

# Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

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for

## Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

on

### Part of Lot 17, Concession 9, Macaulay Twp (geo), Town of Bracebridge, District of Muskoka, Ontario

**Prepared for:**

James Gordon  
Fowler Construction  
PO Box 630, 1206 Rosewarne Dr.  
Bracebridge, Ontario P1L 1T9  
705-645-2214  
jgordon@fowler.ca

**Prepared by:**

Cameron Heritage Consulting  
5021- 25 Civic Centre Road  
Petawawa, ON K8H 0B0  
Phone (613) 281-3838  
email: [Courtney@CameronHeritage.com](mailto:Courtney@CameronHeritage.com)  
and  
Kinickinick Heritage Consulting  
207 Old Mine Road  
Cobden, ON K0J 1K0  
Phone: (613) 791-4391  
email: [jkenswayze@gmail.com](mailto:jkenswayze@gmail.com)

**Project #2020-014**

**PIF Number: P371-0028-2020**

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

**December 18, 2020**

## **Executive Summary**

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was completed under the scope of the Ontario Aggregate Resources Act and the Town of Bracebridge Official Plan in preparation for the extension of the Child's Pit and Quarry. The Archaeological Assessment Area (AAA) is located within Part of Lot 17, Concession 9, Macaulay Township (Geo), Town of Bracebridge. The AAA is located approximately 2.3 km north of the Bracebridge Golf Club and Driving Range, approximately 1.2 km east of the Upper Muskoka River and is located along the west side of Bonnie Lake Road. The AAA is predominantly forested and roughly rectangular. In total, the AAA is approximately 23.3 ha in size.

The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment included consultation with local heritage organizations or local reference books, land grant and title records, reviews of aerial imagery, national topographic maps, physiographic maps, and early maps of the area. In addition, information regarding known archaeological sites and previous archaeological work in the vicinity was reviewed.

Fieldwork consisting of a field inspection conducted on September 22, 2020 and shovel test pitting was conducted September 28-30<sup>th</sup>, and October 27 & 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020. The entire AAA was inspected and shovel test pitting was conducted in all areas with archaeological potential that will be impacted by development. One positive shovel test was recorded which produced one historic iron horse harness buckle and one fragment of an oil lamp chimney glass (in three pieces). One historic feature was recorded (BgGt-4) during the stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The site contains CHVI and a stage 3 site assessment is recommended at BgGt-4 to determine if it has sufficient historical value and interest to warrant further mitigation. The proposed June 2020 Licence Boundary has been revised to avoid it, and the site will not be impacted by development of the Child's Pit and Quarry Extension project. Similarly, an environmental area, consisting of an unnamed watercourse and associated wetland, was noted in the AAA and was not tested; but, since it too is no longer in the proposed License Boundary of June 2020, it too will not be impacted by development. **There are no areas within the Fowler Construction Child's Pit & Quarry Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020, that have not been assessed; nor are there any areas that contain archaeological potential, artifacts or archaeological sites. Therefore, no further archaeological assessment is recommended within the Fowler Construction Child's Pit & Quarry Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020.**

This Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment study was completed jointly by Ken Swayze M.A., (P039), Archaeologist with Kinickinick Heritage Consulting and Courtney Cameron M.A., (P371) Archaeologist with Cameron Heritage Consulting.

## Table of Contents

<b>1. PROJECT CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. OBJECTIVES .....	6
1.2. DEVELOPMENT & REGULATORY CONTEXT .....	7
1.1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT .....	7
1.2.1. Palaeoenvironmental History .....	7
1.2.2. Pre-Contact Period .....	8
1.2.3. Anishinabek Oral History .....	12
1.2.4. Anishinabek History .....	15
1.2.5. Proto-Historic Period .....	15
1.2.6. Iroquoian or Beaver Wars.....	16
1.2.7. The French Regime 1701 until 1759.....	17
1.2.8. Pre-Confederation British Colonial Period 1760 to 1867.....	18
1.2.9. Post-Confederation Federal-Provincial Colonial Period .....	18
1.2.10. Euro-Canadian Period.....	22
1.2.11. Property History.....	22
<b>2. EXISTING CONDITIONS/ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>23</b>
2.1. CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS .....	23
2.1.1. Physiographic Conditions .....	23
2.1.2. Hydrological Conditions.....	23
2.1.3. Soils and Geological Conditions .....	24
2.1.4. Existing Heritage Plaques and Monuments .....	24
2.1.5. Built Heritage and Cemetery locations .....	24
2.1.6. Previous Archaeological Assessments and Potential Mapping .....	25
2.1.7. Existing Archaeological Sites .....	25
2.2. FIELD CONDITIONS.....	25
<b>3. STAGE 1 FIELD METHODS.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>4. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT.....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1. ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL .....	27
4.1.1. Analysis of Pre-Contact Context.....	27
4.1.2. Analysis of the Post-Contact Context.....	28
4.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE EXISTING CONDITIONS. ....	29
4.2.1. Stage 1 Recommendations.....	30
<b>5. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD METHODS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
5.1. TEST PIT SURVEY .....	32
5.2. RECORD OF FINDS .....	32
<b>6. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT.....</b>	<b>33</b>
6.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ANALYSIS .....	33
6.1. ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST.....	34
6.1. CONCLUSIONS .....	34
<b>7. RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
7.1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHILD'S PIT AND QUARRY EXTENSION LICENCE BOUNDARY DATED DECEMBER 18, 2020.....	35
7.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AREAS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE CHILD'S PIT AND QUARRY EXTENSION LICENCE BOUNDARY DATED DECEMBER 18, 2020. ....	35
<b>8. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....</b>	<b>35</b>

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

---

**9. REPORT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS.....37**

**10. REFERENCES .....38**

    10.1. PERSONAL COMMUNICATION .....42

**11. FIGURES (MAPS AND PLATES) .....43**

**12. PHOTOGRAPHS.....60**

**13. APPENDIX A: ORIGINAL PLANS DATED JUNE 2020 .....72**

**14. APPENDIX B: AMENDED PLANS DECEMBER 18, 2020.....76**



## **Project Personnel**

### **Project Manager**

Courtney E.G. Cameron (P371)

### **Report Author**

J. Ken Swayze (P039)  
Courtney E.G. Cameron  
Don Webb

### **Project Research**

Courtney E.G. Cameron  
J. Ken Swayze  
Don Webb

### **Field Work**

Courtney E.G. Cameron – Field Director  
Ken Swayze (P039)  
Marc Kelly (R1212)  
Don Webb  
Josh Bishop  
Cody Brown  
Dave Decker  
Brad Blagdon  
Robert Kaley  
Tom Walls  
Rich Legg  
Dave Rebuk  
Robin Thomson  
Carlos Codeiro  
Mike Coutts  
Marc Desgagnes

### **Assessment, Analysis and Report Preparation**

Courtney E.G. Cameron  
Don Webb  
J. Ken Swayze

### **Mapping**

Courtney E.G. Cameron  
Don Webb

## 1. PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1. Objectives

Projects that require an archaeological assessment in the province of Ontario generally start with a Stage 1 Background Study. The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (HSTCI) published *The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) document which outlines the purpose and requirements for conducting a Stage 1 Background Study. This study “documents the property’s archaeological and land use history and present condition” (MTCS 2011). The information used in this study is garnered from several sources. These sources can include, but are not limited to:

- A review of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) Archaeological sites database for archaeological sites that have been recorded within a two km radius of the Archaeological Assessment Area (AAA).
- A review of archaeological assessments that have taken place within a 50 m radius of the AAA.
- A review of historical maps, and of maps containing topographic, geological and other natural feature information.
- A review of the databases of historic places, commemorative plaques or monuments around the AAA.
- A review of any available archaeological management plans, archaeological potential mapping or other archaeological documents of the general area.
- Interviews with previous property owners, members of historical societies, local museums, and /or First Nations.
- A visual inspection of the AAA.

The information gathered will be used to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological resources within the AAA, and to develop recommendations based on the results.

According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a Stage 2 archaeological property assessment “provides an overview of archaeological resources on the property and a determination of whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest” (MTCS 2011: 27). The objectives of the Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment are:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment;
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

These objectives were achieved by conducting an on-site documentation and inventory of all archaeological resources through systematic means according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

---

A Stage 3 assessment is a site-specific test excavation to obtain a representative artifact sample and learn the nature and cultural affiliation of an archaeological deposit. The purpose is to evaluate the cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of the archaeological deposit to determine if further Stage 4 mitigation is required to protect or to remove the deposit in advance of construction.

## **1.2. Development & Regulatory Context**

A combined Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was completed under the scope of the Ontario Aggregate Resources Act and the Town of Bracebridge Official Plan in preparation for the proposed extension of the existing Child's Pit and Quarry. The property is described as Part of Lot 17, Concession 9, Macaulay Township (Geo), Town of Bracebridge. The AAA is located approximately 2.7 km due west of Hwy 11, approximately 2.4 km north of the Bracebridge Golf Club and Driving Range, and along the west side of Bonnie Lake Road (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The AAA is currently a vacant forested area that is approximately 23.3 ha in size and roughly rectangular in shape (Figure 4).

Under the scope of both the Ontario Aggregate Resources Act and the Bracebridge Official Plan an archaeological assessment was deemed necessary. Kinickinick Heritage Consulting and Cameron Heritage Consulting were retained by Fowler Construction to undertake the combined Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The property inspection was completed by Ken Swayze (P039), Courtney Cameron (P371) and Marc Kelly (R1212) September 22, 2020. Archaeological testing was conducted September 28 to 30<sup>th</sup> & October 27 & 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020. Permission to access the property, and to collect and remove artifacts was given by James Gordon of Fowler Construction.

## **1.1. Historical Context**

### **1.2.1. Palaeoenvironmental History**

During the Wisconsinan Glacial Age, the entire area of Ontario was glaciated. De-glaciation started in the southern part of the province about 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013, Figure 5). As the glaciers receded the land underwent significant changes. The geography of today's Ontario was formed through this process of deglaciation. A large amount of water previously held as ice was released creating large post-glacial lakes and rivers. The glaciers scoured the landscape and during deglaciation deposited till as moraines and eskers. The land, after bearing the weight of the glaciers, began to rise. Before the depressed regions of Ontario were able to fully rebound, marine waters flooded areas forming the Champlain Sea along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, and the Tyrell Sea in and around Hudson Bay. The retreat was not one of continuous deglaciation but stages of advancement and retreat. Most of the glacial ice completely retreated between 9,000 and 6,000 years ago from Ontario.

The most significant and dramatic effect of deglaciation in the Great Lakes Basin was the creation of long-lived glacial lakes during the late Pleistocene, which rose much higher than the modern-day shorelines, and a series of post-glacial lakes that occupied a much smaller part of the modern Huron-Georgian Bay basin. The early high-level lakes occurred because of the great volume of

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

---

melt-water received annually from great Lake Agassiz that occupied the long-grass prairie. The shallow lakes below modern levels occurred when most Lake Agassiz meltwater was diverted down the Mississippi River for several millennia. Fluctuations in water levels had significant effects on local environments which would have significant effects of early settlement patterns.

In western Ontario, Glacial Lake Algonquin was a major environmental feature (Figure 6). The period of maximum extent of Glacial Lake Algonquin, occurred during the Kirkfield Outlet Phase, 11,200 BP, and the subsequent Main Lake Algonquin Phase (during the Fenelon Falls Outlet about 10,800 BP) corresponds with the Palaeo-Indian period throughout the Great Lakes Basin. During the Fenelon Falls phase, a series of outlet sills in Algonquin Park and the Nipissing-Mattawa Lowlands were breached by Glacial Lake Algonquin with the result that the Main Phase was at least six metres lower. At around 10,500 B.P., Glacial Lake Algonquin water levels begin to drop as the ice sheet continued to retreat northward and the Mattawa River drainage opened. Modern drainage systems within the Muskoka region were established during the Lake Hough phase (c. 10,000 to 8,500 B.P) and modern lake levels were established after 3,000 B.P. (Bajc 1990, Eschman and Karrow 1985, Karrow and Warner 1990, and ASI 1994a).

The environment that existed at the time of deglaciation was vastly different than today. At first it was cooler and more tundra-like. The vegetation would have changed over time with the advent of the Hypsithermal period, when average temperatures were higher than today. Recent paleontological studies indicate that Ontario supported large mammal species classified as megafauna (weighing >40 kg), such as mastodon and mammoth, giant beaver as well as bison, caribou, and musk-ox existed immediately following deglaciation. Many of these species were lost during the Younger Dryas climate event and were eventually supplanted by species common to boreal forest environments. The climate was cooler and moister in the mid-Holocene and peat bogs and organic terrain filled many formerly open water bodies.

#### **1.2.2. Pre-Contact Period**

The Pre-contact period covers the span of time when people first came to North America to when contact was made with Europeans. The most widely accepted theory of North America occupation is the migration of people across Beringia from Siberia to Alaska. The exact timing of this migration is still a topic of debate among archaeologists, however, research at the Paisley Caves in Oregon has recovered a 14,000-year-old human coprolite (Gilbert et al 2008). In addition, recent analysis by the University of Montreal of artifacts excavated by Jacques Cinq-Mars at the Bluefish Caves site in the Yukon, has confirmed a date of 24,000 BP (Cinq-Mars 1979, CBC 2017). This site is currently the oldest known in North America.

The peopling of Ontario could only begin once the glaciers withdrew from the landscape. Only then were people able to move in and exploit new resources. In Ontario, the glaciers began receding in the south approximately 15,000 BP (Munson 2013). But in Eastern Ontario, the glaciers did not recede until approximately 11,000 BP (Peers 1985, Storck 1971), and therefore, no archaeological sites are found that date before this. The environment that existed at that time was cooler and more tundra-like, and supported megafaunal species. The land started to rebound after years of subsidence due to the weight of the glaciers, large amounts of melt-water were released from the retreating glaciers and carved out a new landscape, from which present-day watercourses are but a memory. In Eastern Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley filled

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

---

with marine waters from the Atlantic forming the Champlain Sea. In Central Ontario, large fresh-water lakes overflowing with glacial meltwater dominated the Great Lakes Basin. Glacial Lakes Algonquin, Stanley and Hough are at present identified by the relict shorelines lying within interior parts of the province. Archaeologists, call the people who lived in this environment between 11,000 and 9,000 BP, Palaeo-Indians, ancestors of the regions Indigenous People. Palaeo-Indian cultural complexes in Ontario are often associated with the Barnes Point Projectile Type, a sub-complex of the much larger Clovis cultural complex, which was comprised of hunter/gatherer peoples that occupied the interior of North America. In Ontario, Palaeo-Indian sites often occur on, or are closely linked to, relict landscape features such as raised shorelines, ancient river terraces, and escarpments (Stork 2004). Because of the regional variance in the rate of retreat of the continental ice-sheet, the Palaeo-Indian Period occurs later in Northern and Eastern Ontario than in Southern Ontario.

The Palaeo-Indian culture is considered to be fairly homogenous throughout North America, with small regional variations in lithic materials and knapping technologies (stone types and shaping methods). While occurring at different times throughout the continent, there are attributes that tie all peoples of this culture period together. Palaeo-Indian peoples are described as nomadic hunter/gatherers, living opportunistically on the landscape. They gathered plant resources and hunted game, including megafauna. However, the theories about Palaeo-Indians are based on few material remains. The lithic tool kit that can be associated with Palaeo-Indians include their unique fluted projectile points made from exotic cherts; uniface and biface knives; uniface end, side and spoke-shave scrapers; graters; borers; drills; flint wedges, and a few rough stone hammers or anvils (Ritchie 1983). Palaeo Indian people would have used a large amount of organic materials – wood, bone, and fibers obtained from plants and animals, all of which quickly breakdown and decay in open air environments. Therefore, it is not surprising that little remains from this time other than lithics. Only one Palaeo-Indian site in Ontario has ever produced burned food remains. Those remains included caribou, arctic fox, and either hare or rabbit (Storck and Spiess 1994). Palaeo-Indian sites are rare and have exceptionally low archaeological visibility resulting in just 100 Palaeo-Indian sites having been identified in Ontario (Ellis 2013).

Late Palaeo-Indian sites have been identified in the Muskoka Region, located along relict strandlines associated with the pro-glacial lake Algonquin inlet maximum near Lake of Bays (Allen 2002, Cooper and Stewart 2009) (Figure 7).

The environment continues to warm throughout the Palaeo-Indian Period and eventually, the megafauna animals disappear. Technology and culture continue to change and these changes can be observed in the archaeological record. Seven thousand years ago such a change occurred. Archaeologists have characterized sites dating between *ca* 9,000 -3,000 BP, as Archaic.

The Archaic Period (*ca* 9,000 - 3,000 BP)

At around 9,000 BP, the archaeological record begins to exhibit more regional diversity. It appears that groups moved seasonally to take advantage of natural resources. The Archaic tool kit is different from the Paleo-lithic, as it contains smaller knapped projectile points that have a side-notched, or stemmed, base instead of a fluted base. Archaic people added grinding technology to their manipulation of lithic materials. Many of these ground stone tools, such as adzes and gouges, indicate woodworking activities. Evidence for fishing (such as net sinkers, plummets,

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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and fishhooks, and occasionally fish scales and bones) are also found on Archaic sites. In addition, native copper was used and traded over long distances. Culturally, the presence of cemeteries and non-utilitarian items, such as gorgets, pipes, bracelets, and "birdstones", appeared. The most significant Archaic sites in North America that have been found in traditional Algonquin territory are Morrison Island and Allumettes Island in the Ottawa River. The Buck Lake site (BiGu-2), within the Muskoka District, contains mid-late Archaic components.

By the end of the Archaic, the glaciers had completely receded and the Champlain Sea had withdrawn exposing areas not previously available for exploitation. The environment cooled, peat bogs began to grow and spread, and the landscape began to resemble modern conditions. The population of the North America grew and archaeological sites indicate that groups become larger, and more regionally diverse. It is believed that it is at this time that the people started to identify themselves regionally as unique Nations with their own language, customs and traditions.

The Woodland Period (*ca* 3,000 - 350 BP)

The Woodland Period is not only defined as a significant change in social organization, but also a change in the technology. Pottery made an appearance at the early part of the Woodland Period and the bow and arrow at the end of the Woodland Period. Despite the introduction of new technology and the change in social organization into groups, the basic lifestyle of hunting/gathering/fishing does not appear to have changed.

The start of this cultural period is identified as the Early Woodland Period (*ca* 3000 -2400 BP). The pottery of the Early Woodland Period is considered crude, thick, poorly fired and undecorated. Cord markings appear inside and outside on the pottery and is indicative of the method of construction in which clay was formed around a basket or bag before being fired. One of the oldest examples of pottery in Ontario is a so-called "Vinette 1" vessel recovered in 1963 from the Upper Ottawa Valley. Burial mounds continue to be constructed, but they become more elaborate and include status artifacts (OAS 2015).

The Middle Woodland Period (*ca* 2,400 – 1,100 BP) is distinguished from the Early Woodland Period in that the projectile point typology changes and the pottery becomes more decorative and more regionally variable in the decoration. It is during the Middle Woodland that most of the burial mounds were created, such as Serpent Mound at Rice Lake, Ontario. There is some evidence for the introduction of agriculture in the southern part of the province (OAS 2015). Archaeologists have been able to identify four main complexes (*i.e.*, cultures) that existed throughout the province during the Middle Woodland Period. These complexes are The Point Peninsula Complex, The Saugeen Complex, the Couture Complex, and the Laurel Complex. The Point Peninsula Complex is found in the southcentral and southeastern part of the province, including along the Ottawa River (The Mud Lake sites near Pembroke, the Pointe au Baptême site in Chalk River Laboratories, the Rideau Lakes complex and the Leamy Lake sites in Gatineau); The Saugeen Complex is found along the southeast shores of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, around the London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River. The Couture Complex is found around Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie. The Laurel Complex is found in Northern Ontario.



## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period, archaeologists have identified two additional cultures that appear to have developed in Southern Ontario (Princess Point—between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie—and Sandbanks area in Prince Edward County). The methods of decorating and constructing pottery also changed from the coil technique to the paddle-and-anvil technique. This was also when corn and tobacco first appeared in Southern Ontario.

The Late Woodland (*ca* 1,100 -350 BP) exhibits the most regional variability, subdivided by region and by chronology. During the Late Woodland period in Northern Ontario, the cultures retained the hunter-gatherer lifestyle, but there is a temporal variation in pottery design and decoration. Pottery vessels from Southern Ontario found in Northern Ontario indicate that there was an extensive trade network throughout the province. The people of Northern Ontario continued to build mounds to bury their dead, but this practice disappeared throughout the rest of the province. It is believed that pictographs and petroglyphs were created during the Late Woodland although some archaeologists suggest that they probably occurred earlier. The Pope Petroglyph Site (BeGu-4) is one such Muskoka site relocated by ASI in 1993 during the creation of the Heritage Master Plan for the District (ASI 1994b).

In Southern Ontario the Late Woodland Period is defined primarily by the change in subsistence from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural society that relied on growing the three sisters—corn, beans and squash. This culture is called the Ontario Iroquois tradition. The increased reliance on agriculture, led to an increase in population and the formation of villages that were occupied for 20 - 40 years before being moved (OAS 2015). It is also probable that during this time political groups larger than the single village emerge. Material remains indicates that there is a temporal variation in pottery design and decoration, and in projectile point shape.

In Eastern Ontario there is an overlap in hunter-gatherer and horticultural subsistence strategies. Those cultures that continued to use primarily hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and some agriculture are generally believed to have been Algonquian speaking populations (Anish within the Ottawa Valley (OAS 2015). During his travels through what is now Renfrew County, Samuel de Champlain visited Nibacis' village and noted fields of corn and gardens. Archaeologists have identified a distinct culture along the St. Lawrence River and eastern shore of Lake Ontario, which they call the St. Lawrence Iroquois Tradition, which relied on horticultural strategies. It is during this time that semi-permanent villages and fishing camps start to emerge, and the pottery technique improved to create thinner, more compact, vessels.

At the end of the Late Woodland Period, Indigenous people continued to coalesce into distinct cultural groups united by language, cultural expression, lifeways and geography. In the Great Lakes region, roughly south of the Canadian Shield, the Wyandot pursued a mostly agrarian lifeway and settled into communal villages. Today we call those Wyandot groups the Huron, Petun and Neutral Peoples. These Peoples embraced similar ceramic traditions to those developed south of their region, including the Huron-Petun ceramic tradition as well as ceramic traditions from northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Castellations and incised decoration are common features of the pottery.

South of Lake Ontario, in New York state is the traditional homeland of the People of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy which we know today as the Six Nations. The Confederacy was

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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originally comprised of the Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca Peoples. They later joined the Tuscarora Nation in 1722 consequently creating the Six Nations Confederacy.

The Canadian Shield area of the Northern Great Lakes is the homeland of the Anishinabek<sup>1</sup> who preferred a semi-nomadic lifeway of hunting and gathering seasonally available subsistence resources. Their settlements were small, seasonal camps consisting of several wigwams or small lodges. Those camps were closely connected with traditional food harvesting areas like maple sugar, summer forest gardens, fishing stations, and hunting grounds.

A number Anishinabek groups existed in the Muskoka and eastern Georgian Bay area at the time of the arrival of the first Europeans at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. They are specifically the Nipissing, Arendahronons, Sagahanirini, Ouasouarini, and Ouachougal centered along the Magnetawin River to the north. All of these distinct Peoples, both Wyandot and Anishinaabe, shared the larger Muskoka area, through consultation and by obtaining consent to pass through or hunt on, each other's territory. This agreement was sealed by the "Dish with One Spoon" wampum belt.

#### **1.2.3. Anishinabek Oral History**

The oral history of the Anishinabek is reported in some detail here because once archaeological assessment reports have been accepted into the public register, they can be used for research and educational purposes. It is an opportunity to present a history of the Anishinabek, who have described themselves as "invisible people" in contemporary society.

The traditional oral history of the Anishinabek (those who speak an "Algonquian" language) includes a concept of the postglacial world. The Algonquin creation story refers to an ancient flood that destroyed an earlier world. Only Original Man survived. He found himself, with only a few animals and birds for company, floating in a water-world. With kindness, ingenuity, and selflessness, the animals provided a home called "Turtle Island", where he and his offspring lived after receiving the breath of life from him through the Mide shell. One of those descendants was the hero Nanaboozhoo (or Nanabush, or Wiskedjak) who survived a second flood in a similar fashion. (The Mohawk story of "Falling Woman" describes the same experience.) The original glacial and postglacial world of the Anishinabek was truly a water world that, like Turtle Island, grew larger and larger over time.

There are several traditional stories (Morrison 2007:19) that resonate with the geological post-glacial landscape evolution described below. A story from the Temiskaming Reserve refers to a giant beaver, who used a mountain for a lodge and ponded a huge lake in the upper Dumoine River. Wiskedjak came hunting it and broke the giant beaver dam, which caused a flood to sluice through the Allumette Basin and the Calumet chutes of the Ottawa River. Similarly, the Nipissing and Amikwa people told Nicolas Perrot, in the 1600s, that a giant beaver had entered Lake Nipissing from the French River and built a series of dams as it traveled eastward through the Mattawa River and down the Ottawa River, which later became rapids and portages. Charlevoix, who traveled through Nipissing territory in 1721, reports a similar story and recounts that the

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<sup>1</sup> Algonquin spelling is used here and below, rather than the Ojibwe style.



## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

---

beaver was buried in a mountain on the north shore of Lake Nipissing. Joseph Misabi told the surveyor Robert Bell in 1891 that in ancient times Kitchigami (Lake Superior) was the pond of the great beaver Manitou called Amik and his dam was at Bawating (Sault Ste Marie rapids). Wiskedjak and his wife came hunting him and they broke the dam, which caused the giant beaver to hurry along the north channel of Lake Huron, up the French River forming a series of dams and rapids along the way. The beaver continued down the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers to the Noddaway (St. Lawrence) River where he died and formed the mountain on Montreal Island.

There is also a traditional story, based on a wampum belt that was held by the Algonquin Elder William Commanda, called the *Prophecy of the Seven Fires*, which refers to time periods the history of Anishinabek (Benton-Banai 1988:89-93). This story is relevant because it shows that the Anishinabek know that their ancestors arrived a very long time ago when the world was predominantly water and the landscape was emerging from it. It also provides an opportunity to associate geological and archaeological (cultural) periods to the time of each "fire period" in the story.

The prophecy of the First Fire describes a migration from a region along Atlantic Coast in watercraft along large inland bodies of water, which can be interpreted as the Champlain Sea and the Ancestral Great Lakes. William Warren (1825-1853) a Chippewa historian, author and member of the Crane Clan is a well-respected primary source of recorded accounts of the traditions and oral histories of the Anishinabek. Warren interviewed Elders and knowledge holders who had lived and passed on those histories from earlier times. Thirty years after Warren's untimely death at the age of 28, his records and manuscripts were published as *History of the Ojibway People* (1885). Warren relates the original story of the migration of the Anishinabek inland after the withdrawal of the ice sheets from the Great Lakes region. It is presented here to illustrate how Indigenous Knowledge and Western Science correspond in terms of the early history of the Province.

Warren was shared this tradition of the migration given to him through by an Elder "...the megis (Cowrie shells from a marine mollusk from the family *Cypraeidae*) I spoke of, means Me-da-we religion. Our forefathers, many strings of lives ago, lived on the shores of the Great Salt Water in the east. Here it was, that while congregated in a great town, and they were suffering the ravages of sickness and death, the Great Spirit, at the intercession of Man-ab-o-sho, the great common uncle of the An-ish-in-aub-ag, granted them this rite wherewith life is restored and prolonged. Our forefathers moved from the shores of the great water, and proceed westward. The Me-da-we lodge was pulled down and it was not again erected, till our forefathers again took a stand on the shores of the great river near where Mo-ne-aung (Montreal) now stands".

*"In the course of time this town was again deserted, and our forefathers still proceeding westward, lit not their fires till they reached the shores of Lake Huron, where again the rites of the Me-da-we were practiced".*

*Again, these rites were forgotten, and the Me-da-we lodge was not built till the Ojibway's found themselves congregated at Bow-e-ting (outlet of Lake Superior) where it remained for many winters. Still the Ojibway moved westward, for the last time the Me-da-we lodge was erected on the Island of Lapointe, and here, long before the pale-face appeared among them, it was practised in it's purest and most original form...this has been repeated to us by our fathers for many generation".*

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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The First Fire and Second Fire may be the times that archaeologists call the “Palaeo-Indian” and “Early Archaic” and “Middle Archaic” periods, which have a radiocarbon dates that span from about 11,500 to 6,000 BP. By the time the Third Fire prophecy occurred, the Anishinabek were adapted to life on lakes and rivers and their economy focused on littoral environments. The Third Fire spans many thousands of years and includes what archaeologists call the Archaic and Woodland Periods.

In terms of glacial and postglacial lake phases in the traditional territory of the Anishinabek, the First, Second, and Third Fires happened, successively, during the existence of Glacial Lake Algonquin and the Champlain Sea maximum (First Fire) and during the recessional (Third Fire) Champlain Sea and the Mattawa, Early Flood, and Mattawa Base Flow periods Ancestral Ottawa River period (as per Lewis and Anderson 1989). Modern water levels began about 5,000 BP also in the Third Fire period, during the Late Archaic.

The prophecies of the Fourth Fire were presented to the Anishinabek by two prophets (indicated by a double diamond shape in the centre of the wampum belt) who warned of the imminent arrival of a Light-Skinned Race, that would either show the face of brotherhood—or bring death. Archaeologists call the time of the Fourth Fire the proto-historic period, which occurred at the end of the Late Woodland period. The prophecy of the Fifth Fire soon followed, and warned of suffering and false promises to come. Archaeologists would say the Fifth Fire occurred during the “Historical Period” from the 17th to 19th centuries when missionaries, warfare, expropriation, and colonialism had great effect on traditional Anishinabek culture. The prophecy of the Sixth Fire, or Colonial Period, occurred in the 20th century, when cultural assimilation caused a new sickness to afflict the Anishinabek and it foretold that the sacred bundles and scrolls of the Midewin Way would be first hidden from danger, then revealed again to inspire the emergence of New People and inspire a reborn Anishinabek. We are now, perhaps, in the time of the Seventh Fire when all the people have a choice to make between respect for life on Turtle Island or see its destruction.

This integration of geological and archaeological time scales with the seven “fires” of the prophecy belt is the consultant’s own interpretation, not necessarily that of others. The consultant thinks that the association between the First, Third, Fourth and subsequent fires with the Palaeo-Indian/Early Archaic, Archaic & Woodland, Proto-Historic, Historic and Modern, is straightforward enough—it is the Second Fire which is most difficult to integrate. It was a time of social upheaval and it occurred a long time ago at the end of the First Fire journey and the beginning of the long, long, golden years of the Third Fire. Since it was a time of social upheaval, it has arbitrarily been associated with the Marquette-Ottawa Low Stand simply because it was a time of great environmental stress and catastrophe.

#### **1.2.4. Anishinabek History**

The objective of this historical outline is to present Anishinabek history from the proto-historic to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with reference to what can, or could, be corroborated by the archaeological record; and to provide a discussion of the nature of the archaeological record of each period. Such information, ultimately, will lead to an improved ability to predict where archaeological sites will most likely be found.

To summarize briefly, the history of the Anishinabek identified factors that must have affected patterns of technological and settlement changes that, theoretically, should be reflected in the archaeological record. These include: 1) technological change from tools made of stone, "quartz time" to the "iron age" and subsequent changes in cold-season settlement, patterns of fishing, and storing foods such as nuts and wild rice, to trapping and fur-harvesting with a greater reliance on deer and beaver; 2) Beginning in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century there was a homesteading movement in the upper Great Lakes, - and Muskoka district specifically, which involved technological change and a more sedentary settlement pattern. While the first changes will be hard to test, because of the difficulty of finding and identifying the deposits, the archaeological remains and features of the Anishinabek settlements should be "relatively easy" to identify.

#### **1.2.5. Proto-Historic Period**

European whalers and fishermen began to interact on a regular basis with Anishinabek, Haudenosaunee, (Iroquoian-speaking "People of the Long House") and Inuit people in the Gulf of St. Lawrence estuary as early as the 1500s (Bailey 1969). They introduced iron knives, hatchets, and metal cooking vessels that must have had a great effect on Anishinabek lifestyle and economy: for tasks that could be completed in hours with hatchets and crooked knives had previously, taken days during "quartz time". On the other hand, numerous contagious diseases were introduced for the first time in the proto-historic period and regional warfare became endemic, as successive people competed for advantage in the fur trade. Finally, as the luxuries and trophies of trade became necessities, the traditional economy of the Anishinabek came to be based on the fur trade.

Champlain and various missionaries provided most of the written record of the early contact period. The French believed that the Algonquin identified their own subgroups according to the river basin they occupied: thus, the Kitchisipirini, Keinouche, Ottagowtouwemin, and Onontcharonon lived, respectively, at: Allumette/Morrison's Island, Muskrat River, Upper Allumette/Holden basin, and South Nation; while the Matouweskarini occupied the Madawaska River valley (Pendergast 1999). Kirby Whiteduck (1995) has reviewed the historical record of this period, from the Algonquin point of view, and he points out that historical interpretation should take into account the numerous factors that biased the authors of these histories.

The archaeological record of this transitional period is poorly known generally because it was a fleeting moment in time and as a result, a current lack of published material in that regard. Much of the documented artifacts collected in the Muskoka District in the past are closely related to the Huron/Wyandot cultural phase characterized by decorated ceramics featuring high collars with castellations and corncob motifs and small corner notched projectile points.

From an archaeological perspective, the proto-historic period is marked by technological changes that saw stone and native pottery replaced by iron, brass, and ceramics. The new technology must have provided the Anishinabek of the day with more time on their hands. Although some of this time must have been spent acquiring a surplus of furs, other time may have been spent on regalia and ceremonial elaboration. There also must have been a shift in settlement patterns in this period: in the pre-contact and early proto-historic, sites must have been located so as to facilitate access to food resources; while, in the early historic period, access to fur-bearing animals would have been of increasing importance. In the pre-contact period, Indigenous People only trapped enough furbearers to clothe their own family for the winter; but after contact with Europeans they laboured all winter to accumulate bales of furs in order to purchase food and clothing. In order to take advantage of seasonal resource availability Anishinabek groups moved frequently over the course of the year and, although population aggregation was possible at some locations, usually in the summer, in the winter people scattered widely in order to trap and hunt. The winter season settlement pattern of this period probably differed from pre-contact times. Whereas in the past a fishery near caches of rice or nuts may have been important, by proto-historic times a focus on ungulates, bear, and beaver was the case. Moose hunting in particular may have become less risky as access to firearms became common. However, since there are so few sites recorded from the proto-historic period, these predictions cannot be tested.

#### **1.2.6. Iroquoian or Beaver Wars**

Although the ancestors of the Anishinabek have probably been in the Great Lakes region since the early postglacial period (Swayze 2008; Swayze and McGhee 2011), the ancestors of the Haudenosaunee have interacted with them and shared some of the land base for thousands of years (Sioui 1999, Porter 2008).

In the early French regime, the hostility between Anishinabek and Haudenosaunee, which had originated in the proto-historic, escalated from violent raids and skirmishes into full-scale warfare, from 1640 to 1650, that resulted in the destruction of Huronia. The people of Huronia, known as the Hurons (or Wendat) were driven from Huronia, and large numbers of them were captured and adopted by the Seneca and Mohawk Nations. Others went to Quebec and became established as the Huron of Wendake, while others went to Montreal and lived with the Mohawk. Still others settled in the mid-west and became known as the Wyandot.

The period of the Beaver Wars, from 1650 to 1675, is often referred to as a 'period of dispersal' because the Anishinabek, in defense, withdrew from shorelines of the major lakes and rivers and some families moved temporarily to the St. Lawrence settlements, or farther afield to Timiskaming or Lake Nipigon. It was during this period when Europeans were travelling through the Anishinabek traditional territory and subsequently, as they did not frequently travel the back-country, they reported that the territory had been abandoned. It is unlikely that hunter-gatherers, who knew every tributary stream of their territory, would completely abandon their traditional lands in order to avoid Iroquois war parties (Holmes 1993: ii). Nevertheless, before 1701, when the French made peace with the Iroquois, the shores of the main travel routes must have been thinly occupied and avoided. Even though the Mohawk hunted widely over the Ontario peninsula and established villages on the north shore of Lake Ontario, it should be noted that the Anishinabek defended their land and took offensive action and did not surrender their territory.

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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Although there are no recorded sites dating from the Beaver War period in the Muskoka District, Indigenous 19<sup>th</sup> century Anishinabe writers such as William Warren and George Copway did have informants at the time who knew through oral tradition, the locations of “the old battlegrounds” (Warren 1885, Copway 1860). Ideal locations for sites of this period would have been inland on the Algonquin Dome where rivers such as the Oxtongue, Gull, and Muskoka have their source. While much of the histories of Champlain and the Jesuit Relations speak of the destruction of Huronia, they also provide insight into the various groups of Anishinabek that lived along river valleys flowing into Georgian Bay.

The District of Muskoka Lakes - during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, was held by a band or collective group which Jesuit Missionary's recorded as the Sagahanirini who were northern neighbors to the Arendahronons (Wendat Rock Tribe). The Sagahanirini occupied much of the Muskoka Lakes region and perhaps as far east as present day Algonquin Park. The Sagahanirini held the access to the critically important trade route between Lake Simcoe and the Ottawa River. That route traveled up the Gull River over height of land at present day Algonquin Park to the Madawaska River through the traditional lands of the Matouweskarini and other Algonquin Nations and the Ottawa Valley (Fox 2015).

North of the Sagahanirini in the early 1600s occupying Parry Sound and the Seguin and Manitouwabing River valleys were the Ouasouarini and Ouachougai Peoples (Heidenreich 1987).

Weary with Dutch-sponsored Iroquois raiding parties Anishinaabe groups (sometimes called Southern Ojibway or Mississauga's), joined together with Odawa and Potawatomi Nations forming the Confederacy of the Three Fires. The Confederacy went on the warpath and drove the Iroquois out the Upper Great Lakes and the Ottawa Valley back across the border. As victors, the Confederacy of the Three Fires now controlled the entire region of the Upper Great Lakes, and by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century once again adopted peaceful trade relations with the Six Nations.

#### **1.2.7. The French Regime 1701 until 1759**

By the mid-1700s, the Confederacy of the Three Fires became the core of the Great Lakes Confederacy which included the Nipissings, Algonquins, Sauks, Foxes, Hurons and others. These people formed an inland economic powerhouse which fueled the European Fur Trade.

