

Euro-Canadian Cultural Summary

In the early seventeenth century, French explorers such as Samuel de Champlain and Étienne Brûlé, encountered groups of people speaking an Algonquian language along the Ottawa River Valley. These were the *Weskarini*, *Onotchataronon*, *Kichesipirini*, *Matouweskarini*, and *Otaguotouëmin* Algonquians (Trigger 1976:279). The loosely aligned First Nations groups subsisted on hunting, fishing and gathering and undertook limited horticulture. Champlain first met the Algonquians in 1603 at the trading centre of Tadoussac near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River (Hessel 1993:14). Searching for the Northwest Passage in 1613, Champlain entered Algonquin territory and explored the Ottawa Valley as far north as Morrison's and Allumette Islands. The main body of the *Kichesipirini* lived on Morrison's Island and controlled the portages at the base of Allumette Lake. From their strategic location, the *Kichesipirini* collected tolls from all French trade to and from the interior nations such as the *Nipissing*, *Huron*, *Ottawa* and *Ojibway* (Hessel 1975[1881]:3).

There was little game in Huron country and the principal food of the Nation was maize (Belden 1975 [1881]:3). As there was no concept as individual ownership of land, each family cultivated a portion until the soil was exhausted and no longer fertile and firewood became scarce. Once this occurred, the village was abandoned and a new one was built in a different area. Some of the Huron villages were left open, but others located closer to the Iroquois Nations, were fortified by a trench, earthen bank and wooden palisade.

Such was the Huron lifestyle when Champlain reached their territory in 1615. Upon his return from France, Champlain brought with him four friars of the Recollets - one of the three branches of the Franciscan brotherhood - to undertake mission work among the First Nations groups of the county. One of these Franciscans, Joseph Le Caron, journeyed into Huron country with Champlain, likely landing somewhere on the northeast shore of what is now known as Tiny Township in Simcoe County.

Joseph Le Caron has the distinction of being the first missionary priest to live among the Huron Nation. His decision to live among the *Attignaouantans* Huron was made due to his desire to learn their language so as to more effectively preach the word of God. Le Caron left Huron territory after a few years but continued his missionary work in New France until the capitulation of New France to England in 1629. Le Caron was the first of many Catholic missionary priests to inhabit and convert First Nations peoples.

The 1640s was a time of great upheaval in the region. The introduction of European trade had turned skirmishes between the Huron and Iroquois Nations into a ruthless struggle for survival. Raiding parties of Iroquois became commonplace in Huron country. They would lie in ambush along river routes, attack and carry off rich Huron flotillas; the travel routes

were extremely dangerous places (Jury and Jury 1954). Surprise attacks, massacres, capture and torture occurred more and more frequently in Huron country. In combination with European diseases, this dramatically reduced the population of the Huron Nation by the 1650s. Current estimates posit a pre-epidemic population of 22,000 compared to 10,000 by the end of the 1650s (Heidenrich 1971:369).

Unfortunately, given the dedication to archaeological and historical research of the Huron, a paucity of information exists for the period between 1650 and the Euro-Canadian settlement of Simcoe County. However, given the close proximity and friendly relations the Huron had with the Algonquian speaking groups to the north, it is likely that these groups, such as the Ojibway, moved into the region. In support of this theory, there was a French mission to the Algonquian speaking groups around Orillia at this time (Hunter 1998 [1909]: 10).

Euro-Canadian Settlement of Simcoe County. Government land surveys of the vast interior of Upper Canada began as a military endeavour to find water or an overland route through the Huron Tract to bypass the vulnerable lower Great Lakes. Lieutenant Henry Briscoe of the Royal Engineers crossed by the Madawaska Highlands from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River in 1826, and has the distinction of being the first Euro-Canadian recorded to pass within the confines of the future Algonquin Park area (Briscoe 1826 in Wyatt 1971). Briscoe concluded that a suitable canal route was not present through the Canadian Shield, but others, notably Charles Shirreff, believed that the interior could be settled by farmers and serviced by a canal (Wyatt 1971:4). Alexander Shirreff, the son of Charles, search for a possible canal route across the uplands in 1829 (Shirreff 1831 in Wyatt 1971). In his subsequent report, Alexander considered hardwood stands to reflect fertile soils, and thus promoted the Lake Opeongo area as suitable for farming settlements. In 1836, the government passed legislation to survey the Ottawa River and the waterways of bordering lands (Wyatt 1971:22). David Thompson, the surveyor of the Thompson River in British Columbia, examined the area from Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay through the Muskoka-Madawaska region.

Prior to wishing to develop an overland route, Governor Simcoe established a naval base at Penetanguishene. Construction was initiated in 1814 and completed in 1817. The Penetanguishene Road, one of the main colonization roads of the county, completed in 1814, became the main supply route to the base. A base for over 40 years, it was re-commissioned as a reformatory prison in 1858.

Simcoe County is location in the northwestern part of Southern Ontario. It is bordered to the northeast by Ontario County, the southwest by Dufferin and Grey Counties, the south by Peel County, the east by Lake Simcoe and York County and the northwest by Georgian Bay. The total land area is 429,986 hectares of which approximately 71% is occupied by farm land (Hoffman et al. 1962:9). Originally, the county was composed of the Townships of Adjala, Essa, Flos, Innisfil, Matchedash, Medonte, Mono, Mulmur, Nottawasaga, North Orillia, South Orillia, Oro, Sunnidale, Tay, Tecumseth, TIny, Tossorontio, Vespra, and West Gwillimbury (Figure 9). However, the Townships of Mono and Mulmur were incorporated within Dufferin County.

