

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

9421 County Road 93
Part of Lot 108, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road
Town of Midland
County of Simcoe
Historic Township of Tiny
Historic County of Simcoe

November 18, 2024
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
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Related PIF#(s): NA
Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 8.40 Ha in size. The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the proposed construction of healthcare related facilities.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey consisting of a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the discover of a fieldstone and concrete feature and associated artifact yielding Test Pits which proceed post 1900 materials. However, following best practice given the presence of the feature, the materials were not discarded in the field but retained, and in order to better sample the site 3 Test Units were also excavated with over 500 artifacts being retained. The artifact analysis indicates the site, referred to as the 715 GBRH Site, represents a post 1900, likely a mid 20th century, hunting shanty. The site has not been bordenized as this not required for post-1900 sites with no CHVI.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified post-1900 715 GBRH Site has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed, and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Project Personnel

<u>Professional Licensee:</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
<u>Project Manager:</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
<u>Field Director(s):</u>	James Wright, MA (R1321) Diego Jimenez, Hon. BSc (R1371)
<u>Assistant Field Director(s):</u>	Sajeev Bhagowtee, AA
<u>Field Archaeologist(s):</u>	Liam Andrews, Hon. BA Chris Armstrong, BAS Logan Churchill, MA Renee Engelke, Hon BA Samuel Kelly, Hon. BA Patrick Keenan, MA
<u>Historic Research:</u>	Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
<u>Report Author(s):</u>	Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
<u>Laboratory Processing & Analysis:</u>	Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
<u>GIS Mapping:</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379) Sajeev Bhagowtee, AA
<u>Internal Review:</u>	Michelle Pandith, BA

Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
715 GBRH Site	NA	Post-1900	Refuse	No CHVI	Post-1900/20th Century Refuse

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at 9421 County Road 93, Part of Lot 108, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road, Town of Midland, County of Simcoe, Historic Township of Tiny in the Historic County of Simcoe (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of healthcare related facilities. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 8.40 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 8.40 Ha in size, and is vacant wood land (Map 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the South Georgian Bay Shoreline Watershed, which drains into Georgian Bay (OMNRF 2024).

There are no known watercourses within 300 m of the Study Area. Georgian Bay is located 2 km east of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Simcoe Uplands (36) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted on October 8, 2024 within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites

and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 17 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, it is of note that there are distinct Late Woodland period occupations. Specifically of note is the number of sedentary sites such as Villages (n=7), Campsites / Cabins (n=4), and Hamlets (n=2). Additionally, a Burial, Ossuary site attributed to the Huron-Wendat culture is identified as well as a Special Purpose site. Overall, 53% of sites were attributed to the Huron-Wendat culture, 23 % were attributed to Iroquoian culture, and 6% were attributed to Lalonde culture. This indicates that the general landscape in which the Study Area is situated has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples, notably within the Late Woodland period and focused in sedentary and established site types.

While it is known that Southern-Ontario, as a whole, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Paleo-Indian period, the specific past land use of the Study Areas location suggests a focused and sustained occupation by various Indigenous peoples. The sites identified within 5 km of the Study area support that the landscape was ideal for occupation, travel, and resource procurement. Overall, the 17 site sample represents a low yield of archaeological resources representing a low frequency of archaeological testing and analysis not a low potential for further site discovery from more varied time periods, cultures, and typologies.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Woodland, Late	11
Huron-Wendat	4
burial, ossuary	1

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
special purpose	1
village	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal, Lalonde	2
village	2
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	2
Othercamp/campsite, cabin	2
Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat, Iroquoian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Iroquoian	1
camp / campsite	1
(blank)	1
village	1
Post-Contact	3
Huron-Wendat	1
village	1
Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat	1
village	1
Euro-Canadian, Huron-Wendat	1
hamlet	1
Woodland, Early, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal, Lalonde	1
Unknown	1
Other	1
OtherHuron-Wendat_	1
Otherhamlet_	1
Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
(blank)	1
village	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. The Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The following indigenous history was written and provided by The Chippewas of Rama First Nation:

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

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

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

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

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

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

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following indigenous history was written and provided by Nation Huronne-Wendat:

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

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

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

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

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

(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is located within the limits of Treaty 16, otherwise known as the Simcoe Lake Purchase. This treaty was signed on November 17th, 1815 by a representative of the Crown and 3 Principle Chiefs of the Chippewa Nation (MIA 2024). This treaty involves the lands north along the shores of Lake Simcoe from Barrie to Orillia, extending up to Midland. Portions of the south shores of Georgian Bay to east of Midland in Nottawasaga Bay are included as well. The

treaty totals 1000 square km and encompasses the majority of the Penetanguishene Road now Highway 93 which was used as a major route for settlers travelling north from Lake Simcoe (MIA 2024).

4.2. County History

Simcoe County is located between the west shore of Lake Simcoe and the east shore of Georgian Bay. It is bordered on the south by Highway 9 at the Regional Municipality of York and to the north by the Trent Severn and The District Municipality of Muskoka. The lands of Simcoe County were well known to Europeans prior to formal settlement as they were traversed by French Fur traders and Jesuit missionaries from the early 1600s. Jesuit missionaries set up a number of settlement forts to preach Christianity to the indigenous people of the area, learning their language and life ways. The largest of these forts was Saint Marie. By 1650, all forts were abandoned due to ongoing conflict in the area (Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983).

In 1798, Simcoe was loosely defined within the Home District, formally Nassau (MOPBSD 2022). It wasn't until the end of the eighteenth century that the harbour at Penetanguishene was rediscovered and ear marked for a military port by the British (Belden & Co 1881). The area was named after Colonel John Graves Simcoe the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and pledged to veterans, loyalists, and other civil servants (Mika & Mika 1983). The first wave of settlers to Simcoe arrived in 1815 from Red River, Manitoba. They were 140 Highland Scottish settlers unhappy with the isolated western Selkirk Settlement in today's Manitoba. They travelled by river and lake to where they eventually settled in West Gwillenbury (Hunter 1909) (Mika & Mika 1983). Around this time, the Penetanguishene Road was constructed connecting Toronto and Barrie to aid prospective settlers. Settlers began to slowly put down roots and by 1820, a majority of the area was surveyed. The 1830s brought the next influx of settlers from Britain and Ireland and by 1843, Simcoe was declared a separate district (Belden & Co 1881). Simcoe became a county in 1850 with Barrie as its county town with the county's primary industries being lumber, milling, agriculture, and ship building. However, these industries deforested the county and industry slowed until the arrival of the Northern Railway in 1855 and subsequent rail line in the next couple decades. In 1922, a reforestation project was launched and the county slowly had its rustic charm brought back (Mika & Mika 1983).

