



Appendix H

Archaeological Studies



Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study
Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey
Lot 27, Concession 9, Geographic Township of South Algona
Township of Bonnechere Valley, Renfrew County

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Prepared for:

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CIF No. P248-032-2008
May 2008

Bringing the **past**
to the **present**
for the **future**

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Acknowledgements

The Central Archaeology Group would like to extend their gratitude to the following individuals and parties.

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- 2) The staff at the Renfrew County Land Registry Office, Pembroke.
- 3) The staff at the National Air Photo Library, Natural Resources Canada.
- 4) Robert von Bitter, Ontario Ministry of Culture.

Executive Summary

The Central Archaeology Group was retained by Cambium Environmental Inc. on behalf of the Township of Bonnechere Valley to conduct Stage 1 Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeology Property Survey of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site within the Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew, approximately 1,247 m southwest of Golden Lake. The purpose of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was to determine whether any archaeological or cultural resources would be located on the project property.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study outlines the First Nations pre-contact and historic archaeological sequence and historic settlement record for the area encompassing the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site located on Lot 27, Concession 9, Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew and the potential for the discovery of archaeological sites within the project area.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Property Survey noted that future development in the proposed project area will not impact any existing buildings, cemeteries, or other standing sites of historical or architectural significance. Therefore, potential impact to heritage resources is limited to the subsurface archaeological remains of First Nations pre-contact or historic sites, and historic Euro-Canadian camps or early commercial outposts. However, the steep and rocky terrain, and past agricultural activities has rendered the possibility of such finds unlikely. Even so, a Stage 2 assessment was undertaken to ensure that archaeological remains were not present on the subject property.

The Stage 2 Property Survey took place on May 6, 2008. The Stage 2 assessment involved a visual examination of the property and test pit excavations of the property. All hand excavations were undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group utilizing a shovel and 6.0 mm mesh screen. These excavation activities did not alter or otherwise impact protected areas or resources deemed to be of archaeological or cultural significance. This study found that the property area was windswept and severely disturbed due to past agricultural activities.

Based on the results of this Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Property Survey, The Central Archaeology Group recommends that:

- 1) Significant First Nations pre-contact or historic archaeological sites are unlikely to be found in any undisturbed ground within the proposed development area of the Ruby

Road Waste Disposal Site. Therefore, there are no significant archaeological concerns associated with this project.

- 2) In the event deeply buried archaeological deposits are discovered in the course of development, the Cultural Programs branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, should be contacted immediately at (416) 314-7123.
- 3) In the event human remains are encountered, the proponent should immediately contact the Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Section of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Business Services at (416) 326-8404.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the proposed future development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site was undertaken according to the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990), the Environmental Assessment Act (R.S.O. 1990), the Ontario Ministry of Culture Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993), the 2004 Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists: Standards and Guidelines for Reporting Archaeologist Fieldwork.

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Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey
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Introduction

The Central Archaeology Group was retained by Cambium Environmental Inc. on behalf of the Township of Bonnechere Valley to conduct Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site within the Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew, approximately 1,247 m southwest of Golden Lake (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The purpose of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was to determine whether any archaeological or cultural resources would be located on the project property.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the proposed future development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site was undertaken according to the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990), the Environmental Assessment Act (R.S.O. 1990), the Ontario Ministry of Culture Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993), the 2004 Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists: Standards and Guidelines for Reporting Archaeologist Fieldwork.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Property Survey were conducted on May 6, 2008. The assessment was undertaken in order to identify any known archaeological sites and to evaluate the potential for the discovery of unrecorded archaeological remains within the proposed project area. The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study included a project site visit authorized by Cambium Environmental Inc. The Stage 1 project site visit involved a property inspection to view current conditions and determine the potential for archaeological resources. Archival research was conducted in order to prepare the First Nations pre-contact and historic archaeological sequence and historic settlement record of the project area. The Stage 2 Property Survey was undertaken in conjunction with the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study, and systematic shovel testing took place throughout the property.

The proposed project area encompasses heavily disturbed and windswept land from past agricultural activities as well as steep, forested terrain. There will be no direct impact to existing buildings, bridges, cemeteries, or other standing sites or historical or architectural significance. Therefore, any potential impact of heritage resources is limited to the sub-surface remains of First Nations pre-contact or historic archaeological sites and Euro-Canadian camps.

Results of this Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Property Survey are documented in the following report, beginning with a review of the

general physical setting of the study area, followed by a background discussion or First Nations pre-contact and historic information that will outline any potential archaeological sites. This discussion will be followed by a section delineating the archaeological methods utilized during the Stage 2 Property Survey and its findings. A summary and recommendations are provided in the concluding section of this report.



Figure 1. Satellite image of Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site and the proposed development area.



Figure 2. Location of project area.

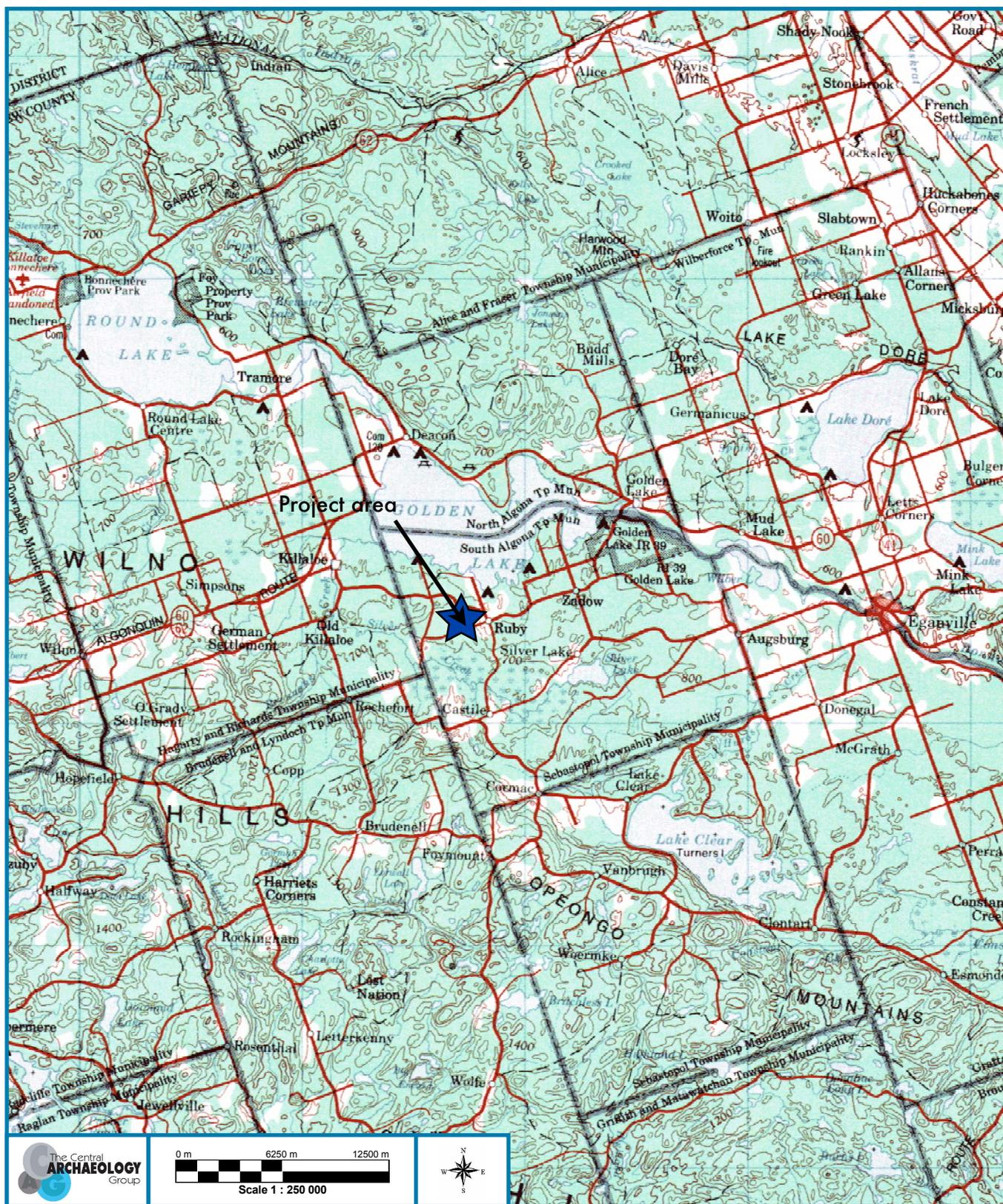


Figure 3. Location of project area.

Physical Setting

The assessment of physical and environmental conditions in the study area is necessary to determine the potential for past occupation. Factors such as proximity to water sources, soil types, forest growth, and topography contribute to the suitability of an area for human occupation and resource exploitation by First Nation and Euro-Canada groups.

The project area is situated between 180 m and 250 m above sea level (A.S.L.) (Figure 1). It is accessed via Ruby Road and is approximately 1,247 m southwest of Golden Lake in the Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew. The property is dominated by steep, forested terrain and (former) rolling, windswept pastureland.

