



Waste Management of Canada Corporation

Environmental Assessment for a New Landfill Footprint at the West Carleton Environmental Centre

BUILT HERITAGE & CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

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Executive Summary

The following Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape study outlines the existing conditions in the West Carleton Environmental Centre (WCEC) Study Area, bordered by Carp Road, Richardson Side Road, and Highway 417. All potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study area were subject to inventory. A short form name was applied to each resource type (e.g. barn, residence), and the locations were plotted on area maps. Historical research was also conducted for the purposes of identifying broad agents or themes of historical change in the area, while historic mapping was consulted to reveal cultural landscape development in the area. The study identified four built heritage features and seven cultural landscape units within the Study Area. No structures designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act are present within the Study Area.



Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment

**Ottawa Waste Management Facility
Environmental Assessment,
City of Ottawa, Ontario**

Baseline Conditions

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	2
2.1	Approach and Methodology	2
2.2	Data Collection	4
3.0	BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	5
3.1	Introduction	5
3.2	Background History	5
3.2.1	Township Survey and Settlement	6
3.2.2	Village of Carp	7
3.2.3	Village of Huntley	8
3.2.4	WM Ottawa Landfill Site	8
3.2.5	Lot 3, Concession 3	9
3.2.6	Lot 4, Concession 3	9
3.2.7	Lot 5, Concession 5	10
3.2.8	Lot 3, Concession 4	12
3.2.9	Lot 4, Concession 4	12
3.2.10	Lot 5, Concession 4	13
3.2.11	Agricultural Census data, 1861-1871	14
3.2.12	Conclusions	15
3.3	Existing Conditions	16
4.0	CONCLUSIONS	18
5.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	18
6.0	REFERENCES CITED	19
	APPENDIX A	23

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Location of the study area. (NTS map Ottawa 31 G/5 and Arnprior 31 F/8)

Figure 2: Approximate location of the study area overlaid on a map of the Township of Huntley in the 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (including City of Ottawa), Ontario*

Figure 3: Location of Identified Cultural Heritage Features within the Study Area

List of Tables:

Table 1: Built Heritage Features (BHF) and Cultural Landscape Units (CLU) Located within Ottawa Landfill Expansion Study Area

Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment

Ottawa Waste Management Facility Environmental Assessment, City of Ottawa, Ontario

Baseline Conditions

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Gartner Lee Limited, Markham, to conduct a Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for the Ottawa Waste Management Facility Environmental Assessment, in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). The current landfill is located on Lots 3 & 4, Concession 3 in the former Township of Huntley, County of West Carlton, now the City of Ottawa, near the intersection of Carp Road and Highway 417. Composed of three different proposed extension alternatives, the entire study area is bordered by Carp Road to the northeast, Richardson Side Road to the northwest, and the Trans-Canada Highway to the southwest and southeast.

The assessment was conducted under the project direction of Mr. Robert Pihl, ASI. The field review and heritage assessment was conducted by Mary L. MacDonald in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (2005).

The purpose of this report is to present the existing conditions for the study corridor and to provide recommendations with respect to identified cultural heritage resources.

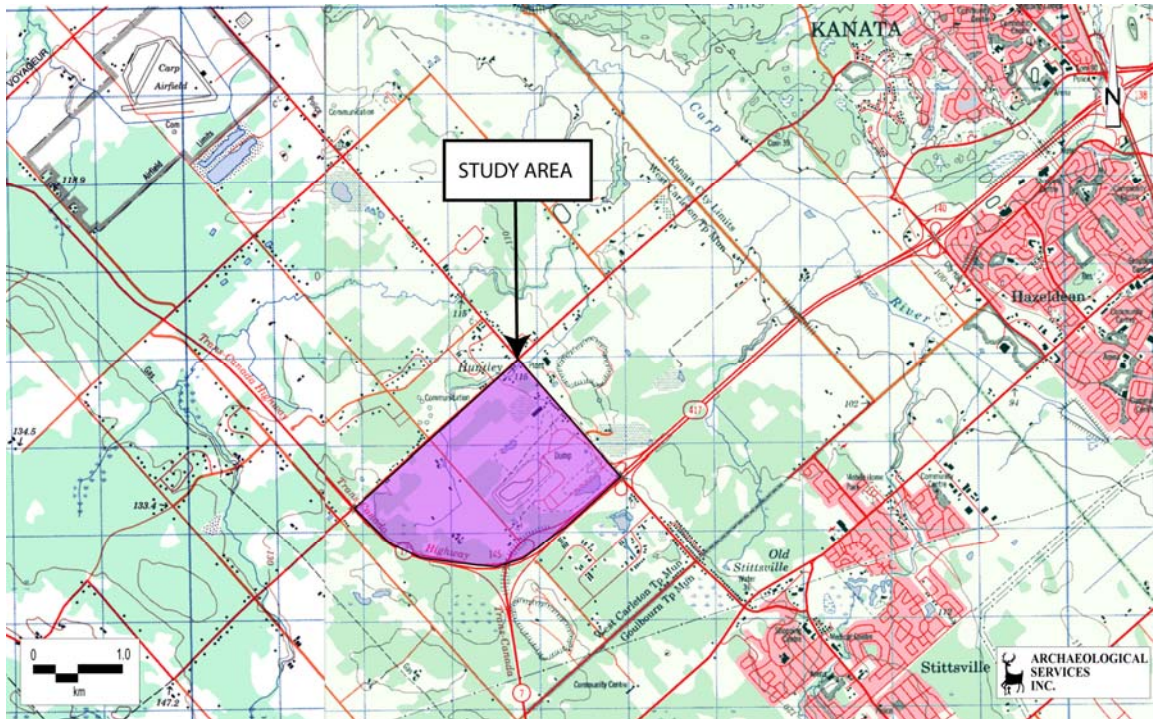


Figure 1: Location of the study area. (NTS map Ottawa 31 G/5 and Arnprior 31F/8).

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Approach and Methodology

The cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 50 years old.

The construction of a new roadway or right-of-way (ROW) improvements has the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways. These include the loss or displacement of resources through removal or demolition and the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural landscapes and built heritage features. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage features and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscape and nucleated settlements. Built heritage features are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, environment is defined in subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Culture is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural landscapes and as cultural features.

Within this document, cultural landscapes are defined as follows:

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land-uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following:

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* and related Provincial Policy Statement make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

- 2(d) *the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest;...*

In Part IV of the Policy Statement it is mandated that:

These policies are to be applied in dealing with planning matters. Official Plans will integrate all applicable provincial policies and apply appropriate land use designations and policies. Since the policies focus on end results, the official plan is the most important vehicle for the implementation of the Policy Statement.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2-Resources, wherein subsection 2.5- Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

2.5.1 Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Built heritage resources mean one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community.

Cultural heritage landscapes mean a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.

