Stage 1 & 2
Archaeological Assessment

76 Clearview Drive
Lot 60, Registered Plan 11
Municipality of Trent Lakes
Part of Lot 29, Concession 12
Geographic Township of Galway
Peterborough County

Prepared for:
Julie and Alasdair Patton

Licensee: Michael Golloher (P1037)
PIF: P1037-0252-2024
Original Report

Earthworks
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
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April 26, 2024

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 0.18 hectare property located at 76 Clearview Drive, legally described as Lot 60, Registered Plan 11, Municipality of Trent Lakes, historically part of Lot 29, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Galway, Peterborough County, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken in support of a Site Plan Application, which was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 5.2.3.3 of the *County of Peterborough Official Plan,* which states that development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area adjacent to Crystal Lake suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The residential nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on April 9, 2024, under the PIF#: P1037-0252-2024 issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 52% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey, with the remaining area not assessed due to evidence of subsurface disturbance from the existing cottage and associated gravel driveway, septic bed, and outbuildings, and from areas of steep slope in excess of 20 degrees. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart, and to within one metre of standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diametre and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil, or until bedrock was encountered. Test pit depth varied between 10 and 20 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six-millimetre aperture. All test pits were backfilled. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a medium to dark brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a dull orange sand subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 2 survey, the surveyed area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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Project Personnel

Managing Director:	**Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)**
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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 0.18 hectare property located at 76 Clearview Drive, legally described as Lot 60, Registered Plan 11, Municipality of Trent Lakes, historically part of Lot 29, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Galway, Peterborough County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken in support of a Site Plan Application (Map 2), which was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 5.2.3.3 of the *County of Peterborough Official Plan,* which states that development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site (County of Peterborough 2019:5-9).

The objective of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the OnLand Registry Database and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

The evidence presented suggests that Algonquin-speaking groups occupied this area for millennia prior to the arrival of Iroquoian agriculturalists, and that they continued to reside in the area… it is suggested that the conundrum of their "invisibility" in the archaeological record is due to a shared material culture with their Iroquoian neighbours but that their presence can be detected when a range of archaeological evidence is considered beyond a stereotypical perception of Algonquian culture…

(Fox and Garrad 2004:121)

1.2.1.1 The Paleo Period (11,000-10,000 B.P.)

The first evidence of human settlement in the area dates back to 11,000 B.P. Following the retreat of the glacial ice from the last Ice Age, small groups gradually moved north. The people who lived during the palaeo period were nomadic hunter-gatherers. Campsites were moved frequently to follow large game migration patterns and the size of the groups would vary based on the availability of food (Ellis and Deller 1990). The archaeological record indicates that a variety of stone tools were used during this period. Some of these tools include fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins, and gravers. Archaeological evidence of these sites is rare; however, there is a documented presence around 12.8 ka cal. BP along the Lake Iroquois strandline, only 40 kilometres south of Rice Lake (Jackson et al. 2000). A biface resembling Gainey typology was found along the north shore of Stony Lake with an assumed date of 12.0 ka cal. BP (Jamieson 2002). The rarity of Palaeo sites within the region is due to the warm Holocene period, which lowered water levels within the Great Lakes, including Rice Lake. Therefore, these sites are now inundated as the water-levels have risen, making sites difficult to find and excavate.

1.2.1.2 The Archaic Period (10,000-2950 B.P.)

Environmental conditions played a large part in the transition from the Palaeo to the Archaic period. The weather approached more modern conditions and as glacial lakes dried more land was available (Ellis et al. 1990). The Archaic is split temporally into Early, Middle, and Late periods. This period is generally marked by the differences in artifacts between the tools used in the Archaic period and the period of time prior to the use and heavy reliance of ceramics in the Woodland period (Ellis et al. 1990). During the Archaic, population sizes increased, lifestyle changed from a hunter-gatherer society to a more sedentary life, rituals and ceremonies concerning death became prominent, and exchange and trade systems were established. Alongside cultural and lifestyle changes, the natural environment changed as well. The weather warmed, the Great Lakes were much below modern lake levels, and vegetation covers were more open and richer in deciduous elements (Ellis et al. 1990: 68). This prompted populations to focus subsistence strategies on plant foods, fishing and small game hunting within a smaller area. Significant sites dating to the Archaic period have been found within the Peterborough and Kawartha Lakes region in the Trent River Valley, Balsam Lake and Haliburton areas. Some of these sites include Jacob Island (BcGo-20), the Poison Ivy (BbGm-22) Site, and the McIntyre (BbGn-2) Site.

Evidence of the Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 B.P.) spreads from the Lake Huron Basin to Rice Lake, therefore, covering the majority of southwestern Ontario. The Rice Lake region had

substantial Early to Middle Archaic occupation based on regional surveys from the 1980's and site excavation data from the 1970's (Jackson and Krist 2019:2). Documentation from 14 sites near Rice Lake and the Trent River provides two projectile point horizons, one being within the Early Archaic and the other within the Middle Archaic. The late Early Archaic bifurcate base horizon is seen typically on small triangular blades with corner-notched points and deep basal concavity.

On a broader spectrum for the region, there are three horizons that fall within the Early Archaic period. These are designated by projectile point types and categorized as the Side-Notched (ca. 10,000-9,800 B.P.), Corner-Notched (ca. 9,800-8,900 B.P.), and Bifurcated (ca. 8,900-8,000 B.P.) (Ellis et al 1990:72). The Side-Notched Horizon shares several attributes with the Late Paleo Hi-Lo points including base and notch grinding, basal thinning, a tendency for concave bases, edge-beveling and serrations. With the exception of the new side-notching technique, this horizon shows a continuity in technological practices from the Paleo period (Ellis et al. 1990:71). The Corner-Notched Horizon is among the best documented point forms. Characteristics include alternately beveled, serrated and corner-notches that are relatively small and elongated, bases are convex to concave and are sometimes ground and sometimes basally thinned. These points are typically then and well-made (Ellis et al. 1990:73). The Bifurcate Horizon contains deeply split or notched, bifurcate bases that can be serrated and sometimes beveled but vary in other characteristics due to heavy reworking, resharpening and change in haft design over time (Ellis et al. 1990:78). The archaeological record also shows the presence of axes, adzes, gouges, and other ground stone tools. These tools were likely used for woodworking, including dug-out canoe construction and processing seeds and nuts.

