



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Stones Lake
(PIN 57352-0111 and Part 5 Plan 49R-10129)
Part Lots 11 and 12, Concession 9,
Geographic Township of Bagot,
Township of Greater Madawaska,
Renfrew County, Ontario

Prepared For

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Report: MH1390-REP.01

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 165141 Ontario Inc., conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area on Part Lots 11 and 12, Concession 9, (PIN 57352-0111 and Part 5 Plan 49R-10129) in the Geographic Township of Bagot, now the Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 1). This assessment is in support of an application for a zoning by-law amendment to the Township of Greater Madawaska in advance of planned development on the property. Draft plan maps provided by the client were used to delineate the study area (Map 2), limited to the north and west portions of the Proposed Re-Zoning Line as per Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) advice (Supp. Doc). This assessment was completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (MCM 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment included a review of the MCM's archaeological site databases, relevant environmental, historical literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps, land registry, and census records. The assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential due to the early land patent date and the proximity to Stones Lake and historic roads.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits in areas of archaeological potential as per Section 2.1.2., Standards 1.a. and 1.c., and Section 2.1.5 for survey on Canadian Shield terrain (MCM 2011). Fieldwork took place over eight days between July 14 and 24, 2025. Weather conditions during fieldwork were mainly sunny, hot, and humid with temperatures ranging from 24° to 40° C. Ground conditions were good with no undue saturation, or other conditions that would impede testing or surface visibility. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

No archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the study area as defined in Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 165141 Ontario Inc., conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area on Part Lots 11 and 12, Concession 9, (PIN 57352-0111 and Part 5 Plan 49R-10129) in the Geographic Township of Bagot, now the Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 1). This assessment is in support of an application for a zoning by-law amendment to the Township of Greater Madawaska in advance of planned development on the property. Draft plan maps provided by the client were used to delineate the study area (Map 2), limited to the north and west portions of the Proposed Re-Zoning Line as per Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) advice (Supp. Doc). This assessment was completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (MCM 2011).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 165141 Ontario Inc and permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

Notable histories of the Anishinabe Algonquin include: *Algonquin Traditional Culture* (Whiteduck 1995) and *Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* (Holmes and Associates 1993a).

The subject property is in the Geographic Township of Bagot, in the County of Renfrew. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include *Renfrew County, People and Places* (Bennett 1989) and *The Story of Renfrew, From the Coming of the First Settlers about 1820 to 1928* (Smallfield and Campbell 1914). Another useful resource is the Renfrew Supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden & Co. 1881).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Naming

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

Early Human Occupation

Indigenous histories speak of the advance and retreat of glaciers and of their presence on the land from time immemorial. Presently, the earliest human occupation of the Americas has been archaeologically documented to predate 14,000 years ago. However, at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers and the Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed southwestern Ontario until about 12,500 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was at the southern edge of present-day Georgian Bay and melt water in the region created Early Lake Erie and Lake Iroquois (the basin of today's Lake Ontario).

The earliest archaeologically recovered evidence in northeastern North America dates from circa 11,000 B.P. and relates to groups archaeologically referred to as Paleo people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999).

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

Archaic Period

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

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

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Contact Period

European Contact

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

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Anishinabe Algonquin occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel

de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissippiwakiwakw under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the “Algoumequins” and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

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

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

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

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

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

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Anishinabe Algonquin, particularly the Kichesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic

rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

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

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

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

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

Aftermath of War

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

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

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

The Long Way Back

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

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

Some Anishinabe Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Anishinabe Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Anishinabe Algonquin had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and

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

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

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

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

4.2.4 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

Early Euro-Canadian land divisions into districts, counties, townships, etc. and the expansion of settlement were facilitated by the Indigenous Nations who agreed to enter formal treaty relationships with the newcomers to share the land and resources. The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Mississauga Anishinàbeg, which was part of the lands of the Rideau Purchase and the Algonquin Land Claim area.

The Rideau Purchase was negotiated between the Crown and the Michi Saagiig for a three-million-acre tract of land along the south shore of the Ottawa River between Pembroke and Ottawa, extending south and west. With the Rideau Purchase the Crown sought to alleviate disputes regarding previously unceded lands north of the poorly defined limits of the Crawford Purchase (1783). This was largely to facilitate increasing demands for settlement in the Rideau Corridor and throughout the watersheds of the Ottawa valley and the Madawaska and Mississippi rivers.

The unceded Algonquin Anishinàbeg territories encompass nine million areas of land across much of Eastern Ontario. Treaty negotiations between the Algonquin Anishinàbeg (collectively

represented by the Algonquins of Ontario) and the Crown (Ontario and Canada), reached an Agreement-in-Principle in 2016. The Agreement-in Principle is a key step toward a Final Agreement clarifying the rights of all parties and demonstrates a building of respect between the Crown and the Indigenous communities.

Renfrew County

The area that is now Renfrew County was originally part of the Johnstown District, which was formed in 1798 when the new Parliament of Upper Canada subdivided the territory of the Eastern District. In 1822, the Johnstown District territory was reduced with the creation of the Bathurst District, the northernmost portion of the former district. The Bathurst district contained Carleton County. In 1824, Lanark County was created from part of Carleton County, which originally comprised ten townships and the remainder of unsurveyed lands within the Bathurst District including what would become Renfrew County. In 1838, Carleton County was withdrawn to create the Dalhousie District, and the Bathurst District was reorganized. Renfrew County was removed from the remaining portion of Lanark County, but the two remained united for electoral purposes. Renfrew county originally contained six townships including McNab, and by 1845 all ten townships within the county had been surveyed. In 1850, the Bathurst District was abolished, and the "United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew" replaced it for municipal and judicial purposes. The United Counties were dissolved in 1866 (Smallfield and Campbell 1914:191).

The Upper Ottawa Valley was an area rich in natural resources and Europeans were drawn there initially to exploit its vast timber supplies. Accessibility to this area was through the Ottawa and Madawaska Rivers and one of the earliest lumber firms to cut timber in what would later become McNab Township in Renfrew County were the McConnell Brothers of Hull. As early as 1812 this firm cut squared timber in the area seasonally and soon "the banks of the Madawaska were denuded of their choicest timber before the advent upon the scene of the pioneer settler" (Belden & Co. 1881:51).

Temporary lumber camps began to dot the landscape and the transient workforce that worked them were fed by squatters who would clear and farm the lands near them. The earliest European squatters of the township settled on government land with the intention to acquire legal title before the township was surveyed in the early 1824.

The Geographic Township of Bagot was first surveyed in 1842 and opened for European settlement in 1843 (Middleton 1927). Early settlement was mainly lumbermen who began some of the earliest commercial lumbering in Ontario situated along the Madawaska River (Graham 2021). The river served as a water highway for shipping felled trees to market from remotely located stands of timber and as early as the 1840s the government built slides, booms, chutes, and dams to facilitate the log drives and bolster the logging business (Graham 2021). In the early days of settlement, communities developed around the needs of the logging men beginning with hotels and general stores. The most prominent early community was Springtown which became superseded by the community of Calabogie following the arrival of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway in the early 1880s (Graham 2021). It is unclear where the name Calabogie comes from, some claim it is based on an Indigenous word for sturgeon, others say it derives from the Gaelic "Calladh Bogaigh" meaning marshy bay (Graham 2021). The township of Bagot amalgamated with four other original townships (Blythfield, Brougham, Griffith, and Madawatchin) in 2001 to form the Township of Greater Madawaska.

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area is located to the northeast of the intersection of Lanark Road and Stones Lake Road, southeast of Calabogie. The study area covers most of Lot 12, and the northern portion of Lot 11, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Bagot, now the Township of Greater Madawaska, in Renfrew County. On the historic mapping for the Township the lots appear to be shifted from where they lie today in relation to the roads and Stones Lake (Map 3). What is today Lanark Road is clearly depicted along the western side of the subject lots, and what is likely Barryvale Road/ Wilson Farm Road today is shown crossing the area. The creek connecting Calabogie Lake and Stones Lake to the southwest of the study area is well defined on the historic mapping.

Lot 11

Land registry records for Lot 11 are only available for the western half and the northeastern portion; both of which generally have the same early property history. The Crown patent was granted to John Hall in 1845 (LRO (049)). Following the death of Hall, his heirs relinquished their claims to the property in favour of their brother, Alexander G. Hall. In 1857, Alexander sold the land to Walter McFarlane (LRO (049)).