In the French Regime period, the Anishinabek began to visit the Sulpician mission at Lake of Two Mountains for up to two months each year, usually in the summer. Although some spent the greater part of the year at the mission, most people continued to make seasonal rounds in their own territory. Although the fur trade economy required considerable labour during the winter months, by the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the Anishinabek had become successful merchants of a scarce luxury product and they generally received good prices for their furs (Ray and Freeman 1998).

Except for scattered trading posts, the Anishinabek were the sole occupants of the Muskoka District in this period and, of course, they chose to live, as much as possible, at the most attractive locations in their territory. These included: the islands in Georgian Bay and the Muskoka Lakes, the mouths of principal tributaries, the junctions of principal tributary streams, the foot of rapids and falls, at the ends of portage routes, and around wild rice lakes and fisheries. Since these



attractive locations were generally the first to be later chosen by settlers and industrialists, the archaeological deposits formed in French Regime period have been greatly impacted and many have been lost to posterity. Nevertheless, some deposits from this period must remain along the shores of the major waterways; however, as noted above, the archaeological record for the District of Muskoka is sparse because of the relative lack of field survey as compared to southern Ontario.

### **1.2.8. Pre-Confederation British Colonial Period 1760 to 1867**

After the fall of New France, in 1759, the Anishinabek came under the administration of the colonial government's Indian Affairs Department, represented initially by Sir William Johnson. After the Treaty of Niagara in 1764 the Great Lakes Confederacy adopted peaceful relations with Great Britain. The British Crown's Royal Proclamation of 1763 declared the need to acquire land cessation documents from Indigenous Peoples. Although the Proclamation of 1763 recognized the territorial rights of First Nations, including those of the Anishinabek Nation, the Crown was in need of land to form settlement areas for Loyalist refugees after the American Revolution of 1776 (Surtees 1986).

At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Anishinabek families were residing throughout the Muskoka District pursuing a living on their traditional lands, hunting, fishing, trapping, and growing small gardens. Some of these families from the Sandy Island Band, and Beausoliel Island band, on Georgian Bay settled in the Muskoka Lakes area where they became known as the Muskoka Band who resided at Obagawanung (Port Carling area) (Murray 1963). Members of the Band had settled on Tobin Island, Lake Rosseau by 1831 and David Thompson recorded "Indian lodges" on Eilean Gowan Island, Lake Rosseau in 1837 (Murray 1963). The Menominee family were prominent and well-known at this time living north of the AAA at Mary Lake and later on a large farm at Menominee Lake near Baysville.

### **1.2.9. Post-Confederation Federal-Provincial Colonial Period**

By the early 1870s the Menominees like many other families left the Muskoka area to settle with the rest of the Muskoka Band on Parry Island in Georgian Bay and are known today as the Wasauksing First Nation. In 1881, the Wahta Mohawks of Kanasatake and Oka Quebec relocated to the Muskoka area and established a reserve in Gibson Township near Macintyre. The Wahta are Protestant Mohawk. Their name celebrates the annual maple sugar harvest. They operate the largest cranberry farm in Ontario, and hold an annual Pow Wow on the weekend after Thanksgiving.

Two years later, however, after Confederation, when Upper Canada became the Province of Ontario, Pon Sogmogneche, High Chief of the Algonquin and Nipissing, was still waiting for official recognition of the reserve:

"Some time since I was given to understand that there was a tract of land granted to me for use of my tribe of Indians in the Township of Lawrence on the Madawaska River. I wish to know if the boundary lines will be run and the lots laid out so that each one of my tribe settling will know his portion and I wish for a document from you as soon as practible (sic) to shew that I have authority to settle without molestation on the said land and that it is laid apart for use of my Indians." (Holmes 1993, Document 412).

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

---

In 1878, when Niven surveyed the Township of Nightingale, which is on the east side of Lawrence Township and also on the Madawaska, he noted two "Indian" clearings (Holmes 1993, Document 445).

In 1886, Chief Nogon-nak-suk-way forwarded another request for land in Lawrence Township to L. Vankoughnet, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs:

"I am requested by the Chief *Non-non-she-gushig* and his band to make enquiries on their behalf. The said Chief and his band...now desire, unitedly, to locate on some good land that they might see fit for farming purposes in the Township of Lawrence, or in some other. And such lands if found to be set apart for them as an Indian reserve." (Holmes 1993, Document 477)

Vankoughnet replied to this request saying: "I beg in reply to state that the Algonquin band of Indians have a Reserve on the River Desert in the Township of Maniwaki on the upper Ottawa where there is plenty of land to accommodate them." (Holmes 1993, Document 478).

Two years later, in 1888, an Algonquin or Nipissing, who said he was the Chief of 30 families or 150 people (his return address was a post office near Barrys Bay), wrote to Indian Affairs on behalf of the Lawrence Township band:

"It seems the South East quarter of the Township of Lawrence has been reserved for the Algonquin Indians, their Chief *Non-no-che-ke-shick* has requested me to write to [Indian Affairs] to have that reserve cancelled in exchange for some other nearer a market." (Holmes 1993, Document 480).

Indian Affairs replied that in order for this exchange to take place, *Non-no-che-ke-shick* and his band, "for whom part of Lawrence was set aside", must pass a resolution stating their intention and specify the land desired in exchange so that tract could be assessed for suitability and if the result was favorable, then "the Government of Ontario should be applied to for an exchange of the tract in Lawrence for land selected by the Indians." (Holmes 1993, Document 481).

No further correspondence on the Madawaska reserve issue was found until 1894; when Chief Peter Sharbot revived the Lawrence Reserve request with Indian Affairs Canada, stating that his band had been in occupation since 1849 (Document 500). In 1896 Chief Sharbot provided a list of families, totaling 46 people (Document 514). The Crown forwarded the matter to Ontario Department of Crown Lands with a request that the claim be investigated (Documents 503 and 512). Although Superintendent Thomson of Algonquin Park did visit Lawrence Township, "The report of the inspection by Superintendent Thomson was not made as he died before he could write a report" (Holmes 1993:174). Nevertheless, Crown Lands provided an account of the inspection (Document 522), which must have stemmed from comments Thompson made before he died. This document is quoted at length below, because it provides information about potential for archaeological material of 19th century Algonquin settlement.

"...Mr. Thomson visited the township in August last, that he did not find a single Indian settler in the township and the only attempt at clearing or settling which he found was a small improvement, if it could be called such, made by one Francois Antoine, which consisted of an attempt to clear up part of lots 3 and 4 in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Cons. the nature

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

---

of the work being roughly under brushing in the Indian style about 1½ acre. He [Thomson] states that the nature of the land in the township is such that it is well adapted for settlement, the greater part of the township being fine, arable, rolling land, dipping to the east and south. The soil is black loam and sand mixed, the timber beech, black and yellow birch, spruce and pine, the quantity of pine estimated to be some 45 million feet, which is scattered through the township."

"The township of Lawrence is situated upon the confines of Algonquin National Park, which as you know was reserved as a home for game of all descriptions, the intention being to preserve the beauty of the Park and to afford a harbour for the different wild animals, birds, etc. which are natives of this Province. The formation of a settlement of Indians upon the borders of a territory of this kind would, in my opinion, be attended with great danger to the preservation of the game in the Park. You know the predatory habits of these people, how they roam about, and how difficult it is to keep watch of their movements in the forest or get them to recognize a law which applies to white people, with respect at the rate to the killing of game, should be made to apply to the Indian, who depends for his livelihood in a great measure upon what he can kill in the forest... There being such a large quantity of pine timber still growing in the township is another difficulty. The Department does not open to sale to white people lands upon which there is still a considerable quantity of pine timber growing, and where there is about 40 or 50 million feet of pine in a township, it would not be a proper thing to open it to indiscriminate settlement."

"It would appear from what Mr. Simpson says that there is a considerable number of Indians in the Township of Nightingale, some 32 individuals in all, many of whom have entered into possession of lots and made small clearings, and have been there for a considerable period. I think it would be well that these people should be given to understand by your Department that they have no rights there, and that they must not expect that these lands will, as a matter of course, be allowed to them."

Undaunted, in 1896, Chief Sharbot suggested to Indian Affairs (Document 527) an alternate site in Sabine Township: "You will see by the enclosed letter that the Indians at Long Lake in Lawrence Township have located a place to live on away from Lawrence or Nightingale..." (Holmes 1993, Document 528). In 1897, in a letter to Agent Bennett, Chief Sharbot elaborated:

"In regard to the Reserve, which we are trying to get. I might say that the land we wish to secure lies at the head of Hay Lake in the township of Sabine to the south west end of the lake, there are four families living there now, all with more or less clearance and there would be probably ten families altogether living there should that part of the township to be set aside for the purpose of a reserve. "Kindly let me know what further steps I should take in this matter. We are all Algonquins. (Holmes 1993, Document 534)

Three weeks later, Chief Sharbot, in response to Bennett's reply, sent another letter to Agent Bennett:

"Yours of January 20<sup>th</sup> to hand and in reply beg to enclose you letter received from Dept. Crown Lands through Mr. Simpson Park Superintendent. We also wish to say that we were not aware that the lands in question were not in the market and that there are at present four families of Indians living there all more or less clearance, while three more families are intending to locate there in the spring.



## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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"The reasons we have for desiring this location are that it is in a country fifteen miles from the nearest railway and about seven or eight miles from the nearest white settlers who have been living in the same township for over eighteen years, the land is also well situated on the water ways being on Hay Lake which is emptied into Long Lake of the Madawaska River and also near the Mink Lakes tributary to the York Branch of the Madawaska."

"The pine is all cut off this part of the country and if you could induce the Indian Dpt. to grant us one fourth of this township for settlement, we would be self-supporting and independent of government assistance in every way. (Holmes 1993, Document 535)

Agent Bennett's superiors at Indian Affairs instructed him, in April 1897, to tell the "Indians of Sabine" to "go to Golden Lake Reserve" and in May, the exasperated agent had to inform head office that:

"...the Indians at Sabine do not belong to Golden Lake Reserve, also there is no room for them on the Reserve...So there is no use in asking them to come to live on the Reserve. ...If it is possible it would be better to get the reserve for them in Sabine. I understand that there is two parties, and that they are not agreed on the place to locate. I think it would be advisable to send someone and call a meeting of all the Indians and find out the particulars and then report to govt." (Holmes 1993, Document 542).

Indian Affairs duly sent Agent Bennett to meet with the Sabine band and report (Holmes 1993, Document 546), which he did promptly, for he filed a report dated July 15 1897. Because of its relevance to archaeological potential Bennett's letter report is cited, in full, below:

"I visited the Indians at Sabine (who are Algonquins) as authorized by Department, and found three families settled on land bordering on Hay Lake in the Township of Sabine, and others and others waiting to settle on the proposed Reserve. The names and ages of the Indians whom I found there are:

Mat Whiteduck	Aged 37 years	wife	and	family
Amab Lavally	28		"	
Henry Macoose	35		"	
Exavier Levally	24	unmarried		
Denis "	29		"	
Lemab Sharbot	20		"	
Peter Sharbot	65	widower		
Frank Sharbot	29	wife	and	family
William Levally	30		"	
Louis "	50	widower		
John "	32	wife and family		

"Three families are living on land on Sabine with improvements made thereon the other Indians who are there but afraid to make any improvements until they are sure of the Reserve being set aside for them.

"The area of the Reserve they want is ten lots in width and seven in length, there is about 1500 acres of a drowned [sic] marsh in the south east corner of the Township of Sabine, I

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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think however that 4000 acres would be sufficient for these Indians and would recommend that lots 1 to 10 inclusive in con. 4-5-6-7 of the Township of Sabine be acquired for them. This tract of land is not fit for settlement and I do not think it will be settled upon by white settlers." (Holmes 1993, Document 547)

In 1893, these townships were incorporated into Algonquin Park and, in 1894, Peter Sharbot and 32 Algonquin settlers were evicted (Allen 2007). Kidd (1948) recognized some of these Algonquin homestead remains at Rock Lake, during his excavations in 1939; however, his interest was primarily deposits of the pre-contact period. Allen has carried out archaeological assessments at "Franceways" homestead at Rock Lake and elsewhere on the upper Madawaska.

#### **1.2.10. Euro-Canadian Period**

The AAA is located within the Williams Treaties purchase of 1923. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized Indigenous people's legal rights to the territory, and it also included a legal instrument to separate those people from their lands; treaties being the end result. After the American Revolution, the British, under Joseph Brant, arranged for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists and Mohawks in Mississauga territory on the north side of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence River. The 1783 Crawford Purchase was an agreement between the Mississauga Nation and the British. It was completed in haste and lacked precise geographic descriptions of the lands involved, didn't identify who had been invited to the treaty negotiating table and resulted in much concern among Indigenous groups and settlers alike. Although several northern Anishinabek groups, including the Algonquins, were not included in the original Crawford Purchase negotiations, and did not cede any land in the Georgian Bay and Muskoka Districts, the British presumed they had, and proceeded to settle the region under this assumption. During the long Napoleonic wars, the natural resources of the province, became of great significance to the British—particularly its pine timber, pitch and potash. That resulted in several incidents, errors and crises between 1783 and the final ratification of the Williams Treaties in 1923.

Muskoka District was made available for settlement in the 1860s and several settlers took up land in the proposed expansion area. Many of these were still present in the 1879 when Rogers' *Guide Book and Atlas of Muskoka & Parry Sound* (Figure 8) was prepared.

#### **1.2.11. Property History**

##### **Concession 9 Lot 17, Macaulay Twp.**

The land in Macaulay Township was first opened for sale August 17, 1859 (Murray 1963: 236). In 1873, A Timber Agreement was registered on the title by which William John Pickerell sold Meredith & Briggs all pine timber for \$181.00. In 1877, a Crown Patent was issued to William John Pickerell for 100 acres on Concession 9 Lot 17, Macaulay Township (Figure 9).

The 1879 *Guide Book and Atlas of Muskoka and Parry Sound District* shows W.J. Pickerell also owned two adjoining lots - Lot 17 Con 8 and Lot 17 Con 9 at that time. Neither property had buildings. However, a nearby lot with a house was owned by George Pickerell, probably William's son. The

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

---

1881 Census shows two separate Pickerell households, one headed by William, the other by Charles. So, it is possible William had a house on his own land by then.

In 1907, Robert William Pickerell administered the estate of William John Pickerell, deceased, and sold all 100 acres to William J. Richards for \$725. In 1908, William J. Richards sold all 100 acres to Joseph Oliver, at a significant loss, for \$250.

Aerial photographs HA333-91, taken in 1929, shows that the land throughout the expansion area was at that time partly cleared pasture (Figure 10); however, the homestead visible is in the south portion of Lot 17 Concession 9, which is outside the area to be licensed. Bonnie Lake Road is present on the 1929 aerial photograph.

## **2. EXISTING CONDITIONS/ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

### **2.1. Current Environmental Conditions**

The AAA is currently a vacant forested area that is approximately 23.3 ha in size and roughly rectangular in shape and includes an unnamed watercourse and wetland. (Figures 2, 3, and 4). There are no buildings located within the AAA, but numerous tracks and trails cross the property.

#### **2.1.1. Physiographic Conditions**

The AAA is situated within the Canadian Shield physiographic region, which is the largest, most extensive region in Canada (Acton et al 2012). The shield is composed of Precambrian rocks formed between four and one billion years ago. Overall, there is little glacial erosion to the rock, but landscapes are influenced by glacial till, and deposits in glacial lakes (Acton et al 2012). As well as being located within the largest physiographic region in Canada, the AAA is located within the largest ecozone, the Boreal Shield. The ecozone derives its name from the intersection of the Boreal Forest and the Canadian Shield. Bedrock is frequently exposed, and there are millions of lakes and wetlands present. Forest type is dominated by conifers in the north with the addition of some broadleaf varieties along the southern fringes. The government of Ontario has further divided the province into more detailed physiographic regions, and the AAA is located within the Till Plain region indicating that a layer of till overlays the bedrock (Figure 11, Chapman and Putnam 1984).

#### **2.1.2. Hydrological Conditions**

The AAA is located on a plateau along the north side of Sage Creek Valley, which is a tributary of Muskoka River. A small unnamed watercourse with an associated wetland is located along the west side of the AAA (Figures 2, 3 and 12).

A survey of Lake Algonquin strandlines in the immediate area of the AAA was conducted in 1993 by ASI (ASI 1994b). They inspected sedimentary profiles in ditches along the Bonnie Lake road in the vicinity of Sage Creek. They were able to identify the transition from till to lacustrine clay deposits, but could not delineate the Lake Algonquin strand (geographically relict shoreline). They observed pure lacustrine clay sediments at 280 m. asl below the Lake Algonquin strand where a creek crosses Bonnie Lake Road at the Bracebridge Golf Club and Driving Range close to

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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Highway 117. They extrapolated that the strand would therefore occur at 310 m. asl in the area of the AAA, which corroborates the aerial photograph interpretation by Chapman and Putnam (1984) (Figure 13). Given the complexity of the shoreline in this area and the presence of the Lake Algonquin strand ASI concluded that Palaeo-Indian site potential is considered high. (ASI 1994c:66). During the mainstage of glacial Lake Algonquin, the AAA was located on the shore of a large “fossil island” that was part of an island group situated along the eastern shore of Lake Algonquin (Chapman and Putnam 1984). A review of the OGS Surficial Geology of Southern Ontario layer accessed on Google Earth indicates a fluvial terrace on the western boundary of the property at 302 m asl which overlooks the confluence of Sage Creek and the north branch of the Muskoka River (OGS 2020).

#### **2.1.3. Soils and Geological Conditions**

Like the rest of the Canadian Shield, the underlying bedrock geology of the AAA is comprised of Precambrian rocks. In the Muskoka Region the Precambrian rocks belong to the Grenville Structural Province and are dominated by high metamorphic grade gneisses (Figure 14). The AAA and the surrounding area fall within Ontario's Central Gneiss Belt, a prominent feature of the Grenville Province. The underlying bedrock geology types are migmatic rocks and gneisses of undetermined protolith which are dominated by commonly layered biotite gneisses and migmatites including quartzofeldspathic gneisses, orthogneisses, and paragneisses.

The OGS Surficial Geology of Southern Ontario layer of the Muskoka region shows that the AAA contains three different types of surface geology (Figure 15). The southern portion of the AAA is roughly defined by a bench or terrace of till deposits which overlooks the Sage Creek Valley and a glaciofluvial deposit. Small areas of bedrock drift are exposed at the surface or covered with a veneer of glacial till. Till soils are deeper and more extensive within the centre of the AAA, bedrock drift becomes more common again in the north of the assessment area. There is a small deposit of coarse textured glaciolacustrine material which overlays till and appears to be associated with the cleared area in the AAA. Glacial erratics are a common occurrence throughout the project.

There is no soil map of the area, however the Ryerson School of Urban and Regional Planning undertook an agricultural soil survey for the District of Muskoka in 2011. The AAA was outside of the survey area, but soils to the south are defined as Class 0—deemed unsuitable for cultivation, and have no potential as agricultural crop land (Burke *et al.* 2011).

#### **2.1.4. Existing Heritage Plaques and Monuments**

A review was made of the Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (Ontario Heritage Trust 2020). There are no existing heritage plaques or monuments within or near the AAA.

#### **2.1.5. Built Heritage and Cemetery locations**

A review was made of the Building Stories database maintained by the University of Waterloo and the Canadian Register of Historic Places, and there are no registered built heritage properties in, adjacent or near the AAA (CRHP 2020, University of Waterloo 2020). There are no known cemeteries within or adjacent to the AAA.

