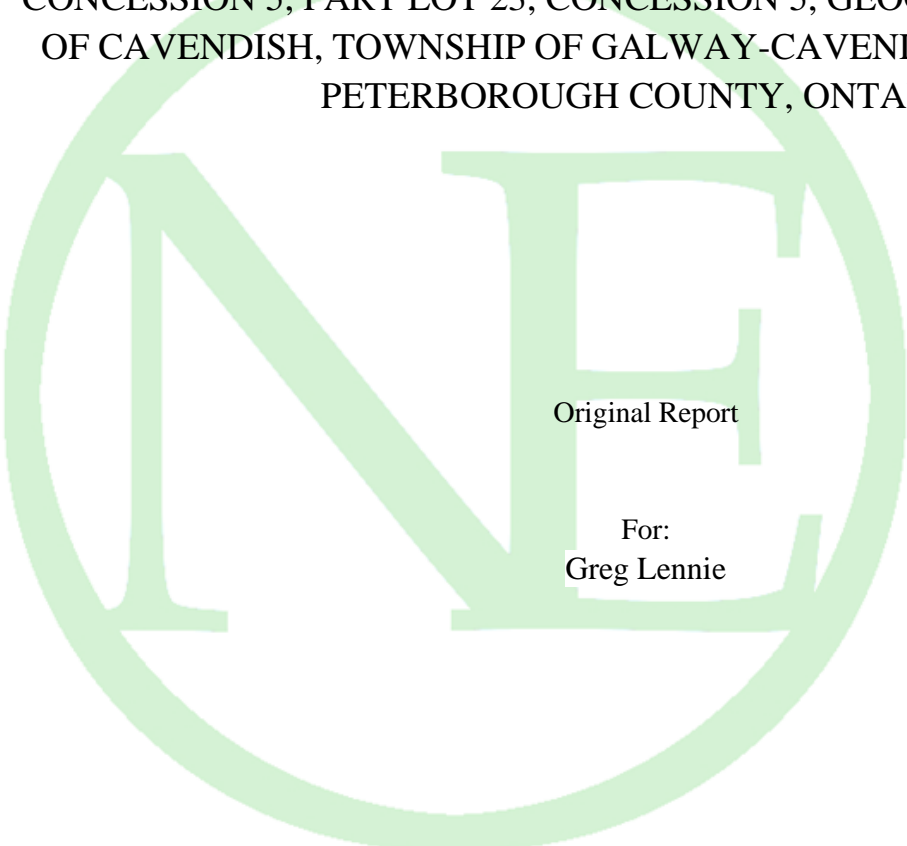


STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOT 82, FIRE ROUTE  
213, PART 1 AND 2 OF ROAD ALLOWANCE LYING IN FRONT OF LOT 23,  
CONCESSION 5, PART LOT 23, CONCESSION 5, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP  
OF CAVENDISH, TOWNSHIP OF GALWAY-CAVENDISH AND HARVEY,  
PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, ONTARIO



Original Report

For:  
Greg Lennie

From:  
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.  
Licenced to: Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)  
PIF#: P025-0827-2023

May 15, 2023

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited  
P.O. Box 493,  
Port Hope, Ontario  
L1A 3Z4  
905-342-3250



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope was contacted by Greg Lennie requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at Lot 82, Fire Route 213, Part 1 and 2 of Road Allowance Lying In front of Lot 23, Concession 5, Part Lot 23, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cavendish, Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, as the subject property is planned to undergo construction of a cottage. Permission to work on the property was provided by the owners.

The property consists of a cottage with a deck in a wooded area and a gravel driveway. The assessment was conducted on April 24, 2022, under slightly overcast and cool conditions. The property is bordered to the north by Catchacoma Lake, and east, west and south by iron property bars and wooden survey stakes. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), because of its proximity to a primary water source as per standard 1.3.1.