Rice Lake and the Trent River Valley hold archaeological evidence that there was substantial occupation during the Middle Archaic. Some characteristics of this period include; fully ground and polished stone tools, banner stones, net-sinkers, and the use of local and non-chert type materials for lithic tool manufacturing (Ellis et al 1990). As aforementioned, the second projectile point horizon consists of an early Middle Archaic corner-notched or stemmed horizon on small, triangular points with corner-notched to straight stemmed and eared points that lack base bifurcation (Jackson and Krist 2019:2).

Evidence of the Middle Archaic period (8,000-4,500 B.P.) is seen through artifact assemblages discovered in at least 15 sites near Balsam Lake. These sites have produced artifacts such as ground stone tools and native copper of the Laurentian tradition and also include gouges, ulus, spear points, and plummets. Four of the sites within the area show evidence of long-term camp sites as they consist of more artifacts, including those listed above as well as flint drills, a ground slate spear point, copper spatula, copper spear point, and crescentic copper knife blade (Ramsden 1998:142). The Curry Site is located on Drag Lake, which is in close proximity to Haliburton. This is a multi-component site with a 19th century component and Archaic component. The artifact assemblage from this site is also of Laurentian tradition consisting of a polished slate gouge, polished slate semi-lunar knife blade, ground adzes and celts, chipped spear points, and a copper awl and spatula. The presence of these sites along the Trent-Gull River system suggests that there was a long westerly arm of the eastern Laurentian province during the Middle Archaic (Ramsden 1998:143).

The Middle Archaic contains projectile point styles consisting of the Stemmed Horizon (8,000-7,000 B.P.), Otter Creek and other Side-Notched Forms (6,500-5,000 B.P.), the Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched (5,000-4,500 B.P.). The Stemmed Horizon consists of points such as the Stanly/Neville Stemmed, Kirk Stemmed/Serrated, and Morrow Mountain/Stark Stemmed (Ellis et al. 1990:81). These points are rarely alternately beveled or serrated with any degree of regularity and the stemmed bases exhibit evidence of continuity from the late Early Archaic

points that are stemmed and bifurcated. The Stanly/Neville form appears the most commonly in Ontario and appears as a small to medium sized point with slightly concave to straight base and blade edges. Ear-flaring and basal thinning is also exhibited within the point form, and they are generally made on small, thin flakes. The Poison Ivy Site on East Sugar Island is one of the only Archaic sites that has been extensively excavated and contains these points (Ellis et al. 1990:81-82). The Middle Archaic period falls at the end of the Nipissing Phase, where environmental conditions and water levels stabilized (Karrow and Warner 1990:21).

The Late Archaic (4,000-2,950 B.P.) is more well documented than the previous periods due to the abundance of sites in southern Ontario. This is likely due to population increase and perhaps more sedentary lifestyle. Traits within this period include evidence of true cemeteries, narrow and small point traditions, tool recycling to make serrated flakes, perforators, gravers, micro-perforators, and piercers. Sandstone and quartz become more popular in this period for use as hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Bone and antler tools are also used for fishing and personal adornment. This period is divided into the Narrow Point Archaic (4,500-3,800 B.P.), Broad Point Archaic (3,800-3,500 B.P.), Small Point Archaic (3,500-3,100 B.P.), and Terminal Archaic (3,100-2,800 B.P.). The Narrow Point Archaic is characterized by narrow projectile points that are stemmed or broadly side-notched, coarsely flaked, and about twice as long as they are wide (Ellis et al. 1990:94). Two types of points from this horizon include the Lamoka and Normanskill points. Sites with this tradition are typically seen in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania. Only one site, The Winter Site in Guelph, has been excavated in Southwestern Ontario that exhibits these points. The Broad Point Archaic is characterized by large, broad-blade stemmed points and consist of types such as the Genesee, Adder Orchard, and Perkiomen points. The Small Point Archaic, as the name suggests, is indicative of smaller, thinner points and four main types are seen within this period, such as the Crawford Knoll, Innes, and Ace-of-Spades. Crawford Knoll points are tiny points with side- and corner-notching. Innes and Ace-of-Spades points are similar in that they have expanding stems; however, Innes has a narrow blade and Ace-of-Spades has a broader blade (Ellis et al. 1990:109). The Terminal Archaic is characterized by the Hind point, which is similar to Crawford Knoll except noticeably larger. The McIntyre Site within the Peterborough area is well known for its Late Archaic occupation. The end of this period is signalled by the introduction of ceramics in the area.

1.2.1.3 The Woodland Period (2,950-450 B.P.)

The Early Woodland period (2,950-2,400 B.P.) is marked mainly by the introduction of ceramics. This is the only main difference between the Late Archaic period, as evidence suggests that people in this period continued a highly mobile seasonally dependant settlement subsistence pattern (Spence et al. 1990:166). Although lifestyles remained essentially the same, regional populations continued to grow and extensive trade networks were established. There is archaeological evidence for a growing differentiation in social status within burials, indicating that social structure becomes more complex in this period. The Meadowood Complex (the term given to classify the first people to adopt ceramics in southern Ontario) is characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics (Spence et al 1990:125). Within the Kawartha Lake area, the number of sites began to decline due to the return of cooler and wetter periods, known as a neoglacial period (Gajewski, Viau, & Sawada 2007). The reduction in sites may also be attributed to the transition to more nomadic living away from lakes and rivers due to the increased rain levels during this time.