The county went through a number of municipal restructurings throughout its existence but its present structure was fixed in 1994 and includes the Towns of Bradford West Gwillenbury, Collingwood, Innisfil, Midland, New Tecumseth, Penetanguishene, and Wasaga Beach as well as the Townships of Adjala-Tosorontio, Clearview, Essa, Oro-Medonte, Ramara, Severn, Springwater, Tay, and Tiny. The Cities of Barrie and Orillia are municipally separate as are the

reserves of Christian Island and Mnjikaning First Nation (Ontario 1993). Modern Simcoe County still relies heavily on agriculture but also contains some technology, manufacturing, engineering and automotive industries. The education, military, and policing sectors also play a prominent roll in Simcoe's economy (Simcoe EDO 2022). Simcoe is also a growing centre for commuters from the Greater Toronto Area.

4.3. Township History

The Township of Tiny is located in northern Simcoe County in the southern Georgian Bay Region. It encompasses the land west of Nottawasaga Bay, south of Georgian Bay, and north east of the Townships of Tay & Flos. These lands were home to a number of Indigenous cultures prior to the arrival of Europeans. When French explorers and fur traders began to arrive in Canada the area of Tiny Township was inhabited by the Huron-Wendat Nation (Hunter 1909). Samuel de Champlain's expeditions in the early 1600s records him traversing the waterways of Ontario guided by the Huron Peoples whereby they would land along the eastern shores of what would later become Tiny Township (Hunter 1909). The Township of Tiny was formally surveyed in 1822 and named after the lapdogs of Elizabeth Simcoe, wife Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada Sir Peregrine Maitland (Rayburn 1997) (Mika & Mika 1983). The first settler to the Township of Tiny was Louis DesCheneaux who built his cabin on Lot 16, Concession 16 in 1830 (Hunter 1909). DesCheneaux was followed by other French-Canadian settlers from the Drummond Island migration of 1828 which created the community of Lafontaine. These migrants initially went to Penetanguishene before taking up grants around the 15th and 16th concessions of Tiny Township where a natural valley supported ideal farmland (Hunter 1909). The first known mill in Tiny Township was built in 1832 at the western end of a Native portage Trail between Penetanguishene Bay and Nottawasaga Bay (Hunter 1909). Through the mid 1800s settlers arrived via the Penetanguishene Road where they would take up land. The Wye River provided consistent power for milling which also served to attract settlement producing the communities of Wyebridge and Wyevale (Mika & Mika 1983). Apple Orchards became commonplace throughout the fertile valley lands of Tiny Township through the late 1800s (Hunter 1909). The North Simcoe Railroad was established through Tiny Township in 1871 which served to bolster struggling farms on relatively infertile land surrounding the Village of Midland (H. Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983).

Today, the Township of Tiny area is still very much a bilingual (French and English) area of Ontario, and is one of 25 municipalities in Ontario designated for bilingual government services

under the French Language Services Act (Tiny Township 2024).

4.4. Local or Community History

The Town of Midland is located on the western shore of Severn Sound, Georgian Bay, Simcoe County. Prior to the arrival of Europeans this area was historically home to various Indigenous Peoples. In the 17th century French furtraders, explorers, and Jesuits this area as part of Huronia, home of the Huron-Wendat Nation. During this time the French Jesuits established a fortification alongside the Huron called Sainte-Marie-among-the-Hurons. This fortification acted as unifying settlement between the French and the Huron-Wendat and included the first Western style hospital in what would become Canada (Mika & Mika 1983). Abandoned and burned when the Huron Nation was overcome by the Iroquois in 1649, the area of Midland was not built up by Europeans again until the late 1870s (Mika & Mika 1983). In terms of farming, the lands adjacent to Midland bay are of poor quality. Those who attempted to settle the area often left for more fertile lands with the stubborn remaining settlers left to rely on hunting, fishing, and general subsistence living (H. Belden & Co 1881). In 1871 the available lands of Midland Bay, then known as Mundy's Bay, were bought by The Midland Land Company a subsidiary of Midland Railway to be used as the terminus for their line which at the time ran from Port Hope to Beaverton (Hunter 1909)(H. Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983). They proceeded to lay out the town site of Midland to service their rail expansion which grew so rapidly that by 1879 when the rail line was completed, Midland was already an incorporated Village. Midland gained Town status in 1887 with its bay lined with mills, wharves, docks and infrastructure such as a grain elevator, stores, churches, schools and other amenities (H. Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983). Midlands economy was well rooted in the fishery and lumber industries in its early years. Despite the fishery industry largely dying out the lumber industry remained strong through to the 20th century which expanded into ship building in the early 1900s attracting a host of other large scale manufacturers (Mika & Mika 1981). Modernly Midland is a dynamic town with a large tourist industry both through its beautiful landscapes and its cultural heritage.

4.5. Study Area Historical Mapping

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 5: Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (Hogg 1871)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 108, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road. The land containing the Study Area is not listed under a specific ownership. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: “Tiny” (H. Belden & Co 1881)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 108, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road. The land containing the Study Area is not listed under a specific ownership. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

4.6. Study Area Archival Research

The Study Area is located on the northeast side of Country Road 93, Midland, Ontario. Historically, the Study Area was within the northeast part of Lot 108, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road, Tiny Township, Simcoe County. The ownership history of Lot 108 is began in 1839 when Catherine McDonald of Wolf Island was granted the entirety of the Lot by the Crown. Throughout the 1800s Lot 108 changed hands numerous times through both sale and legal action. The only consistent part of the transactions was that the owners place of residence was never Lot 108. Additionally, the available 19th century mapping by John Hogg 1871 and H. Belden & Co 1881 does not depict any sort of structure, activity, or improvements to the Study Area. In 1896 the lot was split into east and west halves with the east half purchased by Samuel P. Calvery of Tiny Township. The directory for Simcoe County in 1898 lists S.P. Calvery as living on Lot 107, Concession 2. Mapping from 1950 produced by the Department of National Defence depicts the lands of the Study Area as wooded and lacking structures or improvements. Into the 20th century the Carson family owned the lot containing the Study Area but the 1911 census records their residence as on former Toronto Street, now Bay Street, in Midland. There is no existing Tax Roll documents available for the Study nor does it appear on any Fire Insurance mapping. Overall, based on the available historic records there is no indication that anyone formally lived on Study Area from 1839 to present.

