

Appendix A: Archaeological Reports and Heritage Screening

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed West Spray Irrigation Field as Part of the
Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation
Class Environmental Assessment Update
Within Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7
In the Geographic Township of Mara
Historic County of Ontario
Now in the Township of Ramara
County of Simcoe
Ontario**

**Project #: 258-RA9591-23
Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)
PIF #: P439-0197-2024**

Original Report

February 8, 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the proposed West Spray Irrigation Field (the “study area”) within the property municipally addressed 3700 Concession Road 8, Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe, as part of the Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation Class Environmental Assessment Update. The study area is located within parts of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Mara, historic County of Ontario.

The objectives of this Stage 1 AA are to provide information about the study area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions, to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area, and to recommend appropriate strategies for further archaeological assessment consistent with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘2011 S&G’) produced by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*.

The background research identified a number of different features in proximity to the study area that contribute to establishing archaeological potential, including water sources (i.e., wetlands associated with creeks draining into Lake Simcoe) and 19th century settlement. The County of Simcoe’s Archaeology Management Plan also identifies archaeological potential within the majority of the study area.

Further review of mapping and aerial imagery from 20th and 21st centuries was conducted to determine if the archaeological potential classification is relevant across the study area. This review revealed that observable changes within the study area appeared to accompany the developments happening in the nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility, but the depth and extent of these alterations cannot be confirmed to fully classify the study area as being fully disturbed.

Based on the collected background research, the entirety of the study area has been identified as retaining archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 AA in the form of pedestrian survey, or, if not viable or feasible, test pit survey.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* (MCM) (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for a Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 AA for the proposed West Spray Irrigation Field within the property municipally addressed 3700 Concession Road 8, in the Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe, Ontario (**see Appendix A – Map 1**). This land will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Mara, historic County of Ontario.

The establishment of the West Spray Irrigation Field, and the construction of an Effluent Disposal Bed in the same area, both form part of several solutions being explored as part of the Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Update, which seeks to find the most appropriate solution for the disposal of lagoon effluent from nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility.

This study was triggered by the *Environmental Assessment Act* in support of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment regulatory process. The Stage 1 AA was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Cassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P4399, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2022) and 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Tatham Engineering* on January 8th, 2024.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historical mapping, topographic mapping and orthophotographs. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	
		<div>Oral Traditions</div> <div>Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</div>
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an <i>in situ</i> cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p>
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); the abandonment of these two phases “were expressed early on, with the recognition that local site sequences were more or less continuous through what has been classified as distinct phases” (Birch, 2015, p.271); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and</p>

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <p>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</p> <p>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points</p> <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>		
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; traditionally, the Huron-Wendat territory stretched “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 up 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 and Owend [sic] Sound in the West” and they “formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent” (per.comm. R.Gaudreau-Couture, 21 June 2022); within this large area, Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p> <table><tr><th>Oral Traditions</th></tr><tr><td><p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3); the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p><p>This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities, particularly the Huron-Wendat, based on both archaeological evidence and their oral traditions (<i>see Appendix C</i>).</p></td></tr></table>	Oral Traditions	<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3); the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p> <p>This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities, particularly the Huron-Wendat, based on both archaeological evidence and their oral traditions (<i>see Appendix C</i>).</p>
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1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	<p>The Anishinaabeg (i.e., Algonquin, Chippewa, Mississauga, Odawa, Ojibway, and others) continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe; inter-marriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huronía”); French arrival into Ontario; in 1615, Samuel de Champlain is believed to have traveled through the southern limits of the Township of Mara, along the Talbot River, on his way to Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ritchie, 1952, p.27; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).</p> <table><tr><th>Oral Traditions</th></tr><tr><td>Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of Algonquian-speaking groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in southern Ontario at this time (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</td></tr></table>	Oral Traditions	Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of Algonquian-speaking groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in southern Ontario at this time (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).
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Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	<p>The Five (later Six) Nations (Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga and Seneca; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region but remained an independent Nation; the Huron-Wendat ultimately resettled near Quebec City (forming the oldest First Nations community in Canada), in southwestern Ontario and in America (per.comm. R.Gaudreau-Couture, 21 June 2022); the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; Five Nations believed to have established a settlement near Orillia after driving out the Huron-Wendat, but this is unconfirmed; European fur trade and exploration continues (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Hunter, 1909a, p.10; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>		
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	<p>Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017) to southern Ontario in the 1690s; “some writers have asserted that these Algonquin tribes came from the north shore of Georgian Bay and spread over the abandoned country of the Hurons’ but one should not forget the populous tribes of Algonquins who, in the time of the early Jesuits had a mission among them,</p>		

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		lived in the Townships of North and South Orillia” (Hunter, 1909a, p.10); “there are no existing records to show that these tribes were ever completely displaced from their ancient possessions, although it is natural to suppose the massacres perpetrated by the Iroquois in their neighbourhood would inspire them to fear and cause them to retreat for at least a brief period” (Hunter, 1909a, p.10); an alternative oral tradition states communities within the Anishinaabe, particularly the Mississaugas, had migrated from north of Lake Superior and Georgian Bay area during this time and had arrived following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat people (MCFN, 2017); battles fought throughout, ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); the Ojibway and Chippewa settled in the County of Simcoe by the 18 th century; ‘ <i>Mississauga</i> ’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Hunter, 1909a, p.10; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Tooker, 1978, pp.418-441).
Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1790s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		groups (Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Land Treaties

After the War of 1812, the second wave of immigration from British Isle occurred and the population of Euro-Canadians doubled in Upper Canada (Surtees, 1994, p.112). The land situated between the Ottawa River and Lake Erie and inland was sought after by the British Government to secure internal waterway transportation routes should another war occur with America as well as providing land to new settlers. “The Crown believed that all of this land had been included in the Crawford Purchase back in 1783-84, but this was disputed by the Mississauga, and it was decided to simply make a new Treaty with them to avoid any doubts arising” (Shanahan, 2020). In 1818, William Claus, on behalf of the British Crown, assembled several Anishinaabe peoples at Smith’s Creek (Port Hope) to purchase the land situated around Rice Lake (Government of Ontario, 2021; Surtees, 1994, p.113). Treaty No. 20, also known as the ‘Rice Lake Purchase,’ was ceded to the British Government on the 5th of November 1818 and included the Township of Mara (Government of Ontario, 2021; Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.xxxvii). This tract of land included 1,951,00 acres, and the Rice Lake Mississauga were to receive, “the yearly sum of the seven hundred and forty pounds Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly, and every year, by His said Majesty to the said Chippewa Nation” (Shanahan, 2020). At a subsequent meeting, William Claus clarified that the “£740 would be distributed on a per capita basis, each man, woman and child receiving \$10” (Shanahan, 2020).

The study area also fell within the Williams Treaties (1923) lands. The “territory covered by the Williams Treaties stretched from the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing, and together cover approximately 52,000km²” (Government of Ontario, 2021).

1.3.3.2 Township of Mara

The Township of Mara was partially surveyed by J.G. Chewitt in 1821 and completed in 1836 by Robert Ross. The township is believed to have been, “named after Madam Mara, a favourite public singer in England at the time” (Armstrong, 1930, pp.179-180). Until after the Rebellion in 1837, there were few settlements along the Lake Simcoe shore since the soil at that time had the appearance of a cedar swamp. With drainage, the Township of Mara contained fertile farmland of excellent quality soil (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877, p.xi; Farewell, 1907, p.58).

The central portion of the township largely consisted of Irish and Catholic settlers and the north and south portions were occupied by Scottish Highlanders. The first settler in the township was Patrick Corrigan, from Ireland, who settled on Lot 15, Concession 7 in 1823. By 1839, 112 individuals resided in the Township of Mara. Within five years, 278 individuals resided in the Township of Mara, which was united with the Township of Rama. The Township of Mara was described as, “a new township not long settled, but it contains some very good land, and on the

lake shore there are some good clearings” (Smith, 1846, p.110). By 1850, the population had increased in the Township of Mara to 966 individuals, a sawmill had been erected and 1,832 acres were under cultivation (Farewell, 1907, p.58; Mika and Mika, 1981, pp.611-612; Smith, 1851, p.34).

By the late 1870s, the Midland Railway (now part of the Canadian National Railway) was completed through the Township and eventually, four additional railways were built through the Township. However, some of these railways have ceased to operate as modern highways have replaced their purpose (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877, p.xi; Mika and Mika, 1981, pp.611-612; County of Ontario, 1955, pp.12-13).

For purpose of administration, the Township of Mara and the Township of Rama were united from 1850 to 1868-69. After 1869, the two townships were separated. In 1974, the Township of Mara was annexed by the County of Simcoe and in 1994, the Township of Ramara was formed after the amalgamation of the Township of Rama and Mara (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.277; Township of Ramara, 2020).

1.3.3.3 Village of Uptergrove

The hamlet of Uptergrove was located northwest of the study area at the intersection of the Trans-Canada Highway/Highway 12 and Side Road 25/Plum Point Road. A post office was established in 1870 and the first postmaster was Thomas Byrne (LAC, 2024). In 1873, Uptergrove was described as “a post village in Ontario co., Ont. 2½ miles from Atherley. It contains 4 stores. Pop. 185” (Crossby, 1873, p.344). By 1900, the population of the community had decreased to 100 individuals (Union Publishing Co., 1900, p.181).

1.3.4 Study Area Land Use History (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely J. Shier’s 1860 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Ontario*, J.H. Beers & Co.’s 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*, and C.E. Goad’s 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County* (**see Maps 2-4; Table 3**).

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants documented in Historical Maps

Con.	Lot	Owner/Occupant			Structure(s) in the Study Area		
		1860	1877	1895	1860	1877	1895
7	22	(not listed)	Peter Thompson		(not depicted)	1 homestead within 300m of study area	(not depicted)
	23	(not listed)			(not depicted)		

The 1860, the study area was depicted within land owned by an unnamed individual, and no structures (i.e., homesteads, schoolhouses, churches, etc.) were depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area. The west end of the study area appears to encompass part of Lake Simcoe.