Census records from 1851 list Walter McFarlane as a 36-year-old, Scottish-born, lumber merchant, living in Bagot Township with his 22-year-old Irish-born wife Annie (Statistics Canada 1851). Listed living nearby are Walter's older brothers John and Duncan and his wife Mary in a squared log house. Historic mapping from 1863 depicts a house belonging to W. McFarlane on the western side of Stones Lake situated just along the border of the study area (Map 3). By the time of the 1871 census Walter and Annie are listed living with five children aged 10 to 18 (Statistics Canada 1871). Historic mapping from 1879 does not depict houses but does show the main roads crossing the subject property (Map 3). In 1880, Walter McFarlane deeded one half acre of the lot to school board trustees for a schoolhouse on the property (LRO (049)). By the time of the 1881 census another child had been added to the family as the records list three of the six children still living at home (Statistics Canada 1881). Walter died in 1888 at the age of 73 and he is listed in his death record as a lumber merchant (Ancestry.com 2010). Following the death of Walter, his children gave up their rights to the property in preference to their mother Annie McFarlane (LRO (049)). The land stayed within the McFarlane family for decades before it was granted to Jean Barry by the estate of John A. McFarlane (LRO (049)). John A. was the youngest son of Walter and Annie and his death record lists him as a bachelor when he died in 1941 at the age of 83 (Ancestry.com 2010). Jean Barry registered his death and is listed in the document as his niece. Barry sold the land to Howard G. Riddell in 1947 who sold it to a mining company, Algoma Ore Properties Ltd, in 1954 (LRO (049)).

Lot 12

The Crown patent for 100 acres of Lot 12 was granted to James A. Nichols in 1930 (LRO (049)). Despite this relatively late patent date, some partially illegible out of order transactions listed in the land registry abstract show the property may have been under ownership of Francis Hall in the late 1880s. Over a decade after the first patent, a Crown patent for the remaining 96 acres of the lot was granted to Herman Nichols in 1941 (LRO (049)). The lot became subdivided with numerous transactions listed from the 1950s through to the 1970s. The Nichols family held at least a portion of the property until at least the mid 1990s (LRO (049)).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 66.3 ha mainly forested property located on most of Lot 12, and the northern portion of Lot 11, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Bagot, now the Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 4). The property is dominated by Canadian Shield terrain, characterized by extensive bedrock outcrops, thin soils, and mixed forests interspersed with wetlands and small clearings. The landscape includes forest cover, scattered open meadows, exposed rock, and marshland, with the study area situated at the northwestern end of Stones Lake. Greater Madawaska as a whole exhibits the rugged, rocky uplands, numerous lakes, and irregular topography typical of the Shield. Site conditions at the time of the assessment can be seen in Figure 1 to Figure 28 and Map 4.

4.3.2 Physiography

The site area lies within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region (Map 5), which is characterized by a generally shallow stony, sandy, and acid soil underlain by granite and other hard Precambrian rocks forming a relief of rough, rounded knobs and ridges. The depth of the soil can vary greatly over short distances and there are frequent outcrops of bare rock as well as low lying swamp and bog areas in the hollows. The vast majority of soil in this region is forested, being mainly non-agricultural due to the shallow acidic low nutrient soil, rough topography with rocky outcrops, and boggy swamp areas. The trees in the area can range from sugar maple, yellow birch, pine, hemlock, balsam, spruce and cedar depending on the varying soil conditions (Chapman and Putnam 2007:211-214).

The soil in the study area is of the Tweed Series (Map 5). The Tweed soil series consists of a loose stony, sandy loam glacial till with many outcrops of limestone bedrock. The landscape is quite variable due to soil coverings alternating with bare rock outcrops and loose boulders. In general, Tweed soils are not considered arable, and the most productive use is for forestry. (Gillespie and Wicklund 1964:40-41).

The surficial geology of the study area is a drift complex bedrock in a Precambrian terrain (Map 5). The study area sits on the northwestern end of Stones Lake with pockets of marshland throughout the study area.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Most of these projects within the Geographic Township of Bagot have mainly consisted of Stage 1 and 2 assessments (Table 1). There have been no previous archaeological assessments within the current study area.

In 2021, Past Recovery Archaeological Services conducted a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of a property immediately adjacent to the current study area, located on Part Lot 11, Concession 8 along the southern edge of Stones Lake (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2022). This assessment resulted in one positive test pit that upon intensification did not retain sufficient Cultural Heritage Value or Interest to warrant further archaeological investigations.

PIF	Date	Project	Company
P1066-0367-2023	2025	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment HONI Wood Pole Replacement Program 2024: Ottawa Circuit (Multiple Lots & Concessions, Geographical Townships of West Hawkesbury, Longueuil, Alfred, Plantagenet, Gloucester, Pakenham, McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Alice, Cumberland, Edwardsburgh, Osnabruck, Russell, Fitzroy, March, North Gower, Nepean, Goulbourn, Ross & Horton) Various Counties and the City of Ottawa	Archaeological Services Inc.
P415-0475-2023	2024	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Calabogie Property, Highway 508/Calabogie Road and Mill Street Lot 18, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Bagot, now Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario	Stantec Consulting
P307-0166-2022	2024	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of 322 Lower Spruce Hedge Road, Burnstown, Ontario Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 and Part of Lot 17, Concessions 1 & 2, Bagot Township (Geo), Township of Greater Madawaska, County of Renfrew, Ontario	Woodland Heritage Northwest
P1074-0069-2023	2023	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for a proposed by-law amendment, 1062 Lower Spruce Hedge Road, Burnstown, Part of Lot 17, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Bagot, now Township of Greater Madawaska, County of Renfrew, Ontario	Past Recovery Archaeological Services
P369-0293-2022	2023	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 105 Halliday Creek Road Part Lots 19 and 20, Concessions 5 and 6 Geographic Township of Bagot, Township of Greater Madawaska Renfrew County, Ontario	Matrix Heritage
P1066-0279-2022, P1066-0280-2022, P1066-0281-2022, P1066-0282-2022, P1066-0283-2022	2022	Stage 1-2 AA EORN Cell Gap Project: Tranche 3 Area 2 Various Lots and Conc: Pt Lot 22, Conc 9 (Geo Twp Denbigh) Twp Addington Highlands, County Lennox and Addington; Lot 13, Conc 1 (GeoTwp Denbigh) Twp Addington Highlands, County Lennox and Addington; Lot 16, Conc 5 (Geo Twp Matawatchan) Twp Greater Madawaska, County Renfrew; Lot 22, Concession 3 (Geo Twp Griffith) Twp Greater Madawaska, County Renfrew; and, Lots 16-17, Conc 6 (Geo Twp Bagot) Twp Greater Madawaska, County Renfrew	Archaeological Services Inc.
P1201-0089-2021	2022	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessments for the proposed Stones Lake consent application, Part 2 on Plan 49R10086, Part Lot 11, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Bagot, now Township of Greater Madawaska, County of Renfrew	Past Recovery Archaeological Services
P371-0044-2021	2021	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Madawaska River Subdivision 322 Lower Spruce Hedge Road, Burnstown, Ontario Part of Lot 17, Concessions 1 & 2, Bagot Township (Geo), Township of Greater Madawaska, County of Renfrew, Ontario	Cameron Heritage Consulting

PIF	Date	Project	Company
P208-0219-2020	2021	Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed Calabogie Generating Station Redevelopment of Area 2B in Lot 17, Concession 10, in Bagot Township, Greater Madawaska Township, Renfrew County, Ontario	Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited
P208-0213-2020	2021	Stage 2 Archaeological Monitoring of the tree clearing activities at the Calabogie Generation Station, on Lots 17 and 18, Concession 10, and Lot 17, Concession 9, in Bagot Township, in the Township of Greater Madawaska, Renfrew County, Ontario	Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited
P272-163-2011	2020	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey, Calabogie Motorsports Park, Lots 7, 8 and 9, Concessions 7 and 8, Geographic Township of Bagot, Renfrew County	Central Archaeology Group Inc.
P208-0187-2018, P208-192-2018	2020	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed Calabogie Generating Station Redevelopment in Lots 17 and 18, Concession 10, and Lot 17, Concession 9, Bagot Township, Greater Madawaska Township, Renfrew County, Ontario	Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited
P016-0441-2016	2017	Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of the Calabogie Hydroelectric Generation Site, in Lot 17 Concessions 9 and 10, Bagot Township, Renfrew County, Ontario	Woodland Heritage Services

Table 1: Previous Archaeological work within the Geographic Township of Bagot.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there was one registered archaeological site within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Holden Farm Site (BhGe-9) is a historical Euro-Canadian farmstead site located to the northwest of the study area near the Madawaska River, listed as having further CHVI.

There are no historical plaques within the vicinity the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites due to the proximity to Stones Lake.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The subject property is in an area of potential for historical period archaeological sites due to the early patent date and the proximity to historical roads.

5.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 portion of this assessment concluded that the property retained archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MCM (2011).

The study area (66.3 ha) consists of typical Canadian Sheild terrain of forest with sporadic bedrock outcrops and was therefore not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 1 to Figure 14) (Map 4).