This assessment did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.). Given this result, it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that no further archaeological assessment be required on the assessed portion of the subject property. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted. The entire property was assessed.



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## 1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

<b>Project Director:</b>	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) -Report Preparation
<b>Field Director(s):</b>	Daniel Smith (R1216) -Field Director -Report Preparation -Graphics
<b>Field Technician(s):</b>	Jelissa Kollaard Philip Abbott
<b>Report Preparation:</b>	Jace Martel Bazeley (R1279) -Report Preparation -Graphics

**Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties**

## 2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Development Context

The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. The following standards and guidelines set out by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011) is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. confirms that this report meets Ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, as the subject property is planned to undergo construction of a cottage. Permission to work on the property was provided by the property owners.

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the MCM, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out at Lot 82, Fire Route 213, Part Lot 23, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cavendish, Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario. The contract was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited on April 11, 2023.

The subject property is an approximately 0.29-hectare area bordered to the north by Catchacoma Lake, and east, west and south by iron property bars and wooden survey stakes. It consists of a cottage with a deck in a wooded area and a gravel driveway. The assessment was



conducted on April 24, 2023, under overcast and warm conditions. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. The entire property was assessed. Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.

## **2.2 Historical Context**

### **Indigenous Knowledge**

Northeastern includes this section provided by Curve Lake First Nation because it amplifies on indigenous history and treaty history for the area. Curve Lake First Nation is the sole author of the below information.

“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 Palaeo 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 800-1000 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, and 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 Migizi Gitigaa 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, Neutral, and Tobacco 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 Gitigaa 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.”

### **Pre-contact Period**

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples after the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990).

Palaeo Period (12,000-10,000 BP) - The Palaeo period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, using a highly distinctive stone tool technology (fluted and lanceolate points) to hunt large Late Pleistocene and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990; Jackson 1998, 2019). Small group mobility is believed to have ranged up to 200 km annually.

Archaic Period (10,000-3000 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, indigenous populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long distance exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this





time were to persist between indigenous groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period (3000 BP to European contact) – This period saw the gradual establishment of important technological and subsistence changes, initially the appearance of clay pots (Jackson 1982; Spence et al. 1990) in the Early Woodland period among Algonkian speaking populations. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages during the Middle Woodland. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased distinguish the Early and Middle Woodland. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was taking place. During the late Middle Woodland, there were two major subsistence innovations, the harvesting of wild rice throughout south-central and northern Ontario and the introduction of maize agriculture which prelude the archaeological Late Woodland period (Jackson et al 2022). Algonkian speaking (Anishinabek) peoples relied heavily on wild rice and Iroquoian speaking peoples on maize (Jackson n.d). Algonquins also had seasonal fishing villages with up to 500 people lived in for six-eight months of the year (Hickerson 1960, Migizi 2018),The Late Woodland is known for large sedentary villages in south-central and southwestern Ontario after about 1000 A.D. and increasing development of trade and warfare just prior to European contact. Both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples occupied the landscape of southern Ontario during this period. Beginning about 1400 AD Sioui and Labelle (2014) recognize the “Algonquian-Wendat Alliance” which persisted to at least 1660 AD. This alliance was recognized by the French in their dealings with the Algonquins and Hurons in the 17th century. Although it is widely assumed that Iroquoian speaking peoples were sedentary in southern Ontario, populations did shift regionally, for unknown and likely socio-political reasons, and locally due to soil depletion from maize horticulture requiring regular relocation of villages. Anishinabek peoples had extensive hunting and gathering territories throughout south-central Ontario and have been described as strategic sedentarists (Thomas 2014).