By 1877, the study area was depicted in land owned by Peter Thompson, who was a farmer from Scotland and arrived in the township in 1855 (McGill University Library, 2001). He was an owner of multiple lots in the township that, in addition to the lots noted above, also included 200 acres of Lot 23, Concession 8 and 100 acres of Lot 22, Concession 8. According to the *Abstract Land Indexes*, the Thompson family first settled on the south half of Lot 23, Concession 8 in 1855 (Abstract Index Books, ca. 1800-1958, Ontario County (Ontario): Mara Township: film 179174). One of Peter Thompson's homesteads is depicted within 300 metres of the study area, on the south part of Lot 22, Concession 7.

The 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County* only gives information on landowners and their acreage owned but does not depict private structures. The study area is depicted on lands owned by Peter Thompson on Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7 of Mara Township.

In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). While the study area is not located within 100 metres of an early historic transportation route established during the survey of Mara Township, it is located within 300 metres of a historic homestead. Therefore, based on the proximity of early Euro-Canadian settlement, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate further evaluation of the established archaeological potential within the study area, a detailed review of a topographic map from 1914 (*see Map 5*), and aerial imagery from 1945 to 2023 (*see Maps 6-14*) was undertaken.

The study area appears to have remained clear of vegetation since at least the early 20th century. The 1914 military topographic map depicts the study area as encompassing land which had been cleared of overgrown vegetation flanked by marsh areas. No structures were depicted in the study area.

Aerial imagery from the rest of the 20th century, as well as the early 21st century, show that the study area has remained clear of vegetation till the present day, although there appears to be aerially observable changes to the surface that may be related to the changes in the nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Natural Area Protection and Shoreline Residential in the Township of Ramara Official Plan (Township of Ramara, 2022).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Per the County of Simcoe's AMP, the entirety of the study area has archaeological potential (County of Simcoe, 2023; *see Map 15*).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (or Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located within 300 metres of designated or listed heritage properties (OHT, 2024). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (OHT, 2024). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. There are no such markers within 300 metres of the study area (Read the Plaque, 2024). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. No pioneer churches or early cemeteries

are located in or within 300 metres of the study area (OGS, 2024). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the MCM was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. According to the OASD there are no archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MCM, 2024).

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given the absence of registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. No reports were identified.

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area's physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the Lake Simcoe Basin of the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Lake Simcoe Basin is characterized by the lowlands surrounding Lake Simcoe and is separated from the Nottawasaga Basin to the west by the uplands of Simcoe County. The lowlands were flooded by glacial Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shorecliffs, beaches and boulder terraces, and floored by sand, silt and clay. On the northern and western shores of Lake Simcoe, the lowland consists of a narrow bouldery terrace for the most part confined by a low bluff cut by the highest stage of Lake Algonquin. On the south and east shores of Lake Simcoe are broader plains. Directly south of Lake Simcoe a low, swampy, sandy plain covers most of Georgina. The Black River and Pepperlaw Creek are important streams in this area although they have failed to provide good drainage. Overall, the Lake Simcoe Basin is a poorer farming district than the Nottawasaga Basin. Extensive areas of bogs and wet sand permeate the basin, but the soils could be useful if drained and developed for vegetables, like the Holland Marsh (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.177-182).

1.4.8.2 Soil Type and Topography

Two native soil types are found within the study area. Lovering clay loam forms the majority of the study area; it is characterized as a Grey-Brown Podzolic, with imperfect drainage, gently undulating to level and stonefree topography. The southern edge of the study area encompasses Muck, which is bog soil composed of well-decomposed organic deposits with very poor drainage and on depressional and stonefree topography (Ontario Agricultural College and Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1979).

The topography within the study area is generally level, with an elevation of 220 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The study area is flanked by the wooded wetlands of short creeks that drain directly into Lake Simcoe. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated in a rural area north of the Bayshore Village subdivision. The study area encompasses a vacant land flanked to the north and south by wooded wetlands, to the east by the secondary lagoon of the extant Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility, and to the west by a narrow strip of mixed wooded and cleared land by the shores of Barnstable Bay of Lake Simcoe.

1.4.10 Dates of Desktop Review

A desktop review of field conditions using past and current maps and imagery was undertaken on January 26th, 2024.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 2.0**.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research, including a review of mapping and aerial imagery (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*), an evaluation of the established archaeological potential of the study area was performed. The results of this evaluation are presented in **Map 16**.

2.1 Analysis

2.1.1 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

The study area consists of a clearing flanked by wooded wetlands to the north and south. The land has been clear of vegetation since at least 1914 (*see Map 5*). The establishment of the nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility's primary lagoon cell (sometime between 1965 and 1978) and secondary lagoon cell (sometime between 1978 and 1989) appears to have resulted in aurally visible surface changes to the study area (*see Maps 8-10*). There also appears to have been some landscaping-related alterations performed in the 2010s (*see Map 13*). However, the depth and extent of the actual impacts to the soil as a result of these activities cannot be confirmed.

2.2 Conclusions

In the absence of information confirming that the clearing within which the study area is situated has been deeply and extensively disturbed by previous developmental activities related to the establishment and expansion of the nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility, the entirety of the study area is therefore considered to retain the established archaeological potential, and a Stage 2 property survey will be required.

Given that the land within the study area appears to have been ploughed historically, a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals must be carried out throughout the study area in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. However, should the nature of the terrain (presence of buried utilities/alignments, high rock content, etc.) make ploughing not possible or viable, a systematic Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals can instead be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The entire study area, identified as retaining archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA, specifically a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. However, should the nature of the terrain (presence of buried utilities/alignments, high rock content, etc.) make ploughing not possible or viable, a systematic Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals can instead be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MCM* 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 *MCM*, 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. 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 at the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery*.

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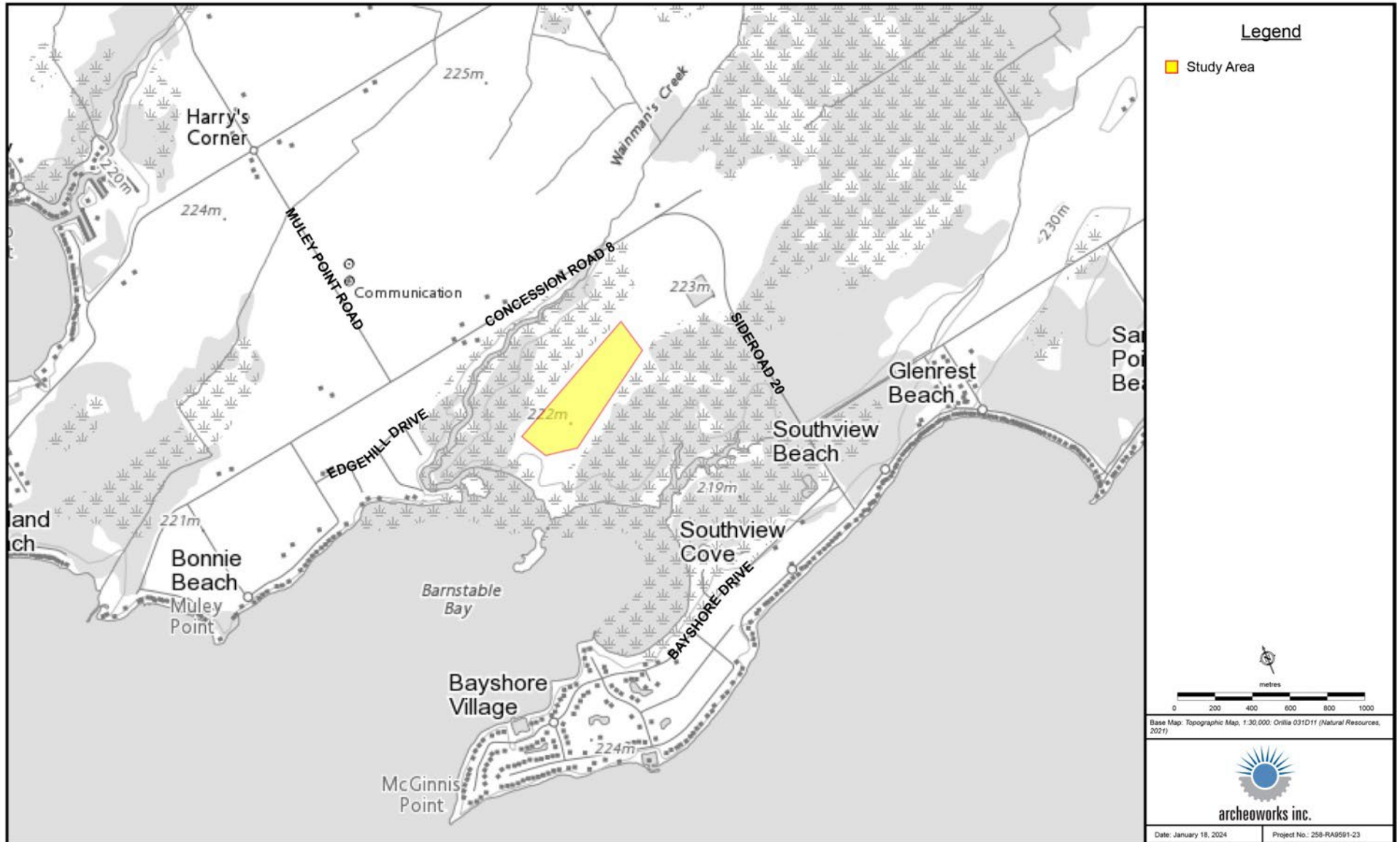
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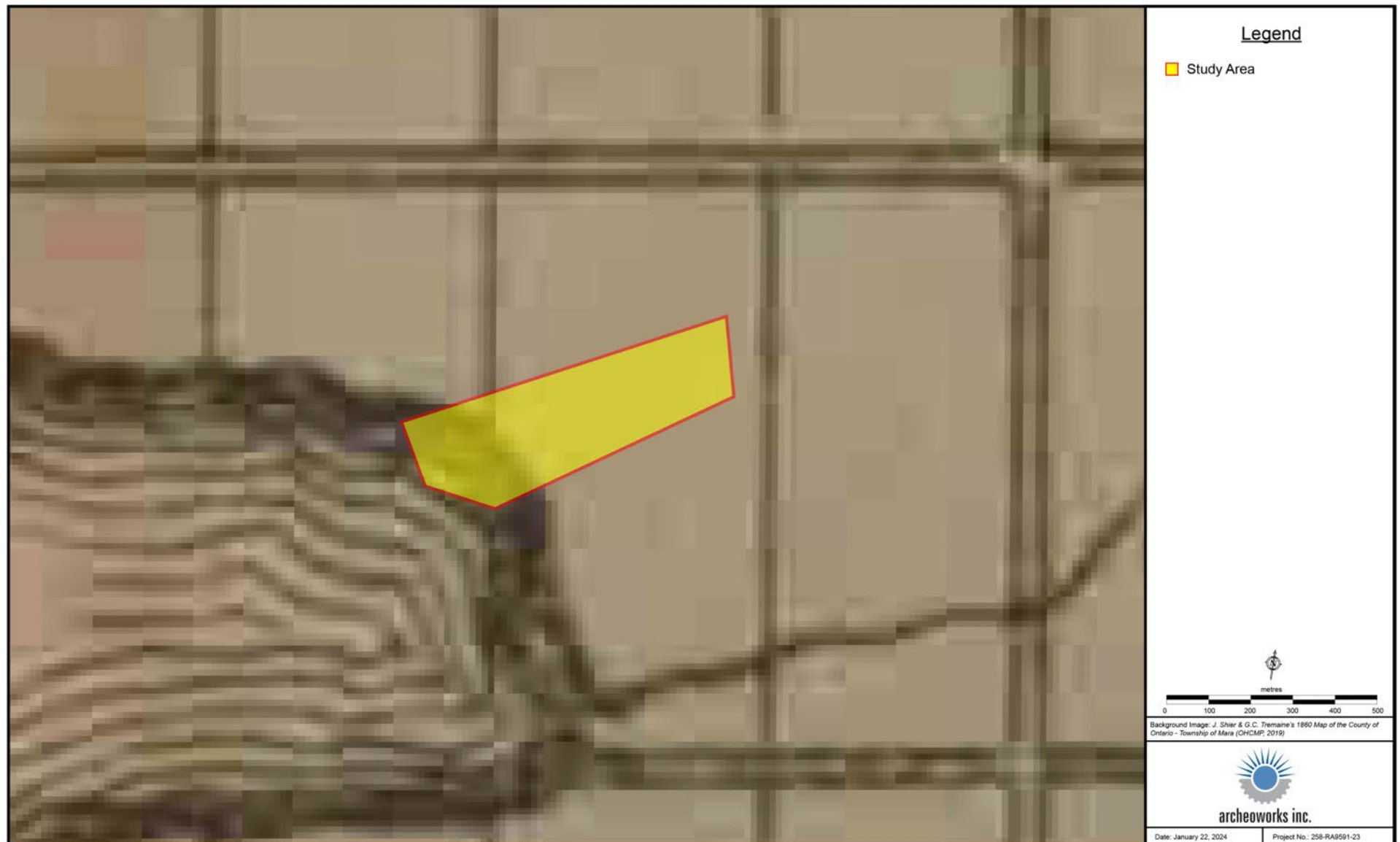
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



