

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FERGUSON LAKE ROAD
(FORMER TOWNSHIPS OF BLITHFIELD AND BROUGHAM)
TOWNSHIP OF GREATER MADAWASKA
COUNTY OF RENFREW, ONTARIO**

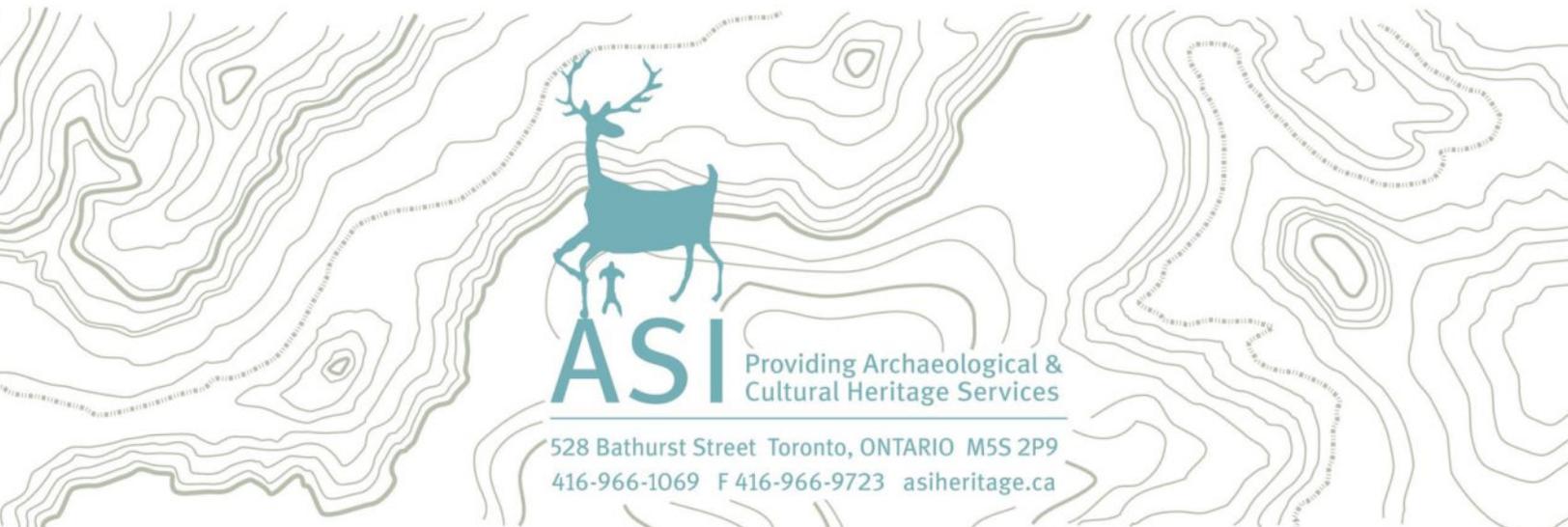
ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

Greenview Environmental Management
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Archaeological Licence #P380 (Cooper)
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries PIF# P380-0069-2020
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7 August 2020



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Ferguson Lake Road
(Former Townships of Blithfield and Brougham)
Township of Greater Madawaska
County of Renfrew, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Greenview Environmental Management to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Ferguson Lake Road Rehabilitation Project in the Township of Greater Madawaska. This project involves the proposed road reconstruction works of Ferguson Lake Road from south of Campground Sideroad to Kennelly Mountain Road.

The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed construction activities;
1. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions or slopes in excess of 20 degrees. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
2. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.
3. Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys; if any artifacts of indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, please contact:

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Greenview Environmental Management to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Ferguson Lake Road Rehabilitation Project in the Township of Greater Madawaska (Figure 1). This project involves the proposed road reconstruction works of Ferguson Lake Road from south of Campground Sideroad to Kennelly Mountain Road.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011), formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Ministry of the Environment 1990 as amended 2010) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by Greenview Environmental Management on June 2, 2020.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Eastern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier, approximately 13,500 before present (BP) (Ferris 2013:13). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988), and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990:62–63).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries



dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Lithic sites that likely date to the Late Palaeo or Early Archaic period have been reported for the Ottawa Valley area (eg. Swayze 2005; Swayze and McGhee 2011).

By approximately 6,000 BP, evidence exists for the highly specialized production of ground-stone and native copper artifacts. This is coupled with evidence for population growth and extensive exchange networks (Ellis et al. 1990:88, 90). Material culture is indicative of influences from populations in the St. Lawrence basin of southeastern Ontario and southern Quebec, however a number of sites in the Trent Valley may indicate a more westward extension of this influence and indicate a connection between the populations in the Ottawa Valley and those in the St. Lawrence basin (Ellis et al. 1990:90; Ramsden 1997). Trapping and fishing appear to have been a main-stay of subsistence. The combined habitation-burial sites are suggestive of decreased mobility (Ellis et al. 1990:91). This use of the Ottawa River Valley as a special place for burial should be seen as deliberate and reflective of the cosmology of these people (Parker Pearson 1999:141).

Between approximately 4,800 through 4,000 BP, populations in eastern Ontario had greater variability in their diet, and began inhabiting larger sites with overall greater cultural complexity (Ellis et al. 1990:120). Evidence exists for infrastructure such as fish weirs as well as established cemeteries (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009). At this time period, the Great Lakes watershed was experiencing the Nipissing high-water phase. Around 5,000 BP, isostatic rebound of the continent caused the Lake Huron basin to flood in-land as far as Lake Nipissing (though the exact strandline is debated). This isostatic rebound also affected the watershed boundaries causing the upper Great Lakes to drain through the modern St. Clair River drainage rather than its previous drainage down the Ottawa River (Jackson et al. 2000). This drastic change to the waterways of Ontario certainly had profound implications for the human geography of the entire Great Lakes basin.

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

Evidence for contact with populations in New York State and New England has been found at the Morrison's Island-2 site on the Ottawa River Valley. The Morrison's Island-2 site demonstrates the continuation of this mortuary landscape as well as provides evidence for elaborate burial customs (Spence et al. 1990: 140). The presence of red ochre at this site is specifically implicit of ceremonialism.