TABLE 2: LAND TRANSACTIONS LOT 108, CONCESSION 1 W of Penetang Road (ONLAND 2024)

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Patent	May 2, 1839	Crown	Catherine McDonald [of Wolf Island]	200 acres	
Sheriffe Deed	July 7, 1851	Sheriff of County of Simcoe	Allan McLean Howard Toronto	200 acres	
Deed of Gift	May 3, 1852	John Rollo McLeod of Townsend	Samuel Butler of Townsend	200 acres inter alia	
Barter & Sale	Dec 1, 1852	Allan McLean Howard etux	William Proudfoot	200 acres inter alia	254
Will	Sept 11, 1852	George Gordon of Penetang	Catherine & Elizabeth Gordon	200 acres North half to Catherine South half to Elizabeth	
Quit Claim	Jan 21, 1864	Angus & Catherine Grant of Tiny	Charles Heron of Yorkville	200 acres Undivided half of Lot inter alia	25
Sheriff Deed	Dec 24, 1866	Sheriff of County of Simcoe	Frederick Proudfoot of Southampton	200 acres all of said lot	55.53
Quit Claim	July 2, 1867	Frederick Proudfoot of Southampton	Mary & Jepsie McMichael of [Monerosta]	All	5
Lis Pendens	Aug 13, 1872	Catherine Grant of Tiny & Charles Heron of Yorkville	William Proudfoot & Frederick Proudfoot	200 acres all of said lot	
Quit Claim	May 9, 1871	William Proudfoot of Norwick England	Mary & Jepsie McMichael of Brownville	200 acres all of said lot	1
Cert of ...	Feb 7, 1872	Charles Grant by Charles Heron.... Prosecution	William Proudfoot ... defendant	200 acres all of said lot	
Barter & Sale	Feb 1, 1872	Frederick Proudfoot of Toronto	William Conlson of North Orillia	200 acres all of said lot	800
Barter & Sale	Nov 10, 1871	Mary & Jepsie McMichael of Brownville	Frederick Proudfoot of Toronto	200 acres all of said lot	1000
Barter & Sale	July 23, 1872	William Conlin of North Orillia	James Quinn of Orillia Village	200 acres all of said lot	500

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Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Lis Pendens	Feb 12, 1875	Frederick Proudfoot of Toronto Pros.	James Quinn & William Conlin defendants		
Agreement for sale of land	April 16, 1870	James Quinn of Orillia	Horace Aylivim of port Hope		
Certificate of....	June 16, 1875	Frederick Proudfoot plaintiff	James Quinn & William Conlin defendants		
Barter & Sale	May 24, 1875	James Quinn etux of Orillia	Horace Aylivim of port Hope	All	12350
Quit Claim	Sept 5, 1876	John Mulligan & Horace Aylivim	James Quinn of Orillia	All	1
Barter & Sale	April 25, 1879	James Quinn etux of Orillia	Henry R. A Boys of Barrie	All	4000
Barter & Sale	May 6, 1885	Henry R A Boys etux of Los Angeles	James Quinn of Orillia	All	1
Barter & Sale	Dec 18, 1896	James Quinn etux of Orillia	Samuel P. Calvery of Pro	100 acres East half	365
Barter & Sale	Feb 28, 1898	Mary W Quinn widow George L Bolster & William Grant executor & Tres of James Quinn Deceased	Daniel M Clark of Tiny	West half of 100 acres	510
Barter & Sale	June 13, 1905	Samuel P. Calvery etux of Tiny	William Carson of Midland	East half of Lot 100 acres	800
Barter & Sale	Dec 14, 1910	William Carson of Midland	Mary Carson wife of said William Carson	East half of Lot 100 acres	1
Grant	Oct 15, 1917	Ellen Tilly widow of Thomas Tilly.... Children & Trustee of his wife Mary J Carson	William Carson of Midland	East half of Lot 100 acres	1

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Conveyance & Quit Claim	Jan 25, 1925	James Clarke of Midland sole executor of the Estate of William Carson late of Midland Deceased and May Clarke wife of said James Clarke	Ellen Lilly widow of Agnes Ray wife of	East half of Lot 100 acres	1

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on October 8, 2024 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 585759 N 4955020 indicated that there are 2 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 3: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGx-62	Sundowner	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
BeGx-61	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in no related reports.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on October 8, 2024, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (ASI 2019). The associated potential model indicates that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. This plan was reviewed and had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of this report.

5.5. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Listed or Designated on the property.

5.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2024).

5.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

8.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in October 2024. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overly on a GPS system accurate to 2 m.

TABLE 4: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Oct-7-2024	20°C, light cloud cover	Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee
Oct-8-2024	22°C, light cloud cover	Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee
Oct-22-2024	16°C, light cloud cover	Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee
Oct-23-2024	14°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to consist entirely of wooded lands which were subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 1-5).

The completed Test Pit Survey in the discovery of 1 archaeological resources. This consisted of a fieldstone and cement cellar/box like feature within the forrest floor measuring approximately 1 m x 2 m. The floor of this feature was found to be earthen and a Test Pit excavated within which was negative for artifacts. Test Pit Survey continued along the 5 m transect with positive

test pits being identified with clear 20th century materials. Some Test Pit Intensification was completed at 2.5 m intervals, However, given the presence of this feature, and the positive test pits with 20th century materials, it was decided that that the excavation of 3 Test Units would best serve to sample the site. As such, 3 Test Units were placed atop positive Test Pits around this feature.

While it was clear from the initial positive Test Pits that the materials were post 1900. Given the presence of the noted feature, archaeological best practice indicated that further sampling was appropriate to ensure that no 19th century site was present.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy, or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

8.2. Identified Archaeological Resources

The DEF Site was located adjacent to the driveway of an extant home on the property and consisted of a cluster of positive intensified test pits around a central initial grid positive test pit. While there was a high degree of artifact productivity, it was noted that there was not a discrete quantity of 19th century artifacts. Given this, a single Stage 2 Test Unit was excavated upon the initial positive test pit.

TABLE 5: STAGE 2 IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Site Name	Type	Borden	Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Yield	Site Area m2
715 GBRH Site	Post-1900	NA	20th Century/Modern	Test Pit, Test Unit	-	-

9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of the following archaeological resources:

9.1. Archaeological Sites

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Study Area resulted in the identification of 1 Archaeological Site.

715 GBRH Site (Non-Bordenized):

The 715 GBRH Site consisted of one archaeological feature, a fieldstone and cement cellar/box like depressing in the ground measuring approximately 1 m x 2 m. Test Pit and Test Unit excavation resulted in the recover of 595 artifacts. Of the recovered artifacts, only 1 potential 19th century artifact was recovered which may represent a highly corroded Machine Cut Nail. The balance of the assemblage consists of brick fragments, modern framing nails, roofing nails, 7-Up bottle fragments, light bulb glass, with minor examples of semi-porcelain Gold Rimline Decal, Plain Whiteware and transfer printed Whiteware. Aside from the noted potential Machine Cut Nail, none of the artifacts can be placed strictly within the 19th century.