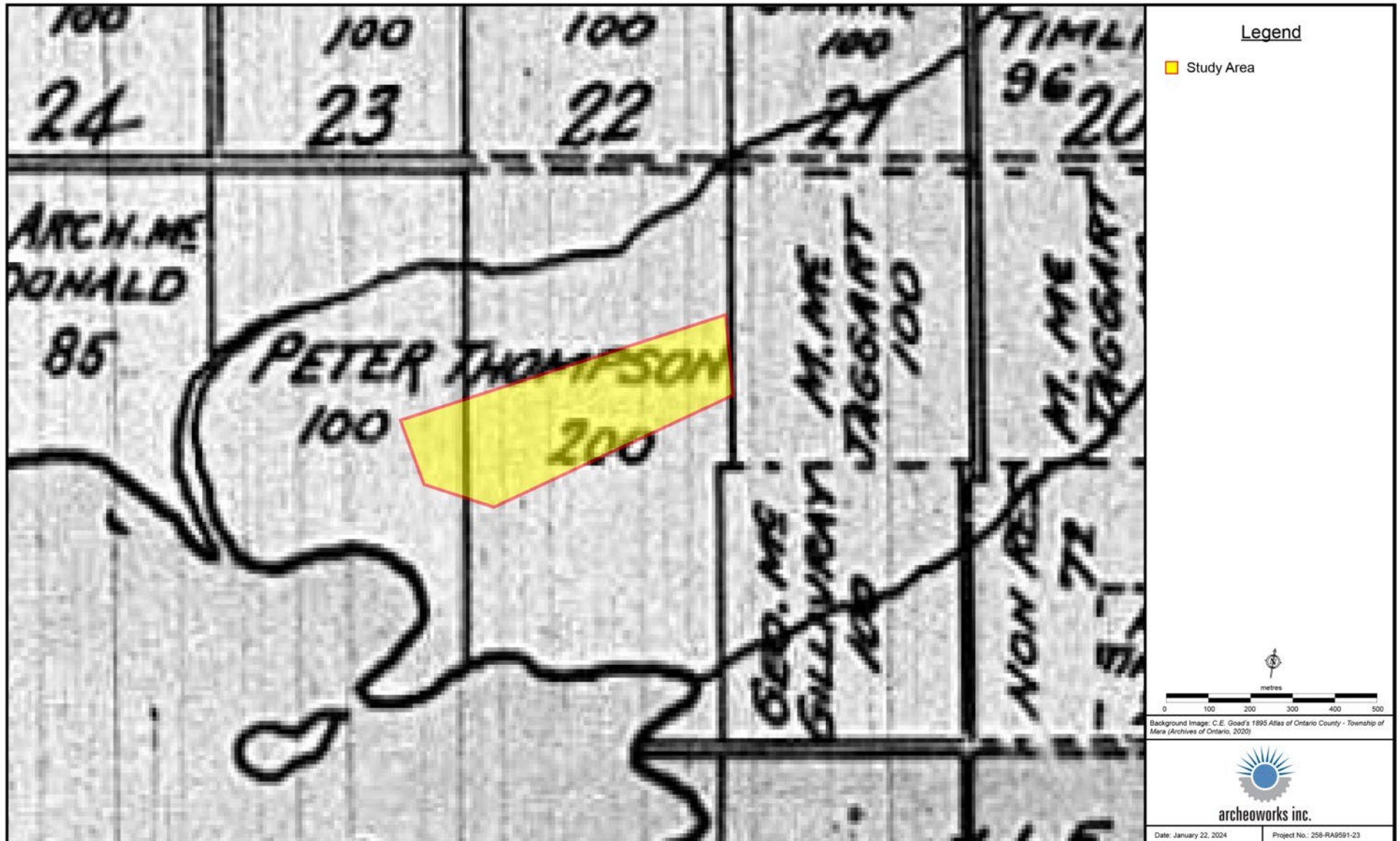
Map 1: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



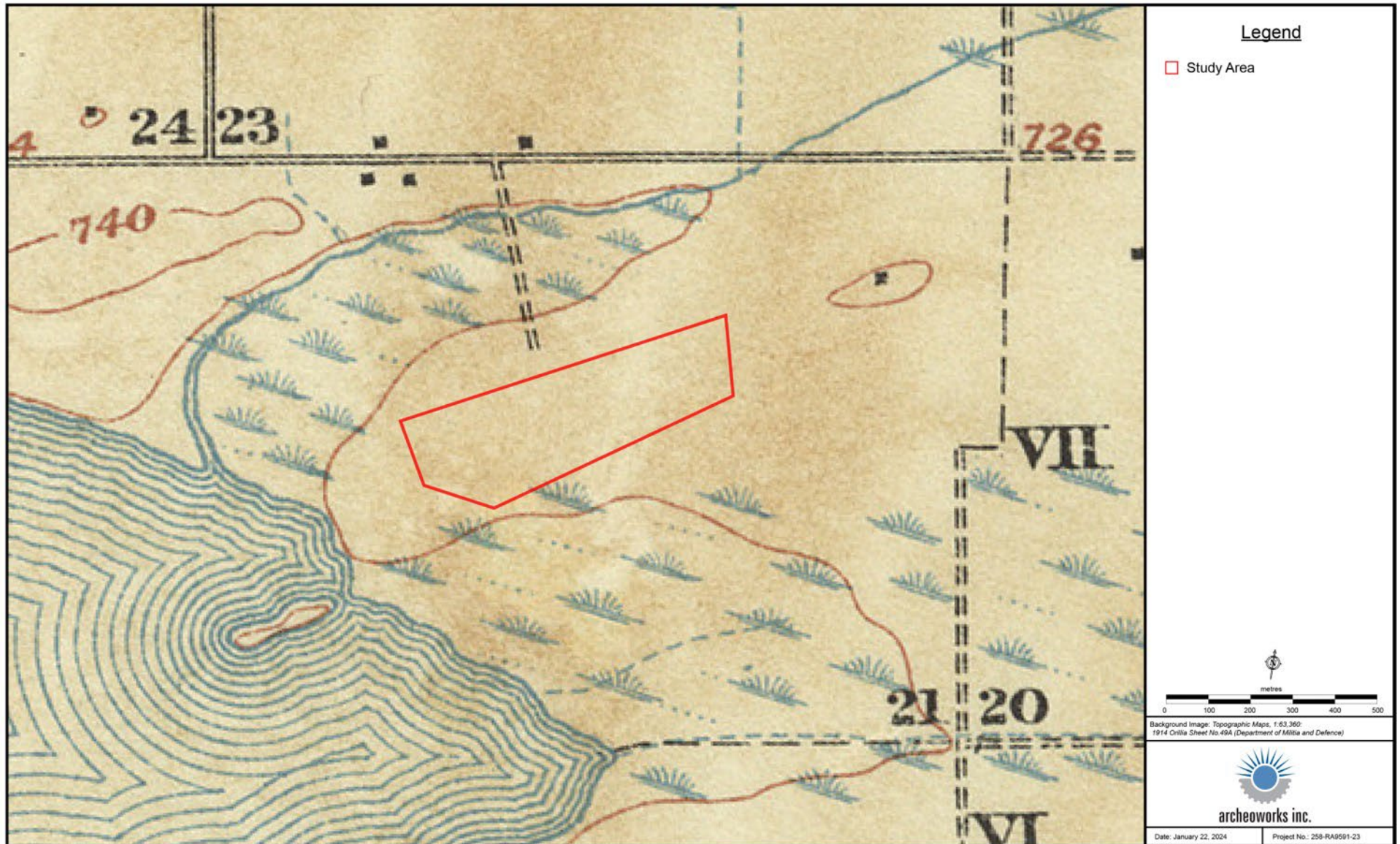
Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario*.



Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*.



Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1895 *Atlas of the County of Ontario*.



Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1914 military topographic map.



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1945 aerial photograph.



Map 7: Stage 1 AA study area within 1954 aerial orthoimagery.



Map 8: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1965 aerial photograph.



Map 9: Stage 1 AA study area within 1978 aerial orthoimagery.



Map 10: Stage 1 AA study area within 1989 aerial orthoimagery.



Map 11: Stage 1 AA study area within 1997 aerial orthoimagery.



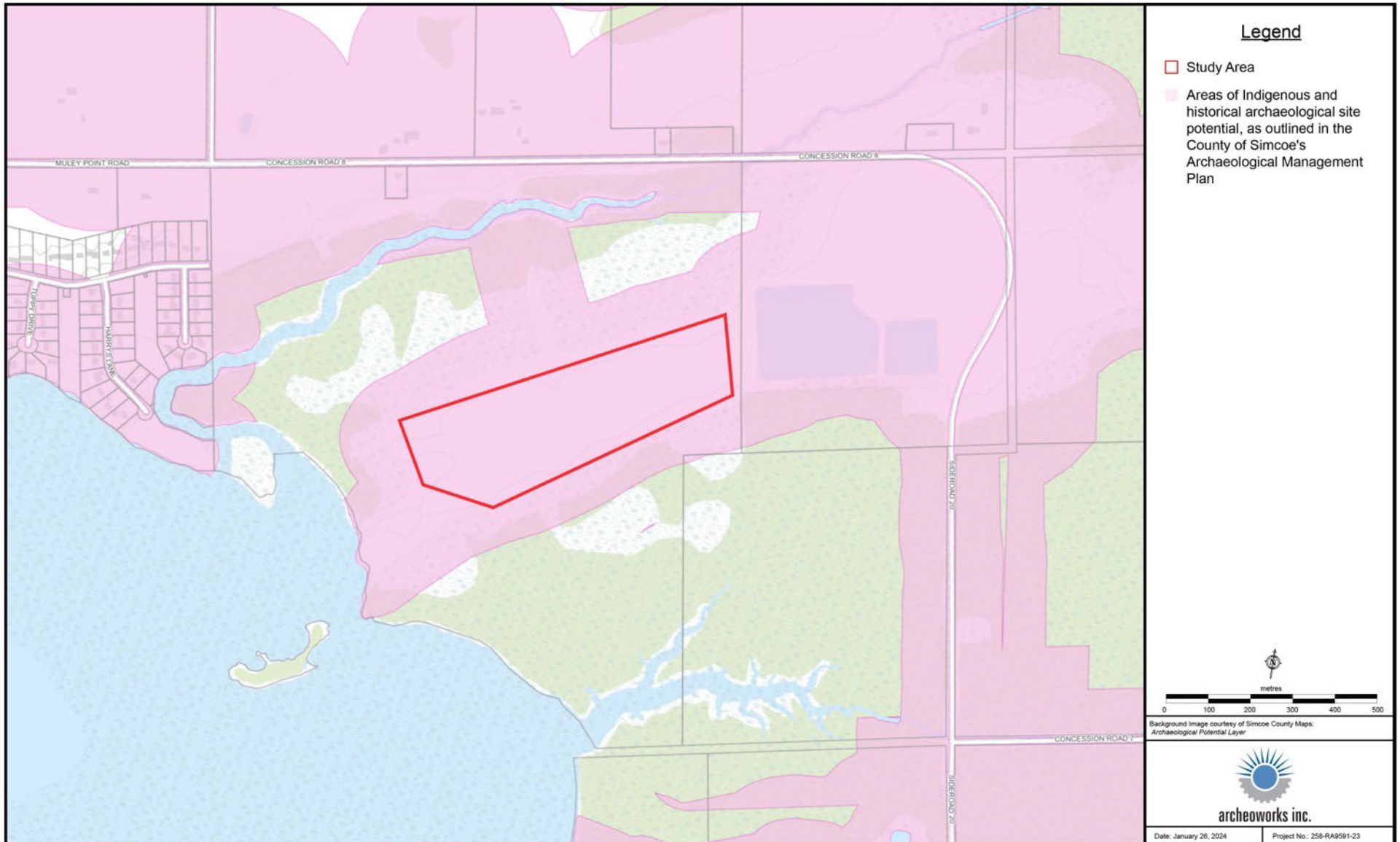
Map 12: Stage 1 AA study area within 2008 aerial orthoimagery.



Map 13: Stage 1 AA study area within 2016 aerial orthoimagery.



Map 14: Stage 1 AA study area within 2023 aerial orthoimagery.



Map 15: Stage 1 AA study area within the County of Simcoe's official archaeological potential mapping.



Map 16: Stage 1 AA results.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Results			
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Water on or adjacent to the study area	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
1a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
1b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
1c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline within 300 metres (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2	Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, knolls, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
3	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
5	Previously identified archaeological site(s) within 300 metres		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
6	Known burial site or cemetery on or directly adjacent to the property		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with resource areas related to food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail area, etc.) within 100 metres		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
10	Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site within 300 metres		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
11	Contains property listed or designated (under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>) by the municipality		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
13	Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) illustrating archaeological potential for all or parts of the study area			X – no AMP	If Yes, potential confirmed
14	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)		X		If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: HURON-WENDAT NATION HISTORY

ANNEX

History of the 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 Owend 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 Nionwentsio, 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.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		258-RA9591-23		
Licensee:		Kassandra Aldridge (P029)		
MCM PIF:		P439-0197-2024		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2023/258-RA9591-23 - Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation Class EA Update/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the Ontario Heritage Act, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed West Spray Irrigation Field as Part of the
Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation
Class Environmental Assessment Update
Located Within Part of 3700 Concession Road 8
Within Part of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7
In the Geographic Township of Mara
Historic County of Ontario
Now in the Township of Ramara
County of Simcoe
Ontario**

**Project #: 258-RA9591-23
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)
PIF #: P1059-0151-2024**

Original Report

September 21, 2024

**Presented to:
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**Prepared by:
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T: 416.676.5597
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was previously retained to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed West Spray Irrigation Field within a portion of the property municipally addressed 3700 Concession Road 8 (the “property boundary”), in the Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe, Ontario. The Stage 1 AA identified archaeological potential, and a Stage 2 AA was recommended (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2024 – P439-0197-2024) as required by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘2011 S&G’) published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*.

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained to conduct the Stage 2 AA of an area of proposed impact within the larger property boundary, totalling approximately 16.37 hectares. This land will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the “study area.” The study area is located within part of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Mara, historic County of Ontario, now in the Township of Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe, Ontario.

A Stage 2 property survey of the study area was conducted under ideal weather and lighting conditions. Two minor areas of saturated soil conditions were identified within the study area. The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification. The remainder of the study area, comprising a large, cultivated field, was subjected to a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals. One collection of historic artifacts – designated as **H1** – was encountered during the pedestrian survey within part of Lot 22, Concession 7.

A total of 174 artifacts were recovered from 105 findspots spread across an area measuring 84 metres north-south by 101 metres east-west in size. Most material recovered suggests a mid-19th century peak habitation. It is likely that the material is associated with a domestic structure built in the 1850s and utilized through the 1860s into the 1870s. The first two owners of the lot were non-residents, and the first documented settlement is of tenant James Carey and his wife Mary Steele from ca. 1869 to 1876. By 1876, Peter Thomson is listed as the owner with a homestead depicted south of the site area in the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*. Peter Thomson owned 500 acres in this area, however, is not documented to have resided on Lot 22, Concession 7.

The H1 site, registered under the Borden number **BdGt-30**, has further cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) and requires a Stage 3 AA, per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G* and per *Section 2.3, RHF Standard 2.a* of the draft *2021 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead (RHF) Sites Standards for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director Ian Boyce – MCM licence P1059

Field Director Kim Slocki – MCM licence P029

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Artifact Analysis Emily Anson – MCM licence P482

Graphics Cassandra Lamoureux
Lee Templeton

Report Preparation Cassandra Lamoureux

Report Review Kim Slocki

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* (MCM) (2011), are as follows:

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

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was previously retained to conduct a Stage 1 AA for the proposed West Spray Irrigation Field within a portion of the property municipally addressed 3700 Concession Road 8, in the Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe, Ontario. The establishment of the West Spray Irrigation Field, and the construction of an Effluent Disposal Bed in the same area, both form part of several solutions being explored as part of the Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Update, which seeks to find the most appropriate solution for the disposal of lagoon effluent from the nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility. The Stage 1 AA identified archaeological potential on the property, thereby necessitating a Stage 2 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2024 – P439-0197-2024).