The Stage 2 test pit survey of the study area followed the alternative strategies for special survey conditions on Canadian Shield terrain as per Section 2.1.5 (MCM 2011) (Map 4). Those portions of the study area that fell between 0 to 50 m from a water source (20.12 ha) were test pitted at 5 m intervals as per Standard 2.a; those portions of the study area that fell between 50 and 150 m from a water source (25.1 ha) were test pitted at 10 m intervals as per Standard 2.b.; and those portions of the study area that fell beyond 150 m from a water source (9.5 ha) were not tested as per Standard 2.c (MCM 2011). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2 (MCM, 2011)) (Figure 15 to Figure 22). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. There were no positive test pits during the Stage 2 assessment of the study area.

Various portions of the study area were permanently wet marshland (11.3ha) and were therefore not tested as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. (MCM 2011) (Figure 23 to Figure 28) (Map 4).

All Stage 2 field activity and testing areas were mapped using an iPad (9th generation) with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 5 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the study area as delineated by the proponent in project mapping, digitized and overlaid in ArcGIS Field Maps. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18N NAD 83 coordinate.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 for photo locations mapped by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, inventory of daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), and map inventory are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Fieldwork took place over eight days on July 14 to 18, and 11 to 24, 2025. Weather conditions during fieldwork were mainly sunny, hot, and humid with temperatures ranging from 24° to 40° C. Ground conditions were good with no undue saturation or other conditions that would impede testing. Permission to access the property was provided prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the development impact areas within the subject property as shown in Map 1.

8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

9.0 Closure

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

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than 165141 Ontario Inc. or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

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This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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Senior Archaeologist



Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
Staff Archaeologist

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Past Recovery Archaeological Services

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D003).



Figure 2: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D009).



Figure 3: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D011).



Figure 4: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D018).



Figure 5: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D020).



Figure 6: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D025).



Figure 7: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D055).



Figure 8: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D064).



Figure 9: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D087).



Figure 10: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D112).



Figure 11: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D131).



Figure 12: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D136).



Figure 13: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D137).



Figure 14: Example of study area conditions (MH1390-D149).



Figure 15: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D001).



Figure 16: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D021).



Figure 17: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D027).



Figure 18: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D028).

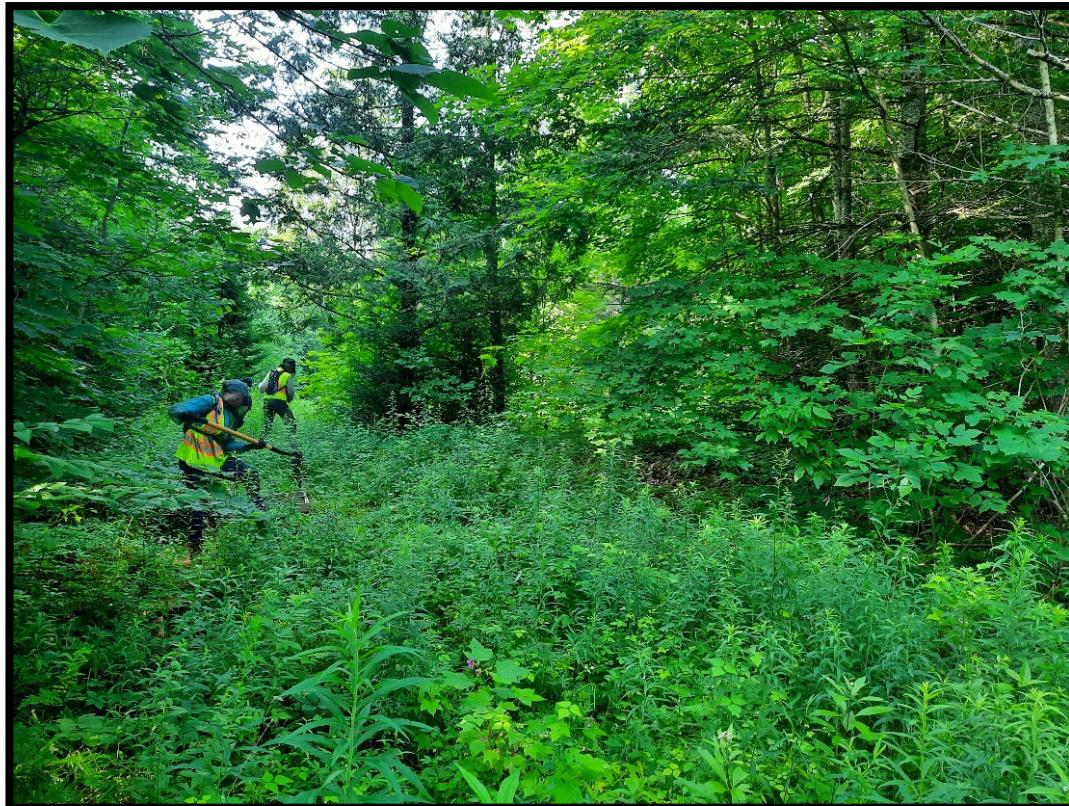


Figure 19: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D049).



Figure 20: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D075).



Figure 21: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D085).



Figure 22: Test pitting in progress (MH1390-D138).



Figure 23: Example of wet conditions (MH1390-D032).



Figure 24: Example of wet conditions (MH1390-D036).



Figure 25: Example of wet conditions (MH1390-D086).



Figure 26: Example of wet conditions (MH1390-D105).

