STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
IN SUPPORT OF A PROPOSED
SITE PLAN CONTROL APPLICATION
PART OF LOT 8, CONCESSION 9
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY
NOW MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS IN SUPPORT OF A PROPOSED SITE PLAN CONTROL APPLICATION PART OF LOT 8, CONCESSION 9, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY, NOW MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

Prepared for:	Peter Fuderer (o.b.o Ontario Ltd. 1000037246) 1835 Adam & Eve Road Buckhorn, ON K0L 1J0 Phone: (705) 657-8752 Email: fuderer@nexicom.net
Re:	Site Plan Control Application (*Planning Act*)
Prepared by:	Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. 99c Dufferin Street, Unit 1 Perth, ON K7H 3A5 Phone: (613) 267-7028 Email: pras@pastrecovery.com
Project No.:	PR23-083
Licensee:	Caitlyn Howard, Licence # P1074 Staff Archaeologist Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.
P.I.F. No.:	P1074-0140-2023 (Stage 1) P1074-0157-2024 (Stage 2)
Date:	October 31st, 2024 Original Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Victoria Ruck, Planner at Egis Canada Ltd. (formerly known as McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.), provided project mapping and background information.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Jeff Earl, M.Soc.Sc. (P031)
Licence Holder	Caitlyn Howard, M.A. (P1074)
Background Research	Adam Pollock, M.A. (P336)
Field Director	Jessalyn Miller, M.A. (R1111)
Field Crew	Liam Bowman, B.A. (R1272) Cassidy Robertson, B.A. Becca Scott, B.A. Nicholas van Beek, M.A. Riley Jones, B.A.
Report Writing	Adam Pollock Becca Scott
Report GIS/Drafting	Adam Pollock
Report Review	Caitlyn Howard

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Ontario Ltd. 1000037246 to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of a proposed Site Plan Control Application that would allow for the development of a new building site. The subject property was located on part of Lot 8, Concession 9 in the geographic Township of Harvey, now within the Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough (Maps 1 and 2). The subject property measures approximately 1.96 hectares (4.85 acres) in size.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. The results indicated that the subject property exhibits potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources, and that further archaeological assessment, in the form of a Stage 2 property survey, was warranted (Map 6).

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to determine whether or not the property contained archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and if so to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy. The property survey was completed on June 5th and 6th, 2024, by means of shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals across all parts of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential (see Map 7). No archaeological resources were identified.

The results of the Stage 2 property survey documented in this report form the basis for the following recommendations:

1) As the Stage 2 property survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, no

further archaeological assessment of the study area as defined on Map 2 is required.

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project. In the event that any artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, in addition to following the *Advice on Compliance with Legislation* (see Section 7.0), the Indigenous communities listed below should be contacted:

a. Alderville First Nation
b. Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation
c. Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
d. Chippewas of Rama First Nation
e. Curve Lake First Nation
f. Hiawatha First Nation
g. Huron-Wendat Nation
h. Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation
i. Mississaugas of Scugog Island

Contact information for the above communities can be found in the Supplementary Document entitled "*Indigenous Community Contacts.*"

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by Ontario Ltd. 1000037246 to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a proposed Site Plan Control Application that would allow for the development of a new building site. The subject property was located on part of Lot 8, Concession 9 in the geographic Township of Harvey, now within the Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough (see Maps 1 and 2). The subject property measures approximately 1.96 hectares (4.85 acres) in size.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information concerning the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- To evaluate the potential for the subject property to contain significant archaeological resources; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- In the event that an archaeological site requiring further assessment is discovered, to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development-related information, and the confirmation of permission to access the study area as required for the purposes of the assessment, and an acknowledgement of Indigenous territorial rights and interests.

2.1 Development Context

The proposed Site Plan Control Application would allow for the construction of three new boat storage structures on the property. The requirement for an archaeological assessment in support of the application was identified in consultation with the approval authority for the application, the Municipality of Trent Lakes.

2.2 Property Description

The subject property is located on part of Lot 8, Concession 9 in the geographic Township of Harvey, now Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough, and measures approximately 1.96 hectares (4.85 acres; see Map 1). Recent aerial imagery shows the property to be wooded (see Map 2). The study area is irregular in shape, located on the eastern half of Lot 8, and is bounded on the west by Adam and Eve Road, and on the east by Fire Route 25. Recent high resolution aerial imagery consulted during the preparation of this report indicates there are no standing structures on the property, and that it is almost entirely undeveloped. Fills recently laid down for the construction of parking areas on the adjacent property to the south cover a small area (approximately 1,210 square metres) along the southern edge of the study area.

2.3 Territorial Acknowledgement

The study area falls within the Treaty and traditional territories of the Williams Treaties First Nations - the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations. The area is also of interest to the Huron-Wendat and is within the asserted traditional territory of Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report is comprised of an overview of human settlement in the region using information derived from background historical research. The purpose of this research is to describe the known settlement history of the local area, with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific information presenting a record of settlement and land use history.

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the region is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of pre-Contact relationships with the land based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario.[1] Archaeologists divide the long sequence of Indigenous history into both temporal periods and regional groups based primarily on the presence and/or style of various artifact types. While this provides a means of discussing the past, it is an archaeological construct and interpretation based only on a few surviving artifact types; it does not reflect the generally gradual nature of change over time, nor the complexities of interactions between different Indigenous groups. It also does not reflect Indigenous world views and histories as detailed in the oral traditions of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land. The following summary uses the generally accepted archaeological chronology for the pre-Contact period while recognizing its limitations.

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:21). Archaeological evidence indicates that humans have inhabited what is now called Ontario for at least 13,500 years, beginning with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indigenous (Ellis 2013:35; Ellis and Deller 1990:39). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indigenous groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and gravers. Their sites are rare, and most are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indigenous peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, many of these areas are now inland. Indigenous settlement of much of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to other parts of Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with glacial Lake Algonquin, the early stages of glacial Lake

[1] Current common place names are used throughout this report while recognizing that the many Indigenous peoples who have lived in the region for thousands of years had, and often maintain, their own names for these places and natural features.

Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea. In eastern Ontario, the old shoreline ridges of Lake Algonquin, Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and of the emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa river channels and their tributaries would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indigenous presence in the landscape (Ellis 2013; Ellis and Deller 1990; Watson 1999).

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became habitable as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped. Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions more similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There was increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indigenous period (Ellis 2013; Ellis et al. 1990).

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship between these communities and what archaeologists refer to as the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who inhabited the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. This region included northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley across southern Ontario and Quebec, and the state of Vermont (Clermont et al. 2003). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Clermont et al. 2003). Cemeteries also appear for the first time during the Late Archaic. Evidence of Archaic inhabitation has been found across eastern Ontario (see Clermont 1999; Clermont et al. 2003; Ellis 2013; Kennedy 1962, 1970; Laliberté 2000; Watson 1990).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Ceramic styles and decorations suggest the continued differentiation between regional populations and are

commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and communities continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver; a large number of other items that rarely survive in the archaeological record would also have been exchanged, as well as knowledge.[2] Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In southeastern Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified by archaeologists as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette I ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Fox 1990; Spence et al. 1990).

In the Middle Woodland period increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' continued to evolve in different parts of Ontario (Spence et al. 1990). Although regional patterns are poorly understood and there may be distinctive traditions associated with different watersheds, the appearance of more refined ceramic vessels decorated with dentate or pseudo-scallop impressions have been used by archaeologists to distinguish the Point Peninsula Complex. These ceramics are identified as Vinette II and are typically found in association with evidence of distinct bone and stone tool industries. Sites exhibiting these traits are known from throughout south-central and eastern Ontario, northern New York, and northwestern Vermont, and are often found overlying earlier site components. Some groups appear to have practiced elaborate burial ceremonialism that involved the construction of large earthen mortuary mounds and the inclusion of numerous and often exotic materials in burials, construed as evidence of influences from northern Ontario and the Hopewell area to the south in the Ohio River valley. Archaeological evidence suggests that during this time period groups utilized a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would coalesce at an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering

[2] For example, the recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States. Thus far, there is no indication that these seeds were locally grown (Crawford et al. 2019).

would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups living in southern Ontario included horticulture in their subsistence strategy. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990).

Archaeologists have distinguished the Late Woodland period by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by some Indigenous groups primarily across much of southern Ontario and portions of the southeast with favourable soils. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance in the region over time. This change is associated with increased sedentarism, and with larger and more dense settlements focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. In some areas, semi-permanent villages, with communal 'longhouse' dwellings, appeared for the first time. These villages were inhabited year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Many were surrounded by defensive palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Associated with these sites is a burial pattern of individual graves occurring within the village. Upon abandonment, the people of one or more villages often exhumed the remains of their dead for reburial in a large communal burial pit or ossuary outside of the village(s) (Wright 1966; Williamson 2014). More temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps were also used. Throughout the parts of what is now Ontario situated on the Canadian Shield, however, the terrain limited horticulture and Indigenous groups continued to move frequently across their territories hunting, fishing, and gathering (Pilon 1999).

Along the St. Lawrence River valley from the east end of Lake Ontario to the Quebec City region and beyond, archaeologists have identified a distinctive material culture associated with what they refer to as the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island) (Jamieson 1990:386). Like those peoples inhabiting what would become southern and southcentral Ontario, the St. Lawrence Iroquoians practised horticulture and supplemented their diet with fishing, hunting and gathering. They lived in large semi-permanent villages as well as smaller camps. Numerous discrete settlement clusters have been identified across this large territory; however, the political and social relationships between these populations is unclear (Tremblay 2006).

By the late sixteenth century all of the St. Lawrence Iroquoian settlements appear to have been abandoned. Long characterized by archaeologists as a 'mysterious disappearance,' recent scholarship instead highlights several lines of evidence that suggest a series of planned migrations by St. Lawrence Iroquoian groups to other Indigenous populations, including the Huron-Wendat, during a period of coalescence and social realignment (Micon et al. 2021; Lesage and Williamson 2020).[3] Horticultural villages have also been recorded along the north shore of Lake Ontario and up the Trent River dating to c. 550 B.P. (c. 1400 C.E.). By c. 450 B.P. (c. 1500 C.E), the easternmost of these settlements were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe in the region that would become historic Huronia. While this significant population movement is not fully understood, it undoubtedly involved complex interactions between different cultural groups including the Anishinabeg, the Huron-Wendat and, as noted above, may also have included St. Lawrence Iroquoians. As such, there are conflicting interpretations of the archaeological and historical records related to this period (see Gaudreau and Lesage 2016; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015; Lainey 2006; Richard 2016; Pendergast 1972).