A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo			
	Fluted Point	11800-10500 B.P.	Seasonal Hunters
	Holcombe, Hi-Lo	10500-9800 B.P.	Paleo Point Technology
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	9800-9500 B.P. 9500-8900 B.P. 8900-8000 B.P.	Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000-5500 B.P. 5500-4000 B.P.	Focused Seasonal Resource Areas
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P. 4000-3500 B.P. 3500-2800 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2800-2300 B.P. 2300-2000 B.P.	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Point Peninsula/Laurel Sandbanks/Princess Point	2000-1250 B.P. 1250-950 B.P.	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture
Late	Pickering <sup>1</sup> , Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois) Algonkian-Wendat Alliance <sup>2, 3</sup>	950-550 B.P.  550-300 B.P.	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites, Alliances, Trade/Warfare
Historic			
	Mississauga	350-present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European Settlement

**Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario**

<sup>1</sup> Smith 2021

<sup>2</sup> Sioui and Labelle 2014

<sup>3</sup> Migizi 2018



## **Indigenous Treaty History**

The subject property is located within Treaty Lands of the Williams Treaties First Nations. Signatories of the Williams Treaties include Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina First Nation, Rama First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and Alderville First Nation. The first three groups are more commonly known as Chippewas while the latter four are more commonly known as Mississaugas. Geographically, the closest First Nation band to the subject property is Curve Lake First Nation, 30km south. The subject property is in lands which under the Williams Treaties (1923) recognized a prior surrender to the government of Upper Canada known as Rice Lake Treaty #20. This treaty was with various principal men of the tribes of the “Chippewas” who “inhabited the back parts of the Newcastle District”. By the mid to late 19th century some of these same peoples were referred to as Mississaugas. Signatories to Rice Lake Treaty #20 were Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and Scugog Island First Nation (Dave Mowat, pers. comm. 2018).

Curve Lake First Nation occupies the reserve lands situated on the peninsula between Buckhorn Lake and Upper Chemong/Mud Lake approximately 30 km south of the subject property. The initial surrender of lands related to Indigenous peoples in areas north of Rice Lake came in the form of the 1818 treaty signed in Newcastle of (Rice Lake Treaty 20); the surrender of 1,951,000 acres of land in the “back parts” of the Newcastle District – which included the modern Peterborough, Hastings and Victoria Counties- with the islands of the Trent watershed being reserved (Whetung-Derrick 2015). Many of the pre-confederation treaties did not include reserve lands for indigenous populations, with the Crown expecting the assimilation of indigenous populations to “resolve” this issue (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

As a result, Christian missions were established to both convert indigenous populations to Christianity and to instill an agriculturally based lifestyle. The mission at Curve Lake was established in 1829 as the “Chemong Mission” and was eventually recognized as “the Mud Lake Indian Reserve”. The term Chemong is a corruption of the word “Oshkigmong”, referring to the bow-like shape of the lake or “curve in the Lake” (Whetung-Derrick 2015). From 1830 to 1833 Reverend Peter Jones from the Credit River visited the village and baptised four children, by 1850 the community was predominantly Methodist Christians (Whetung-Derrick 2015). On April 3rd, 1837 the New England Company, a society with the purpose of converting indigenous populations in British North America to Christianity, was granted 1600 acres, the modern Curve Lake First Nation Territory, by the Colonial Government to be held in trust for the Mud Lake Indian Band (Whetung-Derrick 2015). Baptist Minister Reverend Richard Scott of the New England Company was assigned to Mud Lake in 1829 to oversee the mission (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1856 the Mississaugas of Mud Lake [later Curve Lake], Hiawatha, and Scugog surrendered all of the islands in the Trent River watershed with Treaty 78. Preceding this, Indian