TABLE 6: 715 GBRH SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
20th Century	480
Nails/Fasteners	193
Metal	193
Nail - Framing (Spiral)	188
Nail - Roofing	5
Bottle	62
Glass	62
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	21
Glass Bottle - Pop	41
Glass Pane	217
Glass	217
Glass Pane - Modern/Safety	174
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	43
Tableware	4
Semi-Porcelain	4
Gold Rimline Decal	4
Arms & Munitions	1

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Metal	1
Shotgun Shell	1
Electrical	3
Glass	3
Electrical - 20th c. Light Bulb	3
Architectural	24
Building Material	23
Brick - Red	14
Brick - Plain Fragment	14
Composite	9
Mortar	9
Nails/Fasteners	1
Metal	1
Nail - Machine Cut	1
Activities	32
Miscellaneous	32
Metal	32
Metal Fragment Unidentified	31
Other - See Item Notes	1
Kitchen	57
Tableware	13
Glass	2
Other - See Item Notes	2
Ceramic - Whiteware	11
Gold Decal Rimline	8
WW Transfer Green	2
WW Plain	1
Bottle	43
Glass	43

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	12
Glass - Melted	31
Household	1
Glass	1
Glass Jar - Modern	1
Personal	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Metal	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
20th Century	480
Nails/Fasteners	193
Metal	193
Nail - Framing (Spiral)	188
Nail - Roofing	5
Bottle	62
Glass	62
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	21
Glass Bottle - Pop	41
Glass Pane	217
Glass	217
Glass Pane - Modern/Safety	174
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	43
Tableware	4
Semi-Porcelain	4
Gold Rimline Decal	4
Arms & Munitions	1
Metal	1
Shotgun Shell	1

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The site consisted of a clear post 1900 artifact assemblage. While examples of transfer printed White wares were recovered, they span a long temporal period, and when viewed thin the site context clearly post date 1900.

Given the 20th century nature of the site, it does not represent an archaeological site with Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 7).

TABLE 7: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0715-2024	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0715-2024	Digital Files	-
Artifacts: P379-0715-2024	6" x 6" x 8" Box	1

10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 8.40 Ha in size was subject to a partial archaeological assessment.

The following archaeological resources were identified.

715 GBRH Site:

The site, in the professional opinion and experience of the licensee most likely represents a mid-20th century hunting shanty. From the previous Professional experience and judgment of the licensee, the noted concrete and stone structure most likely represents recessed fire pits or storage pits for hunting supplies. In this instance most likely a storage pit as no evidence of burning was noted.

The 715 GBRH Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists as the site post dates 1900.

TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	8.40	100.0%
Total		8.40	100

11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified post-1900 715 GBRH Site has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed, and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

12. IMAGES



Image 1: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

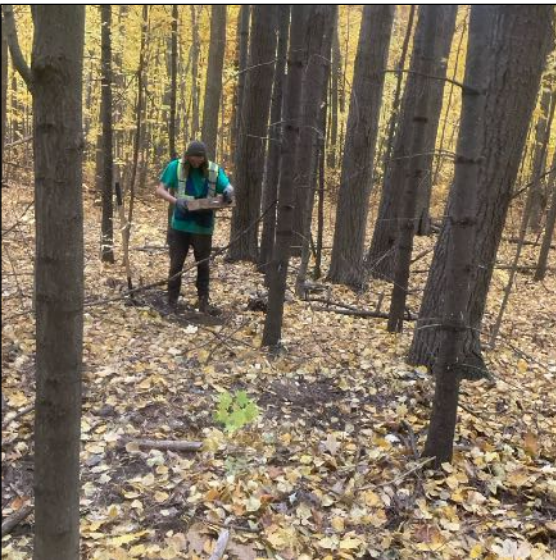


Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 5: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 6: Sample Test Pit.



Image 7: Fieldstone and concrete feature identified as relating to 20th century hunting shanty.



Image 8: Field Archaeologists conducting Test Unit excavation.

13. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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

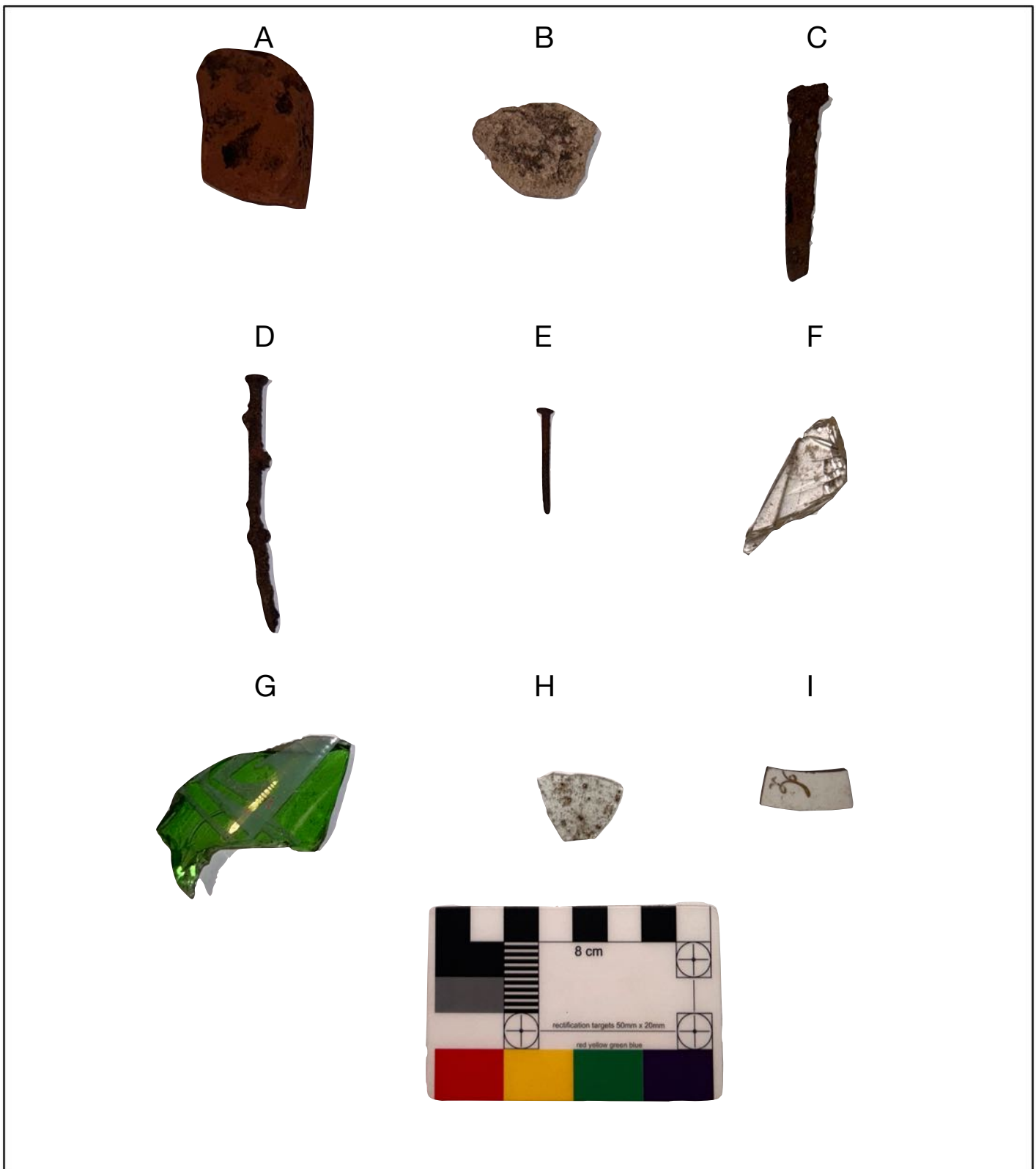
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

