricultural and forested land located in the Canadian Shield physiographic region (Map 6). As such, the recommended survey strategies will vary accordingly. Refer to Section 4.2.5 of this report for additional details.

4.0 Archaeological Assessment

This property inspection and archaeological survey was undertaken to locate features of potential identified during the background research. The inspection also documented any landscape characteristics that would affect assessment strategies such as saturated soils, steep slopes, and exposed bedrock. Efforts were also made to identify and document additional features not visible on available mapping such as ridges or berms associated with relict shorelines, pockets of well-drained soil in otherwise saturated environments, pockets of level ground along steep slopes, pit features or conspicuous historical remains, as well as former clearings which may have hosted historical settlement.

4.1 Fieldwork Overview

4.1.1 Permission to Enter, Access, and Timing

The Stage 1 on-ground property assessment and Stage 2 survey was carried out on July 17 and 18, 2023 with Ryan Primrose (P208) as the designated field director.

The study area was accessed by way of Elgin Street.

Prior to the fieldwork, WHNE received permission to enter onto the property to carry out all activities related to archaeological assessments.

4.1.2 Technical and Safety Equipment Used

When working in the study area, the archaeological field crew used standard safety equipment and PPE including hi-visibility vests and CSA-certified work boots. Additionally, maps depicting the study area were produced in advance of field activities and used for both navigation purposes and to record field observations.

Additional navigation devices used were Suunto magnetic compasses and Garmin 64s GPS receivers with WAAS and GLONASS enabled.

A first aid kit was available, and light first aid supplies were carried on person during field activities. Sunscreen and insect repellant was available should they be needed.

Aerial imagery was obtained using a DJI Mini 2 drone.

4.1.3 Spatial Control

For the purposes of ensuring spatial control through data collection, GPS coordinates were collected to document property assessment and particular landscape features, photographs, or areas of archaeological potential. GPS coordinates were taken using four Garmin GPSmap 64s

GPS and GLONASS receivers with an error rated (with WAAS) to ± five metres on average. All coordinates are in UTM18N using NAD 83.

4.2 Archaeological Assessment Fieldwork (Stage 1)

4.2.1 Current Land Use

The study area currently consists of agricultural fields and forested areas, crossed by dirt access paths. The property does not currently appear to be associated with any significant economic, transportation, settlement, or recreational activities.

4.2.2 Weather and Lighting Conditions During Assessment

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. Weather conditions on both days were sunny with clear visibility, and temperatures between 17 and 25 degrees Celsius. Fieldwork would have been suspended when weather and lighting conditions reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the subject lands, although no adverse weather conditions impeded the fieldwork activities.

4.2.3 Property Inspection

The entire study area property was subjected to a systematic on-ground property inspection. Additionally, a DJI Mini 2 drone was used to obtain high-resolution, near-ground imagery of the study area and the surrounding landscape (Image 1), resulting in a thorough assessment of the entire subject property.

Generally, the study area is level and well-drained, consisting of sandy agricultural land (Images 2 to 7) as well as open pine forests and dense shrubland (Images 8 to 11). Excessively steep terrain was encountered between 0 and 40 metres from the Indian River, with the clay riverbank dissected by occasional ravines (Images 12 to 15). Saturated lands were observed in the lower terrain near the proposed ponds and forebays, as well as in the artificial drainage ditches near the CN railway and along Elgin Street (Images 16 to 19).

4.2.4 Disturbances Observed

Significant land disturbances were documented in the southern portion of the study area. Large mounds of gravelly dirt were documented, along with several large piles of recent construction waste and asphalt (Images 20 to 23). This area coincides with the areas which recently underwent large-scale land preparation activities around 2010 (Map 7). Large waste piles of stone, brick, and concrete were also encountered in the block of trees along Elgin Street

(Images 24 to 26), coinciding with the possible structure (now completely disturbed) visible on the 1928 aerial photograph (Map 5). In undisturbed areas, soils were typically composed of silty sand while in disturbed areas, sands containing angular gravel (crushed) were observed (Images 27 and 28). In these areas, sub-surface testing identified mottled gravelly soils with no stratigraphy, indicative of disturbed ground (Images 29 and 30).

4.2.5 Conclusions from Fieldwork

Overall, areas with archaeological potential were identified in the level and well-drained agricultural lands within the study area (Map 8). The property inspection also confirmed the presence of terrain with low archaeological potential such as the disturbed lands in the southern extent of the study area and the excessively steep terrain along the Indian River.

Professional judgement was used in conjunction with Section 2.1.5 of the MCM S&Gs to the study area. In areas of northern Ontario and in areas underlain by the Canadian Shield, such as the study area (Map 6), a modified approach to testing is available. Based on statistical analyses and over 50 years of archaeological prospecting, this modified approach serves to restrict the Stage 2 survey work to areas within 50 metres of modern water sources, 150 metres of relict water features, and 150 metres of structures (if nothing is found). If archaeological resources are located, the survey must continue. These areas are generally referred to as “Areas beyond the limit of northern testing,” on the associated archaeological potential mapping.

This modified strategy is intended to reflect the variable settlement patterns of the Indigenous Peoples living throughout Ontario. Northern Ontario and the Canadian Shield was traditionally inhabited by hunting and gathering peoples leading nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyles oriented towards water-based travel and settlement, with sites typically remaining close to water. In southern Ontario, on the other hand, Iroquoian settlement patterns oriented towards horticultural village sites commonly result in the identification of archaeological sites at much greater distances to modern water sources. Iroquoian sites are not commonly encountered in Renfrew Country, and registered Iroquoian archaeological village sites are not known to exist within the wider locality. As the northern/Shield settlement patterns are common to Anishinaabeg peoples, including the Algonquin groups living along the Ottawa River and their predecessors, it follows that the standards intended to efficiently locate these sites be applied during this archaeological assessment.

Regardless of the application of Section 2.1.5 to restrict the archaeological potential to within 50 metres of the Indian River, the east side of the river within the study area is considered to

have low archaeological potential overall. The extremely steep riverbank (nearly 45 – 60+ degrees) would have posed a significant barrier to accessing the land from the river, rendering the inland portions of the property comparatively inaccessible and undesirable for settlement. Furthermore, as this is an outer bend of the Indian River, the east/south side of the river has experienced an undetermined amount of erosion, and is actively eroding. The overall erosion and movement of the Indian River is presumed to be significant based on the height of the riverbank and the size of the riverbend. If any areas of archaeological potential were formerly present along the Indian River, they have likely eroded into the river. Otherwise, they will be protected by the development setback extending approximately 80 metres from the current water's edge (Maps 2 and 8). The remaining lands are considered to have low archaeological potential due to the difficult access from the river, as well as due to the excessive distance from the water's edge.

Lastly, the background research and on-ground property inspection did not locate any undisturbed, in-situ cultural features indicating the presence of an early homestead in the forested portions of the study area. It is clear from the historical aerial imagery that a single 20th century feature was located in the study area (Map 5), in an area which the assessment determined to be disturbed (Map 8). This single feature appears to be a peripheral structure related to the greater complex of buildings to the east, which is considered to be the primary residence and farm structures associated with the landowner.

As the background study and field inspection do not suggest the presence of historical features in the forested lands beyond the disturbed areas, and as this feature represents a 20th century structure (thus post-dating the original settlement by nearly a century), no Stage 2 sub-surface test pitting is recommended.

4.2.6 Stage 1 Recommendation for Stage 2 Fieldwork

As areas with archaeological potential were confirmed during the Stage 1 assessment, Stage 2 archaeological survey work is recommended for those areas depicted in Map 8.

It is recommended that actively or recently cultivated areas within the study area or on its periphery are ploughed to the depth of previous ploughing, disced, and subsequently weathered by several rainfalls, providing total topsoil exposure with a minimum of 80% soil visibility. The ploughed lands should then be surveyed along five-metre transects as per the directions outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's 2011 S&Gs.

Stage 2 work is not required within the areas protected by the 46-metre setback from the crest of the slope along the Indian River, ultimately extending approximately 80 metres from the river. As these lands are formally prohibited from alteration and will not undergo any form of soil disturbance, no Stage 2 work is recommended in these areas, as per Section 2.1, Standard 1e of the MCM S&Gs (Map 8).

As the remaining areas were determined to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of disturbed ground, or due to their distance from features with archaeological potential, no Stage 2 survey is recommended for the remainder of the study area.

4.3 Archaeological Survey (Stage 2)

This section of the project report provides the details of the archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 2 section covers three topics: field methods, field documentation, and the record of finds.

4.3.1 Field Methods

This Stage 2 work was carried out in conformance with the 2011 MCM S&Gs and the recommendation made in sub-section 4.2.6. Prior to beginning the Stage 2 assessment, actively or recently cultivated areas within the study area were ploughed to the depth of previous ploughing, disced, and subsequently weathered by several rainfalls, providing total topsoil exposure with a minimum of 80% soil visibility. The ploughed lands were then inspected along five-metre transects as per the directions outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM S&Gs. After locating potential artifacts, the survey transects were decreased to one-metre intervals within a 20-metre radius around the artifact.