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained by *Tatham Engineering* to conduct the Stage 2 AA of a portion of 3700 Concession Road 8. The approximately 16.37 hectares wherein there are proposed impacts will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the “study area”; the larger property will herein be referred to as the “property boundary” and will be discussed as relevant. The study area is located within part of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Mara, historic County of Ontario, now in the Township of Township of Ramara, County of Simcoe, Ontario (***see Appendix A – Map 1***).

This study was triggered by the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* in support of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment regulatory process. The Stage 2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, under the archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2024) and *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Tatham Engineering* on January 8th, 2024.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted the Stage 1 AA (2024). This report included a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, available historical mapping, topographic mapping, aerial photographs and orthophotographs. The results of this background research, along with additional archival research pertaining to the one historic archaeological site (named H1) discovered during the Stage 2 property survey, are summarized below.

1.3.1 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.1.1 Land Treaties

After the War of 1812, the second wave of immigration from the British Isles occurred and the population of Euro-Canadians doubled in Upper Canada (Surtees, 1994, p.112). The lands situated between the Ottawa River and Lake Erie and inland were sought after by the British Government to secure internal waterway transportation routes should another war occur with America as well as providing land to new settlers. “The Crown believed that all of this land had been included in the Crawford Purchase back in 1783-84, but this was disputed by the Mississauga, and it was decided to simply make a new Treaty with them to avoid any doubts arising” (Shanahan, 2020). In 1818, William Claus, on behalf of the British Crown, assembled several Anishinaabe peoples at Smith’s Creek (Port Hope) to purchase the land situated around Rice Lake (Government of Ontario, 2024; Surtees, 1994, p.113). Treaty No. 20, also known as the ‘Rice Lake Purchase,’ was ceded to the British Government on the 5th of November 1818 and included the Township of Mara (Government of Ontario, 2024; Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.xxxvii). This tract of land included 1,951,00 acres, and the Rice Lake Mississauga were to receive, “the yearly sum of the seven hundred and forty pounds Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly, and every year, by His said Majesty to the said Chippewa Nation” (Shanahan, 2020). At a subsequent meeting, William Claus clarified that the “£740 would be distributed on a per capita basis, each man, woman and child receiving \$10” (Shanahan, 2020).

The study area also falls within the Williams Treaties (1923) lands. The “territory covered by the Williams Treaties stretched from the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing, and together cover approximately 52,000km²” (Government of Ontario, 2024).

1.3.1.2 Township of Mara

The Township of Mara was partially surveyed by James Grant (J.G.) Chewitt in 1821 and completed in 1836 by Robert Ross. The township is believed to have been, “named after Madam Mara, a favourite public singer in England at the time” (Armstrong, 1930, pp.179-180). Until after the Rebellion in 1837, there were few settlements along the Lake Simcoe shore since the soil at that time had the appearance of a cedar swamp. With drainage, the Township of Mara contained fertile farmland of excellent quality soil (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877, p.xi; Farewell, 1907, p.58).

The central portion of the township largely consisted of Irish and Catholic settlers and the north and south portions were occupied by Scottish Highlanders. The first settler in the township was Patrick Corrigan, from Ireland, who settled on Lot 15, Concession 7 in 1823. By 1839, 112 individuals resided in the Township of Mara. Within five years, 278 individuals resided in the Township of Mara, which was united with the Township of Rama. The Township of Mara was described as, “a new township not long settled, but it contains some very good land, and on the lake shore there are some good clearings” (Smith, 1846, p.110). By 1850, the population had increased in the Township of Mara to 966 individuals, a sawmill had been erected and 1,832 acres were under cultivation (Farewell, 1907, p.58; Mika and Mika, 1981, pp.611-612; Smith, 1851, p.34).

By the late 1870s, the Midland Railway (now part of the Canadian National Railway) was completed through the township and eventually, four additional railways were built through the township. However, some of these railways have ceased to operate as modern highways have replaced their purpose (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877, p.xi; Mika and Mika, 1981, pp.611-612; County of Ontario, 1955, pp.12-13).

For purposes of administration, the Township of Mara and the Township of Rama were united from 1850 to 1868-69. After 1869, the two townships were again separated. In 1974, the Township of Mara was annexed by the County of Simcoe and in 1994, the Township of Ramara was formed after the official amalgamation of the Township of Rama and Mara (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.277; Township of Ramara, 2020).

1.3.1.3 Village of Uptergrove

The hamlet of Uptergrove is located northwest of the study area at the intersection of the Trans-Canada Highway/Highway 12 and Side Road 25/Plum Point Road. A post office was established in 1870, and the first postmaster was Thomas Byrne (LAC, 2024). In 1873, Uptergrove was described as “a post village in Ontario co., Ont. 2½ miles from Atherley. It contains 4 stores. Pop. 185” (Crossby, 1873, p.344). By 1900, the population of the community had decreased to 100 individuals (Union Publishing Co., 1900, p.181).

1.3.2 Land Use History of the Study Area (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.2.1 Pre-1900 Land Use – Historic Map Review

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely J. Shier’s 1860 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Ontario*, J.H. Beers & Co.’s 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*, and C.E. Goad’s 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County* (**see Maps 2-4; Table 1**).

Table 1: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants Documented in Historical Maps

Con.	Lot	Owner/Occupant			Structure(s) in the Study Area		
		1860	1877	1895	1860	1877	1895
7	22	(not listed)	Peter Thompson		(not depicted)		(not depicted)

Con.	Lot	Owner/Occupant			Structure(s) in the Study Area		
		1860	1877	1895	1860	1877	1895
	23	(not listed)			(not depicted)	1 homestead within 300m of study area	

In 1860, the study area was depicted within land owned by an unnamed individual, and no structures (e.g., homesteads, schoolhouses, churches, etc.) were depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area. The west end of the study area appeared to encompass part of Lake Simcoe.

By 1877, the study area was depicted in land owned by Peter Thompson, who was a farmer from Scotland and arrived in the township in 1855 (McGill University Library, 2001). He was an owner of multiple lots in the township that, in addition to the lots noted above, also included 200 acres of Lot 23, Concession 8 and 100 acres of Lot 22, Concession 8. According to the *Abstract Land Indexes*, the Thompson family first settled on the south half of Lot 23, Concession 8 in 1855 (Abstract Index Books, ca. 1800-1958, Ontario County (Ontario): Mara Township: film 179174). One of Peter Thompson's homesteads was depicted within 300 metres of the study area on the 1877 map, in the south part of Lot 22, Concession 7.

The 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County* only gives information on landowners and their acreage owned but does not depict private structures. In this map the study area was depicted in lands owned by Peter Thompson, in Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7.

The study area is not located within 100 metres of an early historic transportation route established during the survey of the Township of Mara.

1.3.2.2 Pre-1900 Land Use – Archival Data Review

In accordance with Section 3.1, Standard 1 of the 2011 S&G, a review of available archival data pertaining to the H1 site area was conducted via various online sources, at the *Archives of Ontario* and at the *Simcoe County Archives* (see **Appendix B – Table 1**). After discussions with the Archivist at the *Simcoe County Archives*, many of the early pre-1850s records of the Township of Mara were lost likely during the amalgamation of the Townships of Rama and Mara, and the incorporation into Simcoe County. The H1 site area is located within historic Lot 22, Concession 7 in the Township of Mara.

SUMMARY: Lot 22, Concession 7, Township of Mara

Lot 22, Concession 7 (L22C7) in the Township of Mara, in the County of Ontario originally encompassed 200 acres.

James Grant Chewett, who had surveyed the Township of Mara and was a resident of the Town of York, received the crown patent for all 200 acres of L22C7 in April 1826. This crown patent included a total of 2,484 acres throughout the township as payment for his surveying duties.

In 1833, all 200 acres of L22C7 was sold to Henry Vansittart. A total of 1,045 acres in the Township of Mara was also included in this purchase, all situated around McGinnis Point (present-day Bayshore Village and Lagoon City). Henry Vansittart, the Rear-Admiral of the Blue (the British Royal Army) was born in England in 1777 and entered the British Royal Navy in 1791. He served on numerous ships during the French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars and War of 1812 before moving near Woodstock in Oxford County in 1834. He resided in the village of Eastwood with his sister, Caroline A. East, until his death in 1843. In 1838, likely as a means to support his daughter should she be widowed young, he issued a marriage settlement which transferred all 1,045 acres of land in the Township of Mara to his daughter, Mary Charity Vansittart, when she married her husband, Spencer MacKay, that same year.

In 1843, Henry Vansittart died and was buried in Woodstock. After his death, Mary Charity and Spencer MacKay appear to have returned to England by 1849, and in 1860 Spencer MacKay died. Mary Charity died in 1866. After their deaths, her landholdings (which included all 1,045 acres in the Township of Mara and additional lands in the Township of Mariposa) were bequeathed to her children. In 1876, all 200 acres of L22C7 was sold to Peter Thomson, a resident of the Township of Mara who lived on Lot 23, Concession 8.

During Henry Vansittart and Mary Charity MacKay's ownership of L22C7, the land remained vacant. No occupants were noted in the 1837, 1846 and 1850-1 County Directories and unfortunately, the *Agricultural Census* of the 1851 *Census Record* did not survive. Additionally, no early *Tax Assessment and Collectors Rolls* that date earlier than 1894 have survived. By 1869, a tenant, James Carey, was noted to occupy the south half of L22C7 and appears to have resided there until about 1876. Since he was a tenant, no structural details of the house occupied are available. James Carey was a settler from Ireland who had married Mary Steele in 1860. Mary Steele and her family occupied Lot 26, Concession 10 in the Township of Mara and they appear to have resided there with her father until relocating to L22C7 by 1869.