### **2.1.6. Previous Archaeological Assessments and Potential Mapping**

According to a review of the MHSTCI archaeological reports database, there is one report that details archaeological work that was carried out within 2 km of the AAA (Table 1).

**Table 1: Reports of archaeological work carried out within 2 km of the AAA**

<b>PIF</b>	<b>Distance from AAA</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Results and Recommendations</b>
P039-188-2012	Adjacent	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Childs Pit/Quarry expansion, Concession 9, Parts of Lots 14-16 & Concession 10, Lots 15-16 Macaulay TWP. (Geo), Muskoka District, Town of Bracebridge	No further assessment.

In 1991, ASI conducted an Archaeological Master Plan for the Muskoka Region (ASI 1994a, b, and c). They assessed archaeological potential for the entire region and determined that the Sage Creek area had a moderate to high archaeological potential for Palaeo-Indian camps (ASI 1994a:50). The archaeological potential map (Schedule G: Archaeological Potential of the Muskoka Official Plan) shows the AAA in a moderate to high zone (Figure 16).

### **2.1.7. Existing Archaeological Sites**

According to the Borden (1952) system of archaeological site registration used by Ontario, the AAA is in the "BgGt" Borden Block (a national grid comprised of a rectangular area about 13 x 19 km) A search of the MHSTCI archaeological sites database shows no registered archaeological sites within 2 km of the AAA and only three within Borden Block "BgGt". They are three small archaeological sites from the pre-contact era situated 3 km to the west of the AAA at High Falls on the Muskoka River (ASI 1994b).

## **2.2. Field Conditions**

The project area can be divided into two sections (north and south) by a paved haul road that runs east-west through the middle of the AAA. The north half of the AAA is forested with a hardwood dominated forest of at least 50 years of regrowth. The understory ranges from open to dense with brambles and alders (Photograph 1 & 2, Figure 17). The north and east property line is fenced and a trail runs along the north fence line. The fence is placed one meter inside the property boundary (Gordon, pers comm 2020). There are old trails that run throughout the northern half and there are some small poorly drained areas, but overall the area is not highly disturbed, except around trails (Photographs 3, 4, & 5). The elevation generally slopes very gently to the south and there are glacial erratics and many cradle knolls present throughout (Photograph 3). The haul road is a 12 m wide improved paved road that has a RoW that extends at least 10 m to either side which is highly disturbed (Photographs 6 & 7). The haul road serves as the main entrance to Child's Pit and Quarry with several upgraded trails branching off the main haul road (Photographs 8 & 9).

On the south side of the haul road there is a small (~1.2 ha) flat area along the west side of AAA that is associated with an unnamed watercourse and wetland. Half of which is located inside an environmental setback. The unnamed watercourse drains south through a steep slope and into



## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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Sage Creek (Photograph 10 & 11). There is an additional 0.24 ha unmapped poorly drained area that was noted in the southeastern portion of the property (Photograph 12). The poorly drained area drains to the east to the drainage ditch of Bonnie Lake Road and is bounded on the north by a moderately steep slope, and to the west and south by an improved trail. The terrain south of the haul road is mixed forest of indeterminate age with small isolated areas which are disturbed through logging, extensive deep land alteration, and berms and scours from heavy equipment (Photograph 13). The area is relatively level for approximately 50 m before sloping moderately down to the south, at the base of which is an open area with an improved trail bisecting the area (Photograph 14 & 15). Along the northern border of the open area and at the base of the slope the vegetation is very young and dense. The northern portion of the open area (~0.81 ha) has been highly disturbed and there are pockets of standing water and is vegetated by scrub brush (Photograph 16). The area is at least 50 cm lower than the trail that runs along the south and appears to have had material removed. The south half of the open area is characterized by an open field of sparse grass (Photograph 17). The open field (~0.63 ha) is built up approximately 1 m above the trail indicating that it was artificially filled (Photograph 18). Surrounding the open area is hardwood forest dominated in part with large mature conifers. The understory is open, and visibility was excellent in this area. There are parts of the which have been disturbed through logging or clearing, and berms and scours from heavy equipment occur throughout. A small rocky knoll (the area of which is above 310 m asl is ~ 65 m x 40 m) is located in the southeastern corner of the property (Photograph 19). A small depression was noted at the eastern base of the knoll and west of a man-made ditch that runs along the west side of a trail (Figure 18, Photographs 20 & 21). The southern boundary of the project area is characterized by a forested steep slope down to Sage Creek. A small (~0.22 ha) relatively flat fairly undisturbed forested area exists between the open area and the steep slope.

### 3. STAGE 1 FIELD METHODS

The purpose of the Stage 1 property inspection was to visit the AAA to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, current condition, and to evaluate and map its archaeological potential. The property inspection was completed September 22, 2020 by Ken Swayze MA (P039), Courtney Cameron, MA (P731), Marc Kelly BA (R1212) and James Gordon of Fowler Construction. The property inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) (Table 2). Permission to access the site was granted by Fowler Construction, the operator of the quarry.

**Table 2: Property Inspection Standards**

Features	Comments
Inspect the entire property and its periphery. The inspection may be either systematic (e.g., every 30 m) or random spot checking. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential.	The entire AAA boundary was inspected and the interior was traversed. Coverage was sufficient to identify features of potential that were present on the mapping and identify additional features of potential.

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

Inspect the property when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Do not inspect when weather conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought), may reduce the chances of observing features of archaeological potential.	Weather was clear and sunny. Visibility was good.
Confirm that previously identified features of archaeological potential are present where they were previously identified. Watercourses are present where mapped and are not artificial or altered. Land formations are natural and not artificial.	Identified features of archaeological potential are present. The location of the relict shoreline is at the intersection of a moderately sloped area and a flat open area with glaciofluvial deposits. The watercourse is present where mapped and is unaltered. An environmental setback surrounds the watercourse and associated wetland. The open field area shows extensive land alteration north of the trail and overburden on the south.
Identify and document additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping. Knolls, ridges or plateau too small to show on large-scale topographic maps. Relict water channels glacial shorelines Patches of well-drained soils in areas of heavy soil. Slightly elevated areas in low and wet areas.	One poorly drained area that was not on the mapping was noted in the southeastern portion of the AAA. The clearing in the southern portion of the AAA is on a relatively flat escarpment overlooking the Sage Creek Valley.
Identify and document features that will affect assessment strategies, e.g.; woodlots small bogs, swamps or permanently wet areas steeper grade than indicated on maps overgrown vegetation that does not allow ploughing heavier soils than expected recent land disturbances such as regrading, depositing fill or clearing vegetation	There is a .53 ha low-lying poorly drained area in the south portion of the AAA. The southern portion of the clearing was covered by soil (0.46 ha). The northern portion of the clearing has been extensively landscaped (0.81 ha). Material appears to have been removed – possibly accounts for the overburden in the southern portion of the clearing. A 12 m x 400 m haul road bisects the AAA. The RoW extends at least 10 m on either side of the road. Spots of extensive disturbance throughout the forested area caused by past forestry activity – skid tracks and scours. The southern edge of the AAA is steeply sloped down into the Sage Creek Valley (0.8 ha).
Identify and document structures and build features that will affect assessment strategies, e.g.: heritage structures or landscapes cairns, monuments or plaques cemeteries	No registered heritage structures, landscape cairns, monuments, plaques or cemeteries are located within or adjacent of the AAA. A U-shaped feature resembling the remains of a historic era hunt camp was noted in the southeast corner of the AAA.

**4. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT**

**4.1. Analysis of Archaeological Potential.**

**4.1.1. Analysis of Pre-Contact Context**

Using the background research and the field inspection results, it has been determined that there are features and characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of Pre-Contact

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

archaeological resources. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in Table 3.

**Table 3: Presence or absence of features indicating archaeological potential-Pre-Contact Context.**

Features	Presence	Comments
Previously identified archaeological sites within or near the AAA	N	
<b>Water sources</b>		
Primary Water Source (lakes, river, streams and creeks)	Y	Sage Creek is within 100 m of the southern boundary of the AAA
Secondary Water Source (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)	Y	A small watercourse with an associated wetland is present on the westside of the AAA.
Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines or drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)	N	The relict shoreline of Glacial Lake Algonquin identified by ASI (1994b) crosses the AAA at 310 m. asl. No related landscape features were observed.
Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)	N	-
<b>Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)</b>	Y	The open field is a plateau overlooking the Sage Creek valley.
<b>Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground</b>	Y	The open field area is well-drained sandy soil that is surrounded by bedrock drift sediments.
<b>Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places</b>	N	-
<b>Resources areas for food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials</b>	Y	Flora and faunal subsistence resources are present.
<b>Deeply buried deposits</b>	N	-

**4.1.2. Analysis of the Post-Contact Context**

Using the background research and field inspection results, it has been determined that there are features and characteristics that would indicate the potential for the presence of Post-Contact archaeological resources. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in Table 4.



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

**Table 4: Presence or absence of Features indicating archaeological potential- Post-Contact Context**

Features	Presence	Comments
Previously identified archaeological sites within or near the AAA	N	-
Resources areas for food or fresh water	Y	Land-based food resources.
Resource areas for Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)	Y	Logging
Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmsteads.	Y	Part of the site is associated with a pre-existing 19 <sup>th</sup> century farm
Early historical transportation routes	Y	Bonnie Lake Road is a late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century route and probably associated with the first generation of settlement.
Property listed on a municipal register or designated as a historic landmark or site	N	-
Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations	N	-
Presence of monuments or plaques indicating an event, historical person or place	N	-
The presence of early churches or cemeteries	N	-

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property, or parts of it, when it has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. According to *The Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) these may include the features listed in the following table.

**Table 5: Features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.**

Features	Presence	Comments
Quarrying	N	
Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil	Y	The northern portion of the clearing has been extensively disturbed.
Building footprints	N	
Sewage and infrastructure development	N	

Archaeological potential is not considered removed where agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential; nor is archaeological potential removed where it is documented for potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations; or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area.

## 4.2. Conclusions of the Existing Conditions.

A review of the background research and the field inspection of the AAA shows that there are features present that indicate potential for archaeological resources (Tables 3 and 4). These features are: the proximity of a hydrological feature (Sage Creek); an unnamed watercourse; an early relict Lake Algonquin shoreline occurring at 310 m. asl; an early transportation road (Bonnie Lake Road); a plateau overlooking the Sage Creek Valley, and a pocket of glaciofluvial deposits in an otherwise rocky terrain.

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

A historical dwelling feature was noted during the field inspection in the southeast corner of the License Boundary. The feature, which is registered as BgGt-4, is a depression surrounded by a u-shaped mound and ditch and is consistent with an 19<sup>th</sup> century hunt camp or root-cellar. Note: BgGt-4 is located within the AAA but is no longer located within the License Boundary (Appendix B – Plans dated Dec 18, 2020).

Using the “Alternative strategies special survey conditions: Canadian Shield terrain” (Section 2.1.5 of *The Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*), areas of potential for stage 2 assessment were determined as listed below in Table 6:

**Table 6: Identification of areas of archaeological potential within the AAA (Figure 19).**

<b>Feature of potential</b>	<b>Area of potential</b>	<b>Assessment strategy</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Sage Creek	Within 50 m of Sage Creek	No areas of the AAA are within 50 m of Sage Creek.	0
Unnamed watercourse and associated wetland	Within 50 m of the watercourse and wetland	Between 0 - 50m of the watercourse and wetland that are not protected by the environmental set-back, a 5 m intervals shovel testing strategy.	1.94 ha
Relict Shoreline at 310 m asl	Within 150m upslope of the relict shoreline	Between 0-50 m upslope of the relict shoreline shovel test pits are spaced at 5 m intervals. Between 50-150 m upslope of the relict shoreline shovel test pits are spaced at 10 m intervals.	8.72 ha
Glaciofluvial Deposits	Within the deposit	Spacing of 5 m between shovel test pits across the feature.	2.3 ha
Plateau overlooking the Sage Creek Valley.	Within 50 m of the terrace edge	Between 0-50 m from the plateau edge shovel test pits are spaced at 5 m intervals.	1.3 ha
Historic Transportation Route – Bonnie Lake Road	Within 100 m from the transportation route	Between 0-100 m from the historic transportation route shovel test pits are spaced at 5 m intervals	4.6 ha
Historic Feature	Within 100 m of the feature	Between 0-100 m from the feature.	1.6 ha

Due to overlap in the different potential areas, the total area of archaeological potential within the AAA is approximately 13.6 ha (Figure 19). However, there are portions of the AAA that either will not be impacted by development due to an environmentally protected setback (1.8 ha), or cannot be tested because they are too steep (0.8 ha), too wet (0.53 ha), or where major landscaping activities have removed archaeological potential (4.3 ha) (Figure 20). A total of approximately 5.9 ha of the AAA is either protected or does not retain archaeological potential. Of the 13.6 ha with archaeological potential, approximately half is protected or does not retain archaeological potential. A total of approximately 7.7 ha retain archaeological potential within the AAA.

**4.2.1. Stage 1 Recommendations.**

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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The results of the Stage 1 assessment form the basis of the following recommendations.

- 7.7 ha of the AAA contains potential for the presence of archaeological resources and therefore it was subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey.
- 0.7 ha of the AAA is protected by an environmental area around a watercourse which contains potential for the presence of archaeological resources. This area was not subjected to testing as it is an environmental area and is no longer located within the Fowler Construction Child's Pit & Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated Dec 18, 2020 (Appendix B, Figure 23).
- 14.9 ha of the AAA has been either disturbed by road and site alteration, or cannot be tested because it is too steep, too wet, or it has low archaeological potential. Therefore, according to the Northern Ontario and Canadian Shield Terrain, these areas did not require archaeological assessment.

## 5. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD METHODS

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources exist on the property and, if so, whether they require further assessment. The combined Stage 1 and 2 assessment consisted of test pit survey conducted September 26 -29<sup>th</sup> and October 27 & 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was conducted according to the "Northern Alternative Strategy" as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

Due to the high potential for the presence of archaeological resources a shovel testing strategy at 5 m or 10 m intervals was conducted in areas identified to retain archaeological potential (Figure 20; Table 6). A number of features that indicate archaeological potential were identified within the AAA:

- One landform (plateau overlooking the Sage Creek Valley),
- One unnamed watercourse,
- One relict shoreline,
- Glaciofluvial deposits,
- One historic route and;
- One historic feature (BgGt-4).

The relict Glacial Lake Algonquin shoreline (310 m asl.) traverses the AAA in an east-west direction and the first 50 m were shovel-tested at 5 m intervals. That strandline was further tested at 10 m intervals starting from 50 m for an additional distance of 100 m from the shoreline to a total distance of 150 m, as per Section 2.1.5, the Northern Alternative method outlined in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

One unnamed watercourse with an associated wetland was noted on the southwest side of the AAA. These features were shovel tested at 5 m intervals for a distance of 50 m (as per Section 2.1.5 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*) where it was not protected by an environmental setback that ranged from 15 m to 50 m, and within the Fowler Construction

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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Licence Boundary dated Dec 18, 2020. The environmental area was determined in the field by GPS. No positive test pits were recorded.

An historic era road allowance was shovel tested at 5 m intervals within 100 m of Bonnie Lake Road. No positive test pits were recorded.

A historic dwelling feature, recorded as BgGt-4, was identified during the stage 1 inspection (Figures 21 & 22). Subsequently, during stage 2, the feature was shovel-tested at 5 m intervals for 100 m around the feature, or where it merged with the testing area of the terrace, glaciofluvial deposits and the historic road. No positive test pits were recorded. The proposed License Boundary dated June 2020 was subsequently amended to exclude the site from the development zone.

The pocket of glaciofluvial sandy soil, where not disturbed, was shovel tested at 5 m intervals throughout. The shovel-testing demonstrated that there is a layer of overburden up to 30 cm thick across the field (Figure 17, Photograph 22). Shovel tests were dug through the overburden, through the buried soil and at least 5 cm into the subsoil. One horse harness buckle was recovered from one test pit within the field (Photograph 23). The shovel test pit was intensified using Option A from the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. One piece of chimney glass from an oil lamp (broken into three shards) was recovered from the NW intensification test pit. One historic spring toothed harrow (post 1869) was noted on the west side of the field.

The terrace overlooking the Sage Creek Valley was shovel tested at 5 m intervals to where the testing area merged with the field-testing area. One historic spring toothed harrow (post 1869), was noted within the area. No positive test pits were recorded.

Weather conditions were seasonal and alternated between sun and overcast during the test pitting. Visibility was good to excellent. The Stage 2 Property Assessment was carried out according to the Northern Alternative strategy described in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### **5.1. Test Pit Survey**

All shovel test pits dug were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and, where possible, were excavated 5 cm into the subsoil, or until shovel refusal conditions, or water, were encountered (Photographs 24 & 25). The back dirt was screened through a 6 mm mesh and subsequently used to re-fill the shovel test holes. Permission to access the property and remove artifacts was granted by James Gordon of Fowler Construction.

Approximately 2510 shovel test pits were dug (approximately 190 at 10 m intervals and 2320 at 5 m intervals).

### **5.2. Record of Finds**

One historical dwelling feature was recorded during Stage 1 property inspection, and one positive stage 2 test pit produced an iron horse harness buckle. One intensification test pit 2.5 m to the northwest of the isolated find produced a sherd oil-lamp chimney glass. The historical feature consists of a U-shaped ditch and berm surrounding a depression (Figure 21, Photograph

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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20). Three historic containers (including a galvanized 12-gallon tub and an enamelware basin) were noted within 2 m of the feature, but were not collected. The containers date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The feature may be an early hunt camp associated with the first settlement or the pre-settlement of the lot. However, it also resembles the typical pit-house features that are common throughout northern Canada. The feature was recorded as BgGt-4, and is further described in a site file document submitted to MHSTCI.

The fieldwork generated a documentary record of one field report, 67 photographs, and 3 pages of notes.

In keeping with the requirements set out in Section 2.1 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:29), GPS coordinates were recorded within the project area using a hand-held *Bad Elf* GNSS Surveyor with  $\pm 2$  m. The GPS co-ordinates fixed reference landmarks, are in UTM NAD 83 and appear in Table 7. The locations of the fixed landmarks are on Figure 17. The co-ordinates for BgGt-4 are provided in a separately bound document, which is not publicly available.

**Table 7: GPS Coordinates for Fixed Reference Landmarks (NAD 83)**

Location	UTM Zone	Northing	Easting
Entrance to Child's Pit and Quarry	17	4998221	635896
Northeast fence corner	17	4998506	635775

## 6. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT.

One historical archaeological site consisting of a feature was recorded (BgGt-4).

### 6.1. Archaeological Site Analysis

Indicators of an archaeological site's significance and importance include: cultural historical value; scientific value; representativeness; age; rarity or frequency; site type or function; depositional integrity; preservation of organics, artifacts, and features; artifact and feature frequency and density; and—last but not least—the presence or absence of human remains and burials (MTCS 2011:60). These criteria are discussed below in terms of how they apply, generally and specifically, to BgGt-4.

*Representativeness* – (i.e. is this type of site typical or unusual) In the consultants' opinion, the archaeological feature assessed is typical or representative of pit house depression features.

*Type/Function* – The site is probably a historic campsite associated with hunting, trap-line, or timber harvest.

*Age* – Based on the enamelware it could date to the Pickerell settlement of the lot (i.e. about 1877), but may date to the pre-settlement of the lot.

*Rarity* – There are no similar sites recorded within 2 km. Pit-house depressions with berms are common in the north (where soil bioturbation is slow or absent) but they are rarely recognized or recorded in Ontario, because they are easily disturbed by tree-falls and soil bioturbation.

