

A N N E X E C

**ÉVALUATION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE PHASE 1 DE LA RAMPE D'ACCÈS DE MOHR'S
LANDING**

CIF 2007 P039-119
**A STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
MOHRS LANDING
WATERLOT B, BROKEN FRONT CONCESSION, FITZROY TWP. (GEO),
CITY OF OTTAWA**



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July 2007

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Summary: Kinickinick Heritage Consultants K. Swayze 2007 P039-119 July 2007

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In late May 2007 CIMA contracted Ken Swayze of Kinickinick Heritage Consultants in Cobden to prepare a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Mohrs Landing ferry terminal, because the predictive model used by the City of Ottawa indicates that it has archaeological potential. The existing wharf and ramp will be demolished in order to build a new facility and this poses a potential threat to any cultural heritage resources that may exist. A Stage 1 assessment is a background review of surficial geology, postglacial landscape evolution, historical land use and present condition. It also reviews the data file on archaeological sites in the vicinity, and considers previous archaeological studies. The objective is to arrive at an informed opinion about the archaeological potential.

Waterlot B is across from Quyon in Quebec, at the beginning of Woolsey Narrows. It is rectangular parcel, about .15 ha, set at right angles to the riverbank. The extant facility consists of a concrete wharf, a ramp, and a causeway that occupies about a third of the waterlot, while most of it is underwater. The approximate river elevation in 2005 was 57.5 m a.s.l.; however, the storm beach appears about 2 m higher. A small area of beach is visible at each side of the causeway. The water is less than 3 m deep at the north end of the waterlot. Most of the riverbed is bedrock covered by shallow water that is ice-scoured seasonally. W. Mohr owned the W¹/₂ of Lot B, and most of Lots C and D in the late 19th century. A ferry landing was located in Lot C, about 250 m west of Mohrs Landing today. Historical NTS maps indicate that the ferry landed in Lot C until the late 1960s. The extant facility was probably built in the early 1970s.

Mohrs Landing is in the BjGb Borden Block and there are no archaeological sites registered on the Ontario portion. However, in 1943, Leechman located archaeological material at a sandy point on the shore of the Ottawa River and at Whetstone Point, 800 m upstream, in Lot C. Whetstone Point contained several chert projectile points and other chipped implements, chert flakes, ground stone tools and ceramic fragments

The Ottawa River assumed its modern character when the continental drainage pattern became established about 4,700 years before the present. Since the land still rebounds at 4 mm/a, waterlot B would have been all riverbed in the pre-contact period. Small areas are now parts of a foreshore beach. The riverbed is bare bedrock, or thin clayey silt over bedrock, and the elevation rapidly drops 9 m.

According to the City of Ottawa predictive model, the proposed development has archaeological potential. But in the consultant's opinion, the wharf, ramp, and causeway, are modern constructs with no archaeological potential. The small foreshore beaches have very low potential because they are in an erosional environment. The submerged riverbed has no visible cultural features and has low underwater archaeological potential because it is a poor depositional environment subject to flood current, ice-flow scours, and continual propeller thrust from the ferry.

Mohrs Landing is not an historical facility and it has no heritage significance. Waterlot B has low terrestrial and low underwater archaeological potential. The consultant has no further heritage concerns with the proposed construction and he recommends that OMCL issue a letter of clearance of heritage concern to CIMA. However, given the nature of archaeological phenomena, it is possible that deeply buried archaeological deposits, or human remains, may be disturbed during construction. If artifacts are discovered the Heritage Operations Unit should be notified immediately (416-314-7123); if human remains are disturbed, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should be notified (416-326-8404).

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Introduction

In late May 2007 Jean Roberge, of CIMA in Gatineau, contracted Ken Swayze, of Kinickinick Heritage Consultants in Cobden, to prepare a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Mohrs Landing ferry terminal (Figure 1). A Stage 1 assessment is warranted because the archaeological resource predictive model used by the City of Ottawa indicates that Ottawa River shore and riverbed at Mohrs Landing have archaeological potential (Figure 9). The existing wharf and ramp will be demolished in order to build a new facility and this poses a potential threat to any cultural heritage resources that may exist.

A Stage 1 assessment is a background review of surficial geology, postglacial landscape evolution, historical land use and present condition. It also reviews the data file on archaeological sites in the vicinity, and considers previous archaeological studies. The objective of the Stage 1 review is to arrive at an informed opinion about the archaeological potential of the waterlot. The Stage 1 assessment has been prepared according to the technical guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (OMCL 1993).

STAGE 1

1.0 Description and Land Use History

Waterlot B is located in the Broken Front Concession of Fitzroy Township, on the south shore of the Ottawa River, across from Quyon in Quebec, at the beginning of Woolsey Narrows and about 800 m east of Woodridge and Whetstone Point (Figure 3). Waterlot B is a rectangular parcel, about 60 x 25 m (.15 ha), set at right angles to the riverbank (see cover photograph). The extant landing consists of a concrete wharf, about 13 x 8.5 m, and a ramp, about 13 x 10 m, that is supported by a causeway, over 20 m wide (Figure 2). A small area of beach is visible on each side of the causeway. The ferry landing occupies about a third of the lot, while most of it is underwater (Figures 11 and 12). The approximate river elevation in 2005 was about 57.5 m a.s.l.; but the storm beach today appears about 2 m higher. At the north end of the waterlot the water, at present, is less than 3 m deep must be ice-scoured seasonally. The water is clear and the river bottom is visible to about 2 m deep.

According to a map of Fitzroy Township in the *Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 1879), W. Mohr owned the W½ of Lot B, and most of Lots C and D in the late 19th century. A ferry landing is identified in Lot C, about 250 m west of Mohrs Landing today (Figure 4). Historical NTS maps, at the aerial photograph library in Ottawa, indicate that the ferry landed in Lot C until the late 1960s. The extant facility

was probably built in the early 1970s. Historical aerial photograph A63-103, taken June 8 1928, indicates a small narrow lot on the riverfront in Lot C, where the historical atlas indicates a ferry landing (Figure 5). The photograph shows the river in flood, higher than today. The ferry terminal was apparently active—although not busy—in 1928 and was serviced by road from Woodridge. Historical aerial photograph A9550-74 shows Mohrs Landing in 1945, when the water level was lower than today's average elevation (Figure 6). The 1945 photograph does not indicate much activity at the historical landing but the NTS maps of the period continue to identify that spot as a ferry landing. Figure 7 is a modern aerial photograph that shows Mohrs Landing as it is today. The historical landing in Lot C is still bordered by vegetation in 2001 but there is no indication of road access from the west.

2.0 Previous Research and Known Archaeological Sites

Charles Borden (1952) designed a site registration system that is used throughout Canada. A “Borden Block” is ten degrees latitude (long) and ten degrees longitude (wide). Each Borden Block is named by a co-ordinate system, which uses upper and lower case letters. Canadian archaeologists refer to “Borden Blocks” and “Borden Numbers” and “Bordenize” sites when they register them. Sites within a Borden Block are numbered sequentially.

Mohrs Landing is in the BjGb Borden Block (Figure 3), which is largely on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. There are no archaeological sites registered on the Ontario portion of BjGb. However, during field work in 1943, Leechman (n.d.) located archaeological material at two locations in the BjGb Borden Block. No report or notes of his field work are on record, only his remarks in the Old System accession book at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Their present condition is unknown. The Leechman Site is located on a sandy point on the shore of the Ottawa River on lot E concession 10. It has produced a chert projectile point, flakes and ceramic sherds—at CMC, catalogue Nos. VIII-F-26779-267782, Acc. 627. The Whetstone Point site is located 800 m upstream from Mohrs Landing, on lot C concession Broken Front Concession. Whetstone Point contained several chert projectile points and other chipped implements, chert flakes, ground stone tools and ceramic fragments (CMC catalogue Nos. VIII-F-26775-26778 and 26784-26787).

Reported, but unsubstantiated, archaeological discoveries in the Mohrs Landing vicinity include a collection from lot 25 concession 10 Fitzroy township that includes: a ground stone projectile point with a notched stem, an unfinished steatite pipe bowl with a stylistic animal motif, and other adzes (Wintemberg n.d.). These specimens were a gift of Herman Kedey in 1919, and are curated at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Accession 211, VIII-F-15664-15668. Other archaeological discoveries recorded in the Old System catalogue are: VIII-E-15450, a long, cylindrical, pestle, or roller from the S½ lot 10 con 9 Torbolton, which was collected by J. Hawkshaw and purchased on Nov. 12 1896, Acc. 3187. VIII-E-26783 is a stone axe from lot 16 con. 2 Torbolton. It was collected by Wm. Penney, Woodlawn, Acc. 626 (1943).

3.0 Surficial Geology and Post-Glacial Landscape Evolution

The Ottawa River assumed its modern character about 4,700 years BP (before present), when the continental drainage pattern became established (Fulton and Richard 1987). Since the land in the Mohrs Landing vicinity still rebounds at 4 mm/a (Gilbert 1994), waterlot B would have been deeply submerged in the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland periods (Figure 8). Today dams control the water level but in the pre-contact period seasonal, and periodic, variations was more extreme. Although small areas of Mohrs Landing are foreshore beach, waterlot B was formerly a near shore riverbed. The riverbed at Mohrs Landing is bedrock, or thin clayey silt over bedrock, and the elevation drops nine metres over a short distance (Schilts 1994).

4.0 Archaeological Potential of the Mohrs Landing

The *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study* (ASI and Geomatics 1999), a predictive model used by the City of Ottawa to determine if proposed developments warrant archaeological assessment, indicates that Mohrs Landing has terrestrial and underwater archaeological potential (Figure 9). The consultant visited Mohrs Landing in May (Figure 11) and observed it from the ferry in June (Figure 12). An estimate of the archaeological discovery potential of the waterlot is illustrated in Figure 9. Areas A and B, the wharf, ramp, and causeway, are modern constructs and have no archaeological potential. Area C, small foreshore beaches on each side of the causeway, has very low archaeological potential, because it is not a good depositional environment. Area D is submerged riverbed that has no visible cultural features. It has low underwater archaeological potential because it is a poor depositional environment, because it is subject to flood currents, ice-flow scours, and the continual thrust of the ferry's propeller.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Mohrs Landing is not an historical feature and it has no heritage significance. Waterlot B, Broken Front Concession, in which it is located, has low terrestrial and low underwater archaeological potential. The consultant has no further heritage concerns with the proposed construction and he recommends that the Ontario Ministry of Culture issue a letter of clearance of heritage concern to CIMA.

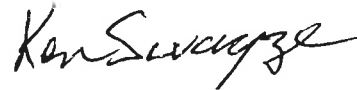
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6.0 References

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 n.d. "notes in Carleton County file", Archives of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau.

This report prepared by Ken Swayze

Statement of Qualifications



Education and Experience – Mr. Swayze holds Ontario archaeological consulting licence P039 (Professional category Stages 1 to 4, Province-wide). He has a B.A. (1983) in Archaeology and a M.A. (1987) in Geography, both from Simon Fraser University, Burnaby B.C. His archaeological experience—relevant to this project—includes: the lithic technology of hunter-gatherers; pre-ceramic settlement patterns in the Ottawa Valley; and historical archaeology in the Ottawa Valley. His relevant geographical specialties include: early Holocene post-glacial landscape evolution, surficial geology, and soil (environmental) development in the Ottawa Valley; aerial photograph interpretation; and historical geography.

Previous Assignments –

- 1995- present – as an Archaeological Consultant he has completed over 300 compliance archaeological assessments in eastern and central Ontario and recorded, sampled, conserved or salvaged numerous archaeological sites. Other projects during this period have included: field courses and assessments in Nunavut for the Inuit Heritage Trust; preparation of an archaeological protocol for the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn; directing a Public Archaeology Programme for Bonnechere Provincial Park.
- 1991-1994 – as Project Archaeologist for the Northern Oil and Gas Action Plan (NOGAP) administered by Canadian Museum of Civilization he conducted field work and research in the Mackenzie River Delta region.
- 1988-1990 – as Project Archaeologist, Canadian Parks Service, Western Region (Calgary), Archaeology Unit he undertook prehistoric and historic archaeological research in Banff, Jasper, Elk Island, and Pacific Rim National Parks.
- 1977-1990 – as Archaeological Field Assistant, Canadian Museum of Civilization, he provided field assistance for 14 seasons of archaeological survey and excavation in the central and western Canadian arctic.
- 1972-1977 - Eastern Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation (now OMCL): Archaeological inventories and master plans of various provincial parks and counties in eastern Ontario.

References

- Dr. Jean-Luc Pilon, Curator of Ontario Archaeology, Canadian Museum of Civilization (819) 776-8192. jean-luc.pilon@civilization.ca **Project:** Stages 1&2 and 4 assessment and excavation of BiFs-1 Muldoon a Lamoka Archaic site on the South Nation River **Assignment Period:** June 2003 to March 2004.
- Lynn Peplinski, Heritage Manager, Inuit Heritage Trust Inc. Box 2080 Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0 Tel. (867) 979-0731 Fax. (867) 979-6700 lpeplinski@iht.ca **Projects:** Field course Kugluktuk, 2002 and Tree River Estuary, 2003 **Assignment Periods:** August 2002 and August 2003.
- Jim Fraser, Park Superintendent, Ontario Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources 31 Riverside Drive, Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6 Tel.: (613) 757-2103 Fax.: (613) 757-0039 **Project:** Bonnechere Park Public Archaeology Programme, 2003 **Assignment Period:** June-October 2003.

