Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Rosseau Springs Estates Development

Prepared for:
Rosseau Springs Ltd.
1633 Gloucester Rd.
London, ON
(519) 851-1584
hrhodes@killarney.com

Prepared by:
HORIZON ARCHAEOLOGY INC.
220 Chippewa St. West
North Bay, ON
P1B 6G2
Telephone: (705) 474-9864
E-mail: slattery@vianet.ca

Approval Authority:
TOWNSHIP OF SEQUIN
Attn. Taylor Elgie (Dir. of Planning)
5 Humphrey Dr., Sequin, ON
P2A 2W8
(249) 701-3777

Date: September 4, 2022

Type of Report: Final Original

Executive Summary

In Fall 2022, Horizon Archaeology Inc. (HAI) was contacted by the Proponent requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI), an archaeological assessment be conducted at the property known as Rosseau Springs Estates, west of the Village of Rosseau in support of the client's desire to develop 50 building lots scattered across much of a major peninsula on the north shore of Lake Rosseau.

Based on background research and the proximity of the project area to a primary water source, secondary wetland areas and areas of high elevation overlooking a major or secondary water source, it was determined that project areas contained archaeological potential, including undisturbed areas of forest and, minimally disturbed, overgrown fields. It was, therefore, recommended that the property undergo Stage 2 archaeological assessment, in those portions of the property which met the Ministry's criteria for having a high potential to contain cultural values, as follows:

1) Areas of archaeological potential throughout the project area identified herein should undergo Stage 2 archaeological assessment according to Sections 1.4.1 and 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As ploughing is not possible, test pit survey is recommended as follows:
    a. These areas should be assessed using 30 cm diameter test pits extending 5 cm into subsoil and placed at maximum of intervals of 5 m;
    b. Test pits should be placed within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins) or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance;
    c. Test pits should also be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill; and
    d. All soil should be screened thorough mesh no greater than 6 mm and any artifacts should be collected according to their associated test pits.
2) Low lying and permanently wet terrain and areas that have been disturbed possess no archaeological potential and do not require further assessment.

Table of Contents

1. Project Context

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Ontario (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011:13), are as follows:

1) To provide information about the geography, history, previous archaeological field work, and current land conditions of the property;
2) To evaluate the archaeological potential of the property in detail to support recommendations for a Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
3) To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

This report describes the methodology and results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the proposed Rosseau Springs Development, comprised of 50 building lots west of the Village of Rosseau. Horizon Archaeology, Inc. (HAI) was engaged by the proponent, to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the project area prior to any development of the property. The results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that additional study, in the form of a Stage 2 archaeological study of portions of the property was required. As per Section 1.1.1 of the *Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011:14), the maps provided by the proponent represent the best available.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Heritage Documentation

While the Village of Rosseau does not have a development plan, in terms of dealing with properties which may have cultural value, they do, generally, adhere to those criteria adopted by the Ministry in determining such. The background research for this report relied heavily on local documentation as recorded in 3 volumes of the history of Rosseau. Additionally, the client provided a historic map of the general project area which documented the existence of a substantial homestead complex and multiple fields. Evidence of some of these was discovered during the Stage 2 assessment.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Period

In Ontario archaeology, the pre-contact period is divided into the Palaeoindian period (11,500-10,000 BCE), the Archaic period (10,000-900 BCE), and the Woodland period (900 BCE - 1650/1700 CE) (Ellis 2013; Williamson 2013). Each of these periods are further divided and the characteristics of each are summarized below.

During the Palaeoindian period (11,500-10,000 BCE), the environment of Ontario was a tundra-like spruce parkland due to the northward retreat of glaciers. Palaeoindian people were mobile hunter-gatherers whose subsistence practices relied on hunting, trapping, and fishing, as fruits,

nuts, and other plant foods were rare in such an environment (Ellis 2013:36). Sites during this time period are typically located on the ancient beach ridges of glacial lakeshores (Stork 1984), although they may also be found at ancient river crossings where hunting large game such as caribou would have been easier (Ellis 2013:36). However, several sites have also been recovered away from ancient shorelines, and so this location bias may instead reflect archaeological survey methodology (Ellis & Deller 1990:43,47-49).

Because Palaeoindian people followed the seasonal cycles and migration patterns of their prey, most of their sites were temporary and small. Larger sites appear to be associated with animal migration routes and located along river crossings, as mentioned above (Ellis 2013:35-36), which would also have provided seasonal concentrations of fish and sources of stone for making tools (Stewart 2013:30-31).

Early Palaeoindian sites are defined by the presence of large, fluted spear points, which are some of the earliest and most technologically advanced artifacts in North America (Ellis 2013:37-38). Other Early Palaeoindian artifacts include hammerstones, choppers, knives/cutting tools, lunate bifaces, piece esquillees (possibly used as wedges for working bone or wood), unifacial triangular end scrapers, beaked scrapers, spokeshaves, burins, and gravers (Ellis & Deller 1990:43, 47-49).

The fluting characteristic of Early Paleoindian points is absent on points from Late Palaeoindian assemblages. Two point types are found on these later sites, one having a concave base with either rounded or pointed ears, and the other consisting of lanceolate forms (Ellis & Deller 1990:57-58). Most of the lithic toolkit of the earlier assemblages continues through the Late Palaeoindian period, although new forms and tools are introduced, including drills and small thumbnail or fan-shaped end scrapers, which replace unifacial triangular end scrapers (Ellis & Deller 1990:59).

The stone used to make tools recovered from Palaeoindian sites in Ontario has been sourced to quarry sites located up to 200 km away. This tool stone was likely roughed out at the quarry site and then carried to other sites on seasonal routes. Other stone originated from farther sources located in Ohio or Michigan and were likely obtained through trade (Ellis & Deller 1990:43).