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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*Integrity* –The site appears undisturbed, but some erosion and infilling of the depression has occurred.

*Preservation* – No organic materials were observed. If the site dates to the Pioneer settlement, then burnt bone, teeth and large bones may survive.

*Artifact and feature density* – Low. Only one feature and three metal containers, located within a few meters of the feature, were observed, but not collected. The artifacts consist of a metal pail, an enameled wash basin and a galvanized washtub. No additional artifacts were recovered through shovel testing.

*Human Remains and Burials* – None were observed. One would not expect burials to be associated with this expedient type of habitation.

*Deeply Buried Archaeological Material* – The test pits assessed only the upper 30 cm of soil. There is a chance that archaeological material may be deeply buried.

### 6.1. Analysis of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011) present criteria and indicators to evaluate cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI). According to Section 3.4.2 Site-specific criteria, sites have CHVI which are “domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830 Standard 1 b: throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario): the archaeological site may be associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group, even when the settlement was after 1870” (MTCS 2011:59).

One archaeological site (BgGt-4) with cultural heritage value or interest was found on the property. It is a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century feature that may be associated with the first generation of settlement of the Lot or the Timber Agreement which pre-dates the land patent (Section 3.4.2 Standard 1b). Or, it may be an historical Indigenous pit-house feature, associated with a trap-line. Regardless of its cultural affiliation, the feature has CHVI.

### 6.1. Conclusions

The entire AAA was subjected to a stage 1 archaeological assessment. One archaeological site consisting of a historic dwelling feature, and one environmental area was noted as a result. The historic dwelling feature was recorded as BgGt-4, and has CHVI. BgGt-4, and its 70 m buffer, is no longer located within the proposed Fowler Construction Licence Boundary because the Licence Boundary has been revised to exclude it from the Fowler Construction Child's Pit and Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020 (Figure 23, Appendix B).

One positive stage 2 test pit produced an iron horse harness buckle. One intensification test pit 2.5 m to the northwest of the isolated find produced a sherd oil-lamp chimney glass. The finds do not meet the definition of an archaeological site and do not contain CHVI to warrant further assessment.

One area of archaeological potential was not subjected to stage 2 test pit survey—because it was located within an environmental buffer around an unnamed watercourse. This untested area is



## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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no longer located within the proposed Fowler Construction Child's Pit and Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020 and will not be impacted by the proposed development of the Child's Pit & Quarry Extension (Figure 23, Appendix B).

A stage 1& 2 archaeological assessment has been completed within the Fowler Construction Child's Pit and Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020 no untested areas with archaeological potential, and no archaeological sites were recorded.

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The background study, field visit, and results of the Stage 2, form the basis for the following recommendations:

### **7.1. Recommendations for the Child's Pit and Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020.**

- No further archaeological assessment is recommended within the Child's Pit and Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020 (Appendix B).

### **7.2. Recommendations for areas located outside the Child's Pit and Quarry Extension Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020.**

- Stage 3 excavation of BgGt-4 to determine if its CHVI is verified. If so, a stage 4 Cultural Heritage Protection Plan should be developed to assure the site will be protected (Figure 23).
- There is a 0.7 ha environmental area that contains potential for the presence of archaeological resources but was not subjected to testing as it is no longer within the Fowler Construction Licence Boundary dated Dec 18, 2020 (Figure 20). This area should be tested prior to any future development within the area.

## **8. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011) 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, 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.

## **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**

### **Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

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

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

The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) required 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.



## **9. REPORT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

This report has been prepared by Courtney Cameron of Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated as a requirement of Archaeological PIF #P371-0028-2020 for the sole benefit of Fowler Construction, and may not be used by any other person or entity, other than for its intended purposes, without the express written consent of Kinickinick Heritage Consulting and Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated. Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

The information and recommendations contained in this report are based upon work undertaken in accordance with generally accepted scientific practices, and Standards & Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists in Ontario current at the time the work was performed. Further, the information and recommendations contained in this report are in accordance with our understanding of the Project as it was presented at the time of our report. The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents, design information provided by Fowler Construction, data provided by regulatory agencies and others, as well as field visit carried out in 2020 specifically in support of this report. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, Cameron Heritage Consulting Incorporated and Kinickinick Heritage Consulting requests that we be notified immediately, and permitted to reassess the conclusions provided herein. Any follow-up work recommended in this report must be reviewed by the Archaeology Program Unit, Programs and Services Branch, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, Province of Ontario, which may take several months after the submission of the report.

We trust this report provides sufficient information for your present purposes. If you have any questions or comments on the contents of this report, or we can be of further service to you, please contact the undersigned.

**KINICKINICK HERITAGE CONSULTING  
CAMERON HERITAGE CONSULTING**



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Ken Swayze, M.A., P039  
Archaeologist,  
Kinickinick Heritage Consulting



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Courtney Cameron, M.A., P371  
Archaeologist,  
Cameron Heritage Consulting

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11. FIGURES (MAPS AND PLATES)

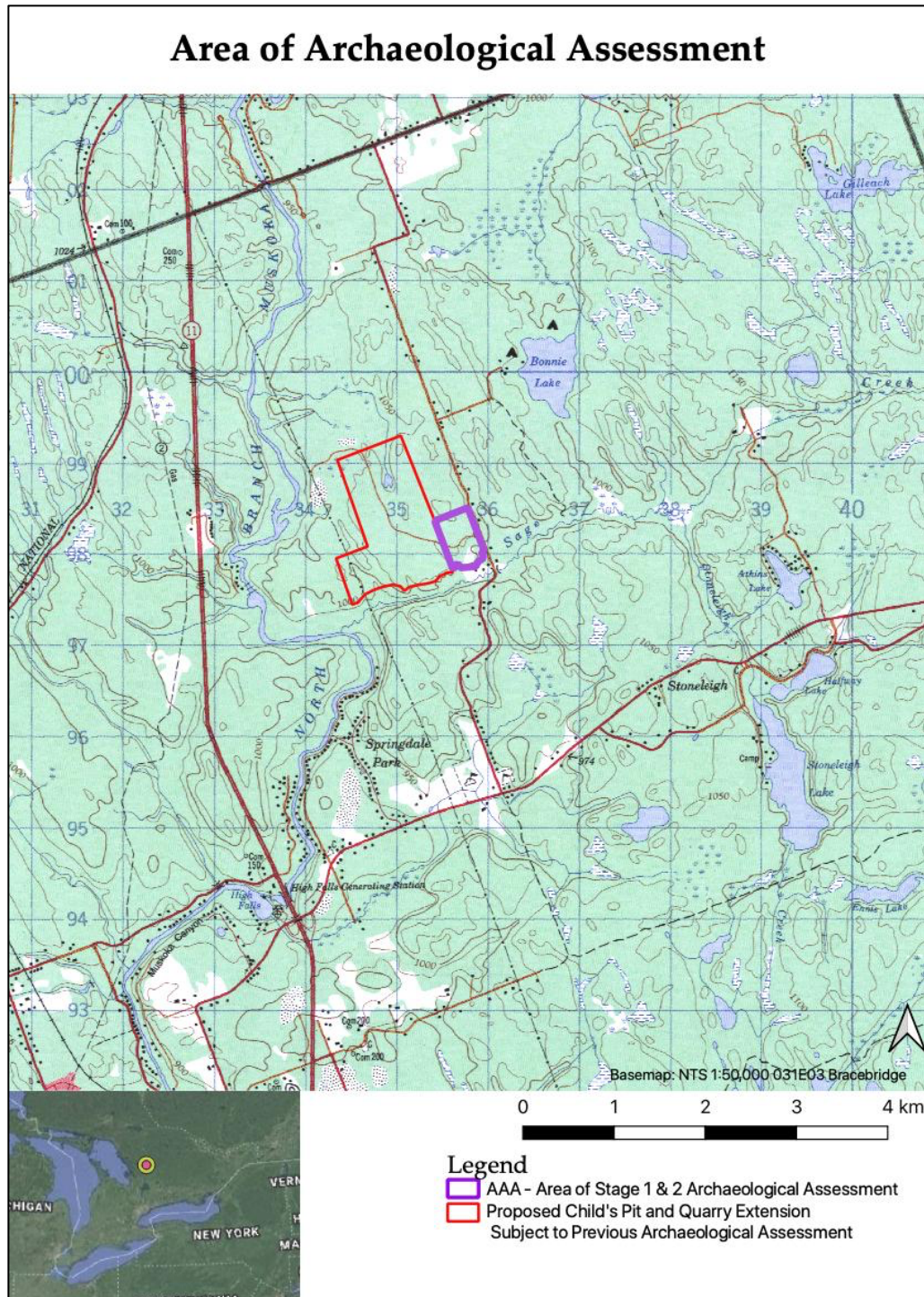


Figure 1. Location of the Area of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment.



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

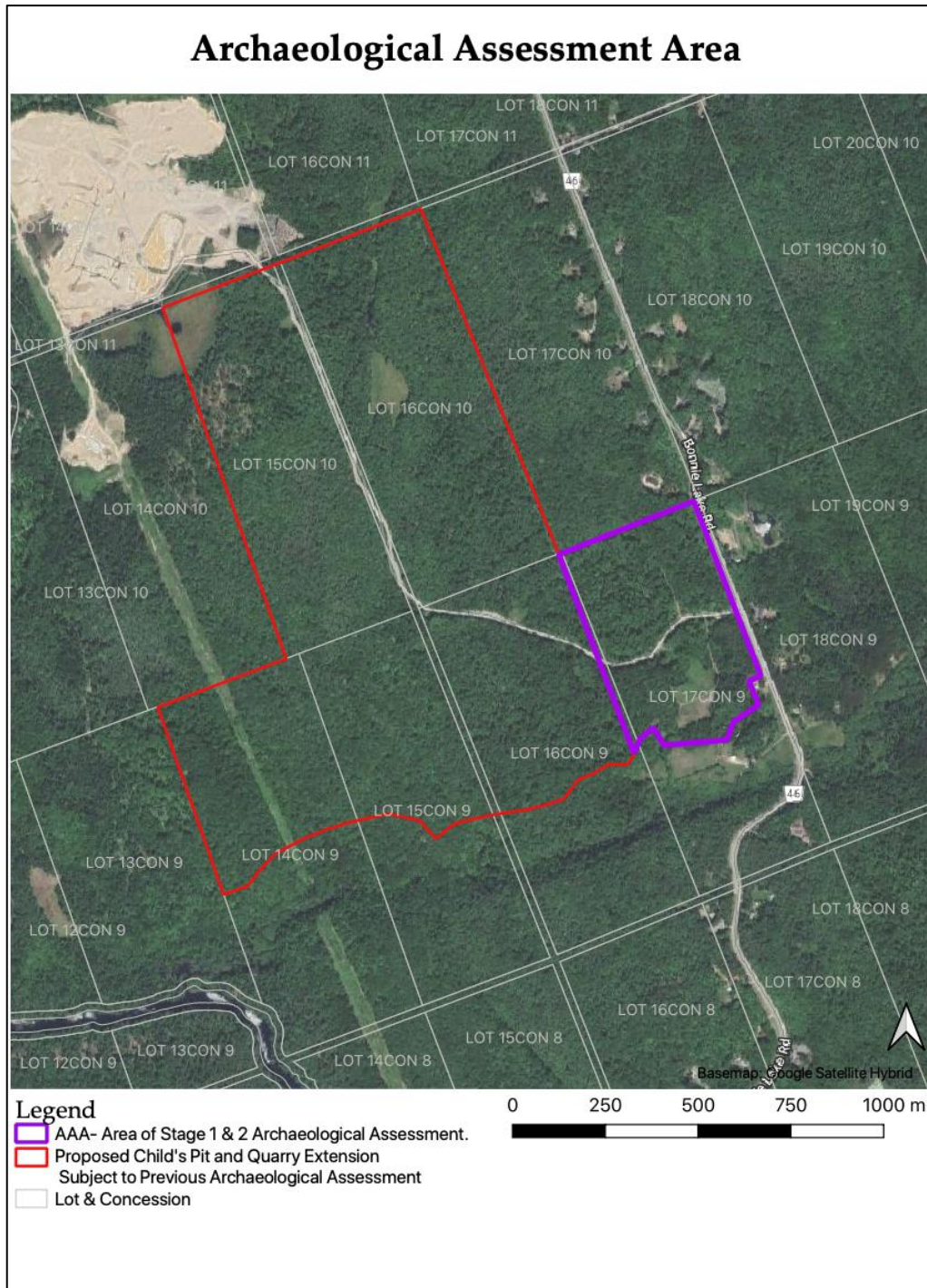


Figure 2: Map showing the property location and AAA on Bonnie Lake Road, Town of Bracebridge.

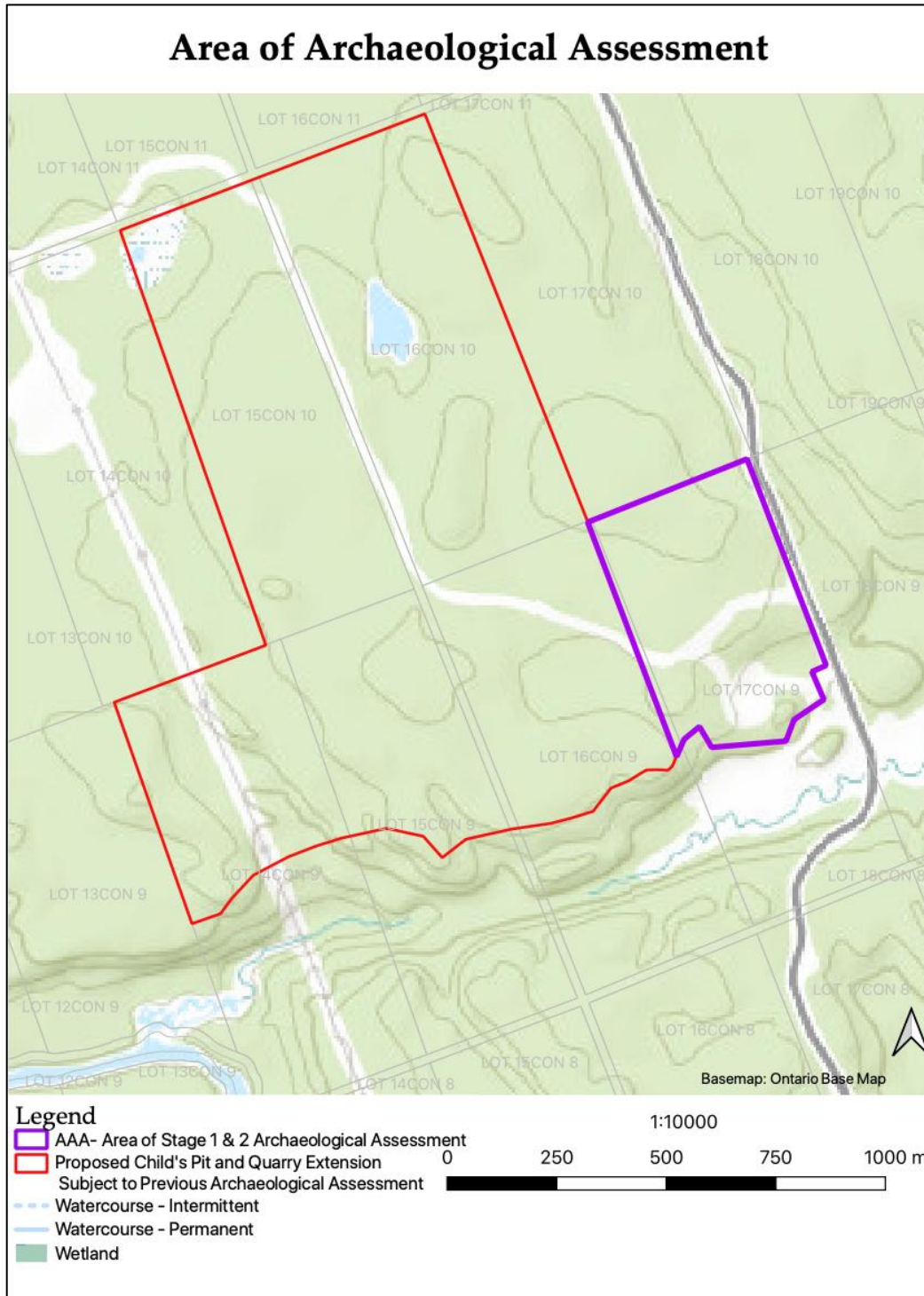


Figure 3. Property plan showing the AAA boundary in purple.

# Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

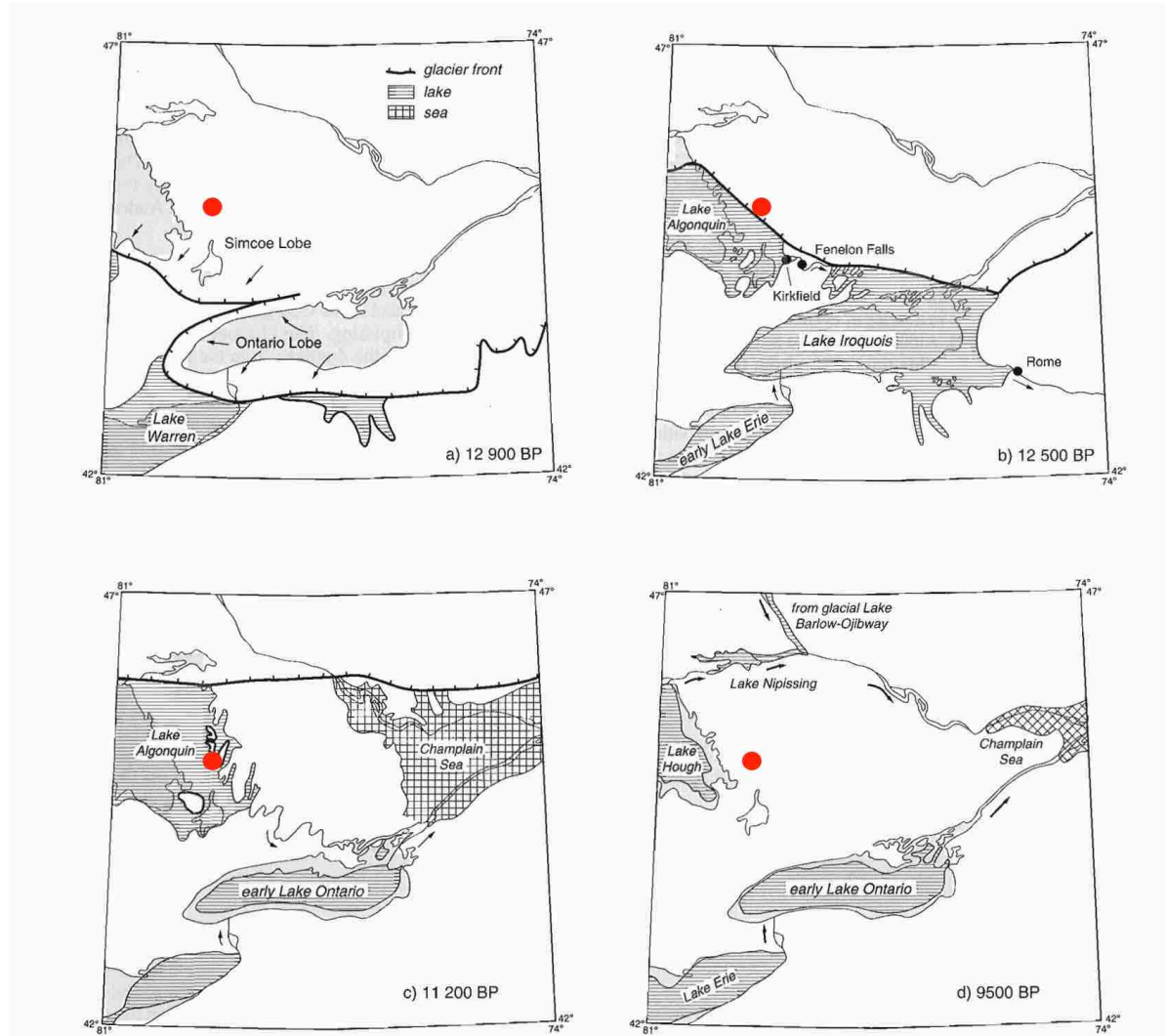
## Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension



Figure 4: Development Plan dated June 2020 provided by MHBC Planning group for the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment.