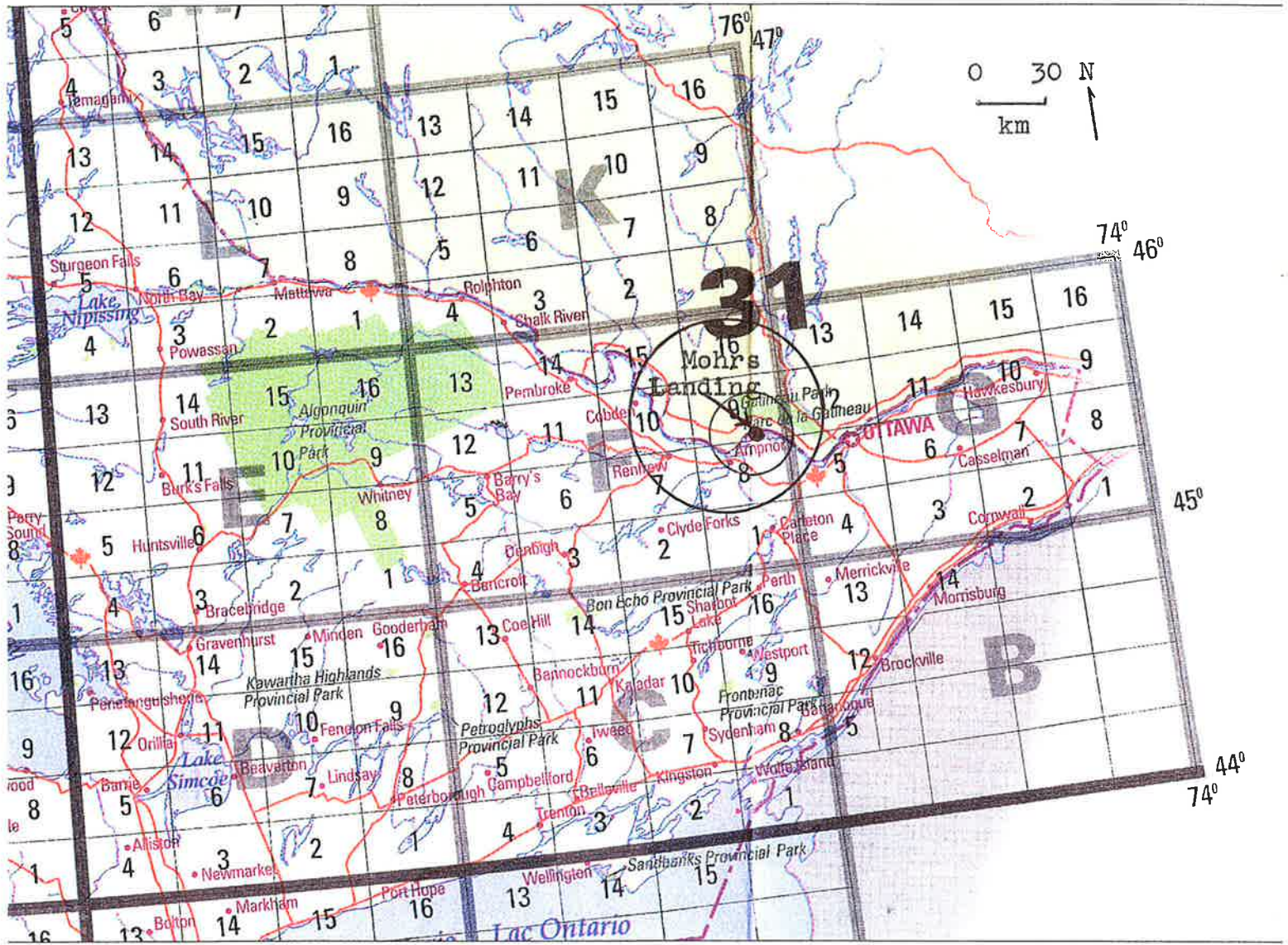


Figure 1: Regional location of study area, NTS C31 F/9

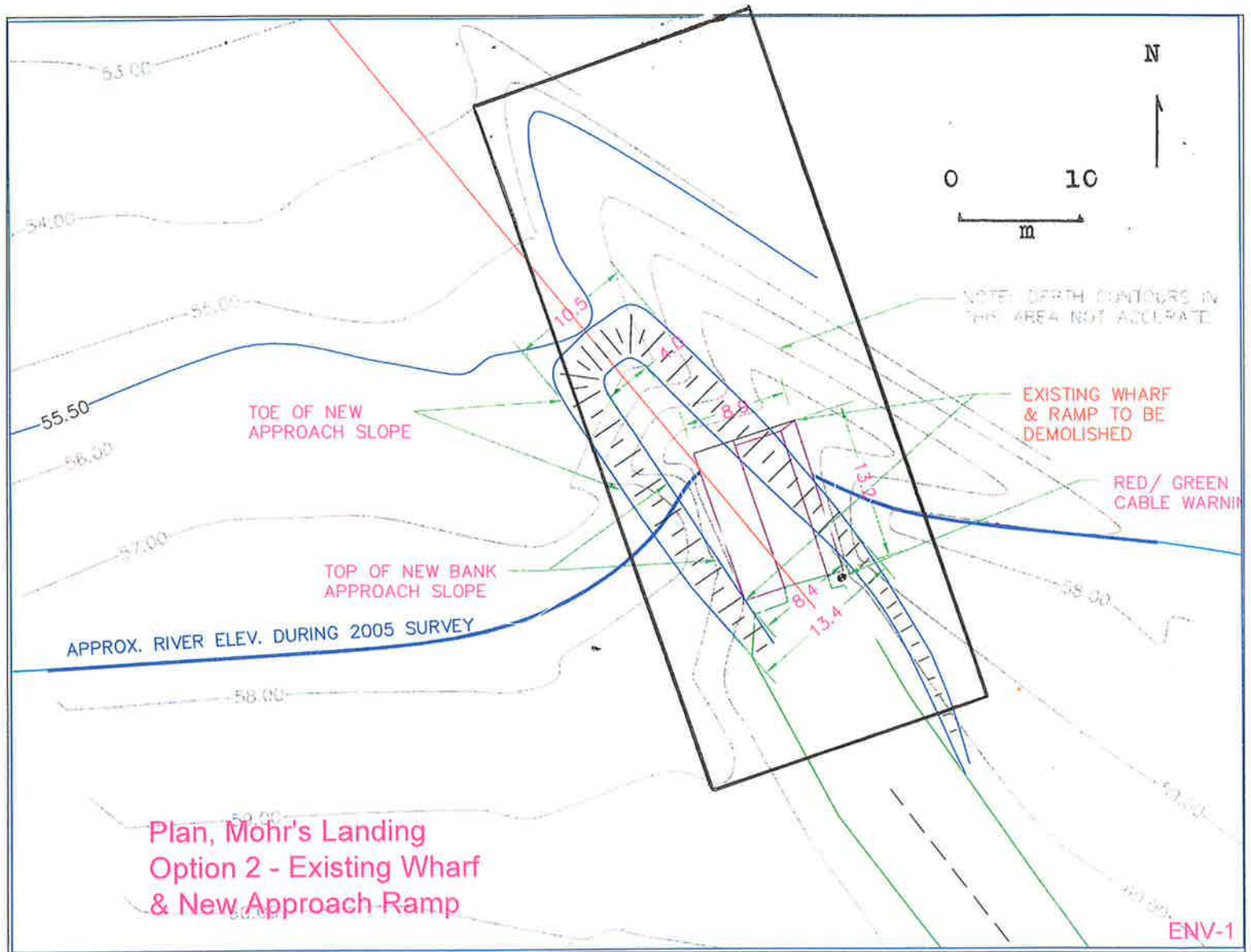
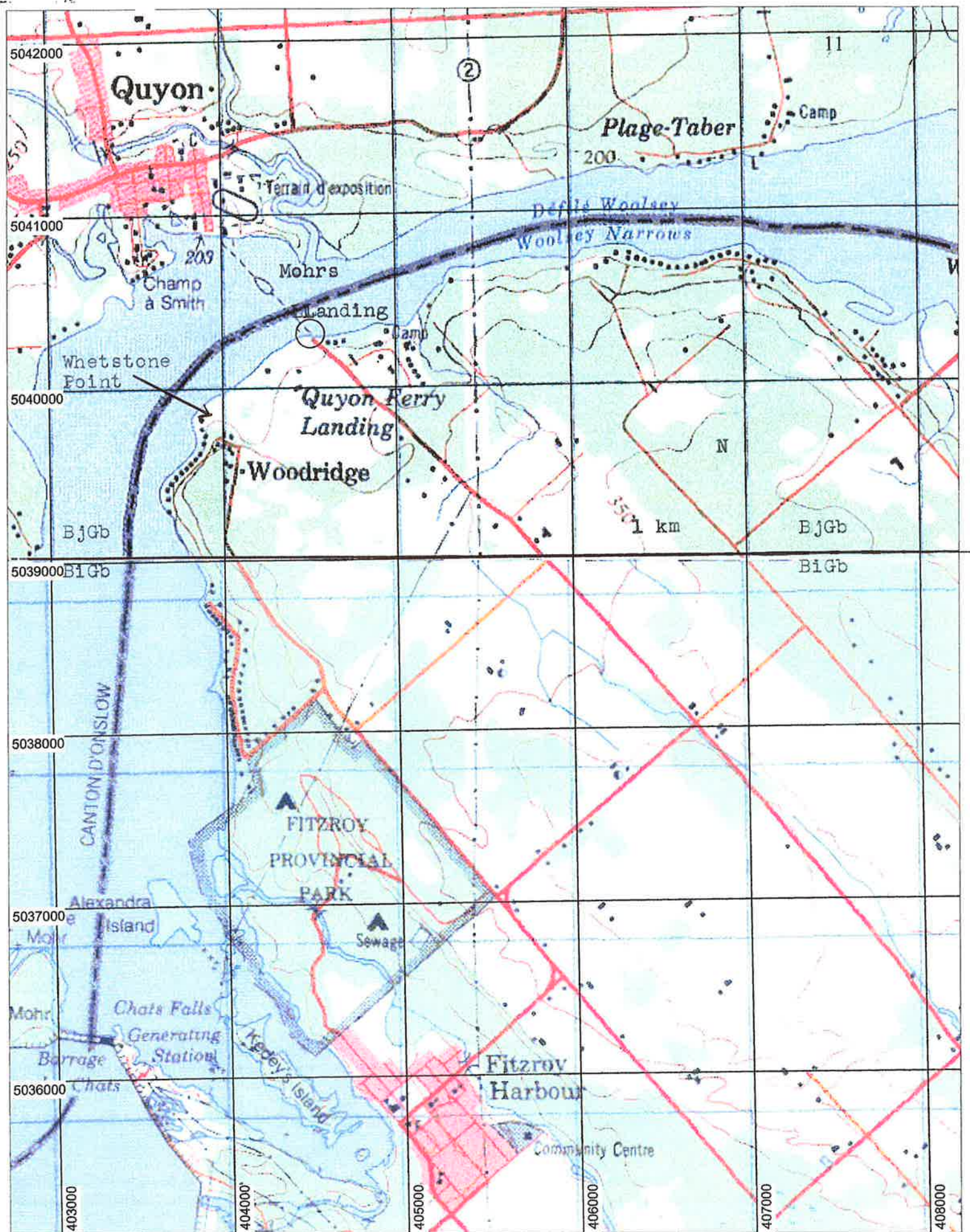


Figure 2: Study area base map



Grid: UTM (NAD27) Figure 3: Study area, from NTS 31 F/9 NAD27

from Belden (1879)