Agents under the Superintendent of Indian Affairs sold over 1,000 islands for “the benefit of the three Bands”. The 110 islands and shoals that were not sold in this way have since been designated as reserve lands to be held jointly by the three First Nations (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1889 the New England Company transferred 1,548 acres of the Mud Lake Reserve to the Department of Indian Affairs for 1\$. The remaining 115-acres of the “Chemong Mission” at the south end of the peninsula was reserved as it held the Mission House acting as a form of schoolhouse for the instruction of agriculture and as a residential school. In the 1890s the New England Company ended the mission at Mud Lake to focus on sending missions deeper into British North America. The New England Company property was later sold to A.E. Kennedy in 1898 after “expressed concerns” by Curve Lake residents who were leasing the land. Kennedy later sold the land to the Mud Lake Band in 1902. The funds for this purchase came from the previous “sale” of the Islands of the Trent River (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1964 the reserve name was changed to the “Curve Lake Reserve”, which it uses today (Whetung-Derrick 2015). In 1967 the reserve was given local autonomy to “manage and expend Band revenue funds within the limits of amounts approved by the Minister of Indian Affairs”. Additionally, the same year saw the hiring of William F. Whetung as the first Band Administrator for Curve Lake further allowing Curve Lake First Nation to self-govern (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

### **Post-contact History of the Geographic Township of Cavendish**

The subject property is located on part of Lot 23, Concession 5, in the geographic Township of Cavendish, County of Peterborough. Cavendish Township was combined with the Township of Harvey and Galway in January 1998 and became the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey. On February 19, 2013, the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey was renamed the Municipality of Trent Lakes (AMCTO 2017).

The Township of Cavendish was established for municipal purposes and was not open for settlement until the latter half of the 1800’s (Cole 1975). The township was named for the scientist Sir Henry Cavendish and was surveyed from 1861-1862 by land surveyor M. Lough, whose report indicated that only the south-western corner of the township was suitable for settlement (Cole 1975). Despite not being officially open to settlement until 1868, the Bobcaygeon and Buckhorn roads from the south to the north-east allowed non-permanent settlers to explore the township. By 1861 the combined population of the townships of Cavendish and Galway was 352, growing to 521 by 1871. By 1875 Cavendish township was still quite sparsely populated with a population of under 100 people, with the settlers of the township were primarily English, Irish, Scottish, and German (Cole 1975).

The earliest settler that was prominent in Cavendish township was Mr. Thomas Probert, who in 1860 was appointed Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for the “united townships” from 1862-63 and 1865-66. Most early settlers were drawn to the region for its lumber as it was not



deemed profitable to attempt agriculture. The large timber tracts within the township were acquired by the Platt & Bissonette Company in 1862-63 and the Lakefield based company R.S. Strickland & Co. in 1867-68 (Cole 1975).

### **Subject Property History**

Lot 23, Concession 5 was patented from the Crown. On March 31, 1950, Sybil E. Batty patented two parts of unknown size and location from the Crown. Geducks G. Price patented two unknown parts of unknown sizes from the Crown on October 23, 1950. On November 2nd, 1950, Sybil E. Batty and [illegible] patented part of the lot from the Crown. The Crown granted two parts of the lot to Sally A. Inglis on March 17, 1952. On April 28, 1952, the Crown granted two parts of the land to William R. Parker. William R. Parker granted part of the land to Noomi S. Danny on July, 1953. On November 2, 1953, the Crown granted part of the land to Sidney B. and Gertrude L. B[illegible]-J[illegible]. The Crown granted part of the land to Helen A. Crittender on February 7, 1904. On July 7, 1956, Sally A. Inglis granted part of the land to Wilson M. and Mary A. Lem[illegible] as joint tenants. Unfortunately, which parts of Lot 23, and their extent is not specified or is illegible due to the illegibility of the document scan.

The 1875 Robert Romaine map of Cavendish Township (Map 10.7) does not list an owner for Lot 23, Concession 5. The map does not depict any structures within the subject property. No structures are depicted on the Cavendish Township map (Romaine 1875).

Aerial photography from 1969 shows that the subject property was undeveloped and was forested. There is an indication of a road to the east, though all surrounding areas are undeveloped (Map 10.8). Currently, the property is forested and has a cottage and a boathouse visible through the trees (Map 10.4).