Those who became known as the Anishinabe Algonquin settled along the Ottawa River or Kichi-Sibi and its tributaries in eastern Ontario and western Quebec; the Ojibwa, Ottawa and Potawatomi inhabited the regions surrounding the Great Lakes; and the Nipissing were centred upon the lake now bearing their name. Living on and around the Canadian Shield, all Anishinabeg maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record (Morrison 2005; Sherman 2015:28). Finally, while the Iroquois or Haudenosaunee[4] homeland was initially south of Ontario in New York state, at times their hunting grounds extended along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River into southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017). Archaeological data indicates some Haudenosaunee were living year-round in Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

The Indigenous population shifts and relationships of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries through the period of initial contact with Europeans were complex and are not fully understood. They were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all Indigenous peoples brought about by

[3] This period also saw the coalescence of horticultural communities associated with a northward territorial expansion and a concomitant abandonment of the north shore of Lake Ontario, changes that have been suggested to have been driven, in large part, by an increase in conflict with the Haudenosaunee over control of trade routes and access to European trade goods.

[4] Sometime between A.D. 1142 and A.D. 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. When the Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, it became the League of Six Nations.

the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard the subsequent emergence of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade route.

3.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to travel into eastern Ontario arrived in the early seventeenth century; predominantly French, they included explorers, fur traders and missionaries. While exploring eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,[5] Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinabemowin, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island on the Ottawa River, the Otaguottouemin along the river northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin,[6] and the Onontchataronon[7] living in the South Nation River basin as far west as the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:29). These extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook some horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissing, Timiskaming, Abitibi (Wahgoshig), and others. As the French moved inland, however, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinabemowin as 'Algonquin' (Morrison 2005:18).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Anishinabe Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via the Rivières des Outaouais (the portion of the Ottawa River extending eastward into Quebec from Lake Timiskaming). These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and, therefore, potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). Access to this southern route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). By the time Champlain arrived in the Quinte region while exploring the Trent watershed in 1615, for example, he encountered few Indigenous peoples (Gervais 2004:182). As the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation

[5] From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

[6] The Petite Nation River is in Quebec, with its mouth on the north side of the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hawkesbury. It is sometimes confused with the South Nation River in eastern Ontario which empties into the south side Ottawa River opposite the Petite Nation River. Consequently, the Weskarini territory is sometimes associated with the South Nation River, but this appears to be an error (*cf.* Hessel 1993).

[7] This is a Haudenosaunee term and is, therefore, thought to be an Anishinabe Algonquin community that adopted Iroquoians who had been displaced from their territory along the St. Lawrence River near Montreal (Fox and Pilon 2016).

routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal and, in the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River became the principal route to the interior for the French. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle pieces, glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between Indigenous groups and the French during this period (Kennedy 1970).

With Contact, major population disruptions were brought about by the introduction of European diseases against which Indigenous populations had little resistance; severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 resulted in drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples living in the Great Lakes region (Konrad 1981). The expansion of hunting for trade with Europeans also accelerated decline in the beaver population, such that by the middle of the seventeenth century the centre of the fur trade had shifted northward from what became the northeastern states into southern Ontario.

Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French[8] fur trade, the Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into what is now the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.[9] The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 conflict with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy culminated in the near complete abandonment of what is now southern Ontario by Anishinabeg and Huron-Wendat groups. In the face of continued harassment, resident Indigenous communities appear to have dispersed further afield or joined other communities, settling to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley,[10] and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1987:610, 637-638).[11] It should be noted, however, that available evidence suggests that segments of these populations either remained in the region or returned seasonally to hunt, fish and trap.

[8] The French appear to have been allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and the Anishinabeg as trading partners at this time.

[9] These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiagon on the Humber River, Ganatswekwyagon on the Rouge River, Ganaraske on the Ganaraska River, Kentsio on Rice Lake, Kente on the Bay of Quinte, and Ganneious, near Napanee (Adams 1986).

[10] Some Nipissing, for example, re-located to the Lake Nipigon region (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3).

[11] In the case of the 1649-1650 move of a group of Huron-Wendat from Gahoendoe (Christian) Island to the area of Quebec City, the relocation was the result of careful consideration and was planned well in advance, with a diplomatic mission having been sent in advance to discuss the move with their French allies (see Lesage and Williamson 2020).

In spite of traditional enmity since the arrival of Champlain, following French raids into Mohawk territory in 1666-1667, the Cayuga occupying the settlement at Kente (now Carrying Place near the narrows separating the western end of what is now Prince Edward County from the Hastings County mainland) approached the French to ask for missionaries, and a Sulpician mission was established in 1668. The mission was short-lived, being abandoned by 1680, but it had both extended French influence into the area and become the first settlement on the north shore of Lake Ontario to have both Indigenous and European members (Edwards 1984:17).

Fort Frontenac was established by the French at the present site of Kingston in 1673, and another fort was constructed at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700, resulting in a sporadic European presence at the eastern end of what is now Lake Ontario during the late seventeenth century and throughout the eighteenth century. These forts served to solidify control of the fur trade, storing supplies intended for the interior military and trading posts on the Niagara, Detroit, Illinois, and (American) Mississippi rivers. Though the French military garrison readily abandoned Fort Frontenac whenever disputes with the Haudenosaunee seemed to escalate, the secondary function of this and other posts were to enhance ties with local Indigenous populations. To this end, the French encouraged the establishment of Indigenous villages near their settlements; extensive European settlement was not undertaken (Adams 1986).

The full extent of Indigenous settlement in eastern Ontario through to the end of the seventeenth century, however, is uncertain, with not enough archaeological evidence having yet been procured. Apart from the population movements described below, the Odawa appear to have been using the Ottawa River for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Anishinabe Algonquin remained within the area under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed. In 1677 the Sulpician Mission of the Mountain was established near Montreal where the Ottawa River empties into the St. Lawrence River. While it was mostly a Mohawk community that became known as Kahnawake, some Anishinabe Algonquin who had converted to Christianity settled at the mission for part of the year and were known as the Oka Algonquin (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Around this time, the Anishinabeg began to mount an organized counter-offensive against the Haudenosaunee who were pushed further south, leading once again to an increased Michi Saagiig presence in southern and central Ontario. This change saw Anishinabeg gain wider access to European trade goods and allowed them to use their experience and strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and Indigenous communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995).

Following almost a century of warfare, the Great Peace was signed in Montreal in 1701 between New France and 39 Indigenous Nations, including the Anishinabeg, Huron-

Wendat and Haudenosaunee. This led to a period of relative peace and stability. During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Haudenosaunee appear to have been largely centred south of the St. Lawrence River, while Michi Saagiig and Ojibwa were living in southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Anishinabe Algonquin were residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located around Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some non-resident Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at the mission at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee residents of the mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3-4; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years' War, in which many Anishinabeg fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1760, Britain gained control over New France, though in recognition of Indigenous title to the land the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. This created a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the 'Indian Reserve' west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near present day Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that "*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*" (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials "*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*" living upon the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Ottawa River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in "*Indian Territory.*" Nevertheless, settlers continued to trespass into this territory, cutting trees and driving away game vital to Indigenous lifeways (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5). Akwesasne, within the Haudenosaunee hunting territory near what is now Cornwall, became a permanent settlement towards the middle of the eighteenth century.[12]

At first, the end of the French Regime brought little change to eastern Ontario. Between 1763 and 1776 some British traders traveled to the Kingston area, but the British presence remained sporadic until 1783 when Fort Frontenac was officially re-occupied. With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), however, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, disbanded soldiers, and the Mohawk who had fought with the British under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were, therefore, displaced from their lands in New York State. To this end, the British government undertook hasty

[12] www.firstbatuibs.info/akwesasne.html

negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands; however, these negotiations did not include Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing who were continuously ignored, despite much of the area being their traditional territory (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). Initially the focus for settlement was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchase of 1783. As noted, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of the purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). The *Crown Grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte* was issued in 1784 in recognition of the Six Nations' support during the American Revolutionary War. It included lands on the Bay of Quinte, originally part of the Crawford Purchase, on which Chief Deserontyon and other Haudenosaunee settled.[13]

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out the land within the Crawford Purchase in 1784 with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time. By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). In 1792 John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchase was divided into townships (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16).

A number of other purchases during the late eighteenth century between representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinabe covered lands immediately west of the Crawford Purchase, from the north shore of Lake Ontario northward to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay/Lake Huron. These included the John Collins Purchase of 1785, the Johnson-Butler Purchase[14] of 1787-88, and the 1798 Penetanguishene Purchase (Treaty 5) aimed at acquiring a harbour on Lake Huron for British vessels.[15] The lands purportedly covered

[13] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[14] Sometimes referred to as the 'Gunshot Treaty' as it reportedly covered the land as far back from the lake shore as a person could hear a gunshot (https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves).

[15] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

by these purchases were often poorly defined and were thus included in the later Williams Treaties of 1923 (see below).

The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (later Ontario and Quebec) used the Ottawa River as the boundary between the two. This effectively divided the Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing territories, both of which straddled the river. European settlement continued to expand up the river, with continued disruption to local Indigenous community lifeways. In the early 1800s, a few Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as 'Peguakonagang;' they called themselves 'Ininwezi,' which they translated as 'we people here alone' (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016).[16] The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and sugar bushes.[17]

The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain (along with its colonies in North America and its Indigenous allies) brought another period of conflict to the region. In 1815, at the conclusion of the war, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family, with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces could thereby act as a 'force-in-being' to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' including those at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of settlers moving into the region as a result of these initiatives, which began to push settlement beyond the acquired territory into what had formally been protected as 'Indian Land.'[18]

Additional 'purchases' were signed in the early nineteenth century between the Crown and certain Anishinabe communities including the Lake Simcoe Purchase (Treaty 16) signed in 1815 and covering lands between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) of 1818 to the south and west of the Lake Simcoe

[16] The Algonquin of River Desert identified The Golden Lake Band using the name "Nozebi'wininiwag," translated as "Pike-Water People" (Speck in Johnson 1928:174).

[17] The 'Golden Lake Reserve' or Pikwàkanagàn was created by the federal government in 1873 (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9).

[18] Between 1815 and 1850 over an estimated 800,000 Euro-Canadian settlers moved into the region (https://www. lanarkcountyneighbours.ca/the-petitions-of-chief-shawinipinessi.html).