Figure 4: Land tenure in the vicinity about 1879

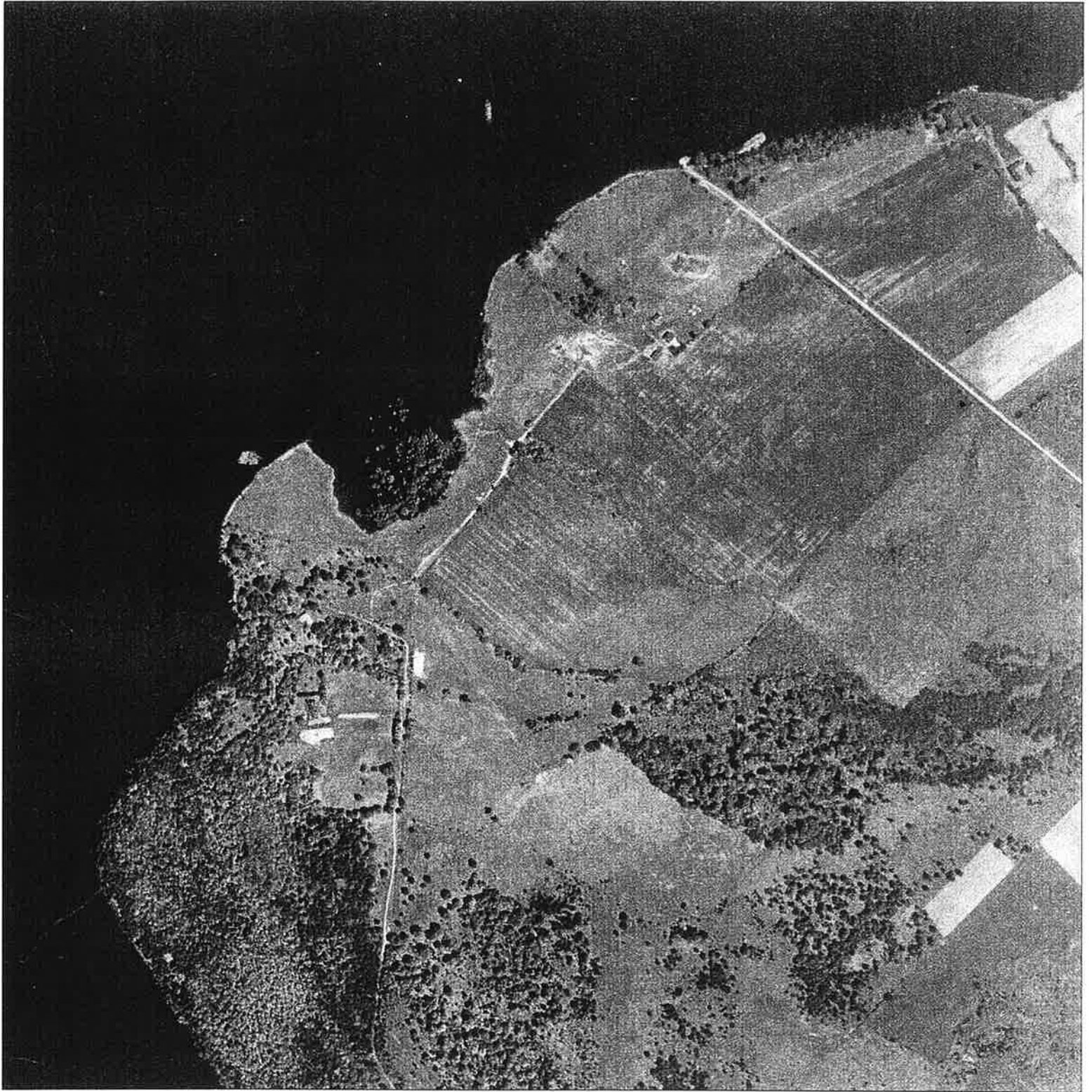


Figure 5: Historical aerial photograph A63-103 June 8 1928



Figure 6: Historical aerial photograph A9550-74 1945

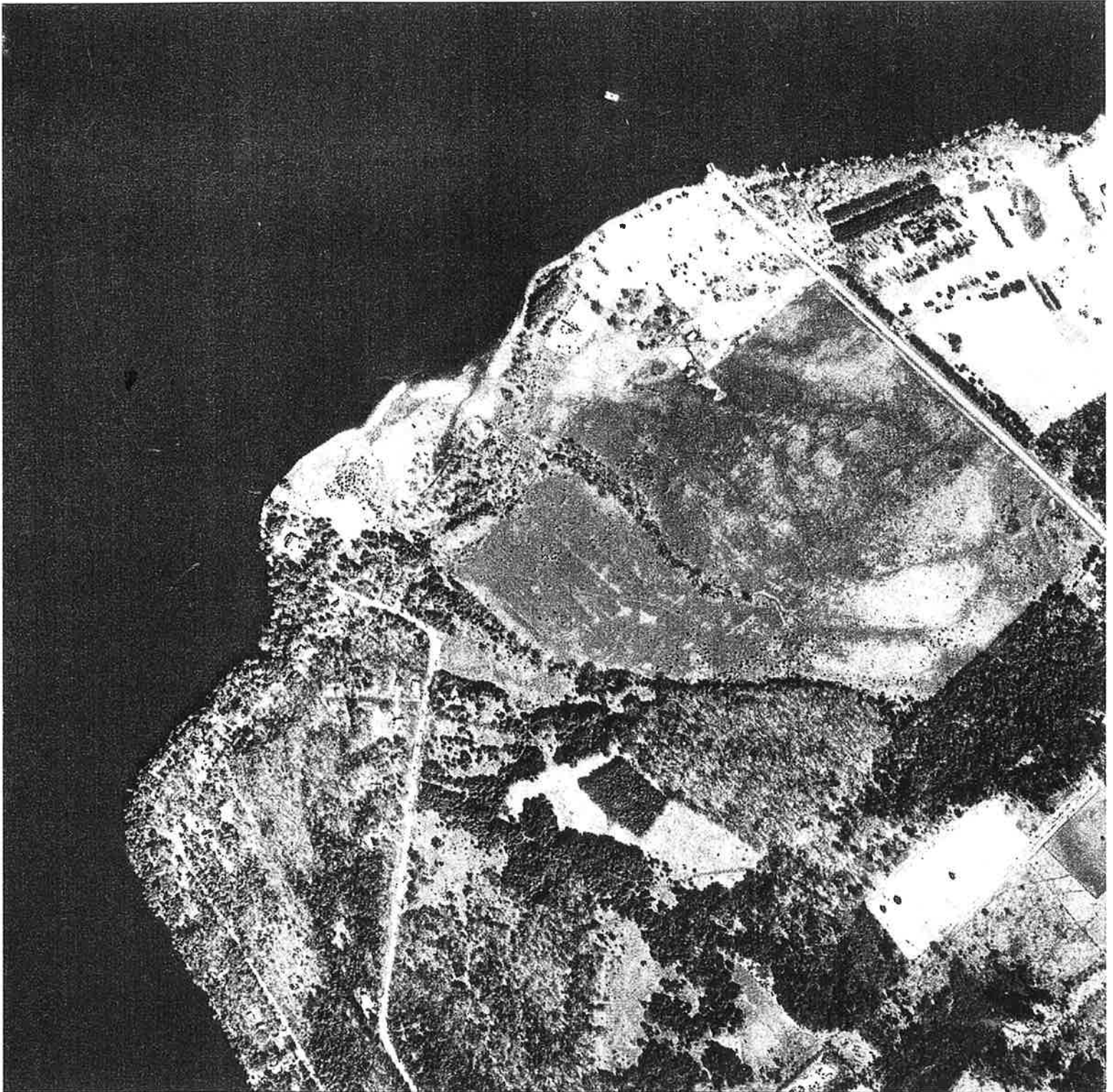








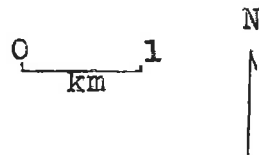
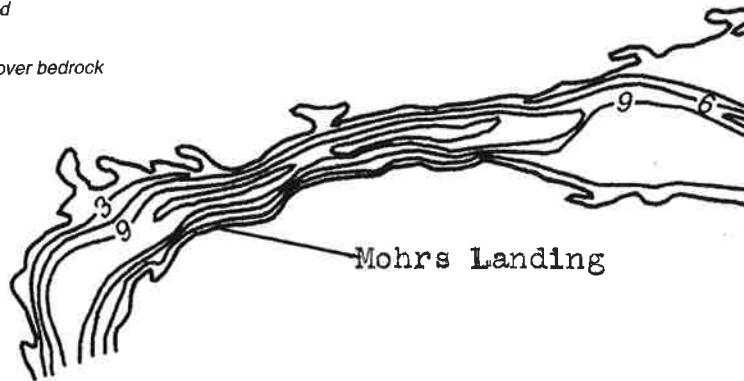
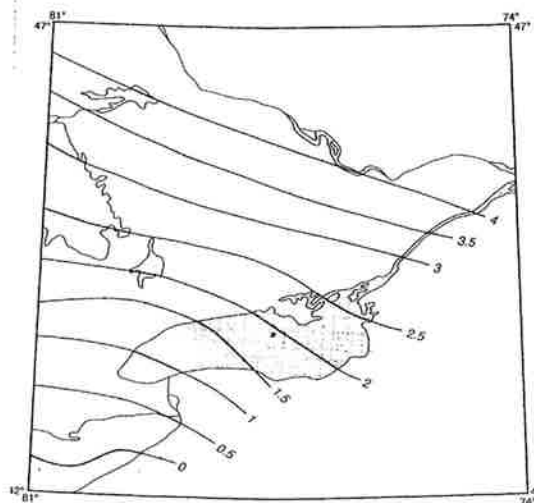
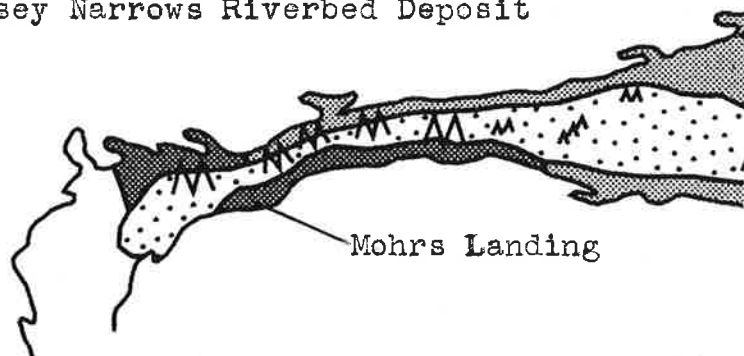


Figure 7: Modern aerial photograph A28466-90 June 5 2001

-  Modern fine grained sediment
-  Shallow areas with little post-marine sediment
-  Massive silty clay (modern sediment over most A.L.S. areas)
-  Sand, some surface ripples
-  Deep acoustically laminated silty clay (A.L.S.)
-  Bedrock or thin clayey silt over bedrock
-  Sand waves (>1 m relief)
-  Ripples (<1 m relief)



Woolsey Narrows Riverbed Deposit



Present rates of isostatic rebound in mm/a based on water level records interpolated from Clark and Persoage (1970). See also Tushingham (1992)

Figure 8: Woolsey Narrows, bathymetry and riverbed deposits

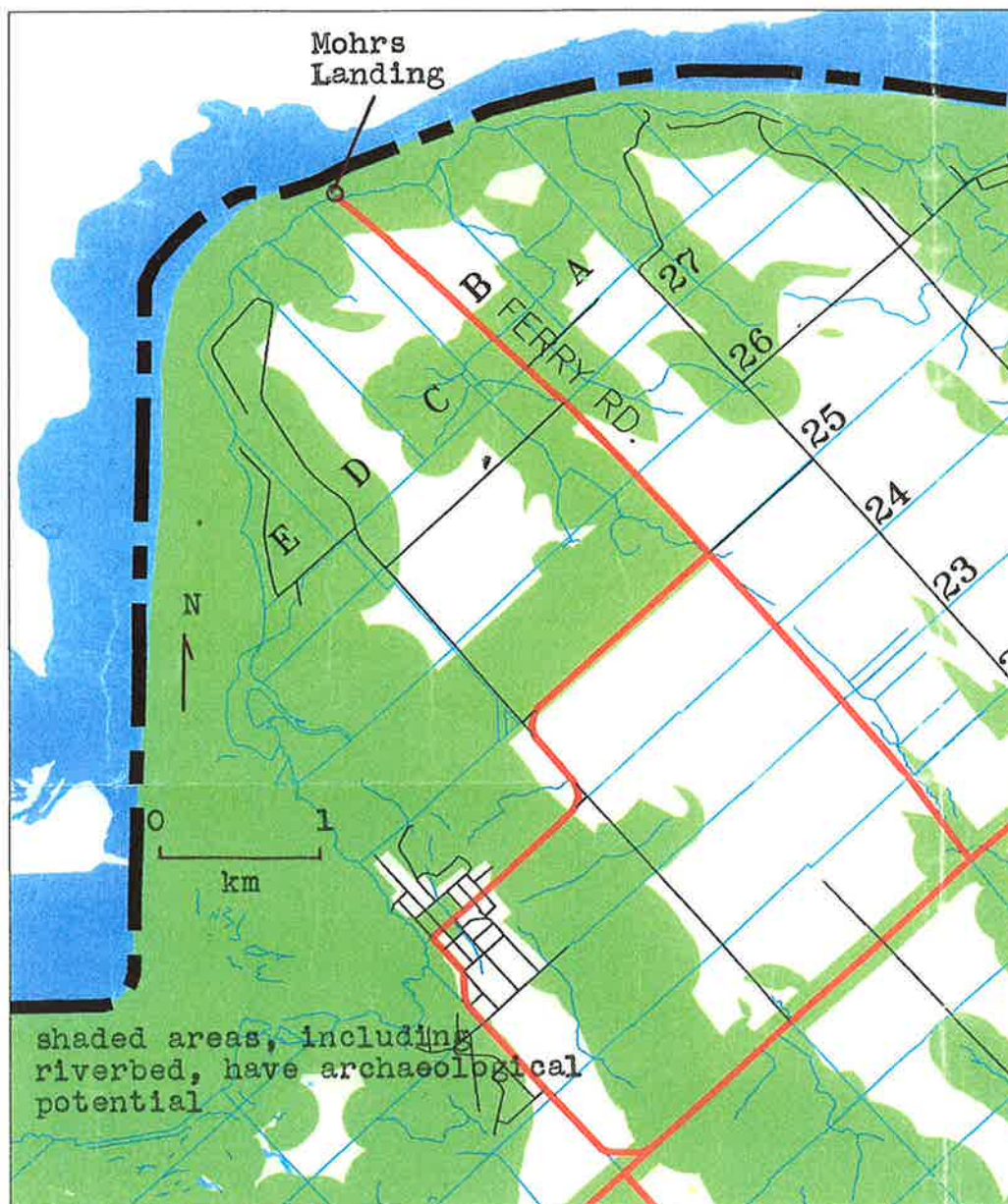


Figure 9: Archaeological potential, the City of Ottawa model

LEGEND

- A – wharf and ramp, nil potential
- B – causeway embankment, nil potential
- C – nearshore littoral, shingle on Bedrock, low potential
- D – foreshore littoral, ice-scoured Bedrock, low potential