In addition, the term “significant” is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. As cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources may be considered another matter, the following definition of significant applies:

...in regard to other matters, important in terms of amount, content, representation or effect.

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage analysis for the assessment of the road improvements in the study corridor.

2.2 Data Collection

For the purposes of the cultural heritage assessment of the proposed landfill expansion, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study area were subject to inventory. A short form name was applied to each resource type (e.g. barn, residence), and the locations were plotted on area maps. Building interiors were not subject to survey. Historical research was also conducted for the purposes of identifying broad agents or themes of historical change in the area, while historic mapping was consulted to reveal cultural landscape development in the area. The results of historical research are contained in Section 3.0.

Built heritage features and cultural landscapes were inventoried according to a consistent typology of units based upon Ministry of Culture guidelines and past experience (see Table 1).

The following definitions of typical cultural landscapes units were used:

Farm complex: comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.

Roadscapes: generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.

Waterscapes: waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.

Railsapes: active or inactive railway lines or railway rights-of-way and associated features.

Historical settlements: groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.

Results of the field survey are contained in Section 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to all identified heritage resources.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides the results of historical research and a description of above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by proposed expansion of the Ottawa Landfill.

3.2 Background History

The study area which contains the WM Ottawa Landfill site and the three proposed extension alternatives is situated on part of Lots 3, 4 and 5 in Concessions 3 and 4 in the former Township of Huntley, County of Carleton, in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (Figure 2). This is at the intersection of Carp Road and the Richardson Side Road.

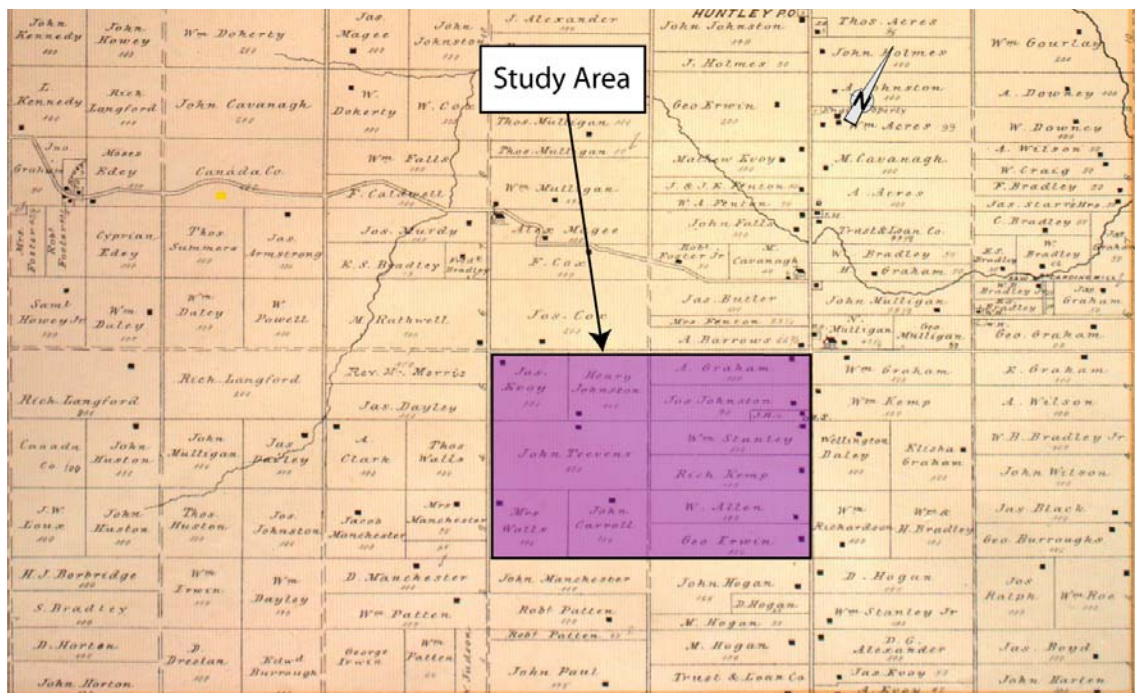


Figure 2: Approximate location of the study area overlaid on a map of the Township of Huntley in the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (including City of Ottawa), Ontario

3.2.1 Township Survey and Settlement

Huntley Township in Carleton County was first purchased or alienated by the British from the native Mississaugas in 1819, and ratified under Treaty 27 which was signed at Kingston on May 31st of that year (*Indian Treaties* 1892:62-63; Walker 1968: 7-8). The township was first surveyed in 1819, and the first legal settlers took up their land grants in 1823 (Armstrong 1985:144). This township originally formed part of the Johnstown District of Upper Canada, but legislation passed in April 1821 (2 Geo. IV c. 3) provided that Carleton County could be separated at the pleasure of the government. As the result of a proclamation in November 1822, Carleton County was declared part of a separate administrative division which was to be called the Bathurst District. Further legislation passed in March 1838 (1 Vic. c. 25) transferred Carleton County to the newly established Dalhousie District, which came into effect following a proclamation issued in March 1842. In May 1849, the old district was abolished under the provisions of 12 Vic. c. 78, which was succeeded by the County of Carleton (Armstrong 1985:162, 166, 176). In January 1974, Huntley Township amalgamated with Fitzroy and Torbolton to become the Township of West Carleton.

The origins of the township name are not known with certainty. One scholar suggests that it was named after “Huntly” Castle, near Aberdeen in Scotland, which was owned by Lady Charlotte Gordon, the wife of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond (1764-1819) who was the Governor-in-Chief of British North America in 1818-19 (Rayburn 1997:164). Others assert that it was named after Lord Huntley of Fitzroy, brother of the Duchess of Richmond (Mika 1981:322).

Peter Robinson, in his “Official Account of the Emigration of 1823”, noted that Huntley was at first “partially settled by disbanded soldiers and others” (Reid 1990:24). The first settlers in the township were said to have been John Cavanagh, who settled near Carp, and Robert Johnston and William Mooney who arrived from Ireland in 1819. Several additional Irish families settled in the township shortly thereafter due to the efforts of Peter Robinson (Walker 1968:439). In the late 1820s, a report was submitted by Surveyor General Thomas Ridout concerning the land grants made to the Irish and other settlers in Huntley Township. Ridout noted that “the several locations made thereon are free from difficulty” (*Upper Canada Land Petitions*, Perth Petitions 70).

A substantial number of the early settlers were from Scotland and England, who established prosperous dairy farms within the township (Mika 1981:322-324). During the 1830s, the population of the township increased when many of the workers engaged on the construction of the Rideau Canal settled here. Ethnic clashes periodically occurred between the Irish Catholics, many of whom settled in the west half of the township and were derisively called “Ballyghiblins,” and their Protestant Anglo-Scottish neighbours (Mika 1981:323). The early settlements within the township were in the vicinity of the Carp valley where the richest soil was located, and these lands were granted to the Protestant English, Irish and Scottish settlers. Other sections of the township contained poorer quality soil which was allotted to the Catholic Irish settlers. This fact did not go unnoticed by this group of emigrants. This fact, plus the religious and political differences which existed between the factions, contributed towards the most serious of the clashes, known as the Battle of Morphy’s Falls, which occurred in April 1824.