The Middle Woodland period (2,450-1,100 B.P.) shows evidence of large sites with structures

and large middens. These sites exhibit a lean towards macro-band occupations that focussed on fishing and continued re-use of these sites (Spence et al. 1990:167-168). These macro-bands of people would occur through spring and summer along shorelines and marshes to benefit from the spawning season. During the fall, the groups would move inland to follow large game and split into smaller bands to increase survival rates over winter (Spence et al. 1990:167-168). This period is also known for distinctive ceramic traditions throughout parts of Ontario. Within southern and central parts of Ontario, the appearance of a thinner-walled and finer grit temper ceramic vessel became prominent with dentate or pseudo-scalloped impressions. This decoration type is defined as the Point Peninsula Complex (Curtis 2002:15). Mound burials start to become evident within some groups during this period. As the end of the Middle Woodland approached, some groups began to experiment with horticulture; although these sites are still typically found in the west and did not extend into the Kawartha Lakes at this time (Fox 1990). During this period, an increase in the number and density of sites as compared to decrease in the Early Woodland is seen. These sites are typically found along lakeshores again and subsistence strategies rely on fishing, small game hunting, and gathering. Evidence of several multifamily longhouses are also seen during this period within the Kawarthas (Munson & Jamieson 2013). The end of the Middle Woodland is signalled by the introduction of Maize agriculture.

The beginning of the Late Woodland period (1,100-450 B.P.) is largely defined by the transition from a highly mobile, seasonal horticulturalists to more permanent village settlements supported by intensified maize agriculture (Fox 1990). Crops of importance during this time were beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. Sites from this period are mostly located in uplands; rather than along rivers and creeks. These sites are also relatively small and had camps and hamlets located nearby for hunting and gathering. Due to the increased longevity of these sites, structures such as longhouses were erected as groups did not move as frequently; likely every 12 to 20 years when firewood and fertile soil became scarce. As villages grew, so did political systems and communication, and larger fortified village sites are seen by the beginning of the fourteenth century and include large cleared areas as the reliance on horticulture increased. Longhouses also increased in size until 1450 AD when they began to decrease; likely as a result of the arrival of Europeans and their ensuing diseases. Evidence of fortified villages also points towards hostilities between other groups within the area. Burial practices also changed during this period. Individual graves were dug within and a larger cemetery was located outside of the village. When groups left their settlement, villagers would exhume the remains and rebury them in large communal burials or ossuaries. Examples of sites across the Kawartha Lakes during this time period include East Sugar Island, Serpent Mounds, the Peterborough Petroglyphs, and the Brock Street Site. The ending of the Pre-Contact period is signalled by the beginning of European contact.

1.2.2 Oral History

The following is an excerpt from a collated oral history of the region, as recounted by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation and provided to Earthworks by Dr. Julie Kapyrka of 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.

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.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600's 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.

1.2.3 Post-Contact History

Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). Contemporary oral histories indicate the region was shared with the Huron by Anishinaabe people who oversaw the territory through the Odawa-led Three Fires Confederacy (Williams 2018:36-37). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and

Indigenous groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the Pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois, and by 1649 five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron Confederacy and the migration of their members into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The Michi Saagiig retreated to the upper Great Lakes region during this period until the outbreaks of disease and violence subsided (Williams 2018:41). The study area became part of a virtually unpopulated hunting territory for the succeeding fifty years, while the Iroquois established a series of villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario to take advantage of trade with Europeans (Robinson 1933). The Michi Saagiig returned to the region at the end of the seventeenth century, forcing the Iroquois to retreat to New York State following a short period of warfare (Williams 2018:42-44).

Following the defeat of the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the British began purchasing large tracts of land in Ontario through treaties with the Indigenous communities in the region. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 asserted British sovereignty over the region while declaring the land to be in possession of the Indigenous people who occupied it while establishing the policies for Crown purchases of these lands (Surtees 1994:93). These purchasing efforts were intensified following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War in 1783 and the War of 1812, which saw successive waves of migration of United Empire Loyalists and British settlers into Upper Canada. The current study area forms part of Treaty 20, also known as the Rice Lake Purchase, which ceded possession of nearly one million hectares of land from the Rice Lake Mississauga at Smith's Creek to the British Government in 1818 (Surtees 1993:113).

European settlement had significant impacts on ecology, food, and cultural heritage for the Michi Saagiig; however, it is evident that they did not lose their rights and sovereginity over local waterways and traditional harvesting practices (Williams 2018). Around the late 18th and early 19th century, there were approximately 500 people living at three reserves between Alnwick, Rice Lake, and Mud Lake, now Alderville, Hiawatha, and Curve Lake (Jackson 2018:17). During this time, the reliance on wild rice beds as part of a cultural lifestyle was extremely well known based on European colonial records (Jackson 2018:23).

The township of Galway was surveyed between 1857 and 1860. Population growth carried on slowly in the 19th century with only a total of 47 land grants issued in Galway by 1857. At this time the combined population of the combined townships of Galway, Cavendish and Anstruther was only around 200 persons (T & R White 1858:51-52). By the 1870's the population had risen in Galway to 550, with one post office located in the crossroad hamlet of Mount Irwin in the centre of the township (Conner 1870: 103; Map 3, Plate 1). The main economic driver of the area was the lumber industry, with standing timber lumber camps and processing mills scattered throughout the township. After the depletion of the lumber industry in the mid 20th century, the region became a cottage and resort destination.

The Townships of Galway and Cavendish were united for municipal purposes in the 19th century, and in 1998 they were amalgamated with the neighboring township of Harvey to form the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey. This northwestern portion of Peterborough County was formed into the Municipality of Trent Lakes in 2013.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located within part of Lot 29, Concession 12, in the historic Geographic Township of Galway. The Crown patent for the entirety of the lot was not issued until 1926 to Elizabeth White, with no entries for the property in nineteenth century census records and no evidence of lot owners in nineteenth century historic mapping (Map 3). Elizabeth sold a portion of her property to Robert Levia the same year, and to Joseph White in 1932. Analysis of historic topographic mapping indicates the property was vacant woodland until its conversion to a cottage lot in the late twentieth century (Map 4).