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**



**Figure 5: Deglaciation chronology of Ontario. Red circle is the project location. (after Gilbert 1994).**

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension



Figure 6: AAA in relation to the relict shoreline of main-stage Lake Algonquin (after Cooper & Stewart 2009).



Figure 7: AAA location in regards to Lake Algonquin and Palaeoindian sites identified along that feature (after Cooper & Stewart 2009).



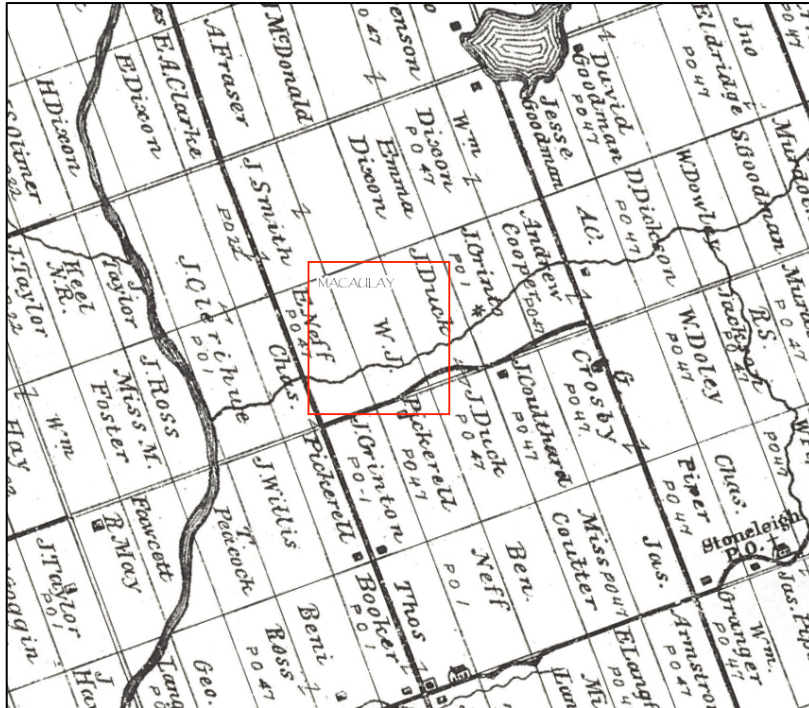


Figure 8: 1879 Rogers Guide Book and Atlas of Muskoka and Parry Sound. AAA is located in the red square on the north side of Sage Creek.

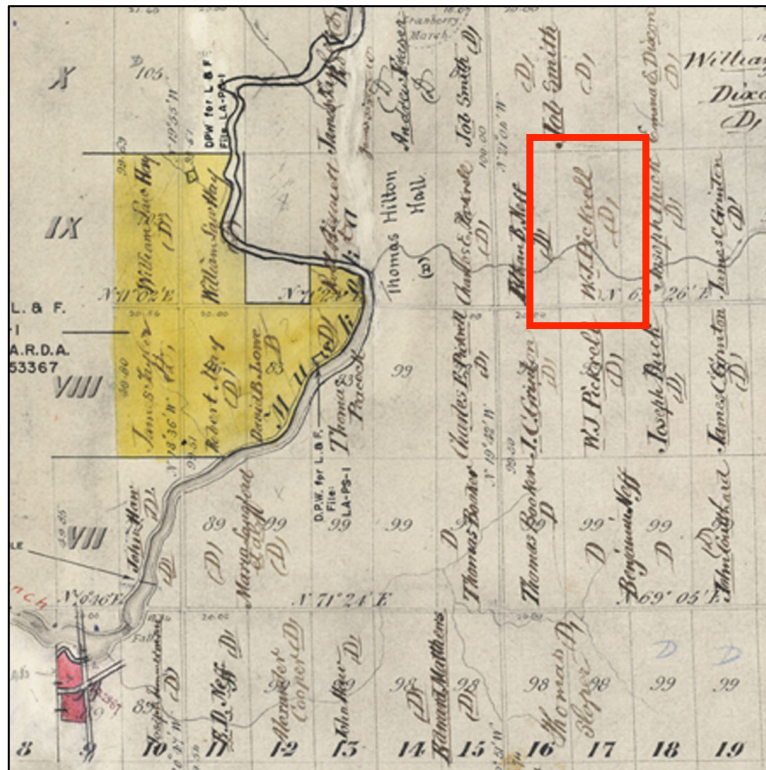
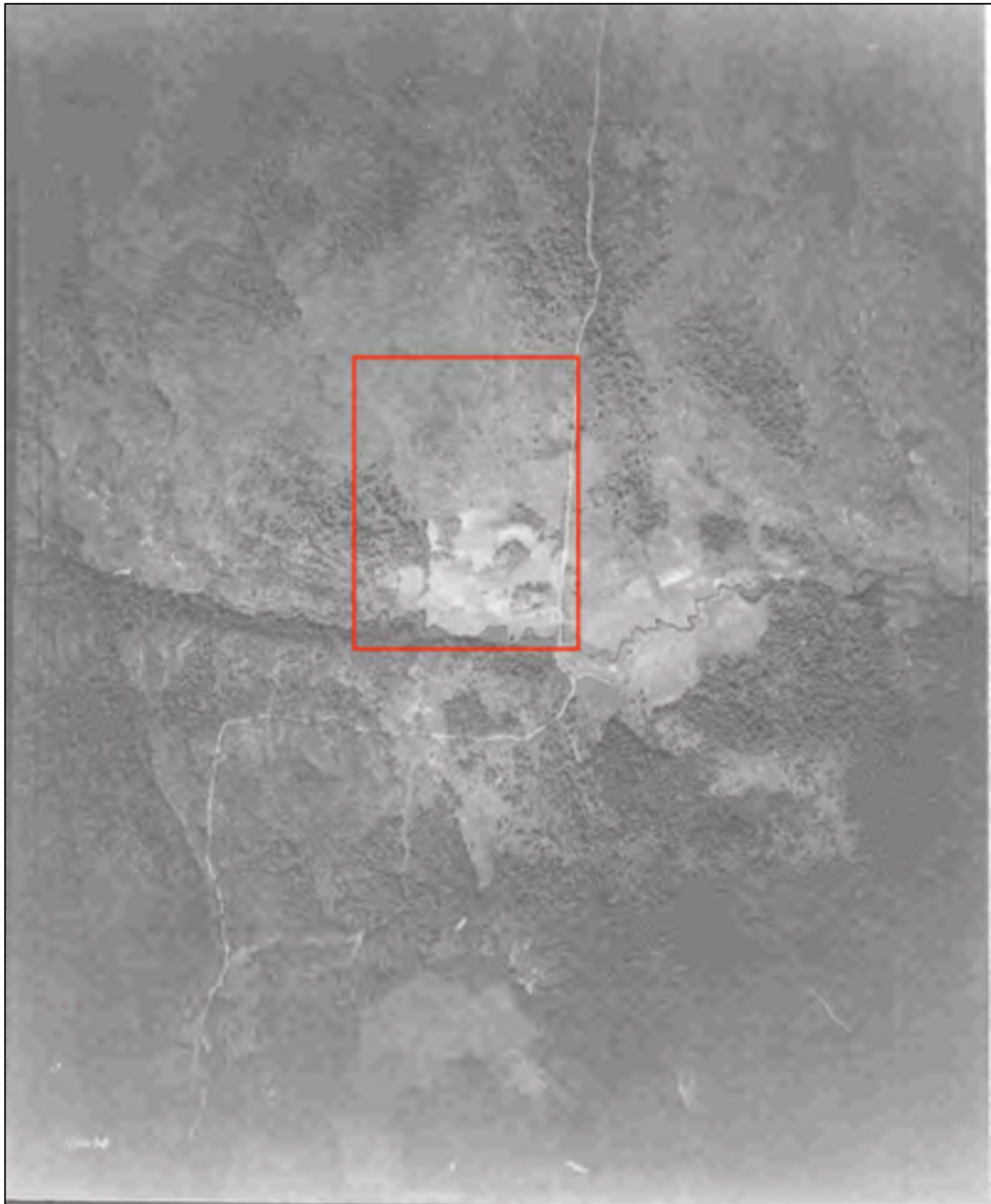


Figure 9: Macauley Township patent map. AAA is located within the red square, on the north side of Sage Creek.



**Figure 10: Aerial photograph HA413-81 1929 of the area of the archaeological assessment.**



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

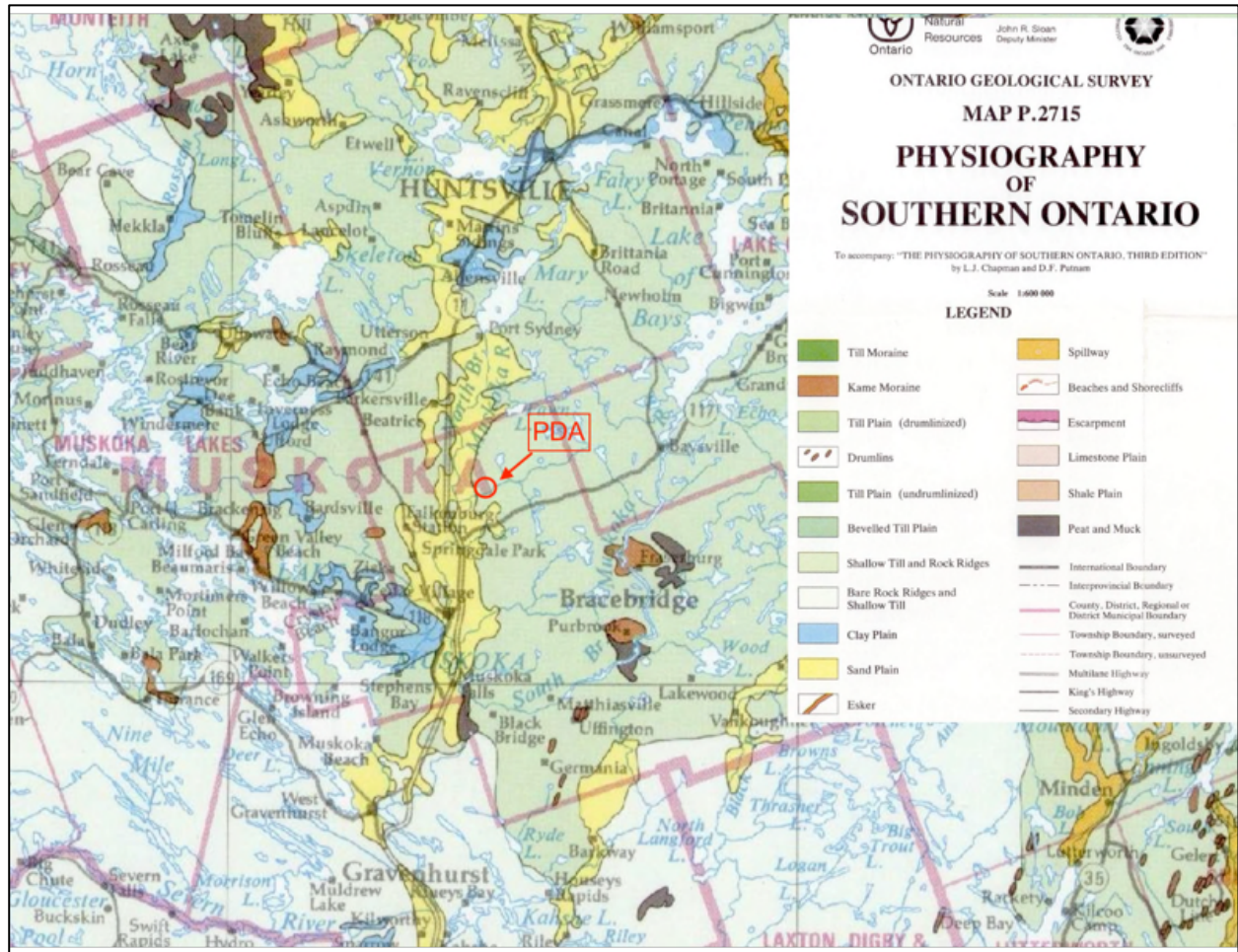


Figure 11: Physiography of the AAA. (after Chapman and Putman 1984 OGS map 2715)

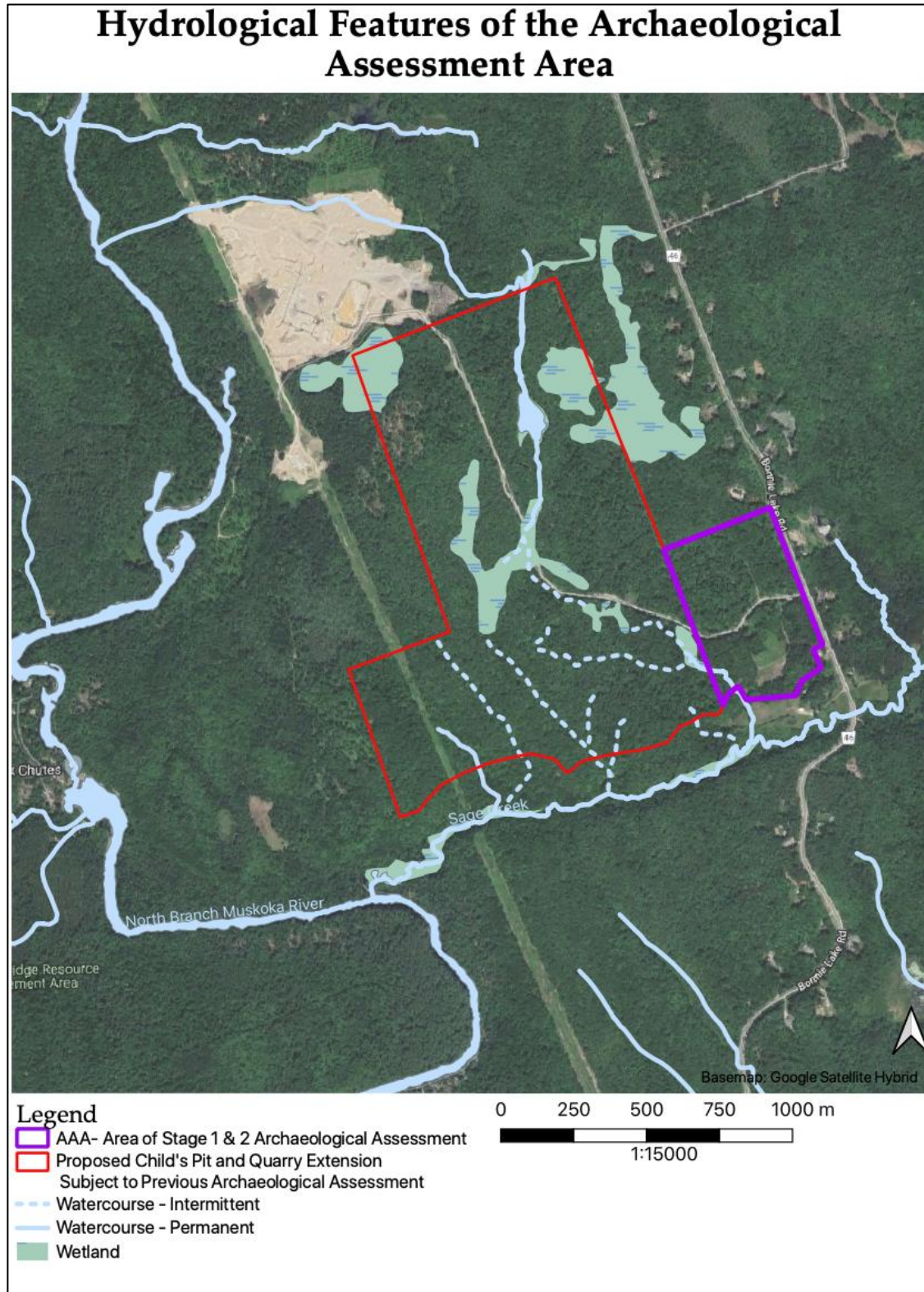


Figure 12: Hydrology of the AAA and surrounding area.



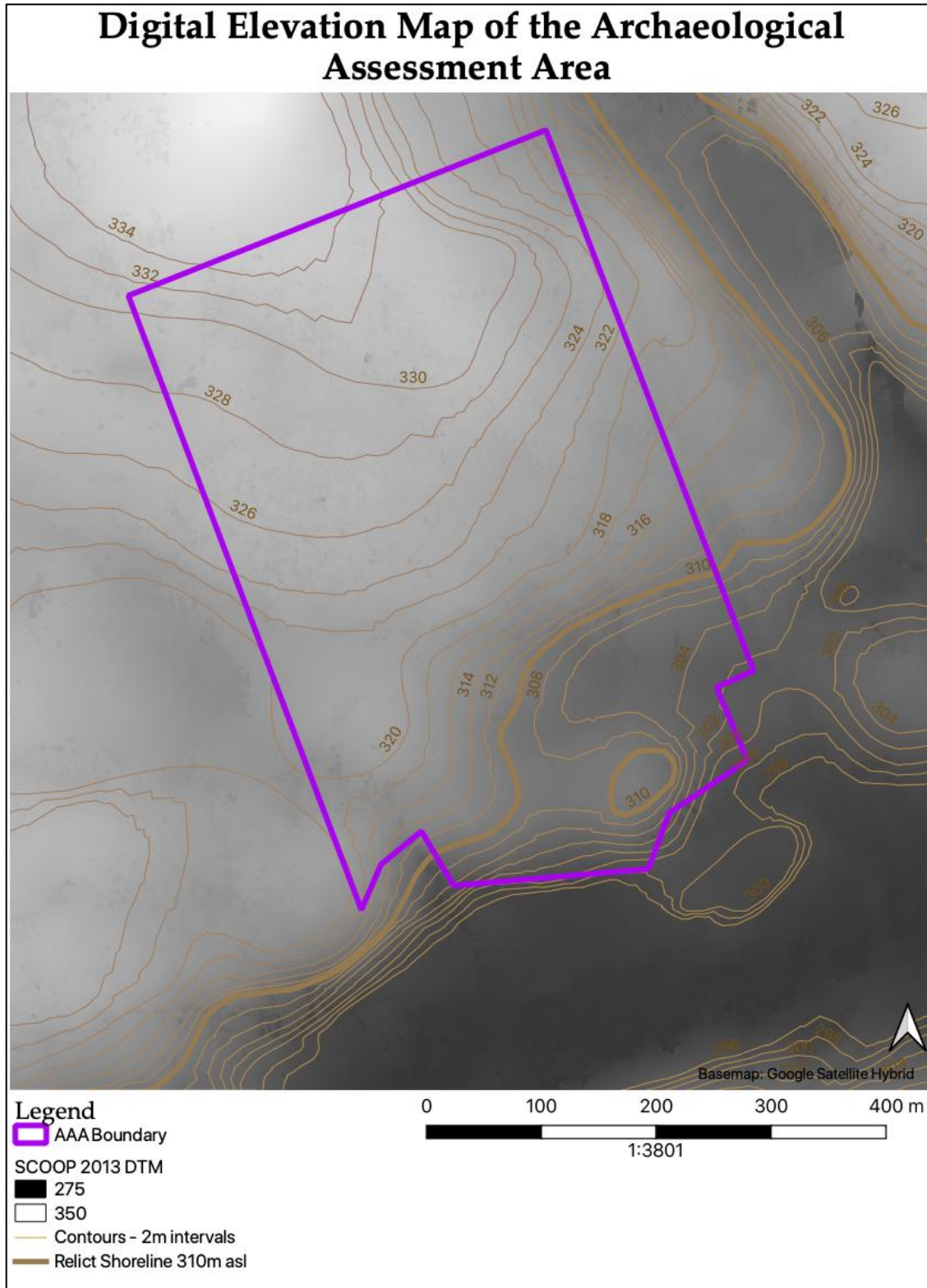


Figure 13: DEM of the AAA showing general topography and Lake Algonquin relict shoreline.