4.3.2 Inventory of Field Documentation

Field maps were drawn on-site and subsequently digitised. Field notes were collected to record the assessment process, to document the archaeological potential of the area, and to record photographic information.

Representative photographs were taken of the areas of potential, of the study area landforms and vegetation, of the areas to be impacted, the survey process, and the field conditions encountered at the time of the assessment (Map 10 and Images 1 to 34). Additionally, photographs in the report are referenced by site or locale, but also carry the photographic record number that is embedded in the digital file. Thus, an Image in this report may be indicated as “Image 1”, and include a reference to “Photograph 389”, indicating both the position of the photograph in the report and the number designating the photograph (assigned by the camera), and maintained within the documentation generated during fieldwork and analysis.

The project record documentation includes photographs, maps, field notes, GPS location data, and this report (Table 3).

Table 3. Documentary records for this project.

Documentation	*N*	*Description*	*Location*
Photographs	366	Digital images	Digital storage
GPS readings (Tracks and Waypoints)	>1000	Context, property survey	Digital storage
Field notes	2	Pages of notes	Digital storage
Report	1	Copy (.pdf)	Digital storage

The digital records relating to this project are stored at the WHNE office in New Liskeard and are backed up periodically from the source drive to ensure long term stability. Digital records will be maintained in contemporary software formats, updated as WHNE updates software or storage media.

4.3.3 Record of Finds

No archaeological sites were located during the Stage 2 survey of the proposed Elgin Street Subdivision in part of Lot 31, Concession 1 of Stafford Township, Township of Laurentian Valley, Renfrew County, Ontario.

That said, cultural materials were encountered during the Stage 2 survey (Table 4). Based on the results of the survey, these items spread over the ploughed acreage do not meet the qualifications of an archaeological site, defined as "any property that contains an artifact or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity that is of cultural heritage value or interest" (MCM 2011:163). The cultural material recovered during the Stage 2 survey date almost exclusively to the terminal portion of the 19th century and the 20th century, and the majority were located in the vicinity of the disturbed areas. Additionally, no in-situ evidence of the former homestead was encountered during the background study and fieldwork. Accordingly, the cultural materials scattered across the study area are not considered to have CHVI and do not represent an archaeological site. See Section 6.0.1 of this report for additional details regarding the survey of the study area and the determination of CHVI.

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Table 4. Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:1	576	1	DOMESTIC	SMOKING	PIPE	PIPE FRAGMENT			PIPE FRAGMENT	MOUTH PIECE	0.00%	CLAY		WHITE						0.38	0.38	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:2	1255	1	DOMESTIC	SMOKING	PIPE	PIPE FRAGMENT			PIPE FRAGMENT	BOWL	0.00%	CLAY		WHITE						1.13	1.13	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:3	1223	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	FOUR-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS	MILK GLASS	WHITE						0.61	0.61	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:4	571	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	FOUR-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS	MILK GLASS	WHITE						0.62	0.62	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:5	1250	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	FOUR-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS	MILK GLASS	WHITE						0.45	0.45	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:6	555	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	FOUR-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS	MILK GLASS	WHITE						0.86	0.86	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:7	1247	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	TWO-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS	MILK GLASS	WHITE						0.77	0.77	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:8	1247	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	FOUR-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS		BLUE/M						1.00	1	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:9	567	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	SHANK BUTTON		BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS		RED/M		MISSING SHANK				2.62	2.62	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:10	562	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	SHANK BUTTON		BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS		WHITE		DOT AND LINE DESIGN ON FACE. MISSING SHANK.				4.90	4.9	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:11	1236	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	DOLL	PORCELAIN DOLL		PORCELAIN DOLL FRAGMENT		0.00%	CERAMIC	BISQUE	WHITE		RIGHT EAR PORTION OF DOLL FACE				5.03	5.03	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:12	558	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	DOLL	PORCELAIN DOLL		PORCELAIN DOLL FRAGMENT		0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE		PORCELAIN/CERAMIC DOLL FOOT WITH A PAINTED SOLE				9.14	9.14	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:13	1226	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	FIGURINE	CERAMIC FIGURINE		CERAMIC FIGURINE		0.00%	CERAMIC		WHITE		55mm TALL CERAMIC FIGURINE OF A STANDING MAN IN A SUIT AND TOPHAT. "JAPAN" STAMPED ON BACK	15.00	18.00	55.00	13.84	13.84	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:14	1254	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	DOLL	PORCELAIN DOLL		PORCELAIN DOLL FRAGMENT		0.00%	CERAMIC	BISQUE	WHITE		NECK OR LEG PORTION OF BISQUE DOLL. STAMPED "NIPPO[N]", MEANING MADE IN JAPAN				1.61	1.61	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:15	588	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	FIGURINE	CERAMIC FIGURINE		CERAMIC FIGURINE		0.00%	CERAMIC		BEIGE/L		CERAMIC FIGURINE HEAD OF A BOY WEARING A NEWSBOY CAP				16.39	16.39	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:16	583	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	MARBLE	CLAY MARBLE	CROCKERY MARBLE	MARBLE		0.00%	CLAY		WHITE	BLUE/L	OPAQUE QHITE CROCKERY MARBLE WITH SMALL BLUE MOTTLES/LINES. NOT PERFECTLY ROUND. CROCKERY MARBLES ARE GLAZED CLAY MARBLES. ACCORDING TO KENYON (1981), THESE ARE COMMON PRE-1945	18.00	18.00	20.00	6.97	6.97	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	PRE-1945

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Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:17	1248	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	MARBLE	STONE MARBLE		MARBLE		0.00%	STONE		BEIGE/L		STONE MARBLE. ACCORDING TO KENYON (1981), THESE ARE COMMON PRE-1920(ish)	13.00	13.00	13.00	2.71	2.71	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	PRE-1920
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:18	336	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	MARBLE	GLASS MARBLE	GLASS MM SWIRL MARBLE	MARBLE		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR	WHITE	GLASS MARBLE WITH WHITE MACHINE MADE SWIRLS. ACCORDING TO KENYON (1981), THESE ARE POST-1900	16.00	16.00	16.00	4.70	4.7	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1900
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:19	585	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	TEA SET	TOY SPOON		TOY SPOON	BOWL	0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE		VERY SMALL PORCELAIN SPOON, BOWL ONLY. APPEARS TO BELONG TO A CHILD'S TEA SET.				1.99	1.99	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:20	574	1	DOMESTIC	ELECTRICAL	UNKNOWN				ELECTRICAL COMPONENT		0.00%	METAL	CERAMIC	RUST	BEIGE/L	SMALL PIECE OF WIRE WITH SMALL MARBLE-LIKE "BEADS" ACTING AS SPACERS OR INSULATORS. FUNCTION UNKNOWN				4.52	4.52	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:21	568	1	MECHANICAL	LUBRICATION	FITTING	GREASE FITTING			GREASE FITTING		0.00%	METAL	CUPREOUS	RUST		APPEARS TO BE A SMALL GREASE FITTING (AKA ZERK FITTING) FOR AN UNKNOWN MECHANICAL OBJECT				8.84	8.84	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:22	1221	1	FAUNAL	SUBSISTENCE	BONE	FLAT BONE	RIB FRAGMENT		BONE	RIB	0.00%	BONE		BROWN/L		CUT RIB FROM A LARGE MAMMAL (COW, ETC).				14.23	14.23	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:23	329	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	MELTED GLASS		MELTED GLASS		100.00%	GLASS		RED/M		SMALL LUMP OF MELTED RED GLASS.				4.02	4.02	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:24	1245	1	DOMESTIC	ADORNMENT	BEAD				BEAD		0.00%	GLASS		BLUE/M		ELONGATED FLOWER-SHAPED BEAD MADE OF IMITATION LAPIS LAZULI.	6.60	12.90	16.60	2.23	2.23	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:25	579	1	CURRENCY	CURRENCY	TOKEN	PALMOLIVE TOKEN			PALMOLIVE TOKEN		0.00%	METAL	ALUMINUM	RUST		ALUMINUM TOKEN. "GOOD FOR ONE CAKE OF PALMOLIVE SOAP WHEN YOU BUY A PACKAGE OF PRINCESS SOAP FLAKES" AND "AL. 5231" ON ONE FACE, "TO DEALERS: THIS TOKEN WILL BE REDEEMED AT 10 CENTS ONLY WHEN CONDITIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD." ON THE OTHER. COMPANY KNOWN AS "PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA" BETWEEN 1917 AND 1928.	35.00	35.00	2.00	4.25	4.25	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1917-1928
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:26	313	1	CURRENCY	CURRENCY	COIN	PENNY	1916 CANADIAN PENNY		1916 CANADIAN PENNY		0.00%	METAL	CUPREOUS	RUST			25.50	25.50	1.45	5.00	5	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1916
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:27	1239	1	HUNTING	SUBSISTENCE	AMMUNITION	CARTRIDGE	PISTOL CARTRIDGE		PISTOL CARTRIDGE		0.00%	METAL	CUPREOUS	RUST		UNFIRED CENTREFIRE PISTOL CARTRIDGE. APPEARS METRICALLY SIMILAR TO A S&W .38, WHICH WAS USED BETWEEN 1922 AND 1963	33.40	10.70	10.70	7.39	7.39	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1922-1963