1.2.5 Historic Plaques

As per Section 1, Standard 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* Earthworks consulted local historic plaques in order to inform archaeological potential and assessment strategies. No local plaques were found which related to the history of the current study area.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The property consists of a cottage lot with a gravel driveway that enters the study area from Clearview Drive and a one storey cabin on a small plateau overlooking the lake on the southeast corner (Image 1 thru 9).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within bare rock ridges and shallow till in the Georgian Bay Fringe physiographic region of Ontario (Map 5). This region consists primarily of bare rock ridges and shallow soil which is generally poor for agricultural use except in narrow valleys of sand, silt and clay loams (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 214). Surficial geology mapping indicates the study area consists of exposed or thin drift veneer Precambrian bedrock overlooking a interstratified complex of sand and gravel (Map 6), and the soil mapping of the area consists of Chandos Loamy Sand (Map 7) an excessively well drained Orthic Dystric Brunisol of sandy outwash over amphibolite or marble (Gillespie and Acton 1981:15).

The study area is located adjacent to Crystal Lake. Crystal Lake is a part of the Trent River system, an area that comprises 7,710 square kilometres that drains into the Bay of Quinte approximately 103 kilometres to the southeast (Chapman and Putnam 1984:104).

The study area is located within the Bancroft District of the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Ontario Shield Eco-zone. This region encompasses 7,447,869 hectares and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It characterized by a mix of eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock, and yellow birch, in addition to sugar maple, American beech, wild black cherry, American basswood, and white ash in the southern part of the region.

Representative fauna include little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue

warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. In the numerous lakes and rivers, fish such as lake trout, brook trout, lake whitfish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner are found.

(Crins et al. 2009:40-41)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MCM Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. No sites were found to be within a one-kilometre radius of the study area.

1.3.4 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A search of registered archaeological assessments within the MCM Register of Archaeological Reports was conducted. No archaeological assessments conducted within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0, the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area adjacent to Crystal Lake Lake suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The residential nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on April 9, 2024, under the PIF#: P1037-0252-2024 issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 52% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 10), with the remaining area not assessed due to evidence of subsurface disturbance from the existing cottage and associated gravel driveway, septic bed, and outbuildings, and from areas of steep slope in excess of 20 degrees. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart, and to within one metre of standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diametre and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil, or until bedrock was encountered. Test pit depth varied between 10 and 20 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six-millimetre aperture. All test pits were backfilled. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a medium to dark brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a dull orange sand subsoil (Image 11). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 8.

3.0 Record of Finds

Table 1 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 1: Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 Page of Notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	29 Digital Photographs
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 Page

4.0 Analysis & Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 0.18 hectare property located at 76 Clearview Drive, legally described as Lot 60, Registered Plan 11, Municipality of Trent Lakes, historically part of Lot 29, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Galway, Peterborough County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted between April 9, 2024.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

The MCM is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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.

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 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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.

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

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8.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.

Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.

Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

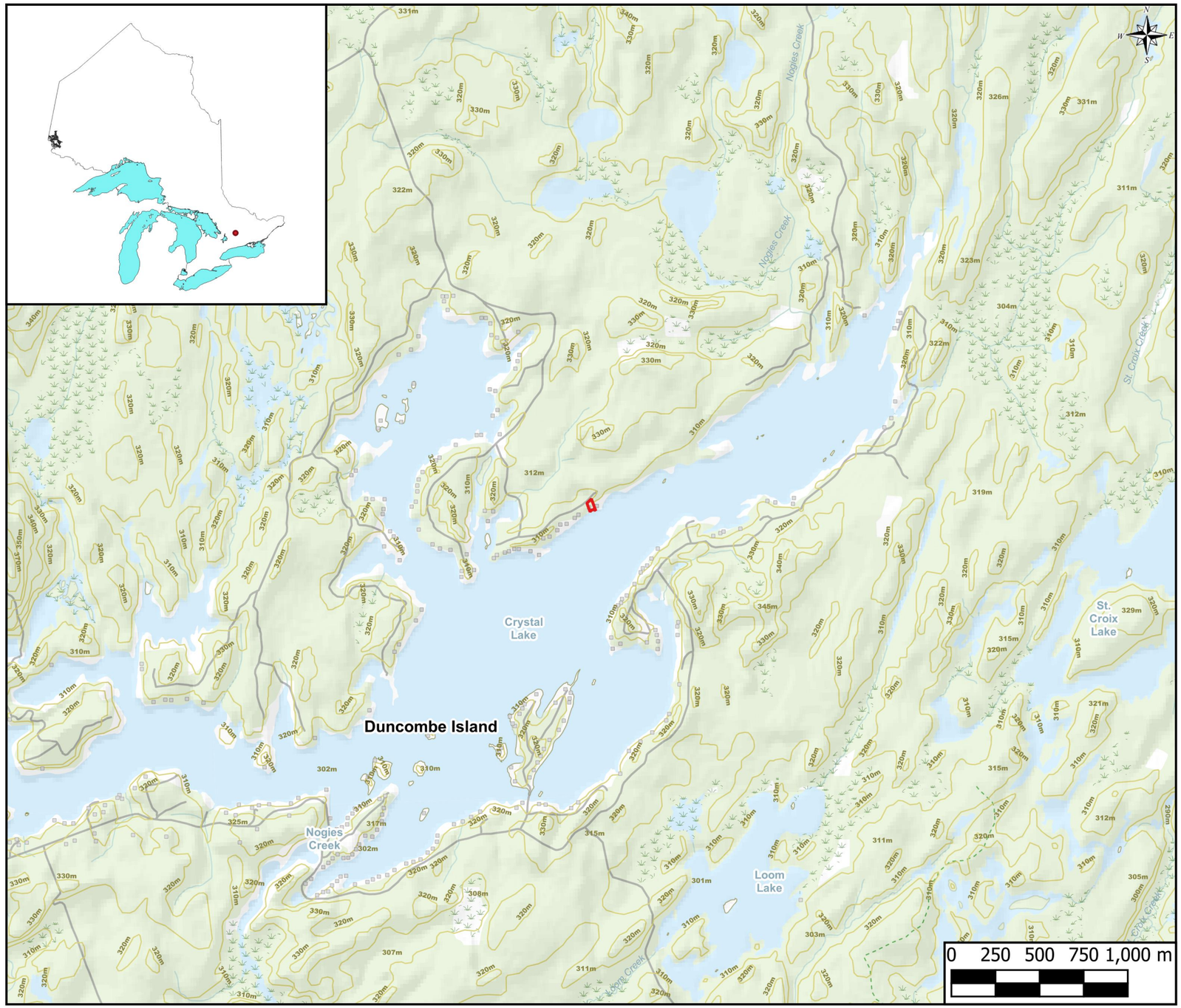
Image 9: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing East.