The present landscape features found in this geographic region of Ontario have been largely shaped by glaciation and formed following the withdrawal of the last continental ice sheet, between 8,000 and 6,000 years ago. Colossal ice sheets of up to one kilometre, or more, in-depth advance and retreated over the ground surface on several occasions and scraped off much of the unconsolidated material, particularly in the north. During the melting of the glaciers, several lakes and rivers developed. Eventually, isostatic rebound of the continental landmass, a direct response to glacial melting, shaped the physiographic landmass that is evident today.

The proposed Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site development area lies within the Precambrian Uplands physiographic region and is dominated by the Precambrian Shield, a rugged upland composed of ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is a region of shallow soils, glacial till, extensive forests, sparse agricultural settlement, dispersed urban centres, and is characterized by high, rolling, and often flat-topped hills of Precambrian granite, marble, or gneiss bedrock. These hills are interspersed with a myriad of deep lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, creeks, and marshes and there a number of different soil types found within this physiographic region.

The region immediately surrounding the project area is dominated by the White Lake soil type (WLs-r), a gravelly, sandy loam-rocky phase (Gillespie et al. 1964:41) (Figures 4 and 5). These soils are of a calcareous coarse gravel and rock type that occurs in regions with moderate to steeply sloping terrain and good drainage and are characterized within the podzol group. Podzol soils occur in forested areas which have a covering of leaf matter on the surface. This is usually underlain with a gray or white Ae horizon which is 3-6 cm thick. This is followed by a B horizon

which can be divided into two; a reddish-brown horizon followed by a yellowish-brown horizon (Gillespie et al. 1964:18).

The White Lake soil series is located on very rough topography and a wide range of sand and gravel textures are present in the surface soil (Figure 4). The soils of the project area are characterized by the following passage:

Soils with no agricultural possibilities because of an additional hazard caused by stones have been designated as White Lake - rocky phase. A large continuous block of land on the east side of Muskrat Lake consists of gravel mixed with loose boulders and rock outcrop. These rocky phase areas are forested and many are difficult to access (Gillespie et al. 1964:43).

WHITE LAKE SERIES	
Classification:	Order — Podzolic
	Great Group — Podzol
	Subgroup — Bisequa Podzol
	Family — Tioga
<i>Description :</i>	
F	—2-0" loose leaf mat mostly coniferous.
Ae	—0-2" light gray (10YR6/1) sand; loose; single grain structure; pH 5.0.
Bfh	—2-10" brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam; weak granular structure; numerous small pebbles; pH 5.8.
Ae	—8-21" pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand; granular to single grain structure; some large cobbles; pH 6.4.
Bt	—21-24" very dark brown (10YR2/2) gravelly sandy loam; fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; very stony; pH 7.2.
IIC	—Multicolored coarse, cobbly gravel; calcareous.

Figure 4. Description excerpt of White Lake Soil Series (Gillespie et al. 1964:56).

The bedrock of the region is covered with a veneer of coarse boulder till, and soil development varies to a considerable degree. This physiographic region is also subjected to unnecessary soil erosion, which has been further exacerbated by clear cut logging and poor farming practices during the latter half of the nineteenth century. These activities have also contributed to the exposure of till and bedrock. Nevertheless, soil development has been enhanced where deeper outwash soils of sand and gravel are found along some lakeshores, former spillways, and stream valleys. Since this physiographic region lies within the Precambrian Shield, volcanic and intrusive rocks also occur within the metamorphic and igneous landforms. These mountainous landforms possess some of the most productive mines in the world (Reeds 1972:1).

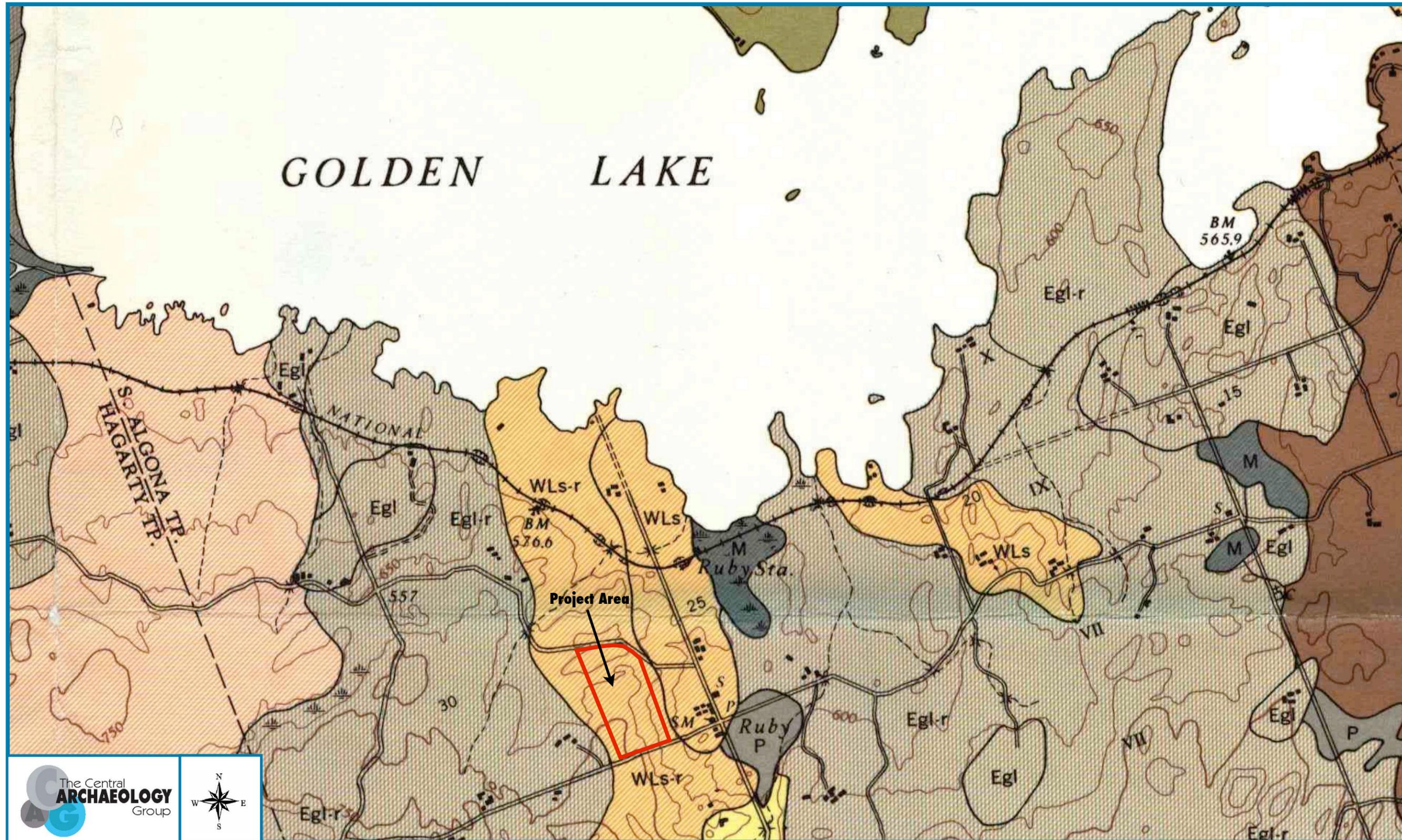


Figure 5. Soil map of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site proposed development area.

The forests of the area once consisted of vast, often nearly pure stands of eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and red pine (*Pinus resinosa*). Other common species within the pine forests would have included northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), white and black ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and basswood (*Tilia americana*) (Fowells 1965:330).

Today, large numbers of balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), white pine (*Pinus alba*), white spruce (*Picea alba*), black spruce (*Picea mariana*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), speckled alder (*Alnus incana* ssp. *rugosa*), american elm (*Ulmus americana*), trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), and pin cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*) are present in the area (Kershaw 2002). Ontario wildflowers such as meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), common blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium montanum*), pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), and great mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) are also found within the project area (Kershaw 2001). These vegetation types are characteristically found within areas where the mature forest patterns have become disrupted by lumbering, accidental forest fires, and land clearance that began in the project area during the latter half of the nineteenth century and continues to this day.

Pre-Contact Background Study

According to the Provincial Archaeological Sites Database, maintained in Ontario by the Ministry of Culture, there are no archaeological sites registered within several kilometres of the proposed development area. This, however, is not necessarily an indication of a lack of human interaction and occupation in the area, but rather, may be the result of a paucity of archaeological survey programs or development in the region.

Pre-Contact Background Summary of the Ottawa Valley

Archaeological research tends to concentrate along major waterways and lakes, therefore, little is known of the interior. Aside from poor preservation as a result of acidic soils in areas dominated by boreal forests and the remoteness, especially in the northern reaches of the Ottawa Valley, there were no large sedentary village sites, where a plethora of artifacts could have been left to the archaeological record. Instead, a small number of people lived a semi-nomadic lifestyle, traveling from site to site based upon the acquisition of food resources. This seasonal transhumance resulted in a scatter of small sites with little material culture.

The Paleo-Indian Period

Human occupation in the Ottawa Valley and the associated interior river systems was determined by the deglaciation of the Laurentide Ice Sheet and the subsequent inundation of the region by the Champlain Sea. As the glaciers receded, a change in vegetation occurred. A mixed boreal forest environment emerged, which lasted a larger variety of mammals. People migrated into the area and hunted along the shores of the Champlain Sea, in the vicinity of Perth (Watson 1999:34).