Peter Thomson arrived from Scotland in the Township of Mara in 1855 with his father, George, mother, Barbara, and sister, Bothia, and settled on Lot 23, Concession 8. During Peter Thomson's ownership of L22C7, the land appears to have been vacant. He lived initially on Lot 23, Concession 8 before constructing a large homestead across the street in Lot 23, Concession 7. L22C7 appears to have been used as additional farmland with only 40 acres cleared in 1894 which had decreased to 20 acres by 1900.

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of L22C7 associated with the site area to the year 1906 is presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Historic Ownership of All of Lot 22, Concession 7 up to 1906

Year	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant	Site Affiliation	Details
All of Lot 22, Concession 7 (L22C7), Township of Mara, County of Ontario – 200 acres				
1826-1833	James Grant Chewett ▪ resident of Town of York		<u>Site area:</u> vacant	<p>* According to the <i>Land Patent Index</i>, on the 8th of March 1826, James Grant Chewett received 2,484 acres of land in the Township of Mara as compensation for surveying the Township of Mara. His residence was noted as the Township of York (Index to Land Patents Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55: microfiche 041: 01 C13 033 043, MS 693, reel 46).</p> <p>* According to the Abstract Land Indexes, on the 5th of April 1826, James Grant Chewett had obtained the crown patent for all 200 acres of L22C7.</p> <p>* James Grant Chewett was born in New Johnston (present-day Cornwall) in 1793 and died in Toronto in 1862. In 1797, James Grant Chewett and his family moved to the Town of York (present-day Toronto) and in 1810, he entered the surveyor general's office where his father, William Chewett, was deputy surveyor general. After his service during the War of 1812, in 1819 he became the deputy surveyor and after his father retired in 1832, became the deputy surveyor general. James Grant Chewett was "responsible for the surveys of several townships located north and west of York, around Lake Simcoe, and near Kingston" (Burns, 1976). In 1841, he retired from surveying and turned his interests to Toronto's financial developments (Burns, 1976).</p> <p>* In June 1833, James Grant Chewett (who was of the Town of York) sold all of L22C7 to Henry Vansittart (who was of Bisham Abbey in the County of Berks, England and the Rear-Admiral of the Blue) (Instrument and Deed, No.711: GS 5500). This transaction also included a total of 1,045 acres in the Township of Mara valued at £500: Lot 15, Concession 4; Lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Concession 6; Lots 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, Concession 7. This land encompasses McGinnis Point (present-day Bayshore Village), and part of present-day Lagoon City.</p>
1833-1877	Henry Vansittart (1833 to 1838) ▪ resident of the Eastwood Farm, Oxford County, Upper Canada			<p>* Henry Vansittart was born in Hanover Square, England in 1777 to George Vansittart and Sarah Stonhouse. He entered the British Royal Navy in 1791, served during the French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812. In 1809, he married Mary Charity Pennefather. In 1830, he was appointed Rear-Admiral, and in 1841, Vice-Admiral. In 1834, Henry Vansittart moved to Eastwood, a village eight kilometres east of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford. A year earlier, Caroline A. East, a wealthy widow and sister to Henry Vansittart had arrived in the area. "The admiral took up a large area of land on the north side of the road and built extensive buildings. The wife of Admiral Vansittart, died on route to Canada and Mrs. East came to supervise his servants and household and to maintain the dignity of the family" (Ingersoll Times, 1978). In 1843, Vice-Admiral Henry Vansittart died and is buried in the Old St. Paul's graveyard (Ingersoll Times, 1978; Stephen, 1899, p.140).</p> <p>* Between June 1837 and November 1838, Henry Vansittart (who was now listed of Eastwood in the County of Oxford, District of London, Upper Canada and Rear-Admiral of the Blue) sold all 1,045 acres of Lot 15, Concession 4, Lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Concession 6 and Lots 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, Concession 7 of the Township of Mara to Caroline A. East (who was also of Eastwood) for £500, who then sold it back to Henry Vansittart (Instrument and Deeds, No.2689, 2786: GS 5502).</p> <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Walton's 1837 <i>The City of Toronto and the Home District Commercial Directory and Register</i> (p.100). Furthermore, only 153 individuals resided in the Township of Mara at this time.</p> <p>* In June 1838, a settlement on the intended marriage of Spencer MacKay and Mary Charity Vansittart was made between Henry Vansittart (who was of Eastwood Park in the Township of Blandford, County of Oxford in Upper Canada, Rear-Admiral of the Red), Spencer MacKay (of Eastwood Farm), Mary Charity Vansittart (the 18-year-old daughter of Henry Vansittart), Robert Riddle of the Township of Yonge, Henry Vansittart (Junior) and Roger Rollo Hunter (Instrument and Deeds, No.2946: GS 5502). This marriage settlement included land in the Township of Mariposa and all 1,045 acres of Lot 15, Concession 4, Lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Concession 6 and Lots 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, Concession 7 of the Township of Mara.</p>

Year	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant	Site Affiliation	Details
		James Carey (ca. 1869 to 1876)	<u>Site Area:</u> dwelling house (unknown structural type) occupied by James Carey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1838, Spencer MacKay and Mary Charity Vansittart married and together they had five children: Mary L. MacKay (born 1839), Elizabeth L. MacKay (born 1845), Rosa M. MacKay (born 1846), Gertrude MacKay (born 1847) and Edward Vansittart MacKay (born 1849). Mary L. was born in England, Elizabeth L., Rosa M., and Gertrude were born in Canada, and Edward was born in England. It appears that by the late 1840s, Spencer and Mary Charity MacKay had returned to England (ancestry.ca, 2024a). - Mary Charity died in Devon, England in 1866 and Spencer died in France in 1860 (ancestry.ca, 2024a). - This marriage settlement was completed in lieu of and bar of dower in the event that Mary Charity survived her husband, and he did not provide her with sufficient funds when he died. <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Brown's 1846-7 <i>Toronto-City and Home District Directory</i> (pp.55-56).</p> <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Rowsell's 1850-1 <i>City of Toronto and County of York Directory</i> (pp.52-54).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the small population size of the Townships of Mara and Rama, this resource combined both townships. <p>* The agricultural portion of the 1851 <i>Census Record</i> for the Township of Mara did not survive and therefore, no direct correlations between land owned and the owners of that land can be made from this resource (1851 Census Record, Township of Mara and Rama: microfilm c-11743).</p> <p>* Review of the 1860 <i>Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario – Township of Mara (see Map 2)</i> depicts the site area within lands owned by an individual who is not depicted. No structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the site area.</p> <p>* No farms were listed on L22C7 in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i> (1861 Census Record, Township of Mara, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No.1 and 2, pp.14-19: microfilm c-1059). Consequently, as there are no farms noted in the <i>Agricultural Census</i>, determining who resided on L22C7 and the details contained within the <i>Personal Census</i> is not possible.</p> <p>* One individual was listed on L22C7 in Conner & Coltson's 1869-70 <i>County of Ontario Directory</i>: James Carey, a householder on part of the south half (p.113).</p> <p>* James Carey, a settler who was born in Ireland in 1836, married Mary Steele in 1860 (ancestry.ca, 2024b). They are listed in the Township of Mara in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i> with her father, John Steele. However, John Steele was listed in the <i>Agricultural Census</i> on Lot 26, Concession 10 (1861 Census Record, Township of Mara, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No. 2, p.16, line 23: microfilm c-1059) and is depicted on Lot 26, Concession 10 in the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is likely that prior to moving onto the south half of L22C7 ca. 1869, James and Mary Steele lived with her father on Lot 26, Concession 10. <p>* Only one farm was listed on L22C7 in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i>: 100 acres occupied (as a tenant) by James Carey (1871 Census Record, Township of Mara, Schedule No. 4, Division No.1, p.10, line 17: microfilm c-9977).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - James Carey was listed as a 32-year-old farmer born in Ireland, who lived with his 40-year-old wife, Mary, and their two children (Joseph and Catherine) (1871 Census Record, Township of Mara, Schedule No.1, Division No.1, p.57, lines 16-20: microfilm c-9976). - Of the 100 acres occupied, 20 acres were improved, and three acres were in pasture. He farmed wheat, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar (1871 Census Record, Township of Mara, Schedule No.4, Division No.1, p.10, line 17: microfilm c-9977). - Since James Carey was listed as a tenant, he was not listed as owning any land or dwelling structures (1871 Census Record, Township of Mara, Schedule No.3, Division No.1, p.10, line 16: microfilm c-9977).