The Archaic peoples of Ontario were still nomadic hunter-gatherers, but their greater range of tools has led researchers to suggested they had shifted their subsistence base from hunting large-game animals across extensive areas to the utilization of a broader more localized range of resources (Ellis et al. 1990:67). This may, however, be a factor of differential preservation of perishable materials, which would also influence recovered of artifacts from Palaeoindian sites. Regardless, great distances continued to be traversed during seasonal rounds, as indicated by the presence of imported/exotic cherts (Ellis et al. 1990:78).

In southern Ontario, the Archaic is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods, which are further subdivided into horizons based on point types (Ellis et al. 1990). A major change in the Archaic tool-kit relative to that of the Palaeoindian period is the appearance of smaller, notched points that replaced large lanceolate forms. This is thought to represent a technological advance in the form of adopting the spear-thrower, or *atlatl*. Other characteristic Archaic artifacts include wood-working tools such as axes, gouges, and adzes (Ellis et al. 1990:65), which may indicate that the dug-out canoe was introduced during this period. Copper artifacts recovered from sites in southern Ontario, including spear points, knives, chisels, and celts (Dawson 1966) indicate trade with “Old Copper” culture communities around Lake superior at this time (Hamilton 2013:89),

although these artifacts have been found out of context so that their role in Archaic societies is open to debate.

Houses are rarely identified at Archaic period sites. However, several pit-houses dating to the Archaic period that predate 3000 BP have been identified at the Davidson Site (AhHk-54) along the Ausable River inland from Lake Huron (Ellis et al. 2010). One of these houses was circular and approximately 5 m in diameter, with a sloping entrance, interior hearth, posts, a bench surrounding the edges of the structure, and likely had a sod roof. Due to the insulating properties of pit-houses, these structures were hypothesized to represent a cold weather residence (Ellis et al. 2010:10). The labour involved in the construction of pit-houses may also indicate a more sedentary lifestyle than previous periods, with residents relying on stored foodstuffs (Ellis et al. 2010:10).

In southern Ontario, the Haldimand and Glacial Kame Late Archaic complexes have been divided based on burials. Haldimand Complex groups are thought to have buried their dead in what could be the first cemeteries in the province, although the Glacial Kame cultures almost certainly had deliberate cemeteries in which their dead may have been buried in annual rituals or celebrations (Ellis et al. 1990:116-118). Haldimand Complex burials goods included projectile points, chert bifaces, red ochre, copper artifacts such as beads and awls, as well as goods made of beaver incisors (Ellis et al. 1990:116). Glacial Kame burials included both inhumations and cremations accompanied by elaborate grave goods, such as bannerstones, bird stones, stone pipes, copper adzes, awls, and beads, bear maxilla masks, exotic seashells, and gorgets (Ellis et al. 1990:116-118).

The Woodland period (900 BCE to 1650/1700 CE) in southern Ontario has been subdivided into three phases: Early (900-400 BCE), Middle (400 BCE - 800 CE), and Late (800-1650/1700 CE) (Williamson 2013:48). The Early Woodland period is marked by the introduction of pottery, and later saw the widespread adoption of agriculture. The Woodland period also witnessed the intensification of population growth, intensive foraging paired with farming domestic crops, construction of earthworks, burial mound ceremonialism, and broad trade networks for raw materials and finished grave goods that began in the preceding Archaic period (Williamson 2013).

Early Woodland people maintained seasonal routes similar to those from the Archaic, although the adoption of pottery indicates and increasing reliance on plant resources (Williamson 2013:48). These seasonal rounds likely focused around watersheds, and families would live separately in fall and winter, but congregate in the spring and summer to utilize seasonal resources such as spawning fish. While these larger groups had their own territories, they were not isolated, nor did they isolate themselves.

Across most of southern Ontario, Quebec, and western New York State, Early Woodland people shared a similar culture known as Meadowood (700-300 BCE). Common artifacts associated with this archaeological culture include Vinette 1 ceramics, distinctive side-notched Meadowood projectile points, Meadowood Cache Blades, trapezoidal gorgets, and bar and expanded bodied pop-eyed bird stones made of banded slate. Drills and scrapers made from Meadowood preforms are also common, as are other gorget types, pendants, copper beads and awls, and fire making kits that included iron pyrite. This assemblage is thought to have developed from the earlier Glacial Kame culture of the Late Archaic (Spence et al. 1990:128-129).

Because Meadowood domestic sites often consist only of hearths and pits rather than house plans, most of what is known of this culture comes from cemeteries. People were buried interred in

individual graves, often covered with red ochre and accompanied by varying quantities and types of grave goods. Long-distance trade items have been recovered from both domestic and cemetery sites, although appear to be less common than during the Archaic period (Spence et al. 1990:136).

The Early Woodland Middlesex Complex suggests increasing influence from Adena and Hopewell Complexes to the south in the mid-western states of Ohio and Indiana. These include both finished artifacts, especially distinct blades made from Flint Ridge chalcedony from Ohio, as well as raw material from those areas (Williams 2013:52). The appearance of burial mounds in Ontario are also thought to reflect influence on increasing contact with cultures to the south (Spence et al. 1990:138-142; Williams 2013:51). Importantly, most of these mounds were centred near the project area, along the shores of Rice Lake, the lower Trent River system, and adjacent waterways that drained into the eastern end of Lake Ontario (Williams 2013:51). By the end of the Early Woodland period, the practice of burying community members in mounds had ceased.

The Middle Woodland period in southern Ontario is characterised by ceremonial interaction among Great Lake communities (Williamson 2013:48) and consists of three separate complexes, including the Couture in the southwest, the Saugeen in the northwestern portion of southwestern Ontario, and the Point Peninsula complex in the central and eastern parts of southern Ontario. As in the preceding period, settlement patterns indicate family groups continued to gather in the spring but also the fall near estuaries to catch fish, harvest wild rice, hunt deer, and gather nuts. In the winder, these groups would again disperse and travel inland to each families' winter camping territory (Spence et al. 1990:164). However, owing to the continued nomadic lifestyle of these groups, borders between these complexes are poorly defined and there exists much variability within them. Other complexes may also have been present, although due to a lack of research they have instead been classified to one of the established complexes (Spence et al. 1990:143-148).