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

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

14. FIGURES



A: Brick Red Plain Fragment (P379.715.TP0.01)

B: Mortar Fragment (P379.715.TU0.31)

C: Nail - Machine Cut (P379.715.TU0.38)

D: Nail - Framing (Spiral) (P379.715.TP0.02)

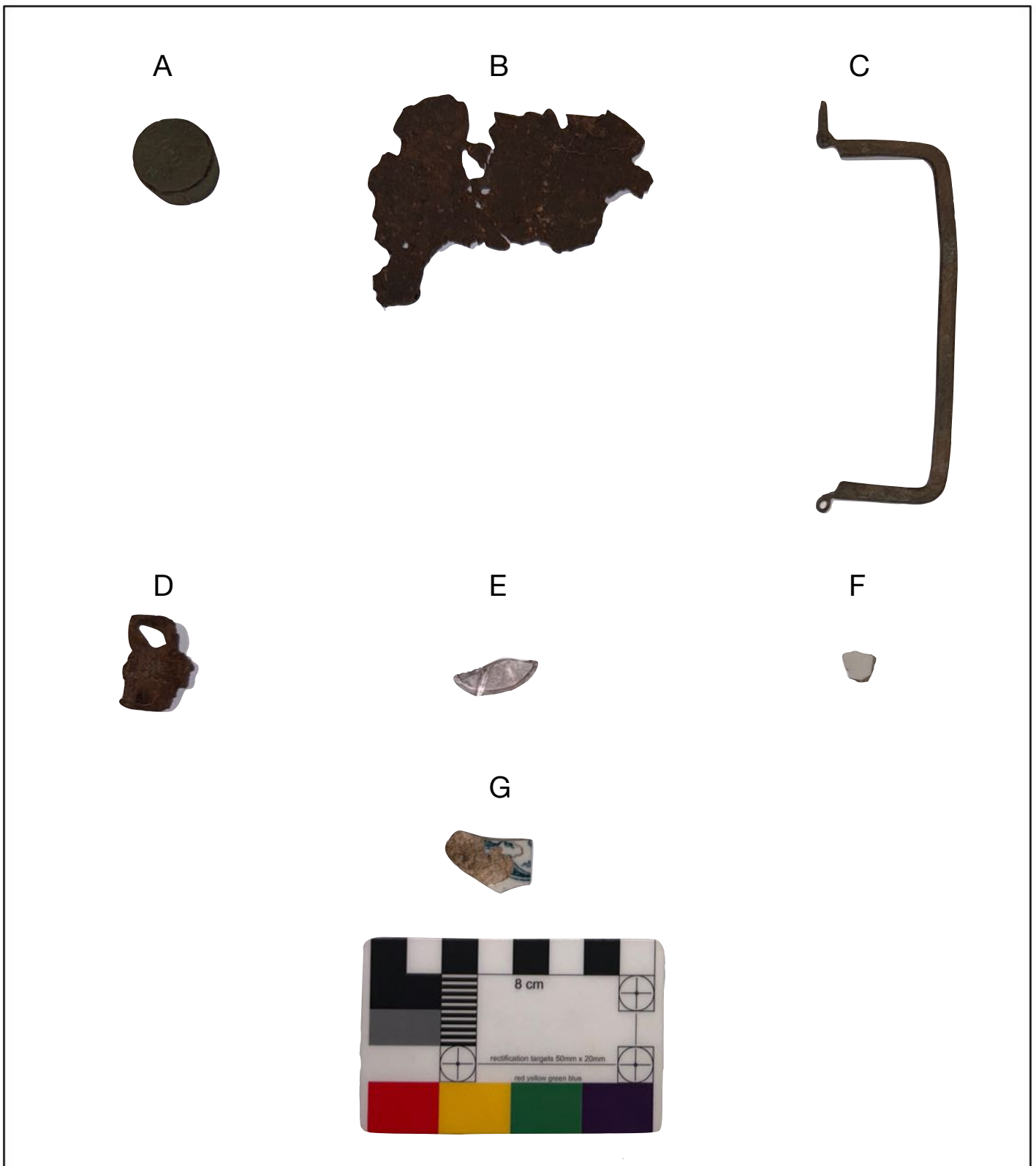
E: Nail - Roofing (P379.715.TP0.29)

F: Clear Glass Bottle Body Fragment (P379.715.TP0.12)

G: Green Glass Bottle - Pop (P379.715.TU0.48)

H: Glass Pane > 1.6 mm (P379.715.TP0.22)

I: Gold Gilded Rimline (P379.715.TU0.35)



A: Shotgun Shell (P379.715.TU0.42)

G: Whiteware Transfer Green (P379.715.TU0.36)

B: Metal Fragment Unidentified (P379.715.TP0.03)