Settlement in Simcoe County began after the War of 1812 when military authorities of Canada decided to establish a fort near the mouth of the Nottawasaga River. This



Figure 9. Simcoe County.

decision was made due to continuing British/American hostilities and the British fear of invasion by American soldiers. Many military strategists believed that an American threat was imminent via Georgian Bay. Samuel S. Wilmot began to survey a road of communication between Kempenfeldt Bay and Penetanguishene Harbour, portion lots for settlement, and mark the outline of town plots at Kempenfeldt Bay and Penetanguishene Harbour (Hunter 1998 [1909]:39).

Settlement of the county was slow. According to Hunter (1998[1909]:55), of all the land granted to patent holders, less than one-tenth was occupied by actual settlers. The first settlers were Donald Sutherland, James Wallace and John Armstrong who took up land in the southern part of West Gwillimbury in 1815 (Belden 1975 [1881]:4). Along the Penetanguishene Road, there was an influx of settlers after 1815 but the shores of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay saw few settlers before 1831.

The first groups of settlers in Simcoe County are as follows (taken from Hunter 1998 [1909]:65):

1. French-Canadians, beginning in 1828, settled in Tiny and Tay Townships;
2. English, from northern counties of England beginning in 1820, settled in Oro and Vespra (25 families at first), Medonte, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Townships;
3. Scots, from Sutherlandshire at first and immigrants with Lord Selkirk's Red River Colonists (17 families) located here in 1819, settled in West Gwillimbury Township;
4. Scots, from Islay, Argyleshire beginning in 1832, settled in Oro and Nottawasaga chiefly, and a few families of the same migration into Medonte, Orillia and Sunnidale Townships;
5. Scot, from Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, via Dalhousie Township, Ont. in 1832 (many Glasgow and Paisley weavers were among these), settled in Innisfil and Essa Townships;
6. Scots, Dumfriesshire from 1832 to 1850, settled in Innisfil Township;
7. Irish, beginning in 1830, Protestants from Ulster, settled in West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa and Tossoronotio Townships;
8. Irish Palatines, about 10 families in 1831, settled in West Gwillimbury;
9. Irish Catholics, beginning in 1828, settled in Adjala, Vespra, Flos, Medonte and Nottawasaga Townships;
10. Irish, from Londonderry in 1850, settled in Innisfil Township;
11. Germans, begun with 10 families in 1834, settled in Nottawasaga Township;
12. African Americans, begun in 1828, settled in Oro (20 families) and Sunnidale Townships, and;
13. First Nations, Ojibway (about 266), settled on Beausoliel and Christian Islands.

Eight colonization roads encouraged the settlement of Simcoe County. The first colonization road was the Nine-Mile Portage. This road ran from Kempenfeldt Bay to Willow Creek and it was once the most important road in the County. The road dates back as a a portage over which First Nations peoples used to carry their canoes (Hunter 1998 [1909]: 80, 81). During the War of 1812, the road was widened in order to allow supply wagons to pass through, unrestrained by the forest wilderness, to deliver goods to government posts on the upper lakes. This road was in active use until the construction of the Northern Railway, built to Collingwood in 1855 (Hunter 1998 [1909]: 82). The second colonization road, the Penetanguishene Road, was opened by Dr. Dunlop in December 1814 and completed in the fall of 1825 (Hunter 1998 [1909]: 84, 86). This road linked Kempenfeldt with Penetanguishene Bay. The third colonization road was the Coldwater Road. Originally a long, First Nations portage from Lake Couchiching to Coldwater on Matchedash Bay, it was cleared in 1830 and became a very important highway. The Gloucester Road, the fourth colonization road, ran from Penetanguishene Road at Hillsdale to Gloucester Bay (part of Matchedash Bay). This road opened as a government road in the winter of 1832-33 and became a the leading highway through Medonte in the early years of its settlement (Hunter 1998 [1909]: 91). The fifth colonization road was the Sunnidale Road. The first Sunnidale Road was surveyed by Charles Rankin from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Nottawasaga River, and through Sunnidale Township to Nottawasaga Bay in 1833 (Hunter 1998 [1909]: 92). The First Ridge Road, the sixth colonization road, traversed along the lakeshore through Oro Township from the head of Kempenfeldt Bay as far as Shanty Bay. It was one of the first roads in the district to be opened for vehicular use (Hunter 1998[1909]:93). The seventh colonization of the County

was the Hawkestone Pioneer's Trail. This trail began at Hawkestone Creek and ran along the west side of the streams. Hunter (1998 [1909]:94) states that First Nations people used it from the earliest times and it was also a deer path; then the early settlers used it on their way to upper Oro from Hawkestone, where there was a landing place for settlement purposes. Finally, the eight colonization road is the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, initially surveyed in 1837.

The Settlement of the Geographic Township of Tiny. On May 22, 1798, Governor John Graves Simcoe entered into an agreement with the Ojibway Nation to purchase lands for Euro-Canadian settlement. The treaty, made at York, was followed by two additional treaties in 1815 and 1818. In all, the territory ceded by the Ojibway encompassed all lands from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay. Three Ojibway Chiefs, Kinaybicoinini, Aisaince and Misquuckkey, granted the tract as follows (Hunter 1909:14):

Beginning at a stone boundary, 20 chains N., 81 degrees W. from the base of Kempenfeldt Sand Point, (which is projecting about five and a half chains into Kempenfeldt Bay), thence (i.e., from the stone boundary), N. 40 degrees W., thirty-six miles and a quarter, more or less, to Lake Huron; then along the shore to the bottom of Nottawaysague Bay, at the N.W. angle of the Penetanguishene purchase; thence along its S.W. boundary seven and a half miles to a small bay called Opetequoyawsing; thence northerly out the bay, (i.e., out of Mud Lake), to Gloucester or Sturgeon Bay and following the shore of Matchedash Bay easterly, southerly and northerly until it intersects a line at or near the mouth of a small lake, being the western boundary of a purchase said to have been made in 1785, thence south along the westerly limits of the said purchase, eleven miles, more or less, until it intersects a line produced N. 78 degrees W. from the waters of Lake Simcoe near the carrying place hereinafter mentioned; then S. 78 degrees E. along the S. boundary line of the said last mentioned purchase to the waters of Lake Simcoe, near to a carrying place leading to a small lake, distant about three miles westerly; and then southwesterly along the northwestern shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay, to the place of beginning, containing about 250,000 acres of land.