### **Physiography and Registered Archaeological Sites**

The subject property is located on the Georgian Bay Fringe physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Georgian Bay Fringe extends 200km east to west from Arden to Washago where it is interrupted by the Number 11 Strip physiographic region around Gravenhurst for 6km. It continues southeast to northwest starting around 80km southeast of Parry Sound to approximately 86km northwest of Parry Sound. This physiographic region is characterized by shallow and patchy areas of soil cover with exposed knobs and ridges of Precambrian bedrock (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Dibb and Dibb 2014; Ecclestone and Cogley 2009). Bedrock is generally composed of clastic metasedimentary rocks, conglomerate, wacke, quartz arenite, arkose, limestone, siltstone, chert, minor iron formation, and minor metavolcanic rocks from the Grenville Supergroup and Flinton Group. The soil within and around the subject property is characterized by ice-contact stratified deposits composed of sand and gravel, minor silt, clay, and till (Ontario Geological Survey 2010, 2011).



The subject property is an approximately 0.29-hectare area bordered to the north by Catchacoma Lake, and east, west and south by iron property bars and wooden survey stakes. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

A search of the archaeological sites database of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within two kilometers of the subject property. There are two registered archaeological sites within four kilometers of the subject property. There are no registered sites within or adjacent to the subject property.

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Development Review Status</b>
BeGn-1	Bottle Beach	Archaic	Aboriginal, Algonkian	camp/ campsite	Further CHVI
BeGn-2	Levis	Archaic	Aboriginal	camp/ campsite	Further CHVI

**Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites in 4 km radius of Subject Property.**

A search of the archaeological report database of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism indicated that there are no other archaeological assessment reports within 50 meters of the subject property edges. The closest water source to the subject property is Catchacoma Lake which borders the property to the north.

Stage 1 research found the property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations and Euro-Canadian sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to Water Source: (Catchacoma Lake)

### **3.0 FIELD METHODS**

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 Standards set out for consulting Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture due to its proximity to water and registered archaeological sites. In accordance with these standards, the property was surveyed at 5-meter intervals. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Map 10.5. The location, number, and orientation of all photos displayed in this report are illustrated in Map 10.6.

All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in diameter and into the top 5cm of subsoil or to bedrock. All shovel tests were examined for evidence of cultural features, stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. Additionally, shovel tests were conducted within 1m of all standing structures within the subject property. All shovel tests were filled after they were screened through a 6mm mesh rocker screen. The soil profile in the assessed area is characterized by 15-20cm of brown sandy soil above an orange-yellow silty sand subsoil.





Approximately 95% of the subject property was shovel tested as per Standards 1., a., e. of Section 2.1.2 (MTC 2011). The areas suitable for shovel test assessment consisted of the wooded area, including within 1m of all standing structures, and the driveways as topsoil was present below a thin layer of crushed gravel. At the time of the assessment the boathouse indicated on the survey plans had been removed and its location was assessed. The location of the boathouse contained sterile subsoil at the depositions surface. These areas are visible in Report Images 9.1-9.6 and are shaded in green in Map 10.5.

Approximately 5% of the subject property was completely disturbed. This included the cottage with the deck. These areas were visually assessed, and shovel tests were completed within 1m of all disturbance as per Standard 2. b., Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). They are visible in Report Images 9.1 and 9.6, and are shaded in orange in Map 10.5.

The property consists of a cottage with a deck in a wooded area and a gravel driveway. The property is bordered to the north by Catchacoma Lake, and east, west and south by iron property bars and wooden survey stakes. Provided mapping and GPS was used to assist in the confirmation of property boundaries.

Stage 2 testing was conducted under slightly overcast and cool conditions on April 24, 2023.

## **4.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

Stage 2 assessment of the subject property did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.).

## **4.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION**

The Stage 2 assessment produced 13 fieldwork and field condition photos, six modified aerial photograph/subject property maps, and one page of field notes. All documents are on file at *Northeastern Archaeological Associates* offices.