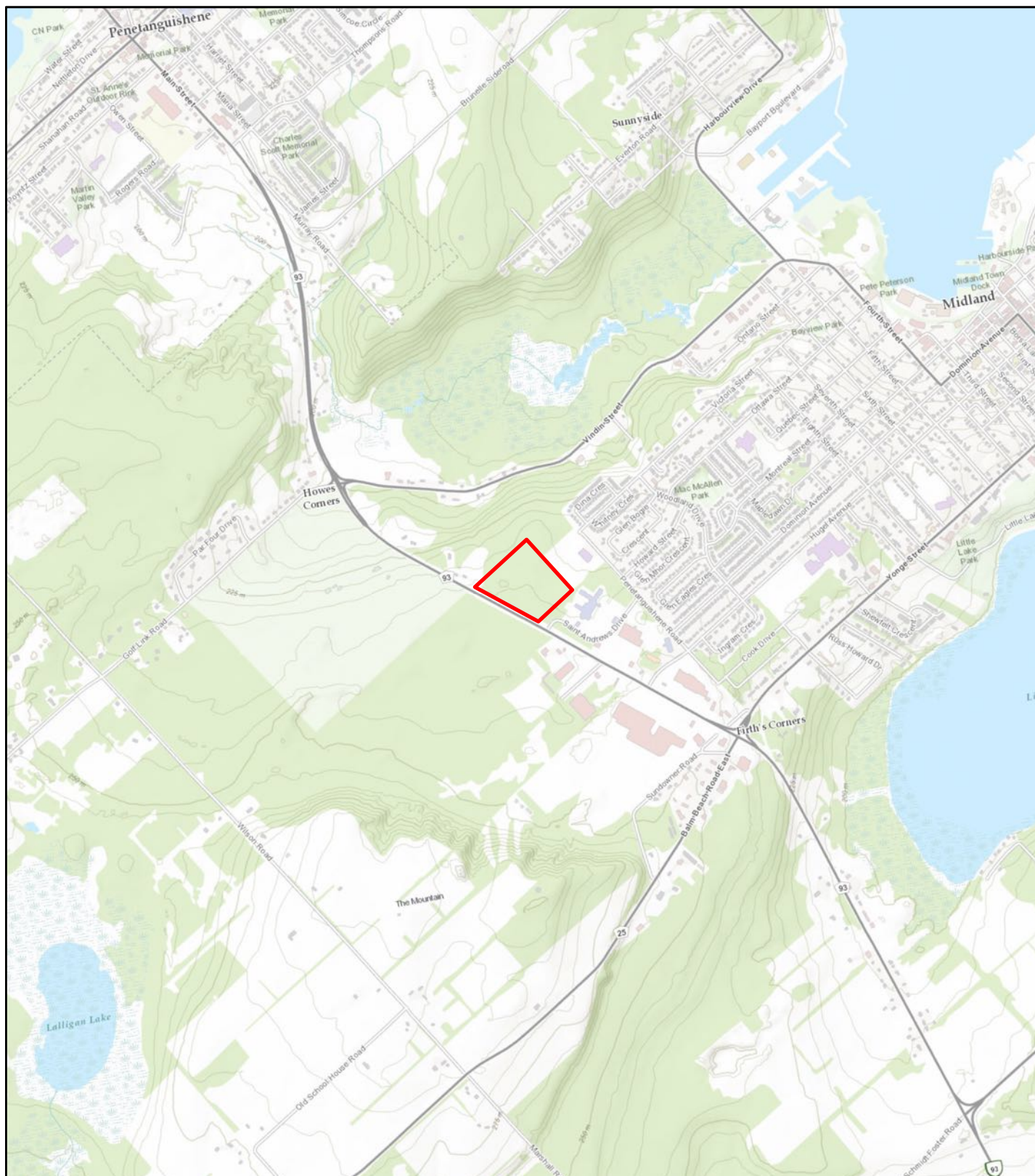
C: Metal Handle (P379.715.TU0.40)

D: Small Buckle (P379.715.TP0.14)

E: Purple Glass Bottle Body Fragment (P379.715.TU0.44)

F: Whiteware Plain (P379.715.TP0.24)

15. MAPS

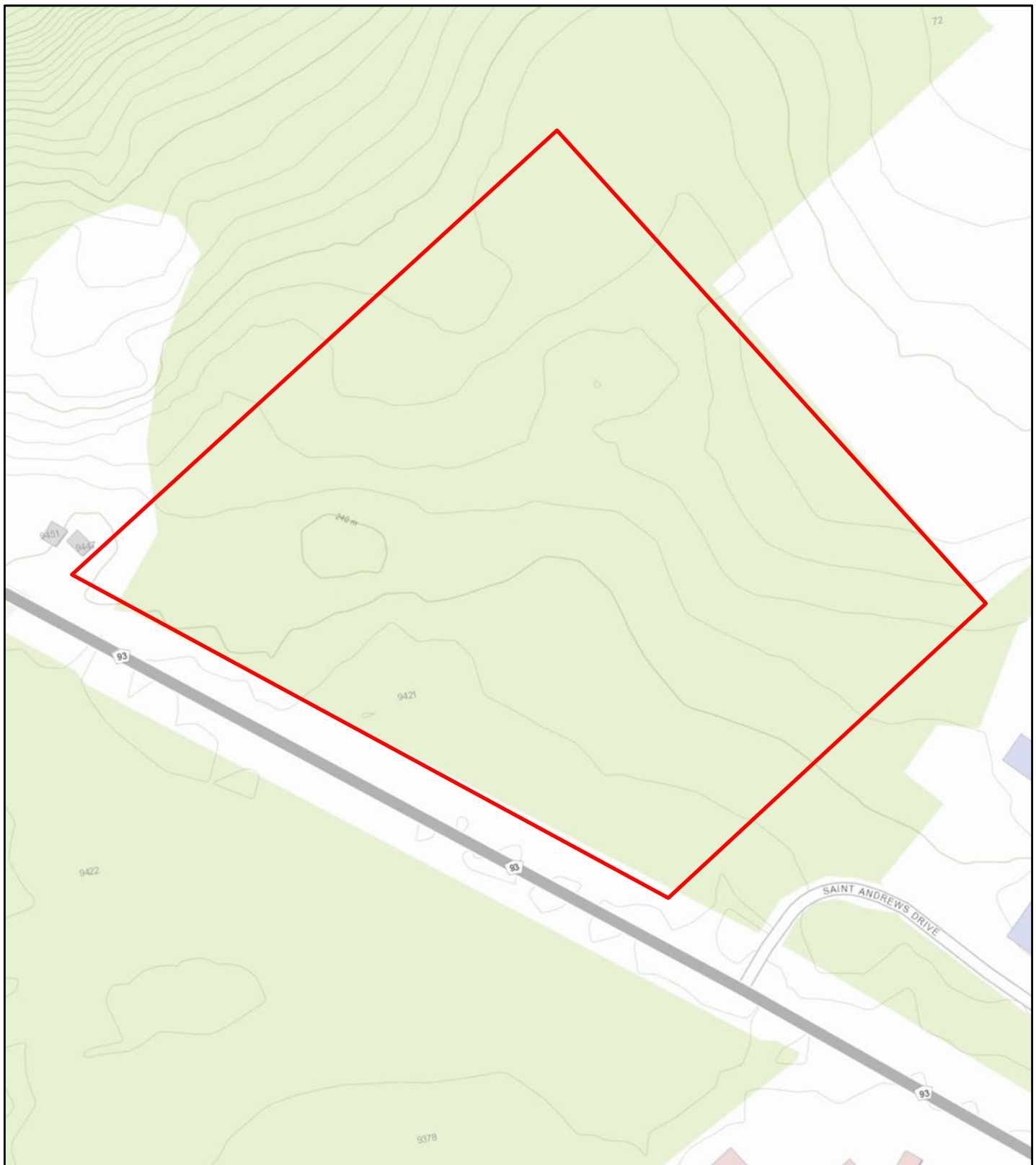


Meters
0 330 660 990 1,320

Study Area

Source: County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAF, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