The Euro-Canadian settlement of Tiny Township followed the conclusion of the 1815 Treaty and construction of the naval base at Penetanguishene (constructed between 1814 and 1817). The Penetanguishene Road, the first overland road in the region, was built in 1814 with the express purpose of supplying the naval base and land along this road opened for settlement in 1818. Much of this land was granted to displaced United Empire Loyalists (UEL's). However, a large percentage of those who received land granted in Tiny Township never actually settled and worked the land. Those who did settle received official land grants only after they cleared 10 acres, fenced their property, built their half of the road and built a house within one month of receipt of certificate.

Many who settled along the Penetanguishene Road did so in anticipation of selling their wares to the military, however, the route declined in status to that of a winter road and many families abandoned their land by 1840. Nevertheless, settlement did flourish along the Wye River. This source of power, in conjunction with the virgin inland forests, attracted lumbermen and the construction of sawmills began in earnest. Rail development advanced in the township as a result of the lumber industry and settlement and as early as 1836 railway construction was attempted. Over 40 years later, in 1878, the North Simcoe Railway was completed. Running from Barrie to Penetanguishene, this rail line witnessed and transported the decimation of mass stands of pine and the population of

Tiny Township exploded from 240 to 4,786 (Township of Tiny Historical and Heritage Committee 1995:8). The clearing of these forests were necessary to make way for cultivation and agricultural ventures which are now commonplace throughout the township.

Tiny Township (along with Tay and Flos) was so named after a pet dog of Sarah Maitland (1792-1873), wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland (1777-1854), Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada (1818-1828). Tiny and Tay Townships were initially united for municipal purposes until 1869 when Tiny Township continued as its own municipality (Figure 10). The township was separated into five separate wards in 1884, each to be overseen by councillors, the Deputy-Reeve and Reeve with all associated finances overseen by the clerk. In the early twentieth century, 1919, the Military Reserve located within the north portion of Tiny, was purchased. New roads were constructed and lots were offered for sale. Growth continued exponentially in the township throughout the 1920s and extending into the middle to late twentieth century. Roads were built or improved, fences, homes, churches and schools erected and bridges constructed (Township of Tiny Historical and Heritage Committee 1995:15).

The closest village to the study area, Waverley, also known in the past as Bannister's Corners, French's Corners and Victoria Hill, is located approximately 1.84 kilometres to the southeast, at the intersection of Simcoe County Road 27 and Penetanguishene Road (Highway 93). The first settler, David Bannister, settled in this area in 1829. Although Waverley was a thriving village in the late 1800s and early 1900s the population decreased significantly throughout the twentieth century.

Property History. The study area is located on Lot 80, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road (WPR) in the Geographic Township of Tiny, Simcoe County (Figure 10). The following section provides a history of the Euro-Canadian development of the project area and information about its occupants from the time it was first granted by the Crown to the last half of the twentieth century when it was acquired by the present property owners. This information is particularly helpful because it assists in reconstructing activities that took place on or near the project area and how these activities may have influenced the potential for the discovery of extant archaeological resources. A variety of primary and secondary historical resources were consulted including land registry abstracts, titles and deeds, Census records, tax assessments and birth, marriage and death certificates.

North Half of Lot 80, Concession 1. Lot 1, comprising 100 acres, was granted by the Crown to Joseph Ball on March 17, 1835. Unfortunately no information could be found on Joseph Ball, but on March 20, 1835, he sold the property to Peter Richard of Toronto. Later that autumn, Peter Richard sold the property to William Ross, also of Toronto. A common name, there were a number of individuals with the name of William Ross living in Simcoe County during the middle of the nineteenth century. None were identified in the Township of Tiny. Although the land registry abstracts for Lot 80 identified William Ross as being from Toronto, this may simply have referred to his place of birth or his residence at the time of purchase.