Purchase, and the Rice Lake Purchase or Treaty 20 of 1818 which covered a large area around Rice Lake.[19]

Further east, with the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands extending from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchase to the Ottawa River. The resulting Rideau Purchase (Treaty 27 and 27¼), signed by the Michi Saagiig in 1819 and confirmed in 1822, was just as problematic in its terms and exclusions as the earlier Crawford Purchase had been (Canada 1891:62).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of southern and eastern Ontario, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,[20] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with Indigenous families who remained in the area, nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous inhabitation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement.

(cited in Brown 1984:8)

Other treaties signed in the mid-nineteenth century included the St. Regis Purchase (Treaty 57) signed in 1847 between the Crown and the Mohawk and covering a narrow parcel of land, known as the 'Nutfield Tract' extending north of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall towards the Ottawa River, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty (Treaty 61) of 1850 between the Crown and certain Anishinabeg for lands east of Georgian Bay and the northern shore of Lake Huron eastward to the Ottawa River.[21]

[19] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[20] While Indigenous peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that 'Algonquin' were sometimes listed in these records as 'Frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at Lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and, therefore, were thought of as being French.

[21] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

The Williams Treaties of 1923 were signed between the Crown and seven Anishinabe First Nations[22] to address lands that had not been surrendered via a formal treaty process (see above).[23] These lands covered a large area from the north shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and overlapped with a number of other treaties and 'purchases.' To address further issues with a number of the pre-confederation purchases and treaties, the Williams Treaties First Nations ratified the Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement with Canada and Ontario in June, 2018. This agreement recognized harvesting rights in Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20, 27 and 27¼, the Crawford Purchase, the Johnson-Butler Purchase and Lake Simcoe Purchase.[24]

As noted above, lands considered traditional Anishinabe Algonquin territory were included in various nineteenth century purchases from which they were excluded. Anishinabe Algonquin claims to these lands include a series of petitions to the Crown going back to 1772 that asserted rights to land and resources. An official land claim was made in the 1980s and, in 2016, an Agreement-in-Principle was signed by Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Ontario, a step towards a treaty recognizing Anishinabe Algonquin rights across much of eastern Ontario.[25]

Geographic Township of Harvey

Lots in Harvey Township were first made available for sale to settlers in 1821, though the first survey to lay out lots and concessions not completed until the following year (Smith 1851:227; Winearls 1991:509).[26] Lands were soon taken up by Euro-Canadian settlers, with early interest taken in the most promising waterpower sites. John Hall, an Irish immigrant who had recently come to Canada by way of the United States, acquired some land on the west side of a narrow point on what contemporary maps identified as the 'Otinibee River', in what is now the hamlet of Buckhorn. Hall is reported to have constructed a dam across the falls or rapids here, using the elevated water levels to power a saw and grist mill. Hall also built housing for his employees and a bridge over the narrows, from which the fledgling settlement came to be known as 'Hall's Bridge'.[27] The dam raised the water level in Buckhorn Lake, Mud Lake, Pigeon Lake, and Pigeon Creek.

[22] These First Nations include the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama, and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island.

[23] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[24] www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca

[25] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

[26] Some sources make reference to an earlier survey by Erasmus Foulke, completed in 1818 (Cole 1975:96).
[27] Though the names "Hall's Rapids" and "Hall's Mills" were also used to refer to this community. The current name of the community is said to have been derived from Hall's practice of mounting the horns of bucks on the side of his mills, becoming its official name in 1953 (Angus 1988:171).

Around this time, a missionary group known as the New England Company received a grant of land totalling 1,600 acres in Smith Township, with the grant being conditioned on an agreement the company made with the Crown to settle the Indigenous peoples living in what was then referred to as the back part of the Newcastle District on a fixed reservation. A peninsula between Buckhorn Lake and Mud (Chemong) Lake was selected for this purpose and by 1830 a number of Anishinabe families had settled in a 40-acre clearing, forming the nucleus of what would later become the Mud Lake Reserve.[28]

Other early settlers in the area attempted to establish farms, though they soon found the lands available in Harvey Township not well suited to the types of farming they were attempting. Clearing the forest to open up fields was difficult work, typically leaving thin and stony soils for cultivation. Many of these early settlers soon left, with a description of the Township dating from 1846 listing only 200 acres as settled, with only 40 under cultivation, out of a total of 37,277 acres (Smith 1846:77). Only a few years later, Harvey Township was mentioned amongst a group of adjacent townships that were "unsettled", referring to the area as being "...of the primitive formation, rocky, and generally unfit for cultivation, and even timber is stated to be of little value" (Smith 1851:231).

In the period from the 1830s to the 1870s, lumbering was the chief industry in Harvey Township. As was the case with other operations in the area, the mills at Hall's Bridge produced squared timbers of pine and oak, ship's masts, shingles, and staves for barrels, much of which was exported to the United States and Great Britain (Cole 1975). Large portions of the township were cleared of the most valuable timber. Once the virgin pine forest had been cleared from his holdings in the area, Hall had the lands at the mills surveyed into village lots and the community of Buckhorn continued to grow.

Prior to the construction of a lock at the dam, Buckhorn was situated at the eastern terminus of navigation on the Kawartha Lakes. Steamers plied the waters between Buckhorn and railheads at Lindsay or Port Perry, hauling barges loaded with lumber, square timber, shingles, and staves from Hall's mills. The construction of a colonization road, referred to as the 'Buckhorn Road' (now County Road 507 and a part of County Road 36) in the 1860s was intended to provide access to the Canada Land and Emigration Company's lands in what is now known as Haliburton County. Though the roadway never reached the intended goal, it did facilitate access to markets and goods in the larger communities to the south.

Details on the initial period of Euro-Canadian settlement of Harvey Township are sparse, as Harvey was joined with Smith Township until 1866 and official records frequently did

[28] The Mud (Chemong) Lake settlement officially became a reserve in 1889, at the time made up of approximately 200 members. The community officially changed its name to Curve Lake First Nation #35 in 1964 and has since grown to over 2,000, with over 900 living on reserve.

not distinguish between them. A description of the Township contained in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County* (Cole 1975) again noted the limitations to agricultural exploitation in Harvey Township, pointing out that as the area lies on the edge of the Canadian Shield, only 40 percent of the land contained soils suited to dairying and mixed farming. The lands making up the remainder of the Township were described as rough and broken, covered in second growth timber. Local history publications with descriptions from the period include references to large amounts of land in the area having been held by non-resident lumbermen or to be comprised of Crown reserves, which would have further stifled settlement and development. Moreover, with the decline of the lumber industry, settlers in Harvey Township who had been able to survive by engaging in wage labour found this work was drying up.

Following a decision by the federal government in 1879 to extend water navigation through the Kawartha Lakes, new locks were built at Buckhorn, with the construction undertaken between 1883 and 1886. By the time the entire route of the Trent-Severn Waterway was opened up for navigation in 1920, connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, it would not serve any of its intended purposes, neither the initial military route planned in the 1830s, nor the commercial waterway its backers had hoped for. The route soon found a new purpose, however, being perfectly suited to pleasure boating and has become a popular tourist attraction. Today Buckhorn boasts a thriving cottage and tourism industry.

3.3 Indigenous Historical Contexts

The following historical supplements have been provided by the Indigenous communities indicated below.

3.3.1 Curve Lake First Nation

> *The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.*
>
> *The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.*

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and

between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation,

Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

3.3.2 Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haundenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the "Coldwater Narrows" reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called "Highway 12"). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in

nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama's own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840's. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920's. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community.

3.3.3 Huron-Wendat First Nation

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable

heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

3.4 Property History

The following detailed review of archival research was conducted in order to develop a picture of the land-use history of the study area through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly as it relates to the archaeological potential of the property. Information was compiled from a variety of sources, including historical mapping, twentieth-century topographic maps, aerial photographs, as well as rural directories and census returns.[29] The Land Registry Abstract Index (LRAI) for the lot, formerly maintained by the Ontario Land Registry Offices (or LROs), was also consulted through the OnLand website, the current Ontario Land Property Records Portal.[30]

Lot 8, Concession 9

A survey plan of Harvey Township dating from 1822 provides some details on the area prior to the construction of the dam at the falls, with the water adjacent to the study area identified at the time as the "Otonibee River" (Map 3). The names of a number of settlers appear on the map, however, a notation on the map states that "…(l)ots located with the

[29] Historical maps and aerial photographs have been geo-referenced using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to generate the mapping contained in this report. Geo-referencing is the name given to the process of transforming a map or image by assigning X and Y coordinates to features, allowing the software to rotate, stretch, and in some cases warp the original image to best match the supplied coordinates. Owing to considerable variation in the scale, accuracy, and resolution of historical maps and aerial photographs, there is often an unknown degree of error introduced in the process of geo-referencing and, as for this reason, the location and extent of the study area overlain on these maps should be considered approximate.

[30] https://www.onland.ca/ui/45/books/64479/viewer/1000478874?page=12

letters W.D. beneath are entered from Mr. Alex McDarells (*sic*) Return furnished Sept. 1838…". Lots in the township are shown with a line dividing the east and west halves. Lot 8 is shown with the letters "C.L.", indicating that the lot had been reserved as Crown land. Another notation identifies the lot as containing 150 acres. A north-south flowing stream is illustrated as passing through the eastern end of the lot to empty into the adjacent river. The stream passes immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study area within Lot 8, though this waterway is not illustrated on later maps, and may have been drawn in error.

The LRAI for Lot 8 indicates the Crown patent for Lot 8 was granted to John Hall in 1856 (Peterborough County Land Registry Office [PCLRO] LRAI instrument number not listed). The next entry in the Abstract Index appears to reference a Bargain and Sale (transcribed as 'B&S'), with Hall paying an illegible sum to a George B. Hall and his wife in 1858 for the lot as part of a larger land transfer (LRAI 12150). This instrument may relate to John Hall purchasing improvements made to the lands prior to this time, possibly in association with one of the mills at Buckhorn that George may have owned or operated. George Hall is reported to have been granted contracts to build a lock at the Buckhorn rapids, as well as other work in the area by the Commission for the Improvement of the Inland Waters in 1837 (Berger 2018:39).

Available information suggests, however, that John Hall and his family did not settle on this lot, as the 1861 census returns list Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the 9th Concession of Harvey Township as being amongst the family's large land holdings in the Township (LAC Microfilm Reel C-1067). None of these lots were listed as being improved or under cultivation. A survey plan dating from 1865 suggests no settlers were located on Lot 8 at that time (see Map 3). A notation on the property records the area as 140 acres, likely a revised estimate stemming from the flooding of lands caused by the expansion of Buckhorn Lake through the dam construction at the falls at Buckhorn. Several structures, likely residences, and a sawmill are illustrated in a clearing spanning part of Lots 9 and 10 in Concessions 8 and 9, in the general location of what is now the hamlet of Buckhorn. The name of a patentee appears to have been recorded on Lot 8 on a later copy of the 1865 survey plan used as a Patent Plan, though the text is illegible (see Map 3).