Year	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant	Site Affiliation	Details
				<p>* One individual was listed on L22C7 in Crawford's 1876 <i>Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Ontario</i>: James Carry (a freeholder on the south half) (pp.146).</p> <p>* Between 1870 and 1876, members of the MacKay family, particularly Mary L. and Edward MacKay, attempted to sell L22C7, likely as a means to resolve the wills of Henry Vansittart and Mary Charity MacKay (née Vansittart).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In April 1870, Edward MacKay (who was temporarily staying at 20 Ryder Street, St. James, Middlesex in England) sold L22C7 to Mary L. MacKay (his sister who was residing in Torquay, England) (Instrument and Deeds, No.418: film 179178). This transaction included 1,400 acres in the Township of Mariposa, and 1,045 acres of Lot 15, Concession 4, Lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Concession 6 and Lots 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, Concession 7 of the Township of Mara. - In 1872, Spencer H. MacKay (who resided at 6 Ryder Street, St. James, Middlesex in England) sold L22C7 to Elizabeth L. MacKay (who resided at 4 Victoria Road, St. Leonards in the County of Sussex in England) (Instrument and Deed, No.520: film 179178). This transaction includes the same acreage as was noted in Deed No. 418. - In 1872, Roger Rollo Hunter (who was of Auchterarder, County of Perthshire in Scotland but residing at 4 West Mall Clifton near Bristol in England) and the sole surviving Trustee of the marriage settlement between Spencer MacKay and Mary Charity MacKay, issued a power of attorney over the lands owned by Mary Charity MacKay at the time of her death (Instrument and Deed, No.1209: film 179179). This included all the land in the Township of Mariposa and the Township of Mara and was transferred to Frederick D. Barwick, a barrister of the City of Toronto. - In 1875, Arthur H. Bowles (who resided in Killarney in the County of Kerry, Ireland), and was the husband of Gertrude MacKay, issued a power of attorney to Frederick D. Barwick. - In April 1876, Mary L. MacKay and members of her family, sold all of L22C7 to Peter Thomson (Instrument and Deed, No.1657).
1876-1906	Peter Thomson (1876 to 1906)		<u>Site Area:</u> likely vacant, possibly returned to farmland	<p>* Peter Thomson arrived with his father, George Thomson, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland in the spring of 1855 and arrived in the Township of Mara by summer of 1855. George Thomson, his wife Barbara (née Smith), and children Peter and Bothia, settled on the south half of Lot 23, Concession 8 in 1855 and lived there for many years. Peter Thomson married Amelia Giles in 1860 (ancestry.ca, 2024c; The Corporation of the Township of Mara, 1993, pp.866-867).</p> <p>* Review of the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario – Township of Mara</i> depicts the site area in property owned by the P[eter] Thomson (spelled Thompson) (see Map 3). No historic homesteads are depicted at the site area, while one homestead is depicted south of the site area in the same lot. It is possible this depiction is incorrect due to the hand-drawn nature of the map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additionally, Peter Thomson was depicted across 500 acres that included L22C7 (200 acres), Lot 23, Concession 7 (100 acres) and the southern halves of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 8 (100 acres each). Two houses, the farmstead of Peter Thomson, were depicted fronting along Concession Road 8 in Lot 23, Concession 8. <p>* Peter Thomson was listed in the 1881 <i>Census Record</i> as a 46-year-old farmer, who was born in Scotland, and lived with his 44-year-old wife, Amelia, their 12 children (George, James M., Peter Joshua, William, Charles J., Donald, Isabella, Hector, Margaret, Christina, James and John), and 82-year-old Hector Thomson and 80-year old Isabella Thomson (1881 Census Record, Township of Mara, Division No.1, p.68, lines 19-25; p.69, lines 1-9, lines 4-5: microfilm c-13245).</p> <p>* In an article included in <i>The Orilla Packet</i> from May 25, 1883, Peter Thomson's farmstead operation was described in detail: "Mr. Thomson's beautiful farm contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which are highly cultivated. The large barn, which is almost new, is 72 x 48 feet, with 20 foot posts and heavy stone foundation. The roof is constructed in the now popular double angle or hip roof, and is surmounted by a bell tower, in which Mr. Thomson intends to have a bell hung, which at the height of about sixty feet will be sufficient to announce the dinner hour to half the township. From the floor of the barn to the top of the</p>

Year	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant	Site Affiliation	Details
				<p>roof is 49 feet...in the western end of this barn is the stable...at the eastern end, running north and south, is the cow stable, 100 feet long, capable of holding thirty cattle. Then there is the storeroom and the chopping room, underneath which is the stone-roof cellar in which can be stored thousands of bushels of roots. The total cost of this barn was \$1,500...the hay barn is separated from the others by a lane, and is specially for the storing of hay. The size is 60x36 feet...Here also is another fine stable...Both the barns have tramways a few feet from the roofs inside, running the entire length of the [sic] each barn" (The Corporation of the Township of Mara, 1993, p.871).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This resource further describes Peter Thomson's residence as, "at present, is in an unfinished state. The kitchen is a frame building 20x22, marking the total size of the finished building 47x22, all sheeted off outside with clapboards tongued and grooved and painted white. A beautiful piazza is on the west side, running from the north end, and will be constructed around the three sides of the front building. The latter will be of white brick, 32x34, with spacious dinning-room, halls, etc., and will be two storeys high. The parlour, bed-rooms, and closets, are in the upper storey of the present building, where magnificent views of the surrounding country can be had on one side, while on the other hand the vision meets the waters and matchless scenery of Lake Simcoe. This handsome pile of buildings will all be on stone foundations" (The Corporation of the Township of Mara, 1993, p.371). - This house is located within Lot 23, Concession 7, northwest of the site area, located on the south side of Concession Road 8 across the street of the original farmstead on Lot 23, Concession 8. <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory of the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York</i> (pp.52-58).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peter Thomson was listed on Lot 23, Concession 8 (p.58). <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory of the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York</i> (pp.82-88).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peter Thomson was listed on Lot 23, Concession 8 (p.87). <p>* Peter Thomson was listed in the 1891 <i>Census Record</i>. He was listed as a 56-year-old farmer who was born in Scotland and lived with his 53-year-old wife, Amelia, their six children (George, Murison, Joshua, Willie, Charlie and Barbara), Effie who is married to George, and John Robinson, a domestic labourer from Ontario, in a 15-room, one-and-a-half storey brick house (1891 Census Record, Township of Mara, p.37, lines 24-25; p.38, lines 1-8: microfilm t-6486).</p> <p>* One individual is listed on L22C7 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 <i>Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York</i> (pp.62-69).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peter Thomson was listed on Lot 23, Concession 7 (p.69). <p>* According to the <i>Tax Assessment and Collector's Rolls</i> from 1894 to 1900, Peter Thomson was listed as the freeholder of all 200 acres of L22C7 where the total value of real property of L22C7 was listed at \$1,300. Peter Thomson was also listed on 100 acres of Lot 23, Concession 7 valued at \$1,200, 100 acres of Lot 22, Concession 8 valued at \$3,400 and 100 acres of Lot 23, Concession 8 valued at \$3,500, and his sons (Charles, George and Murison) were listed with him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since the total value of real property for Lots 23 and 22, Concession 8 were significantly higher than L22C7, it is likely that there was no structural development within L22C7 and the Thomson family constructed their homes in Lots 22 and 23, Concession 8. - in 1894, only 40 acres were cleared of the total 200 acres, and in 1900, only 20 acres were cleared of timber resources.

STAGE 2 AA FOR BAYSHORE VILLAGE EFFLUENT SPRAY IRRIGATION CLASS EA UPDATE
TOWNSHIP OF RAMARA, COUNTY OF SIMCOE, ONTARIO

Year	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant	Site Affiliation	Details
				<p>* Review of the 1895 <i>Atlas of Ontario County</i> (see Map 4) depicts the site area in 200 acres of land owned by Peter Thompson. No structures are depicted within the site area; however, this resource only depicts the name of those property owners and does not depict private structures. At this time, 100 acres of Lot 23, Concession 7 was also depicted under the ownership of Peter Thompson, while the 100-acre parcels in the south halves of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 8 were depicted under the ownership of G. & M. Thompson, likely Peter's eldest sons.</p> <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1896 <i>Farmer's and Business Directory for the Counties of Bruce, Grey, Muskoka, Ontario and Simcoe</i> (pp.A12-19). - Peter Thomson was listed on Lot 23, Concession 7 (p.A19).</p> <p>* No individuals are listed on L22C7 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1900 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory of the Counties of Dufferin, Ontario, Peel and York</i> (pp.A58-67). - Peter Thomson was listed on Lot 23, Concession 7 (p.A66).</p> <p>* No farms were enumerated on L22C7 in the 1901 <i>Census Record</i>. However, although Peter Thomson was listed on Lot 23, Concession 7, his total acreage held included 600 acres, which likely encompassed all 200 acres of L22C7 (1901 Census Record, Township of Mara, Schedule No. 1, Enumeration District No.3, p.3, line 41: microfilm t-6486). - Peter Thomson was listed as a 67-year-old farmer who was born in Scotland and lived with his 65-year-old wife, Amelia, and two of their children (James and Peter). He owned 600 acres where a two-storey brick house with 11 rooms that was inhabited was located, and he also had a second dwelling house and five barns/stables/outbuildings (1901 Census Record, Township of Albion, Schedule No. 2, Enumeration District No.3, p.14, lines 38-41; Schedule No. 1, Enumeration District No.3, p.3, line 41: microfilm t-6486).</p> <p>* In March 1905, William H. Beatty (a trustee of the Estate of James Gooderham Worts) entered into an agreement with Peter Thomson to extend the mortgage of \$5,800 he took out against his property in 1893 to construct his new house in Lot 23, Concession 7 (Instrument and Deeds No. 6305). A collateral security charge for \$5,000 was charged to Peter Thomson the following year (Instrument and Deeds, No.6517).</p> <p>* In December 1906, by way of conveyance, Peter and Amelia Thomson sold all 200 acres of L22C7 to their son, Charles J. Thomson for \$1.00 (Instrument and Deed, No. 6955).</p>

1.3.2.3 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate further evaluation of the post-1900 land use within the study area, a detailed review of a topographic map from 1914 (*see Map 5*), and orthophotographs from 1945 to 2023 (*see Maps 6-14*) was undertaken.

The study area appears to have remained clear of vegetation since at least the early 20th century. The 1914 military topographic map depicts the study area as encompassing land which had been cleared of overgrown vegetation flanked by marsh areas. No structures were depicted in the study area. A trail was located travelling across the river and wetland from Concession Road 8 to the north and four structures are depicted fronting along this roadway.

Aerial imagery from the rest of the 20th century, as well as the early 21st century, show that the study area has remained clear of vegetation till the present day, although there appears to be aerially observable changes to the surface that may be related to the changes in the nearby Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility.

1.3.3 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Natural Area Protection and Shoreline Residential in the Township of Ramara Official Plan (Township of Ramara, 2022).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area; furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2024). The results of this background research are summarized below.

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Per the County of Simcoe's AMP, the entirety of the study area has archaeological potential (County of Simcoe, 2024).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (or Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located within 300 metres of any designated or listed heritage properties (OHT, 2024).

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (OHT, 2024).

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. There are no such markers within 300 metres of the study area (Read the Plaque, 2024).