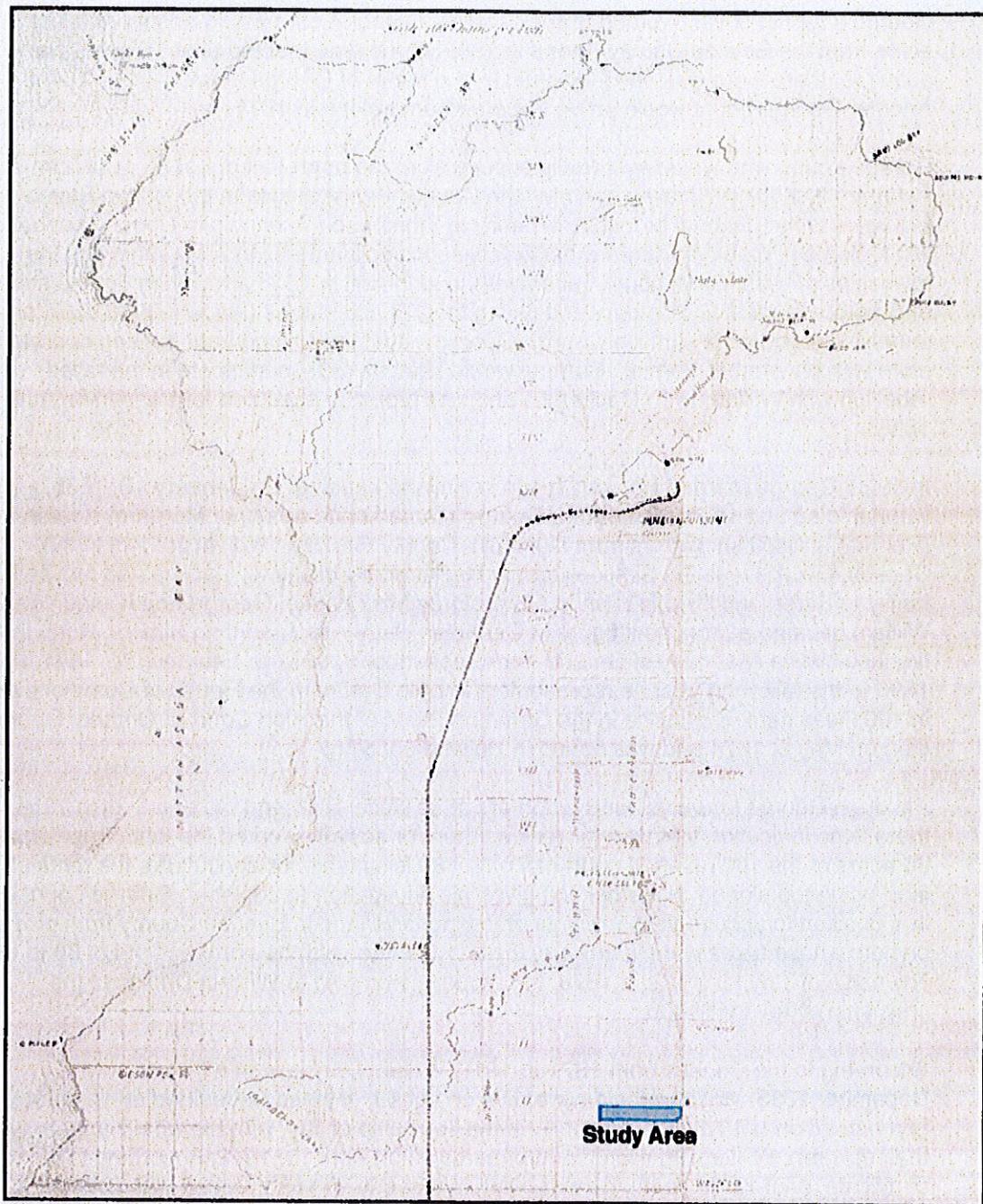


Figure 10. Tiny Township.

In 1848, William Ross ran into financial trouble and the east 75 acres of the property, which comprises the land from approximately the top of the ridge east towards the concession road (Darby Road), was seized by the Simcoe County Sheriff and sold to George Lount of Barrie to pay for overdue taxes. In 1859, the Simcoe County Sheriff seized 20 acres in the remaining west portion of Lot 80 from William Ross and sold it to

George Lount to cover overdue property taxes. George Lount would acquire the last 5 acres from the Simcoe County Sheriff in 1866. At the time that the east 75 acres was acquired, there were was one individual by the name of George Lount living in Barrie. Another George Lount would arrive in Barrie from Ireland in 1871.

George Lount, who would eventually acquire all of the north half of Lot 80, was born on February 2, 1799 in Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania in the United States. George's father, Gabriel brought the family to Whitchurch Township in Upper Canada in 1811. Some of George Lount's most notable accomplishments include surveying the townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, and Innisfil in 1818 and laying out the streets of Bradford in West Gwillimbury and giving them Dutch names (Magel 1998:70). After surveying a portion of Simcoe County, George settled in Holland Landing and operated a store with his brother Samuel. Samuel would later, in 1837, participate in the failed rebellion with William Lyon Mackenzie and was promptly executed for treason on April 12, 1838.

In 1822, George married Hannah Tyson in Holland Landing. On January 16, 1835, Hannah died and shortly thereafter, George married once again, to Margaret Rannie (Rennie), a Scottish migrant from Dunlavin, County Fife. By 1861, according to the Census, George was the Simcoe County Registrar. By this time, George had moved his family to Barrie and lived in town in a two storey brick house. George and Hannah's son, William became a prominent figure in Canadian history, representing Simcoe North in the first Legislative Assembly of Ontario from September 3, 1867 to February 25, 1871. From 1896 to the following year he represented Toronto Centre in the House of Commons and in 1901 was named a justice in the Common Pleas of the High Court of Ontario. George died on May 8, 1874 and was buried in Holland Landing.

Although George Lount owned portion of Lot 80 since 1848 and the entire lot in 1866, there is no indication that he ever resided there or actively worked the land. Approximately 20 acres of the 100 acres of north half of Lot 80 is suitable for agriculture, the remaining land being too sloped. Nonetheless, given his occupation as registrar, George Lount was in a position to acquire vast amounts of inexpensive land in Simcoe County from property owners whose taxes were in arrears. In 1871 George sold the north half of Lot 80 to the Township of Tiny for \$312. In 1878, the property was sold to William Drinkle of the Township of Tay for \$1800.

According to the Census from 1871 to 1911, William Drinkle was a farmer born in December 1833. William would never live on Lot 80, instead he resided at his nearby homestead on Lot 78, Concession 1, in the Township of Tay, with his wife, Hannah, and their children. William Drinkle died of pneumonia on April 10, 1912. According to his death certificate, prior to his death, he was living in Waverly. In 1883, Lot 80 was sold to Eli Gregg (Grigg) of the Township of Tiny for \$1100.