An 1870-71 rural directory listed two lumbermen as residing on parts of Lot 8 in the 9th Concession of Harvey Township, including Henry C. Hall and Charles C. Shaw (Conner 1869). The 1871 census returns for Harvey Township list two families as having been on the lot, including the families of Charles Shaw and Joseph McGee (LAC Microfilm Reel C-9988). Shaw was recorded as living with his wife, Sophia, their three children, and an unmarried female Shaw family member, possibly an aunt or cousin. Charles is again identified as a lumberman and a tenant. The McGee household includes Joseph, identified as a millwright, his wife Ann, their three children, and two McLaughlin women living (possibly boarding) with them. The McGees were identified as employees, possibly living in housing associated with John Hall's mills. John Hall eventually

transferred the lot to William Hall in 1872, along with other lands (PCLRO LRAI Instrument 352).

A map of Harvey Township contained within the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County 1825-1875* provides some additional details on the settlement history of the property, though the source must be treated with caution (Cole 1975; see Map 3). While the publishers sought to emulate the style and substance of the Illustrated Historical Atlases of the 1870s, the content is based on historical and archival research, rather than replicating existing maps and documents. A map for Harvey Township contained within this publication shows two names on Lot 8, a Robert Lytle and a William Copeland, though the specific source used to identify these occupants is not provided and both men are listed in association with several properties in the area in the Directory included in the Atlas.

A directory of Peterborough County dating from 1876 lists two men in association with large local land holdings including parts of Lot 8 in Concession 9, both William H. Hall and William Hunter (TPH 1876). Hall's name appears again in association with the lot in an 1883 directory, where his name is listed in association with two properties, neither of which were on Lot 8 (TPC 1883). No occupants are listed in association with the lot in directories dating between 1884 and 1897 (UPC 1884, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1897).

Two entries in the LRAI record the transfer of the ownership of Lot 8 between William Hall and George W. Hatton, with Hall selling the property to Hatton in 1891 and purchasing it back the following year (LRAI 1176 and 2313). The lot was subsequently transferred to Amelia P. Hall in 1896 (LRAI 2314). A topographic map of the area dating from 1938 shows no structures in the vicinity of the study area (Map 4). Following Hall's death, the property was granted to John B. Stabler in 1944 (LRAI 4910). The Stablers held the entirety of the lot until 1957, after which they began selling parcels of the lot with rights-of-way for the new owners, likely related to the sale of cottage lots along the shoreline (many of the grantees were identified as 'joint tenants', indicating they had residences on the properties).

A topographic map dating from 1958 shows the study area as being within a forested area, with no structures either within or immediately adjacent to the property boundaries (see Map 4). A roadway, mapped as a 'dry weather' road was illustrated as extending southward from what is now Lakehurst Road, with a branch providing access to structures, likely cottages, along the shoreline at 'Hall Point'. In addition, an aggregate pit is shown to the west of the subject property. The situation on the subject property appears unchanged in an aerial photograph dating from 1969, though new roadways and development can be seen in the surrounding area (see Map 4). Aerial imagery collected in 2002 provides a clear view of the study area, showing the developments associated with the neighbouring Buckhorn Yacht Harbour (see Map 4). The subject property remained forested with no structures visible. More recent imagery indicates that gravel laid down to extend an existing parking area was extended into the southern portion of

the study area, covering a small area (approximately 1,210 square metres; see Maps 4 and 2).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section describes the archaeological context of the study area, including known archaeological research, known cultural heritage resources (including archaeological sites), and environmental conditions. In combination with the historical context outlined above, this provides the necessary background information to evaluate the archaeological potential of the property.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.[31]

A prime source for unregistered archaeological sites and findspots is the initial series of *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario* (AARO), which were published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the *Ontario Sessional Papers*. In these reports, dating between 1887 and 1928, staff of the provincial museum (which eventually became the Royal Ontario Museum) published articles by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff. The articles provide a record of some of the earliest archaeological fieldwork to have taken place in the province, as well as documentation of the private collections that were donated to the museum. These articles report on extensive artifact collecting southern Ontario in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A search of these reports revealed references to several Indigenous artifacts having been collected in Harvey Township by a James S. Cairnduff of Bobcaygeon. For instance, David Boyle, then the sole Provincial Museum archaeologist, provided a description of some correspondence with Cairnduff, in which he had mentioned "…examining an old encampment in Harvey township, where he has succeeded in procuring some interesting material which he intends to forward to us soon" (Boyle 1894:6). Later reports list additions to the museum attributed as having been collected by Cairnduff in Harvey, including stone axes, a stone gouge, stone disks, flints, a slate knives (complete and fragments), various clay and stone pipes, a flint spear head, a clay vessel and other pottery fragments, bone awls, a footbone (presumably

[31] In compiling the results, it should be noted that archaeological fieldwork conducted for research purposes should be distinguished from systematic property surveys conducted during archaeological assessments associated with land use development planning (generally after the introduction of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1974 and the *Environmental Assessment Act* in 1975), in that only those studies undertaken to current standards can be considered to have adequately assessed properties for the presence of archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In addition, it should be noted that the majority of the research work undertaken in the area has been focused on the identification of pre-Contact Indigenous sites, while current MCM requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

human), and a rubbing stone (Boyle 1896, 1897a, 1897b:49-50, 1898). In addition, a footnote in one of these reports included "…Mr. A. F. Hunter writes to me that he has heard of [an ossuary] in Harvey Township, Peterboro', north-east of Manvers" (Boyle 1896:42). Finally, a clay pipe stem and small stone chisel were reported to have been collected by a Rev. E. A. W. Dove of Harvey Township (Boyle 1903:6-7), and three pipe-stems were recorded as having been collected from James Dickson of Fenelon Falls (Boyle 1898:7).

To the knowledge of Past Recovery staff, no previous archaeological fieldwork has previously been conducted within the limits of the study area. Known cultural resource management assessments in the immediate vicinity include the following:

- Central Archaeology Group completed Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments in support of Phase 2 of the Granite Ridge Subdivision Application for a property within Lot 8, Concession 9, in the geographic Township of Harvey (CAG 2019 – PIF: P248-0325-2018, 2020 – PIF: P248-0328-2018). The Stage 1 assessment determined that although significant parts of the property had been extensively disturbed by the development of a gravel pit, some remaining portions exhibited potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 property survey was recommended. The Stage 2 assessment involved the completion of a shovel test pit survey on the property. No archaeological sites were identified during the testing, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.
- York North Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in support of a development application on part of Lot 7, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Harvey (YNAS 2003 – PIF: P054-0006-2003). All portions of the property found to have intact and dry weathered soil profiles were tested using a shovel test pit survey at 5 metre intervals. No archaeological sites were identified during the testing, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the *Sites Database* indicated that there are 3 registered archaeological sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Table 1), though none are located within 300 metres of the current study area.

Table 1. Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Inferred Agency	Inferred Function	Review Status
BdGo-12	N/A	Woodland	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI
BdGo-13	N/A	Woodland	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI
BdGo-25	Buckhorn Lake	Woodland	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI

CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at the local, provincial, national, or international level. As some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits, the background research conducted for this assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations, including National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses;[32]
- Canadian Register of Historic Places, including historic places that have been formally recognized for their heritage value by a federal, territorial, or municipal authority;[33]
- Ontario Heritage Act Register, including all heritage properties and heritage conservation districts that have been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;[34]
- List of Provincial Heritage Properties, including provincial heritage properties that have been identified by provincial ministries and public bodies prescribed under Ontario Regulation 157/10;[35] and,
- Ontario Conservation Easements, including properties designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.[36]

[32] https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx
[33] https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/search-recherche.aspx
[34] https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/oha/basic-search
[35] https://www.pastport.mtc.gov.on.ca/OHPWeb/ohp/ohpSearch.xhtml
[36] https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/property-types/easement-properties

No evidence of previously identified cultural heritage resources was found within a 50-metre radius from the study area. The subject property is, however, located just under 100 metres from the western shoreline of Buckhorn Lake, which is part of the Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site. The Trent-Severn Waterway is a 386-kilometre-long canal route connecting Lake Ontario (at Trenton) to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron (at Port Severn). Initially planned to assist with defence of Upper Canada, construction began in the 1830s, and was abandoned after the Rebellion of 1837. The Government of Canada restarted construction in the 1880s, with political interest in the project waning soon after. It was not until 1904 that the canal connected Peterborough and Lake Simcoe. The final sections were not completed until 1920, by which time the usefulness of the canal for commercial purposes had faded. Renewed interest in the waterway for pleasure boating followed the introduction of motorboats, and the canal draws thousands of visitors every year.

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. As with cultural heritage resources (built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes), some of these places, persons, or events may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included the compilation of a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Heritage Plaque Database maintained by the Ontario Heritage Trust;[37]
- Ontario's Heritage Plaques website;[38]
- The Historical Marker Database;[39]
- Read the Plaque website;[40] and,
- Historical Plaques of Ontario website.[41]

No evidence of any plaques or monuments was identified within a 300 metre radius of the study area. A plaque is reported to have been located adjacent to the Trent-Severn Waterway lock in Buckhorn, at the site of two millstones recovered from the rubble of the mill site. The inscription on the plaque read:

> *"John Hall, the first settler in this area, constructed a dam and sawmill here in 1830. A grist-mill, added later, was removed in 1883 during the construction of the Buckhorn locks. These millstones were recovered from rubble near the site of the grist-*

[37] https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/online-plaque-guide
[38] https://www.ontarioplaques.com/
[39] https://www.hmdb.org/
[40] www.readtheplaque.com
[41] https://ontarioplaques.omeka.net/

mill. Erected in 1993 by The Greater Harvey Historical Society in co-operation with the Trent-Severn Waterway".[42]

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, the background research conducted for this assessment included a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (last updated 06/07/2011);
- Field of Stones website;[43]
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society;[44]
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website;[45] and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

The search revealed no evidence of a known cemetery or burial ground within or adjacent to the study area.[46]

4.6 Mineral Resources

The presence of scarce mineral resources on or near to a property may indicate potential for archaeological resources associated with both pre-Contact and post-Contact exploration and exploitation. For this reason, the background research conducted for the assessment includes a search of available sources of information on the locations of outcrops of rare and highly valued minerals, such as quartz, chert, ochre, copper, and soapstone, as well as minerals sought out by post-Contact prospectors and miners for more industrial-scale exploitation (i.e. gold, copper, iron, mica, etc.). Useful tools in this

[42] http://www.buckhorncanada.ca/about/Brief_History/index.html
[43] https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~clifford/history/
[44] https://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?g=d
[45] https://canadianheadstones.ca/ wp/cemetery-lookup/
[46] It should be noted that the research undertaken as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is unlikely to identify the potential for the presence of unrecorded burial plots, such as those of individual families on rural properties. See Section 6.0 of this report for information regarding compliance with provincial legislation in the event that human remains are identified during future development.

search are provided by databases maintained by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, including:

- *Abandoned Mines Information System* which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;
- *Mining Claims* which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions;
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province; and,
- *Bedrock Geology Data Set*, which shows the distribution of bedrock units and illustrates geologic rock types, major faults, iron formations, kimberlite intrusions, and dike swarms.