In southern Ontario, from the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately



1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37). Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the "Ouasouarini" [Chippewa], the "Outchougai" [Outchougai], the "Atchiligouan" [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the "Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver" [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the "Oumisagai" [Missisauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

The earliest recorded form of the name 'Algonquin' is the name 'Algoumequin' which dates to 1603. The name 'Algonquain' appears in 1632 (Day and Trigger 1978:797). The name 'Algonquins' is used by the modern name Algonquins of Ontario and it is this name that will be used in this report. The Algonquins were primarily hunter-fishers. While this was of the utmost economic importance, protocol was strictly guided by Algonquin cosmology and understanding of the spiritualism in the natural world. Some Algonquins also practiced limited horticulture on lots cleared by slash-and-burn (Whiteduck 2002). Control of the waterways was also an important facet of the Algonquin economy, as sovereignty and tolls were exacted for right-of-passage. Such tolls may be seen as comparable to modern day visas and/or tariffs, and were important elements of the Algonquins' place and position in the geo-political world of the seventeenth century (Whiteduck 2002). The Algonquin were referred to by the seventeenth century French as "la petite Nation." This refers to a tradition that the Algonquins had previously (prior to the sixteenth century) constituted a much larger group which had been fragmented in a battle near Trois Rivières (Day and Trigger 1978:794).

Historically, the main Algonquin bands included the Kichesipirini or "Big River people", with their main village on Morrison Island; the Waweskarini (literally wawashkesh irini or "deer people"), or the "Petite Nation des Algonquins", who lived along the rivers immediately west of Montreal; the Madaoueskarini ("Madawaska people"), who lived in the Madawaska River region west of Ottawa; the Kinouchebiriniouek (Kinozhe sipi iriniwag or "Pike river people"), who lived in the Bonnechere River watershed near Renfrew; and the Onontcharonon, or people of Iroquet, who lived south and east of Ottawa (Morrison 2005:14-15).

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



The Madawaska River, one of the main tributaries of Ottawa River, is home to the Madaoueskarini people, “the people of the shallows”. Towns today often sit where small familial villages of the Madaoueskarini Algonquins existed. A lack of land set aside for the Madaoueskarini people caused them to scatter from their homes at the headwaters of the Madawaska River, creating a divide within Madaoueskarini identity (Luckasavitch 2019).

The Madawaska River has been changed by hydro electric development, the landscape being transformed by the creation of new bodies of water, with dams and reservoirs taming the river and flooding some of its rapids. Centennial Lake was one such new body of water, created in the 1960s. Settlements have been flooded, such as the Black Donald Mines now under 80-feet of water (Graham n.d.).

During the 1690s, the Anishinaabeg replaced by force, the Haudenosaunee who had settled after 1650 along the north shores of Lake Ontario. (Rogers 1978:761). Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabeg Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabeg Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabeg agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabeg Nations.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabeg until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). The word “Saulteux,” for example, was gradually substituted by “Chippewa” while the north shore of Lake Ontario groups became known as “Mississauga,” although some observers, like John Graves Simcoe, described them as a branch of the “Chippewa” and the two terms were often used as synonyms. The nineteenth-century Mississauga also called themselves “Ojibwa,” especially when addressing an English-speaking audience (Jones 1861:31).

According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the “Anishinaubag” into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, “stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the communities at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the communities at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

In the eighteenth century, Ontarian Métis began to identify as a separate group, rather than by their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis communities were established throughout Ontario, with the majority of the population located north and west of Lake Superior (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). The early nineteenth century saw a great number of Métis families moving to southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). The Supreme Court of Canada has recently reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867 (Supreme Court of Canada 2003; Supreme Court of Canada 2016).



The Study Area is within the Robinson-Huron Treaty land. In 1850, the treaty was signed by the Ojibway ceding most of the land in northern Ontario for resource extraction and settlement. The Métis lost much of their rights during the negotiations of the treaty, particularly regarding their land, despite having strong support from Chief Shingwaukose from Garden River. Regardless of the treatment by the Crown of the Métis, the Ojibway continued to regard the Métis as having the same rights as them (Lytwyn 1998; Préfontaine 2003). It was also assumed that the Métis would continue to have the right to hunt and fish, as evident in the nineteenth century census data showing the occupation of many Métis as hunters, fishermen, trappers and traders. Although mostly removed from the core due to the inability to own land, the Métis continued to live on the outskirts of Sault Ste. Marie (Lytwyn 1998). The Robinson Treaty remains a contentious document.

The Study Area is also within the Rideau Purchase, or Treaty No. 27 of the Upper Canada Land Surrenders. This treaty was negotiated in May of 1819 by John Ferguson representing the Crown with representatives of a Mississauga band living in the Bay of Quinté area for land to be surveyed into Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn Townships. By signing, the Mississauga ceded part of the Madawaska and Mississippi Rivers watersheds, “despite abundant proof that the Algonquins and the Nipissings, from time immemorial, have considered this part of the country as their exclusive hunting grounds”(St. Louis 1951; Huitema n.d.:10–11). The Algonquin challenged the treaty in 1836 however no action was taken to recognize the treaty lands as within their traditional territory, and the government of Upper Canada and the Crown chose to recognize the Mississauga’s claims within Algonquin traditional territory (ASI and Geomatics International Inc. 1999; Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2016; Hessel 1987:69; Walker and Walker 1968:7; Huitema n.d.).

This area is within the current Algonquins of Ontario land claim for their unceded traditional territory. In 2016, an agreement in principle was ratified, including a transfer of \$300-million to the AOO and approximately 48,000 hectares to Algonquin ownership. The Algonquins of Ontario and the governments of Ontario and Canada have continued to advance negotiations towards a Final Agreement. The Algonquin claim is one of the largest in Canadian history (Algonquins of Ontario 2013a; Algonquins of Ontario 2013b; Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada 2016).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Townships of Brougham and Blithfield, County of Renfrew in the following Lots & Concessions:

Township of Brougham

- Concession 13, Lot 4
- Concession 12, Lots 3-4
- Concession 11, Lots 1-3
- Concession 10, Lot 1

Township of Blithfield

- Concession 4, Lots 26-30

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario*



Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Brougham Township

Brougham Township was established in 1851. The government of Upper Canada held building settlement roads as a priority by the 1850s. One such was the Ottawa-Opeongo Road, travelling between Farrell's Landing on the Ottawa River and within kilometres of Mount St. Patrick. The first Euro-Canadian settlers were primarily Irish Catholic immigrants and settlement focused at the community of Mount St. Patrick. In the first years, visiting missionary priests would visit the community. Later, a log church was built near the farm of Father John McNulty. A still extant stone church was constructed in 1869, located in the village for accessibility. The first post office (in 1851), store, church, school and black smith shop were all located in Mount St. Patrick (Graham n.d.).