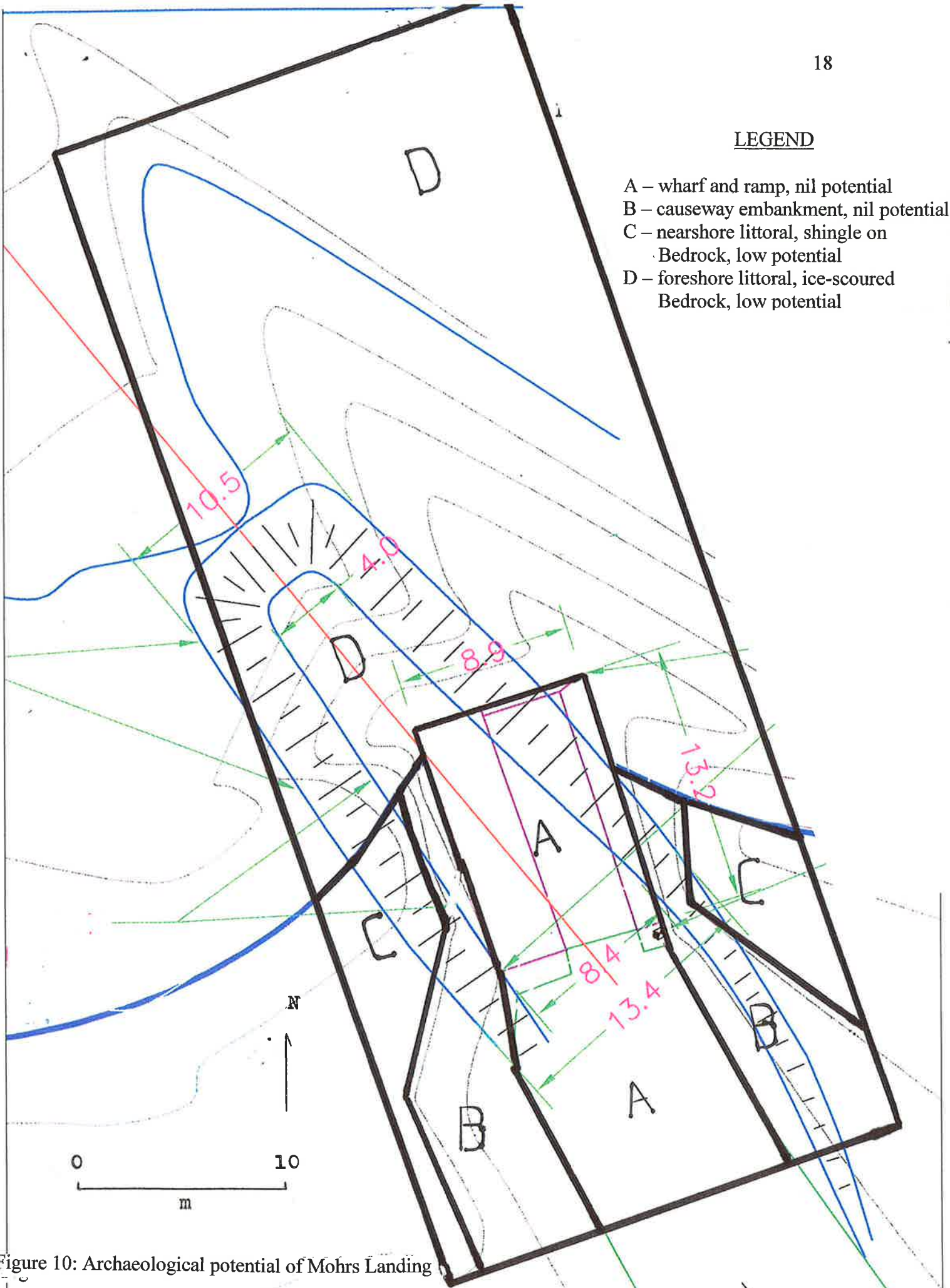


Figure 10: Archaeological potential of Mohrs Landing



Figure 11A : Looking N at Mohrs Landing, upstream side



Figure 11B: Looking N at Mohrs Landing, downstream side

Figure 11: Photographs of Mohrs Landing

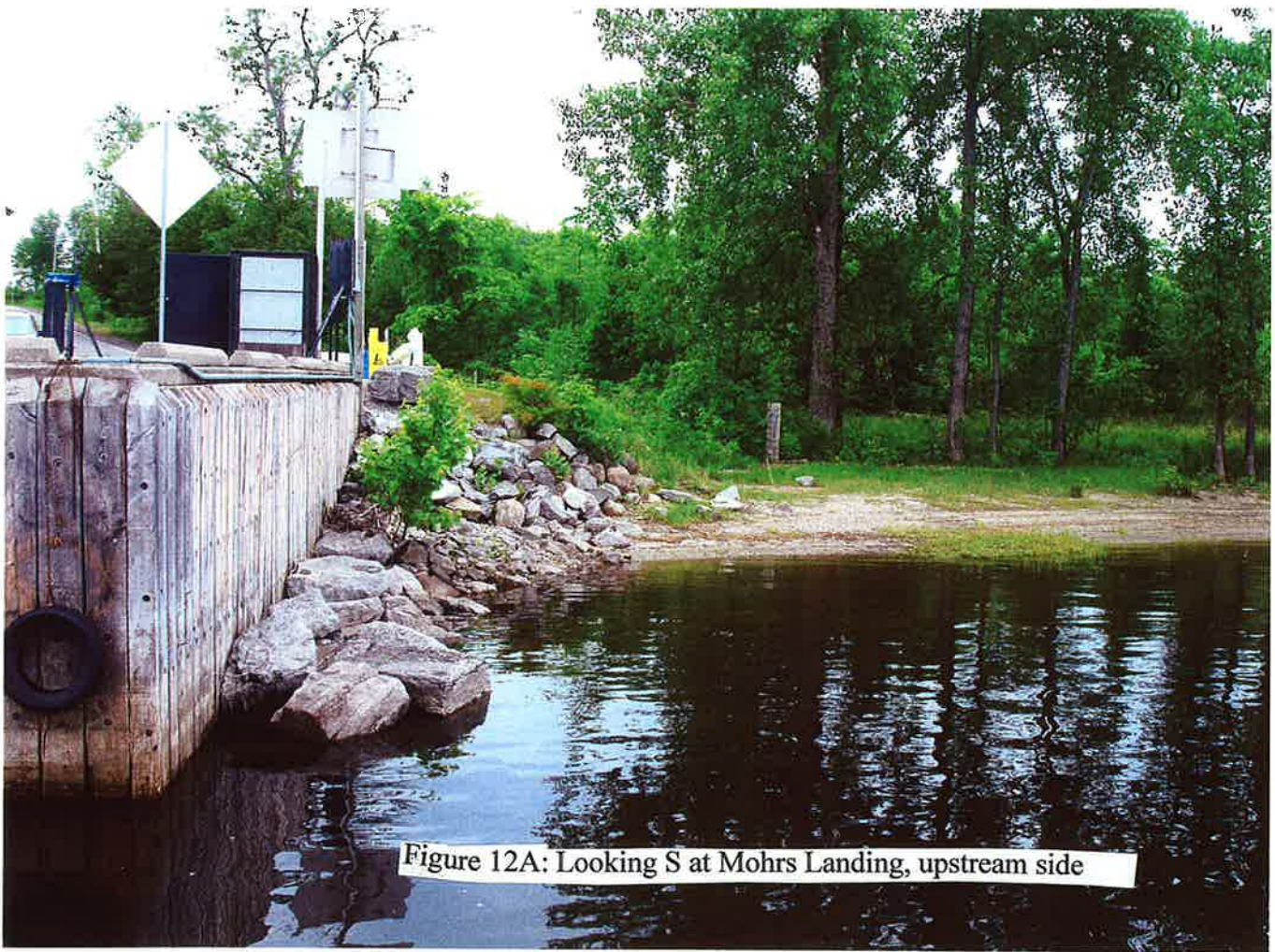


Figure 12A: Looking S at Mohrs Landing, upstream side

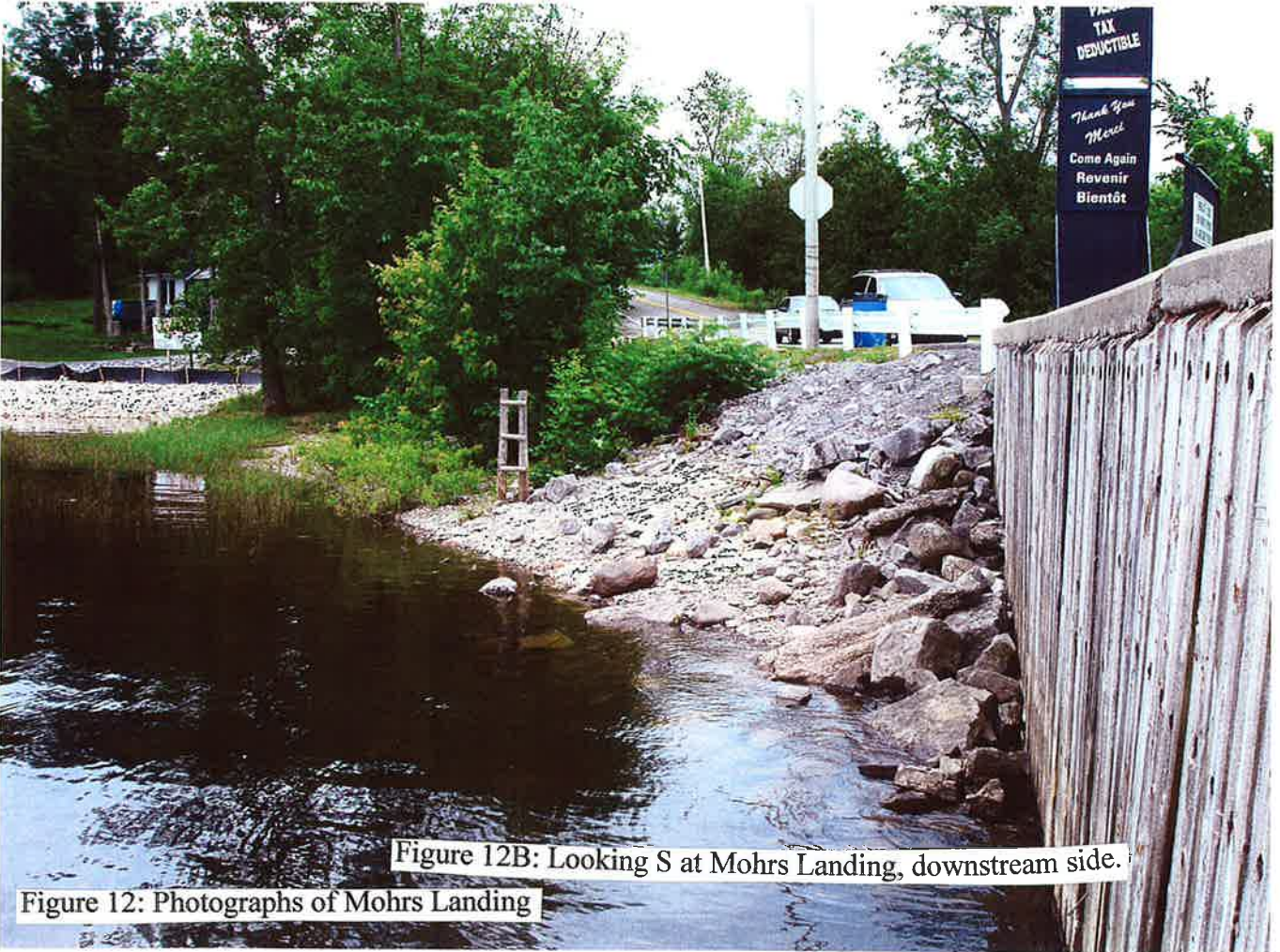


Figure 12B: Looking S at Mohrs Landing, downstream side.

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Introduction

In late May 2007 Jean Roberge, of CIMA in Gatineau, contracted Ken Swayze, of Kinickinick Heritage Consultants in Cobden, to prepare a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Mohrs Landing ferry terminal (Figure 1). A Stage 1 assessment is warranted because the archaeological resource predictive model used by the City of Ottawa indicates that Ottawa River shore and riverbed at Mohrs Landing have archaeological potential (Figure 9). The existing wharf and ramp will be demolished in order to build a new facility and this poses a potential threat to any cultural heritage resources that may exist.