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:28	1248	1	HARDWARE	CONSTRUCTION	FASTENER	STRUCTURAL NAIL	CUT		CUT STRUCTURAL NAIL		0.00%	METAL	FERROUS	RUST		BROKEN CUT NAIL. CUT NAILS TYPICALLY PRE-DATE 1900, MOST COMMON BEFORE 1890.				9.03	9.03	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	PRE-1890
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:29	556	1	HARDWARE	CONSTRUCTION	FASTENER	FINISHING NAIL	CUT		CUT FINISHING NAIL		0.00%	METAL	FERROUS	RUST						1.31	1.31	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	PRE-1890
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:30	556	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	GLASS	VIAL	VIAL FRAGMENT		VIAL FRAGMENT		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		SMALL FRAGMENT OF VERY THIN GLASS, SIMILAR SIZE, SHAPE, AND DIAMETER AS A GLASS VIAL.				0.33	0.33	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:31	337	1	TOOL	CUTTING	KNIFE	CLASP KNIFE			CLASP KNIFE		0.00%	METAL	FERROUS	RUST	BROWN/M	RUSTED CLASP KNIFE WITH AN ANTLER HANDLE AND 3 OR 4 BLADES. ONE 3" BLADE EXTENDED.				248.80	248.8	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:32	552	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC		CREAM		UNDECORATED CREAMWARE SHERD. ACCORDING TO KENYON (1980), CREAMWARE COMMONLY OCCURS IN ONTARIO IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY AND BEFORE				1.53	1.53	POST-CONTACT	LATE FUR TRADE, SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	PRE-MID-19TH CENTURY
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:33	589	1	DOMESTIC	CLOTHING	FASTENER	BUTTON	FLAT BUTTON	TWO-HOLE BUTTON	BUTTON		0.00%	GLASS	MILK GLASS	WHITE						2.23	2.23	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:34	340	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	TERRA COTTA			TERRA COTTA SHERD				6.73	6.73	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:35	570	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	STONEWARE SHERD				STONEWARE SHERD		0.00%	STONEWARE		BEIGE/M		SALT GLAZED				18.69	18.69	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:36	546	2	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	STONEWARE SHERD				STONEWARE SHERD		0.00%	STONEWARE		BEIGE/M		SALT GLAZED				24.31	12.16	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:37	569	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	STONEWARE SHERD				STONEWARE SHERD		0.00%	STONEWARE		BROWN/D		SALT GLAZED				114.66	114.7	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:38	589	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	STONEWARE SHERD				STONEWARE SHERD		0.00%	STONEWARE		BROWN/D		SALT GLAZED				27.17	27.17	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:39	547	2	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/M	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, MEDIUM-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				5.31	2.655	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:40	1238	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				6.35	6.35	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:41	1228	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT, WILLOW PATTERN.				11.51	11.51	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:42	336	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT, WILLOW PATTERN.				2.97	2.97	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:43	333	5	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				6.97	1.394	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:44	1253	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				2.02	2.02	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:45	1252	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				4.27	4.27	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:46	575	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				6.86	6.86	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:47	1233	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				4.29	4.29	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:48	330	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE. FINE, DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN OR MAKER.				1.98	1.98	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:49	231	2	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM AND BASE	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A MOULDED SCALLOPED RIM. DARK-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT PATTERN OF UNDETERMINED DESIGN. PARTIAL MAKER'S MARK READING "ME-" PRESENT ON BASE. WOULD HAVE BELONGED TO A SMALL PLATE.				18.36	9.18	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:50	577	4	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK FLOW BLUE DESIGN. UNKNOWN MAKER. FROM A THICK-WALLED LARGE DIAMETER VESSEL.				17.19	4.298	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:51	563	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK FLOW BLUE DESIGN. UNKNOWN MAKER.				1.87	1.87	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:52	580	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK FLOW BLUE DESIGN. UNKNOWN MAKER.				1.73	1.73	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:53	1241	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC		CREAM		CREAM-COLOURED CERAMIC SHERD WITH A MOULDED RIM AND A MULTICHROMATIC OVERGLAZE TRANSFER PRINT.				13.68	13.68	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:54	334	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLUE/M	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH BLUE TRANSFER PRINTED LINES. APPEARS MODERN				6.21	6.21	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:55	572	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	MULTI	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A MULTICHROMATIC (YELLOW-ORANGE-BROWNS) OF IMAGE OF A CHILD RIDING A SCOOTER				22.16	22.16	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:56	332	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	MULTI	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A MULTICHROMATIC FLORAL TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN				1.03	1.03	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:57	573	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	MULTI	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A MULTICHROMATIC FLORAL TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN				3.28	3.28	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:58	1241	2	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM AND BASE	0.00%	GLASS		WHITE		SCALLOPED RIM, MILK GLASS PLATE FRAGMENT				17.31	8.655	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:59	323	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK GREEN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				1.51	1.51	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:60	325	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK GREEN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				2.81	2.81	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:61	1237	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK GREEN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				4.38	4.38	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:62	565	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK GREEN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				3.31	3.31	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:63	1249	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK GREEN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				0.99	0.99	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:64	584	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	RED/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK RED TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				4.01	4.01	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:65	547	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	RED/D	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A DARK RED TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN.				2.00	2	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:66	339	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	MULTI	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A MEDIUM BROWN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN AND HAND-PAINTED GREEN BORDERS. SAME DESIGN AS N/A:67				1.67	1.67	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1930-1935
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:67	1242	5	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM AND BASE	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	MULTI	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE WITH A MEDIUM BROWN TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN AND HAND-PAINTED GREEN BORDERS, AND DARK BLUE FLOWERS. BASE CONTAINS MAKERS MARK OF THOMAS HUGHES & SONS, USING THE MARK FROM 1930-1935 (MARK 2124 IN GODDEN 1964), EXCEPT IT ALSO INCLUDES "[EXC]LUSIVE DISTRIB[UTOR] / -[CAM]ERONS (WHO[LESALE)] / [T]ORONTO CAN[ADA]". THIS IS A CANADIAN PIECE OF THE THOMAS HUGHES & SONS CO.				19.57	3.914	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1930-1935
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:68	1249	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE	MULTI	PORCELAIN PLATE SHERD WITH AN OVERGLAZE TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN OF A MULTICHROMATIC FLORAL DESIGN				3.35	3.35	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:69	549	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE	MULTI	PORCELAIN PLATE SHERD WITH AN OVERGLAZE TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN OF A MULTICHROMATIC FLORAL DESIGN. GILDED RIM				1.72	1.72	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:70	1356	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC		WHITE	MULTI	CERAMIC PLATE SHERD WITH AN OVERGLAZE TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN OF A MULTICHROMATIC FLORAL DESIGN. GILDED RIM				6.21	6.21	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:71	564	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC		CREAM	MULTI	CREAM-COLOURED CERAMIC SHERD WITH A SCALOPPED RIM AND A MULTICHROMATIC OVERGLAZE TRANSFER PRINT, FLORAL.				4.22	4.22	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:72	1257	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC		CREAM	MULTI	CREAM-COLOURED CERAMIC SHERD WITH A SCALOPPED RIM AND A MULTICHROMATIC OVERGLAZE TRANSFER PRINT, FLORAL.				4.97	4.97	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:73	338	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	TEAL	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE, TEAL.				1.39	1.39	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:74	581	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/M	SMALL HAND-PAINTED BRUSH STROKES ON A RWE CERAMIC SHERD.				0.40	0.4	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:75	1241	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GOLD	REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE SHERD WITH A MOULDED AND SCALLOPED RIM, GILDED RIM.				18.71	18.71	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:76	1222	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE		REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE, PLAIN.				24.97	24.97	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:77	326	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	TEACUP HANDLE	0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE						16.83	16.83	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:78	551	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	TEACUP HANDLE	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLACK	RWE TEACUP HANDLE WITH BLACK TRANSFER PRINT DESIGN				7.25	7.25	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:79	1230	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	TEA SET	TOY TEACUP		TOY TEACUP		0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE						13.51	13.51	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:80	1222	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	TEA SET	TOY TEACUP		TOY TEACUP		0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE						6.97	6.97	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:81	1241	1	DOMESTIC	LEISURE	TOY	TEA SET	TOY TEACUP		TOY TEACUP		0.00%	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	WHITE						8.25	8.25	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:82	1240	1	DOMESTIC	SMOKING	PIPE	PIPE FRAGMENT			PIPE FRAGMENT	MOUTH PIECE	0.00%	CLAY		WHITE		MOULDED MOUTHPIECE/TIP OF STEM OF A CLAY PIPE. NO DIAGNOSTIC MARKS				0.90	0.9	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:83	548	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	RIM, BASE	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/D	PROBABLY FROM A SMALL SAUCER OR SOMETHING SIMILAR				9.62	9.62	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:84	1243	1	DOMESTIC	ELECTRICAL	INSULATOR	CERAMIC INSULATOR			ELECTRICAL INSULATOR		0.00%	CERAMIC		WHITE		CYLINDRICAL SHAPE				25.97	25.97	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:85	1246	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREY/D	BASE OF A TEACUP OR MUG WITH THE MAKER'S MARK "MANUFACTURE IMPERIALE ET ROYALE / [FA]BRICATION B[ELGE] / [MA]DE IN BE[LGIUM]" WITH THE KING'S CROWN AND THE PLACENAME "NIMY" BENEATH IT. THIS STAMP IS APPARENTLY FROM 1921-1951				25.58	25.58	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1921-1951