T.P. French set up his headquarters as Crown Land Agent in Mount St. Patrick in 1855, residing at the John Brady Hotel. As a Crown Land Agent, French was to promote settlement, sell Crown Lands, provide aid and advice to settlers, as well as ensuring they fulfilled their obligations and reporting on his progress. French's advertisements were believable and engaging, with his embellished prose often not reflecting reality. French contributed to the importance and growth of Mount St. Patrick with the many settlers he attracted to the area (Graham n.d.).

Brougham Township is known for its mining heritage; at one time producing black lead, molybdenum and iron ore. Early income to the first settlers was derived from both potash and hardwood timber, an abundance of both of which was found in the township. Following land clearance, agriculture became a more extensive industry (Mika and Mika 1977:217; Graham n.d.).

Blithfield Township

Blithfield Township is located on the southern border of the County of Renfrew and was established in 1843. The first Euro-Canadians to enter the township were lumbermen conducting log drives down the Madawaska River in the early 1800s. Settlers typically spent summers tending their farms and during the winter cut timber. Calabogie Lake, and specifically the community of Barrett Chute on the southern shore, was an important overnight stop on these drives. Blithfield Township was united with Bagot Township as a single municipality (Mika and Mika 1977:217).



1.2.3 Historical Map Review

The 1863 *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew* (Walling 1863) was examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Table 1; Figure 2).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

The 1863 map is in poor condition. By this time, Kennelly Mountain Road is shown to be a historically surveyed road, while Ferguson Lake Road is not shown. Three structures are depicted on the south side of Ferguson Lake.

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping Review

The 1938 and 1987 National Topographic Series (NTS) Renfrew Sheets (Department of National Defence 1938; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1987) were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figures 3-4).

By 1936, Ferguson Lake Road has been surveyed. Two structures are shown adjacent Ferguson Lake Road. The 1987 map shows two bridges have been constructed where Ferguson Lake Road meets Constant Creek. A power transmission line intersects Ferguson Lake Road at the Brougham-Blithfield township border and again nearing Campground Sideroad. Four structures are adjacent Ferguson Lake Road.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.



1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2009 shows that a new road connecting Ferguson Lake Road and Campground Sideroad had been constructed within the Study Area by 2016. As indicated by the surficial geology mapping, evidence of extraction can be seen of sand and gravel pits.

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on July 10, 2020 that noted the Study Area is located along Ferguson Lake Road between Kennelly Mountain Road to the north and approximately 400 metres south of Campground Sideroad in the Township of Greater Madawaska, in a generally northwest-southeast direction. The right-of-way (ROW) consists of a single lane of traffic in either direction, a narrow gravel shoulder, drainage ditches, and severely sloping road cuts. The Study Area traverses rolling topography, through generally forested land. Active agricultural lands are scattered through the north half of the Study Area. Residential (or cottage) properties are located on the east side of Ferguson Lake Road, fronting Fergusons Lake, between Campground Sideroad to the south and Constant Creek to the north. Built-up berms line the side of the road in areas the road curves sharply.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

The AOO state that archaeological sites within the Algonquin Traditional Territory typically have a minimal archaeological footprint. Since eastern Ontario was characterized by glacial lakes and/or inland seas, paleo-shorelines and associated archaeological sites are often located further inland from modern shorelines. The Study Area is located between two relict beaches, approximately 700 metres to the north and south.

Algonquin cosmology understood that the natural world was filled with spirits or Manitous. Such Manitous were found in the rivers, and maintaining their benevolence was of regular importance while travelling through the country. Manitous could be identified at places with 'power' and may especially be found at places such as waterfalls, caves or canyons which are prone to reverberation, echo, or other noise (Whiteduck 2002).



Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within the spillways and the shallow till and rock ridges of the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Algonquin Highlands region is underlain by granite and other hard Precambrian rocks and covers approximately 4,020 hectares of land (Chapman and Putnam 1984:211). This region is broadly dome shaped, with the crown standing at 488-549 metres above sea level and sloping down to approximately 274 metres in the west and approximately 183 metres in the east. The local relief is rough and includes rounded knobs and ridges. There are frequent outcrops of bare rock but they do not amount to more than 5% of the total surface area. The soils in this region are generally shallow but thickness over the bedrock can vary greatly over short distances.

Spillways are the former glacial meltwater channels. They are often found in association with moraines but in opposition are entrenched rather than elevated landforms. They are often though not always occupied by stream courses, the fact of which raises the debate of their glacial origin. Spillways are typically broad troughs floored wholly or in part by gravel beds and are typically vegetated by cedar swamps in the lowest beds (Chapman and Putnam 1984:15).

Figure 5 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by (Ontario Geological Survey 2010):

- Organic deposits of peat, muck, marl
- Silty sand to sand-textured till on Precambrian terrain
- Precambrian bedrock
- Glaciofluvial deposits, river deposits and delta topset facies
- Ice-contact stratified deposits of sand and gravel, minor silt, clay and till

The surficial geology mapping also indicates two sand and gravel pits immediately adjacent to the Study Area.

Soils in the Study Area consists of Eganville loam rocky phase, a grey-brown podzolic with good drainage (Figure 6).

The Study Area is adjacent to Fergusons Lake, with Constant Creek and tributaries intersecting at multiple points. Constant Creek is a tributary of Calabogie Lake, which is part of the Madawaska River, a 230 kilometres long river beginning at its headwaters of Source Lake in Algonquin Park. The Madawaska River outlets into the Ottawa River at Arnprior. The river drops 224 metres in elevation. Hydro electric development including dams and reservoirs have flooded some of the rapids, which changed the landscape, creating new bodies of water while flooding other areas, including former settlements like the Black Donald Mines now under Black Donald Lake (Graham n.d.).

Surveys for the timber industry were conducted by the government along the Madawaska Rivers to facilitate their use as transport routes, often interfering with strategic Algonquin encampments. Algonquin people wrote to the provincial government that timber squatters were invading their lands, however these



complaints were largely ignored to avoid justifying Algonquin land claims to the areas in question. As game became scarce in these areas, and the rivers choked with timber logs in the spring, many Algonquin men were forced to seek work in the timber industry (Huitema n.d.:33–34).