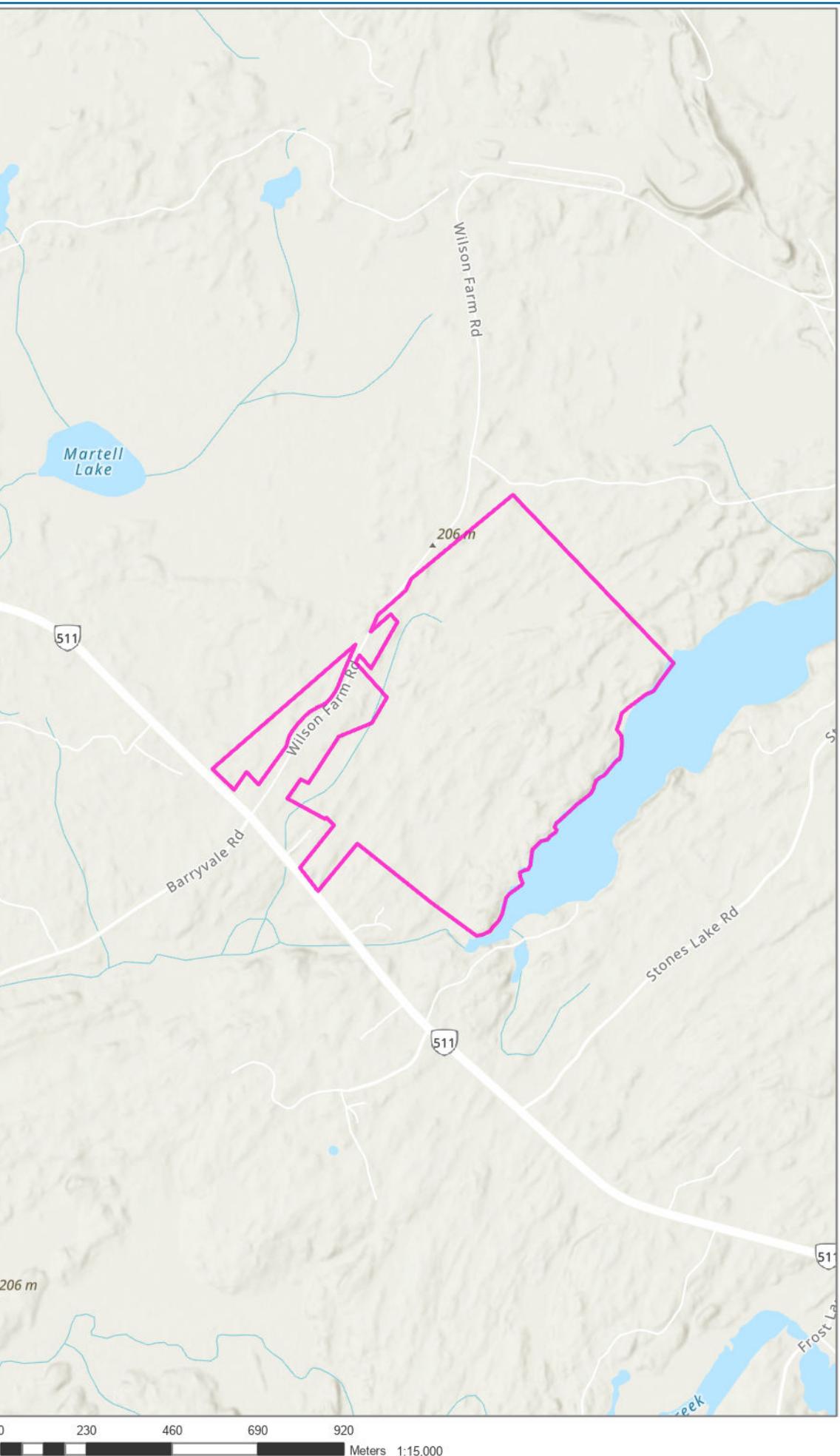
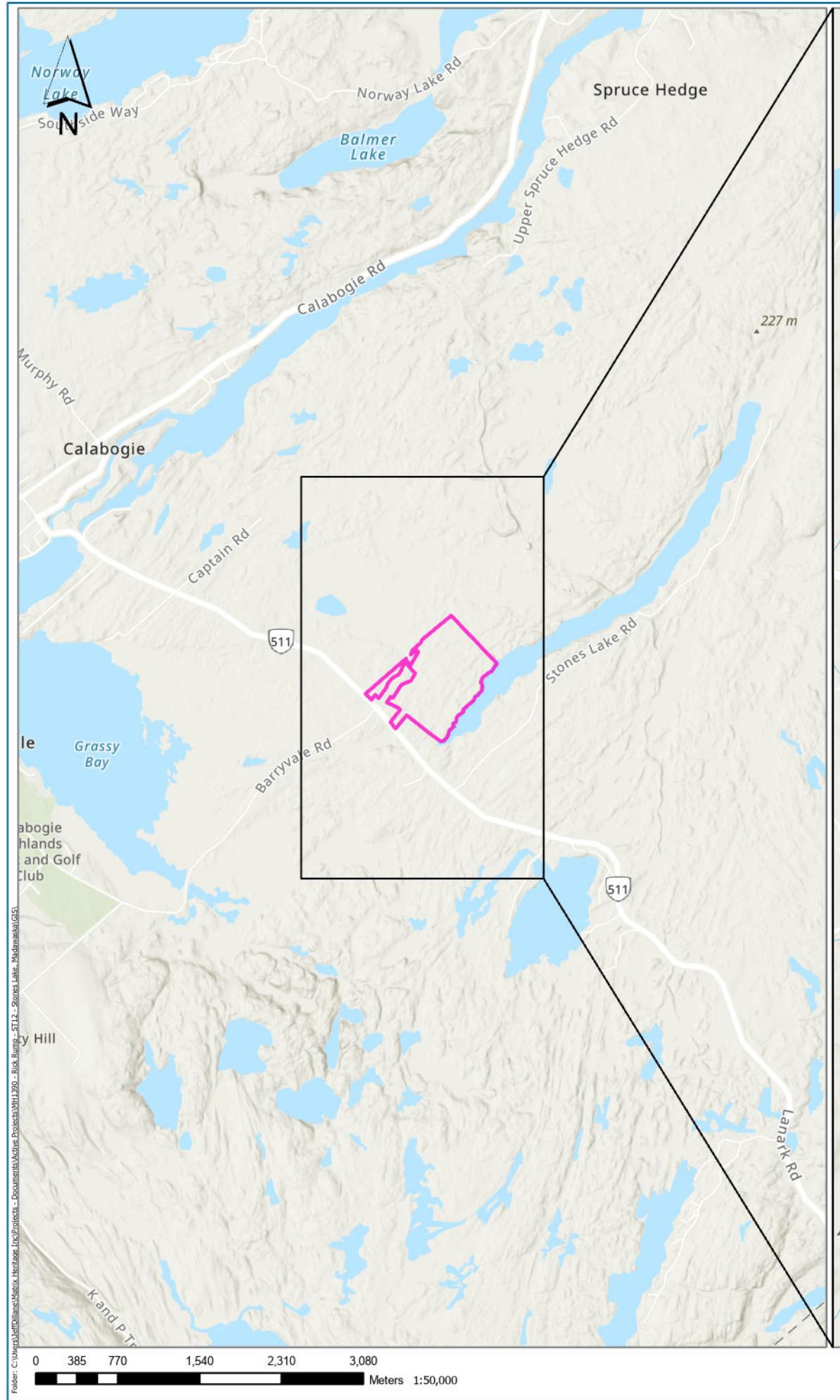


Figure 27: Example of wet conditions (MH1390-D144).



Figure 28: Example of wet conditions (MH1390-D151).