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:86	1251	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	GREEN/M	FRENCH MAKER'S MARK, FRAGMENTARY BUT SIMILAR TO A MARK FROM A "ST. AMAND" POTTERY. "- [ETA]BLISSEME[NT] - / [MA]DE IN FR[ANCE] / -60-". THE SIMILAR MARK IS FROM 1932				2.02	2.02	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	ca. 1930s
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:87	1224	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	0.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLACK	PART MAKER'S MARK "-BRANTY- / PORCELA[IN]"				1.49	1.49	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:88	335	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLACK	PART MAKER'S MARK WITH "-CORN / [ENGL]AND". PERHAPS W. & E. CORN FROM 1864-1904. COUNTRY NAME INDICATES POST 1891 AGE.				9.82	9.82	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1891
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:89	342	1	DOMESTIC	VESSEL	CERAMIC SHERD				CERAMIC SHERD	BASE	100.00%	CERAMIC	RWE	WHITE	BLACK	PART OF THE MAKER'S MARK CONTAINING THE ROYAL ARMS				3.82	3.82	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:90	324	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	JAR	JAR LID			JAR LID	LID	0.00%	GLASS		AMETHYST		SOLARIZED GLASS JAR LID. SOLARIZED GLASS TYPICALLY DATES FROM 1880s-1920				22.00	22	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1880-1920
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:91	1249	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		AMETHYST		SOLARIZED GLASS PIECE, MOULDED TO LOOK LIKE A FACE. PERHAPS A VASE OR GLASS CANDLESTICK?				35.03	35.03	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1880-1920
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:92	328	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		AMETHYST		SOLARIZED GLASS PIECE, PERHAPS PART OF A VASE OR GLASS CANDLESTICK?				54.79	54.79	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1880-1920
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:93	322	1	DOMESTIC	LIGHTING	GLASS	LANTERN GLASS			LANTERN GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		BASE OF A LANTERN SHADE				3.30	3.3	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:94	1227	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		AQUA						38.47	38.47	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:95	550	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		WHITE	PINK/M	ONE SIDE WHITE, ONE SIDE PINK				5.41	5.41	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:96	1259	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		WHITE		MILK GLASS				14.58	14.58	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:97	1232	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	JAR	MASON JAR			MASON JAR		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		PART EMBOSSING "[OV]AL / "[CAN]AD[A]"				9.01	9.01	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:98	1225	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		EMBOSSED WITH PART OF A MAKER'S NAME, BUT TOO FRAGMENTARY				17.01	17.01	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:99	560	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	BASE	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		EMBOSSED, BUT TOO FRAGMENTARY TO TELL				20.31	20.31	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:100	560	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		WHITE	PURPLE/M	AGATIZED APPEARANCE, LAYERED WHITE AND PURPLE OF VARIABLE DARKNESS. OUTER SURFACE IS MOULDED INTO A TEXTURED FLOWER MOTIF				3.86	3.86	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:101	370	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	BASE	0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR						14.18	14.18	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:102	566	1	DOMESTIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	INDETERMINATE GLASS			INDETERMINATE GLASS		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		STRAW-COLOURED/CLEAR GLASS JAR LID(?) WITH A PART OF A PATENT DATE (JUNE 20).				18.25	18.25	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:103	586	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	BASE	0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		EMBOSSED WITH FRAGMENTARY LETTERS, HAS AN OWENS SCAR.				14.50	14.5	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1910
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:104	1244	1	HARDWARE	CONSTRUCTION	FASTENER	STRUCTURAL NAIL	CUT		CUT STRUCTURAL NAIL		0.00%	METAL	FERROUS	RUST						5.00	5	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	PRE-1890
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:105	1244	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	BASE	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		NOT EMBOSSED, BUT HAS A SUCTION SCAR				44.84	44.84	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1910
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:106	1234	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE CLOSURE	GLASS SCREW LID		GLASS SCREW LID	LID	0.00%	GLASS		WHITE		MILK GLASS SCREW LID FOR A SMALL/MEDIUM DIAMETER MOUTH BOTTLE/JAR				33.00	33	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:107	591	2	HARDWARE	CONSTRUCTION	FASTENER	STRUCTURAL NAIL	CUT		CUT STRUCTURAL NAIL		0.00%	METAL	FERROUS	RUST						7.83	3.915	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:108	591	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		MINERAL OR DOUBLE OIL FINISH, WHICH LASTED INTO THE EARLY 1900s				27.65	27.65	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:109	1260	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		MINERAL OR DOUBLE OIL FINISH, WHICH LASTED INTO THE EARLY 1900s				53.65	53.65	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:110	559	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		MINERAL OR DOUBLE OIL FINISH, WHICH LASTED INTO THE EARLY 1900s				26.90	26.9	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:111	545	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		SINGLE RING FINISH, COMMON 1830s TO 1920				64.50	64.5	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1830s-1920

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:112	548	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		AQUA		SINGLE RING FINISH, COMMON 1830s TO 1920				46.20	46.2	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1830s-1920
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:113	557	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		DOUBLE RING FINISH, COMMON 1840-1920s				10.31	10.31	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1840-1920s
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:114	1242	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	BOTTLE GLASS			BOTTLE GLASS	NECK AND LIP	0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		DOUBLE RING FINISH, COMMON 1840-1920s				15.79	15.79	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	1840-1920s
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:115	553	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	JAR				JAR		0.00%	GLASS		WHITE		MILK GLASS PRODUCT JAR. NON-DIAGNOSTIC				163.34	163.3	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:116	590	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	JAR	NOXZEMA JAR			JAR		0.00%	GLASS		BLUE/M		NOXZEMA INTRODUCED IN 1914. THIS IS AN OCTAGONAL JAR OF COBALT BLUE GLASS				75.50	75.5	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1914
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:117	1235	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	PERFUME BOTTLE			PERFUME BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		TINY PERFUME BOTTLE WITH A TEXTURED SURFACE AND A SCREW TOP				15.16	15.16	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:118	582	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	PERFUME BOTTLE			PERFUME BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		BLUE/D	GREEN/M	VERY SHORT, SQUAT, WIDE BOTTLE MADE FROM A DARK BLUE-GREEN GLASS. NO DIAGNOSTIC MARKS EXCEPT FOR POSSIBLE OWENS SUCTION SCAR				75.36	75.36	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1910
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:119	578	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	CUTICLE REMOVER BOTTLE			CUTICLE REMOVER BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		TINY BOTTLE EMBOSSED WITH "CUTICLE REMOVER" AND "K 9" ON THE BASE				15.00	15	POST-CONTACT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:120	1229	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE				BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		AMBER		SMALL RECTANGULAR BOTTLE WITH A SCREW TOP AND AN EMBOSSED BASE: "4103 A" AND A DIAMONG-D. DIAMOND-D IS FROM THE DOMINION GLASS CO. AND WAS REGISTERED IN 1928				31.69	31.69	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1928

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	CLASS	ACTIVITY	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	GENERAL ARTIFACT NAME (FOR MAPPING PURPOSES)	ELEMENT	% OF FIRE DAMAGED ARTIFACTS	MATERIAL1	MATERIAL 2	COLOUR 1	COLOUR 2	COMMENTS	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS/HEIGHT (mm)	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	ERA	PERIOD	AGE
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:121	1231	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE				BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		APPEARS TO BE A SMALL MAPLE SYRUP STYLE BOTTLE WITH A SCREW TOP. BASE CONTAINS OWENS SCAR, A DIAMOND-D, AND THE EMBOSSED REGISTRY DATE "RD. 1933"				92.31	92.31	POST-CONTACT	LATE POST-CONTACT	POST-1933
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:122	1243	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE	LYSOL BOTTLE			LYSOL BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		AMBER		SMALL AMBER BOTTLE OF LYSOL. ONLINE SEARCH SHOWS LYSOL FIRST MARKETED IN 1918				47.56	47.56	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1918
ELGIN FINDSPOT (NO BORDEN NUMBER)	N/A:123	1258	1	DOMESTIC	PACKAGING	BOTTLE				BOTTLE		0.00%	GLASS		CLEAR		GLASS BOTTLE EMBOSSED WITH "VITALITY" WRITTEN VERTICALLY ON BODY, "TRADE MARK REGISTERED CONTENTS 6 1/2 FL. OZ." AROUND BASE, AND "E. GIESEBRECHT PETAWAWA" ON THE BASE, ALONG WITH THE DOMINION-D. THIS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF PETAWAWA WHO CAME TOWN IN 1910 AND BECAME A LOCAL ENTREPRENEUR/BUSINESSMAN.				340.57	340.6	POST-CONTACT	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	POST-1928

4.4 Analysis and Conclusions

4.4.1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment was carried out in all areas identified as having archaeological potential during the Stage 1 property inspection (Maps 8 and 9 as well as Images 31 to 34). Approximately 35% of the study area was subjected to a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals while 55% was determined to have low archaeological potential during the Stage 1 portion of the assessment. The remaining 10% will be formally prohibited from alteration through the establishment of a development setback extending approximately 80 metres from the Indian River.