Huntley Township was originally united with March Township for municipal purposes, but it became a separate township in 1840 (Mika 1981:323; Walker 1968:456).

In 1846, it was reported that Huntley was “getting well settled: there is some good land in it, but a considerable portion of the timber is pine.” At that time, nearly half the Crown Land in the township remained available for purchase, at a rate of eight shillings per acre. The township contained just one sawmill. The population, which was mainly English, Irish and Scotch, was 1,771 (Smith 1846:85).

In 1851, Smith noted that Huntley Township contained “generally level” land much of which was taken up. However, the township “is said to be unsettled from the bad quality of the land.” The township contained “a great deal of swamp,” and the pine timber was “generally of small growth.” It is curious to note that as late as 1879, there were few mills established within the township. “The valleys of both the main branch and affluents of this stream [the Carp] are exceedingly level---so much that within the entire Township there is not a good water-power mill-site” (Belden 1879:xlii).

The population in 1850 was estimated to number 2,080 inhabitants, which had increased to 2,651 by 1861. There were 373 freeholders within the township in 1861. The principal crops grown in 1849 included wheat, oats, potatoes, wool and butter (Smith 1851 vol. 2:355; Mitchell & Co, *Carleton Co. Directory*, p. 240). Agricultural fairs were first held in Huntley in 1855, and held annually in the village of Carp from 1863 onwards. The name was changed from the “Huntley Agricultural Society” to the “Carp Agricultural Society” in 1907 (*Carp Centennial Fair Booklet*, 1963:5, 42).

Settlement in this township continued to be slow into the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Some of the progress which had been made in Huntley, particularly in the western half of the township, was threatened or destroyed by a conflagration which raged in parts of Russell and Carleton Counties in August, 1870. The “Great Fire of 1870” came about following a two month drought in that summer. “No rain had fallen...and the land lay parched under a sky of brass. Creeks and water-courses shriveled to trickles or were baked to seamed beds of clay”. During the week of August 17 to 23, a series of fires erupted in the various townships along the river and, by August 19, the flames threatened the city of Ottawa itself. In Huntley “fires of frightful proportions were traveling at the rate of 10 miles per hour.” A map of Huntley Township produced shortly after the fire contains the words “burnt lands” in a number of areas (Walker 1968:225, 437).

In Huntley Township the fire began in the bush about the Seventh Line. It traveled rapidly eastward doing great destruction along the Third Line and augmented by other fires it grew in intensity as it was swept on by the gale and was only stopped by the broad waters of the Ottawa nearly twenty miles from its starting place. Yet many houses seemingly in the direct route of the blaze escaped while others not many rods distant were burned to the ground (Walker 1968:230).

3.2.2 Village of Carp

This small community is situated north of the landfill site, on part of township Lot 18 in Concession 3. The village was first developed during the 1830s on land which was originally patented by Joseph Simpson, a disbanded Sergeant who had served in the 49th Regiment, in May 1828. The village was laid out by Registered Plan of subdivision 182, and many of the lots were sold in one-quarter and one-half acre lots during the 1850s and 1860s. The village is said to have been named after the Carp River which is a tributary of the Ottawa. This river, however, was noted for its spring runs of suckers (*carpes à cochon*) and mud pouts, rather than carp as the English name implies (Walker 1968:442). Another early name for the village was Newtown, named after a place in County Tipperary, Ireland (Rayburn 1997:59).

Several early landmark structures were built in the community such as Christ Church (Anglican) in 1838, and Dooley’s Hotel in 1840. Two other churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, served the spiritual needs of the village. The post office, which remains operational, opened in June 1854, with William Law as the postmaster. Other buildings within the village, common in most Ontario towns, included a brick town

hall, Division court, Orange Hall and school. The businesses established here included a cheese factory, two hotels, grist, flour, saw and shingle mills, four general stores, two blacksmith shops, a carriage shop, two harness shops, and a tin and stove shop. In 1864, this village was described as having three stores, three hotels, a town hall and “the usual number of workshops.” It contained an Orange hall (LOL #439), a blacksmith, shoemaker, lumber and general merchants, grocer and cabinetmaker (Mitchell & Co, *Carleton Co. Directory*, p. 189). By 1873, the village could also boast of a telegraph office. The population then numbered approximately 150, which had increased to 325 by 1888. In recent times the population has increased to approximately 500. In 1879 one eyewitness reported that “it contains many convincing evidences of improvement and prosperity, and taken altogether it strikes a stranger as being the most pleasant and thriving village in the County” (Belden 1879:xliii). Agricultural Fairs have been held in the village since 1880. Railroad service linked Carp to Ottawa and Parry Sound in 1893. A newspaper, the *Carp Star*, was established here in 1899, which was succeeded by the *Carp Review* in 1904. The village was heavily damaged in a blaze in 1906 which “all but wiped out Carp’s Main Street and damaged a large section of the village.” An airfield was established here which served as an RCAF Training Centre between 1943 and 1945, which was later used as a civilian airport (Crossby 1873:79; Mika 1977:365-367; Rayburn 1997:59; www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/post-offices).

3.2.3 Village of Huntley

This small community is situated north of the landfill site, on part Lot 10 Concession 3. It became a post office village in April 1837, with Arthur Hopper appointed as the first postmaster. The community was first named “Hopperville” in his honour (Walker 1968:441; Belden 1879:xlii). The post office continued to serve the community until it was closed in May 1914 (www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/post-offices.) In 1873, this village contained two stores and a carding mill, and had a population of approximately 50 (Crossby 1873:148). By 1879, it contained a store, Orange Hall, school and Episcopal church (Belden 1879:xlii).

3.2.4 WM Ottawa Landfill Site

The site currently occupied by the existing landfill site was used by the Department of Highways as a borrow pit during the construction of Highway 417 between 1950 and 1955. In 1965, the property was acquired by Howard Rump, president of Newill Realty Limited, for use as a sand pit. In 1971, the Ministry of the Environment issued a certificate of approval (A461002) which permitted the use of Lot 4 as a sanitary landfill site, the certificate being reissued in 1975, 1980 and 1994. A landfill for domestic and building refuse was operated on part of Lots 3 and 4 by Newill Realty beginning in 1971.

In 1974, the site was licensed under the Pits and Quarries Act (1971) for aggregate extraction. In August 1986, the landfill site was restricted by the Ministry of the Environment to Lot 4, and landfill activities ceased to be carried out on Lot 3. In August 1987, Newill Realty purchased a 24 ha site, known as the Bradley Pit, located on part of Lot 3 Concession 3.