12.0 Maps



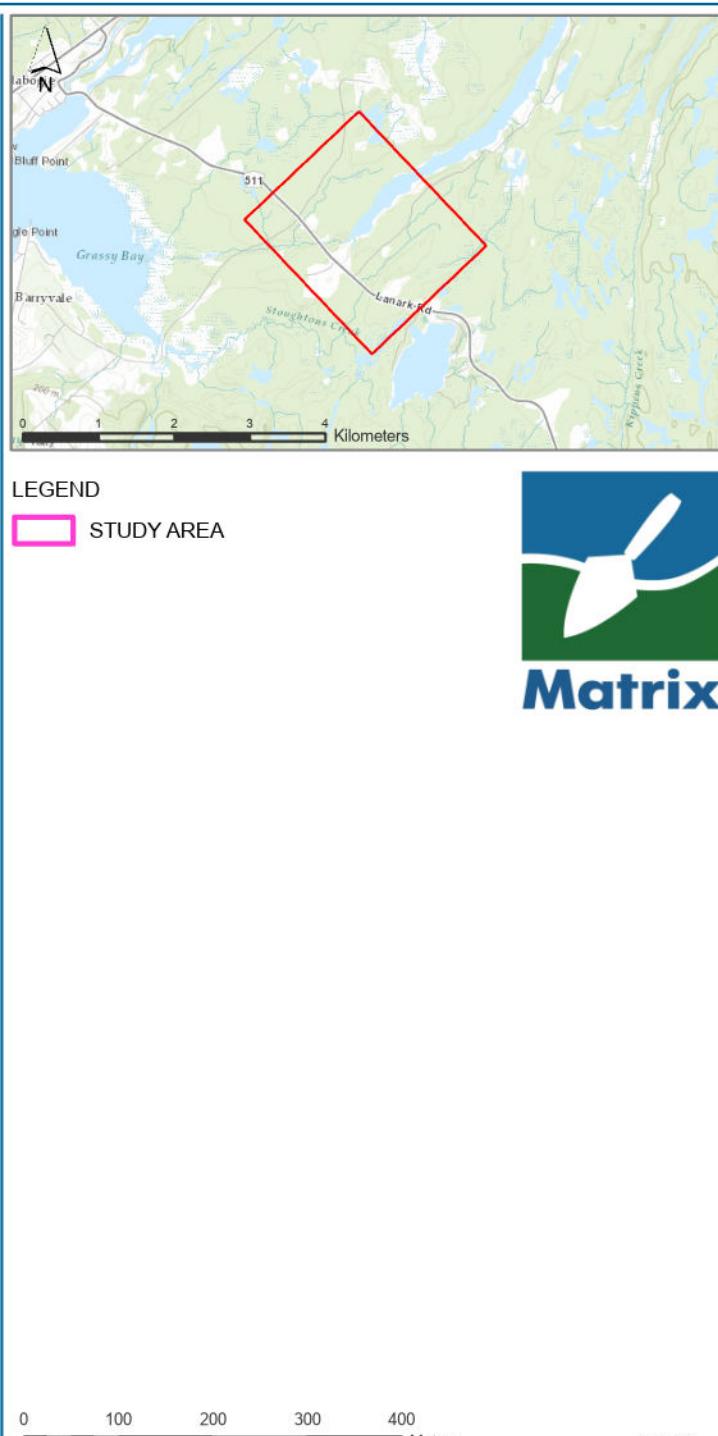
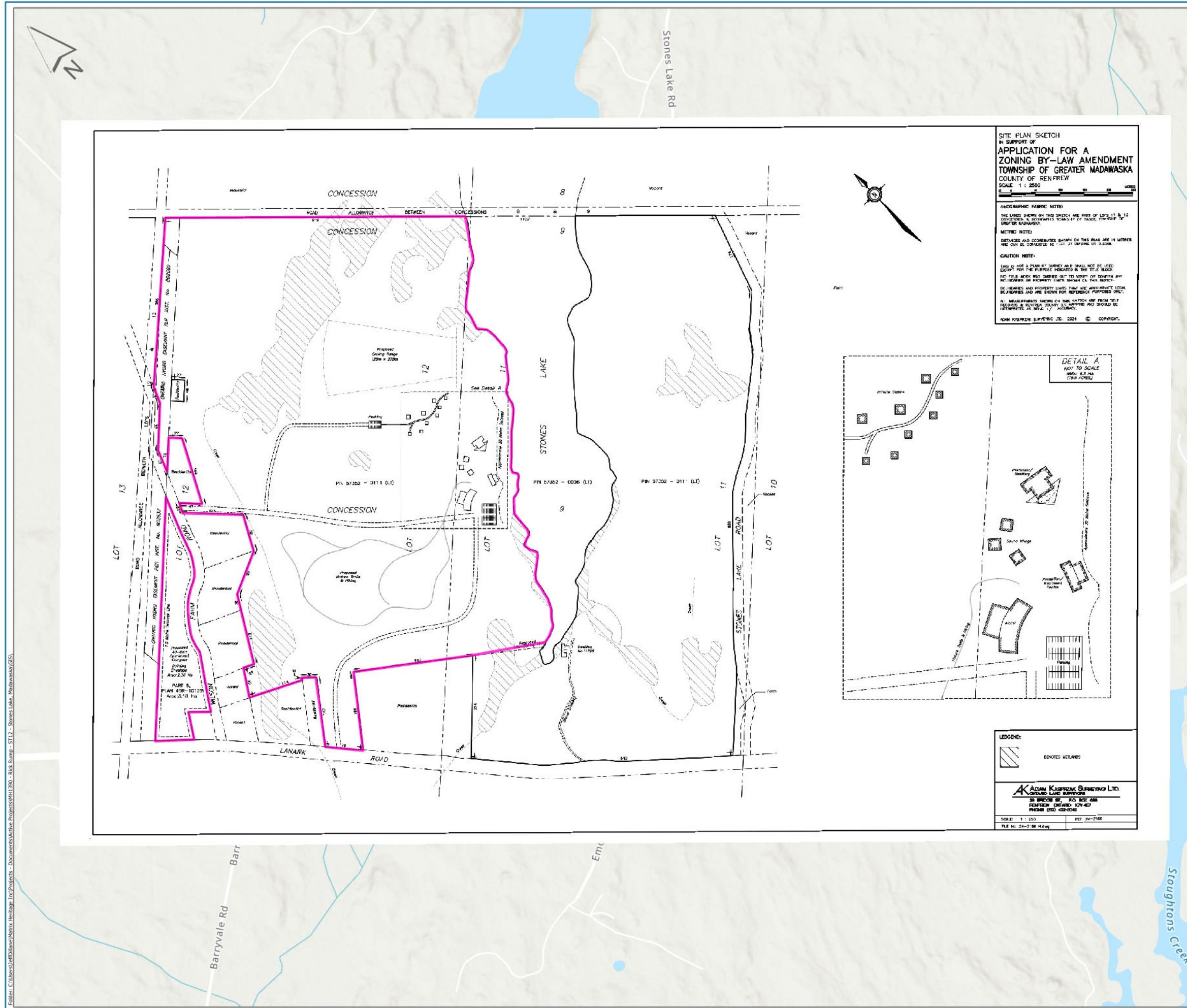
LEGEND
■ STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
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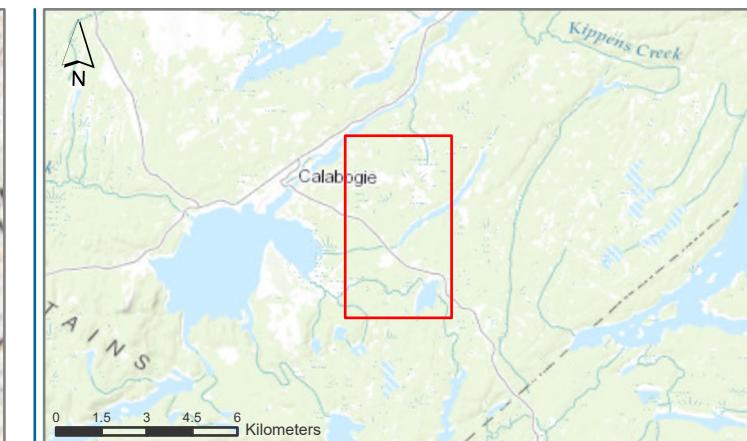
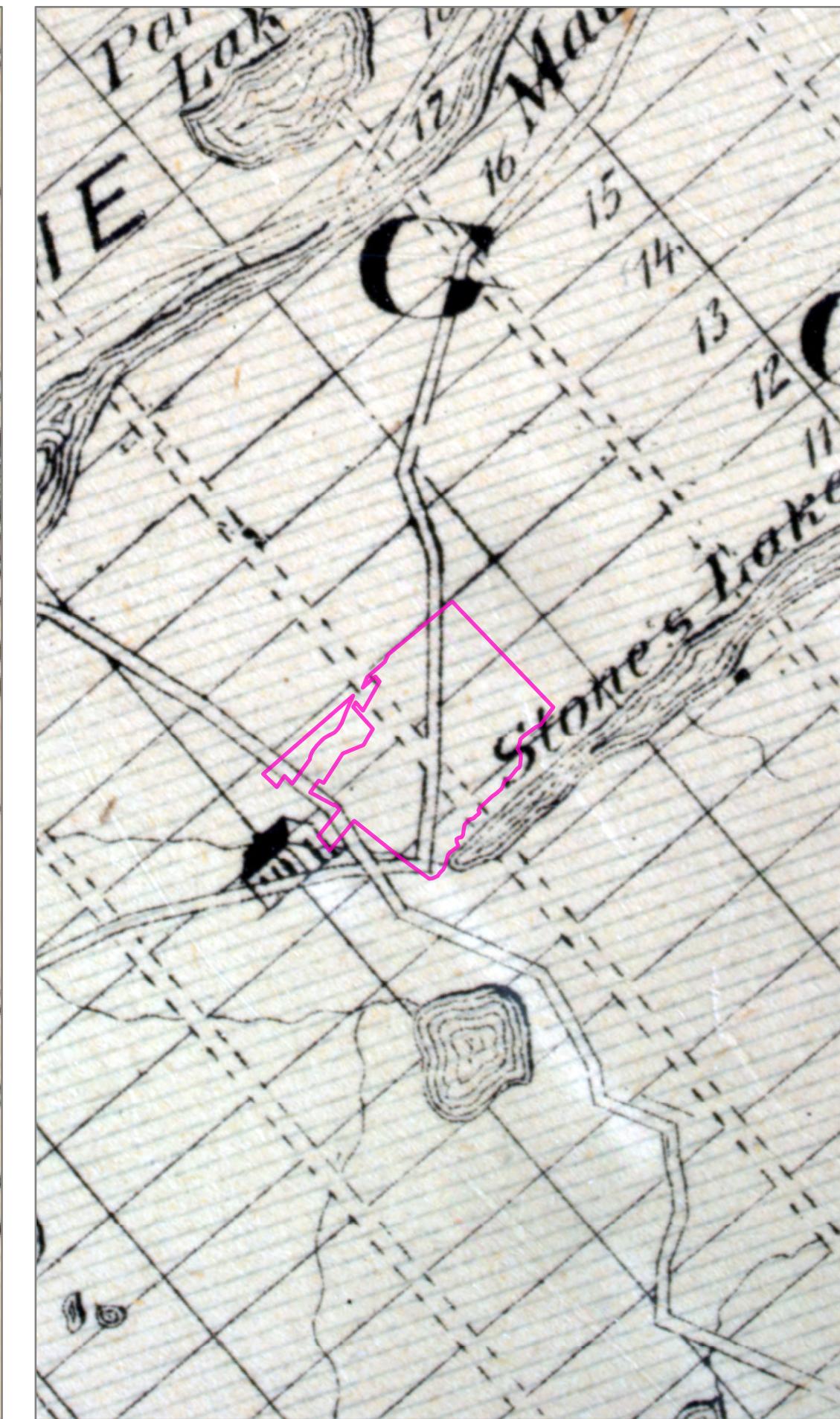
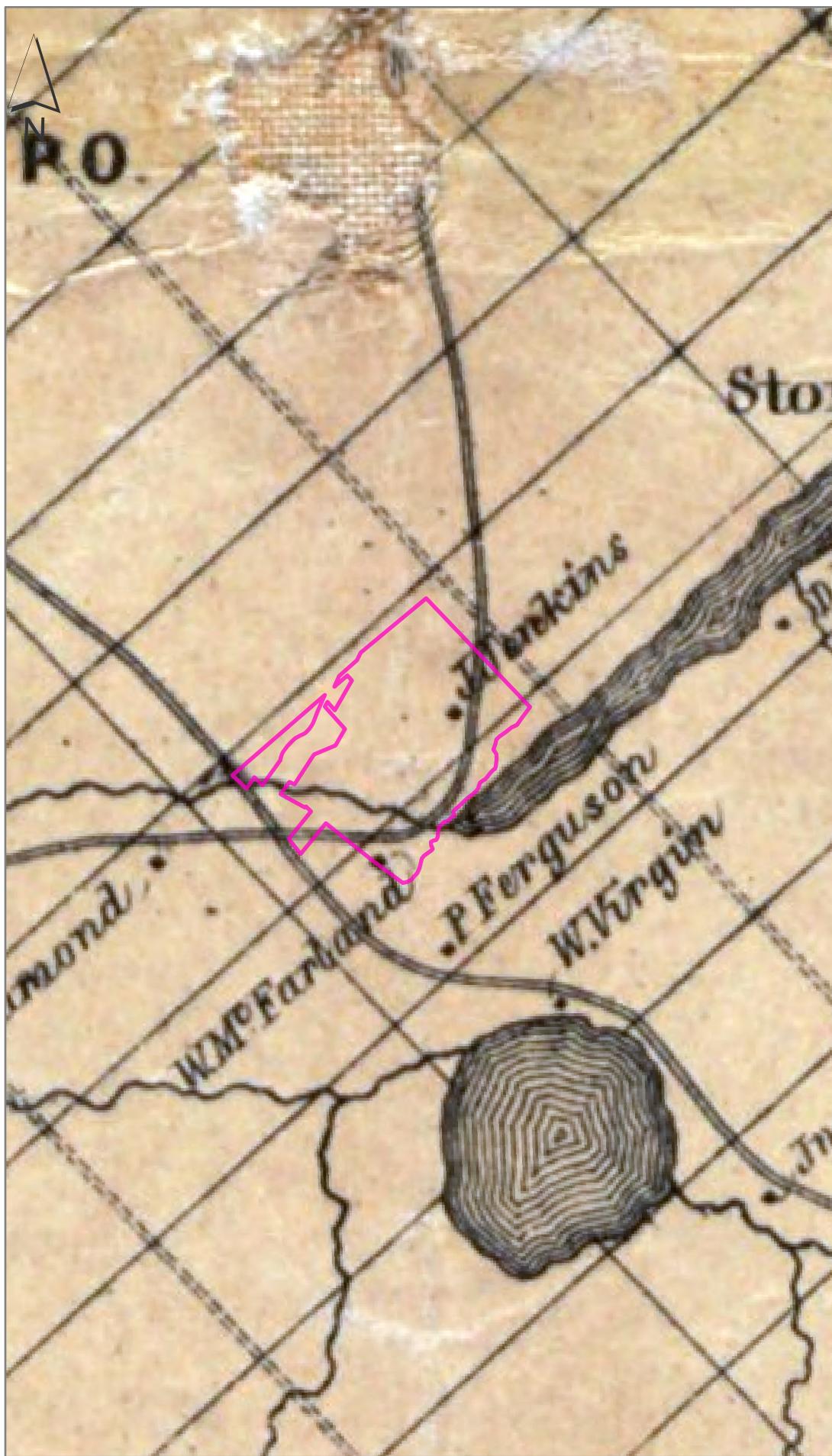
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PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
PROJECT: STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STONES LAKE, MADAWASKA