Thus, the Palaeo-Indian period begins late in the Ottawa Valley. In fact, evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation in the Ottawa Valley is limited to two fluted projectile points and a number of lanceolate points (Watson 1999:28). However, no Palaeo-Indian sites have been found or excavated.

The two fluted projectile points were recovered from the Lower Rideau Lake. One projectile point has double flutes on both faces and corresponds to a period when

the Champlain Sea would have been at its highest elevation. The second point is side-notched and likely dates to the Late Palaeo-Indian Period (Watson 1999:36).

The lanceolate points recovered in the Ottawa Valley date to the Plano phase of the Late Palaeo-Indian Period. Plano people hunted caribou, fish, and birds, and considering the temperate, and often extreme climate conditions, would have used mammal hides to stay warm, and as coverings for small dwellings. As the glaciers retreated north, so did the caribou, attracting occupation in the far reaches of Ontario (Dawson 1983:7).

The Archaic Period

Archaeological evidence for the occupation of the Ottawa Valley indicates that First Nations groups arrived in the area sometime between 5500 and 4500 BP (Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). The inhabitants were closely related to the Laurentian Archaic groups of New York State. Laurentian groups occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. A generalized hunting and gathering subsistence strategy with emphasis on fish resources was in practice during this time. The Laurentian Archaic artifact complex consisted of large, broad blade, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and ground stone tools. The Laurentian Archaic period is also known for the use of cold-hammered copper tools including beveled projectile points, adornments, axes, fishhooks, and knives (Kennedy 1970:59).

The majority of Laurentian Archaic sites are found in locations that are particularly suited to exploit spawning fish, such as the islands adjacent to rapids on larger rivers (Ellis et al. 1990:91). Sites in the upper Ottawa Valley with substantial Laurentian Archaic occupation have been documented on Morrison's Island and Allumette Island near Pembroke. Over a thousand copper artifacts were recovered from the Allumette Island-1 site (Kennedy 1966; 1970). Burial features excavated on the Allumette Island-1 and Morrison Island-6 sites are some of the earliest burials found in Ontario.

The Woodland Period

The Woodland Period began around 500 BCE in the Ottawa Valley and concludes with the arrival of European traders and explorers, otherwise known as the Historic or Contact Period. The Woodland Period is defined as the period when First Nations groups began using pottery. Technological development and stylistic similarities occur in what is today Pennsylvania, New York State, and southern Ontario. The Woodland Period is also identified with an increase in population, indicated by the numerous sites found throughout Ontario, and the adoption of agriculture by some groups. Furthermore, Woodland Period groups were still nomadic, moving from one campsite to another in order to exploit local resources. In the southern part of the

Province, the Woodland Period begins ca. 800 BCE. Generally, the Woodland Period in the Ottawa Valley and southern Ontario is divided chronologically into the Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 - 400 BCE), the Middle Woodland (400 BCE - 900 CE), and the Late Woodland Period (ca. 900 CE - European Contact).

A paucity of evidence exists for the Early Woodland Period in the Ottawa Valley. However, the presence of several sites along the Ottawa River confirms an Early Woodland occupation. Vinette 1, the earliest pottery to appear in Ontario, is associated with the Meadowood Complex (ca 900 - 400 BCE), which is considered the transitional period between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949). Vinette 1 pottery is similar to steatite vessels used by Late Archaic groups (Mitchell 1990). The only Vinette 1 vessel recovered in the Ottawa Valley is from the Deep River site (CaGi-1) on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River across from Chalk River. Mitchell (1963) suggests that this vessel was likely made in New York State or Pointe-du-Buisson near Montreal and transported up the Ottawa River.

Other defining characteristics of the Early Woodland Period in the Ottawa Valley include the use of such chipped stone tools as side-notched Meadowood points manufactured from distinctive preforms, ground and polished tools, such as trapezoidal gorgets, and expanded-body birdstone (Watson 1999:57). Early Woodland Groups in the Ottawa Valley practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, based on a seasonal transhumance. This involved hunting mammals such as deer, moose, beaver, and muskrat and exploiting fish resources in the Ottawa River and surrounding lakes and tributaries. Early Woodland groups also likely gathered wild fruits, such as berries, cattails, and edible roots.

The Middle Woodland Period is often defined by changes in funerary practices associated with the Middlesex Complex (ca. 450 BCE - 1 BCE). Middle Woodland groups began to inter the dead in burial mounds and outfit them with Adena-like offerings, such as projectile points, axes, pendants, and various items fashioned from copper and stone (Laliberté 1999:71). The nearest Middlesex burial mound to the Ottawa Valley is the See Mound site in the St. Lawrence Valley. However, Adena-like projectile points have been found in a number of burials throughout the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1990). A burial site located on Morrison's Island produced the remains of an adult interred with several items typical of the Middlesex Complex, including stone artifacts from Ohio and copper adornment from Lake Superior, indicating elaborate long-distance exchange networks (Spence et al. 1990).

The Late Woodland Period heralded a change in the subsistence strategy of many First Nations groups inhabiting southern Ontario. In the St. Lawrence Valley, some groups began cultivating plants (Saint-Germain 1999:87). However, whether or not groups in the Ottawa Valley adopted some form of agriculture is yet to be determined. The arrival of the Europeans dramatically altered the way of life for First Nations groups in the Ottawa Valley and ushered in what is referred to as the Historic or Contact Period.

Historic Background Study

According to the Provincial Archaeological Sites Database, maintained in Ontario by the Ministry of Culture, there are no Historic Period archaeological sites registered within a 5 km radius of the project area. The following section outlines the period from European contact to the present day in Renfrew County, the Geographic Township of South Algona, and the study area.

The Contact Period

Beginning in the early seventeenth century with the French, explorers such as Samuel de Champlain and Étienne Brûlé, encountered groups of people speaking an Algonquian language along the Ottawa River Valley. These were the Weskarini, Onotcharonon, Kichesipirini, Matouweskarini, and Otaguotouemin Algonquians (Trigger 1976: 279). The loosely aligned First Nations groups subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture. Champlain first met the Algonquians in 1603 at the trading centre of Tadoussac near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River (Hessel 1993: 14). Searching for the Northwest Passage in 1613, Champlain entered Algonquin territory and explored the Ottawa Valley as far north as Morrison's and Allumette Islands. The main body of the Kichesipirini lived on Morrison's Island and controlled the portages at the base of Allumette Lake. From their strategic location, the Kichesipirini collected tolls from all French trade to and from the interior nations such as the Nipissing, Huron, Ottawa, and Ojibway (Hessel 1993; Trigger 1976). Since at least the late sixteenth century, the Algonquin groups were at war with the Mohawk Iroquois, the easternmost group of the Five Nations Iroquois over control of the upper St. Lawrence trade routes.

By the mid-seventeenth century, the French traders and missionaries began to resent the Algonquin self-proclaimed role as middlemen along the Ottawa River. This soon resulted in adversarial relations between the Algonquin leaders and the French colonial officials. The endemic warfare of the age, and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-1624, and again between 1634 and 1640, brought about drastic population decline among the Algonquin peoples (Hessel 1993). The French unwillingness to provide military support to the Algonquin against their mutual enemy, the Mohawk, led to the defeat and dispersal of the known Algonquin bands by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1640 and 1650 (Trigger 1976: 610, 637-638). Survivors of the various bands coalesced as a single First Nation people to the north of the Ottawa Valley, and at the French posts of Montreal, Sillery, and Trois-Rivières.

Following the dispersal of the various Algonquin peoples as political entities in the mid seventeenth century, the Ottawa Valley remained the major trade and exploration route to the interior of New France. The Algonquian-speaking Ottawa from the Georgian Bay area became the pre-eminent First Nations traders and joined flotillas of French *courier de bois* who traveled through the French River-Lake Nipissing-Mattawa River route from Georgian Bay before descending the Ottawa River to deliver furs and receive goods at Montreal (Kennedy 1970:70).

The interior to the west of the Ottawa River and south of Lake Nipissing remained virtually unexplored by Euro-Canadians. Several Algonquin families were known to have settled at Golden Lake and Round Lake on the Bonnechere River in the early 1800s (McKay 1981:9-11). Other Algonquin groups may have settled on nearby lakes, but no written records are available.

Government land surveys of the east interior of Upper Canada began as a military endeavor to find water or an overland route through the Huron Tract to bypass the vulnerable lower Great Lakes. Lieutenant Henry Briscoe of the Royal Engineers crossed by the Madawaska Highlands from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River in 1826, and has the distinction of being the first Euro-Canadian recorded to pass within the confines of the future Algonquin Park area (Briscoe 1826 in Wyatt 1971). Briscoe concluded that a suitable canal route was not present through the Canadian Shield, but others, notably Charles Shirreff, believed that the interior could be settled by farmers and serviced by a canal (Wyatt 1971:4). Alexander Shirreff, the son of Charles, searched for a possible canal route across the uplands in 1829 (Shirreff 1831 in Wyatt 1971). In his subsequent report, Alexander considered hardwood stands to reflect fertile soils, and thus promoted the Lake Opeongo area as suitable for future farming settlements. In 1836, the government passed legislation to survey the Ottawa River and the waterways of bordering lands (Wyatt 1971:22). David Thompson, the surveyor of the Thompson River in British Columbia, examined the area from Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay through the Muskoka-Madawaska region. In 1837, Thompson found evidence of previous campers, likely Alexander Shirreff, on a bay at the northeastern corner of Canoe Lake, in what would become Algonquin Park (Wyatt 1971:4).