Common Middle Woodland artifacts include pseudo-scallop shell and dentate stamp decorated ceramics and Vinette 2 ware, as well as bone and antler harpoons, incised antler combs, antler-hafted beaver incisors, bone fishhooks, and various projectile point forms (Spence et al. 1990:158). Laurel ceramics were produced from either a single lump of clay or using the coil technique, and were grit tempered with a smooth exterior, relatively strait rims, and flattened or rounded lips (Wright 1967). A variety of methods were used to decorate the vessels, including incised, stamped, punctated, embossed, and cord-wrapped techniques (Wright 1967).

Burial mounds were constructed in the Middle Woodland period throughout Ontario. These included initial burials as well as subsequent burials consisting of both primary inhumations and secondary burials interred alone or in mass burials. Some burials were coated with red ochre, and grave goods included lithic bifaces, ceramics, and exotic imports such as monitor pipes and Ohio pipestone sucking tubes (Dawson 1981:34).

The beginning of the Late Woodland period in southern Ontario is characterized by the widespread adoption of agriculture and increasing sedentism (Williams 2013:54). This period includes numerous cultural and temporal subdivisions, commencing with the Princess Point complex in 600 CE and ending with the Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa and other groups encountered by Europeans in the 1600s. Proto-Algonquian speakers and their ancestors had lived in the region for thousands of years and it is at this time that researchers believe Iroquoian-speaking peoples entered the Great Lakes region (Snow 1995), although the League of Five Nations Iroquois (Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk) did not live in southern Ontario until the mid-to-late seventeenth century (Williams 2013:56).

The first Late Woodland communities to grow maize were not permanently settled but over time communities had adopted base settlements around which crops were cultivated, while hunting, fishing, and gathering occurred in satellite camps. While the transition to agriculturally based societies was gradual and varied over time and space, all of the historic Indigenous cultigens, including corn/maize (*Zea mays*), beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco, were in place by 1300 CE. While maize became the dietary staple, other plant and animal species remained important. Dogs were the only domesticated animals present and served as both companions and as ceremonial food. Wild game and fish were probably obtained in the fall.

Settlement size increased in southern Ontario during this time, especially in the later Late Woodland period. People lived in large, palisaded villages near water sources and well-drained soils for agriculture and cedar trees for constructing longhouses. The length of longhouses varied with the size of the family and could be lengthened or shortened to accommodate changes in family members. Many of these villages were occupied for several decades before depleted soils and supplies of firewood and fur-bearing animals and increasing refuse build up caused them to relocate.

By the end of the 1400s, smaller villages had coalesced into larger ones and variation between houses decreased, perhaps reflecting increasing importance of clan membership via a common female ancestor over lineage (Williams 2013:58-59). These large villages housing hundreds to thousands of people necessitated new social and political structures, including "village councils, formalized community planning, social groups such as curing societies, and group rituals like feasting and community burial" (Williams 2013:60). Indeed, ossuary burials became common, wherein the dead were communally interred in pits along with grave goods (Williamson 2013:58-59).

The end of the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries saw major population movements caused by the effects of European-introduced disease, warfare, and trade. For example, by 1600 most of the ancestral Huron and Petun populations who occupied the north shore of Lake Ontario, including the project area, had moved north to join other groups in what is now Simcoe County, and the Neutral Nation formed and inhabited the Niagara Peninsula. These movements caused conflict with the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State and intertribal warfare ultimately led to the dispersal of the Huron, Petun, and Neutral Iroquoian confederacies of southern Ontario (Williams 2013:60), as described below.

1.3.3 Post-Contact Period

The post-contact history of the region begins in 1615, when Samuel de Champlain wintered and visited locations just south of the study area and visited several Mississauga tribes along the north shore of Lake Ontario. According to early European explorers, this region was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). Indigenous groups continued to practice a way of life similar to that of the pre-contact period, and European influence was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade. By the 1640s, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts incited the Five Nations Iroquois to invade Huronia. By 1649, five Huron villages in that region had been destroyed and the others abandoned, resulting in the disintegration of the Huron. The remaining Huron people either were absorbed into Petun, Neural, and other Indigenous groups or fled to Quebec (Stone and Chaput 1978). The region north of Lake Ontario

remained virtually unpopulated as an Iroquoian hunting territory for fifty years prior to the migration of the Ojibwa during the early eighteenth century (Rogers 1978).

Following their defeat of the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the British began purchasing large tracts of land in Ontario through treaties with Indigenous peoples. By the late eighteenth century, increasing Euro-Canadian settlement pressure caused the British to purchase a stretch of Mississauga land in 1788 that included the area between the Trent River and Etobicoke Creek in what became known as the Gun Shot Treaty to provide land for settlers to purchase (Johnson 1973:23). Following the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), The British Crown granted land much of this land to American colonists who supported the British cause (i.e., United Empire Loyalists, U. E. Loyalists, U. E. L.s or simply Loyalists) to populate the area and discourage potential advances by the United States into the area (Buchanan 2018). In 1805, the Mississauga Nation again ceded a large tract of land along the north shore of Lake Ontario, including the project area, to the British Crown (Hansen 1986). Issues with the treaty documents led to legal challenges and review, and the Mississauga did not formally surrender the land in which the project area is located until the William's Treaty of 1923 (Surtees 1994:107).