Born in 1863, little information could be found on Eli Gregg. Eli, the son of Edward and Hannah, married Elizabeth Jane Mayne on May 20, 1887 in Hillside. William Drinkle was identified as a witness at the wedding. When the 1891 Census was conducted, Eli and Elizabeth had one child, Mabel. According to the *Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Haliburton, Peterboro, Simcoe, and Victoria, 1893*, Eli Gregg was residing and farming on Lot 80, Concession 1 in the Township of Tiny. The information was found in the

Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Bruce, Grey, Muskoka, Ontario, and Simcoe, 1896. On December 15, 1896, the north half of Lot 80 and an additional 5 acres from elsewhere, was sold to Thomas H. Gregg, presumably a relative, but not the son of Eli, for \$2000. By 1898, according to the *Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Bruce, Grey, and Simcoe, 1898*, Eli Gregg had moved to Lot 78, Concession 1 in the Township of Tiny and Thomas H. Gregg is listed as the occupant of Lot 80.

Thomas Gregg sold the property to Ernest Lamb in 1904. Ernest Lamb was born in 1874. However, no other information could be found. In 1908, Ernest sold the north half of Lot 80 to his brother Henry M. Lamb for \$1000 and an agreement to take over the mortgage of the property. Henry Lamb was born in 1882. On November 12, 1919, Henry sold the property to William E. Beacock for \$2800. On October 24, 1952, William's wife, Charlotte sold the property to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act for \$4700. The Director of the Veterans' Land Act granted the property to William Sibthorpe on January 21, 1977.

Past Archaeological Research

Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, as Euro-Canadian settlers, miners, and loggers penetrated the forests and lakes of the region, some would encounter and collect evidence of past First Nations activities, in the form of stone and copper tools, or organic paraphernalia. This practice continued well into the twentieth century and is still carried out to this day by cottagers, tourists, and local residents.

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture maintains a database of all known and registered archaeological sites in the Province. A search of the database with a two kilometre buffer around the project limits indicated that four archaeological sites have been registered. However, the paucity of registered sites does not necessarily reflect the archaeological history of the area. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, as Euro-Canadian settlers and loggers penetrated the forests and lakes of the region, some would encounter and collect evidence of past First Nations activities, in the form of stone and copper tools, or organic paraphernalia. This practice continued well into the twentieth century and is still carried out to this day by cottagers, tourists and local residents, some who have amassed significant collections. In addition, given the cultural development of the region, including the discovery of undocumented archaeological resources, there is undoubtedly a significant potential for the discovery of more archaeological resources in the region.

Table 2. Registered archaeological sites within a two kilometre radius of the project area.

Site Name	Borden Designation	Culture	Period
Bucket	BdGw-41	Iroquoian, Huron	Woodland
-	BdGw-42	Euro-Canadian	Historic
Curry	BeGx-26	Iroquoian, Huron	Woodland

Bucket Site (BdGw-41). Consisting of 180 artifacts, including ceramics, nails, chert debitage and faunal remains, this Huron site is situated on gently rolling terrain with well-drained sandy soils (Dibb 2005).

BdGw-42. This Euro-Canadian homestead site is comprised of one artifact; an iron axe head (Dibb 2005).

Curry Site (BeGx-26). Determined by Hunter (1969) to be a Huron occupation, artifacts recorded from Curry site include pottery (i.e., castellations, shoulders, rims, discs, pipes), a celt, a beaver incisor, a cranium fragment, brass kettle fragments and an iron ring.

Aside from the presence of nearby registered archaeological sites, other indicators of the presence of extant archaeological remains are the proximity of historical plaques to the study area that commemorate important events in a region's past, whether it be the birth of an individual, the site a specific battle, or the construction of a unique building. Generally, historical plaques and markers point to a specific locale on the landscape that can be visited by the public. Although plaques and markers may not be placed in the exact location that the event has occurred, generally it is in close proximity, taking into consideration access to the public. In Ontario, historical plaques may be erected by the federal government through the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), and local heritage agencies or historical societies. Although there are three historical plaques within the township, there are none located within a two kilometre radius of the study area.

Archaeological Potential

There are a number of criteria used to establish archaeological potential. The Ministry of Tourism and Culture has set guidelines that establish archaeological potential within the distance of certain natural and human-made features on the landscape. Natural features include the presence of potable water, primary water sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks), secondary water sources (i.e., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps), elevated landforms (i.e., eskers, drumlins, knolls, ridges, and plateaux), especially in low and wet areas, distinctive land forms that may have special or spiritual significance (i.e., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories), and soils suitable for habitation (i.e., pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground), and cultivation (i.e., fertile soil). Human-made features that can influence potential are transportation routes (i.e., portages, trails, roads, and railways), early settlement (i.e., homesteads, schools, and early industry), and known archaeological sites.

In addition, features that are no longer present on the landscape are also considered, including relic water channels (indicated by a clear dip or swale in the topography) and glacial shorelines (indicated by the the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges). Past and present resources available on the landscape are also considered. These can include certain species of plants for food and medicinal purposes, animals, including their migratory routes and spawning areas, and raw materials (i.e., chert outcrops, quartz, copper, etc.), and early Euro-Canadian industry (i.e., logging, agriculture, and mining). There are features on the landscape that can also lower archaeological potential. These include areas that have a slope of greater than 20°, permanently wet areas (both in the past and the present), or lands that have underwent major landscaping or development involving grading below topsoil.

Using the criteria above that was gathered from various sources during the Stage 1 background study, especially the natural and human development of the project area, there are a number of areas within the study area that possess a moderate to high potential for the discovery of both extant First Nations and Euro-Canadian archaeological remains (Figure 11). Dominated by a sandy ridge, the study area likely encompasses a glacial outwash from a stream or river during the melting and recession at the end of the Wisconsin Ice Period. Therefore, these areas have the potential for the discovery of extant Palaeo-Indian cultural resources. These well-drained sandy soils atop elevated terrain were also used by First Nations throughout human history in Ontario as habitation sites prior to the arrival of Europeans, as evidence by the Bucket Site (BdGw-41) to the south.