In December 1987, the landfill site was purchased from Newill Realty by Laidlaw Waste Systems (Ottawa) Ltd, and in August 1993, part of Lot 4 was purchased from the A.H. McCoy Construction Company Limited. Some of this land remains an active pit operation, while other portions have been designated as a landfill buffer zone. Two recharge ponds have been constructed on site (1996 and 2001), as well as a geosynthetic clay liner in 1997. An air injection system was added to prevent methane gas migration, and an additional landfill gas collection, pumping system and flare was constructed in 2000. The estimated remaining site life was 6.9 years in September 2002.

The site was originally known as the West Carleton Landfill Site, but it has recently been renamed as the WM Ottawa Landfill Site, or simply the “Ottawa Landfill.” The media and those opposed to the landfill expansion refer to it by an alternate name, the Carp Road Landfill site (Henderson, Paddon 2002:pp. 1-2 to 1-4).¹

3.2.5 Lot 3 Concession 3

This township lot was divided into north and south halves containing 100 acres each. At the time of the first township survey, Sherwood noted that the timber consisted of maple, elm and ironwood (Sherwood 1819).

North half: The north half of the lot was patented by Hugh Irwin, an Irish emigrant, on June 17, 1828. The land was sold by his wife to Robert Johnston in August 1837. Subsequent owners included John Mulligan (1847), James Allen (1853) and Wilson Allen (1863). Allen mortgaged the land five times between 1871 and 1884, but it was finally sold under Power of Sale to Henry Bradley in December 1890. The land was inherited by Champness and Silas Bradley through the will of Henry Bradley in 1897.

South half: This part lot was patented by George Irwin, an Irish emigrant, on June 6, 1828. He retained ownership for several years, but sold the entire tract of land to John Bower Lewis in April 1835. Lewis conveyed the land to Henrietta Lewis in September 1864, and she sold it back to George Lewis in December of the same year. The 1864 *Directory* listed Irwin as a tenant (householder) on this lot (1864 *Directory* p. 245). In April 1891, Lewis sold this land to Mary Ann Kidd. Subsequent owners included William L. Bradley (1892), Champness and Silas Bradley (1897), and George Sutton (1907).

The 1861 census enumerated John Hogan (b. 1821) on part of this lot, who resided in a one and one-half storey log house with his wife and eight children. The family was Irish, and members of the Roman Catholic church. The assessed value of their farm was \$900 plus an additional \$200 in farm tools and equipment. The family owned two “pleasure carriages” valued at \$100. The agricultural enumeration for the Hogan farm was consistent with the surrounding farms in terms of crops and livestock (1861 census p. 9, agricultural census p. 14).

A map of the township compiled in 1863 showed the names “Mrs. Irwin” and “J. Allen” on these part lots. The structures depicted on this map are nearly identical to the position of the structures shown on the *Belden Atlas* map (Gray, *County of Carleton*). The 1864 *Directory* listed William Law as a “freeholder” on lot 3 which is clearly an error, since the abstract index does not show Law as a registered owner on this lot (1864 *Directory*, p. 245). The 1888 *Directory* showed that J.H. Hueston was a tenant on Lot 3, but it did not specify upon which half of the lot (1888 *Union Directory*, p. 37).

3.2.6 Lot 4 Concession 3

This lot was originally retained as a Crown Reserve, which was patented by the Canada Company in 1829. It was divided into halves when the land was sold by the Company. At the time of the first township survey, Sherwood noted that the timber consisted of maple, beech and basswood (Sherwood 1819).

¹ This information was kindly provided by Mr. Michael Walters at the WM Ottawa Landfill Site, 2301 Carp Road, (613) 831-1281.

East half. This part lot was sold to John Bower Lewis in March 1836. Lewis further divided the lot into north and south halves. Subsequent owners of the northeast quarter included John Graham (1842). Subsequent owners of the southeast quarter included John Kemp (1848) and Richard Kemp (1864). This part lot was mortgaged by Kemp, and it was sold under Power of Sale to D. Hagan in 1893.

West half. The west half of the lot was sold to John Graham in March 1836. Graham retained ownership until May 1878 when he sold the land to William Stanley. Stanley mortgaged the land but defaulted in his payments, and this part lot was sold under Power of Sale to Joseph Stanzel in February 1884. Subsequent owners included H. Evans (1893), Stephen W. Stanzel (1898), Eliza E. Evans (1898), and William J. Paul (1907).

It should be noted that the 1861 census for Huntley enumerated Joseph Johnson (b. 1834) on part Lot 4 Concession 3. He resided with his wife and two children in a one storey log house. The assessed value of their farm was \$300 plus \$90 in farm tools and equipment. The family grew a variety of crops on their land including spring wheat, peas, oats, Indian corn, potatoes and hay. Their livestock consisted of milch cows, horse, sheep and pigs. Additional farm produce included wool, butter and barrels of cured beef and pork. The family was of Irish background, and they belonged to the Church of England (1861 census division 1 p. 1, agricultural census p. 14). The neighbouring John Camp family, also of Irish background, resided in a one and one-half storey log house. Their assessment was recorded at \$800 for the farm, with an additional \$100 in farm tools and equipment. Their agricultural enumeration was identical to the Johnsons, but differed slightly in the livestock (it included steers and heifers) and the additional farm produce, which included fulled cloth and flannel. The family belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist church. The patriarch, John Camp, was aged about 82 years (1861 census, division 1 p. 10, agricultural census p. 14).

John Graham (b. 1800) resided in a one storey stone house with his wife and child. The family were members of the Church of England. The assessed value of their farm was \$1600 plus an additional \$100 in farm tools and equipment. The crops listed on their farm were consistent with the surrounding farms, with the exception that Graham grew turnips in addition to his other crops (1861 census division 1 p. 2, agricultural census p. 14).

A map of the township compiled in 1863 showed the names “Jno. Graham” and “J. Camp” on these part lots. The structures depicted on this map are nearly identical to the position of the structures shown on the *Belden Atlas* map (Gray, *County of Carleton*). The 1864 *Directory* showed that Noble Carruthers was a tenant (householder) on this lot (1864 *Directory*, p. 243). The 1888 *Directory* showed that William Stanley was a tenant on Lot 4, but it did not specify upon which half of the lot (1888 *Union Directory*, p. 39).

3.2.7 Lot 5 Concession 3

This lot was divided into north and south halves. At the time of the first township survey, Sherwood noted that the timber consisted of maple, beech and basswood, as well as some “lowland cedar and ash.” He also noted the presence of a small creek which meandered through the lot (Sherwood 1819).