A review of the above-mentioned databases revealed no evidence of mineral deposits having been identified or exploited within or immediately adjacent to the study area. Two aggregate pits are, however, located to the west of the subject property. Both extract sand and gravel from the ice-contact stratified till deposits identified in surficial geological mapping for this area (OGS 2010).

4.7 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the region containing the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation as well as providing a context for the analysis of archaeological resources discovered during an assessment. Factors such as local water sources, soil types, vegetation associations and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for human exploitation and/or settlement. For the purposes of this assessment, information from local physiographic, geological and soils research has been compiled to create a picture of the environmental context for both past and present land uses.

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992). As the ice advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified deposits. During deglaciation, as the Late Wisconsinan ice margin receded to the north, glacial meltwaters ponded in low-lying areas, with the extents and depths of these waterbodies heavily affected by ice front and the effects of differential isostatic rebound as the landscape recovered from the removal of the glacial ice. By approximately 12,500 years ago, the waters of glacial Lake Iroquois, which occupied the Lake Ontario basin, flooded lands north of the Dummer Moraine (Terasmae 1980 in Marich 2016). These waters are thought to have persisted for approximately 500 years, after which the waters of glacial Lake Algonquin, which

occupied the basins of what are now Lake Huron, Lake Superior, and Lake Michigan, drained through the Kirkfield outlet at Fenelon Falls and through the Kawartha Lake basins for several centuries prior to 12,600 years ago (Lewis et al. 2005). The evolution of the Kawartha Lakes since that time has recently been modelled by Conolly (2020), with results suggesting that water levels in the Kawartha Lakes would have reached pre-dam levels by approximately 2,000 years ago. This period, extending until the initiation of artificial water controls on the Lakes in the late 1820s, is associated with the largest extent of wetlands within the watershed.

The study area is situated within the Dummer Moraines physiographic region characterized by rough and hummocky topography, with occasional low-relief linear moraines (Chapman and Putnam 1984:185; OGS 2007). The deposits making up the Dummer Moraine are thought to have been laid down when the receding glacial ice margin was located in proximity to the Precambrian-Paleozoic bedrock boundary at the northern limit of the Kawartha Lakes. The melting of stagnating ice here is responsible for the irregular hummocks, which reach up to 5 metres in height. The moraines are composed of Dummer Till, which has been described as a "…silty sand diamicton containing large angular blocks of limestone and subordinate Precambrian boulders" (Hahn and Handley 2019:12). Small, localized deposits of glaciofluvial ice-contact sediment have been observed in areas of Dummer Till (Marich 2016).

Provincial bedrock geology mapping identifies the bedrock underlying the study area as early felsic plutonic rock (granodiorite, tonalite, monzogranite, syenogranite, derived gneisses and migmatites), part of the Canadian Shield (OGS 2011). Surficial geological mapping indicates that the bedrock in this area is covered with ice-contact stratified drift deposits of sand and gravel, with minor amounts of silt, clay, and till (OGS 2010; Map 5). A thin sliver of the northwestern portion of the subject property was mapped simply as Precambrian bedrock.

Provincial soil mapping identifies two distinct soil types within the limits of the study area, including St. Peters gravelly sandy loam and Rockland areas (OMAFRA 2019; Gillespie and Acton 1981; see Map 5). St. Peters soils are classed as Ortho Humo-Ferric Podzols, and are described as having formed over noncalcareous deposits of gravelly outwash, generally on the Canadian Shield, and are reported to be well drained to excessively drained. Typical weathered soil profiles consist of a 3-5 cm thick Ae horizon, light gray in colour, of loose consistency and sand texture. The underlying Bf horizon is about 25 cm thick, a yellowish-brown loamy sand with dark reddish-brown iron concretions, which in turn, lies over a parent material of multicoloured gravel. These soils are described as having severe limitations for agricultural uses, owing to limitations of fertility and moisture deficiency. A thin sliver of land in the northwestern portion of the study area, corresponding to the extent of the Precambrian bedrock mapped in the provincial surficial geology dataset, is mapped as Rockland. This map unit encompasses a wide range of conditions, including very shallow soils overlying bedrock and barren rock outcrops. Soil depths are typically greatest in the lower slope positions, and organic

soils are often found in bedrock depressions. Where a sufficient depth of parent material is present, typical weathered soil profiles are characteristic of the Podzolic, Brunosolic, or Regosolic orders.

A detailed representation of the local topography was generated using a Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM) created from data collected for the Peterborough area in 2016 and 2017 and forming part of the High Resolution Digital Elevation Model (HRDEM), part of the CanElevation Series implemented by Natural Resources Canada. Topographic contours at 2 m intervals shows elevations within the study area ranging from 250 to 254 metres above median sea level (amsl; see Map 5). Elevations for the adjacent portion of Buckhorn Lake are shown as being at 246 metres amsl.

The study area lies within the Burleigh Falls Dam – Lower Buckhorn Lake subwatershed, part of the Kawartha Lakes watershed. The extent and depth of Buckhorn Lake was affected by the history of artificial modifications to the local drainage that closely followed the start of Euro-Canadian settlement in the region, specifically with the construction of a dam at the falls near the present site of the hamlet of Buckhorn by John Hall in the late 1820s. The dam and a lock built in the early 1880s later became part of the Trent-Severn Waterway, which linked Balsam, Cameron, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn and Chemong lakes, now part of the Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site. Flooding caused by these artificial water controls is thought to have heavily impacted the distribution of wild rice stands that flourished in the shallows of the waterbodies in this area, stands that were maintained and harvested by local indigenous peoples. In Buckhorn Lake, estimates of the effect of nineteenth century damming on the area of wetlands suggests as much as a 50% reduction (Conolly 2020:446). Provincial wetland mapping identifies several small wetlands in the vicinity of the study area, including a large portion of the western third of the property (see Map 5).

The study area is situated within the Huron-Ontario section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1972:93). This forest section is characterized by the widespread distribution of sugar maple and beech trees, and with them basswood, white and red ashes, yellow birch, red maple, as well as red, white, and bur oaks. Eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, and balsam fir are frequent within stands of the tolerant hardwood types. Also common in these areas are scattered largetooth aspen, butternut, bitternut hickory, hop-hornbeam, black cherry, sycamore, and black oak. In river-bottom and swamp sites forest stands include blue-beech, silver maple, slippery and rock elms, and black ash. Eastern white cedar is known to be present in swampy depressions and in former agricultural fields. The area would have been cleared of its original forest cover with extensive logging in the early nineteenth century, followed by the intensification of Euro-Canadian settlement.

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

An optional property inspection was not undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment.

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (i.e. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (i.e. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 m of primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e. glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 m of early historic transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, and portage routes). Further, any portion of a property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soils, distinctive land formations, resource-rich/harvesting areas, and/or previously identified cultural heritage resources (i.e. built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

The background research undertaken for this assessment indicates that the subject property exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The majority of the subject property lies within 300 m of the current shoreline of Buckhorn Lake, and significant portions would likely have been within 300 metres of the shoreline prior to the construction of a dam at what is now the hamlet of Buckhorn in the late 1820s. The Otonabee River and Buckhorn Lake were likely part of a major pre-Contact transportation corridor, facilitating movement of people and goods in the Kawartha Lakes region, and would have presented a primary water source and resource-rich environment for hunting and harvesting;
- The entire study area lies within 300 metres of wetlands identified in provincial base mapping, including a small wetland mapped as covering nearly the western third of the property. In addition, the extensive wetlands suggested to have formerly been more extensive within Buckhorn Lake and likely the adjacent section of the Otonabee River would have offered local Indigenous populations a resource-rich environment for hunting and harvesting; and,
- While no archaeological sites have been registered with the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* in the vicinity of the study area, nor do there appear to have been any previously reported artifact findspots along this section of the shoreline of Buckhorn Lake, recent archaeological fieldwork in the area has revealed evidence of the extensive Indigenous occupation of this area.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with post-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The majority of the subject property is located within 300 m of Buckhorn Lake, and part of the Trent-Severn Waterway, a designated National Historic Site, a primary water source, and a major post-Contact transportation corridor;
- Archival research indicates that Euro-Canadian settlement of the lot containing the study area began in the late 1860s, likely with tenants in the employ of John Hall's mills; and,
- Archival research suggests that the pine forests in Harvey Township were heavily exploited by lumbering operations, with activity in the vicinity of the study area likely dating to the first half of the nineteenth century.

The evaluation of archaeological potential also included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial imagery and historical mapping) to determine if part or all of the study area had been subject to deep and intensive soil disturbance (i.e. quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, former building footprints, utility line and infrastructure development, etc.) in the recent past, as these activities would have severely damaged the integrity of or removed any archaeological resources that might have been present. Further, the property was examined for the presence of additional factors that might limit the potential for significant archaeological resources, such as low-lying land with permanently saturated soils, areas of exposed bedrock, or steep slope (greater than 20 degrees). The review revealed:

- Recent aerial imagery indicates that a small part of land along the southern property boundary (approximately 1,210 square metres) has been impacted by the spread of gravel fills for the expansion of an existing parking area to the south; and,
- Provincial base mapping shows that the western third of the subject property has been identified as a un-evaluated wetland.

The review presented above indicates that the majority of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. The results of the archaeological potential evaluation have been added to project mapping and are reproduced here as Map 6.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above have indicated that the study area exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the study area in advance of the initiation of below-grade soil disturbances or other alterations (see Map 6). As the subject property is comprised of non-agricultural land, all portions

identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals. Areas of recent extensive and deep land alterations visible on aerial imagery will require visual inspection to confirm disturbance.