The potential for the discovery of extant Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is limited to the proximity of concession roads built in the nineteenth century. A portion of the western limit of the subject property is bordered by Marshall Road, which now veers to the west at the northwest corner of Lot 80 to form Carpenter Side Road and connect with Baseline Road. However, during the nineteenth century, Marshall Road would have continued through to French Road to the south to form a route between the concessions. Along the east boundary of the study area is Darby Road. Prior to its diversion further to the east, Darby Road formed part of the route between Penetanguishene to the north and Waverley and the communities to the south. Although a road allowance separates Lot 80 and Lot 81, a road was never constructed.

Portions of the study area possess slopes that are greater than 20 degrees and therefore have little to no archaeological potential. The sloped areas formed the limits of the outwash at the conclusion of the last glacial period and today are the target for aggregate extraction.

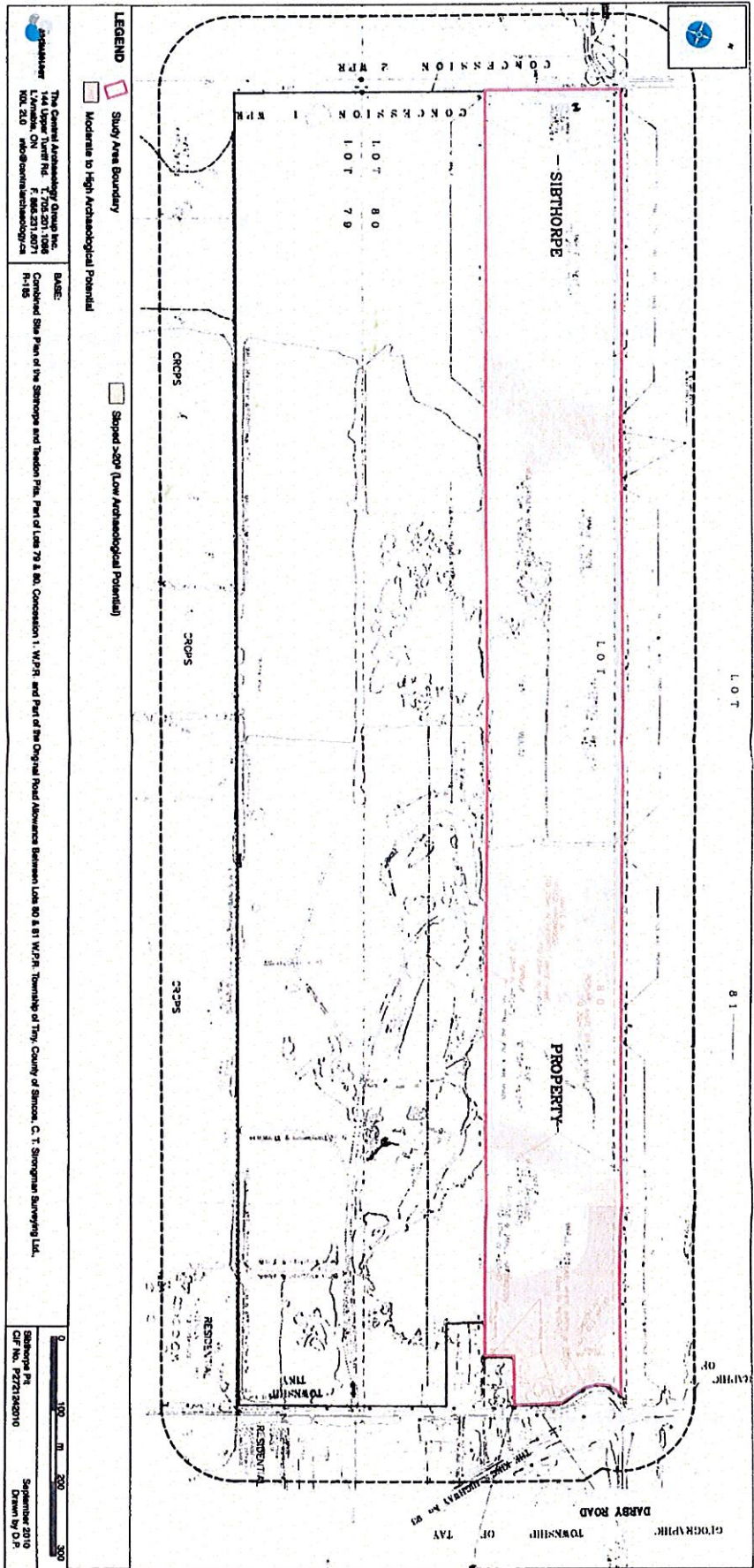


Figure 11. Archaeological potential.

THE CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP INC.
 STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 SIBTHORPE PRT EXPANSION
 LOT 80, CONCESSION 1 W.P.R., GEO. TOWNSHIP OF TAY, SIMCOE COUNTY

Stage 2 Methods and Results

Methods. A Stage 2 archaeological property survey was undertaken between August 20 and August 27, 2010. The Stage 2 assessment of the project area entailed shovel testing of specific portions of the property which were determined to retain moderate to high potential for archaeological resources.

A conventional test pit survey involves excavating shovel-sized pits, at least 30 cm in diameter, into the first 5 cm of subsoil to examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soils are screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm and upon completion all test pits are backfilled. If archaeological resources are found within a test pit in an area designated to have moderate to high potential, the survey continues at a 5 metre or 2.5 metre interval to determine whether there are further positive test pits. If sufficient archaeological resources are encountered, than at Stage 3 assessment is recommended.