North half: This part lot was patented by Henry McElroy, a disbanded Sergeant who had served in the 37th Regiment, in June 1824. Subsequent owners included John Armstrong (1826), John Graham (1844), Andrew Graham (1860), Elizabeth Pratt (1887), Egerton R. Pratt (1895) and William James Cowan (1907). Title to the land was tied up in litigation between members of the Graham family between 1898

and 1902. A one acre parcel was sold to William B. Bradley in 1860, but resold to Andrew Graham in 1869. This was purchased by Emma J. Bradley in 1892, and sold to Frederick Bradley in 1904.

The 1861 census enumerated Andrew Graham (b. 1826) on this part lot. He resided in a one storey log house with his wife and four children. The family belonged to the Church of England. The assessed value of the farm was \$1,000 with an additional \$100 in farm tools and equipment. The crops and livestock on their farm were consistent with those enumerated on neighbouring farms (1861 census division 1 p. 5, agricultural census p. 14).

The 1871 census showed that Andrew Graham operated a lime kiln on his land (1871 census, schedule 6).

South half: This part lot was patented by Edward Johnston (b. 1771), an Irish emigrant, on June 6, 1828. Johnston came to Upper Canada with his wife and ten children in 1820. He had served in the yeomanry during the “Rebellion in Ireland” where he was wounded. Two of his sons, Henry and George, had attained the age of majority by 1830, and a land petition was submitted on their behalf by their father. The petition was not recommended by the Executive Council (*Upper Canada Land Petitions J16/17*). He sold this parcel of land to John Bower Lewis in April 1838. Johnston died sometime between March 1853 and November 1854, after which Lewis sold the lot to Joseph Johnston (b. 1832). In March 1901 this land was sold to William H. Johnston, and then to David H. Mulligan in October 1907.

The 1851 census showed that Edward Johnston lived with his family in a one storey log house on this land. The family belonged to the Church of England. Unfortunately, the agricultural census data has been lost for this return, so we have no idea as to the variety and amount of crops and livestock which might have existed on this farm in 1850 (1851 Huntley census, p. 95).

A ten acre parcel was sold George Johnston, shoemaker, at the southeast corner of this lot in June 1866, and then transferred to David McCurdy on the same day. Subsequent owners of this ten acre parcel included Joseph Johnston (1868), Andrew Cowan, blacksmith (1873), John Hogshaw, also spelled as Hawkshaw (1874), Hazelwood Kemp (1881), Henry Hawkshaw or Hawkshawe(1882) and Wesley Kemp (1898). In 1871 this part lot contained Andrew Cowan’s blacksmith shop prior to his actual purchase of the land, which was depicted on the map of the township published in *Belden’s Atlas* of 1879.

The 1861 census enumerated George Johnston (b. 1821) on this land, where he resided in a one storey log house with his wife and four children. The family was of Irish background, and they belonged to the Church of England. Their ten acre farm was assessed at \$150, with an additional \$10 in farm tools and equipment. Their crops were limited to peas, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes and hay. Their livestock consisted of a cow, horse and pigs. Additional farm produce included barrels of cured pork (1861 census division 1 p. 9, agricultural census p. 14). The next decennial agricultural census showed that blacksmith Andrew Cowan grew potatoes and carrots on his land (1871 census p. 55).

A map of the township compiled in 1863 showed the names “A. Graham” and “J. Johnson” and “G. Johnson” on these part lots. The structures depicted on this map are nearly identical to the position of the structures shown on the *Belden Atlas* map (Gray, *County of Carleton*).

The 1871 census recorded that a tenant labourer named Job Bullins, (b. USA 1838) lived on a three-quarter acre parcel situated on lot 3. A “French” tenant labourer named Battice Fob also resided on this lot. The census also showed that Joseph Johnston operated a lime kiln on his land (1871 census, p. 54; schedule 6).

3.2.8 Lot 3 Concession 4

This lot was a Crown Reserve lot which was patented by the Canada Company on October 12, 1841. It was divided into east and west halves which remained unsold for several years. The land may have been occupied by tenant farmers during this period. At the time of the first township survey, Sherwood noted that the timber consisted of maple, hemlock, basswood, pine, cedar, ash and some swamp land (Sherwood 1819).

East half: This “front” part of the lot was sold by the Canada Company to Robert Grant in October 1867. Grant was an early settler who had resided in the township since at least 1823; in 1828 he purchased the rights to Lot 9 Concession 4 from Rachel, the daughter of a Loyalist named Jacob Coons (*Upper Canada Land Petitions*, G16/5). Subsequent owners included John Carroll (1891) and John Forbes (1892). The land was willed to Henry, Susanna and Margaret Forbes in 1898, and then sold to William J. Paul in April 1903.

The 1861 census enumerated John Carroll (b. 1821) in a one storey log house, where he resided with his wife and two children. The family was Irish and they belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. The assessed value of their farm was \$500, with an additional \$10 in farm tools and equipment. The enumeration of their crops and livestock is consistent with the other nearby farms (1861 census division 3 p. 24).

West half: This “rear” part of the lot was sold by the Canada Company to Jeremiah Wall in March 1872, and two quit-claim deeds to the land were registered in favour of Carleton Wall in 1894. Wall sold the land to Jacob Manchester in January 1902.

The 1861 census showed that “Jeremy Wall” resided in a one storey log house which had been constructed in 1853, while John Carroll resided in a one storey log house which had been built in 1845 (1861 *Huntley census* division 3 p. 24). A map of the township compiled in 1863 showed the name “J. Carroll” but no structures were indicated this part lot (Gray, *County of Carleton*). The 1871 census recorded the fact that Wall (b. 1839) was of Irish ancestry, but born on the “Atlantic sea” (1871 census p. 69).

3.2.9 Lot 4 Concession 4

At the time of the first township survey, Sherwood noted that the timber consisted of pine, cedar, ash and spruce, and it contained “a large marsh west of the line” (Sherwood 1819). The *patent plan of Huntley and March*, compiled by William Chewett in 1830, showed no lot owners names on this lot. A second map, produced at approximately the same time, showed the name “Jno. McDowall” on this lot (Sherwood, *Township of Huntley*, map 32).

This lot was patented by Robert Grant on May 21, 1851. It was sold to John Hodgins in October 1861. Subsequent owners included James Ralph (1861), John Hodgins (1863) and John Tevens (also spelled as Stevens, Tevan, Teavens, or Teevans; deed 23485, 1863). The 1864 *Directory* listed Teavens as a tenant (householder) on this lot (1864 *Directory*, p. 247). Teevans divided the lot into east and west halves in 1893 when he sold the east half to Thomas Hourigan. This parcel was later sold to William J. Paul in 1895. The west half was sold to Thomas Hourigan in 1895. The 1871 *census* return showed that Thomas and John “Horigan” (b. 1850) who lived in the Teevans household were twin brothers (1871 census p. 67).