1.3.4 Project Area Specific History

Most likely, the first European to travel to the area was David Thompson who was commissioned by the Crown to roughly survey the area as part of his 1837 work. However, it was not until 1861 that J. S. Dennis of the Provincial Land Surveyors office began work in the area that actual future colonization roads and accurate lots and concession lines were created. At the time, the survey indicated that the area was home to potentially valuable lumber resources, but any possibility of agriculture was not noted. The first recorded settlers arrived in 1864 with Edward Clifford and Albert Williams taking up residence on Rosseau Bay. Lake Rosseau quickly became a busy body of water with both lumbering and early tourism traffic becoming so significant that a lighthouse, located just east of the subject property, being built, on the north end of the lake by 1890. Prior to its construction, the house of a nearby inhabitant was lit, when needed, to provide warning of the nearby shoals.

Among the names of the earliest settlers who arrived between 1866 and 1869 is the name Beley. According to the 1879 land registry mapping, the subject property, along with a large swath of the neighbouring areas was registered to B.S. Beley. According to the historical information available, the Beley's operated a farming operation on the property based out of their main homestead located on the eastern side of the peninsula on Cameron's Bay, well off of the project area. The Beley's became one of the more important families in the area and operated several resort and other businesses in the Village and surrounding area.

1.3.5 Summary of Historical Context

The region east of Georgian Bay, in which the project area is situated, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Palaeoindian period, through the Archaic period to the Woodland period. Proto-Algonquian speakers and their ancestors lived in the area for thousands of years, although Iroquoian-speaking peoples moved into the Great Lakes region by the beginning of the Late Woodland period. By the Late Woodland period, the area was inhabited by Huron and Petun populations who lived in large, defensible villages organized into longhouses along maternal lines and who subsisted on cultivated maize and other domesticated plants as well as fish and wild game.

However, by the 1600s, large population movements caused by the effects of European-introduced diseases, trade, and warfare caused Huron and Petun groups to join other communities in the northwest.

During the post-contact period, war with the Five Nations Iroquois due to decreased supply of beaver pelts for the fur trade led to the region north of Lake Ontario to be a virtually unpopulated Iroquoian hunting territory prior to the arrival of Ojibwa communities in the early eighteenth century. European settlement did not occur, to any great extent, until the second half of the 19th century with lumbering and limited subsistence agriculture being the main sources of employment. The Beley Family owned and occupied the project area from the 3rd quarter of the 19th century onward. While no evidence of early lumbering was observed during the field work, based upon the history of the area in general, it no doubtedly occurred. What was clear is that much of the peninsula had been logged during the early 20th century (based upon the tree growth) and at least two overgrown agricultural fields and sections of mid-20th century barbed-wire fencing were located.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Current Conditions

The project area is located west of the Village of Rosseau. It is bordered by the highway to the north and, given that it is a peninsula, by Lake Rosseau on the other three sides. Generally, the terrain is flat to low, rolling hills with areas of higher elevation, often overlooking the lake. While no major creeks flow through the property, small permanent streams are found and small areas of wetlands abound. Given that the 50 proposed building lots are spread over much of the peninsula, albeit, in most cases, widely separated from one another, all of the varying types of terrain were encountered during the fieldwork.

1.4.2 Physiology

The project area, as noted above, is located on the Canadian Shield, a rock formation dominated by gneiss and granite bedrock dating to the late Pre-Cambrian Age. The topography varies from rocky knolls and ridges to low lying and wet areas. Several higher elevation areas overlook both the lakes and wetlands within the development zone. Conifers and other softwoods are the primary vegetation although some hardwoods (primarily maple) were observed.

1.4.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments There have been no previous archaeological assessments of the proposed development area and a search of the Ministry's database does not indicate any known archaeological sites within 1 kilometre.

2. Field Methods

The Stage 1 Assessment included a site inspection without disturbing the ground or collecting archaeological resources if they were encountered. In addition to the review of the available literature to determine archaeological potential and previous historical land use, the assessment aimed to identify any areas that were too low and permanently wet or too badly disturbed to contain

potential cultural value. This information was used to determine which survey strategies would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should one be required.

The property was accessed, with permission from the proponent, via a road off of the highway which served as the main road to the other cottages and homes already in existence on the peninsula. The weather was sunny with a high of 22°C each day, which permitted excellent visibility of land features. Photographs were taken to record areas of archaeological potential and those that may be exempt (i.e., low-lying and wet, sloped, exposed bedrock) from assessment.

The results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that several of the proposed building lots were within areas considered, based upon Ministry criteria, as have the potential to hold cultural values. The overwhelming criterion encountered was distance from a major source of water or adjacent to or overlooking a wetland area. The Ministry suggests that test pitting is justified, at 5 metre intervals, where a subject property is within 50 metres of either water or wetlands and that all areas of higher elevation overlooking them be treated similarly. Due to Provincial environmental restrictions, each property line had been established, where possible, to reflect a 30 metre buffer from these water sources. As such, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment focussed on those properties where the buffer either could not be established or where it was less than the Ministry's 50 metre guideline for archaeological concerns.

The following outlines the methodology employed during the Stage 2 archaeological assessments:

1) Areas of archaeological potential throughout the project area identified herein should undergo Stage 2 archaeological assessment according to Sections 1.4.1 and 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As ploughing is not possible, test pit survey is recommended as follows:
    a. These areas should be assessed using 30 cm diameter test pits extending 5 cm into subsoil and placed at maximum of intervals of 5 m;
    b. Test pits should be placed within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins) or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance;
    c. Test pits should also be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill; and
    d. All soil should be screened thorough mesh no greater than 6 mm and any artifacts should be collected according to their associated test pits.
2) Low lying and permanently wet terrain and areas that have been disturbed due to construction of the facility's structures and infrastructure in the twentieth century are considered to possess no archaeological potential and do not require further assessment.