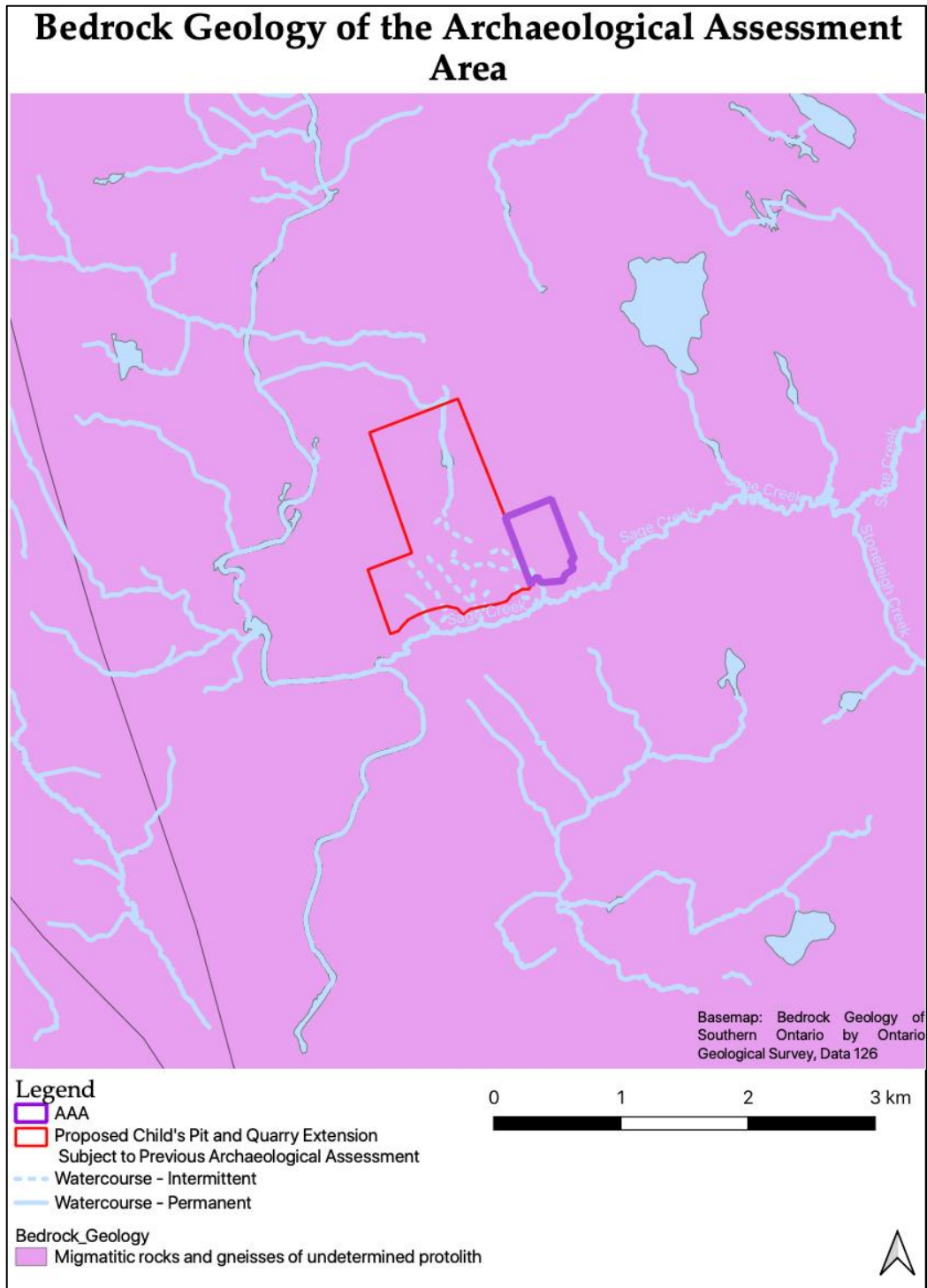


Figure 14: Bedrock geology of AAA showing the AAA occurs on the Canadian Shield.



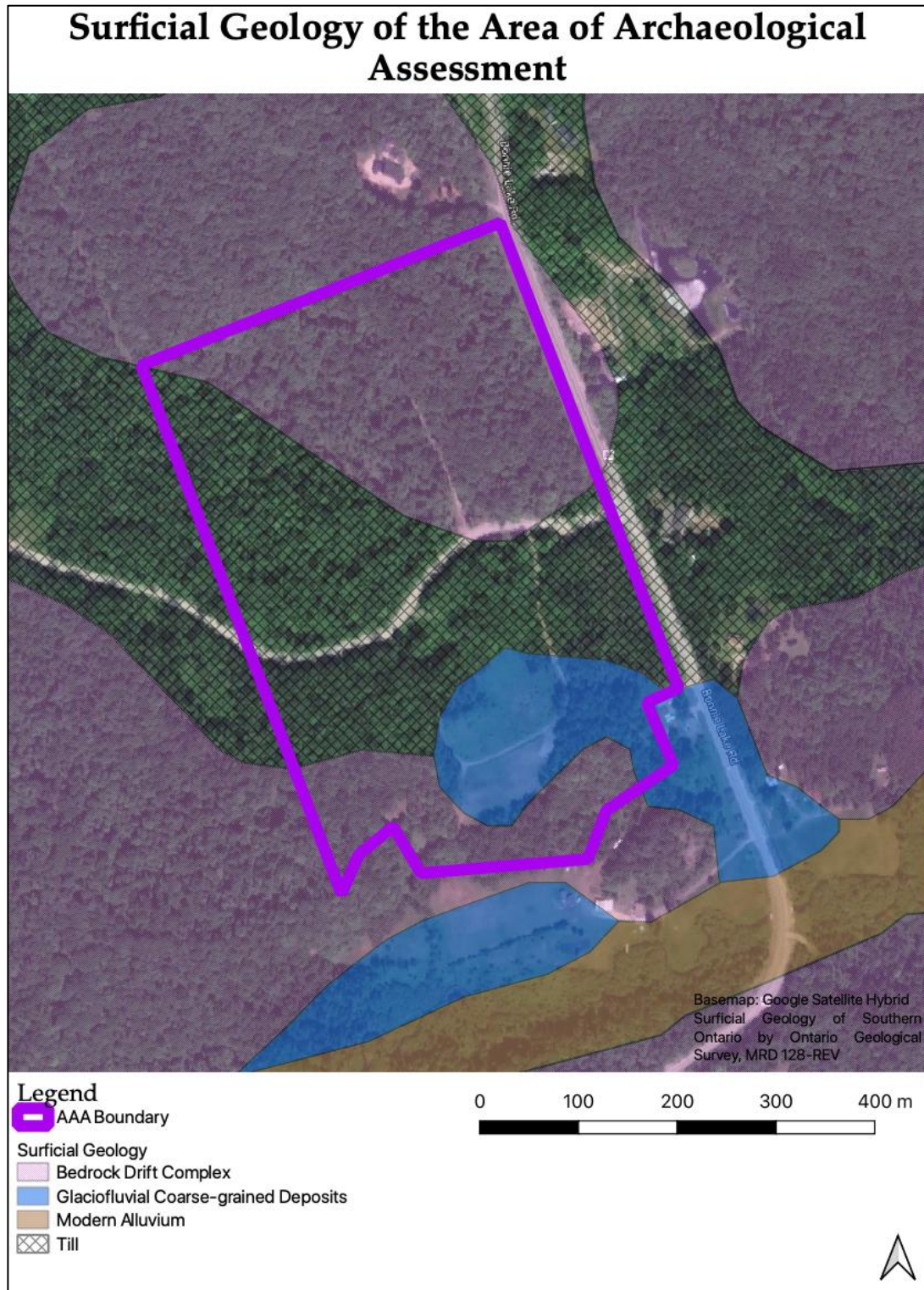


Figure 15: Surficial Geology of the AAA. Note, the OGS digital layer location was adjusted to reflect actual ground conditions.

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

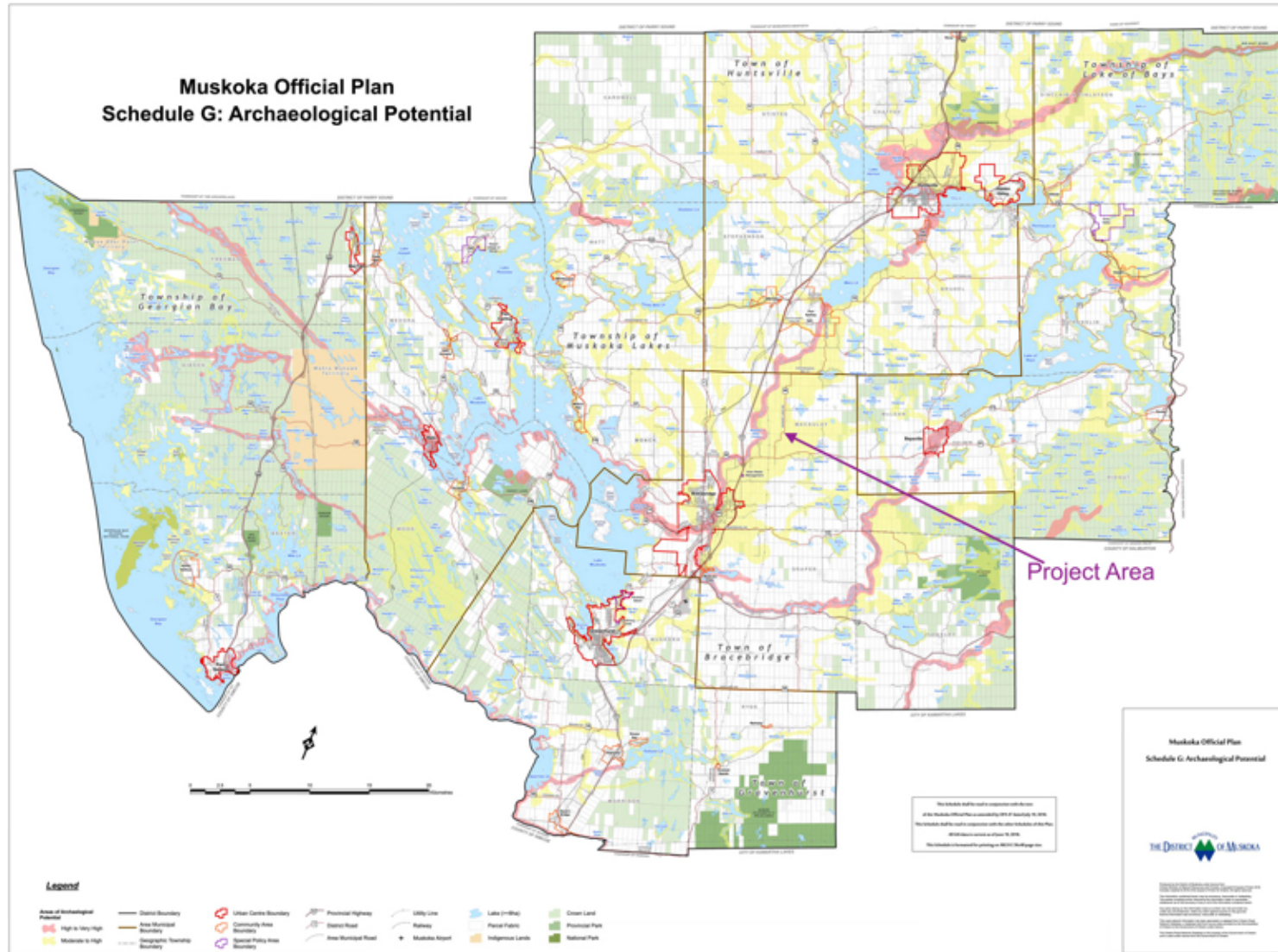


Figure 16: Map showing archaeological potential plan for the Muskoka Region developed from the ASI Archaeological Master Plan volume 2 (ASI 1994b).



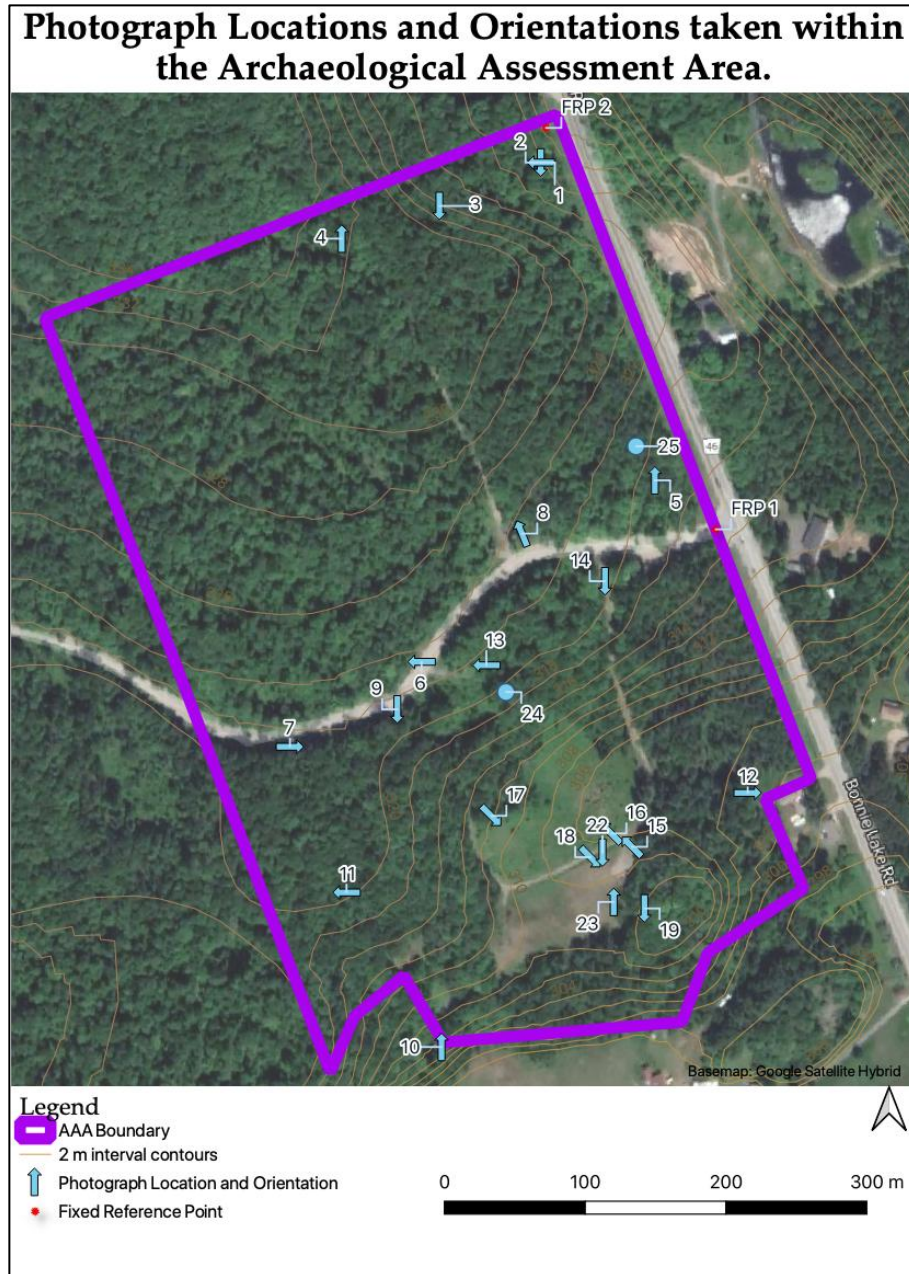


Figure 17: Location of Photographs, Fixed Reference Points and Feature.

Figure 18: Location and orientation of photographs of BgGt-4. Due to the inclusion of sensitive information, this figure can be found in the document *Supplemental Documentation: Proposed Child's Pit and Quarry Expansion*.

Figure 19: Areas of archaeological potential within the AAA Due to the inclusion of sensitive information, this figure can be found in the document *Supplemental Documentation: Proposed Child's Pit and Quarry Expansion*.