TITLE LOCATION MAP 1



REFERENCES:
ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

FILE MH1390 DATE 2025-09-10
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PROJECT CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STONES LAKE, MADAWASKA
TITLE MAP
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2



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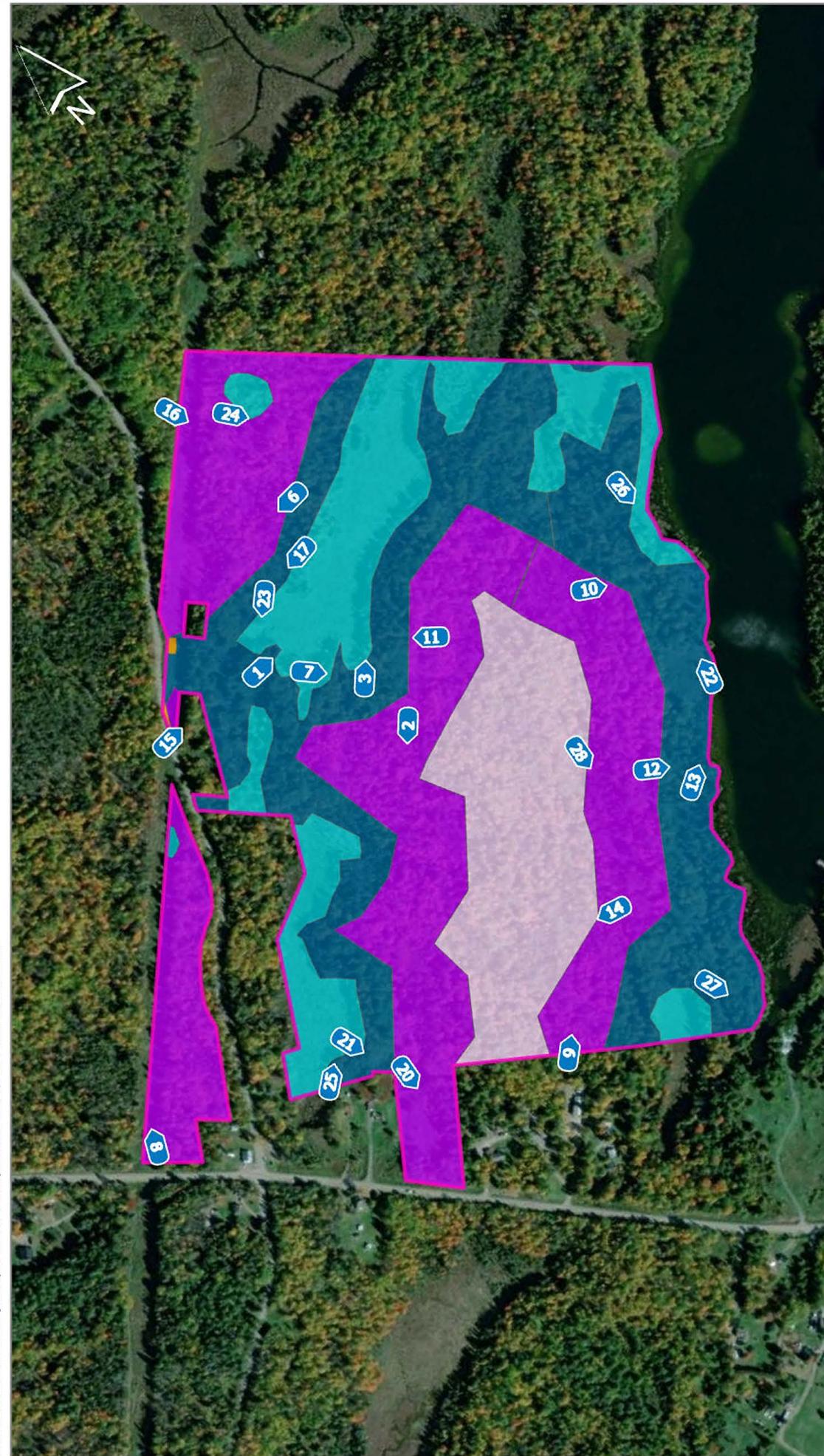


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1863 MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL

1879 MAP OF BAGOT TOWNSHIP IN THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW,
BELDEN

FILE MH1390 DATE 2025-06-09
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: EM
PROJECT CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STONES LAKE, MADAWASKA



STUDY AREA

ASSESSMENT METHOD

- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- SHOVEL TESTED (10 M INTERVAL)
- ST1 LOW POT