The pedestrian survey resulted in the recovery of 139 domestic cultural materials including ceramic sherds, glass fragments, construction hardware, smoking pipe fragments, children's toys, electrical components, buttons, coins, ammunition cartridges, cut animal bone, a grease fitting, and a clasp knife (Map 9, Images 35 and 36, and Table 4). Of the 139 items recovered, 102 were non-diagnostic while 20 were positively attributed as 20th century objects, 12 as straddling the late 1800s and early 1900s, and 5 were firmly located in the 19th century. The 19th century objects include four cut structural nails (most commonly encountered in contexts predating 1890), and one possible sherd of creamware, considered by Kenyon (1980) to date to the mid-1800s and before. The remaining objects generally date to the 20th century, typically predating the Second World War, and may potentially be associated with an intact or recently-demolished structure visible in the 1928 air photograph (Map 5). Overall, the items documented during the Stage 2 survey do not exhibit any spatial patterning (Map 9), and are not considered archaeological due to their lack of diagnostic attributes, recent ages, and their ex-situ contexts.

Overall, with the possible exception of a single ceramic sherd identified as creamware, all items recovered during the Stage 2 work date between the late 19th century and the mid 20th century, and cannot be positively attributed to the earliest Euro-Canadian settlement around 1845. Given the recent ages of the cultural materials and their uncertain provenience, they are not considered to have CHVI and are therefore not considered archaeological in nature. As the Ontario Heritage Act defines an artifact as "any object, material or substance that is made, modified, used, deposited or affected by human action ***and is of cultural heritage value or interest***" (Ontario Regulation 170-04, [emphasis added]), the items recovered during the Stage 2 survey are not considered artifacts, and the study area is not considered an archaeological site.

At the conclusion of the Stage 2 survey work, no archaeological resources, features, or sites were identified in the study area.

4.4.2 Support of Recommendations

As stated in by Section 7.8.4(3) of the 2011 S&Gs, if the Stage 2 archaeological assessment concluded that no archaeological sites were identified, the licensee may then recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

4.4.3 Recommendations

As a result of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the study area, the recommendations are as follows:

1. As no archaeological sites were located during the Stage 2 survey of the areas of archaeological potential (Maps 8 and 9), no further archaeological resource assessment work is recommended in advance of the development of the proposed subdivision in part of Lot 31, Concession 1, Stafford Township, in the municipality of the Township of Laurentian Valley, Renfrew County, Ontario.

2. As per the directions provided by MCM, if future development activities are planned for the restricted portions of the property, additional archaeological work may be required (Map 8).

5.0 Legal Considerations

The following sections are designed to describe the limit of information and representation available in the archaeological assessment report, and to inform the reader of the ongoing legal obligations, as required by MCM.

5.1 Limitations of this Report

Some information in this report may be confidential, including any photos, maps, texts of narrative information concerning First Nation communities and / or private informants. The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 7.3.3 requires that such information is not contained in reports which may be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for MCM review.

Some information in this report may be sensitive, including the location of registered archaeological sites. Policy developed under the Ontario Heritage Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 7.6.1, standard 1 requires that any information that identifies the location of an archaeological site be presented only in the supplementary documentation to the report. The supplementary documentation is excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for MCM review.

This report has been generated for the proponent named on the cover page of this report for their exclusive use, and for the explicit purposes defined in the Executive Summary. Further distribution, modification or publication of this report is not permitted without prior written agreement from Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited. While this document is believed to contain correct information, neither Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited, nor its affiliates makes any warranty, either expressed or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility for the completeness or usefulness of any results or any information disclosed. The interpretation of this and any other data related to this report is solely the responsibility of the client.

As set out in the Ontario Heritage Act and associated Regulations, archaeological assessment has as its focus only material remains of past human use and occupation of landscapes.

Archaeological assessments completed under the terms and conditions of a licence issued under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act do not directly involve documenting Native values, traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge or traditional territories. While this information is at times valuable in evaluating archaeological potential or interpreting archaeological sites, the use of such information does not render it part of the archaeological record. Control over the recording and use of this information rests solely with the individuals and communities wherein the knowledge resides.

5.2 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a 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.

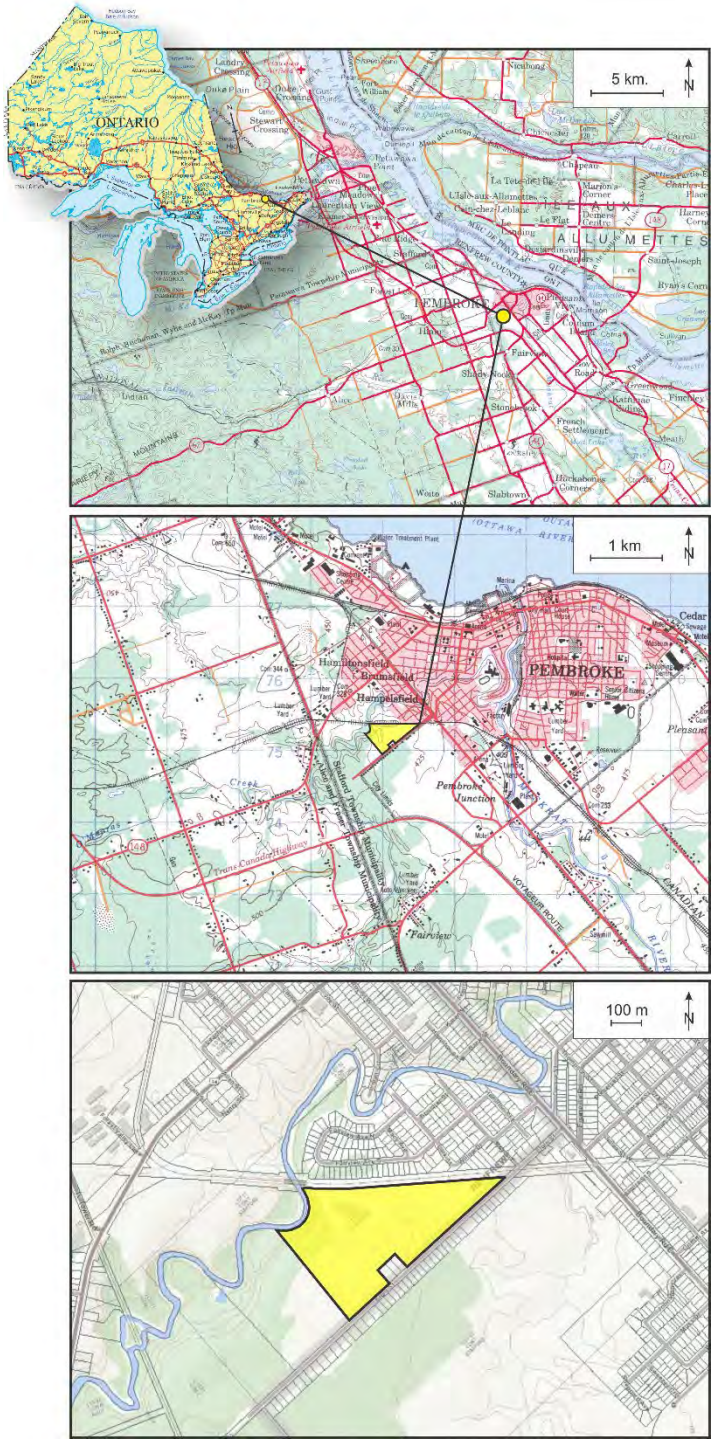
c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site

immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

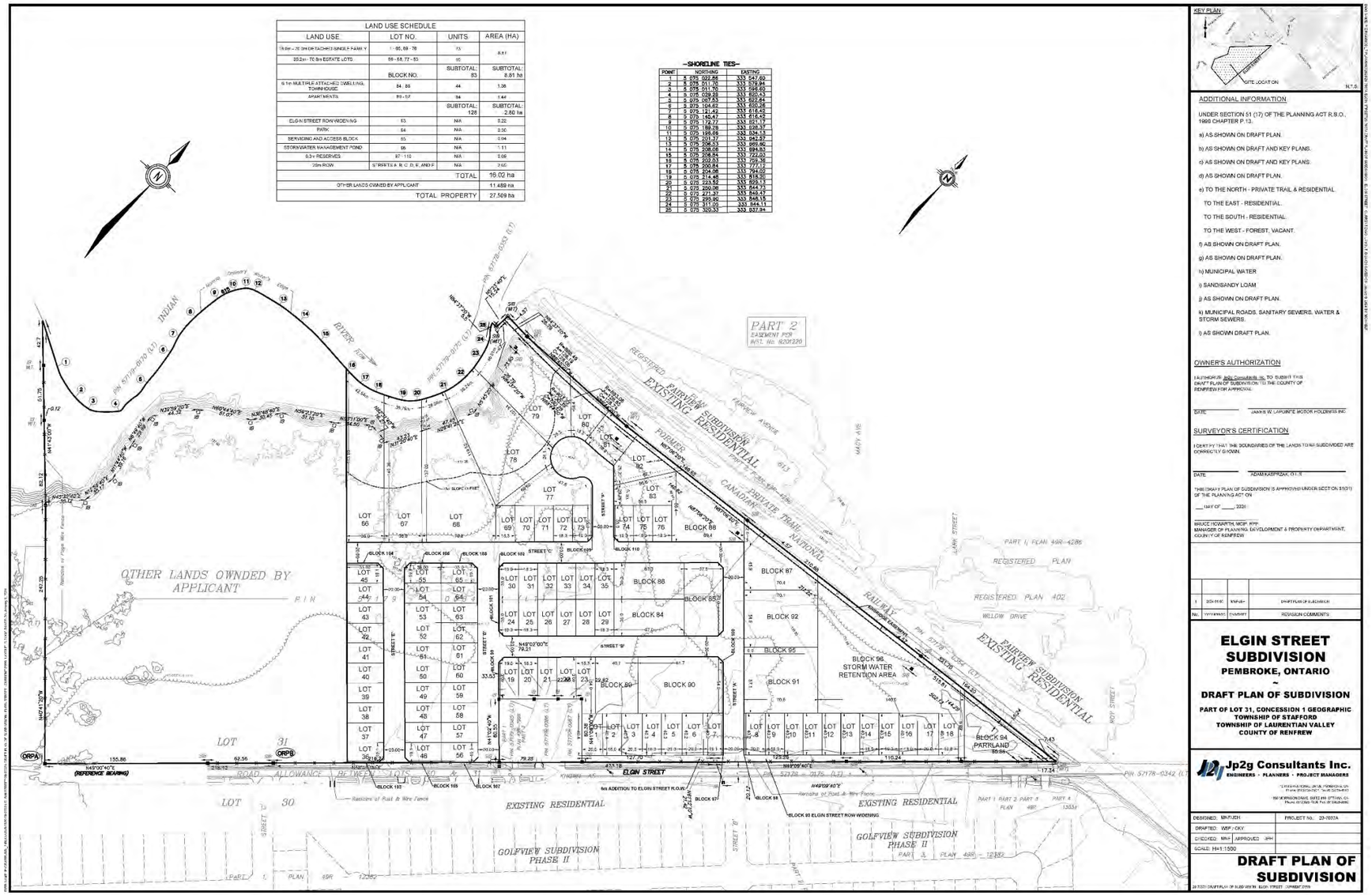
d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."

6.0 Maps



Map 1. Project location map.



Map 2. Unmodified development map provided by the proponent.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - ELGIN STREET SUBDIVISION, STAFFORD TOWNSHIP - 1841 TOWNSHIP SURVEY

Map 3. Historical township survey showing Stafford Township in 1841, overlain with the study area.

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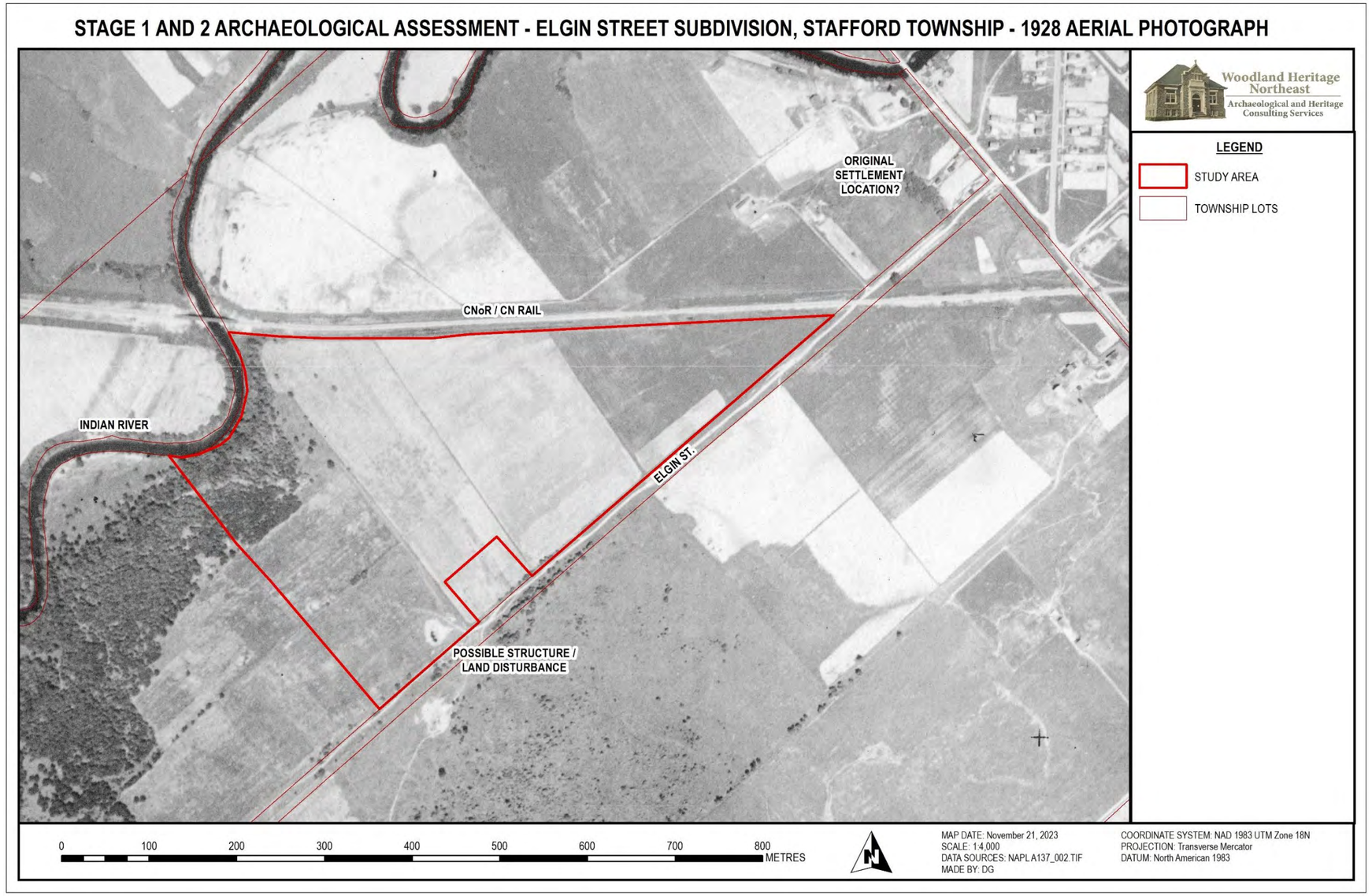
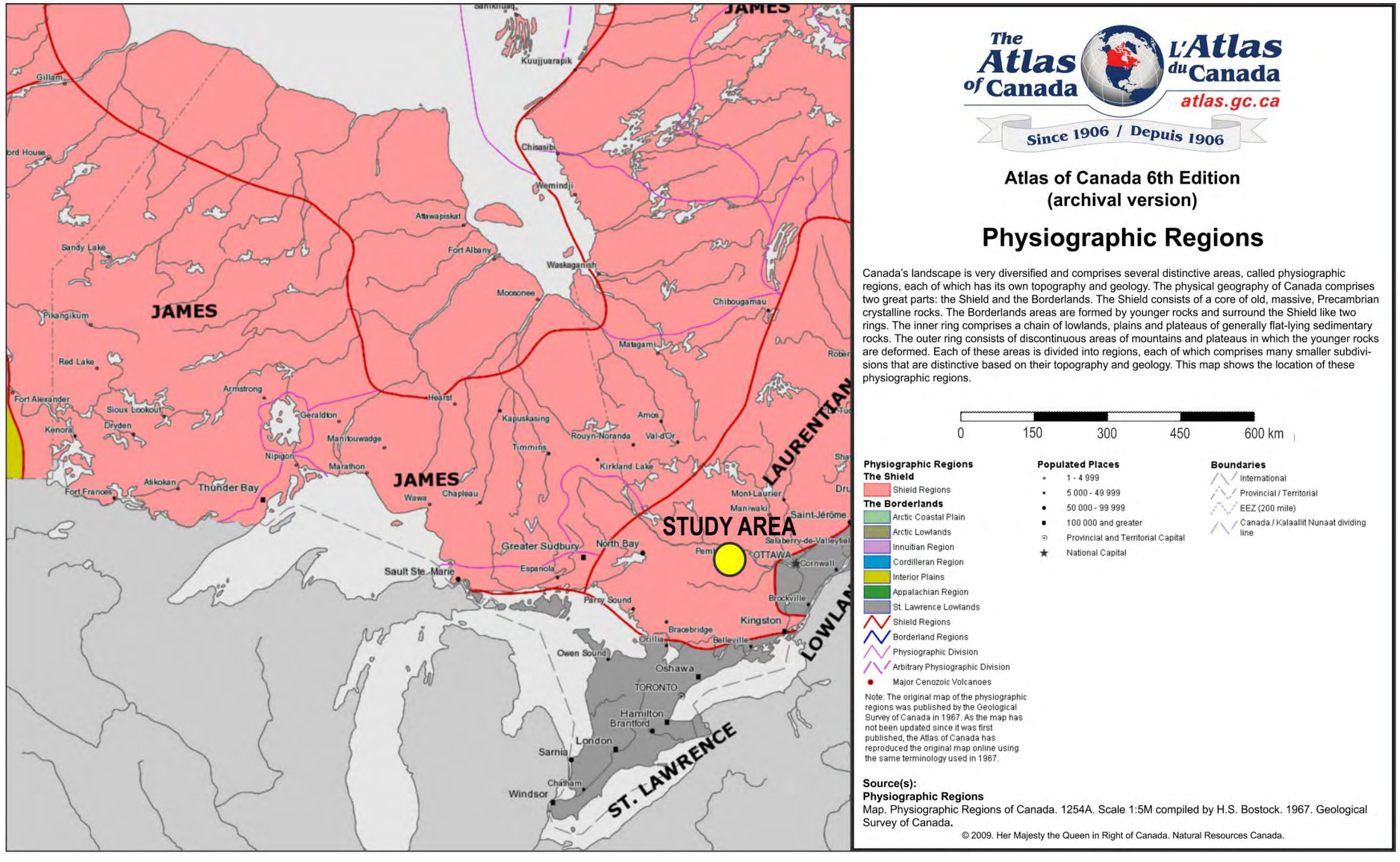
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - ELGIN STREET SUBDIVISION, STAFFORD TOWNSHIP - 1879 RENFREW COUNTY ATLAS