A Stage 1 assessment is a background review of surficial geology, postglacial landscape evolution, historical land use and present condition. It also reviews the data file on archaeological sites in the vicinity, and considers previous archaeological studies. The objective of the Stage 1 review is to arrive at an informed opinion about the archaeological potential of the waterlot. The Stage 1 assessment has been prepared according to the technical guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (OMCL 1993).

STAGE 1

1.0 Description and Land Use History

Waterlot B is located in the Broken Front Concession of Fitzroy Township, on the south shore of the Ottawa River, across from Quyon in Quebec, at the beginning of Woolsey Narrows and about 800 m east of Woodridge and Whetstone Point (Figure 3). Waterlot B is a rectangular parcel, about 60 x 25 m (.15 ha), set at right angles to the riverbank (see cover photograph). The extant landing consists of a concrete wharf, about 13 x 8.5 m, and a ramp, about 13 x 10 m, that is supported by a causeway, over 20 m wide (Figure 2). A small area of beach is visible on each side of the causeway. The ferry landing occupies about a third of the lot, while most of it is underwater (Figures 11 and 12). The approximate river elevation in 2005 was about 57.5 m a.s.l.; but the storm beach today appears about 2 m higher. At the north end of the waterlot the water, at present, is less than 3 m deep must be ice-scoured seasonally. The water is clear and the river bottom is visible to about 2 m deep.

According to a map of Fitzroy Township in the *Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 1879), W. Mohr owned the W¹/₂ of Lot B, and most of Lots C and D in the late 19th century. A ferry landing is identified in Lot C, about 250 m west of Mohrs Landing today (Figure 4). Historical NTS maps, at the aerial photograph library in Ottawa, indicate that the ferry landed in Lot C until the late 1960s. The extant facility

was probably built in the early 1970s. Historical aerial photograph A63-103, taken June 8 1928, indicates a small narrow lot on the riverfront in Lot C, where the historical atlas indicates a ferry landing (Figure 5). The photograph shows the river in flood, higher than today. The ferry terminal was apparently active—although not busy—in 1928 and was serviced by road from Woodridge. Historical aerial photograph A9550-74 shows Mohrs Landing in 1945, when the water level was lower than today's average elevation (Figure 6). The 1945 photograph does not indicate much activity at the historical landing but the NTS maps of the period continue to identify that spot as a ferry landing. Figure 7 is a modern aerial photograph that shows Mohrs Landing as it is today. The historical landing in Lot C is still bordered by vegetation in 2001 but there is no indication of road access from the west.

2.0 Previous Research and Known Archaeological Sites

Charles Borden (1952) designed a site registration system that is used throughout Canada. A “Borden Block” is ten degrees latitude (long) and ten degrees longitude (wide). Each Borden Block is named by a co-ordinate system, which uses upper and lower case letters. Canadian archaeologists refer to “Borden Blocks” and “Borden Numbers” and “Bordenize” sites when they register them. Sites within a Borden Block are numbered sequentially.

Mohrs Landing is in the BjGb Borden Block (Figure 3), which is largely on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. There are no archaeological sites registered on the Ontario portion of BjGb. However, during field work in 1943, Leechman (n.d.) located archaeological material at two locations in the BjGb Borden Block. No report or notes of his field work are on record, only his remarks in the Old System accession book at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Their present condition is unknown. The Leechman Site is located on a sandy point on the shore of the Ottawa River on lot E concession 10. It has produced a chert projectile point, flakes and ceramic sherds—at CMC, catalogue Nos. VIII-F-26779-267782, Acc. 627. The Whetstone Point site is located 800 m upstream from Mohrs Landing, on lot C concession Broken Front Concession. Whetstone Point contained several chert projectile points and other chipped implements, chert flakes, ground stone tools and ceramic fragments (CMC catalogue Nos. VIII-F-26775-26778 and 26784-26787).

Reported, but unsubstantiated, archaeological discoveries in the Mohrs Landing vicinity include a collection from lot 25 concession 10 Fitzroy township that includes: a ground stone projectile point with a notched stem, an unfinished steatite pipe bowl with a stylistic animal motif, and other adzes (Wintenberg n.d.). These specimens were a gift of Herman Kedey in 1919, and are curated at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Accession 211, VIII-F-15664-15668. Other archaeological discoveries recorded in the Old System catalogue are: VIII-E-15450, a long, cylindrical, pestle, or roller from the S½ lot 10 con 9 Torbolton, which was collected by J. Hawkshaw and purchased on Nov. 12 1896, Acc. 3187. VIII-E-26783 is a stone axe from lot 16 con. 2 Torbolton. It was collected by Wm. Penney, Woodlawn, Acc. 626 (1943).

3.0 Surficial Geology and Post-Glacial Landscape Evolution

The Ottawa River assumed its modern character about 4,700 years BP (before present), when the continental drainage pattern became established (Fulton and Richard 1987). Since the land in the Mohrs Landing vicinity still rebounds at 4 mm/a (Gilbert 1994), waterlot B would have been deeply submerged in the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland periods (Figure 8). Today dams control the water level but in the pre-contact period seasonal, and periodic, variations was more extreme. Although small areas of Mohrs Landing are foreshore beach, waterlot B was formerly a near shore riverbed. The riverbed at Mohrs Landing is bedrock, or thin clayey silt over bedrock, and the elevation drops nine metres over a short distance (Schilts 1994).

4.0 Archaeological Potential of the Mohrs Landing

The *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study* (ASI and Geomatics 1999), a predictive model used by the City of Ottawa to determine if proposed developments warrant archaeological assessment, indicates that Mohrs Landing has terrestrial and underwater archaeological potential (Figure 9). The consultant visited Mohrs Landing in May (Figure 11) and observed it from the ferry in June (Figure 12). An estimate of the archaeological discovery potential of the waterlot is illustrated in Figure 9. Areas A and B, the wharf, ramp, and causeway, are modern constructs and have no archaeological potential. Area C, small foreshore beaches on each side of the causeway, has very low archaeological potential, because it is not a good depositional environment. Area D is submerged riverbed that has no visible cultural features. It has low underwater archaeological potential because it is a poor depositional environment, because it is subject to flood currents, ice-flow scours, and the continual thrust of the ferry's propeller.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Mohrs Landing is not an historical feature and it has no heritage significance. Waterlot B, Broken Front Concession, in which it is located, has low terrestrial and low underwater archaeological potential. The consultant has no further heritage concerns with the proposed construction and he recommends that the Ontario Ministry of Culture issue a letter of clearance of heritage concern to CIMA.

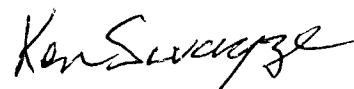
However, given the nature of archaeological phenomena, it is possible that deeply buried archaeological deposits, or human remains may be disturbed during construction. If artifacts are discovered the Heritage Operations Unit should be notified immediately (416-314-7123); if human remains are disturbed, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should be notified (416-326-8404).

6.0 References

- ASI and Geomatics International Inc.
 1999 "The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton" Planning Report submitted to the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.
- Belden, H. & Co.
 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* H. Belden & Co., Toronto.
- Borden, C. E.
 1952 "A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada" *Anthropology in British Columbia* vol. 3:44-48, Victoria.
- Fulton, R.J. and S.H. Richard
 1987 "Chronology of Late Quaternary Events in the Ottawa Region" In: *Geological Survey of Canada Paper* 86-23.
- Gilbert, R. (compiler)
 1994 "A Field Guide to the Glacial and Postglacial Landscape of Southeastern Ontario and Part of Québec" *Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin* 453, Ottawa Canada.
- Leechman, D.
 n.d. "untitled"—notes on field work in the Ottawa area 1943 in the archives of the CMC.
- OMCL (Ontario, Ministry of Culture)
 1993 *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines: stages 1 to 3*. Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Cultural Programmes Branch, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Unit, Toronto
- Schilts, W. W.
 1994 "Stop 17: Lac Deschenes acoustic profiles and cores" In Gilbert, R. (compiler) *A Field Guide to the Glacial and Postglacial Landscape of Southeastern Ontario and Part of Quebec* Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 453, Ottawa
- Wintemberg, W.
 n.d. "notes in Carleton County file", Archives of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau.

This report prepared by Ken Swayze

Statement of Qualifications



Education and Experience – Mr. Swayze holds Ontario archaeological consulting licence P039 (Professional category Stages 1 to 4, Province-wide). He has a B.A. (1983) in Archaeology and a M.A. (1987) in Geography, both from Simon Fraser University, Burnaby B.C. His archaeological experience—relevant to this project—includes: the lithic technology of hunter-gatherers; pre-ceramic settlement patterns in the Ottawa Valley; and historical archaeology in the Ottawa Valley. His relevant geographical specialties include: early Holocene post-glacial landscape evolution, surficial geology, and soil (environmental) development in the Ottawa Valley; aerial photograph interpretation; and historical geography.

Previous Assignments –

- 1995- present – as an Archaeological Consultant he has completed over 300 compliance archaeological assessments in eastern and central Ontario and recorded, sampled, conserved or salvaged numerous archaeological sites. Other projects during this period have included: field courses and assessments in Nunavut for the Inuit Heritage Trust; preparation of an archaeological protocol for the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn; directing a Public Archaeology Programme for Bonnechere Provincial Park.
- 1991-1994 – as Project Archaeologist for the Northern Oil and Gas Action Plan (NOGAP) administered by Canadian Museum of Civilization he conducted field work and research in the Mackenzie River Delta region.
- 1988-1990 – as Project Archaeologist, Canadian Parks Service, Western Region (Calgary), Archaeology Unit he undertook prehistoric and historic archaeological research in Banff, Jasper, Elk Island, and Pacific Rim National Parks.
- 1977-1990 – as Archaeological Field Assistant, Canadian Museum of Civilization, he provided field assistance for 14 seasons of archaeological survey and excavation in the central and western Canadian arctic.
- 1972-1977 - Eastern Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation (now OMCL): Archaeological inventories and master plans of various provincial parks and counties in eastern Ontario.

References

- Dr. Jean-Luc Pilon, Curator of Ontario Archaeology, Canadian Museum of Civilization (819) 776-8192. jean-luc.pilon@civilization.ca Project: Stages 1&2 and 4 assessment and excavation of BiFs-1 Muldoon a Lamoka Archaic site on the South Nation River Assignment Period: June 2003 to March 2004.
- Lynn Peplinski, Heritage Manager, Inuit Heritage Trust Inc. Box 2080 Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0 Tel. (867) 979-0731 Fax. (867) 979-6700 lpeplinski@ihti.ca Projects: Field course Kugluktuk, 2002 and Tree River Estuary, 2003 Assignment Periods: August 2002 and August 2003.
- Jim Fraser, Park Superintendent, Ontario Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources 31 Riverside Drive, Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6 Tel.: (613) 757-2103 Fax.: (613) 757-0039 Project: Bonnechere Park Public Archaeology Programme, 2003 Assignment Period: June-October 2003.