Source: County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario, Ontario
MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P,
USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail

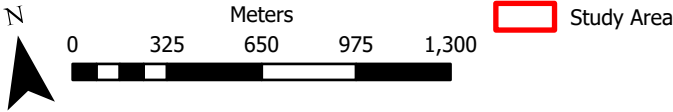
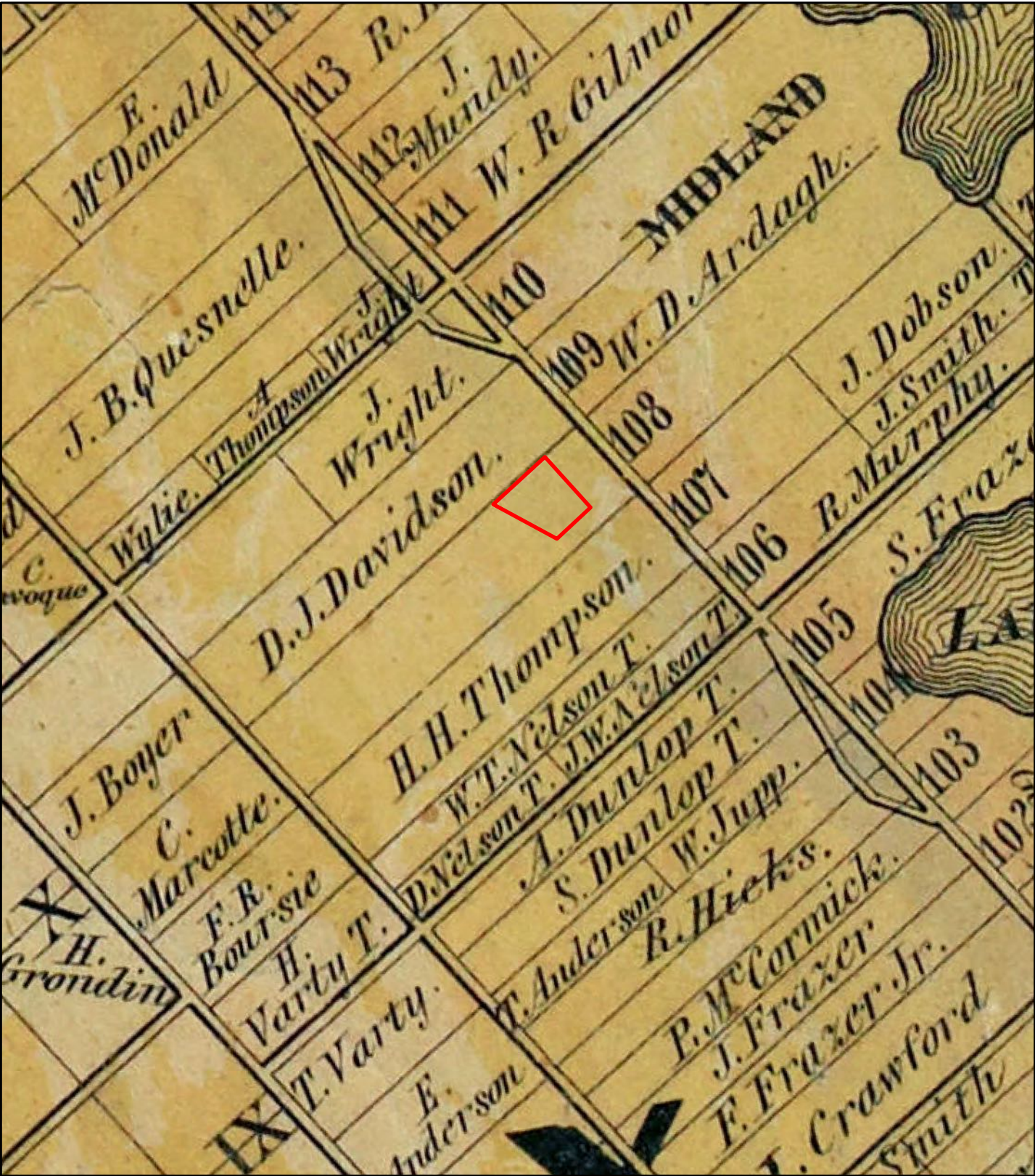


Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

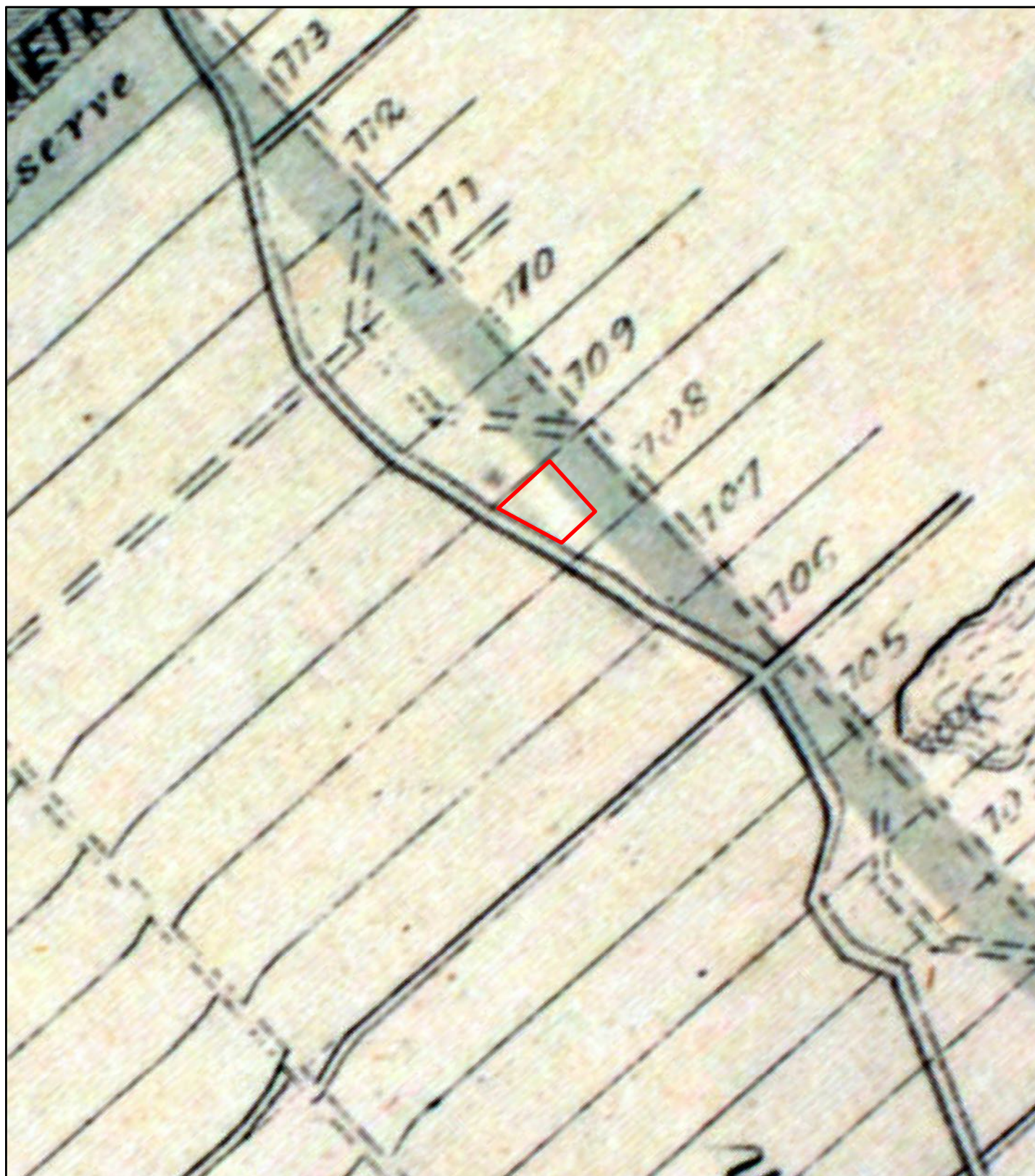
Source: Maxar, Microsoft

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



Source: Hogg, 1871

Map 4: Study Area Atop 1871 Map

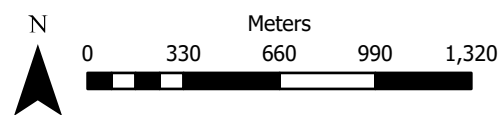


Meters
0 325 650 975 1,300

 Study Area

Source: Belden, 1881

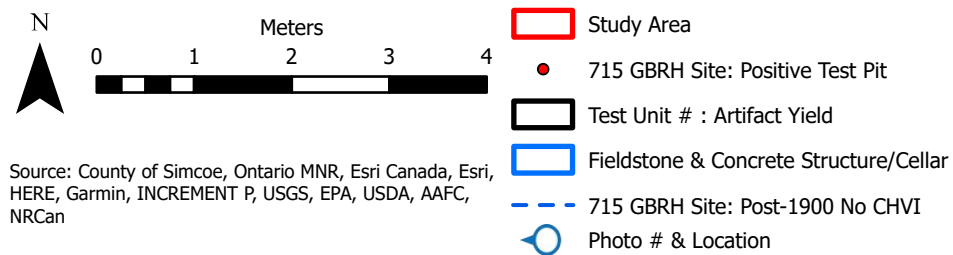
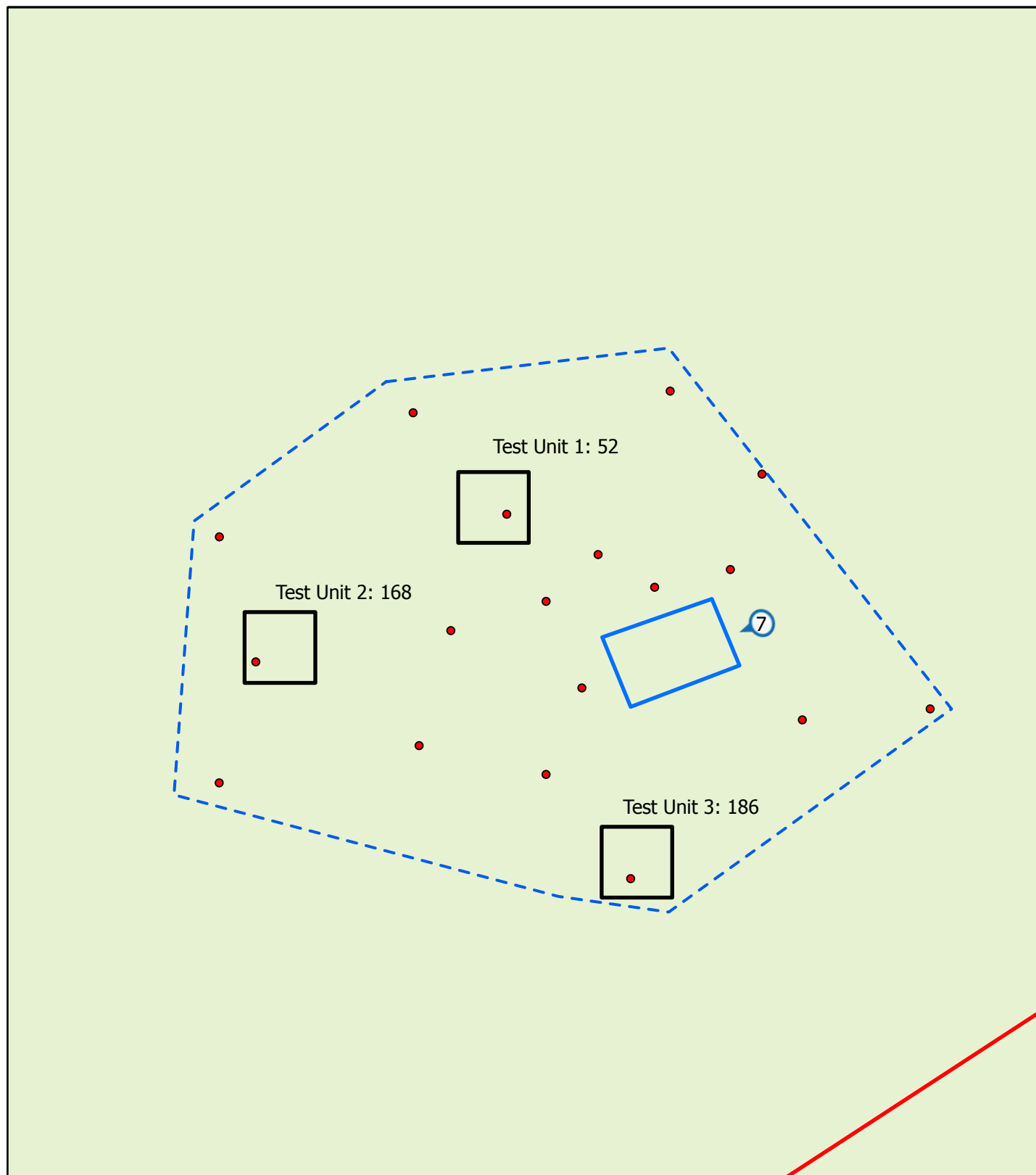
Map 5: Study Area Atop 1881 Map



- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: 1x Post-1900 Archaeological Resource
- 715 GBRH Site: Post-1900 No CHVI
- Photo # & Direction

Source: Maxar, Microsoft

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment



Map 7: 715 GBRH Site Detail

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