The 1861 census showed that John Tevan (b. 1831) resided with his wife and two children in a one storey log house which had been constructed in 1860. The family was Roman Catholic. The assessed value of the farm was \$600, with an additional \$20 in farm tools and equipment. The crops and livestock enumerated were consistent with the other farms in the neighbourhood (1861 *Huntley census*, division 3 p. 24). A map of the township compiled in 1863 showed the name “Stevens” on this lot, with a house at the northwest corner (Gray, *County of Carleton*).

The 1871 agricultural census showed that Teevins grew spring wheat, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, hay and rye. His livestock included horses, milch cows, horned cattle and sheep. Additional farm produce included barrels of cured beef and pork, butter, cloth and firewood. His farm equipment included a plough and fanning mill (1871 agricultural census p. 67).

3.2.10 Lot 5 Concession 4

This lot which was originally a Clergy Reserve was divided into east and west halves. At the time of the first township survey, Sherwood noted that the timber consisted of cedar, hemlock, maple and pine, and he noted the presence of a small creek on the lot (Sherwood 1819). The *patent plan of Huntley and March*, compiled by William Chewett in 1830, showed no lot owners names on this lot.

The “Township Papers” record that there were two early applicants who wished to purchase this Clergy Reserve lot. The one was named Edward Ferguson of Richmond in November 1828, the other being Robert Johnston in December 1831. Ferguson’s application was unsuccessful, undoubtedly because affidavits filed by John Bower Lewis proved that Johnston had resided upon this lot “for eight years” since 1823, and had built a house and cleared between six and eight acres of land. Johnston paid the patent fees for this lot in early January 1832, but he did not actually purchase the land nor did he obtain the patent (*Township Papers*, pp. 278-281).

East half: The “front” part of this lot was patented by Robert Grant on February 5, 1862. Grant exchanged this land through a quit-claim deed for another parcel of land in May 1870, at which time Henry Johnston became the owner of this part lot. In April 1884, Johnston further divided this lot into north and south quarters which he deeded to Joseph Johnston and Henry Johnston Jr. Joseph sold his quarter lot to Henry in July 1893.

The 1861 census enumerated Henry Johnson (b. 1814) on this part lot with his wife and seven children. The family was Irish, and belonged to the Church of England. The farm was assessed at \$600, with an additional \$20 in farm tools and equipment. The crops and livestock listed in the agricultural return was consistent with the returns from the surrounding farms, with the exception that the Johnson farm also produced maple sugar (1861 census division 3 p. 24).

West half: The “rear” part of this lot was occupied by Jacob Stewart (or Stuart) who made some improvements to the lot sometime during the 1850s. Stewart, who had moved to Goulbourn Township, officially transferred his claim in the land to James Evoy in September 1861. Evoy had taken over this part lot from Stewart around 1855, and by the early 1860s he had cleared and fenced more than five acres of land (*Township Papers* pp. 287-290). On August 15, 1859, Evoy addressed a letter to Mr. VanKoughnet, the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Toronto with an offer to purchase the lands at market value. The main hindrance to this purchase, according to Evoy, was the unpaid rent arrears by previous tenants on the land:

This is to let you know that Mr. Durie will not take The Goverment [sic] price

for the lot that I am on i having given Jacob Stuart 10 pounds for his improvements it is one of those old refuse Cergy [sic] lots that was Handed from one Squatter to Another There is some old rent that Mr. Durie says Should be payed but the well informed Part of the Country says that is done Away at the time the Govrnment took The reserves from the Clergy they Call it obsolete. I am very poor myself with a Wife and five Children the Eldest nearly Seven years. tell Mr. Durie to throw That obsolete rent where it Should Go and I will give him the goverment Price At once and we will always Pray for your Honour.

(*Township Papers* pp. 285-287).

The dispute concerning the rent was resolved and the lot was patented by James Evoy on August 22, 1868. Evoy and his neighbour Robert Grant became involved in an exchange of deeded lands, which contained legal descriptions that were in error. This resulted in a the early ownership documents appearing on title on both halves of this lot. Ownership was acquired by John Evoy in 1892, which was then sold to Joseph W. Johnson in 1895 and Henry Johnson in 1904.

A map of the township compiled in 1863 showed the names “J. Evoy” and “H. Johnston” on this lot. There was a structure indicated at the northwest corner of the Evoy farm, and a second structure within the southwest third of this lot (Gray, *County of Carleton*). The 1861 census showed that Henry Johnston resided in a one storey log house which had been built in 1858 (1861 *Huntley census* division 3 p. 24). The 1864 *Directory* showed Evoy and Henry Johnston as tenants (householders) on this lot (1864 *Directory* pp. 244-245).

The 1871 census showed that James Evoy operated a cooperage on his lot (1871 census, schedule 6).

3.2.11 Agricultural census data, 1861-1871.

The variety of crops enumerated in the 1861 agricultural census for this township was limited. Nearly every farm within these two concessions grew wheat, peas, oats, potatoes and hay, although there was some crop diversity on some of the farms within the study area. For example, there was limited production of buckwheat, turnips, rye, carrots, Indian corn and mangel wurzel. Some farms produced small quantities of wool and home-made flannel or fulled cloth, while each farm produced butter and barrels of cured mutton, beef or pork.

The next decennial census in 1871 showed additional crop diversity. Some of the farms within the study area now produced beans and barley. There was limited fruit production such as apples (Richard Kemp), pears and/or plums (John Carl), and grapes (Henry Johnson). Two farmers, Wilson Allen and John Carl, grew hops. Livestock included “horned cattle” and colts/fillies, and Andrew Graham owned bee hives.

Several property owners within the study area harvested timber as they cleared their land which augmented the income derived from the farm. Some, such as John Carl, harvested just ten white pine logs, while others cut anywhere from 100 to 600 cubic feet of squared white pine. Andrew Graham harvested the largest volume of timber, 100 cubic feet of squared white pine and 1,000 cubic feet of standard pine logs.

All of the farmers within the study area owned a plough, most of them possessed a fanning mill and one, George Irwin, owned a threshing machine (1871 *agricultural census* division g-1 pp. 44-45, 54-55, 66, 67-69).

3.2.12 Conclusions.

Huntley Township was surveyed in 1819 and first settled in the same year by emigrants from Ireland. The population of the township began to increase with new settlers from England, Scotland and Ireland during the early 1820s, some of whom were disbanded army and navy officers. The earliest settlement within the township was in the vicinity of the Carp valley where the richest soil was located, and these lands were granted to the Protestant English, Irish and Scottish settlers. Other sections of the township contained poorer quality soil which was allotted to the Catholic Irish settlers. This contributed to tensions which led to the uprising in 1824 known as the “Battle of Morphy’s Falls” (Walker 1968:433-436).

The lands within the study area contained two Crown Reserve lots and one Clergy Reserve lot, which were patented by the Canada Company between 1829 and 1841. These lands were improved by tenant farmers and subsequently sold to permanent settlers at market value. Nearly all of the remaining 200 acre lots were divided into half lots of 100 acres each, which were patented by private owners between 1824 and 1828 in Concession 3, while the lands in Concession 4 were patented somewhat later between 1851 and 1868.