## **5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No material of cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.) was recovered during Stage 2 shovel test assessment at 5-meter intervals within the subject property, as described in Section 3.0 of this report. The lack of recovered material during Stage 2 assessment makes it unlikely that any archaeological resources exist within the subject property at Lot 82, Fire Route 213, Part 1 and 2 of Road Allowance Lying In front of Lot 23, Concession 5, Part Lot 23, Concession 5, Geographic



Township of Cavendish, Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario. The entire property was assessed.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the Stage 2 assessment results it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that the subject property at Lot 82, Fire Route 213, Part 1 and 2 of Road Allowance Lying In front of Lot 23, Concession 5, Part Lot 23, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cavendish, Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario does not possess any cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.), and that no further archaeological work is required within the development boundaries. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted. If any further development is proposed on the subject property that extends beyond the assessment boundaries, an additional archaeological assessment is required prior to development.





## 7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licencing 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 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.

b. 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.

c. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licenced 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 entered in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

d. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

e. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (proclaimed in force July 01, 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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 license.



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## Section 9.0: Figures



*Image 9.1: Oriented SE - View of Northwest Iron Property Bar and Wooden Survey Stake.*



*Image 9.2: Oriented E- View of Northeastern Employees Testing in Proximity to the Standing Cottage.*





*Image 9.3: Oriented E- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Along the South Property Edge.*



*Image 9.4: Oriented SE- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing in the Northeast Property Portion.*





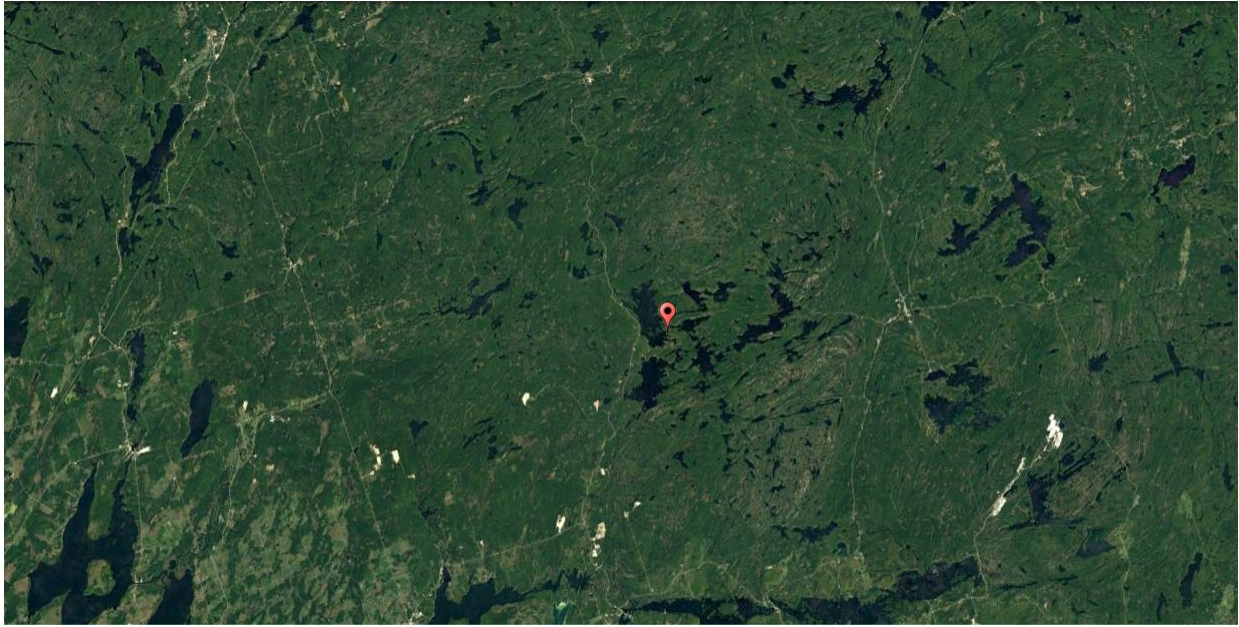
*Image 9.5: Oriented SE- View of Northeastern Employee Shovel Testing Within 1m of the Removed Boathouse With Sterile Subsoil At the Surface.*