3. Analysis

3.1 Record of Finds

The documentary record generated in the field comprises three pages of field notes, four sketch maps, and 25 digital photographs for the Stage 1 property inspection. All records, documentation, field notes and photographs related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Horizon Archaeology Inc. office in North Bay until such time that they can be transferred to

an agency or institution approved by the Ontario MHSTCI on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

3.2 Description of Finds

During the site inspection, nor the Stage 2 test pitting, no pre-Euro-Canadian artifacts were uncovered. One of the proposed building lots (Lot 43) appears to have been, based upon the vegetation, to have been part of one of the fields associated with the early 20th century farm. On another (Lot 40), pieces of barbed wire were found nailed to a tree. The approximate age of the tree indicated that the barbed wire was also of 20th century date. Additionally, several rubbish piles and the remains of at least two abandoned vehicles were observed. However, none of these locations were either on or within 50 metres of any of the proposed building lots.

3.4 Summary and Conclusions

While the history of the Lake Rosseau indicates that the area had been used since the earliest days of occupation of the Province, there is no indication that the subject development properties have held such occupation. The disjointed nature of the development, the fact that none of the properties are actually located along the lakeshore and, for the most part, are small areas in size, has contributed to the lack of discovery of areas containing pre-Contact cultural values. Even the well documented agricultural use of the property is only evidenced by the remains of parts of two fields. The buildings and other features appear to have been located elsewhere and off the development zones.

4. Recommendations

Based on the background research and the results of the property inspection conducted as part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed development and its vicinity, it was the opinion of HAI that the majority of the proposed building lots exhibited archaeological potential. Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that "If the evaluation indicates there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, a Stage 2 assessment is required" (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011:17). Given the disjointed nature of the property lots, it was determined that any Stage 2 archaeological assessment would be defined according to the exact nature of each individual location. It was therefore recommended that the project area be subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment as follows:

1) All areas of archaeological potential undergo Stage 2 archaeological assessment according to Section 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011). The project area cannot be ploughed, and so test pit survey is recommended according to Section 2.1.2 (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011:31-32) as follows:
    a. These areas should be assessed using 30 cm diameter test pits extending 5 cm into subsoil and placed at maximum of intervals of 5 m;
    b. Test pits should be placed within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance;
    c. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill

d. All soil should be screened thorough mesh no greater than 6 mm and any artifacts should be collected according to their associated test pits.

2) Low lying and permanently wet terrain and areas that have been disturbed by twentieth century construction indicated on **Map 14** are considered to possess no archaeological potential and require no further assessment.

As noted above, this Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed and, with the exception of identifying portions of two overgrown agricultural fields, no significant cultural remains were encountered. As such, it is the opinion of Horizon Archaeology Inc. that no further study is warranted.

5. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report **will be** filed will the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, Sport and Heritage Industries (MCTSHI) as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c. 0.18 (Government of Ontario 1990). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines issued by the Ministry (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011) and that archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological features within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCTSHI, a letter will be issued by the MCTSHI stating that there are no further concerns regarding alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c. 0.18 (Government of Ontario 1990) for any party other than an licenced archaeologist to make any alternation to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other type of physical evidence of past human use or activity from the property until such time that a licenced consultant archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the property, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the approved report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990).

Should any previously unknown or deeply buried archaeological resource be uncovered during development, they may represent a new archaeological site and are therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990). In compliance with this section, the Proponent or person discovering the archaeological resource must cease all alterations of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services* Act, 2002, S.O. 2002 (Government of Ontario 2002) requires that any person that discovers 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 assessment or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence issued by the MCTSHI.

6. Bibliography

Dawson, K. C. A.
1981 The Wabinosh River Site and the Laurel Tradition in Northwestern Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 36: 3-43.

1966 Isolated Copper Artefacts from Northwestern Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 9: 63-68.

Ellis, C. J.
2013 Before Pottery: Paleoindian and Archaic Hunter-Gatherers. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of A Province*, edited by M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson, pp. 35-47. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston.

Ellis, C. J., & D. B. Deller
1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication No. 5 of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, edited by C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris, pp. 37-63. Ontario Archaeological Society, London.

Ellis, C., E. Eastaugh, & J. Keron
2010 A Preliminary Report on a Late Archaic Pit House from the Davidson Site (AhHk-54). *Kewa* 10(6-7):1-13.

Ellis, C. J., I. T. Kenyon, & M. W. Spence
1990 The Archaic. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication No. 5 of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, edited by C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris, pp. 65-124. Ontario Archaeological Society, London.

Government of Canada
1881 *Census of Canada 1881*. Available: https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item/?app=Census1861&op=&img&id=4391946_00396 .

Government of Ontario
1990 *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c. 0.18. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

2002 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services* Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

Hall, S. L., R. Jones
1976 *Northumberland County Environmentally Sensitive Areas Study*. Department of Biology, Trent University, Peterborough.

Hamilton, S.
2013 A World Apart Ontario's Canadian Shield. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, edited by M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson, pp. 77-95. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston.

Hansen, L. C.

1986 *Historical Report of Indian Fishing in Ontario*. Indian Resource Policy. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Hough, J. L.
1958 *Geology of the Great Lakes*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Johnson, L. A.
1973 *History of the County of Ontario 1615-1875*. The Corporation of the County of Ontario, Whitby.

Kerr, S. J.
2010 *Fish and Fishers Management in Ontario: A Chronology of Events*. Biodiversity Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Peterborough, ON. Available: https://www.ontario.ca/page/fish-management-history#fnt32.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Queen's Printer for Ontario. Available: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/SG_2010.pdf.

Ontario Land Registry Access
2021 *Abstract/ParcelRegisterBook,Rosseau,*available: https://www.onland.ca/ui/39/books/59399/viewer/3211451?page=1.

Rogers, E. S.
1978 Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15*, edited by B. Trigger, pp. 760-771. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Rosseau Historical Society
2004 Then and Now, Minuteman Press, Sudbury, ON
2006 The Early Years
2019 Rosseau: House Histories, Pt. 1

Snow, D.
1995 Migration in prehistory: The Northern Iroquoian case. *American Antiquity* 60:59-79.