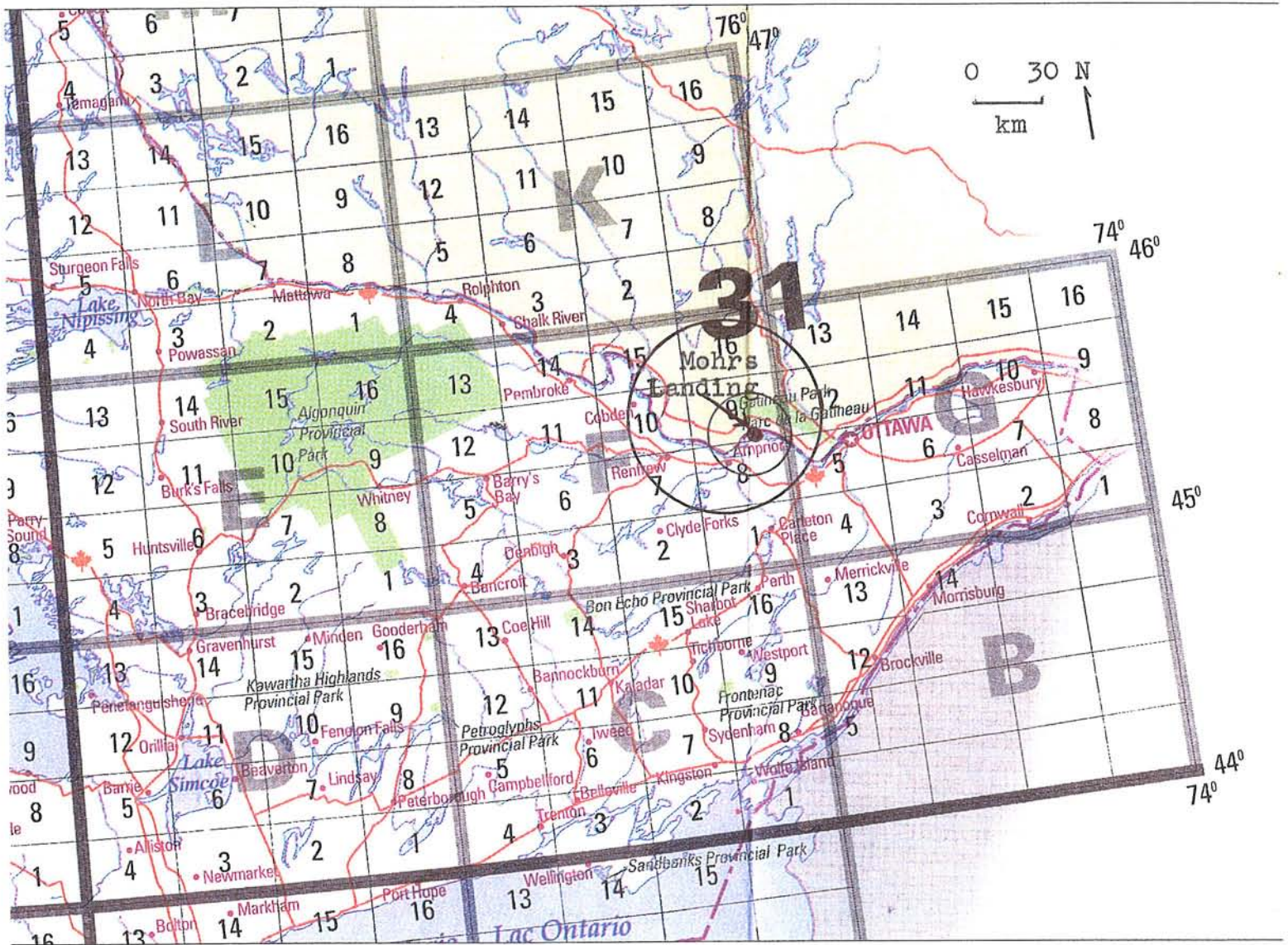


Figure 1: Regional location of study area, NTS C31 F/9

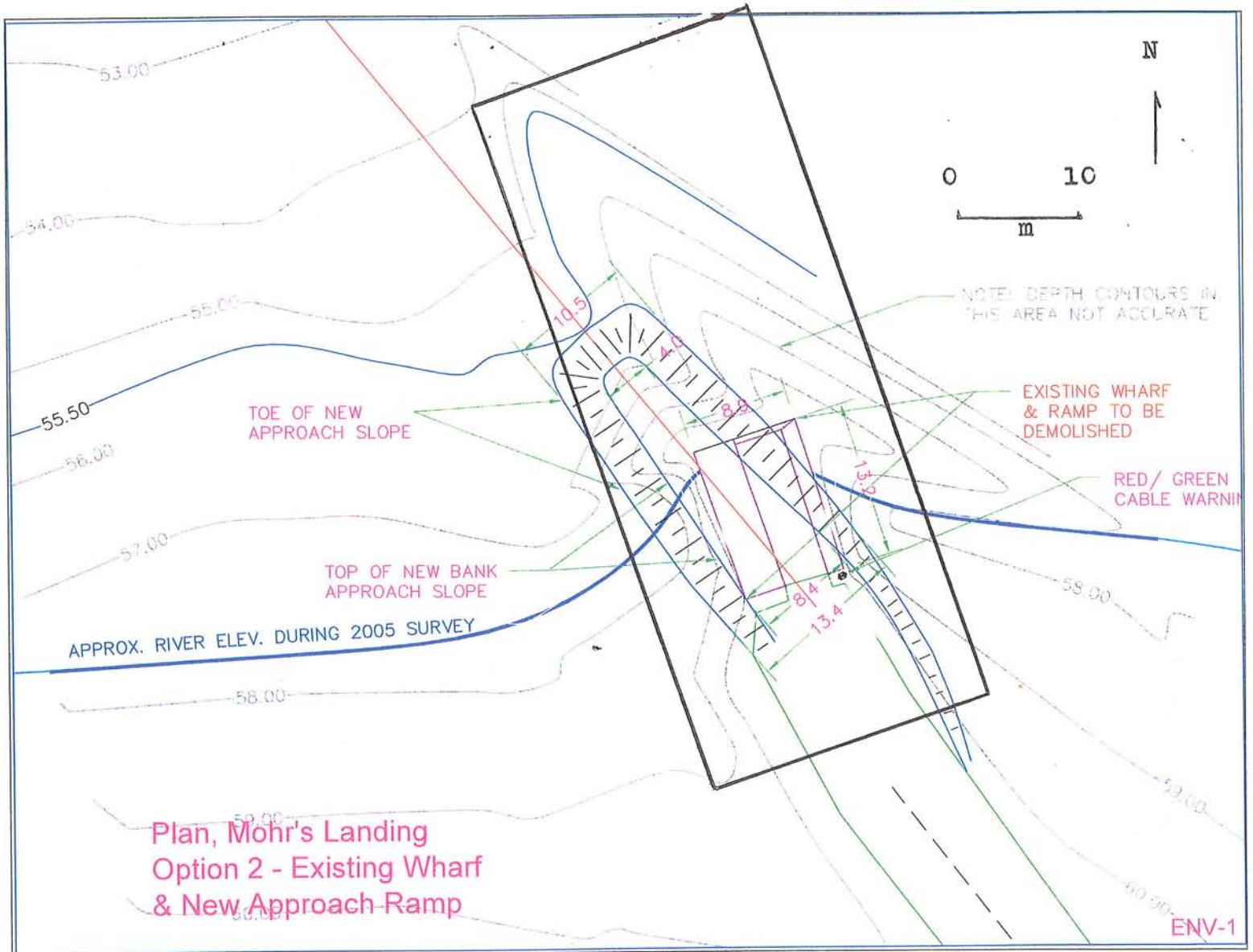
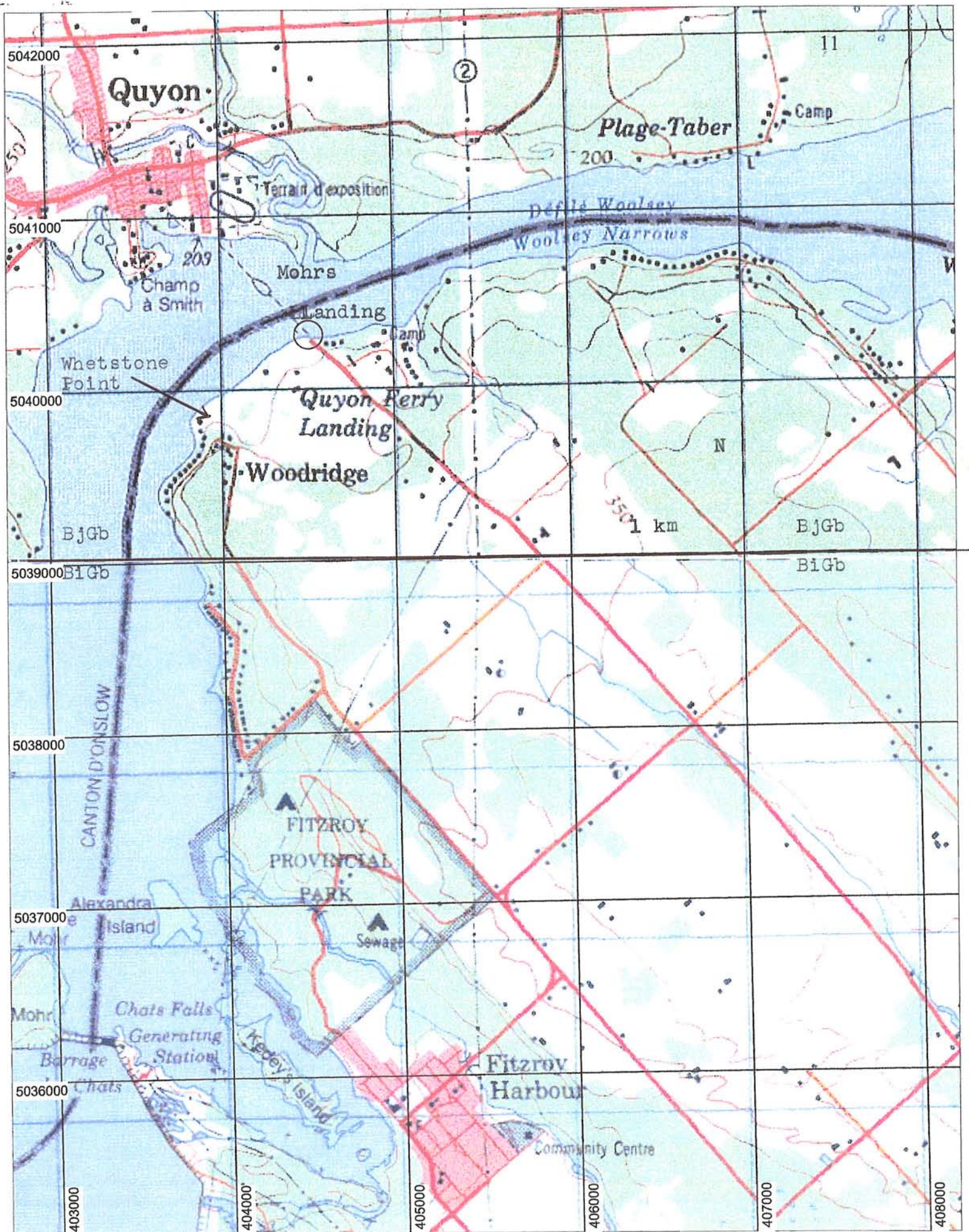


Figure 2: Study area base map



Grid: UTM (NAD27) Figure 3: Study area, from NTS 31 F/9 NAD27

from Belden (1879)