The transportation of timber by way of the Madawaska river had waned by 1920, instead the river began to be used for hydro-electric power. Ontario Hydro purchased the Calabogie Generating Station from the M.J. O'Brien interest and two upper reservoir dams at Bark Lake and Palmer Rapids in 1929. By 1940, Bark Lake Dam was re-constructed in order to raise the level 8-metres, thereby creating a significant storage reservoir. Barrett Chute Generating Station became operational in 1942, and the Stewartville Generating Station in 1948. The 1960 continued to see growth in energy demand, and the Mountain Chute Generating Station was built in 1965-1966, while Barrett Chute Generating Station and Stewartville Generating Station added generators. Arnprior Generating Station began operation in 1976. The hydro development changed the river, rapids were eliminated while lakes were created, largely taming the once dangerous river (Graham n.d.).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *BhGf*.

According to the OASD, no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area (MHSTCI 2020).

According to the background research, one previous report details fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

(ASI 2009 P057-528-2009) conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Constant Creek Bridge, overlapping the current Study Area along Ferguson Lake Road from south of Kellys Road to west of the north edge of Ferguson Lake. Background research and a property inspection were conducted focusing on six proposed alternatives. Alternative 1, Alternative 3, and Alternative 6 were determined to be disturbed, sloped or low and wet and were not recommended for further archaeological assessment. Alternative 2, Alternative 4, and Alternative 5 intersect within the current Study Area. Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended within a clearing west of the road on the south side of Constant Creek, labelled "Area 1".

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-



drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Johanna Kelly (P1017) of ASI, on July 10, 2020 in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions were deemed suitable and seasonally appropriate, per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figures 8-12) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-24).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Ferguson Lake, Constant Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Ferguson Lake Road, Ferguson Lake, Kennelly Mountain Road); and
- Well-drained soils (Eganville loam rocky phase)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Township does not have a Municipal Heritage Register.

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These



areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if impacted by the final project designs, prior to any construction activities. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Plates 2-3, 8, 10-11; Figures 9-10: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Plates 2-,5 9-11, 13-15, 21-24; Figures 9-13: areas highlighted in green).

Part of the Study Area has been subject to a previous assessment by ASI (2009) that determined that the existing road ROW was disturbed and did not retain archaeological potential. Due to the age of this previous assessment, this location was reassessed as part of the current assignment to ensure compliance with the 2011 S & G and to provide up to date mapping of the field results.

A part of the Study Area is located in low and wet conditions, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 does not retain potential (Plate 6, 13; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in blue). The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to road construction and property developments, and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1-24; Figures 9-13: areas highlighted in yellow). These areas do not require further survey.

3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.



4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed construction activities;
2. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions or slopes in excess of 20 degrees. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
3. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.
4. Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys; if any artifacts of indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, please contact:

Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office
31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101
Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6
Tel: 613-735-3759
Fax: 613-735-6307
E-mail: algonquins@tanakiwin.com

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the MHSTCI should be immediately notified.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

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



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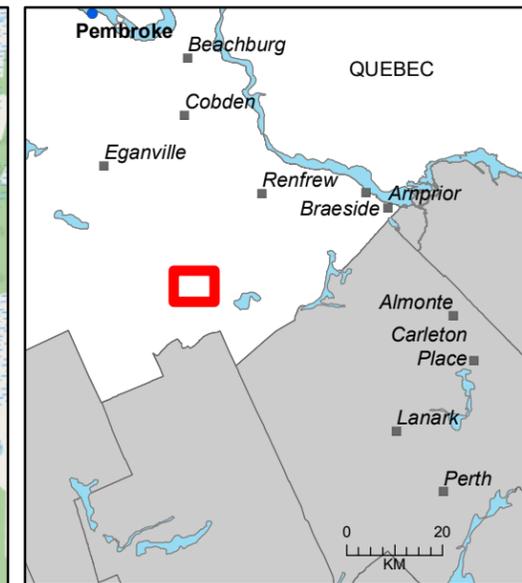
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7.0 MAPS





— STUDY AREA

Sources: Ortho: ESRI
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015
 DATE: 2020-06-18
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 20EA015_Fig1

ASI Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

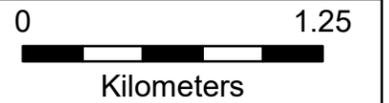
Figure 1: Location of Study Area



 STUDY AREA

1863 County Atlas. Renfrew County

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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 Page Size: 11 x 17



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 DATE: 2020-07-20

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Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1863 Map of the Townships of Brougham and Blithfield