*Image 9.6: Oriented NW- View of The Southeast Portion of the Subject Property.*



## Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics





Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake	Project: P025-0827-2023	Scale:  10km
 Subject Property Location		 Google Earth © 2023

**Map 10.1: View of the Subject Property within Peterborough County.**







Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake	Project: P025-0827-2023		Scale: 
<input type="checkbox"/> Subject Property Outline			Kings Printer For Ontario ©2023

**Map 10.3: Topographic Map of the Subject Property.**



Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake	Project: P025-0827-2023	Scale:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subject Property Outline			Kings Printer For Ontario ©2023

**Map 10.4: Aerial View of the Subject Property.**



Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake		Project: P025-0827-2023	
Subject Property Outline	High Potential: Assessment Through Shovel Test Pits at 5m Interval		Scale:
Not Suitable For Assessment: Deep Soil Disturbance			Kings Printer For Ontario ©2023

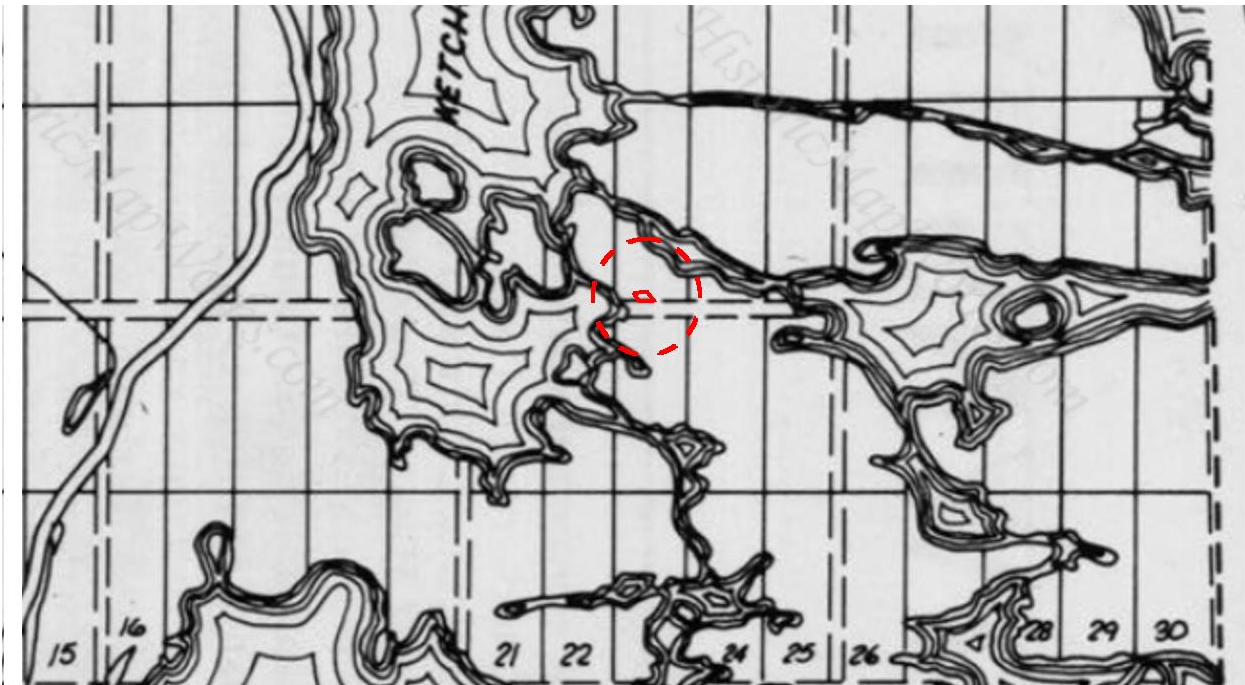
**Map 10.5: Zones of Shovel Testing Survey and Complete Disturbance Within the Subject Property.**





Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake    Project: P025-0827-2023		Scale: 0    10    20m
□ Subject Property		
➤ # Location, Orientation, and Number of Report Photo		Kings Printer For Ontario ©2023

**Map 10.6: Location and Orientation of Images Presented in this Report.**



Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake Project: P025-0827-2023

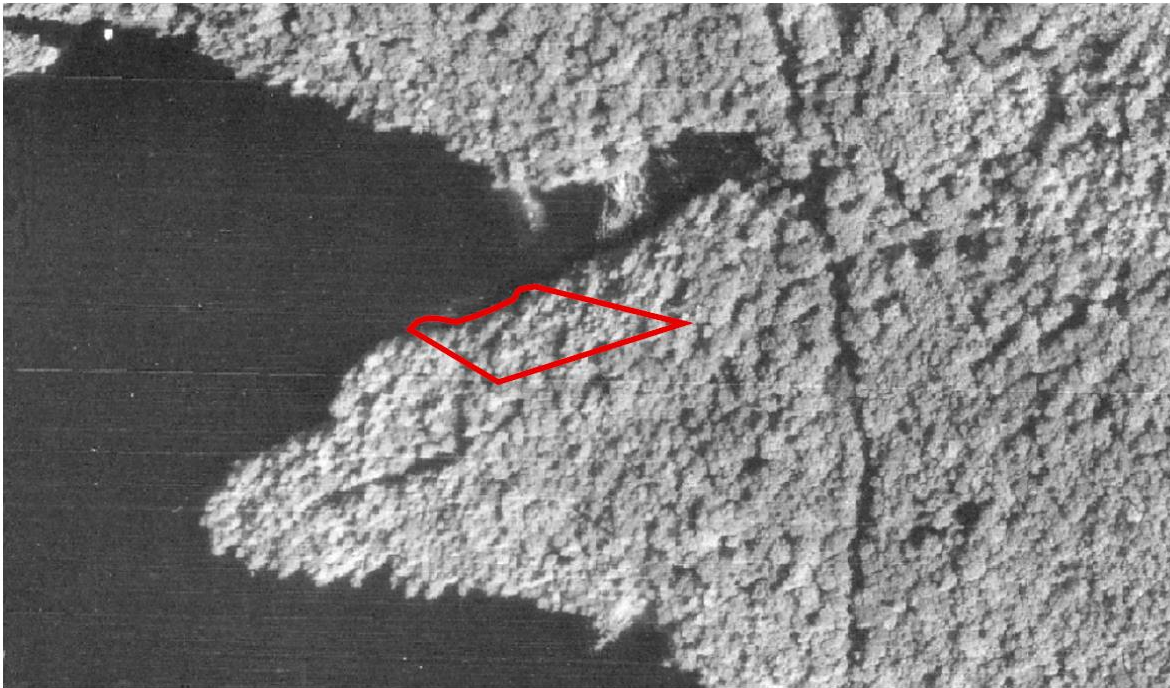
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(Approx.)


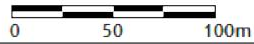

 Approximate Subject property Outline



Robert Romaine, 1875 Map  
of Cavendish Township

**Map 10.7: 1875 Robert Romaine Map of Cavendish Township Indicating the Approximate Location of the Subject Property.**



Title: Lot 88 Fire Route 213, Catchacoma Lake	Project: P025-0827-2023	 Scale:  0 50 100m National Air Photo Library (4431-006-077, 1969, Line No. 4431)
 Subject Property Boundaries		

**Map 10.8: 1969 Aerial Photograph Depicting the Subject Property.**