Fur trade was proliferate in the area, and since the fur trade in New France was based in Montreal, Ottawa River navigation routes through the Mattawa area were of strategic importance in the movement of trade goods inland and furs down to Montreal. Therefore, in 1830, a permanent Hudson's Bay post was set up on the Mattawa Explorers' Point and after a series of portages, fur traders would cross the watershed into Lake Nipissing. In 1837 this post, called the Mattawa House, became an important Hudson's Bay Company post and centre of the fur trading and lumber business (Morrison 2005:215).

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a shift from the fur trade to the lumber industry due to the Napoleonic blockades and Europe's demand for quality pine. Settlement followed and a large number of farms and lumber camps began to appear in the area. A mutually beneficial relationship soon developed between the

lumber industry and the farmer as lumber camps depended on farmers to sell foodstuffs to shanties and lumber camps, and farmers depended on the lumber industry for seasonal work in the winter (Mercer 1998:5). Unfortunately, the lumber industry was also wholly responsible for the almost complete destruction of the primary forests in the region, and many parts of Northern Ontario. Companies such as Booth, Gillies, and Eddy were responsible for clear cutting the great red and white pine forests of Ontario and Quebec (Barnes 2000:6). When these larger trees were depleted, smaller trees were used for sawn lumber. Sawmills were set up on the lakes and rivers to process the timber close to where it was felled. Furthermore, an increasingly literate society created a new demand for paper for newsprint (Barnes 2000:7). Thus, a market for poorer grade lumber devastated the forests even further. Nevertheless, lumbering was a transitory trade, and once the desirable timber was gone, the lumbermen moved on as well.

Renfrew County

Before Renfrew became a county, it formed part of the Bathurst District (Belden 1881:48). The first settlement in the area was founded around 1820, and the first land cleared was by Joseph Brunette, at the second chute of the Bonnechere, which is now the town of Renfrew (Belden 1881:41). Renfrew's progression towards achieving independent status as its own county took 14 years. In 1850, Renfrew became a county in conjunction with Lanark, in 1861 the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew were separated, and Renfrew became a provisional county. Finally, in 1864, Renfrew was declared an independent county (Price and Kennedy 1961:61).

Geographic Township of South Algona

Now a part of the Township of Bonnechere Valley in Renfrew County, the Geographic Township of South Algona was amalgamated along with the village of Eganville and the Townships of Grattan and Sebastopol on January 1, 2001. The land along the middle Bonnechere River (which passes through South Algona Township) first attracted settlers because of the lumbering industry (Kennedy 1970:190). Shortly after European settlement began in the Ottawa Valley in 1800, the harvesting of trees commenced and the potential of the Ottawa River and its tributaries, including the Bonnechere River, was recognized (Lee 2006:8). Lumbering activities spread upriver from the mouth of Bonnechere, where it empties into the Ottawa River. Settlements developed along the Bonnechere River and saw mills and grist mills were constructed at the naturally occurring chutes (Kennedy 1970:181-192). The fifth and final chute along the Bonnechere River occurs east of the Township of South Algona, in the modern village of Eganville. This village was named after John Egan who, after 1849, had the land surveyed into lots.

The Geographic Township of South Algona was first surveyed in 1857 by Provincial Land Surveyor J. P. O'Hanley with the township being established in the same year

(Price et al. 1961:97). The original survey was not a complete one, but was instead focused along the shores of Golden Lake in the northern portion of the township. The full survey of the township was completed by Frank Purvis by the year 1885 (Price et al. 1961:97).

The name Algona is of First Nations origins and is possibly derived from "Algonquin" (Kennedy 1970:229). In 1856, the Algonquins inhabiting the Golden Lake area petitioned the Governor General for a land grant (Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn n.d.). As their hunting grounds had been made available by the government for settlement and sale after the original survey, five First Nations families petitioned for a grant of 200 acres per family. Their request was denied but the Dominion Government purchased land from the Government of Ontario in 1870 and, when the patent was obtained in 1873, Golden Lake Reserve was established (Kennedy 1970:191). The community is now known as the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn (Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn n.d.).

Property History

The subject property is located on Lot 27, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew. The Pembroke County land registry archives indicate that the original crown patent for this lot was granted to John Dwyer on November 22, 1876. This lot is adjacent to Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9 that were granted four years earlier, on September 13, 1872, to John Dwyer.

John Dwyer was born in 1848 in Quebec to Irish parents (Burant 2008). He died May 9, 1944 at the age of 96 and was buried May 11, 1944, as indicated in the Killaloe Parish and Cemetery Records from the neighbouring Township of Hagarty, Renfrew County (Burant 2008). He was married before 1874 to his wife, Ellen, who had been born in 1856. Like John Dwyer, Ellen's parents had also been born in Ireland. When his first wife died, John Dwyer married Ellen Mullins before 1885 (Burant 2008). Ellen Mullins was born in 1857 and died May 26, 1954 at the age of 98. She was buried on May 28, 1954 in the town of Killaloe as indicated in the Killaloe Parish and Cemetery Records from the neighbouring Township of Hagarty, County of Renfrew (Burant 2008). John Dwyer fathered 9 children.

Lots 27, 28, and 29, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew remained almost entirely in the Dwyer family name. However, on February 22, 1980 and again on January 13, 1981, parts of Lot 27, Concession 9 were granted to the Municipality of the Corporation of the Township of South Algona (now the Township of Bonnechere Valley).

The sections of land owned by Dwyer are the location of the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site. Based on the information from the 1880-1881 *Historical Atlas of Lanark and Renfrew Counties, Ontario*, there were no structures located on Lot 27, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of South Algona,

Township of Bonnechere Valley, County of Renfrew by this time. It is likely that since Dwyer had owned Lots 28 and 29 for four years prior to the procurement of Lot 27, Concession 9, the subject property was utilized for pasture or agricultural purposes. Residential structures may have been located on the original lots (Lots 28 and 29), although there are no structures indicated on either of these lots in the 1880-1881 *Historical Atlas of Lanark and Renfrew Counties, Ontario* (Belden 1881).



Figure 6. Historical Atlas of Lanark & Renfrew Counties map of South Algonia (Belden 1881:65).

Built Heritage Assessment

Built Heritage Features (BHF) are generally defined as structures or objects that are 50 years of age or older. The built heritage assessment of the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site includes an inventory of all standing vernacular structures constructed before *circa* 1958. Built heritage features are typically individual buildings or structures that are associated with a variety of human activities, such as regionally specific historic settlement patterns, and the development and evolution of local residential and commercial architectural styles. No building, other structures, or landforms within the study area are protected by municipal easements under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The architecture of domestic, vernacular buildings incorporate form and function indicative of current, past, and societal norms and ideals. While houses are clearly among the most significant indicators on the Ontario landscape, in the rural countryside, the Ontario farm barn is an even more important landscape element. No other rural man-made structures are more distinctive or more characteristic than the great farm barns that dot the countryside of rural Ontario. It becomes extremely important to consider both the vernacular house and barn within its context of rural Ontario since the majority of the population throughout both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries lived in rural areas. Even today, farmsteads, although frequently occupied by non-agricultural families, are still a dominant feature of the rural settlement landscape. By analyzing the built heritage features on the landscape it is possible to establish a chronological sequence for the Euro-Canadian development of the project area and surrounding region.

Visual examination and archival research of Lot 27, Concession 9, Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, Renfrew County uncovered no built heritage features associated with the subject property.

Cultural Landscape Assessment

As defined by the UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape Criteria (Operational Guidelines 2005, Annex 3) there are three specific categories that Cultural Landscape Units (CLUs) can fall into:

1. Designed landscapes, generally developed under design principles or in a recognized style at a specific time by a professional or amateur;
2. Evolved landscapes either continuing or relict - continuing evolved landscapes are places that have acquired heritage value over time through the action of many persons and continue to evolve today, and;
3. Associative landscapes - are places of spiritual meaning, inspirations for art and literature, these social and communities meanings may or may not relate to a human imprint on the cultural landscape.

For the purposes of this report, a Cultural Landscape Unit (CLU) is a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

There were no cultural landscape attributes within Lot 27, Concession 9, Geographic Township of South Algona identified through field survey and historical research.

Results of the Stage 1 Assessment

The Stage 1 Background Study of the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site was undertaken to examine, evaluate, and determine the overall archaeological and heritage potential within the project limits. This assessment is part of the municipality's plan for developing the waste disposal site. However, these studies are preliminary in nature as the Township of Bonnechere Valley have no immediate plans to develop the disposal site.

The Stage 1 Background Study of the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site involved visual examination of the existing property limits and surrounding areas. The geological features of the area consisted of till (sand and gravel) covering Pre-Cambrian bedrock and the vegetation consisted of large numbers of balsam poplar, paper birch, red pine, white pine, white spruce, black spruce, yellow birch, paper birch, speckled alder, american elm, trembling aspen, pussy willow, chokecherry, pin cherry, meadow buttercup, common blue-eyed grass, pearly everlasting, oxeye daisy, and great mullein. Evidence of wild animals, including bear and deer, were also observed within the project area. The site is located 1,247 m southwest of Golden Lake and to the south of Ruby Road and is well away from any standing buildings and residences of historical or cultural significance. As a result, no component of the potential development project will have a direct impact to existing buildings or other potential above ground heritage features. (Please refer to Appendix A for photographs of the project area.)