If insufficient archaeological resources are encountered, the distance between test pits is reduced to 2.5 m within a radius of 5 metres around the initial positive test pit. In addition, a 1 metre x 1 metre test unit may be excavated around the initial positive test pit. If it is part of a larger concentration then a Stage 3 assessment is generally recommended. Irregardless of the strategy employed, all test pits are backfilled to grade to avoid the potential of a tripping hazard.

If positive test pits are encountered during the survey they are assigned an unique number and its location recorded to less than 30 cm accuracy in the field using a Trimble XH handheld GPS and Hurricane Antenna. The co-ordinates are corrected using Automatic H-Star Carrier and Code Processing in the Trimble Pathfinder and the following GPS base stations: 1) CORS, Port Weller, ON; 2) SOPAC, Algonquin, daily; 3) CORS, Kingston, ON; 4) CORS, Capac, MI and; 5) CORS, Parry Sound, ON.

Any artifacts recovered from the project area will be bagged, cleaned with water and brush, dried numbered, analyzed, and inventoried. Using the Society for Historical Archaeology *Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1993), all artifacts are stored in protected containers in a temperature (20°C) and humidity (50%) controlled storage room at the main office of The Central Archaeology Group Inc. in L'Amable, Ontario. All notes and photographs produced during the course of the project are catalogued and securely stored. Excavation notes are taken in an all weather journal and colour photographs are taken using an Olympus E-500 SLR digital camera.

Results. See Figure 12 for the results of the Stage 2 archaeological property survey on the following page.

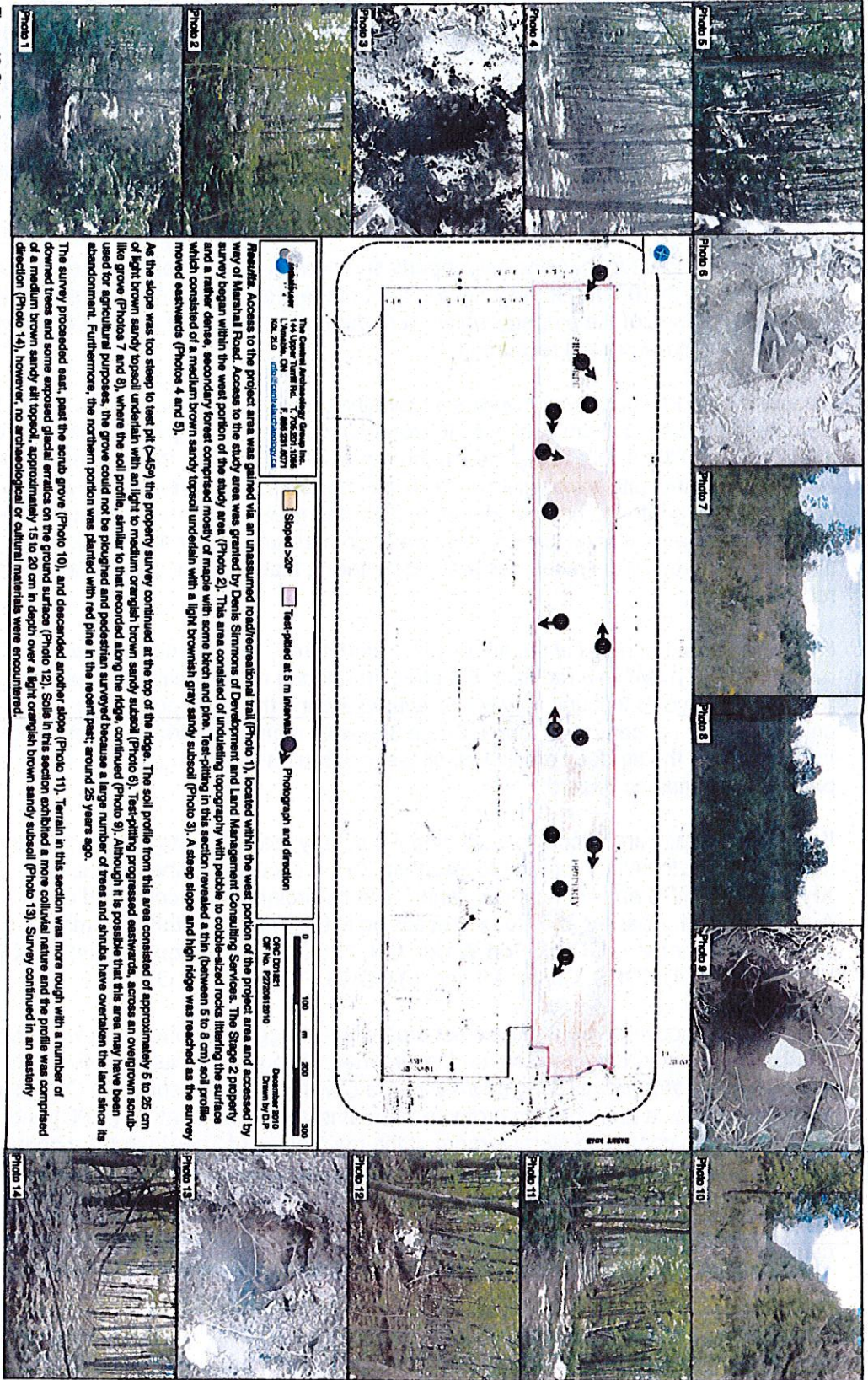


Figure 12. Stage 2 survey results.