Spence, M. W., R. H. Pihl, & C. R. Murphy
1990 Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. *In The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris, pp. 125-169. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, London.

Stewart, A. M.
2013 Water and Land. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of A Province*, edited by M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson, pp. 24-34. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston.

Stone, L. M., & D. Chaput

1978 History of the Great Lakes area. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15*, edited by B. Trigger, pp. 602-609. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Stork, P.
1984 Research into the Paleo-Indian Occupations of Southern Ontario: A Review. *Ontario Archaeology* 41: 3-28.

Surtees, R. J.
1994 Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*, edited by E. S. Rogers & D. B. Smith, pp. 92-121. Dundurn Press, Toronto.

Trigger, B. G.
1994 The Original Iroquoians: Huron, Petun and Neutral. In *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*, edited by E. S. Rogers & D. B. Smith, pp. 41-63. Dundurn Press, Toronto.

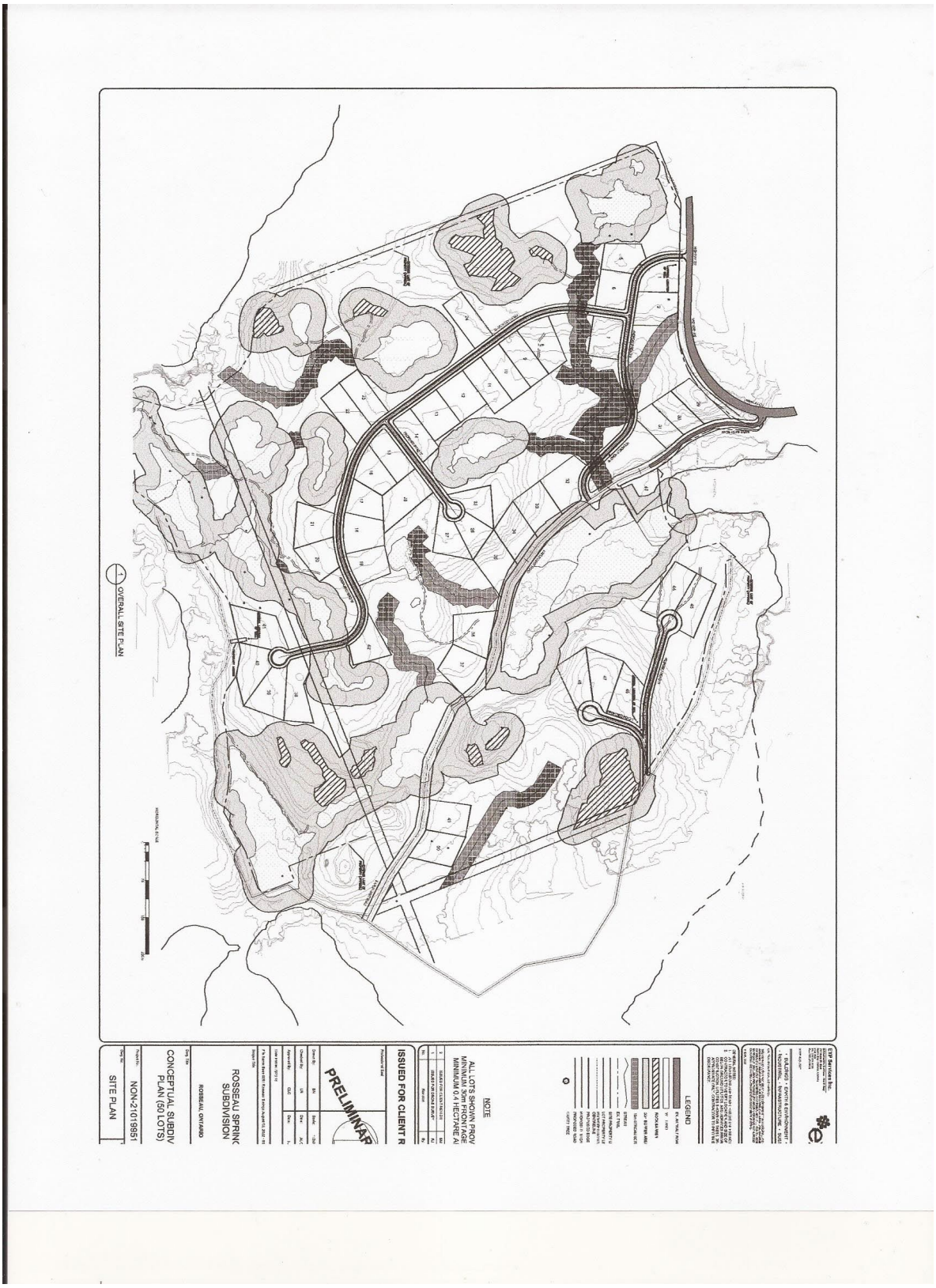
Williamson, R. F.
2013 The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, edited by M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson, pp. 48-61. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston.

Wright, J. V.
1967 *The Laurel Tradition and the Middle Woodland Period*, National Museum of Canada Bulletin 217. Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