Stage 2 Property Survey

Stage 2 Property Survey Methods

A Stage 2 Property Survey was undertaken on May 6, 2008. The Stage 2 Property Survey of the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site involved surface examination of areas disturbed by landscape development and alteration and hand shovel test pitting of the study area. Test pitting was accomplished by hand excavation of shovel sized test pits to undisturbed soils. All test pit soil was processed through 6.0 mm mesh hand screens and the location of each test pit was recorded using a Trimble XH handheld GPS unit with Hurricane antenna. Once it was determined that the soils were of a windswept and disturbed nature, sporadic test pits were randomly placed throughout the subject property, except in areas where the topographic relief was greater than 10°.

Results of the Stage 2 Property Survey

The property under study was an area of approximately 400 m x 900 m. Since most of the property was comprised of a slope greater than 35°, test pits were excavated in areas where the slope was less than 10°. In all, 44 test pits were hand excavated to undisturbed subsoil, or to an approximate depth of 25 to 30 cm (Figure 6; Table 1). All test pit soil was processed through 6.0 mm mesh hand screens and the location of each test pit was recorded using a Trimble XH handheld GPS unit with Hurricane antenna.

There was no humus layer present within the majority of test pits and the paleosol material consisted of a brown, sandy material. In some test pits, small to medium sized aggregate material was noted (test pits 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, and 31). Test pit 24 showed evidence of a charcoal layer, possibly indicating a forest fire in the area. All test pits were of a windswept and disturbed nature and no artifacts were uncovered. Photographs were taken during the Stage 2 assessment (Table 2; Appendix A).

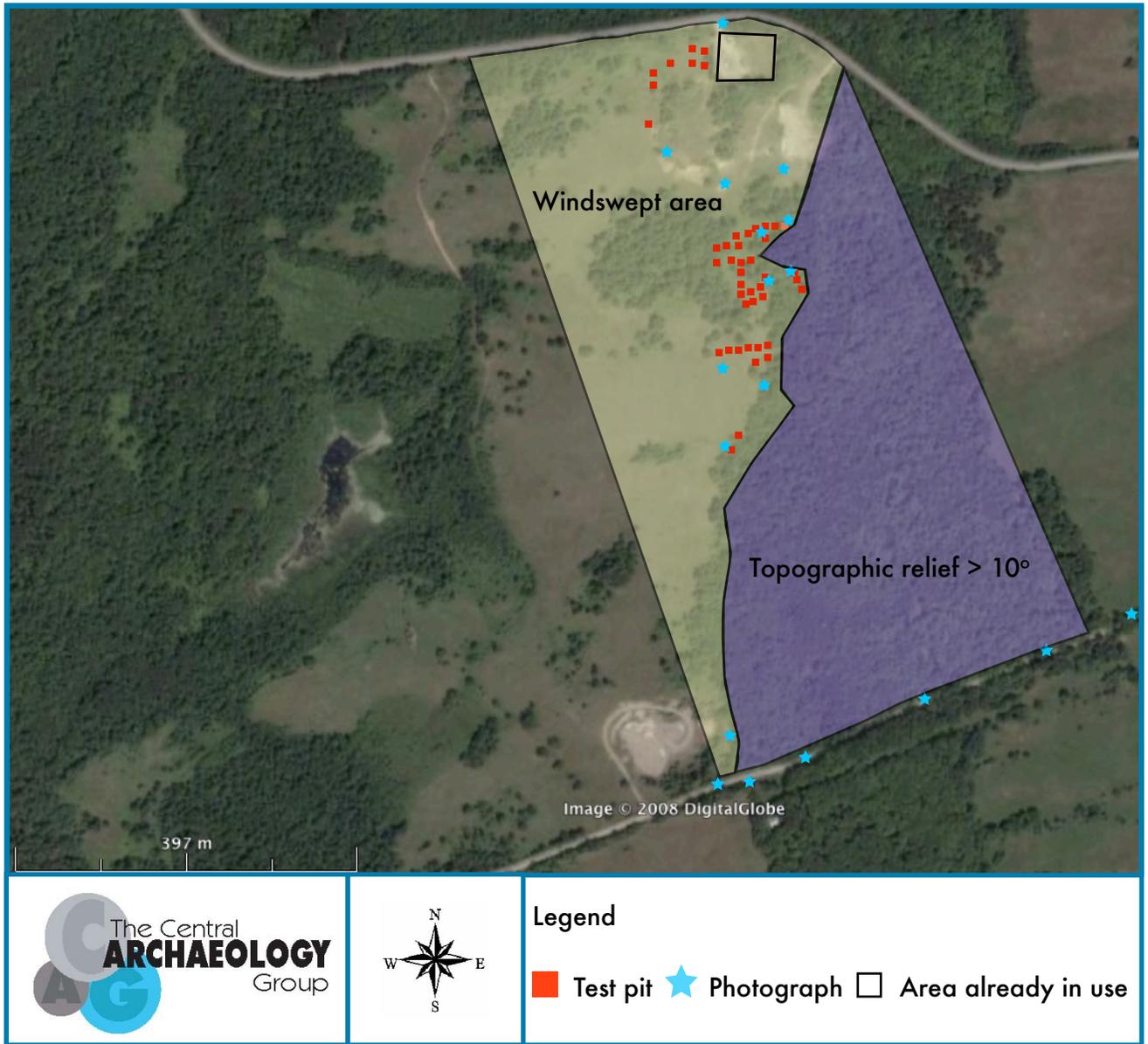


Figure 7. Project area with test pits and photographs laid out as per GPS co-ordinates.

Table 1. GPS co-ordinates of each test pit.

TEST PIT #	NORTH CO-ORDINATE	WEST CO-ORDINATE	ALTITUDE
1	45°32'09.81044" N	77°20'14.63125" W	221 m (ASL)
2	45°32'10.24458" N	77°20'14.62327" W	221 m (ASL)
3	45°32'10.31326" N	77°20'15.20415" W	220 m (ASL)
4	45°32'09.95176" N	77°20'15.25182" W	221 m (ASL)
5	45°32'09.81204" N	77°20'16.75887" W	221 m (ASL)
6	45°32'09.62085" N	77°20'17.82857" W	221 m (ASL)
7	45°32'08.99992" N	77°20'17.92123" W	222 m (ASL)
8	45°32'07.58296" N	77°20'18.07979" W	226 m (ASL)
9	45°32'03.63225" N	77°20'11.14357" W	219 m (ASL)
10	45°32'03.75226" N	77°20'10.66287" W	220 m (ASL)
11	45°32'03.79281" N	77°20'09.50901" W	224 m (ASL)
12	45°32'03.79565" N	77°20'10.11610" W	219 m (ASL)
13	45°32'03.34279" N	77°20'10.76573" W	220 m (ASL)
14	45°32'03.52054" N	77°20'11.67413" W	219 m (ASL)
15	45°32'03.46167" N	77°20'12.48475" W	220 m (ASL)
16	45°32'03.04311" N	77°20'12.46250" W	219 m (ASL)
17	45°32'03.00996" N	77°20'13.11322" W	218 m (ASL)
18	45°32'02.87937" N	77°20'13.69689" W	220 m (ASL)
19	45°32'02.45033" N	77°20'13.77144" W	220 m (ASL)
20	45°32'02.48449" N	77°20'12.83413" W	217 m (ASL)
21	45°32'02.38373" N	77°20'12.25255" W	216 m (ASL)
22	45°32'02.49025" N	77°20'11.69972" W	218 m (ASL)
23	45°32'01.98249" N	77°20'12.29827" W	218 m (ASL)
24	45°32'01.57738" N	77°20'12.29685" W	218 m (ASL)
25	45°32'01.29648" N	77°20'12.18339" W	219 m (ASL)

TEST PIT #	NORTH CO-ORDINATE	WEST CO-ORDINATE	ALTITUDE
26	4532'01.32621" N	7720'11.55046" W	219 m (ASL)
27	4532'01.43396" N	7720'10.98848" W	219 m (ASL)
28	4532'01.81555" N	7720'10.72715" W	225 m (ASL)
29	4532'02.00877" N	7720'08.77040" W	226 m (ASL)
30	4532'01.76198" N	7720'08.66401" W	235 m (ASL)
31	4532'01.50021" N	7720'08.43488" W	228 m (ASL)
32	4532'01.10862" N	7720'10.89770" W	219 m (ASL)
33	4532'00.99429" N	7720'11.39601" W	218 m (ASL)
34	4532'00.85642" N	7720'11.93508" W	219 m (ASL)
35	4531'59.08103" N	7720'13.45762" W	224 m (ASL)
36	4531'59.07756" N	7720'12.97276" W	224 m (ASL)
37	4531'59.09460" N	7720'12.41906" W	226 m (ASL)
38	4531'59.14045" N	7720'11.80355" W	226 m (ASL)
39	4531'59.22651" N	7720'11.23902" W	225 m (ASL)
40	4531'59.30418" N	7720'10.63751" W	225 m (ASL)
41	4531'58.91803" N	7720'10.60694" W	225 m (ASL)
42	4531'58.77746" N	7720'11.15027" W	225 m (ASL)
43	4531'55.94374" N	7720'12.35725" W	227 m (ASL)
44	4531'55.42973" N	7720'12.89947" W	226 m (ASL)

Table 2. GPS co-ordinates of project photographs.