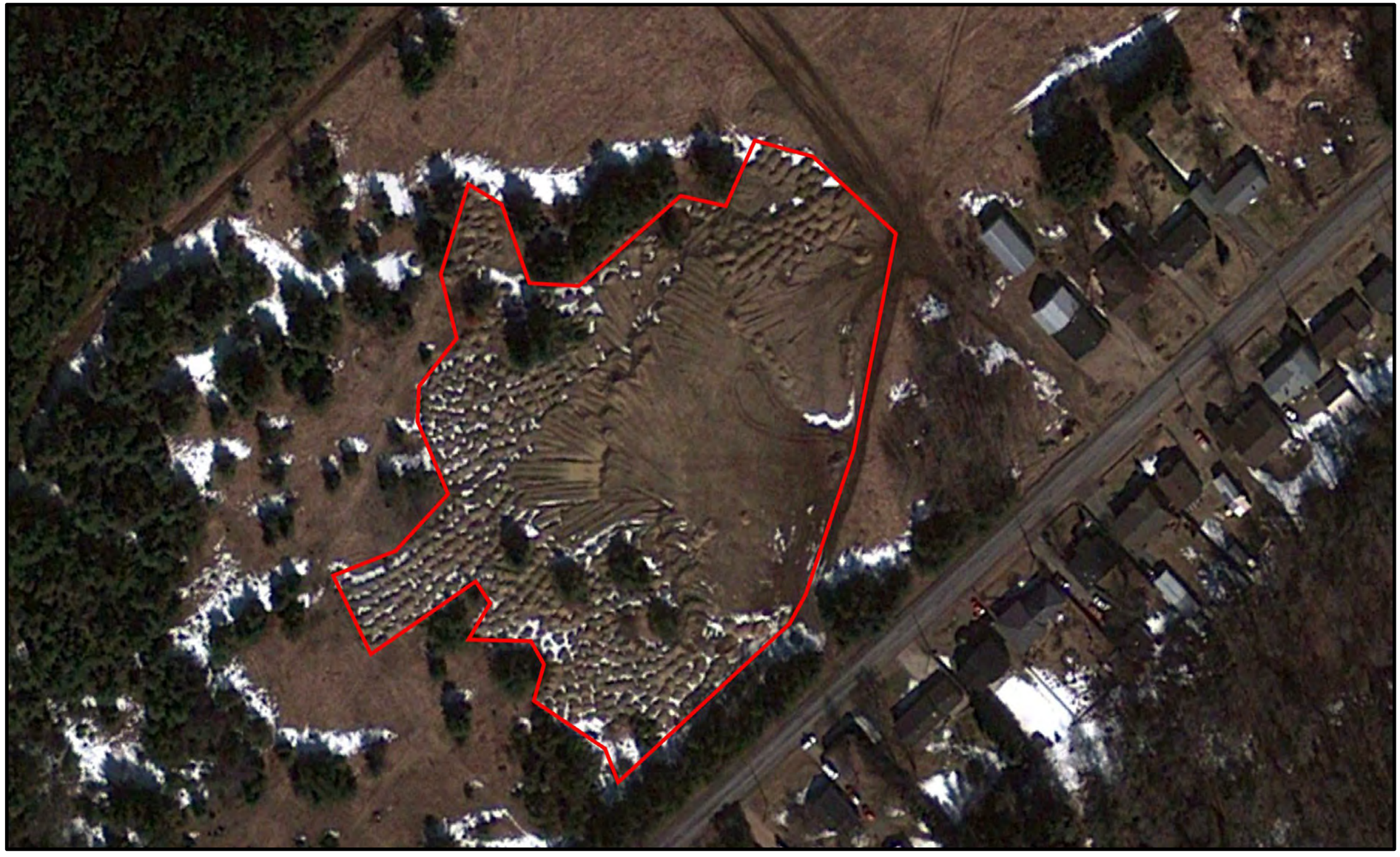
Map 4. Excerpt from the Renfrew County Atlas of 1879 showing the progress of settlement in the vicinity of the study area. Note the growing community of Pembroke as well as the numerous schools in the locality.



Map 5. 1928 aerial photograph of the study area.



Map 6. Physiographic map of Ontario showing the study area located on the Canadian Shield (pink).



Map 7. Satellite image from 2010 showing the extent of the modern land disturbance in the southern portion of the study area.

Map 8. Map showing the archaeological potential ascribed to the property during the Stage 1 assessment as well as the recommended survey strategies used during the Stage 2 work.

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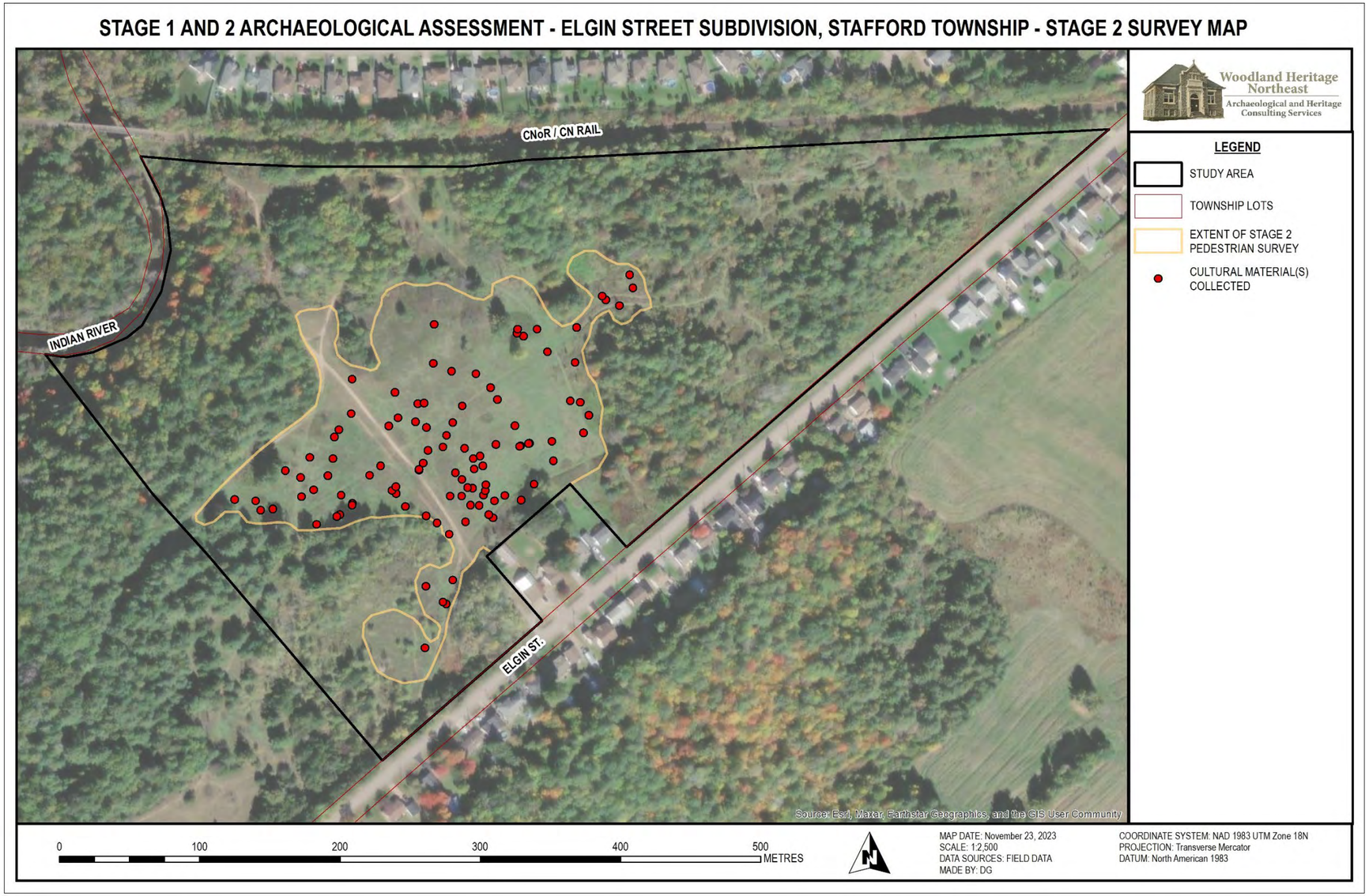