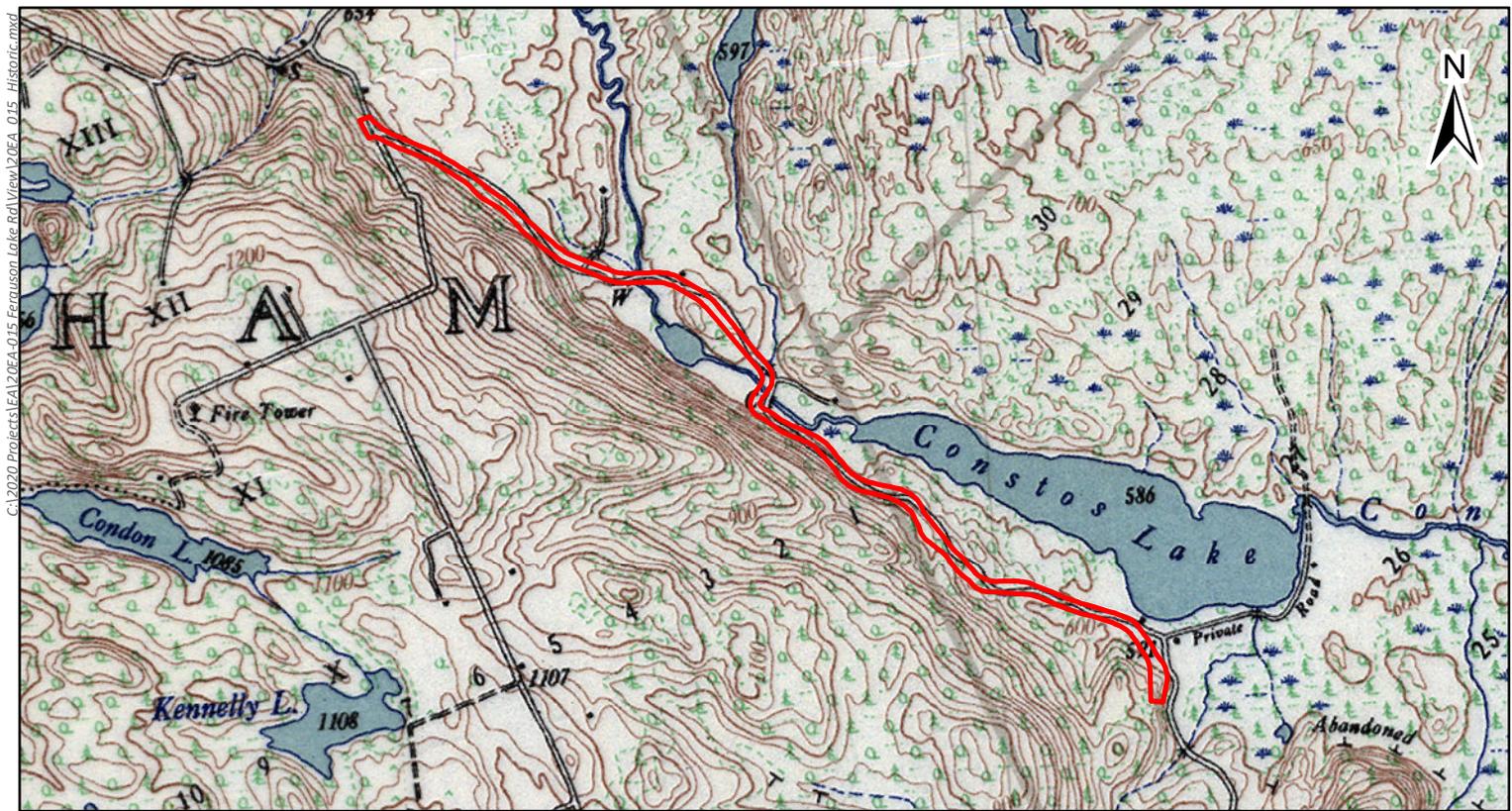


Figure 3: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1938 National Topographic Series Renfrew Sheet

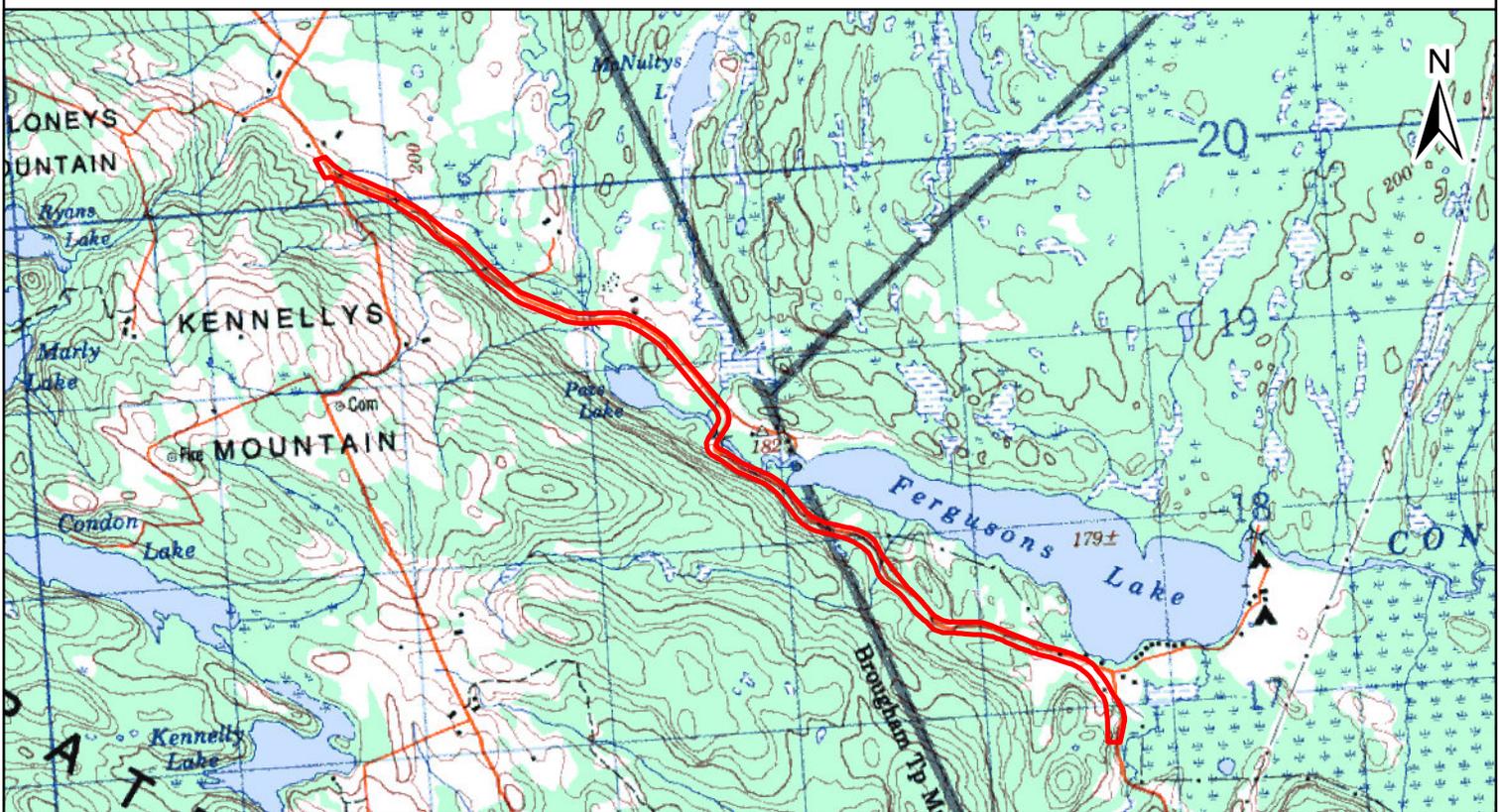


Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1987 National Topographic Series Renfrew Sheet