PHOTOGRAPH #	NORTH CO-ORDINATE	WEST CO-ORDINATE	ALTITUDE
P5041102	4532'06.57050" N	7720'17.01665" W	223 m (ASL)
P5041103	4532'05.39369" N	7720'13.21077" W	219 m (ASL)
P5041104	4532'05.95283" N	7720'09.44533" W	218 m (ASL)
P5041105	4532'05.22694" N	7720'11.73076" W	219 m (ASL)
P5041106	4532'03.55289" N	7720'11.06572" W	219 m (ASL)
P5041107	4532'03.76007" N	7720'09.58196" W	223 m (ASL)
P5041108	4532'01.63506" N	7720'11.24049" W	223 m (ASL)
P5041109	4532'01.62930" N	7720'10.83848" W	225 m (ASL)
P5041110	4532'01.95564" N	7720'08.72352" W	227 m (ASL)
P5041111	4531'58.50628" N	7720'13.37244" W	225 m (ASL)
P5041112	4531'57.83906" N	7720'10.66751" W	232 m (ASL)
P5041113	4531'55.43001" N	7720'12.83524" W	227 m (ASL)
P5041114	4531'44.72303" N	7720'12.83299" W	238 m (ASL)
P5041115	4531'42.86367" N	7720'13.60578" W	243 m (ASL)
P5041116	4531'43.02380" N	7720'11.70943" W	242 m (ASL)
P5041117	4531'43.96454" N	7720'07.96336" W	229 m (ASL)
P5041118	4531'46.22432" N	7720'00.43234" W	207 m (ASL)
P5041119	4531'48.45864" N	7719'52.80162" W	186 m (ASL)
P5041120	4531'50.03860" N	7719'46.82245" W	181 m (ASL)
P5041121	4532'11.30789" N	7720'13.34887" W	221 m (ASL)

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource requiring proper planning, development, management, and protection similar to that afforded to most natural resources.

The purpose of this Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Property Survey was to assess the proposed development area of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site. Because the project has potential to impact buried archaeological and cultural heritage sites, including First Nation site values, the project requires Ministry of Culture archaeological clearance.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study for the proposed development of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site, Lot 9, Concession 27, Geographic Township of South Algona, Township of Bonnechere Valley, Renfrew County, outlined the pre-contact and historic archaeological sequence and historic settlement record of the project area. A Stage 2 Property Survey was conducted on May 6, 2008. However, the survey found no evidence of any pre-contact or historic occupation within the project limits.

Based on the results of this assessment, it is recommended that:

- 1) Significant First Nations pre-contact or historic archaeological sites are unlikely to be found in any undisturbed ground within the proposed development area of the Ruby Road Waste Disposal Site. Therefore, there are no significant archaeological concerns associated with this project.
- 2) In the event deeply buried archaeological deposits are discovered in the course of development, the Cultural Programs branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, should be contacted immediately at (416) 314-7123.
- 3) In the event human remains are encountered, the proponent should immediately contact the Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Section of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Business Services at (416) 326-8404.

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Appendix A - Site Photographs



Figure 8. Ruby Road WDS entrance. Viewing south.



Figure 9. Viewing south. Note the disturbed context of the project area.



Figure 10. Viewing south into project area.



Figure 11. Viewing southwest. Note the rolling hills and windswept area.



Figure 12. Viewing south.



Figure 13. Viewing northeast.



Figure 14. Viewing northwest. From the back road looking into the project area. Note the steep, rugged terrain.



Figure 15. Viewing east. Trail through project area. Note the steep, rugged terrain.



Figure 16. Viewing north into project area from the southern property limits



Figure 17. Viewing southeast from the top of a hill in the northwest section of the property.



Figure 18. Viewing southeast.



Figure 19. Old farm outside project area.

Appendix B - Weather Report

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- En français



Historical Weather

Monday, 26 May 2008

Golden Lake, Ontario

Date :

MAX TEMP : 16.2 °C

MIN TEMP : -0.3 °C

MEAN TEMP : 8 °C

PRECIP
ACCUMULATION : 0 mm

May 6 , 2008 - Bancroft

Start : End :

If severe weather is happening in your area call our Stormline: 1-800-463-9463



© 2008 The Weather Network

Appendix C - Glossary of Terms

Archaeology - is the scientific study of the physical evidence of past human societies recovered through excavation.

Archaeological Site - is a place in which physical evidence of past human activity is preserved and which has been, or may be, investigated using the discipline of archaeology.

Archaic Period - in Ontario is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched or stemmed projectile points, the predominance of less extensively flaked stone tools, increased reliance on local chert resources, a lack of pottery and smoking pipes, and an increase in the numbers and sizes of sites.

Atlatl - a tool used to throw spears faster and with more accuracy. It consists of a short pole with a handle at one end and a hook for engaging the spear in the other.

Bioturbation - results in changes to the nature, form, and arrangement of archaeological deposits and sediments as a result of biological activity in the ground. This includes root action, animal activity, and the degeneration of organic matter.

BP - Before Present. Years before present (1950), used in dating sites and/or artifacts from an archaeological site.

Burial Goods or Burial Paraphernalia - items interred with an individual (or group) burial that may give clues to their social and/or economic and/or political position within their culture.

Chert - is a fine-grained, sedimentary rock, similar to flint. In antiquity, chert was one of the universally preferred materials for making stone tools.

Contact Period - refers to the period when European and First Nations peoples were first exposed to one another. In Ontario from 450 BP to 200 BP.

Cultural Resources - are sites, structures, landscapes, and objects of particular importance to a culture or community.

Diagnostic - a distinguishing characteristic serving to identify or determine the artifact.

Disarticulated - this occurs when bones are found separated at the joints.

Disturbed - refers to a study area that has recently been excavated or altered.

Environmental Assessment Act - sets up a process for reviewing the environmental impact of proposed activities prior to the granting of government funds.

Excavation - is the systematic digging and recording of an archaeological site.

Flake - is a fragment of stone removed from a core or from another flake.

Feature - is a collection of one or more contexts representing some human activity that has a vertical characteristic to it in relation to site stratigraphy.

Fluted - grooved or channeled. A fluted point is a projectile point which has had one or more long thinning flakes removed from the base along one or both faces.

Ground Stone - is a stone artifact shaped by sawing, grinding, and/or polishing with abrasive materials.

Historic Period - the period when written records become available, 300 BP to the present.

Lanceolate - lance-shaped, much longer than wide, widened at or above the base and opening to the apex.

Lithic - stone, or made of stone.

Maize - also known as corn, is a cereal grain that was first domesticated in Mesoamerica and then spread throughout the American continents.

Mitigation - measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of construction methods on archaeological sites or cultural resources.

Ochre - used as a natural pigment, colour is commonly reddish-brown to yellow.

Ontario Heritage Act - allows municipalities and the provincial government to designate individual properties and districts in Ontario as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

Paleo-Indian Period - first evidence of human occupation in Ontario. This period is characterized by family groups hunting large game and seasonal occupation along lakeshore environments, 11,500 - 9000 BP.

Projectile Point - is an artifact used to tip an arrow, atlatl dart, spear, or harpoon. Usually made of chipped or ground stone, however, some are also made of copper.

Stage 1 Background Study - The purpose of a Stage 1 assessment is to investigate the cultural land use, archaeological history, and the present conditions of a property. The majority of the Stage 1 process is conducted in the office and involves the examination of records such as historic settlement maps, land titles, and documents, historical land use and ownership records, primary and secondary documentary sources, and the Ministry of Culture's archaeological site database. The study may also involve interviews with individuals who can provide information about the property and consultation with local First Nations communities. The background study is followed by a property inspection to examine geography, topography and current conditions, and to determine the potential for archaeological resources. Stage 1 background research is usually completed in conjunction with a Stage 2 property survey.

Stage 2 Property Survey - The Stage 2 property survey involves the documentation of archaeological resources by collecting artifacts and mapping cultural features. Depending

on the nature of the property environment, two methods are employed in the survey: 1) pedestrian survey, and; 2) test-pit survey.

Strata - are layers of rock, soil, cultural material, etc. with internally consistent characteristics that distinguish contiguous.

Stratigraphy - the layering of deposits on archaeological sites. Cultural remains and natural sediments become buried over time, forming strata.

Subsistence - obtaining food and shelter necessary to support life.

Survey - is used to accurately determine the terrestrial or three-dimensional space position of points and the distances and angles between them.

Woodland Period - is a period of time following the Archaic Period. From 3000 BP to 300 BP. It is sub-divided into early, middle, and late.

Appendix D - Qualifications

Qualifications Summary

Highly personable Professional Archaeologist and Manitoba Métis Federation member specializing in First Nations Plains and Boreal groups, Early Ontario and Manitoba History, Contemporary First Nations Issues, Archaeological Pedagogy, Historical Archaeology, Historical Architecture, Built Heritage, and Cultural Landscape components across Ontario and Manitoba.