Map 9. Map showing the locations of the cultural materials recovered during the Stage 2 survey.

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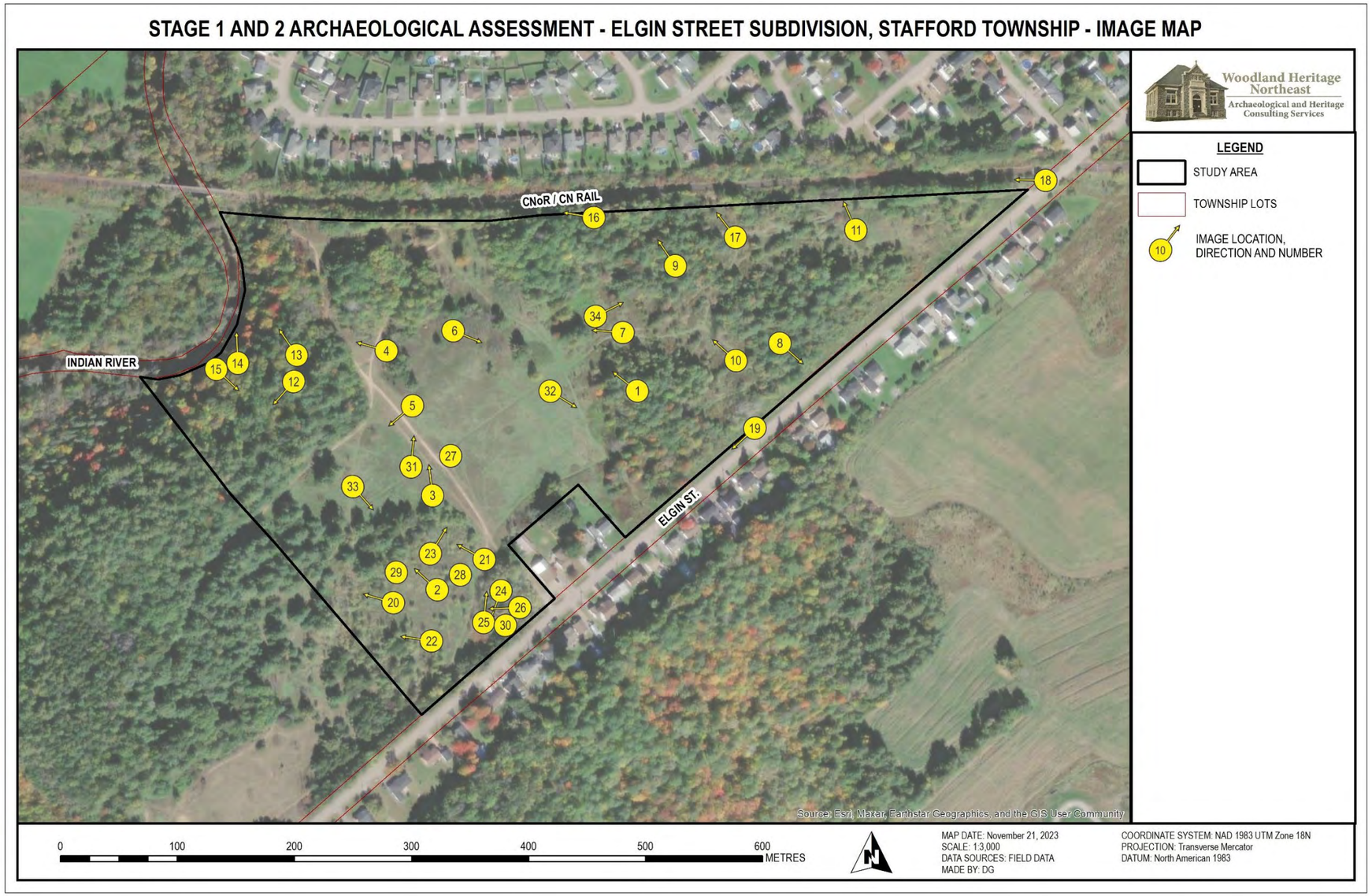

Map 10. Map showing the locations and directions of photographs used in this report.

7.0 Images

7.1 Field Photographs

Image 1. Photograph 5663 overlooking the entire study area.

Image 2. Photograph 0237 of the level agricultural lands in the study area.

Image 3. Photograph 0430 of the level agricultural lands in the study area.

Image 4. Photograph 4585 of the level agricultural lands in the study area.

Image 5. Photograph 7703 of the level agricultural lands in the study area.

Image 6. Photograph 2742 of the level agricultural lands in the study area.

Image 7. Photograph 6629 of the level agricultural lands in the study area.

Image 8. Photograph 7515 showing the forested terrain within the study area.

Image 9. Photograph 9103 showing the forested terrain within the study area.

Image 10. Photograph 5871 of a portion of the area containing young scrubby vegetation.

Image 11. Photograph 4990 of a portion of the area containing young scrubby vegetation.

Image 12. Photograph 8076 showing two crew members standing on the break of the steep slope descending to the Indian River.

Image 13. Photograph 4967 of a crew member ascending the steep slope along the Indian River. Note the elevation difference between the photographer, the crew member, and the river (left), located approximately 50 metres away.

Image 14. Photograph 8511 of the steep clay banks of the Indian River.

Image 15. Photograph 1279 of a ravine dissecting the steep banks of the Indian River. Note the crew member standing on the crest of the slope (top centre).

Image 16. Photograph 4807 of a swampy portion of the study area near the CN rail.

Image 17. Photograph 4982 of saturated terrain in the northeast part of the study area.

Image 18. Photograph 5004 of the former CN rail bed forming the northern boundary of the study area.

Image 19. Photograph 0674 taken at the edge of the study area along Elgin Street.

Image 20. Photograph 4832 looking towards large piles located in the areas which were impacted by the ground disturbing activities around 2010.

Image 21. Photograph 4003 facing a pile of disturbed materials in the study area.

Image 22. Photograph 0408 of piles of asphalt and construction waste which have been dumped in the disturbed portions of the study area.

Image 23. Photograph 7701 showing piles of recent waste materials observed throughout the disturbed areas.

Image 24. Photograph 6679 of the large stones lining the ground in the disturbed area along Elgin Street.

Image 25. Photograph 1374 of the large, disarticulated blocks of concrete located in the disturbed area along Elgin Street.

Image 26. Photograph 0088 of pulverized brick fragments and stones lining the ground in the disturbed area along Elgin Street.

Image 27. Photograph 6418 showing the typical sandy soils encountered across the property.

Image 28. Photograph 4022 of the sandy soils containing angular gravel typically encountered in the disturbed parts of the study area.

Image 29. Photograph 6498 of a soil inspection pit showing gravelly soils without any stratigraphy in the disturbed area.

Image 30. Photograph 8727 of a soil inspection pit excavated in a disturbed area, showing a total lack of natural stratigraphy.

Image 31. Photograph 1575 of an archaeologist conducting the Stage 2 pedestrian survey.

Image 32. Photograph 9895 of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey underway in the study area.

Image 33. Photograph 8542 of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey underway in the study area.

Image 34. Photograph 9118 of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey underway in the study area.

7.2 Cultural Materials Collected

Image 35. Plate showing a representative sample of cultural materials recovered during the Stage 2 survey. The three cut nails and the cream-coloured ceramic sherd to their left represent the only items dating exclusively to the 19th century which were recovered during the survey.

Image 36. Plate showing several complete bottles and jars recovered during the Stage 2 survey.

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