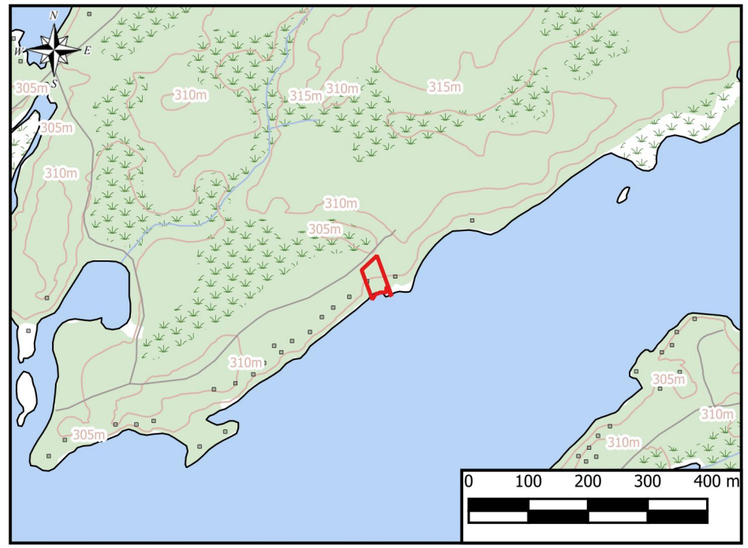
Image 10: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Southwest.

Image 11: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.

9.0 Maps

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
76 Clearview Drive
Trent Lakes



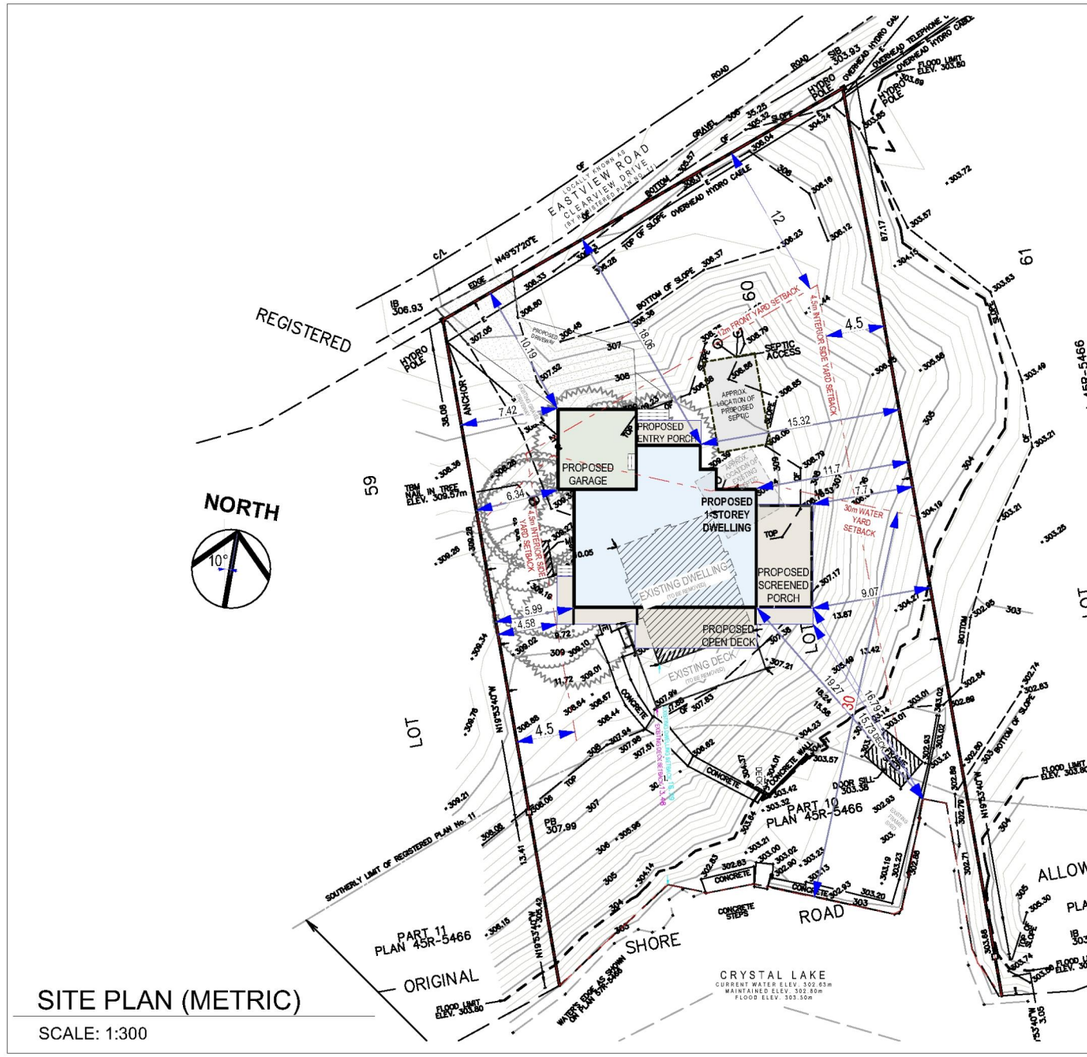


Legend

Study Area

Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Peterborough County 2018 Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Regional Map



SITE PLAN (METRIC)
SCALE: 1:300

SITE INFORMATION

SITE: 76 CLEARVIEW DRIVE, CRYSTAL LAKE, TRENT LAKES, ON
ZONING: SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL (SR)

SETBACKS

	REQ'D	PROPOSED
WATER YARD:	30.0m	16.79m
WATER YARD (DECK):	30.0m	15.73m
FRONT YARD:	12.0m	10.19m
EXTR. SIDE YARD:	6.0m	---
INTR. SIDE YARD 1:	4.5m	7.7m
INTR. SIDE YARD 2:	4.5m	5.99m
MAX. HEIGHT:	11m	8.33m
MAX. LOT COVERAGE:	20%	15%

LOT AREA:	1771 SQ.M.
PROPOSED COVERED BUILDING AREA:	226.5 SQ.M.
PROPOSED DWELLING:	146.87 SQ.M.
EXISTING COVERED BUILDING AREA:	83.71 SQ.M.
EXISTING DWELLING:	73.91 SQ.M.
EXISTING DECK:	32.27 SQ.M.
EXISTING FRAME SHED:	9.8 SQ.M.

PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FLOOR AREAS (sq.ft.)

BASEMENT	
BASEMENT FLOOR	1,581
	1,581 ft²
LIVING AREAS	
MAIN FLOOR	1,581
	1,581 ft²
OTHER	
GARAGE	397
	397 ft²
PORCHES & DECKS	
COLD STORAGE	99
ENTRY PORCH	96
OPEN DECK	471
SCREENED PORCH	364
	1,030 ft²
	4,589 ft²

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NS	SS	**23-047**	**E**

Date: December 11, 2023
Ground Snow Load: 2.7 kPa
Pg No: 7 of 7

Map 2: Site Plan

Legend Study Area	*Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County 1825-1875. Peterborough Historical Atlas Foundation*	Not to Scale

Map 2: 1875 Map of Galway Township

Tile 1 - 1958

Tile 2 - 1971

Tile 3 - 1994

Tile 4 - 2011

Legend

Study Area

0 150 300 450 600 m

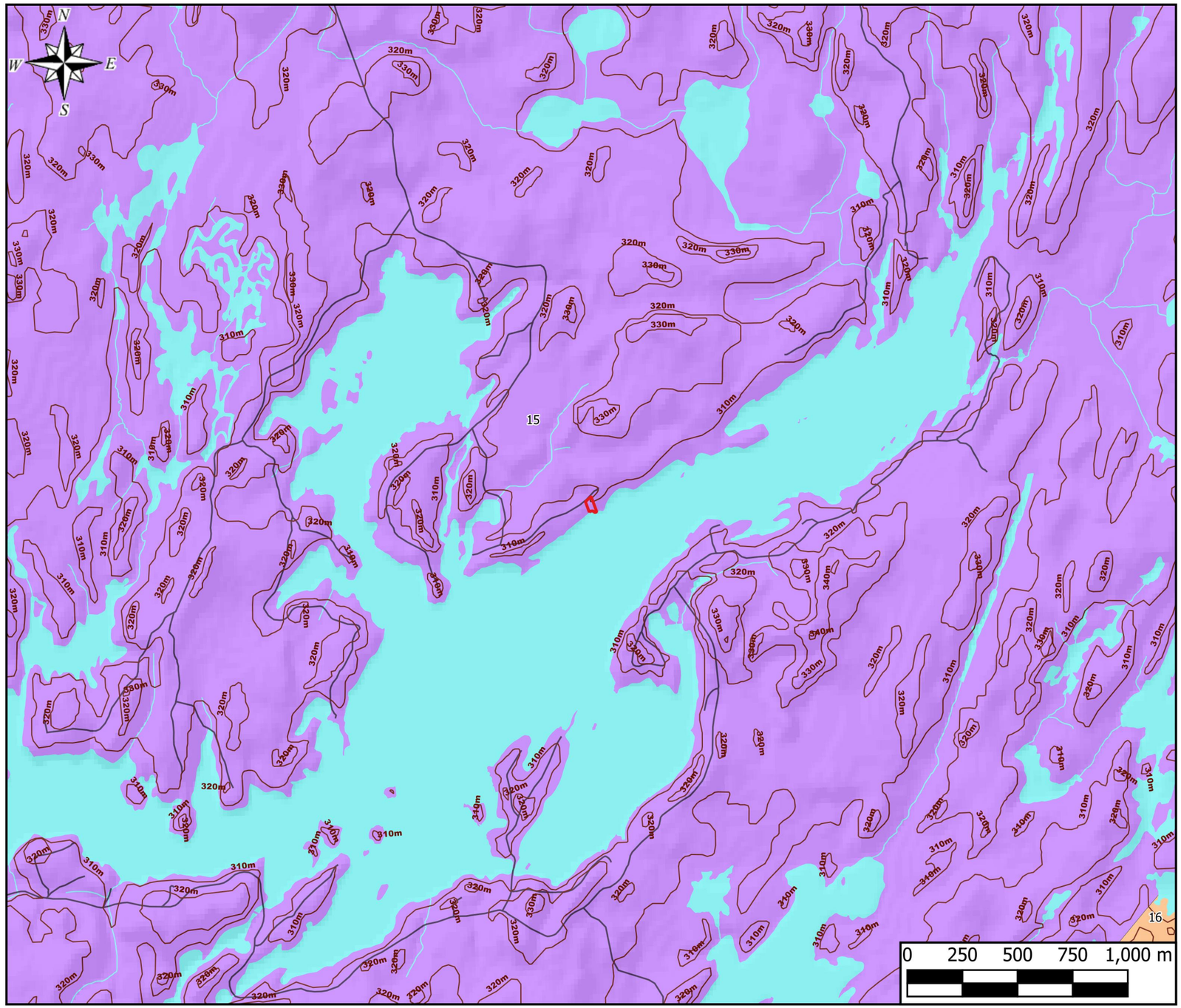
Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Gooderham (West), Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D16, [ed. 1], 1958.