- ◆ Possesses over 7 years of archaeological research and cultural resource management experience in international settings.
- ◆ Experienced in analyzing and assessing historical architecture and built heritage.
- ◆ Demonstrated familiarity in excavating human skeletal remains.
- ◆ Demonstrated ability to work with, and within, diverse communities.
- ◆ Expertise in writing and editing various archaeological and cultural heritage project reports. Including, but not exclusive to, archaeological methods, pre-contact First Nations heritage, Euro-Canadian heritage, and historical architecture and built heritage components of archaeological and cultural heritage assessments.

Education

2007 - present	Master of Science - Maritime Archaeology, Faculty of Life and Health Sciences, School of Environmental Science, University of Ulster, Ireland.
2006 - 2007	Post Graduate Certification – The Archaeology of Standing Buildings, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, United Kingdom.
2004 - 2006	Master of Arts – Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
2000 - 2004	Bachelor of Arts Honours – Anthropology with emphasis in Archaeology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Archaeological Employment History

2007 Nov. – Present	Heritage Advisor, Town of Cobourg.
2006 Nov. – Present	Senior Archaeologist and Partner, The Central Archaeology Group.

Archaeological Employment History (continued)

2005 August – Nov. 2006	Field Director and Associate Archaeologist, C.R. Murphy Archaeology.
2005 April – July	Supervisor, Trent University Social Archaeology Research Program, Belize, Central America.
2003 April – August	Field Supervisor and Teaching Assistant, Sonoma State University, California, Belize Valley Archaeology Reconnaissance Project, Belize, Central America.
2002 April – August	Field Supervisor and Teaching Assistant, Sonoma State University, California, Belize Valley Archaeology Reconnaissance Project, Belize, Central America.
2001 April – August	Field Supervisor, Sonoma State University, California, Belize Valley Archaeology Reconnaissance Project, Belize, Central America.

Academic Employment History

2004 Sep. – Apr. 2006	Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, Trent University.
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Professional Experience

2007	Heritage Assessment of Fort Frontenac Bastion Wall Reconstruction, City of Kingston, Ontario.
2007	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Hydro One, Hurontario SS to Cardiff TS, City of Brampton, Ontario.
2007	Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of Black Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.
2007	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Rideau Regional Centre, Smiths Falls, Ontario.
2007	Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Temporary Turning Lane, Place'Armes and Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.
2007	Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part Lots 18 and 19, Concession 8, Township of Oro-Medonte, Simcoe County, Ontario.
2007	Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of the Temporary Turning Lane, Place d'Armes and Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.

Professional Experience (continued)

- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Gardiner TS Expansion, Geographic Township of Kingston, City of Kingston, Frontenac County.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of the Marine Museum, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Stencell Pit, Geographic Township of Fraser, Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County.
- 2007 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of Part Lots 4 and 5, East of the Great Cataraqui River, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Cataraqui Golf and Country Club Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, City of Kingston, Frontenac County.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Ticehurst Land Severance, Pittsburgh Township, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Intersection Improvement at Sir Sandford Fleming Drive, The Parkway, and Highway 115, City of Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of Barrielfield Lot A Severance, Pittsburgh Township, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Barrack Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Light Pole Pit Excavations, Barrack Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Alma and Balaclava Streets, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of McBurney Park, City of Kingston, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the South Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario.

Professional Experience (continued)

- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the North Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario.
- 2007 Stage 2/3 Archaeological Monitoring for Wilderness Tours, Westmeath Township, Renfrew County.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Buffalo Ankerite Mine, Deloro Township, District of Cochrane, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Forest House Site, Thurlow Township, Hastings County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Mount St. Patrick Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Black Donald Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Assessment of 8 Proposed Aggregate Sites in the Ontario Ministry of Transportation Northeastern Region of Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Improvements to Highway 62, Belleville, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Godfrey Aggregate Pit Site, Peterborough County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the North Scugog Bridge Site, Lindsay, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Hilton Pit Aggregate Site, Northumberland County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Tom Keyes Aggregate Site, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Dundas Property, MTO Wayside Permit Application, Northumberland County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7, Lanark County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7, Hastings County, Ontario.

Professional Experience (continued)

- 2005 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Tanaka Property, MTO Wayside Permit Application, Northumberland County, Ontario
- 2005 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the South Scugog Bridge Site, Victoria County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the North Scugog Bridge Site, Victoria County, Ontario
- 2005 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Curtin Site, Victoria County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Bagshaw Site, Victoria County, Ontario.
- 2005 Archaeological Excavations of Group L, Minanha, Belize, Central America.
- 2005 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Chandos Lake Property, Peterborough County, Ontario.
- 2003 Archaeological Excavations at Baking Pot, Cayo District, Belize, Central America.
- 2002 Archaeological Excavations at Baking Pot, Cayo District, Belize, Central America.
- 2001 Archaeological Excavations at Baking Pot, Cayo District, Belize, Central America.

Publications

- 2007 The Landscape of Community: The Role of the Ontario Gothic Cottage in the Emergence of a Sense of Place and Identity in Rural Ontario. Unpublished Postgraduate Dissertation. Department of Archaeology and History, University of Leicester, United Kingdom.
- 2006 Written Report on the Physician's House, Upper Canada Village. Unpublished Academic Report. Department of Archaeology and History, University of Leicester, United Kingdom.
- 2006 Interpreting the Archaeology Field School. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology. Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2005 Editor. Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Sixth (2004) Field Season. Social Archaeology Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

Publications (continued)

- 2003 Excavations of Structure 191, Baking Pot, Belize. In the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: A Report of the 2003 Field Season, edited by Jaime J. Awe and Carolyn M. Audet, Institute of Archaeology, Belmopan, Belize.
- 2003 Excavations of Structure 215, Baking Pot, Belize. In the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: A Report of the 2003 Field Season, edited by Jaime J. Awe and Carolyn M. Audet, Institute of Archaeology, Belmopan, Belize.
- 2002 Excavations of Structures 196 and 197, Baking Pot, Belize. In the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: A Report of the 2002 Field Season, edited by Jaime J. Awe and Carolyn M. Audet, Institute of Archaeology, Belmopan, Belize.

Archaeological Survey Reports

- 2007 Heritage Assessment of Fort Frontenac Bastion Wall Reconstruction, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Hydro One, Hurontario SS to Cardiff TS, City of Brampton, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of Black Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Smiths Falls Regional Centre, Smiths Falls, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Temporary Turning Lane, Place d'Armes and Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part Lots 18 and 19, Concession 8, Township of Oro-Medonte, Simcoe County, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of the Temporary Turning Lane, Place d'Armes and Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Gardiner TS Expansion, Geographic Township of Kingston, City of Kingston, Frontenac County. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of the Marine Museum, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.

Archaeological Survey Reports (continued)

- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the Stencell Pit, Geographic Township of Fraser, Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of Part Lots 4 and 5, East of the Great Cataraqui River, City of Kingston, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Cataraqui Golf and Country Club Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, City of Kingston, Frontenac County. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Ticehurst Land Severance, Pittsburgh Township, Frontenac County, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Intersection Improvement at Sir Sandford Fleming Drive, The Parkway, and Highway 115, City of Peterborough, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of Barriefield Lot A Severance, Pittsburgh Township, Frontenac County, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Barrack Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Light Pole Pit Excavations, Barrack Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of Alma and Balaclava Streets, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological Monitoring of McBurney Park, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the North Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.

Archaeological Survey Reports (continued)

- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey of the South Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2007 Stage 2/3 Archaeological Monitoring for Wilderness Tours, Westmeath Township, Renfrew County. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2007 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Buffalo Ankerite Mine, Deloro Township, District of Cochrane, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2007 Stage 3 Archaeological and Built/Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Forest House Site, Thurlow Township, Hastings County, Ontario. In Press.
- 2006 Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Mount St. Patrick Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Black Donald Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage 1 Cultural Heritage Assessment of 8 Proposed Aggregate Sites, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Northeastern Region. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage 2 Archaeological and Built/Cultural Heritage Assessment of Highway 62, from Highway 401, Northerly to County Road 14, City of Belleville and City of Quinte West, Thurlow Township, Hastings County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 1 and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Godfrey Pit, South Monaghan, Peterborough County, Ontario. In press.
- 2006 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hilton, Part Lots 32, 33, and 34, Concession 6, Municipality of Brighton, Northumberland County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Tom Keyes Aggregate, Lot 36 and Lot 37, Concession 8, Township of Pittsburgh, Frontenac County, Ontario. On File, MCR, Toronto.

Archaeological Survey Reports (continued)

- 2006 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment of Improvement to Highway 7 Kaladar, Lennox and Addington County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7 and Highway 35, from 0.9 km West of Kawartha Lakes Road 18, to 2.0 km East of Kawartha Lakes Road 36, City of Kawartha Lakes, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.

Awards and Fellowships

- 2002 Plains Anthropological Society Native American Scholarship.

Archaeological Licences

- P248 Professional Archaeology Licence, Ministry of Culture, Province of Ontario.

Professional Memberships

- Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF)
- Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA)
- Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA)
- Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS)
- Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
- Association of Manitoba Archaeologists (AMA)
- Manitoba Archaeological Society (MAS)
- Manitoba Historical Society (MHS)



Derek Paauw

Qualifications Summary

A licensed Professional Archaeologist and Doctoral student specializing in early European Exploration and First Nations Contact, Northeastern, Atlantic and Eastern Sub-Arctic Prehistory, Central American Prehistory, Historical Archaeology, First Nations Land Claims and Laboratory Methods. Possesses excellent research skills with over 6 years of field experience in Cultural Resource Management and Academic Research in North and Central America.