Nearly all the families within the study area were Protestant English or Irish settlers, who belonged to either the Episcopal or Wesleyan Methodist churches. The few Irish Catholic families who were settled here were not the original Crown patentees, but purchased their land holdings around the middle of the nineteenth century. Most of these families farmed the land, and practiced mixed agriculture. Some of the farms were owned by absentee landlords, and the land was rented out to tenant farmers or labourers. Some of the farmers augmented their income with lumbering during the winter months. Others worked part time in other professions such as shoemaking or coopering, and at least two of the land owners within the study area operated lime kilns.

The crops enumerated in the agricultural census returns included various grains, root vegetables and fruit. Livestock consisted mainly of horses, cows, sheep and pigs. Some families augmented the household income with other trades, and the census returns indicate that some men were engaged in blacksmithing, coopering and shoe making, and two lime kilns existed within the study area.

The Carp Road, being the allowance between Concessions 2 and 3, and the Richardson side road, which was the allowance between Lots 5 and 6, were original township roads laid out by the surveyor Richard Sherwood in 1819. Patent plans of the township indicate that both were opened for travel adjacent to the study area before 1830.

Evidence contained within the decennial census returns showed that the construction dates for some of the houses built within the study area ranged between 1845 and 1860, while others were constructed somewhat earlier during the 1820s. Nearly all the houses within the study area were log cabins, with the single exception of John Graham who had constructed a one storey stone house on his land prior to 1861.²

Cartographic evidence showed that the location for many of the structures on the west side of Carp Road was identical on two maps produced in 1863 and 1879. However, two structures were depicted on the 1863 Gray-Walling map of the township which were not shown on the 1879 *Belden Atlas* map. One was built at the northwest corner of the John Teevins farm (Lot 4 Concession 4), and the other was situated approximately one-third of the way up from the southwest corner of Lot 5 Concession 4 on the Evoy

² Evidence found in the 1851 census suggests that there were just three stone houses within the entire township at that date.

farm. It is unclear from the records examined whether these structures were: 1) demolished during the third quarter of the nineteenth century and replaced by a subsequent building, 2) relocated to another part of the lot upon which they were built, or 3) damaged or destroyed during the conflagration of 1870.

Portions of the existing landfill site have been used by the MTO and local construction firms during the past fifty years for various purposes including gravel and sand pit operations, and undoubtedly any archaeological concerns within the interior portions of Lots 3 and 4 in Concession 3 have been totally destroyed or have been significantly impacted upon. Much of the landfill operations began here during the land ownership of Newill Realty in 1971, and although parts of the landfill operation have been closed, this activity continues on part of Lot 4. The estimated life span for the site in 2002 was slightly over six years.

3.3 Existing Conditions



Mary MacDonald completed a field survey in July, 2006. Three roadscape are located within the study area, including Carp Road (CLU 1) which consists of a two lane paved road with gravel shoulders, Richardson Side Road (CLU 2), which consists of a two-lane paved road with gravel shoulders, and William Mooney Road (CLU 3), which consists of a two lane gravel road.

The study area is rural with land use remaining predominantly agricultural with the exception of the current landfill. There are three residences of cultural significance within the study area, of which two have been abandoned (BHF 2 and BHF 4) and one has been much altered (BHF 1). The area in general retains much of its rural agricultural character. There are also four nineteenth century homesteads (CLU 4, CLU 5, CLU 6 and CLU 7) and one altered nineteenth century school house (BHF 3) within the study area. There are no structures designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Table 1 lists all of the features of heritage interest and Figure 3 shows their general locations. Appendix A provides an inventory and description of all identified features.

TABLE 1: Built Heritage Features (BHF) and Cultural Landscape Units (CLU) Located within Ottawa Landfill Expansion Study Area			
Feature	Address	Feature Type	Age
BHF 1	2431 Carp Road	House	
BHF 2	2491 Carp Road	House	
BHF 3	2193 Richardson Side Road	School house / restaurant	
BHF 4	2511 Carp Road	House and barn	
CLU 1	Carp Road	Roadscape	
CLU 2	Richardson Side Road	Roadscape	
CLU 3	William Mooney	Roadscape	
CLU 4	427 William Mooney	Farm Complex	
CLU 5	569 William Mooney	Farm Complex	
CLU 6	2485 Carp Road	Farm Complex	
CLU 7	2425 Carp Road	Farm Complex	



-  Built Heritage Feature (BHF)
-  Cultural Landscape Unit (CLU)