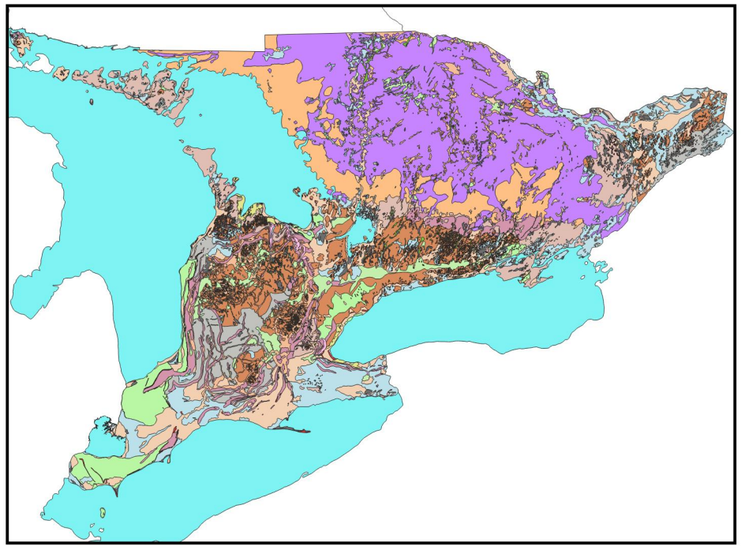
Tile 2 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Gooderham, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D16, [ed. 2], 1971.

Tile 3 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Gooderham, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D16, [ed. 4], 1994.

Tile 4 - Canada, Natural Resources Canada. Gooderham, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D16, [ed. 5], 2011

Map 4: Historic Topographic Maps



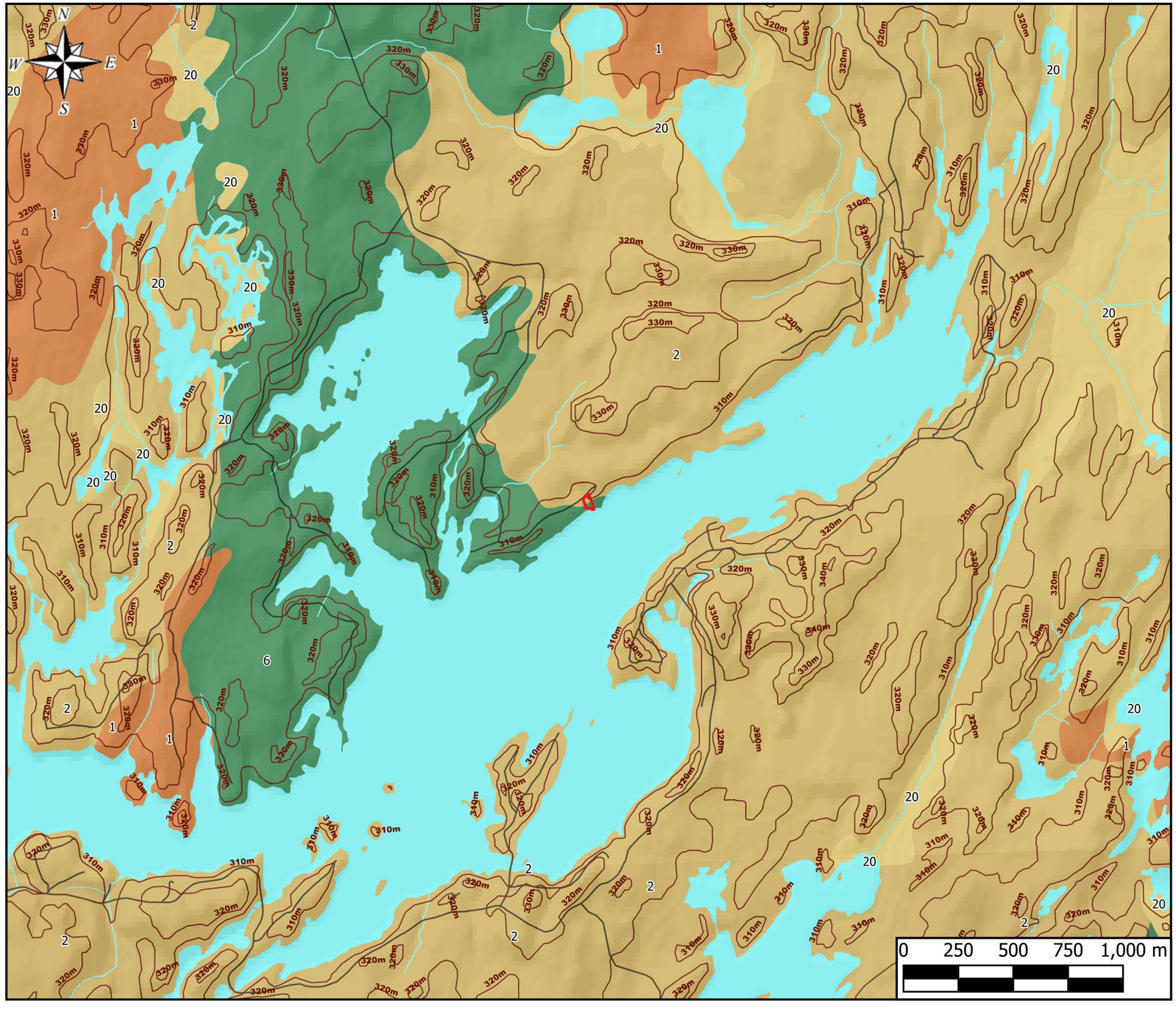


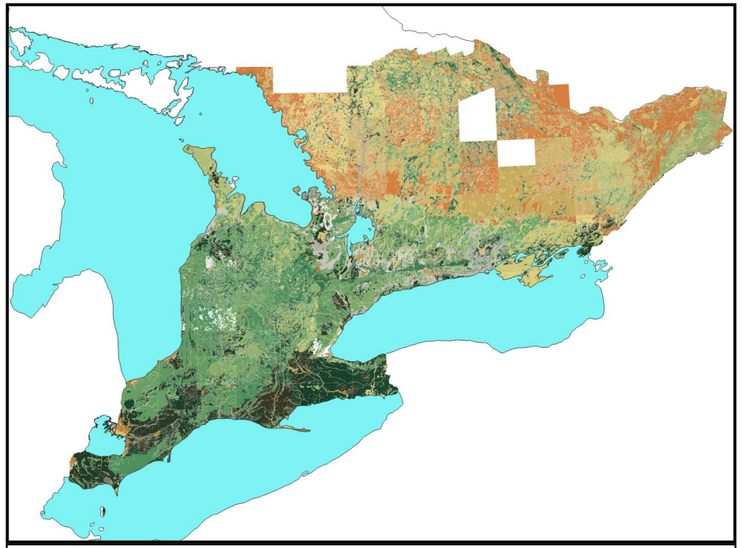
Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 15 - Shallow Till And Rock Ridges
- 16 - Bare Rock Ridges And Shallow Till

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 228.