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| | | <p>Fig. 3: National Topographic System, Renfrew Sheet, 1938; Fig. 4: National Topographic System, Renfrew Sheet, 1987.</p> <p>Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:40,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11</p> | <p>0 1 Kilometers</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA_015 DATE: 2020-08-04</p> <p>DRAWN BY: ESB FILE: 20EA_015_Historic</p> |
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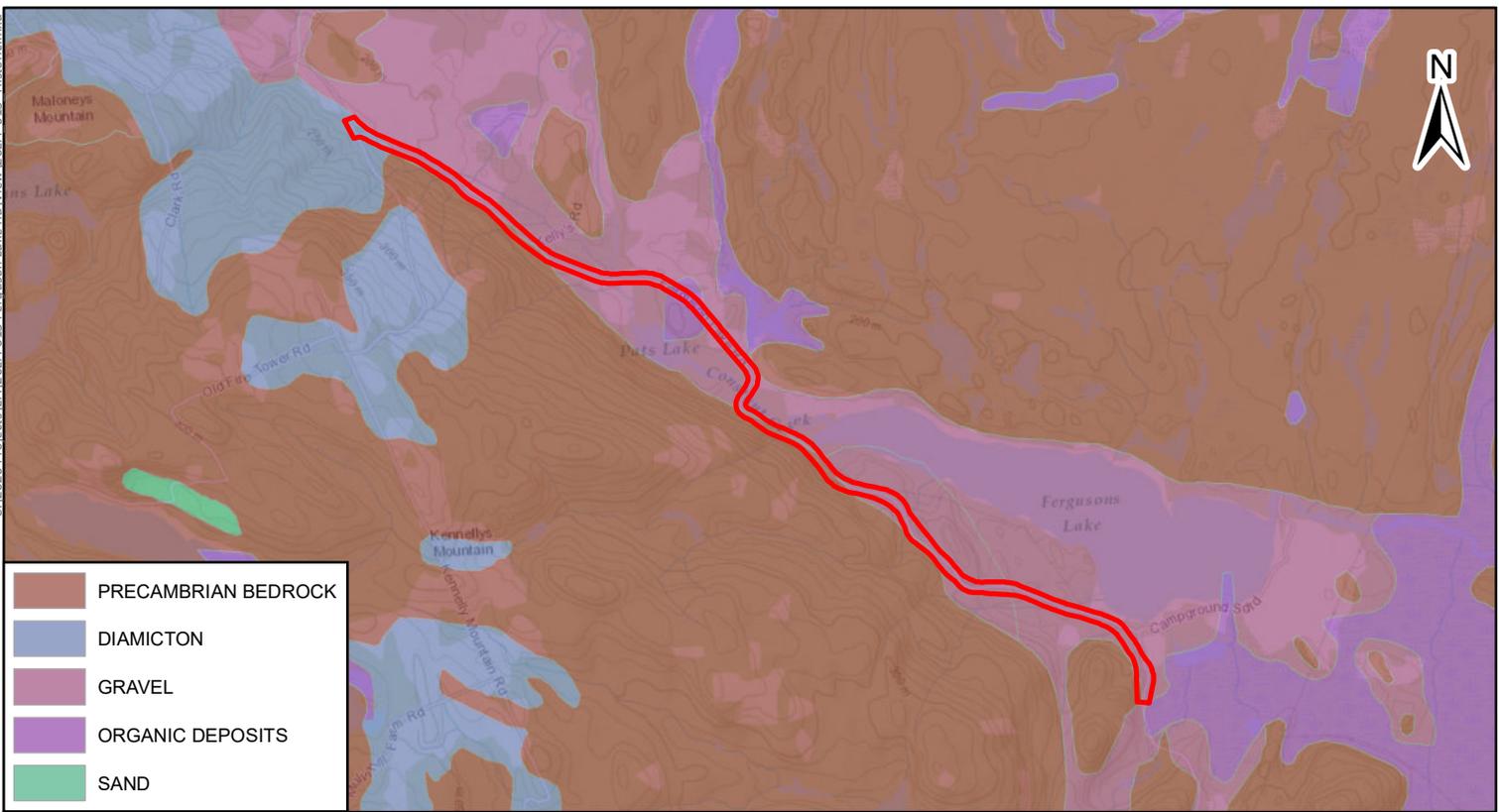