Education

2007- Present	Doctor of Philosophy – Anthropology, Memorial University, St. John’s, Newfoundland.
2007	Introductory Course in Underwater Archaeology, Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society, Washington, D.C.
2004- 2006	Master of Arts – Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
2000- 2004	Bachelor of Arts Honours – Anthropology with emphasis in Archaeology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

Archaeological Employment History

2006 Nov. – Present	Senior Archaeologist and Partner, The Central Archaeology Group.
2005 August – Nov. 2006	Field Director and Associate Archaeologist, C.R. Murphy Archaeology.
2005 April – July	Field Director, Trent University Social Archaeology Research Program, Belize, Central America.
2004 Oct. – Dec.	Field Technician, C.R. Murphy Archaeology.
2004 April – July	Project Supervisor, Trent University Social Archaeology Research Program, Belize, Central America.
2003 September	Field Technician, Timmins-Martelle Heritage Consultants.
2003 July – August	Field Technician, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Southwestern Office.
2003 May – July	Collections Assistant and Librarian, Upper Canada Village, St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Morrisburg, Ontario.

Archaeological Employment History (continued)

2002 May – August Collections and Librarian, Upper Canada Village, St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Morrisburg, Ontario.

Academic Employment History

2004 Sep. – Apr. 2006 Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, Trent University.

Professional Experience

2007 Heritage Assessment of Fort Frontenac Bastion Wall Reconstruction, City of Kingston, Ontario.

2007 Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Hydro One Huronontario SS to Cardiff TS, City of Brampton, Ontario.

2007 Stage I Archaeological Background Study and Stage II Archaeological Property Survey of Black Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

2007 Stage II Archaeological Property Survey of the Rideau Regional Centre, Smiths Falls, Ontario.

2007 Stage IV Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Temporary Turning Lane, Place d'Armes and Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.

2007 Stage I Archaeological Background Study of Part Lots 18 and 19, Concession 8, Township of Oro-Medonte, Simcoe County, Ontario.

2007 Stage III Archaeological Monitoring of the Marine Museum, City of Kingston, Ontario.

2007 Stage I Archaeological Background Study and Stage II Archaeological Property Survey of the Stencell Pit, Geographic Township of Fraser, Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario.

2007 Stage III Archaeological Monitoring of Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario.

2007 Stage III Archaeological Monitoring of McBurney Park, City of Kingston, Ontario.

2007 Stage I Archaeological Background Study of the South Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario.

2007 Stage I Archaeological Background Study and Stage II Property Survey of the North Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario.

2007 Stage II and III Archaeological Monitoring for Wilderness Tours, Westneath Township, Renfrew County, Ontario.

2007 Stage I Archaeological Background Study of the Buffalo-Ankerite Mine, Deloro Township, District of Cochrane, Ontario.

Professional Experience (continued)

- 2006 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the Forest House Site, Thurlow Township, Hastings County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage I Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Mount St. Patrick Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage I Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Black Donald Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage I Cultural Heritage Assessment of 8 Proposed Aggregate Sites in the Ontario Ministry of Transportation Northeastern Region of Ontario.
- 2006 Stage II Archaeological Assessment of Improvements to Highway 62, Belleville, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Godfrey Aggregate Pit Site, Peterborough County, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage IV Archaeological Assessment of the North Scugog Bridge Site, Lindsay, Ontario.
- 2006 Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Hilton Pit Aggregate Site, Northumberland County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Tom Keyes Aggregate Site, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage II Archaeological Assessment and Monitoring of the Luke's Cemetery Site, Hastings County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Dundas Property, MTO Wayside Permit Application, Northumberland County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7, Lanark County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7, Hastings County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Tanaka Property, MTO Wayside Permit Application, Northumberland County, Ontario
- 2005 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the South Scugog Bridge Site, Victoria County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the North Scugog Bridge Site, Victoria County, Ontario
- 2005 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the Curtin Site, Victoria County, Ontario.
- 2005 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the Bagshaw Site, Victoria County, Ontario.

Professional Experience (continued)

- 2005 Archaeological Excavation of Group L, Minanha, Belize.
- 2005 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Chandos Lake Property, Peterborough County, Ontario.
- 2004 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of Clydesdale Lake Property, Peterborough, County, Ontario.
- 2004 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7 and Highway 35, Victoria County, Ontario.
- 2004 Archaeological Excavation of Group L, Minanha, Belize.
- 2003 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the Rathon Inn, Port Colborne, Ontario.
- 2003 Stage IV Archaeological Investigation of the Greenview Site, Ontario.

Publications

- 2007 Archaeological Investigations in Group L at the Ancient Maya Centre of Minanha, Belize. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2005 Digging in the Backyard of the Lord: The 2005 Excavation in Group L. In *Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Seventh (2005) Field Season*. Social Archaeology Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2004 Editor. *Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Sixth (2004) Field Season*. Social Archaeology Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2004 Excavations within Structures 43L, 44L, and 45L in Group L at Minanha, Belize: 2004 Research. In *Archaeological Investigations in the North Vaca Plateau, Belize: Progress Report of the Sixth (2004) Field Season*, edited by G. Iannone, J. Turuk, D. Paauw, J. Seguin, and L. McRae, pp. 40-57. Social Archaeology Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
- 2004 An Examination of Taphonomy in Maya Cave Archaeology. Unpublished B.A. Honours thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

Archaeological Survey Reports

2007	Heritage Assessment of the Fort Frontenac Bastion Wall Reconstruction, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Hydro One Hurontario SS to Cardiff TS, City of Brampton, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage I Archaeological Background Survey and Stage II Archaeological Property Survey of Black Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage II Archaeological Property Survey of the Smiths Falls Regional Centre, Smiths Falls, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage IV Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Temporary Turning Lane, Place d'Armes and Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage I Archaeological Background Study of Part Lots 18 and 19, Concession 8, Township of Oro-Medonte, Simcoe County, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage III Archaeological Monitoring of the Marine Museum, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage I Archaeological Background Study and Stage II Archaeological Property Survey of the Stencell Pit, Geographic Township of Fraser, Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage III Archaeological Monitoring of Ontario Street, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage III Archaeological Monitoring of McBurney Park, City of Kingston, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage I Archaeological Background Study of the South Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage I Archaeological Background Study and Stage II Property Survey of the North Monty Stewart Pit, Rolph Township, Renfrew County, Ontario. In Press.
2007	Stage II and III Archaeological Monitoring for Wilderness Tours, Westneath Township, Renfrew County, Ontario.
2007	Stage I Archaeological Background Study of the Buffalo-Ankerite Mine, Deloro Township, District of Cochrane, Ontario.
2006	Stage I Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Mount St. Patrick Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County.
2006	Stage I Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Black Donald Waste Disposal Site, Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County.

Archaeological Survey Reports (continued)

- 2006 Stage I Cultural Heritage Assessment of 8 Proposed Aggregate Sites, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Northeastern Region. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Godfrey Pit, South Monaghan, Peterborough County, Ontario. In press.
- 2006 Stage II Archaeological Assessment Addendum of Highway 60, from the District of Nipissing/Renfrew County Boundary Easterly 14.3 Kilometres to Barry's Bay, Sherwood, Burns, and Jones Township, Renfrew County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hilton, Part Lots 32, 33, and 34, Concession 6, Municipality of Brighton, Northumberland County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Clydesdale Lake Severences, Part Lot 12, Concession 10, Chandos Township Municipality, Peterborough County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Assessment of the Chandos Lake Severences, Part Lot 16, Concession 7, Chandos Township Municipality, Peterborough County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage II Cultural Heritage Assessment of Highway 7, from 2.6 km West of Marmora to Marmora West limits, and from Marmora East limits to 6.6 km West of Highway 62, Marmora and Lake Geographic Township, Hastings County, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.
- 2006 Stage III Archaeological Assessment of Highway 7 and Highway 35, from 0.9 km West of Kawartha Lakes Road 18, to 2.0 km East of Kawartha Lakes Road 36, City of Kawartha Lakes, Ontario. On file, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.

Awards and Fellowships

- 2007-2009 Canadian Graduate Fellowship – Doctoral Scholarship, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.
- 2007 Memorial University of Newfoundland Award of Excellence.
- 2005 Ontario Graduate Scholarship – Masters Scholarship, Ontario Ministry of Training, College, and Universities.
- 2005 Trent University Research Fellowship. Department of Anthropology, Trent University.
- 2004 Canadian Graduate Scholarship – Masters Scholarship, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Awards and Fellowships (continued)

- 2004 Ontario Graduate Scholarship – Masters Scholarship, Ontario Ministry of Training, College, and Universities.
- 2004 Trent University Research Fellowship. Department of Anthropology, Trent University.

Archaeological Licences

- P272 Professional Archaeology License, Ministry of Culture, Province of Ontario.

Professional Memberships

American Society for Ethnohistory
Biblical Archaeology Society
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Canadian Archaeological Association
Ontario Archaeological Society
Registry of Professional Archaeologists
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archaeology

Other Certifications

PADI Open Water Diving License