2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report describes the methodology used and results of the Stage 2 property survey conducted to determine whether the subject property contains significant archaeological resources.

6.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was completed on June 5th and 6th, 2024, by a crew of six people consisting of a licensed field director and five experienced archaeological field technicians (Images 1 through 12; Map 7). Fieldwork was conducted according to archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Weather conditions on June 5th were partly cloudy to overcast, and a high of 27 °C, with a humidex of 33 °C. Weather conditions on June 6th were cloudy with light, intermittent rain, and a high of 18 °C. These conditions provided good to excellent visibility of land features and were ideal for the identification, documentation, and, where appropriate, recovery of archaeological resources.

In order to ensure full coverage during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew used 'Mapit Pro' GIS software on a tablet loaded with detailed satellite imagery overlain with the study area. This digital mapping interface, along with a high accuracy, GIS-mapping-grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver, allowed the field crew to accurately delimit the study area in relation to their 'real time' position and record features of interest. The GNSS unit employed for this purpose was a Trimble Catalyst DA1 antennae connected to a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software and receiving Trimble RTX corrections. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of plus or minus 2 m.

At the time of the Stage 2 property survey, impacts from previous construction activities associated with the expansion of the existing gravel-covered parking area were observed along the southern edge of the study area. These included the removal of vegetation, grading and levelling, the deposition of crushed gravel fills, and the piling of boulders along the northern edge of the parking area (see Images 1 through 4; see Map 7). This area was visually assessed, but not tested. The remainder of the study area was largely wooded with mature forest vegetation, though portions of the centre and southern limit had been clear cut (see Images 5 through 9). This area was assessed using a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals (see Images 6 and 7; see Map 7). Field conditions included uneven terrain, occasional bedrock outcrops, dense vegetation, and patches of poison ivy (see Images 5 through 9). The field crew worked carefully to maintain 5 m survey intervals throughout the tested portions of the property. Soils within the portion of the subject property identified as a wetland in provincial base mapping were found to be sufficiently dry to permit testing and this area was also assessed at 5 m intervals (see Map 7). Survey methods and field conditions were recorded on project mapping and estimates of survey coverage are provided below in Table 2.

Table 2. Estimates of Survey Coverage during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Survey Type	Area Covered (ha)	Percentage of Study Area (Total = 1.96 ha)
Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	0.12	6.12%
Area obvious extensive and deep recent land alterations visually assessed	1.84	93.88%

Apart from where indicated on project mapping, the shovel test pit survey was completed at 5 m intervals using shovels and trowels, with back-dirt screened through 6 mm hardware mesh. Shovel test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter each was examined for soil stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of deep and intensive disturbance. Excavations were then continued 5 cm into sterile subsoil or refusal, whichever was encountered first. Sample test pits were documented with digital photographs and field notes. Once all required recording had been completed, all test pits were backfilled. As no archaeological resources were found, no Stage 2 intensification was undertaken.

Field activities were recorded through field notes, digital photographs, and digital mapping. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included below in Table 3. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 7. As per *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses in Ontario*, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

Table 3. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	39 photographs	On Past Recovery server – file PR23-083
Mapping data	Shapefiles (*.shp)	2 files	On Past Recovery server – file PR23-083
Field Notes	Scanned and digital notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork; test pit forms	8 pages (2 *.pdf files)	On Past Recovery server – file PR23-083

6.2 Fieldwork Results

All portions of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential during the Stage 2 property survey were subject to a shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals (see Map

7). A narrow strip of land along the southern limit of the property had been impacted by recent construction activity and was visually assessed to confirm disturbance visible in recent satellite imagery. Typical soil profiles observed in shovel test pits show a shallow (5 cm to 10 cm) medium to dark brown organic-rich sandy loam over a red-brown sandy subsoil (see Images 10 to 12). Small areas with thin topsoil remnants were encountered in lands north of the existing parking area, likely caused by the use of heavy equipment during vegetation removal and parking lot construction. A shovel test pit survey interval of 5 m was maintained throughout these areas.

6.3 Record of Finds

No archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest were found during the Stage 2 survey.

6.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of a shovel test-pit survey at 5 m intervals across all portions of the study area determined to retain archaeological potential. Owing to recent deep and extensive land alterations, the remaining portion of the property was visually assessed as disturbed and was not tested. As mentioned above, no archaeological resources were found over the course of this assessment.

6.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

On the basis of the results of the Stage 2 property survey discussed above, it is recommended that:

1) As the Stage 2 property survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, no further archaeological assessment of the study area as defined on Map 2 is required.

The reader is also referred to Section 7.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project. In the event that any artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, in addition to following the Advice on Compliance with Legislation (see Section 7.0), the Indigenous communities listed below should be contacted:

a. Alderville First Nation
b. Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation
c. Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
d. Chippewas of Rama First Nation
e. Curve Lake First Nation
f. Hiawatha First Nation

g. Huron-Wendat Nation
h. Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation
i. Mississaugas of Scugog Island

Contact information for the above communities can be found in the Supplementary Document entitled "*Indigenous Community Contacts*."

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with relevant Provincial legislation as it may relate to this project, the reader is advised of the following:

1) This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

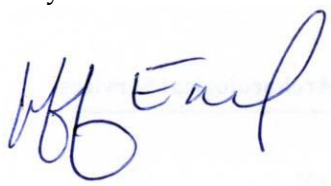
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Jeff Earl, M.Soc.Sc.
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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PRIMARY DOCUMENTS:

Archives of Ontario (AO) Archives and Information Management Systems (AIMS):

Map Name/Description	Year	Original Scale	Item Reference Code #	Digital Image #
(Patent Plan) Harvey, Peterborough County (No. 33) – 1867 copy of 1865 survey plan prepared by Theodore Clementi (with later additions)	1864	40 chains to 1 inch	RG 1-100-0-0-923	I0043826

Library and Archives Canada (LAC):

Census Records

Sub-District	Year	Microfilm Reel#
Harvey and Smith Townships	1851	C-11748
Harvey Township	1861	C-1067
Harvey Township	1871	C-9988

Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN):

GeoScan Database:

Map Sheet	Year	Original Scale	Source
Bobcaygeon Sheet, [East Half], Peterborough and Haliburton Counties, Ontario - Geological Survey of Canada, "A" Series Map 470A	1938	1:126,720	Canada Department of Mines and Resources

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry:

Crown Land Surveys Office:

Map Name/Description	Year	Original Scale	Survey Record #
Map of Harvey, Newcastle District (No. 33) – Survey plan prepared by Andrew Miller (copy with later additions)	1822	Not listed	SR 1276 K24
(Survey plan of) Harvey – prepared by Theodore Clementi	1865	40 chains to 1 inch	SR 86732 B14

Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Aerial Photography:

Year	Film Roll#	Flight Line#	Photograph#	Original Scale
1969	4423	0058	0106	Not listed

OnLand (Teranet) – online Ontario Land Property Records Portal:

Land Registry Abstract Index (LRAI)

Upper Tier	Lower Tier	Concession	Lot
Peterborough County	Harvey Township	9	8

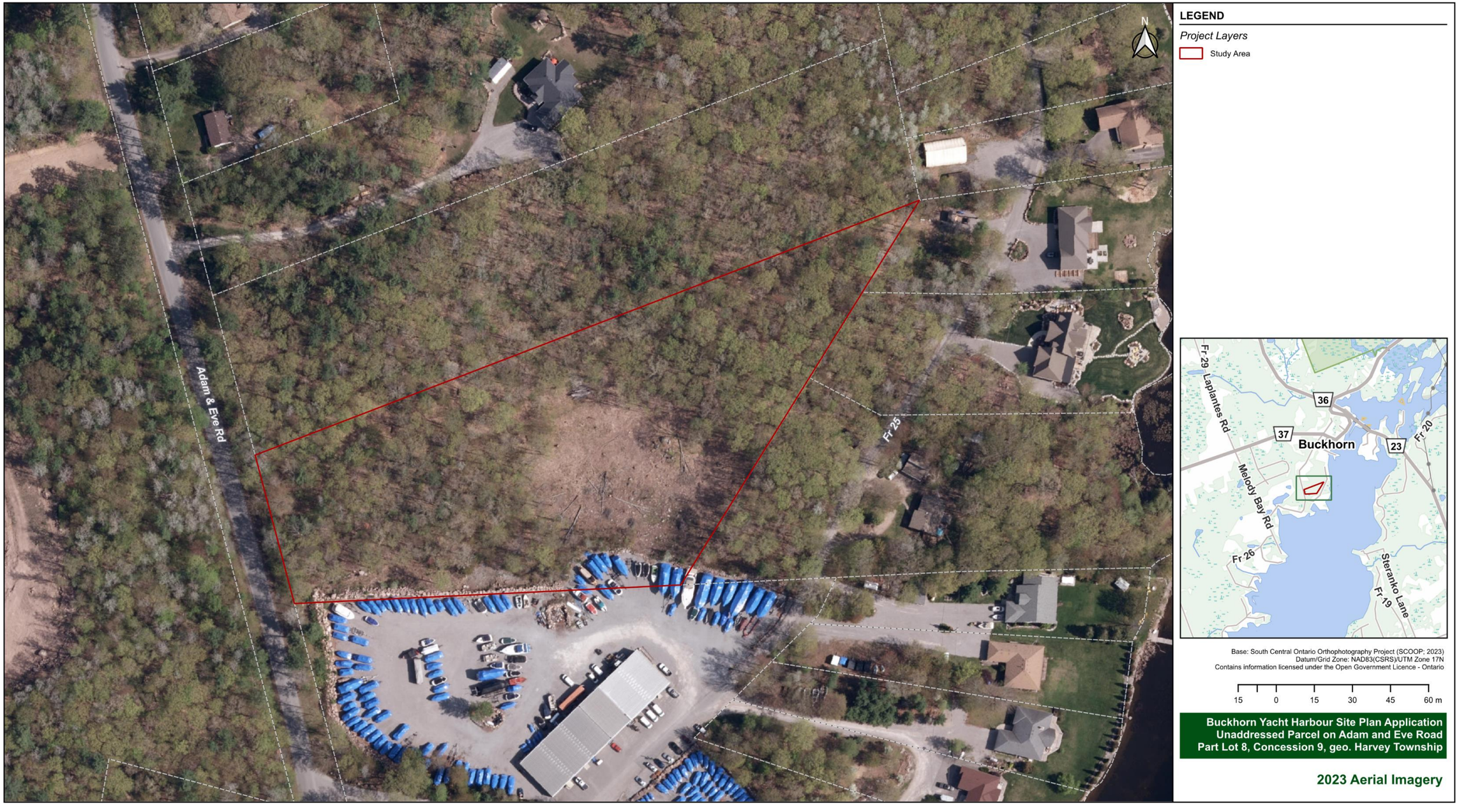
Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL):