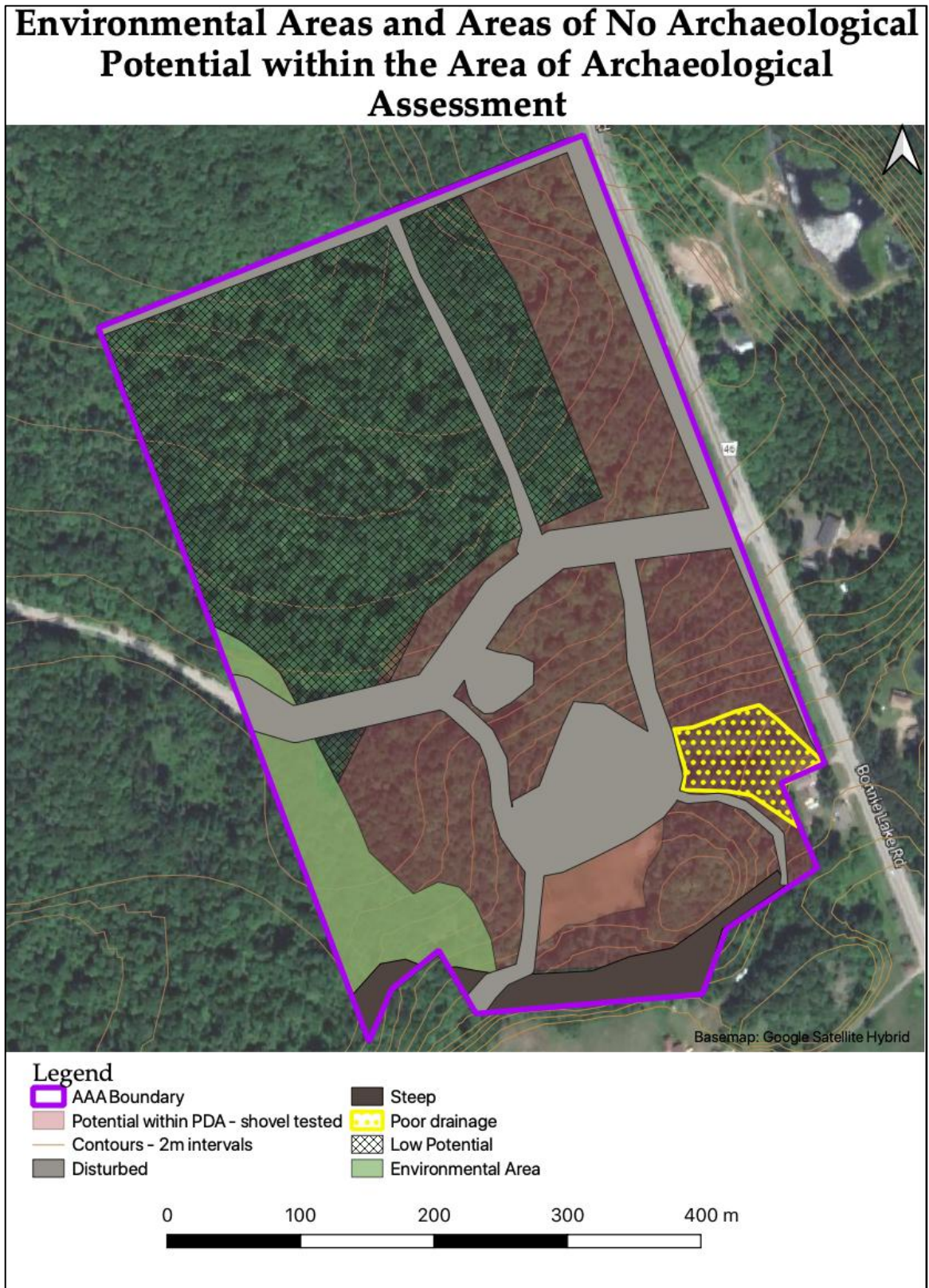
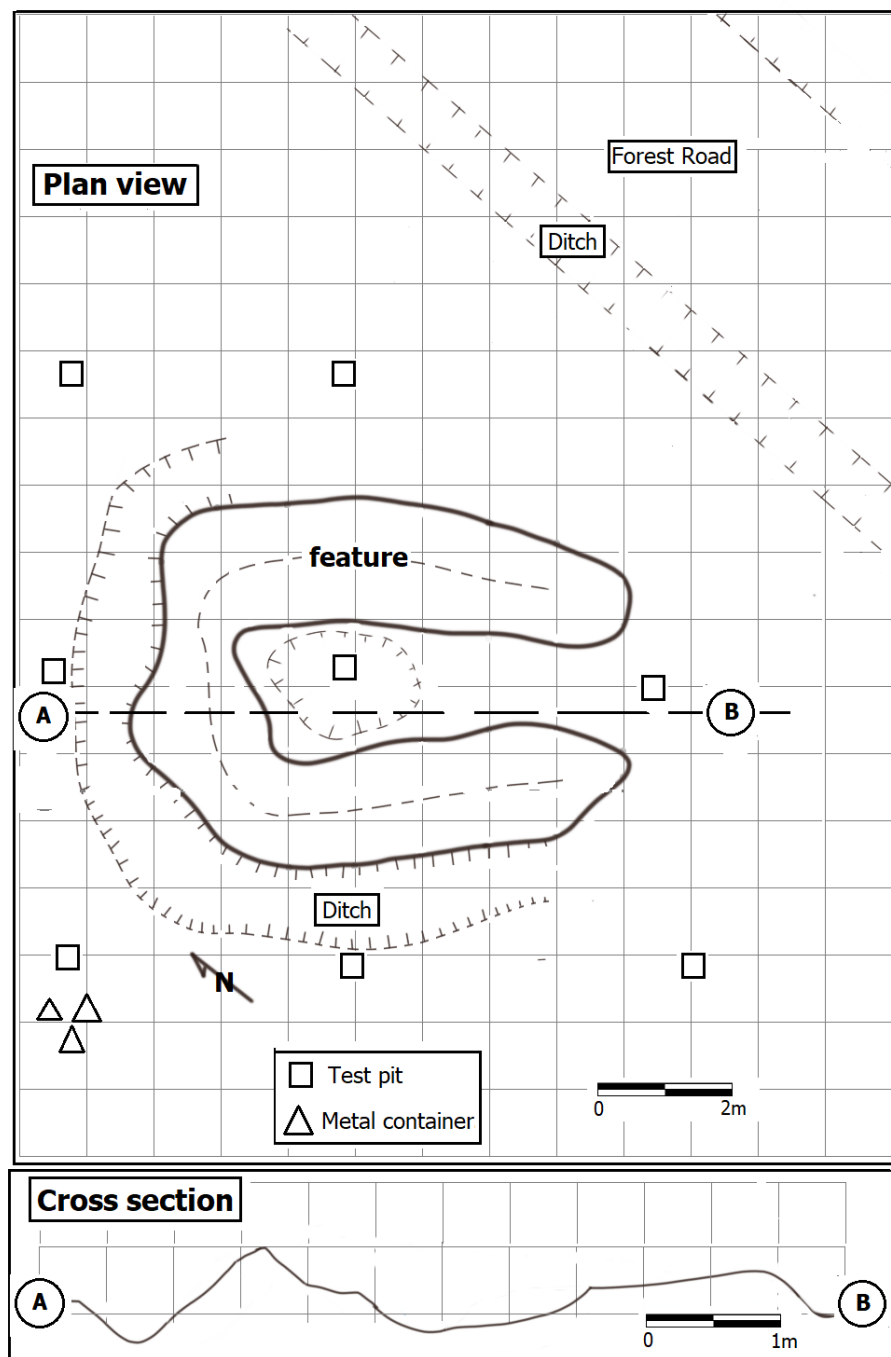


Figure 20: Environmental areas and areas where there is no archaeological potential or it has been removed.





### Historic Feature

Figure 21: Sketch map of the historic depression.

Figure 22: Location of BgGt-4 within the AAA. Due to the inclusion of sensitive information, this figure can be found in the document *Supplemental Documentation: Proposed Child's Pit and Quarry Expansion*.

Figure 23: Location of BgGt-4 in relation to Fowler Construction Licence Boundary dated December 18, 2020.. Due to the inclusion of sensitive information, this figure can be found in the document *Supplemental Documentation: Proposed Child's Pit and Quarry Expansion*.

## 12. PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photograph 1: North end of the project area. Open understory**



**Photograph 2: North end of project area.**





**Photograph 3: North end of project area**



**Photograph 4: Overgrown trail in the north end of the project area.**



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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**Photograph 5: Testing in the north end of the project area.**



**Photograph 6. Haul Road through the middle of the project area.**





**Photograph 7. Example of the RoW of the Haul Road.**



**Photograph 8. Trail leading off the Haul Road.**



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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**Photograph 9: Trail leading off the Haul Road**



**Photograph 10. Watercourse in west end of project area.**





**Photograph 11. Watercourse in west end of project area**



**Photograph 12: Unmapped wetland in southeast section of the project area.**



**Photograph 13: Area of disturbance**





**Photograph 14: Moderate slope in the middle of the project area.**



**Photograph 15: The open area within the southern portion of the project area.**





**Photograph 16: The open area in the southern portion of the project area. Area was extensively disturbed.**



**Photograph 17: The open area in the southern portion of the project area. Foreground was extensively disturbed. Field in the background was level and sandy with up to 30cm of overburden.**



**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension

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**Photograph 18: Elevation difference between the trail and the field.**



**Photograph 19: Rocky knoll which would have been above the 310 m asl elevation.**





**Photograph 20: Feature, roughly u-shaped consisting of a ditch and berm with a depression in the centre.**



**Photograph 21: Ditch located between the feature and a forest trail.**





**Photograph 22: Profile showing the buried soil within the open field.**



**Photograph 23: Metal horse buckle in a test pit in the open field.**





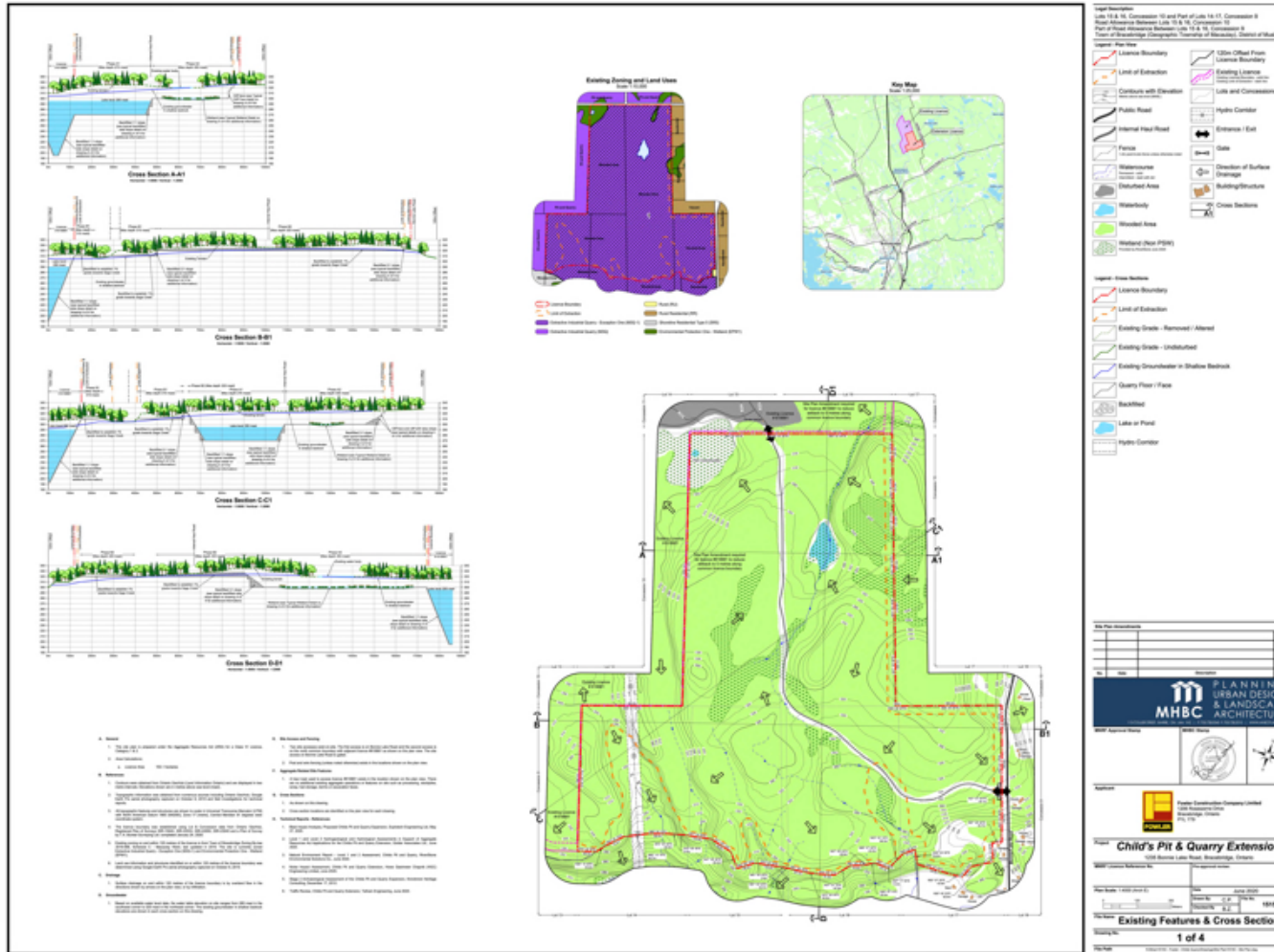
**Photograph 24: Shovel test pit showing the sediment of the area.**



**Photograph 25: Shovel test showing the water that occurred in some of the shovel test pits.**

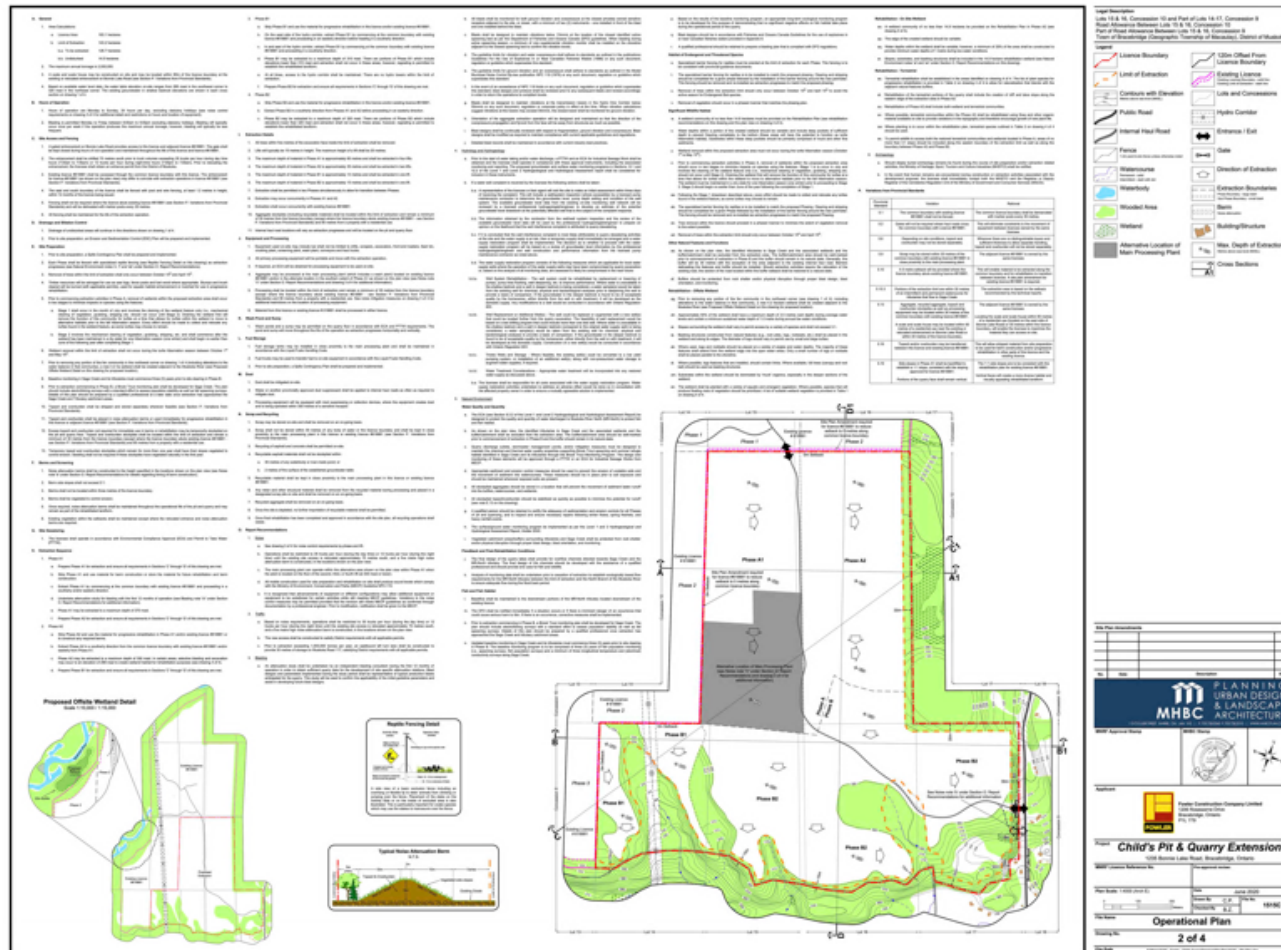
**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**

**13. APPENDIX A: ORIGINAL PLANS DATED JUNE 2020**





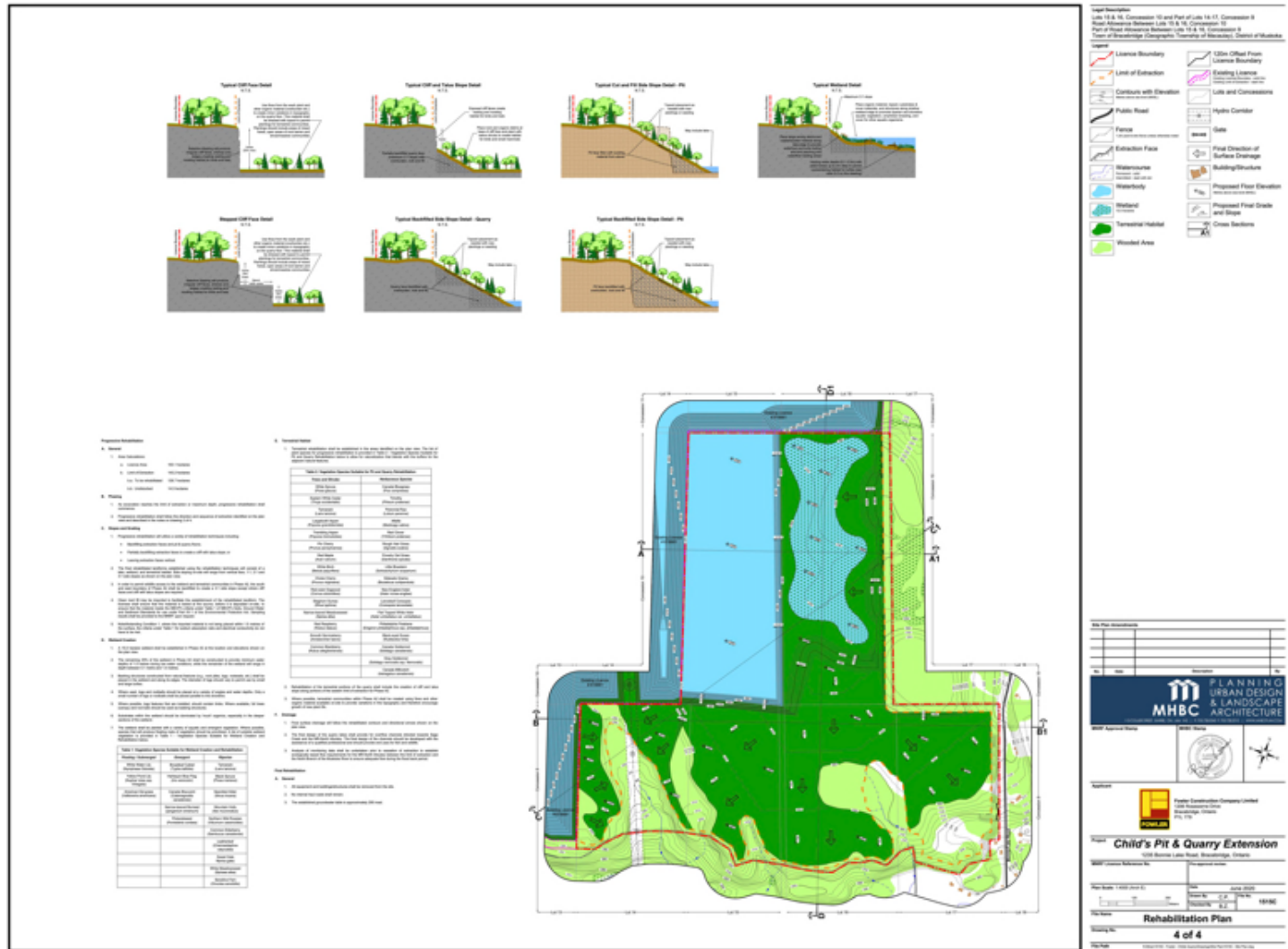
**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension**







# Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Child's Pit & Quarry Extension



**14. APPENDIX B: AMENDED PLANS DECEMBER 18, 2020**

Due to the inclusion of sensitive information, this document can be found in the *Supplemental Documentation: Proposed Child's Pit and Quarry Expansion*