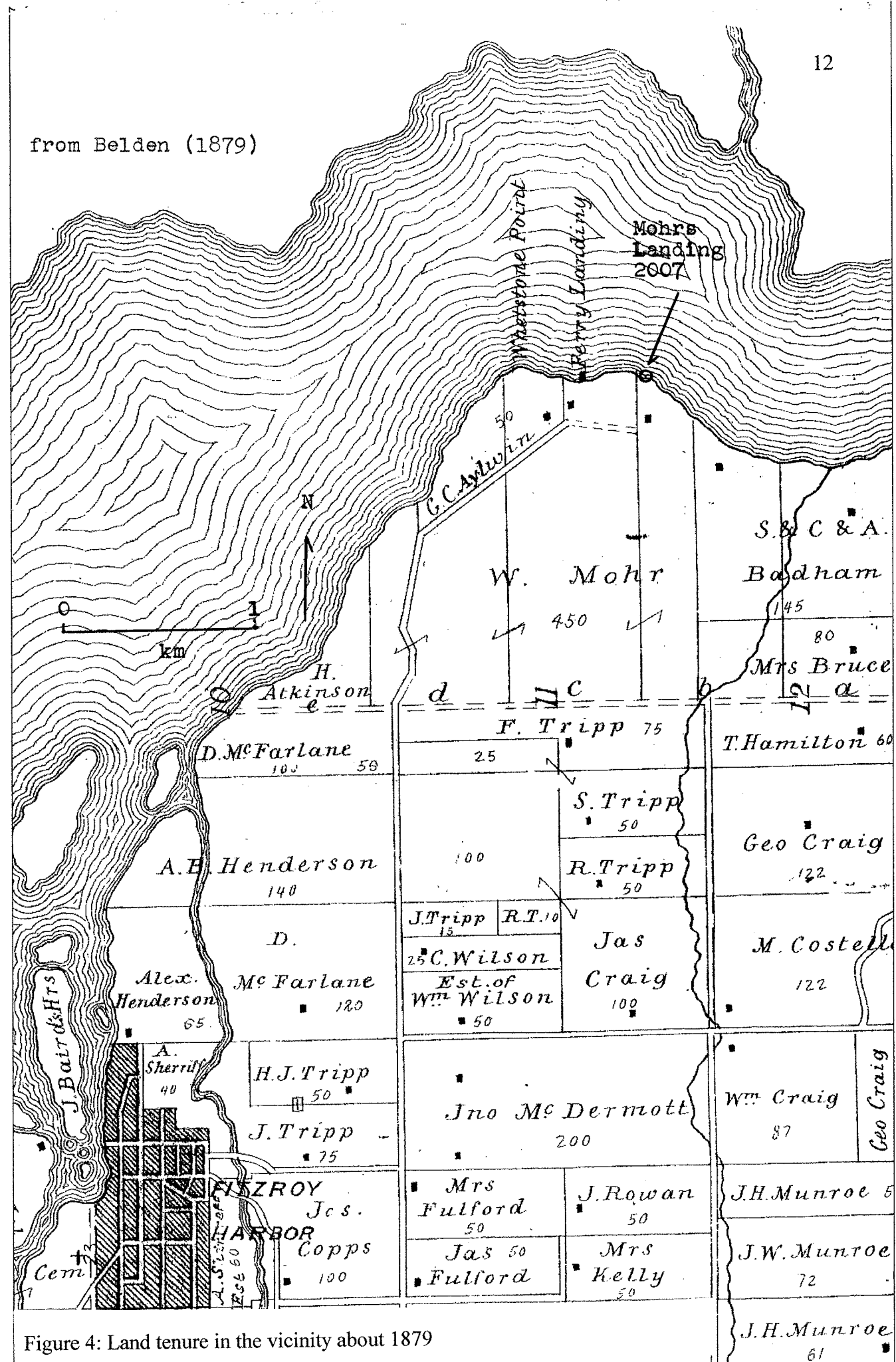


Figure 4: Land tenure in the vicinity about 1879

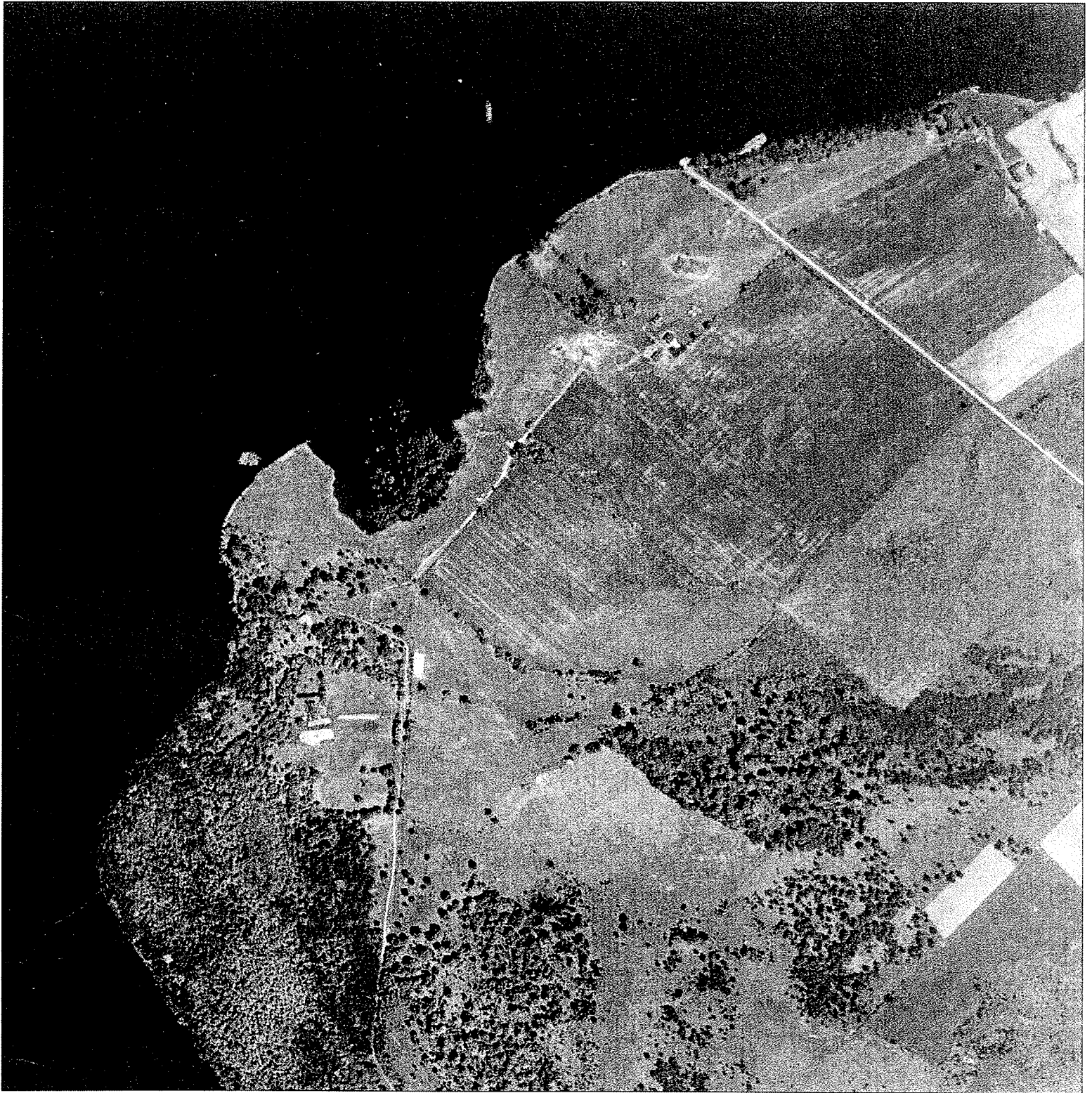


Figure 5: Historical aerial photograph A63-103 June 8 1928



Figure 6: Historical aerial photograph A9550-74 1945

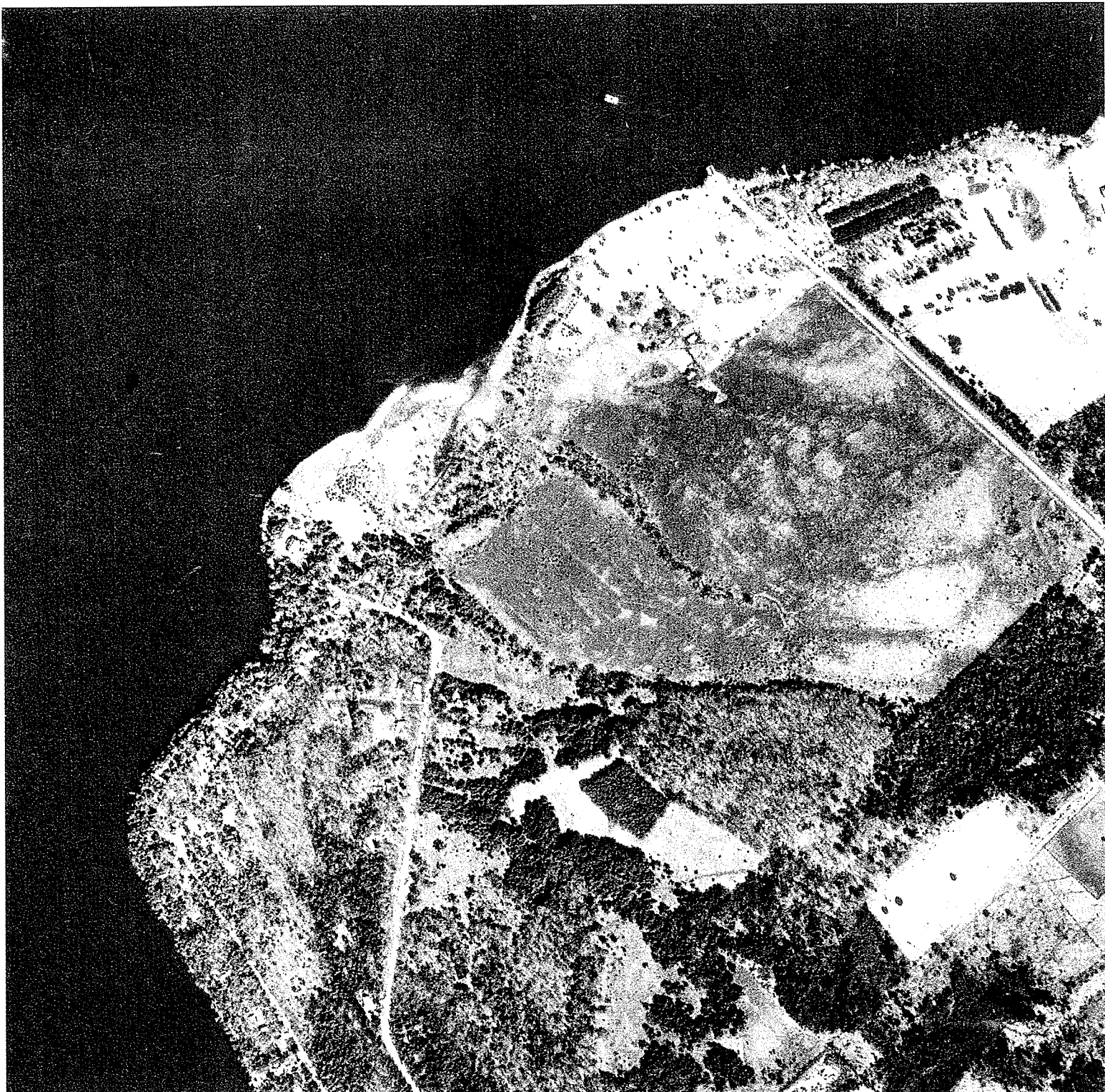








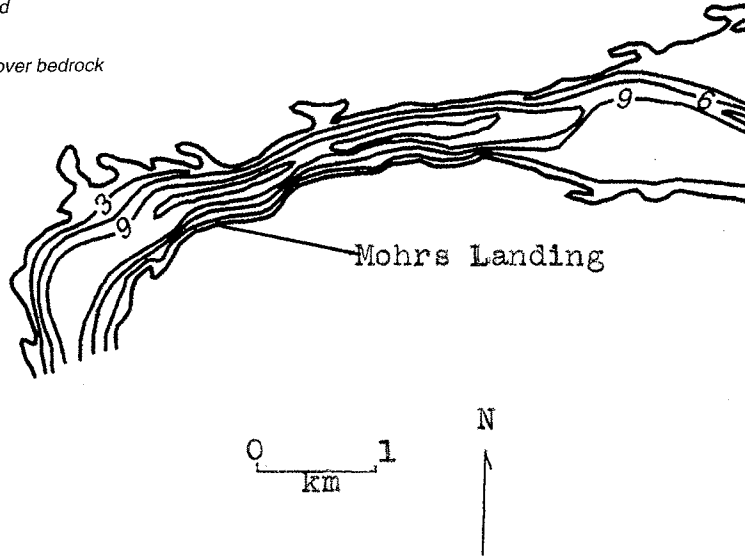
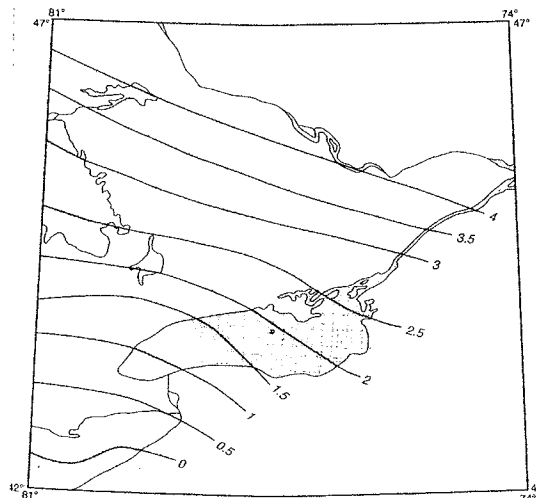
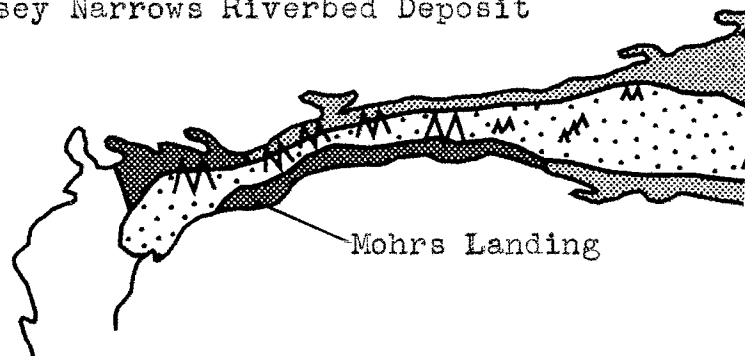


Figure 7: Modern aerial photograph A28466-90 June 5 2001

-  Modern fine grained sediment
-  Shallow areas with little post-marine sediment
-  Massive silty clay (modern sediment over most A.L.S. areas)
-  Sand, some surface ripples
-  Deep acoustically laminated silty clay (A.L.S.)
-  Bedrock or thin clayey silt over bedrock
-  Sand waves (>1 m relief)
-  Ripples (<1 m relief)



Woolsey Narrows Riverbed Deposit



Present rates of isostatic rebound in mm/a based on water level records interpolated from Clark and Persoage (1970). See also Tushingham (1992)

Figure 8: Woolsey Narrows, bathymetry and riverbed deposits



Figure 9: Archaeological potential, the City of Ottawa model

LEGEND

- A – wharf and ramp, nil potential
- B – causeway embankment, nil potential
- C – nearshore littoral, shingle on Bedrock, low potential
- D – foreshore littoral, ice-scoured Bedrock, low potential