EXCLUDED

- DISTURBED
- PERMANENTLY WET

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND FIGURE

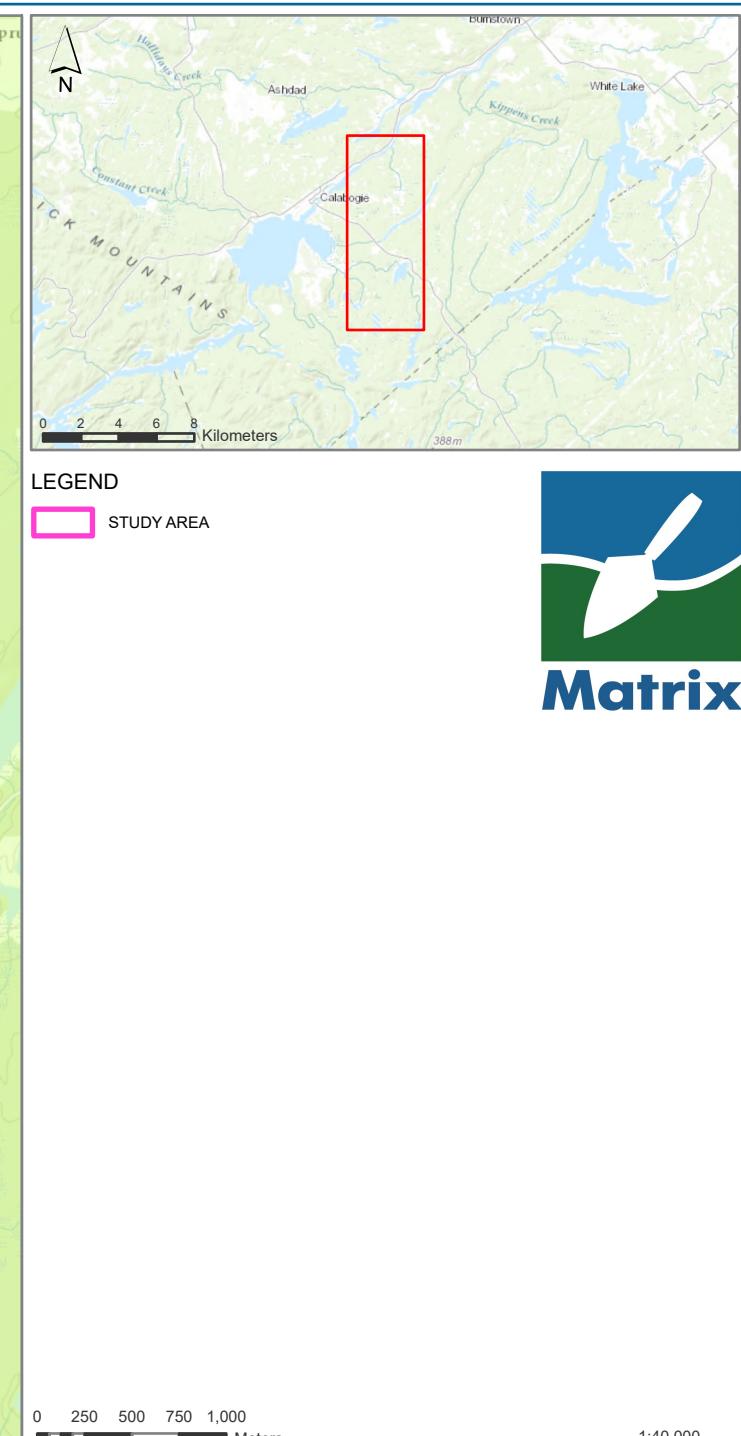
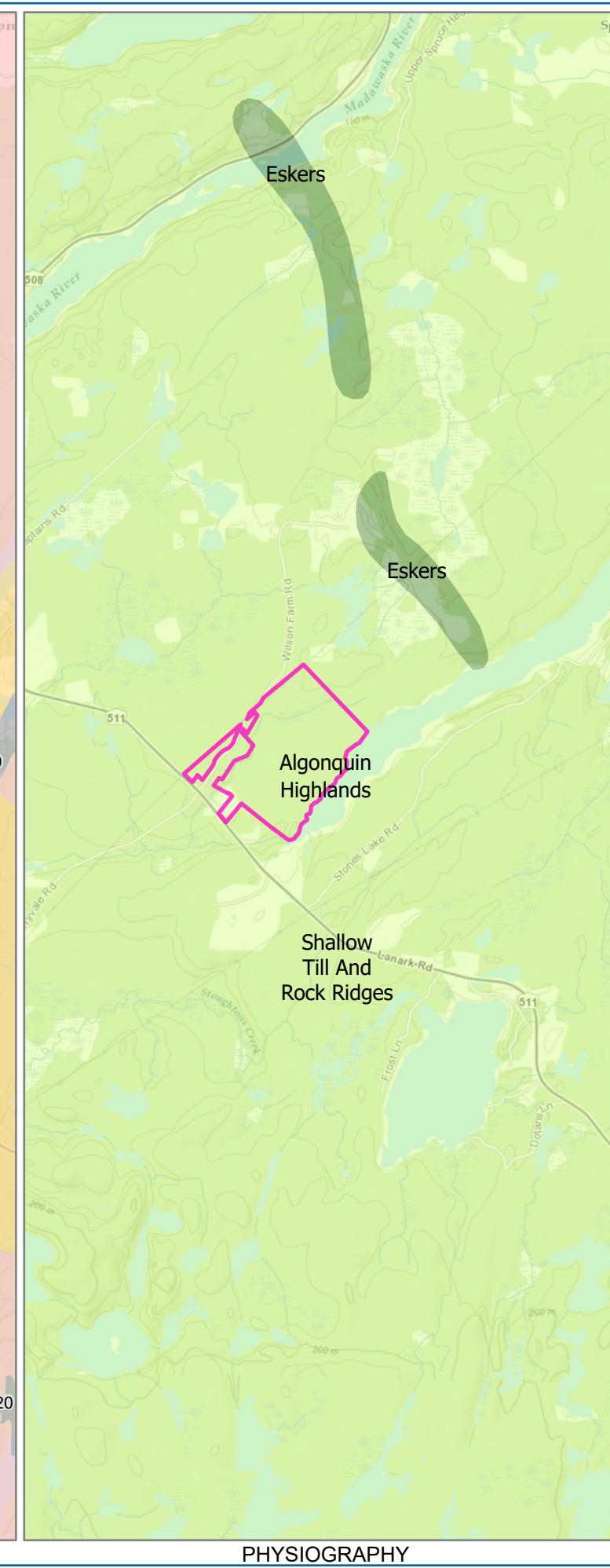
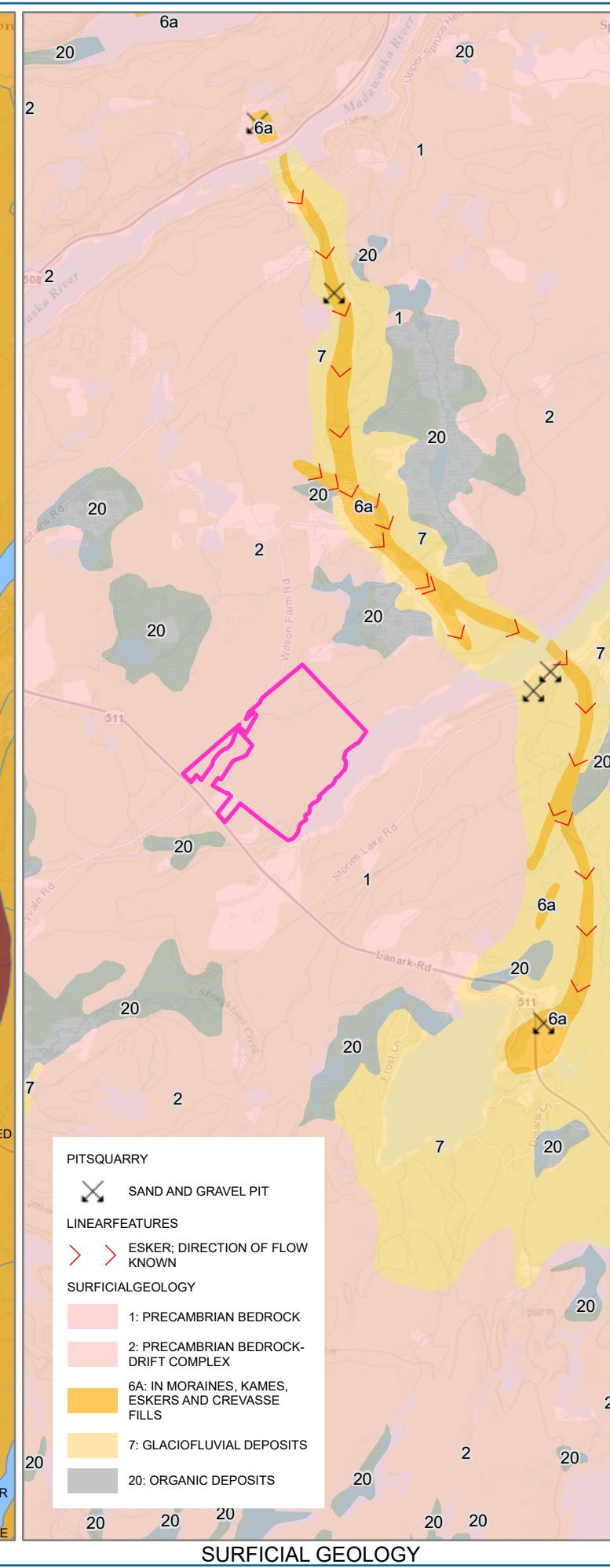
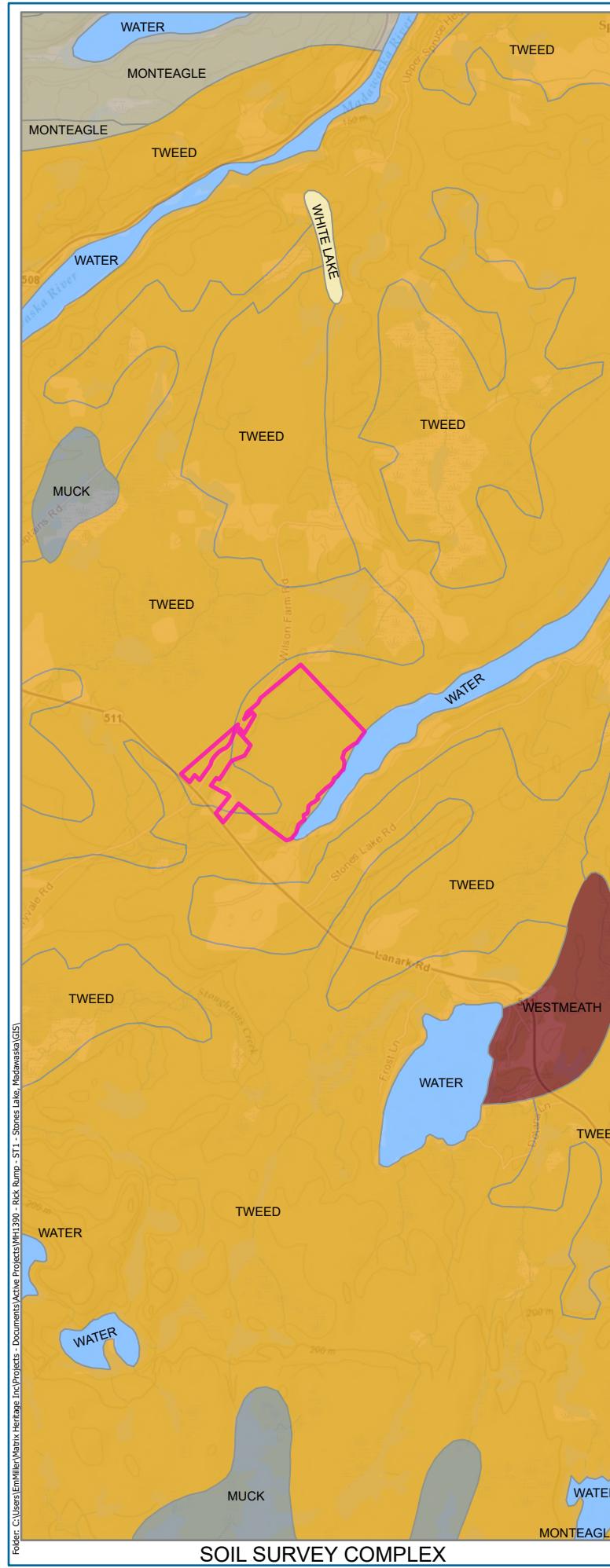