National Topographic System (NTS) Maps:

Map Sheet	Year	Original Scale	Edition	Source
31D09 – Burleigh Falls (West)	1958	1:50,000	1	Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, and the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E.
31D09 – Burleigh Falls	1971	1:50,000	3	Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
31D09 – Burleigh Falls	1994	1:50,000	5	Canada Centre for Mapping, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources

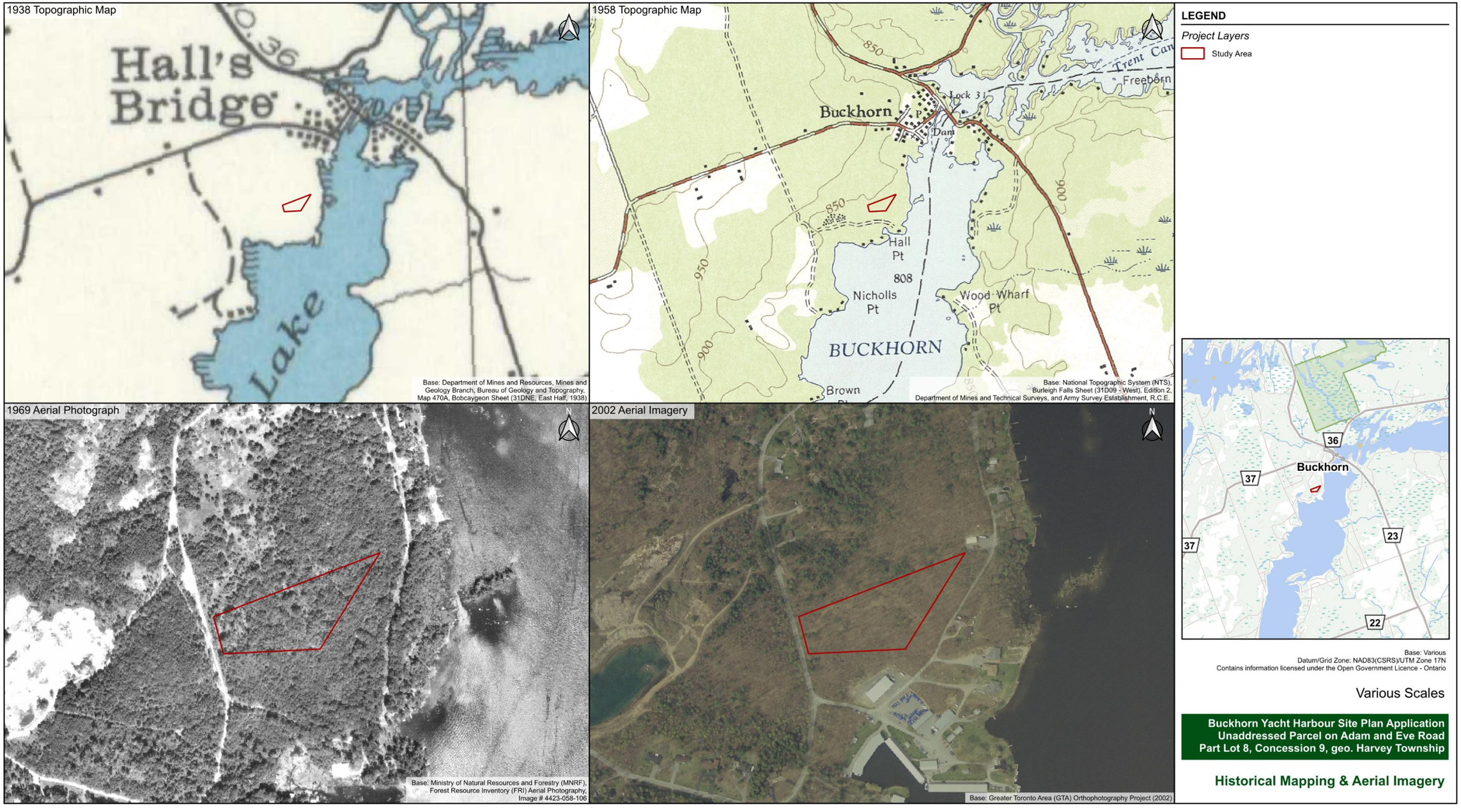
10.0 MAPS

Map 1. Recent topographic mapping showing the location of the study area.

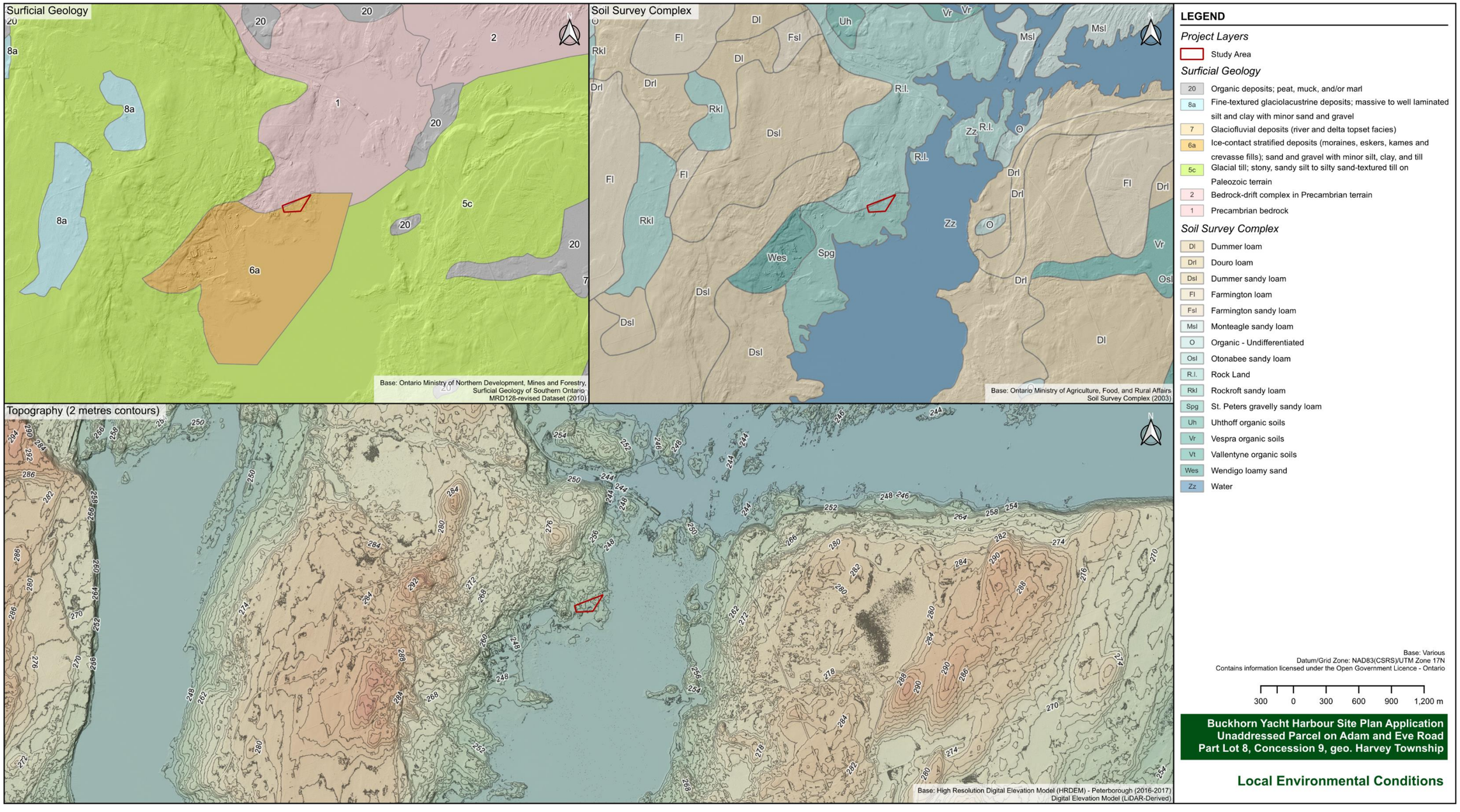


Map 2. Recent (2023) orthographic imagery showing the study area.

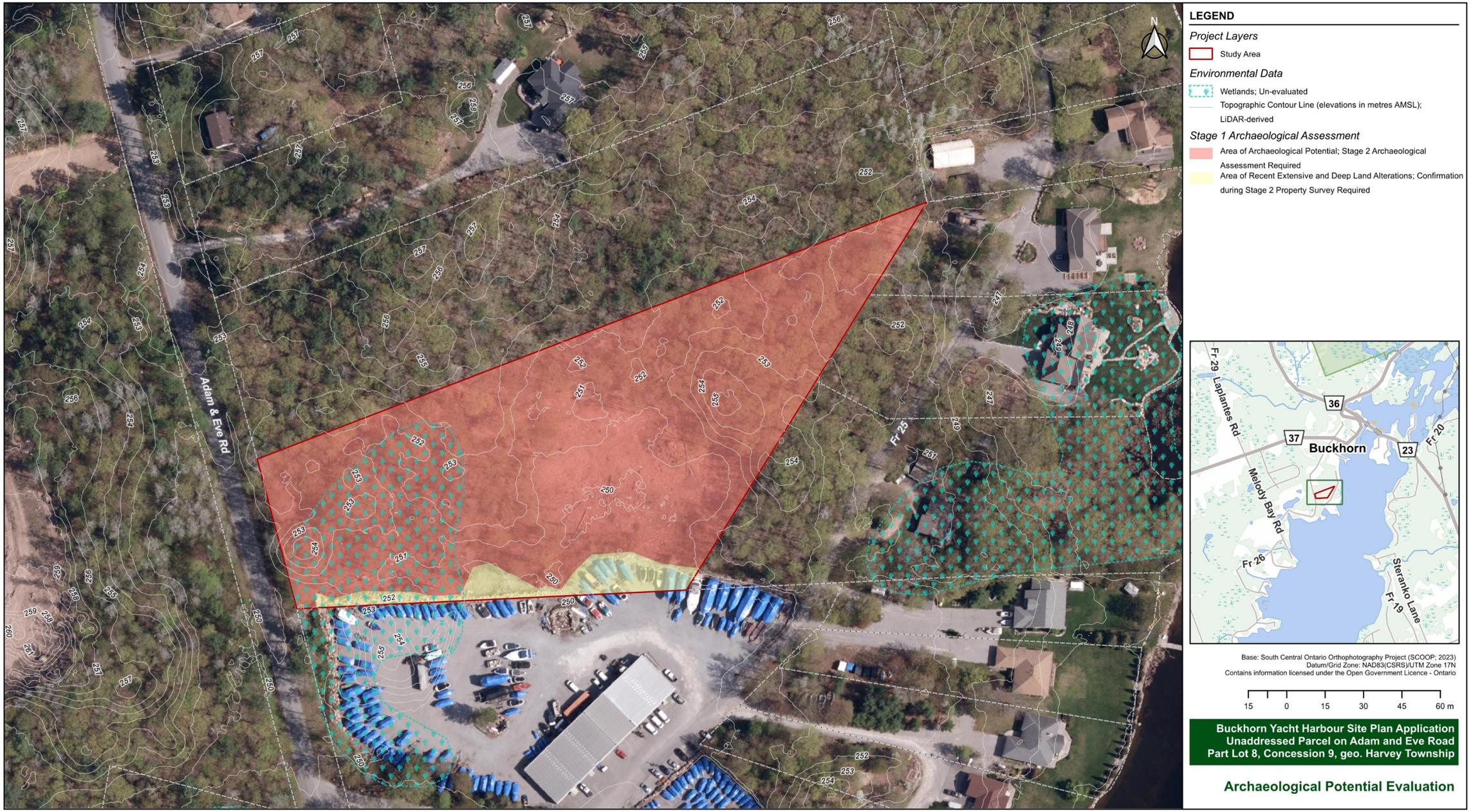
Map 3. Historical mapping showing the approximate location of the study area.