Figure 5: Study Area - Surficial Geology

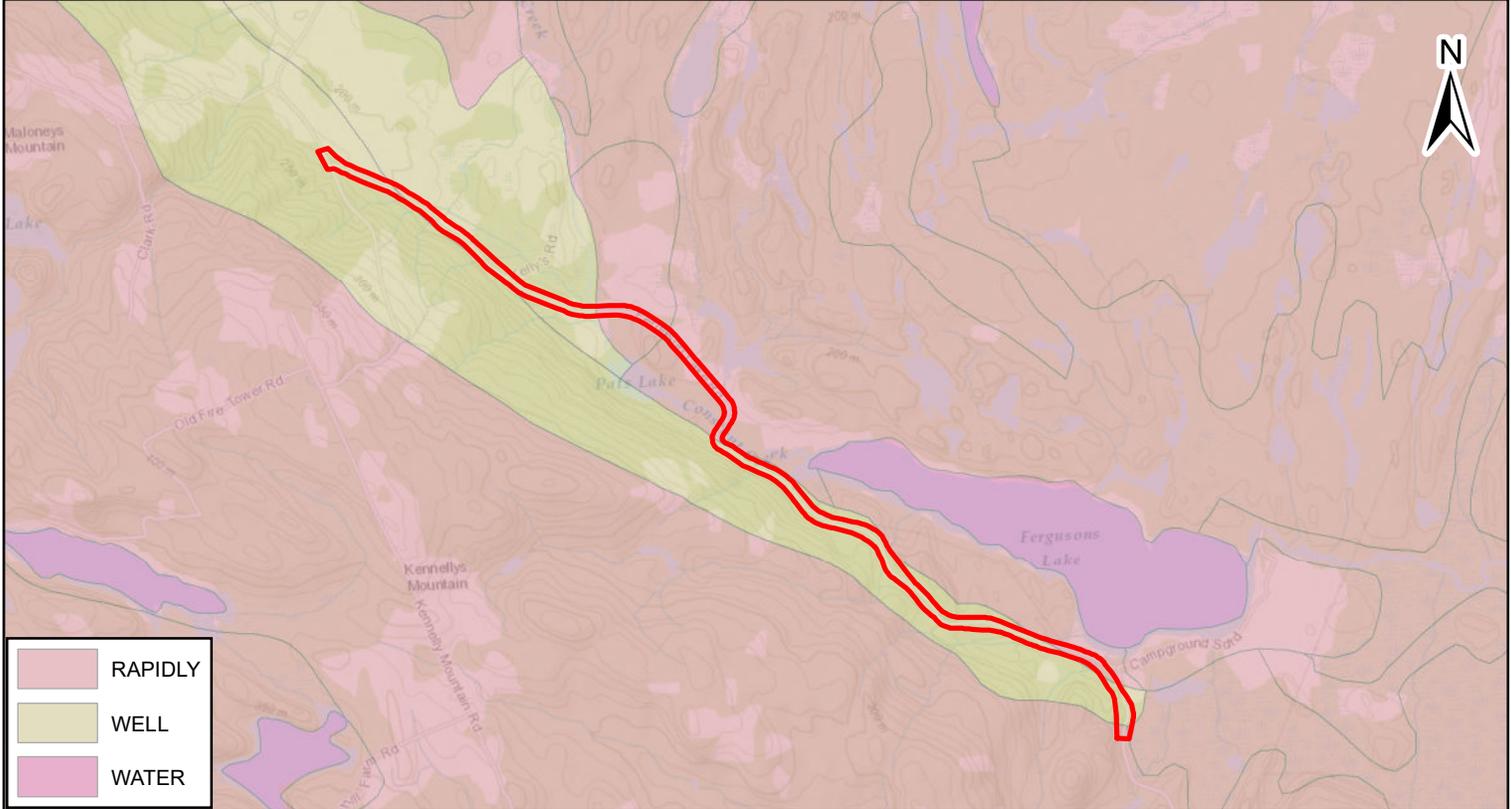
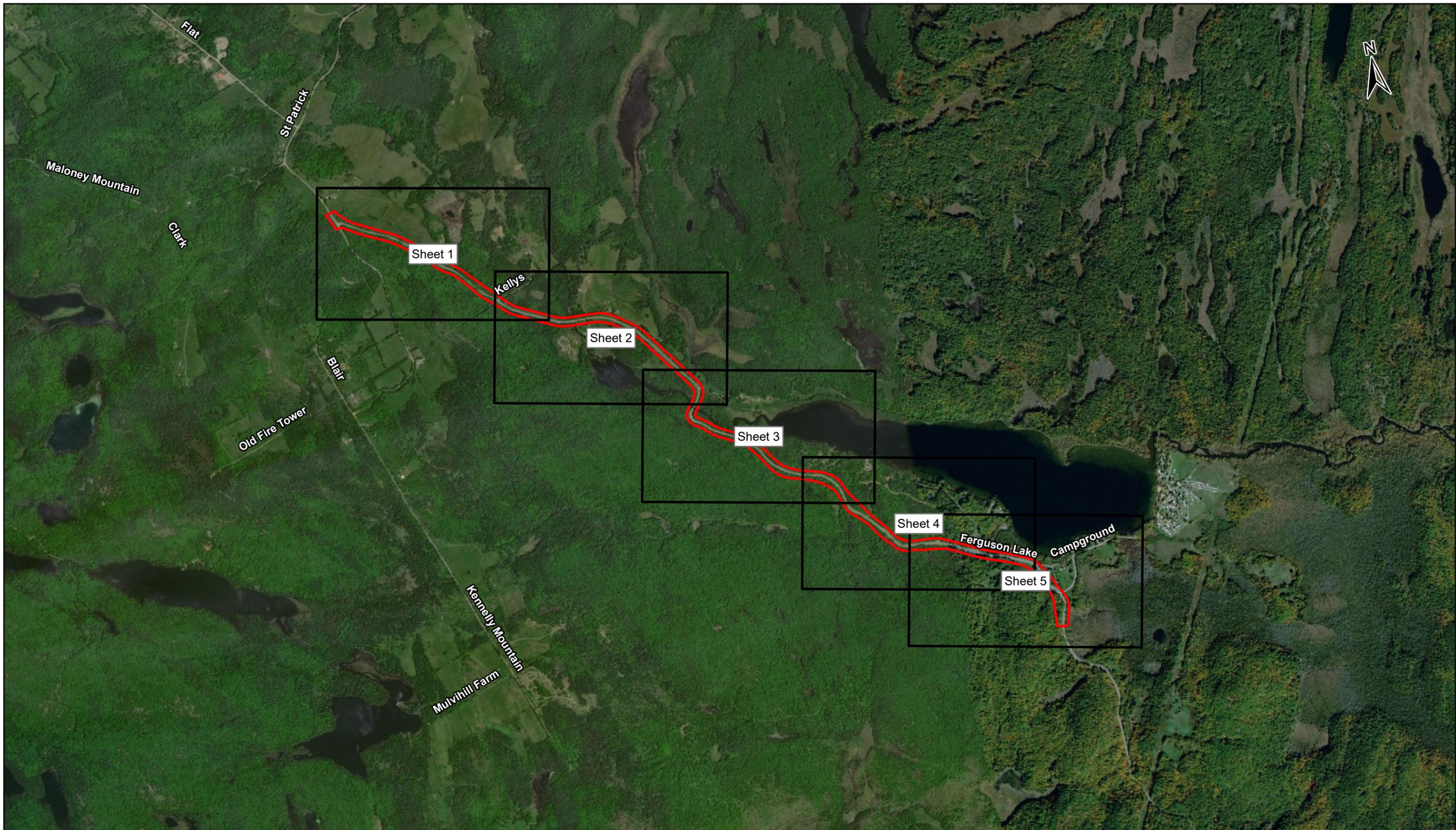