The Central Archaeology Group Inc.
 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
 Site Report For Division
 Lot 80, Concession 1 NFR, GRC, Township of Twp, Simcoe County

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Central Archaeology Group Inc. was retained by Denis Simmons, Development and Land Management Consulting Services to conduct a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment on Lot 80, Concession 1 WPR, Geographic Township of Tiny, Simcoe County. Comprised of approximately 100 acres, the study area is bounded, in part, by Darby Road to the east, a secondary growth forest to the north, Marshall Road to the west and the existing pit and woodlots to the south. It's westernmost extent is located approximately 9.8 kilometres east of Georglan Bay and its easternmost extent is location about 1.88 kilometres north of the Town of Waverley, 15.4 kilometres west of the City of Orillia and 4.84 kilometres north of Orr Lake. The purpose of the study is to provide a baseline level of data on known and potential cultural heritage resources within the subject property and the information collected within this report is intended to inform future planning decisions regarding the study area.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are provided for consideration to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Denis Simmons, and are subject to approval by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

- 1) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not recover any material culture during survey activities. Consequently, significant pre-contact and historic First Nations or historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites are unlikely to be found in any undisturbed ground within the project area. Therefore, there are no significant archaeological concerns associated with the remainder of this project and it is recommended that the property be cleared of archaeological concerns.
- 2) The licensee shall hold the archaeological collections, including copies of study material and original notes generated during the course of research, in trust, unless it is transferred to an appropriate public institution as per the terms and conditions of holding a professional license.
- 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 4) The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.

The Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under the project and field direction of Derek Paauw, under professional licence P272 issued to Mr. Paauw in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). The archaeological assessment was undertaken according to the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990), the Environmental Assessment Act (R.S.O. 1990), the Ontario Ministry of Culture Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010), and the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990).

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Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

Archaeology - is the scientific study of the physical evidence of past human societies recovered through excavation.

Archaeological Site - is a place in which physical evidence of past human activity is preserved and which has been, or may be, investigated using the discipline of archaeology.

Archaic Period - in Ontario is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched or stemmed projectile points, the predominance of less extensively flaked stone tools, increased reliance on local chert resources, a lack of pottery and smoking pipes, and an increase in the numbers and sizes of sites.

Atlatl - a tool used to throw spears faster and with more accuracy. It consists of a short pole with a handle at one end and a hook for engaging the spear in the other.

Bioturbation - results in changes to the nature, form, and arrangement of archaeological deposits and sediments as a result of biological activity in the ground. This includes root action, animal activity, and the degeneration of organic matter.

BP - Before Present. Years before present (1950), used in dating sites and/or artifacts from an archaeological site.

Burial Goods or Burial Paraphernalia - items interred with an individual (or group) burial that may give clues to their social and/or economic and/or political position within their culture.

Chert - is a fine-grained, sedimentary rock, similar to flint. In antiquity, chert was one of the universally preferred materials for making stone tools.

Contact Period - refers to the period when European and First Nations peoples were first exposed to one another. In Ontario from 450 BP to 200 BP.

Cultural Resources - are sites, structures, landscapes, and objects of particular importance to a culture or community.

Diagnostic - a distinguishing characteristic serving to identify or determine the artifact.

Disarticulated - this occurs when bones are found separated at the joints.

Disturbed - refers to a study area that has recently been excavated or altered.

Environmental Assessment Act - sets up a process for reviewing the environmental impact of proposed activities prior to the granting of government funds.

Excavation - is the systematic digging and recording of an archaeological site.

Flake - is a fragment of stone removed from a core or from another flake.

Feature - is a collection of one or more contexts representing some human activity that has a vertical characteristic to it in relation to site stratigraphy.

Fluted - grooved or channeled. A fluted point is a projectile point which has had one or more long thinning flakes removed from the base along one or both faces.

Ground Stone - is a stone artifact shaped by sawing, grinding, and/or polishing with abrasive materials.

Historic Period - the period when written records become available, 300 BP to the present.

Lanceolate - lance-shaped, much longer than wide, widened at or above the base and opening to the apex.

Lithic - stone, or made of stone.

Maize - also known as corn, is a cereal grain that was first domesticated in Mesoamerica and then spread throughout the American continents.

Mitigation - measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of construction methods on archaeological sites or cultural resources.

Ochre - used as a natural pigment, colour is commonly reddish-brown to yellow.

Ontario Heritage Act - allows municipalities and the provincial government to designate individual properties and districts in Ontario as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

Paleo-Indian Period - first evidence of human occupation in Ontario. This period is characterized by family groups hunting large game and seasonal occupation along lakeshore environments, 11,500 - 9000 BP.

Projectile Point - is an artifact used to tip an arrow, atlatl dart, spear, or harpoon. Usually made of chipped or ground stone, however, some are also made of copper.

Stage 1 Background Study - The purpose of a Stage 1 assessment is to investigate the cultural land use, archaeological history, and the present conditions of a property. The majority of the Stage 1 process is conducted in the office and involves the examination of records such as historic settlement maps, land titles, and documents, historical land use and ownership records, primary and secondary documentary sources, and the Ministry of Culture's archaeological site database. The study may also involve interviews with individuals who can provide information about the property and consultation with local First Nations communities. The background study is followed by a property inspection to examine geography, topography and current conditions, and to determine the potential for archaeological resources. Stage 1 background research is usually completed in conjunction with a Stage 2 property survey.

Stage 2 Property Survey - The Stage 2 property survey involves the documentation of archaeological resources by collecting artifacts and mapping cultural features. Depending on the nature of the property environment, two methods are employed in the survey: 1) pedestrian survey, and; 2) test-pit survey.

Strata - are layers of rock, soil, cultural material, etc. with internally consistent characteristics that distinguish contiguous.

Stratigraphy - the layering of deposits on archaeological sites. Cultural remains and natural sediments become buried over time, forming strata.

Subsistence - obtaining food and shelter necessary to support life.

Survey - is used to accurately determine the terrestrial or three-dimensional space position of points and the distances and angles between them.

Woodland Period - is a period of time following the Archaic Period. From 3000 BP to 300 BP. It is sub-divided into Early, Middle, and Late.