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1:7,500

REFERENCES:
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan, MAXAR

FILE MH1390 DATE 2025-09-12
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STONES LAKE, MADAWASKA
TITLE MAP
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS 4



REFERENCES:
ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX L10
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
CHAPMAN AND PLUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1390 DATE 2025-06-09
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: EM
PROJECT CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STONES LAKE, MADAWASKA

TITLE MAP
SOILS AND GEOLOGY 5



Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1390-D001	Test pitting along the northern hydro corridor	NE	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D002	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D003	Cedar swamp, northeast section	NE	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D004	General forested conditions	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D005	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	E	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D006	Permanently wet marshland, north central section	NW	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D007	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D008	Overgrown paths found traversing the property	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D009	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	S	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D010	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	S	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D011	Cedar swamp, northeast section	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D012	Wilson Farm Road running along the northern boundary	SW	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D013	Rocky pad found along northern boundary	W	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D014	Fill berm found along rocky pad, northern boundary	SE	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D015	Hydro corridor, northern corridor	NE	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D016	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	E	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D017	Test pitting in progress	E	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D018	General forested conditions	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D019	General forested conditions	W	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D020	Hydro corridor, northern corridor	NE	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D021	Test pitting in progress	SE	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D022	Test pitting in progress	E	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D023	Swampy area, northeast section	W	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D024	General forested conditions	W	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D025	General conditions along northern boundary of NE swamp	S	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D026	Test pitting in progress	S	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D027	Test pitting in progress	SW	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D028	Test pitting in progress	S	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D029	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	S	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D030	Swampy area, northeast section	N	July 14, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D031	Swampy area, northeast section	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D032	Cedar swamp, northeast section	S	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D033	Swampy area, northeast section	S	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D034	Log cabin found in excluded area, north section	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D035	Log cabin found in excluded area, north section	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D036	Swampy area, northeast section	E	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D037	Modern garbage found around log cabin, north section	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D038	Evidence of logging along northern edge of NE swamp	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1390-D039	Overgrown trail delineating eastern boundary	NW	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D040	Hydro corridor, northwest parcel	NW	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D041	General conditions, northwest parcel	W	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D042	Example of bedrock found throughout the property, NW parcel	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D043	Test pitting in progress	NW	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D044	General conditions, northwest parcel	W	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D045	General conditions, northwest parcel	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D046	General conditions, northwest parcel	N	July 15, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D047	General conditions, northern section	S	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D048	Test pitting in progress	E	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D049	Test pitting in progress	E	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D050	Test pitting in progress	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D051	Private residence along northern boundary	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D052	Swampy area, north central section	S	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D053	Swampy area, north central section	S	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D054	Bedrock outcrop along eastern boundary of NE swamp	E	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D055	Overview of northeast swamp	E	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D056	Hydro corridor, northwest parcel	NE	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D057	General conditions along northern boundary	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D058	General conditions along northern boundary	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D059	Deadfall found throughout property	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D060	Permanently wet conditions along northwestern hydro corridor	NE	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D061	Hydro corridor, northwest parcel	NW	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D062	Bedrock found along northern hydro corridor	NW	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D063	Bedrock found along northern hydro corridor	NE	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D064	Bedrock found along northern hydro corridor	NW	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D065	Bedrock found along northern hydro corridor	NE	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D066	Second log cabin found just outside of northern study area boundary	E	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D067	Test pitting in progress	W	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D068	General forested conditions	W	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D069	Swampy area, north central section	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D070	Large swamp, northwest section	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D071	Permanently wet conditions, northwest swamp	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D072	Large swamp, northwest section	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D073	Permanently wet conditions, northwest swamp	N	July 16, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D074	General conditions western extension	SE	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D075	Test pitting in progress	SE	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D076	Modern garbage found in western extension	NE	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D077	General forested conditions	NE	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D078	Large swamp, northwest section	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D079	General forested conditions	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D080	Large swamp, northwest section	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D081	General forested conditions	SE	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D082	Deadfall found throughout property	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D083	Test pitting in progress	E	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D084	Modern garbage found in western extension	NW	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1390-D085	Test pitting in progress	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D086	Large swamp, northwest section	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D087	General forested conditions	N	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D088	General forested conditions	SE	July 17, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D089	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	SE	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D090	ATV trails found throughout property	W	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D091	Test pitting in progress	N	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D092	ATV trails found throughout property	SE	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D093	Deadfall found throughout property	N	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D094	General forested conditions	E	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D095	Sloped conditions along Stones Lake	N	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D096	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D097	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D098	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D099	General forested conditions	N	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D100	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	NW	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D101	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D102	Test pitting in progress	N	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D103	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D104	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D105	View of Stones Lake	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D106	View of Stones Lake	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D107	General forested conditions	SE	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D108	View of Stones Lake	SE	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D109	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D110	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D111	Recently cleared path through property	E	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D112	Overgrown paths found traversing the property	E	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D113	Test pitting in progress	N	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D114	View of Stones Lake	S	July 18, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D115	Deadfall found throughout property	E	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D116	Test pitting in progress	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D117	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D118	Swampy conditions, southeast corner	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D119	Ditch dug along atv path	SE	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D120	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D121	Test pitting in progress	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D122	Test pitting in progress	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D123	Swamp found in southwest corner	W	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D124	Modern garbage dump, southwest corner	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D125	Test pitting in progress	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D126	Test pit showing typical stratigraphy found across site	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D127	General forested conditions	N	July 23, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D128	ATV trails found throughout property	S	July 24, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D129	Test pitting in progress	W	July 24, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D130	Deadfall found throughout property	W	July 24, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D131	Example of bedrock found throughout the property	W	July 24, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D132	ATV trails found throughout property	N	July 24, 2025	M. Hunter
MH1390-D133	General forested conditions	S	July 24, 2025	M. Hunter

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1390-D134	General forested conditions	N	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D135	Campfire remains found along north shore of Stones Lake	NW	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D136	View of Stones Lake	NE	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D137	General forested conditions	N	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D138	Test pitting in progress	NW	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D139	General forested conditions	N	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D140	View of Stones Lake	E	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D141	Gradual slope down to Stones Lake	N	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D142	Small fill pile found along north shore of Stones Lake	SE	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D143	General forested conditions	S	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D144	View of Stones Lake	E	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D145	Slope down to Stones Lake	NE	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D146	Disturbed soils found near small central swamp	SW	July 24, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D147	Trenching found near small central swamp	S	July 24, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D148	Trenching found near small central swamp	SW	July 24, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D149	General forested conditions	N	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D150	General forested conditions	N	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D151	Central swampy area	S	July 23, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D152	Small fill pile found along north shore of Stones Lake	N	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D153	Small fill pile found along north shore of Stones Lake	N	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D154	Small fill pile found along north shore of Stones Lake	SE	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1390-D155	Small fill pile found along north shore of Stones Lake	S	July 22, 2025	C. Hochgeschurz

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1390	Stones Lake - Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note file)	M. Hunter
		C. Hochgeschurz

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	J. Dillane
2	Development mapping	J. Dillane
3	Historical	J. Dillane
4	Conditions, Methods, Photo Key	J. Dillane
5	Soils and Geology	J. Dillane