Map 5: Physiographic Landforms



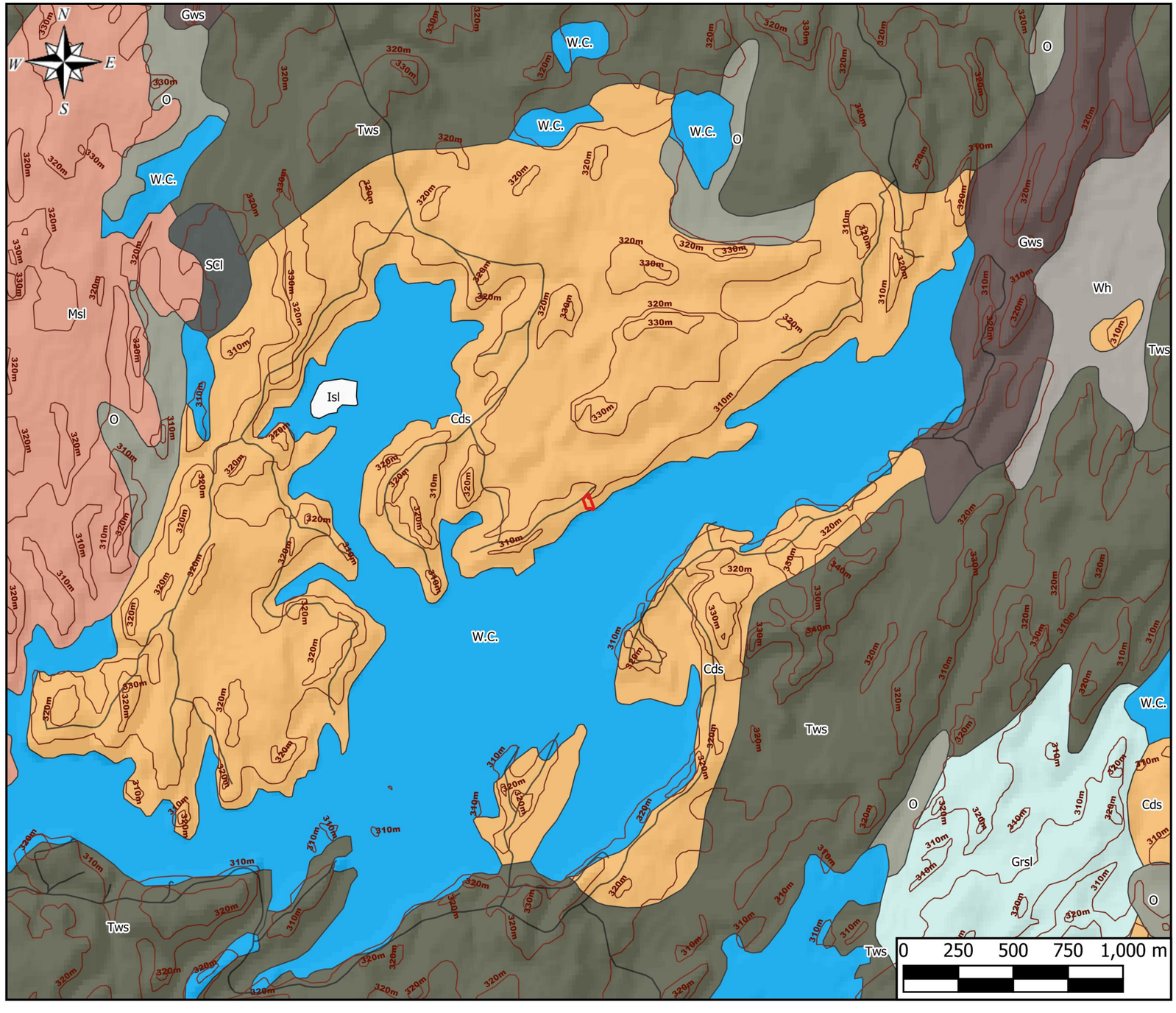


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 1 - granitic gneisses and migmatitic intrusives
- 1 - Gravel, Gravelly, Sand, Minor Silt And Till
- 2 - Areas Underlain By Precambrian Metasediments
- 2 - Diamicton silty
- 2 - Gravel, Gravelly, Sand, Minor Silt And Till
- 2 - Precambrian Bedrock drift complex
- 2 - Till; thickness variable ranging up to to 10 m
- 6 - Interstratified complex of sand, gravel, and diamicton; r
- 6a - Gravel, Gravelly, Sand, Minor Silt And Till
- 20 - Peat, muck
- 20 - Precambrian Bedrock drift complex
- 20 - Silt, woody peat, and gyttja;

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 6: Surficial Geology



Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- Cds - Chandos Loamy Sand
- Grsl - Granby Sandy Loam
- Gws - Galway Sandy Loam
- Isl-Island
- Ma - Marsh
- Msl - Monteagle Sandy Loam
- O - Organic
- SCl - St. Croix Sandy Loam
- Tws - Tweed Sandy Loam
- Vt - Vallentyne Peat
- Wh - Washago Peat
- W.C. - Watercourse

Reference:
Soil Map of Peterborough County. Soil Survey Report No. 45. Scale 1:63,360

Map 7: Regional Soil Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
- Area of Steep Slope - Not Assessed
- Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Peterborough County 2018 Aerial Imagery

Map 8: Stage 2 Assessment Results