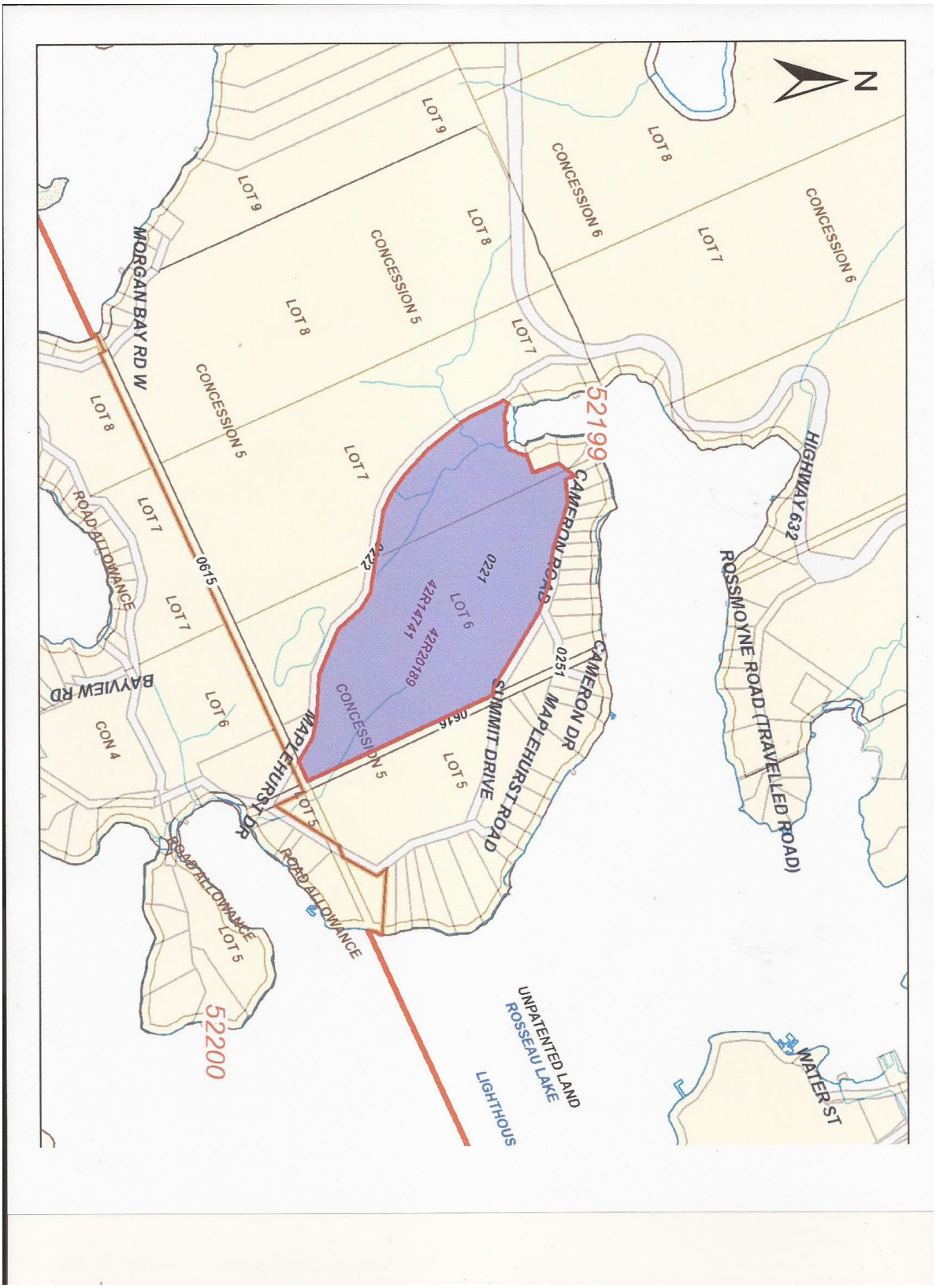
7. Maps

Map 1: General Location of Project

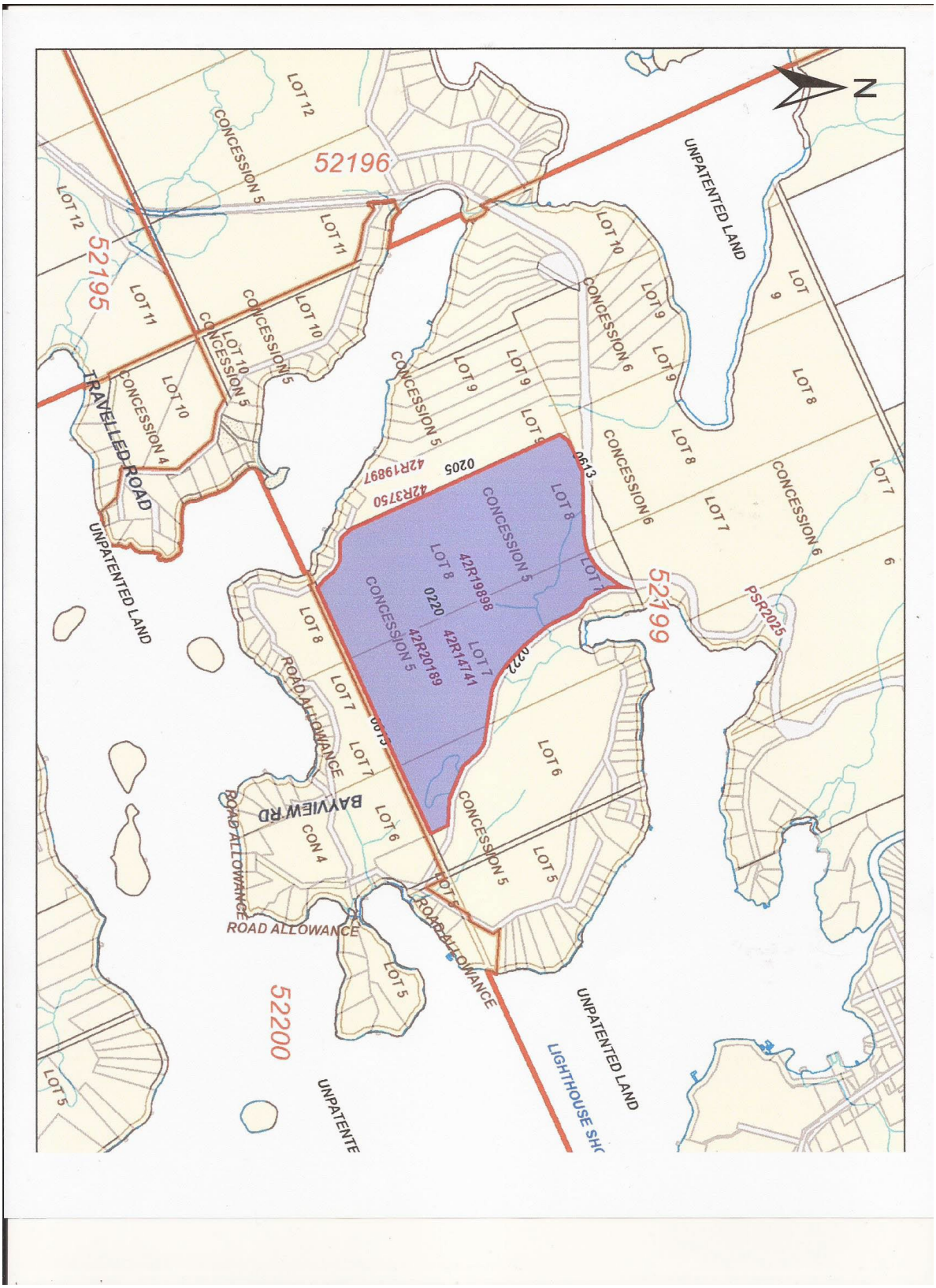
Map 2: Close Up of Project Location



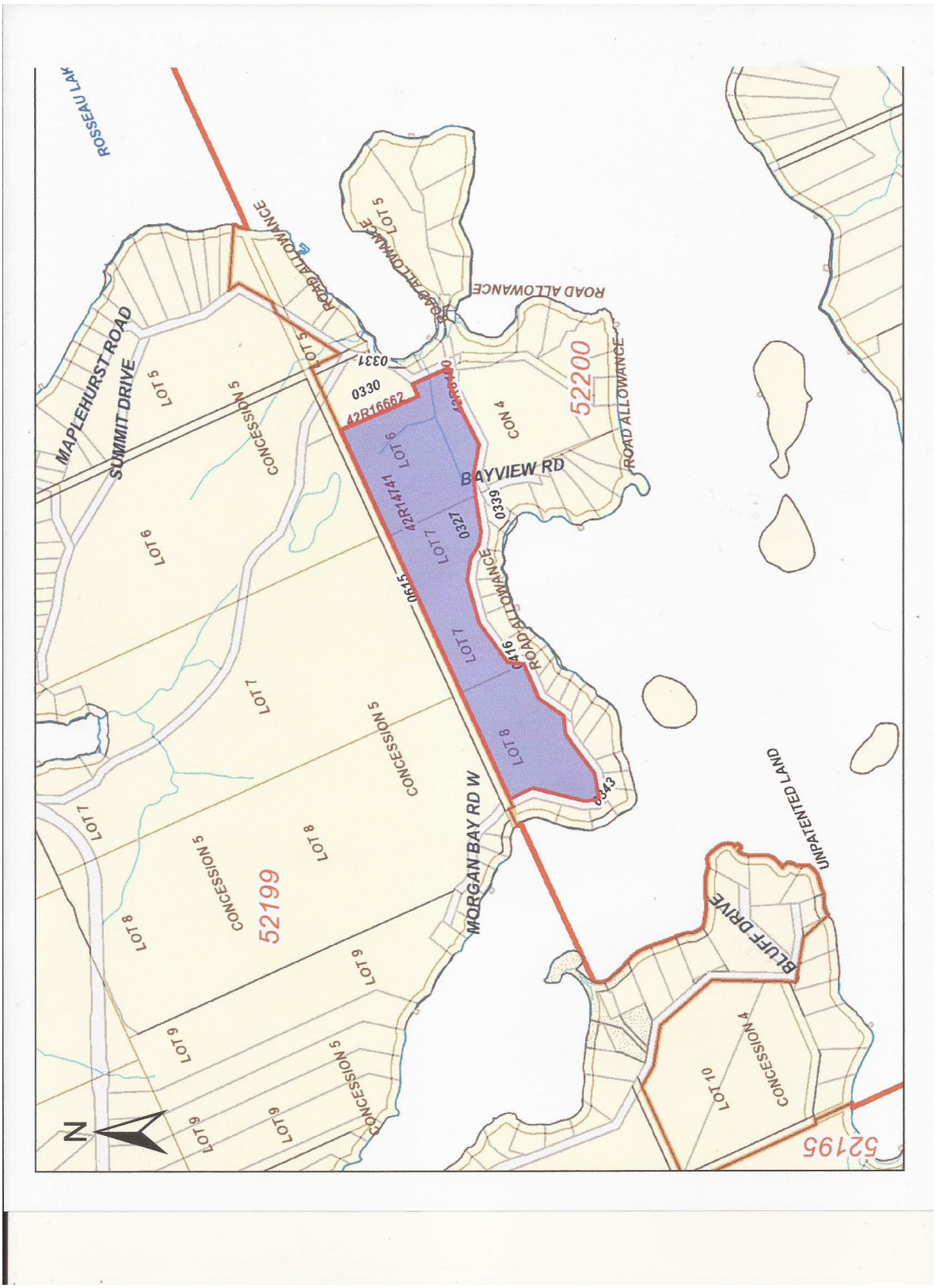
Map 3: Detail Project Location Showing All Proposed Lots



Map 4: Land Ownership Status



Map 5: Land Ownership Status



Map 6: Land Ownership Status

Map 7: Historic Map Showing Beley Ownership

Photos

Photo 1: Stage 1 Field Visit

Photo 2: Permanent Water Adjoining Lot 43

Photo 3: Typical Vegetation Coverage of Project Area

Photo 4: Lot 43 Overgrown Field During Stage 2

Photo 5: Lot 43 Showing Clear Demarcation of Field and Forest

Photo 6: View of Lighthouse from Tip of Peninsula

Photo 7: Old Vehicle Off Project Area

Photo 8: Lot 40 Overgrown Farm Field

Photo 9: Wire Fence on Lot 43

Photo 10: Barb on Fence on Lot 43