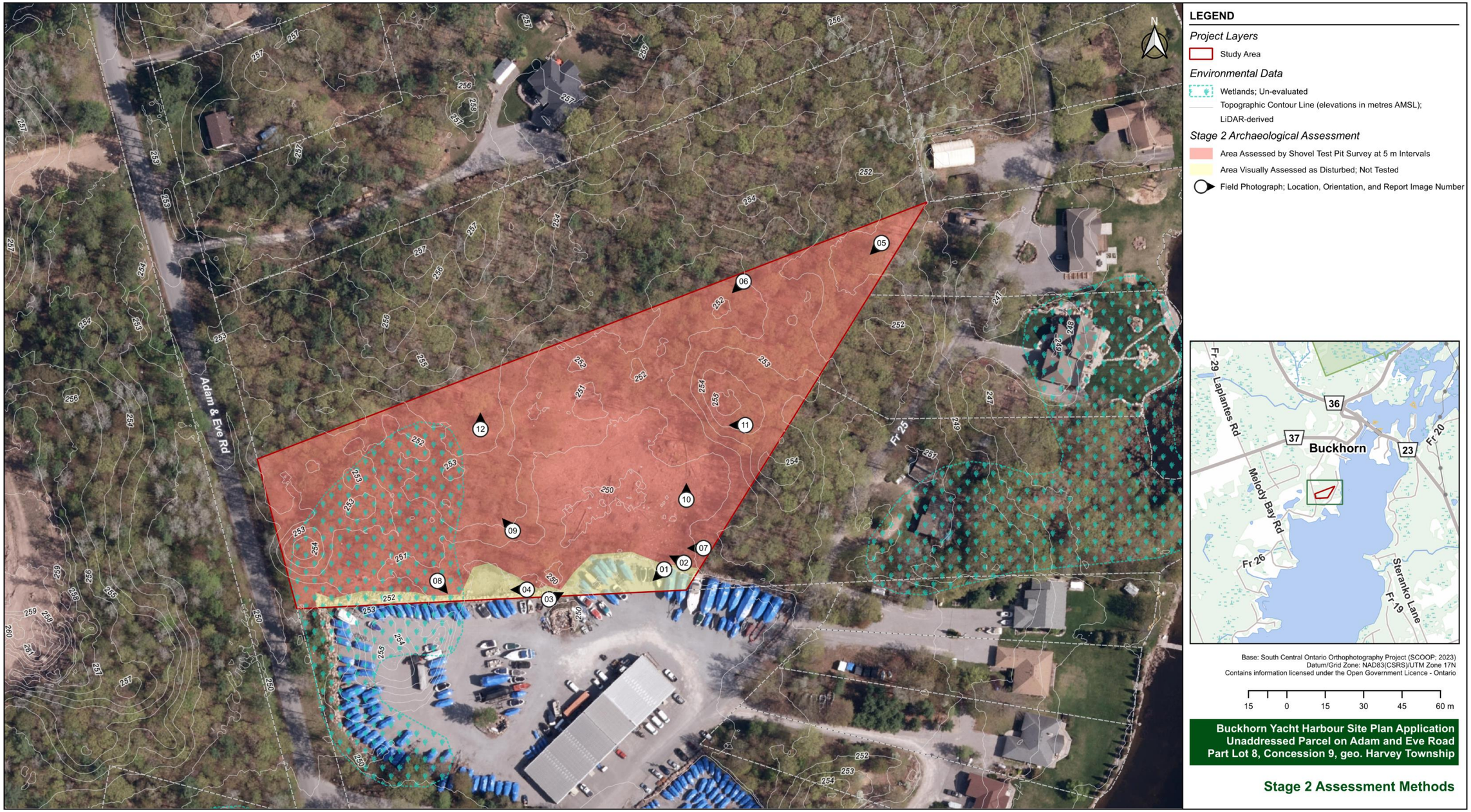
Map 4. Historical mapping and aerial imagery showing the approximate location of the study area.



Map 5. Environmental mapping showing the study area.



Map 6. Recent (2023) orthographic imagery showing the results of the Stage 1 archaeological potential evaluation.



Map 7. Recent (2023) orthographic imagery showing the results of the Stage 2 property survey.

11.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of gravel fill in parking area, facing southwest. (PR23-083D001)

Image 2. View of northern edge of disturbance and fills associated with the previous parking area extension, facing west. (PR23-083D002)

Image 3. View of rock border along the northern edge of the parking area, facing east. (PR23-083D028)

Image 4. View of previous disturbance adjacent to the rock border along the northern edge of the parking area, facing west. (PR23-083D032)

Image 5. View of existing conditions in the eastern portion of study area at the time of the Stage 2 property survey, facing southwest. (PR23-083D015)

Image 6. View of the field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals in the northeastern portion of the subject property, facing southwest. (PR23-083D009)

Image 7. View of the field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals in the southeastern portion of the subject property, facing west. (PR23-083D004)

Image 8. View of existing conditions on the subject property with thin remnants of dark brown topsoil over a red-brown subsoil, facing southeast. (PR23-083D037)

Image 9. View of existing conditions on the subject property with uneven terrain and occasional bedrock outcrops, facing northwest. (PR23-083D0018)

Image 10. View of representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil, facing north. (PR23-083D005)

Image 11. View of representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil, facing west. (PR23-083D014)

Image 12. View of representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil, facing north. (PR23-083D033)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung SM-T547U

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-083D001	View of existing parking area and gravel fill along southern edge of study area	SW
PR23-083D002	View of northern edge of existing parking area along southern edge of study area	W
PR23-083D003	View of field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	W
PR23-083D004	View of field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	W
PR23-083D005	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	N
PR23-083D006	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	N
PR23-083D007	View of field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	NNW
PR23-083D008	View of existing conditions along the eastern edge of the study area	SSE
PR23-083D009	View of field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals in the northeastern portion of the property	SSW
PR23-083D010	View of existing conditions along the northern edge of study area	SE
PR23-083D011	View of existing conditions along the northern edge of study area	NW
PR23-083D012	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	W
PR23-083D013	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	W
PR23-083D014	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	W
PR23-083D015	View of existing conditions in the eastern portion of study area	SSW
PR23-083D016	View of field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	SW
PR23-083D017	View of field crew conducting the shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	E
PR23-083D018	View of existing conditions in the central portion of the study area showing bedrock outcrop and boulders	NW
PR23-083D019	View of existing conditions in the central portion of the study area	SW
PR23-083D020	View of existing conditions in the central portion of the study area	SE
PR23-083D021	View of existing conditions in the central portion of the study area	SE
PR23-083D022	View of existing conditions in the central portion of the study area	SW
PR23-083D023	View of existing conditions in the central portion of the study area	SW
PR23-083D024	View of southern edge of the study area showing the existing parking area	ESE
PR23-083D025	View of southern edge of the study area showing the existing parking area	SSE
PR23-083D026	View of southern edge of the study area showing the existing parking area	SSW
PR23-083D027	View of southern edge of the study area showing the existing parking area	NNW
PR23-083D028	View of rock border marking the northern edge of the existing parking area	ESE
PR23-083D029	View of rock border marking the northern edge of the existing parking area	WNW
PR23-083D030	View of rock border marking the northern edge of the existing parking area	ESE
PR23-083D031	View of impacts and fills from parking area construction extending into southern edge of study area	WNW
PR23-083D032	View of impacts and fills from parking area construction extending into southern edge of study area	WNW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR23-083D033	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	N
PR23-083D034	View of a representative shovel test pit showing a thin topsoil over subsoil	N
PR23-083D035	View of existing conditions along the western edge of the study area	W
PR23-083D036	View of variable soil conditions in the study area, with a thin remnant of topsoil over subsoil	SE
PR23-083D037	View of variable soil conditions in the study area, with a thin remnant of topsoil over subsoil	SE
PR23-083D038	View of southern edge of study area, demonstrating rock border, gravel parking area and stored boats	ESE
PR23-083D039	View of southwestern edge of the study area showing the existing parking area	E

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:
The study of human past, both prehistoric and historic, by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:
The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:
A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:
An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:
Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:
The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:
A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:
The period of initial contact between Indigenous and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:
Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:
Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:
An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:
In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:
The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:
This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:
A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:
A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indigenous artifacts.

Historic:
Period of written history. In Ontario, the historic period begins with European settlement.

Lithic:
Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:
The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:
An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:
To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:
An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:
The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indigenous:
The earliest human inhabitation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Pre-Contact:
Before written history. In Ontario, this term is used for the period of Indigenous inhabitation up until the first contact with European groups.

Profile:
The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:
A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:
Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:
To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:
The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:
A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:
To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:
A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:
The most recent major division in the prehistoric sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).