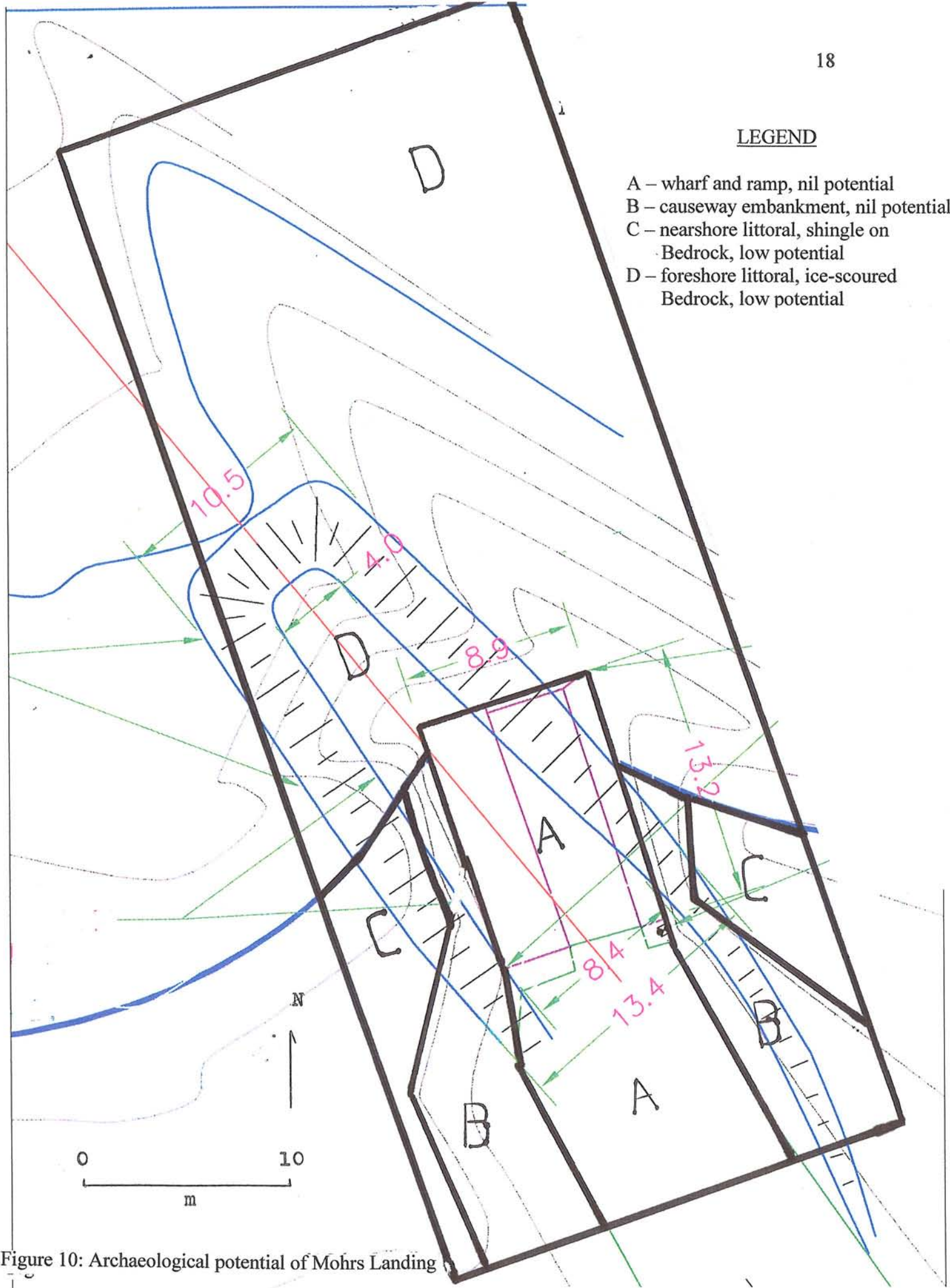


Figure 10: Archaeological potential of Mohrs Landing



Figure 11A : Looking N at Mohrs Landing, upstream side



Figure 11B; Looking N at Mohrs Landing, downstream side

Figure 11: Photographs of Mohrs Landing

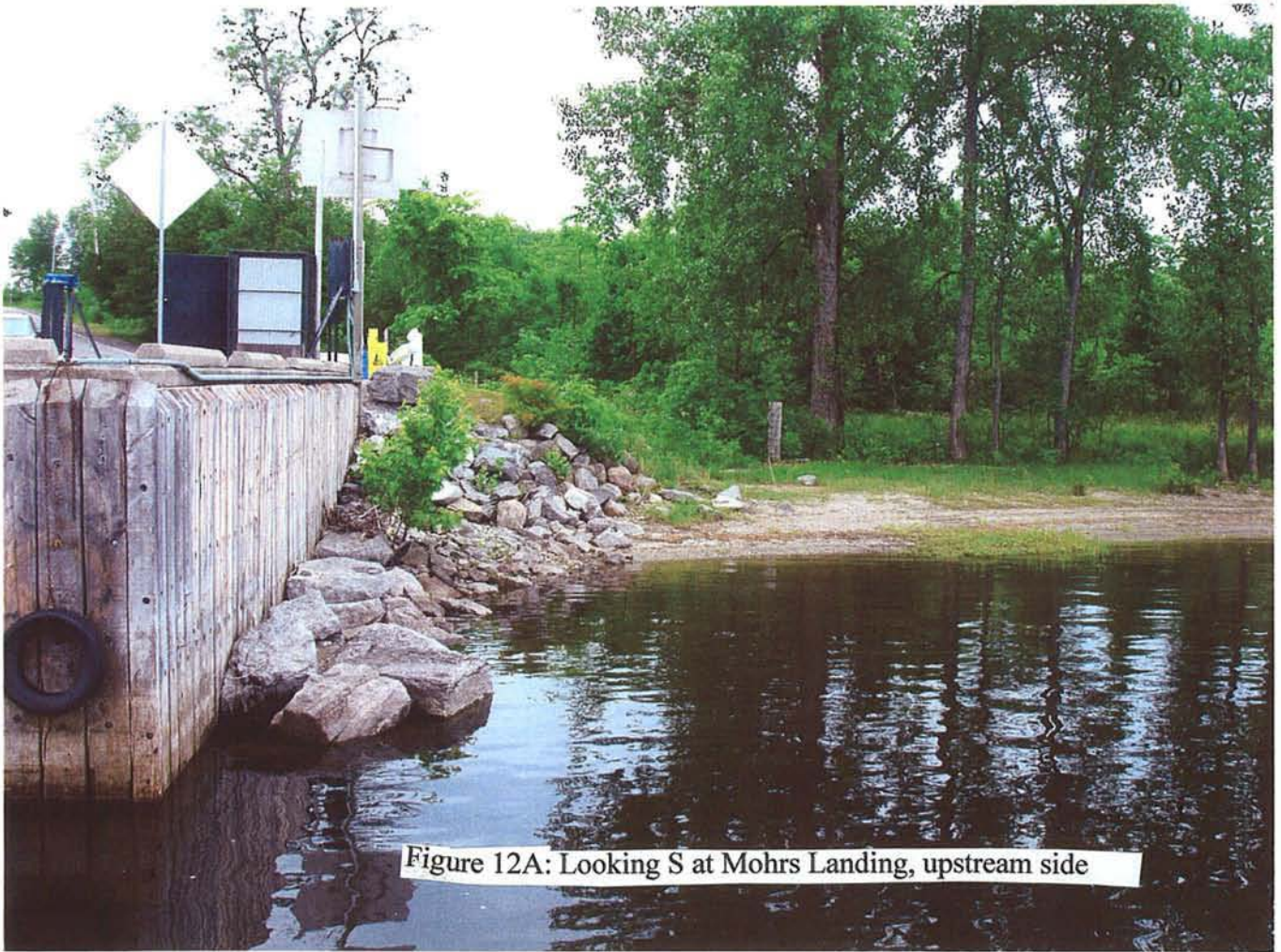


Figure 12A: Looking S at Mohrs Landing, upstream side

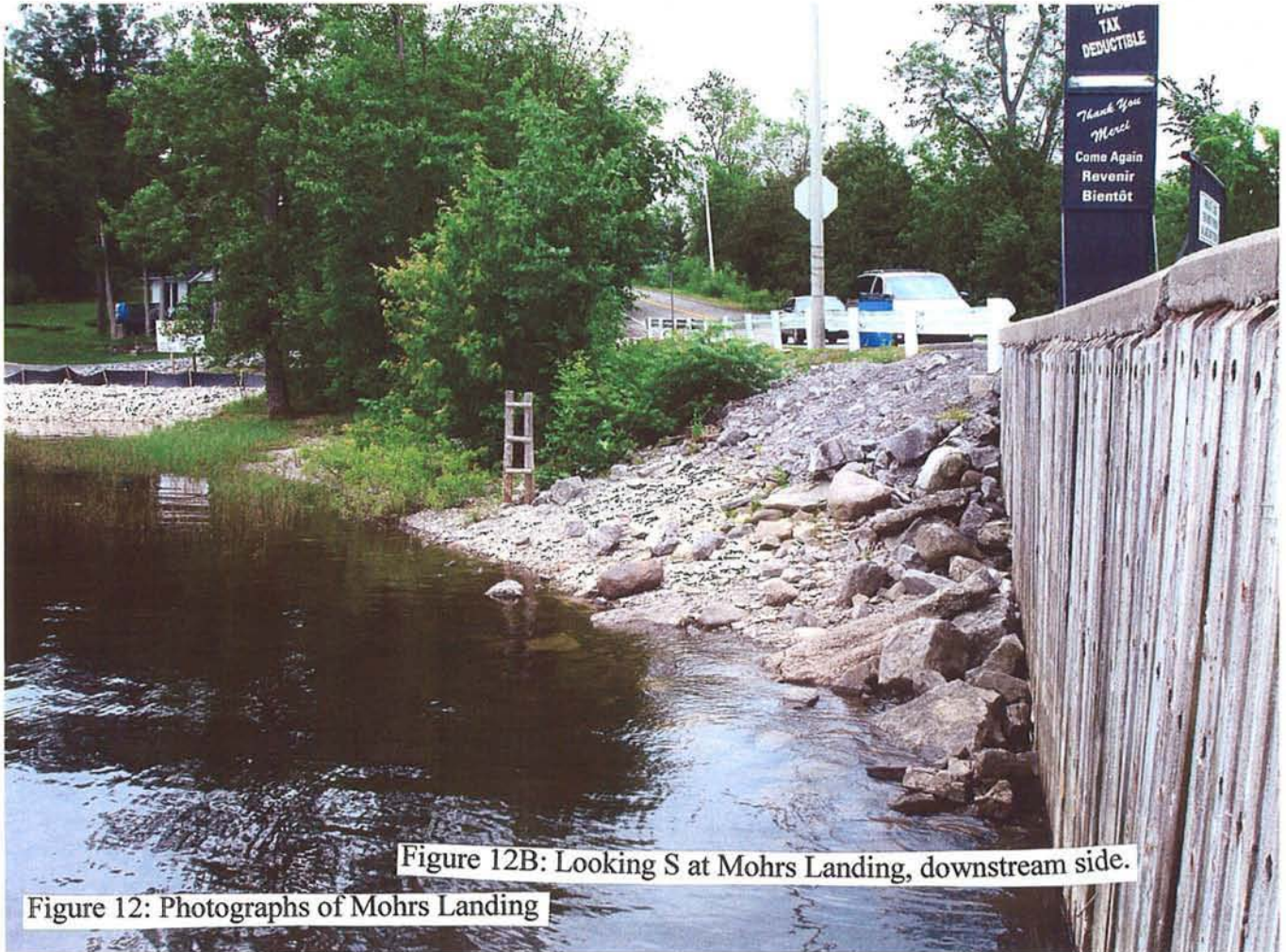


Figure 12B: Looking S at Mohrs Landing, downstream side.

Figure 12: Photographs of Mohrs Landing



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Date 26 July 2007		Time Heure
To/Destinataire Ken Swayze Kinicknick Heritage Consultants R.R. # 5 Cobden, ON K0J 1K0		REÇU 26 JUL. 2007 EXAMINÉ PAR: <u>VEB</u> PROJET NO: <u>G001359-000-050</u> RÉSULTAT: <u>Accepté</u>
		Fax No. 613-646-2700 Tel No.
cc. Jean Roberge, CIMA (Fax No. 819-663-0084)		
From/Expéditeur		
Name Nom	Daniela Cortinovis A/ Archaeology Review Officer	Tel No. N° de tél. (416) 314-7132
Office Bureau	Cultural Programs Unit Programs and Services Branch Culture Policy, Programs and Services Division	Fax No. N° de télécopieur (416) 314-7175
Location Endroit	400 University Avenue, 4 th Floor Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9 400, rue University, 4 ^e étage Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9	No. of pages Plus this page 2 N° de pages - incluant cette page
Re: Mohrs Landing, Waterlot B, Broken Front Concession, Fitzroy Twp., City of Ottawa		
Any questions/problems with this transmission, please contact the sender. Si vous avez des questions ou des difficultés en ce qui concerne les documents transmis, veuillez communiquer avec l'expéditeur.		

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26 July 2007

Ken Swayze
Kinicknick Heritage Consultants
R.R. # 5
Cobden, ON
K0J 1K0
Fax: 613-646-2700

RE: Concurrence with Report Entitled "A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mohrs Landing, Waterlot B, Broken Front Concession, Fitzroy Twp. (Geo.), City of Ottawa", MCL File 06EA017

Dear Mr. Swayze:

This Ministry has reviewed the above entitled report prepared by your firm (Licence/PIF # P039-119-2007). The report indicates that the subject lands and underwater areas have an absence of features that would indicate archaeological potential, as well as having been previously disturbed. Consequently, it is recommended that those areas assessed be cleared of further archaeological concern. This Ministry concurs with this recommendation.

Given the above, this Ministry is satisfied that Provincial concerns for archaeological resources have been met for those lands and underwater areas identified as being assessed within Figure 10 of the above entitled report. If any construction impacts are planned beyond the areas investigated, an archaeological assessment must be carried out prior to any soil disturbing activities. In addition, if deeply buried cultural remains, including human remains, are discovered during construction activities, this office should be notified immediately.

Should you wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Daniela Cortinovis
A/ Archaeology Review Officer

Erika Laanela
Marine Heritage Advisor

cc. MCL Archaeology Licence Office
Jean Roberge, CIMA