Figure 6: Study Area - Soil Drainage

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- STUDY AREA
- MAP SHEET

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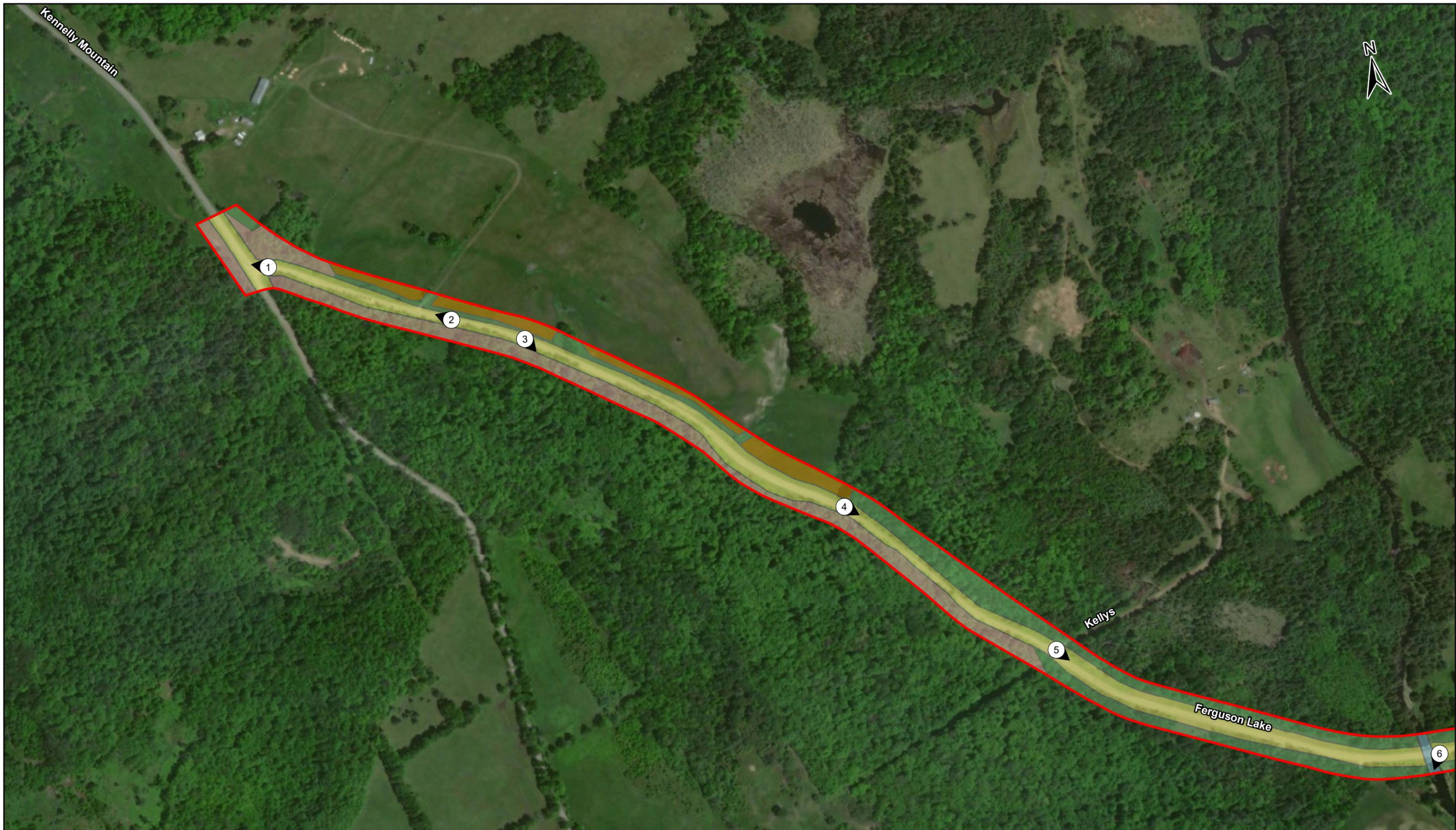
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| ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015 | DRAWN BY: A.C. |
| DATE: 7/27/2020 | FILE: 20EA015_Stage1_results |

Figure 7: Ferguson Lake Road - Results of Stage 1 (Key Map)



| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | STUDY AREA | DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANT SLOPE – NO POTENTIAL | TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED |
| | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION | LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY REQUIRED | |

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:4,390
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 150
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015 DRAWN BY: JF
 DATE: 8/4/2020 FILE: 20EA015_Stage1_results

Figure 8: Ferguson Lake Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 1)



| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | STUDY AREA | DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANT SLOPE – NO POTENTIAL | TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED |
| | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION | LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY REQUIRED | |

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Scale: 1:4,410
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 150
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015 DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 8/4/2020 FILE: 20EA015_Stage1_results

Figure 9: Ferguson Lake Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 2)



| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | STUDY AREA | DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANT SLOPE – NO POTENTIAL | TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED |
| | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION | LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY REQUIRED | |

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:4,410
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 150
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015 DRAWN BY: JF
 DATE: 8/4/2020 FILE: 20EA015_Stage1_results

Figure 10: Ferguson Lake Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 3)



| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | STUDY AREA | DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANT SLOPE – NO POTENTIAL | TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED |
| | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION | LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY REQUIRED | |

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:4,410
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 150
 Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015 DRAWN BY: JF
 DATE: 8/4/2020 FILE: 20EA015_Stage1_results

Figure 11: Ferguson Lake Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 4)



| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | STUDY AREA | DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANT SLOPE – NO POTENTIAL | TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED |
| | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION | LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY REQUIRED | |

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:4,420
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 150
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20EA-015 DRAWN BY: JF
 DATE: 8/4/2020 FILE: 20EA015_Stage1_results

Figure 12: Ferguson Lake Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 5)

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Ferguson Lake Road towards Kennelly Mountain Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 2: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of road requires Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey



Plate 3: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of road requires Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey



Plate 4: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of road requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 5: Ferguson Lake Road; Treed areas adjacent road ROWs require Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 6: Double culverts at Constant Creek; Area is disturbed and low and wet, no potential



Plate 7: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is sloped, no potential



Plate 8: Ferguson Lake Road; Agricultural field requires Stage 2 pedestrian survey



Plate 9: Ferguson Lake Road; Treed lands adjacent disturbed ROWs require Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 10: Ferguson Lake Road; Agricultural field requires Stage 2 pedestrian survey



Plate 11: Ferguson Lake Road; Agricultural field and treed lands require Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey respectively



Plate 12: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 13: Ferguson Lake Road at Constant Creek bridge; Treed area beyond creek requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 14: Ferguson Lake Road; Area beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 15: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of disturbed road ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 16: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 17: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 18: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 19: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 20: Ferguson Lake Road; Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential



Plate 21: Ferguson Lake Road; Area beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 22: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 23: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey



Plate 24: Ferguson Lake Road; Area east of disturbed ROW requires Stage 2 test pit survey