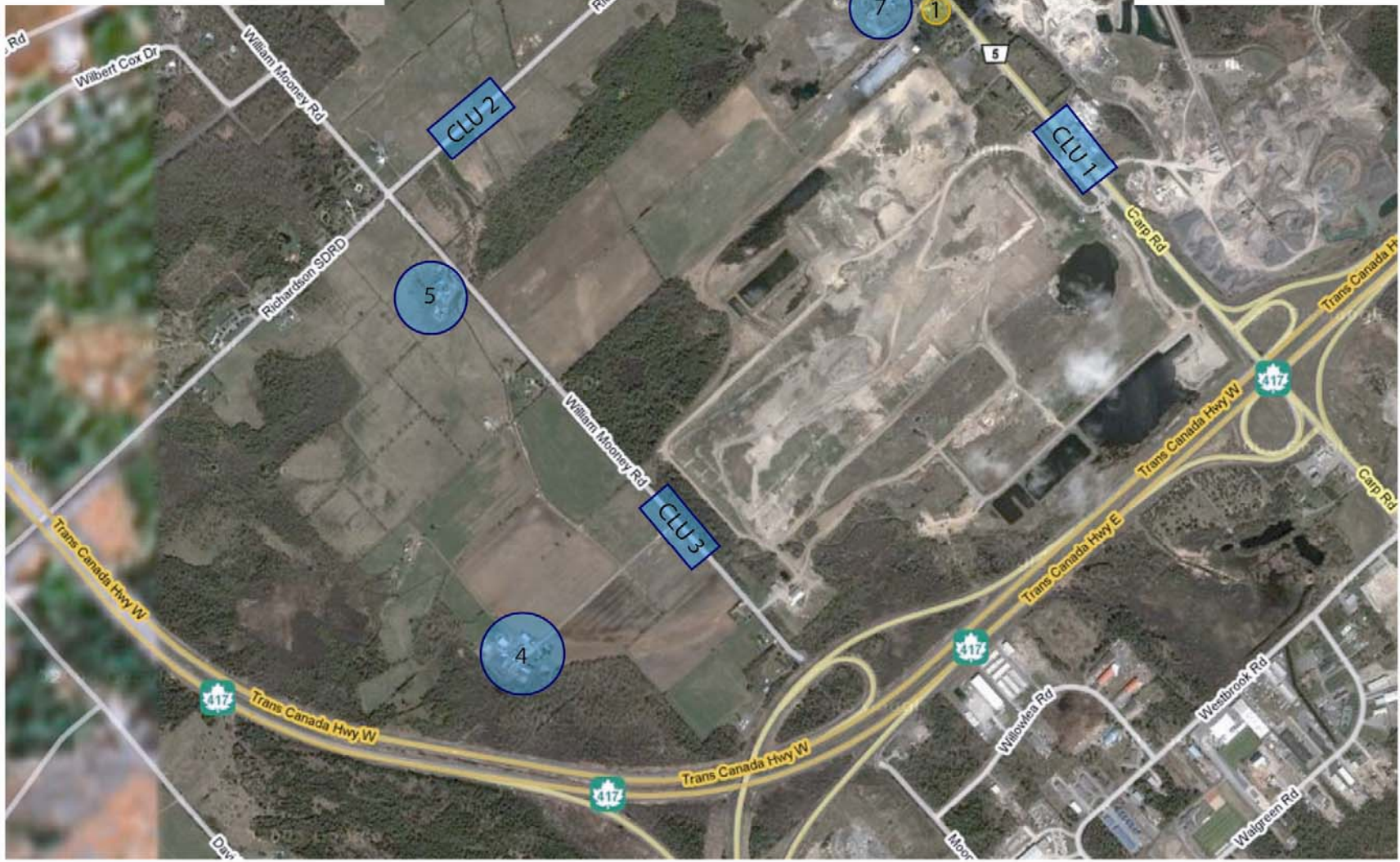


Figure 3: Location of identified cultural features

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Historic research revealed that the study area has origins in nineteenth-century survey and settlement and it has remained largely undeveloped, with the exception of the current waste management facility. Field survey conducted in July 2006 confirmed a little altered nineteenth century landscape that maintains much of its rural heritage character. A number of cultural heritage resources exist in the landscape surrounded by sizable acreages. These include;

- Four built heritage features, including three houses (two of which are abandoned) and a school house which has been converted into a restaurant, and seven cultural landscapes, including three roadscape and four farm complexes (one of which is abandoned).
- There are no designated structures under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Landfill expansion, may have a variety of impacts upon built heritage and cultural landscapes. These include the loss or displacement of resources through removal or demolition and the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting. The following recommendations should be considered during the proposed work on the Ottawa Landfill Expansion.

1. Any proposed alterations within the study area should be suitably planned in a manner that avoids any identified, above ground, cultural heritage resource. Where any identified, above ground, cultural heritage resource is to be affected by loss or displacement further research should be undertaken to identify the specific heritage significance of the affected cultural heritage resource and appropriate mitigation measures adopted.
2. Where features are to be disrupted by introducing physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation should be adopted. In this regard provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice. Where possible, existing trees and plantings should be retained.

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APPENDIX A:

**Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Inventory
Ottawa Landfill Expansion Environmental Assessment
City of Ottawa, Ontario**



Built Heritage Feature: BHF 1
Address: 2413 Carp Road

Feature Type: House

Construction Period:

Construction Material: Unknown walling on unknown foundation.

Description: One and one half storey house with vinyl siding and windows. The residence consists of a centre gable roof and a rear exterior chimney.

Architecture Type: Vernacular

Integrity: Much altered.

Historical Associations: Township settlement

Other Comments:



Built Heritage Feature:	BHF 2
Address:	2491 Carp Road
Feature Type:	House
Construction Period:	
Construction Material:	Unknown walling on stone foundation.
Description:	One and one half storey stucco house with wood frame windows and sills. This residence consists of a centre gable asphalt roof with a centre chimney stack. There is a rear addition/extension.
Architecture Type:	Vernacular
Integrity:	
Historical Associations:	Township settlement
Other Comments:	Located at the southwest corner at Richardson Side Road, 100 metres from the corner. The house seems to be abandoned.



Built Heritage Feature: BHF 3
Address: 2193 Richardson Side Road
Feature Type: School house
Construction Period: c. 1883
Construction Material: Stone walling on stone foundation.
Description: Metal roof.
Architecture Type:
Integrity: Much altered.
Historical Associations: Township settlement and community activity
Other Comments: Former S.S. No. 1 Huntley Township School, now the Cheshire Cat Pub.



Built Heritage Feature: BHF 4
Address: 2511 Carp Road
Feature Type: House (with barn)
Construction Period:
Construction Material: Unknown walling on unknown foundation.
Description: The residence has a center gable roof. The barn consists of vertical planks.
Architecture Type:
Integrity:
Historical Associations:
Other Comments: The view to the house was much obscured. The house and barn seem abandoned.



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 1
Address: Carp Road

Landscape Feature Type: Roadscape

Integrity: Much altered

Associated BHF:

Historical Associations: Early township survey and settlement, transportation

Description: Carp Road consists of two paved lanes and wide gravel shoulders. There is a hydro line along the east side of the road and provisions for turning at Richardson Side Road.



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 2
Address: Richardson Side Road

Landscape Feature Type: Roadscape

Integrity:

Associated BHF:

Historical Associations: Early township survey and settlement, transportation

Description: Two paved lanes, narrow gravel shoulders



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 3
Address: William Mooney Road

Landscape Feature Type: Roadscape

Integrity:

Associated BHF:

Historical Associations: Early township survey and settlement, transportation

Description: William Mooney Road consists of two gravel lanes. There is a hydro line along one side of the road.



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 4
Address: 427 William Mooney

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Construction Period: 1900-1929

Construction Material:

Description: The house has a front gable roof with a side addition. A collection of silos, barns and outbuildings are also on the site

Architecture Type:

Integrity:

Historical Associations: Township settlement

Other Comments: The farm complex represents four generations of dairy farming, which is now known as the Appaulo Farms Ltd. On the same property is the remains of the first settled site on these lands.



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 5
Address: 569 William Mooney
Feature Type: Farm Complex
Construction Period:
Construction Material:
Description: Stone house and log barn complex
Architecture Type:
Integrity:
Historical Associations: Township settlement
Other Comments: Log barns may be reproductions of earlier structures



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 6
Address: 2485 Carp Road

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Construction Period: Pre-1900

Construction Material:

Description: The farm complex consists of a red brick house and two barns. One of the barns was built out of logs and vertical planks.

Architecture Type:

Integrity:

Historical Associations: Township settlement

Other Comments: The farm complex is abandoned.



Cultural Landscape Unit: CLU 7
Address: 2425 Carp Road

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Construction Period: Pre-1900

Construction Material:

Description: The farm complex consists of a house and approximately five barns. The house has aluminum siding and a cross gable roof.

Architecture Type:

Integrity:

Historical Associations: Township settlement

Other Comments: The farm complex is set back from the road, down a tree lined road. There are mature trees on the property.