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. No pioneer churches or early cemeteries are located in or within 300 metres of the study area (OGS, 2024).

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. In accordance with *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MCM* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. According to the *OASD* there are no archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MCM, 2024).

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Only one report was identified (*see Table 3*).

Table 3: Previous Archaeological Assessments Within Proximity to the Study Area

Company, Report Date	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details and Recommendations
Archeoworks Inc., 2024	1 AA	Encompasses entire study area.	Stage 2 AA recommended.

1.4.8 Physical Features

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the Lake Simcoe Basin of the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Lake Simcoe Basin is characterized by the lowlands surrounding Lake Simcoe and is separated from the Nottawasaga Basin to the west by the uplands of Simcoe

County. The lowlands were flooded by glacial Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shorecliffs, beaches and boulder terraces, and floored by sand, silt and clay. On the northern and western shores of Lake Simcoe, the lowlands consist of a narrow bouldery terrace for the most part confined by a low bluff cut by the highest stage of Lake Algonquin. On the south and east shores of Lake Simcoe are broader plains. Directly south of Lake Simcoe a low, swampy, sandy plain covers most of Georgina. The Black River and Pefferlaw Creek are important streams in this area although they have failed to provide good drainage. Overall, the Lake Simcoe Basin is a poorer farming district than the Nottawasaga Basin. Extensive areas of bogs and wet sand permeate the basin, but the soils could be useful if drained and developed for vegetables, like the Holland Marsh (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.177-182).

1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

Two native soil types are found within the study area. Lovering clay loam forms the majority of the study area; it is characterized as a Grey-Brown Podzolic, with imperfect drainage, gently undulating to level and stonefree topography. The southern edge of the study area encompasses Muck, which is bog soil composed of well-decomposed organic deposits with very poor drainage and on depressional and stonefree topography (Ontario Agricultural College and Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1979).

The topography within the study area is generally level, with an elevation of 220 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The study area is flanked by the wooded wetlands of short creeks (Wainman's Creek) that drain directly into Lake Simcoe at Barnstable Bay.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated in a rural area north of the Bayshore Village subdivision. The study area encompasses vacant land flanked to the north and south by wooded wetlands, to the east by the secondary lagoon of the extant Bayshore Village sewage treatment facility, and to the west by a narrow strip of mixed wooded and cleared land by the shores of Barnstable Bay of Lake Simcoe.

1.4.10 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on August 2nd, 2024.

1.4.11 Stage 2 Fieldwork Strategy

The recommendations from the Stage 1 AA (Archeoworks Inc., 2024) are as follows:

1. "The entire study area, identified as retaining archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA, specifically a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with

the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. However, should the nature of the terrain (presence of buried utilities/alignments, high rock content, etc.) make ploughing not possible or viable, a systematic Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals can instead be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*."

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Maps 15-16**. A representative sample of photographic images documenting field conditions during the Stage 2 property assessment are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 17**. The study area is approximately 16.37 hectares in size.

The weather and lighting conditions – sunny with a few clouds, and a temperature of 29°C – permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources (per *Section 2.1, Standard 3* of the *2011 S&G*).

Detailed maps and site location information identifying the exact location of the one encountered archaeological site within the study area are provided in the attached **Supplementary Document – Sections 1.0 and 2.0**, respectively. The supplementary document tables and figures are referred to in this report with the S prefix., e.g., **Table S1** or **Map S2**.

2.1 Indigenous Engagement

Representatives from Alderville First Nation (AFN) were invited to monitor Stage 2 fieldwork within the study area. Details regarding communications with this Indigenous group is provided in the **Indigenous Engagement Document**, per *Section 7.6.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

2.2 Physical Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet areas (i.e., saturated soil conditions), exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential documented within the study area included small areas of saturated soil conditions (wetlands) (**see Image 1**). These areas were documented and photographed; however, a systematic Stage 2 archaeological survey was not required due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

Saturated soil conditions amounted to approximately 0.21 hectares or 1.28% of the study area.

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

Given the location of the study area on a vacant piece of land surrounded by wooded wetlands, all testable areas within and beyond the study area were cultivated and subjected to a pedestrian form of survey (**see Images 2-6**) as per *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. This form of survey involves

systematically walking the recently ploughed areas, and mapping and collecting any artifacts found on the ground surface. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing and was subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements. Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed areas were tested at survey transects spaced at five-metre intervals (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6 of the 2011 S&G*). Approximately 16.16 hectares or 98.72% of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in clay loam soil. An additional 5.59 hectares were surveyed beyond the limits of the study area within the larger property boundary.

During the pedestrian survey, one historic 19th century artifact scatter (designated as **H1**) was encountered (*see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds*). Upon encountering the initial artifact, survey intervals were reduced to one metre over a minimum 20-metre radius around the find to determine whether it was an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. When additional artifacts were encountered, this intensification was continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined within the limits of the study area (per *Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the 2011 S&G*). All observed artifacts were collected and recorded by their GPS coordinates (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 8-9 of the 2011 S&G*).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 H1 Site

3.1.1 Location

A total of 174 artifacts were recovered from 105 findspots during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey at the H1 site within the study area (*see Map 18*). Counts per findspot ranged from one to five per location. The artifacts were all recovered from a single soil layer, the ploughzone. The site was encountered in an agricultural field, with the findspots dispersed over an area measuring approximately 84 metres north-south by 101 metres east-west in size. The site area is situated approximately 220 metres above sea level.

Maps detailing the extent of the H1 site and the location of findspots within the study area are provided within the **Supplementary Document** as **Maps S1-S3**. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site assemblage are provided in **Appendix C – Images 7-8**. Additional detailed site location information, including GPS coordinates, is provided within **Table S1** in the **Supplementary Document**, and a catalogue of the artifacts collected from the H1 site is provided within **Appendix D – Table 1**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix E**. All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm) identified as Box: 258-RA9591-23-ST2-01.

All encountered artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of each findspot were recorded. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed, and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data.

3.1.2 Artifact Analysis

The majority of the assemblage appears to represent a mid-19th century domestic habitation.

The *Parks Canada's Database Artifact Inventory Guide* was used as a template during the cataloguing phase of the analysis and was modified accordingly. All artifacts were classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally related activities. The "Foodways" class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window pane glass. The Groups are then further refined into Types defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible. Breakdown of the artifacts by artifact class is shown in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: H1 Site Stage 2 Artifacts by Class

Class	FQ	% of Total
Architectural	24	14
Clothing	1	<1
Faunal	15	9
Foodways	86	49
Furnishings	1	<1
Smoking	11	6
Unassigned	36	21
Total:	174	100

Architectural Class

The Architectural Class (n=24) recovered at H1 consists of six nails (five machine cut and one too corroded to identify), 17 sherds of thick pane glass and one sherd of coarse ceramic drainage tile.

Machine cut nails became available ca. 1790 to 1820, with hand-made heads (often a 'rose' head as on a wrought nail). While sprigs and brads (trim nails) were completely machine cut ca. 1805, completely machine cut common nails were not in production until ca. 1815. The difference between the 'early' machine cut (ca. 1815 to late 1830s) and 'modern' (post- late 1830s to early 20th century) machine cut nails is sometimes discernible (Nelson, 1968, pp.6-7; Phillips, 1994). All of the cut nails in this assemblage appear to be of this later variety. Machine cut nails were still in use into the 20th century, preferred by many builders because they did not split the wood on entry as the wire nails were apt to do.

Sheet glass underwent technological improvements in the 19th century, ultimately enabling the development of thicker, larger windows. This change allows us to make statements regarding the relative date of window glass depending on its thickness (Pacey, 1981). The average thickness prior to 1850 was less than 1.55 mm. All pane glass in this assemblage is of the post-1850 variety.

Clothing Class

The Clothing Class (n=1) in this assemblage is made up of one 20th century plastic button.

Faunal Class

The Faunal Class (n=15) in this assemblage consists of mammal bone and tooth fragments, avian bone, fish bone, unsorted calcined bone and one piece of a mussel or clam shell. All are most likely related to historic food consumption in the area.

Foodways Class

The Foodways Class (n=86) is, in general, one of the largest and most temporally diagnostic artifact classes in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. It is the best-represented class in this collection, making up 49% of the entire historic assemblage. The Foodways Class at this site consists of ceramic tableware (n=64), ceramic utilitarian ware (n=20), and glass beverage containers (n=2).

Foodways Ceramics

Of the ceramic utilitarian ware recovered from H1, all were sherds of lead glazed and unglazed coarse red and buff earthenware. The breakdown of ceramic tableware by type is as follows: Refined White Earthenware (n=51) and Ironstone (n=13).

White-bodied tablewares developed as British potters in the 18th and 19th centuries were seeking to duplicate the appearance of the expensive Chinese export porcelains. It was through these efforts that the general tablewares of the period developed. Refined white earthenware (RWE) became the most popular white-bodied tableware in Ontario in the 1830s when it supplanted pearlware as the most common tableware type in households, and is still manufactured today (Kenyon, 1995). Ironstone, a harder and stronger white-bodied ware than RWE, was first created in the late 1840s and reached peak popularity during the 1870s in Ontario (*ibid.*).

Decorated tablewares (n=28) make up approximately 44% of the tableware ceramics on this site. Decorative styles by style and ware are listed below in **Table 5**.

Table 5: H1 Site Stage 2 Decorated Tableware Ceramics by Style and Ware

Decorative Style	IRO	RWE	Subtotal	Total by Style
Edged		3	3	3
Moulded	2		2	2
Sponged, stamped		11	11	11
Slip, banded	3		3	3
Transfer, blue	2	5	7	9
Transfer, flow black		1	1	
Transfer, flow blue		1	1	
Total:				28

Edged ware was introduced in the mid-1770s and variations on that theme can still be found today. Blue edge was popular throughout the 19th century, with variation on the style of edging from rococo to scalloped and impressed to unscalloped and unmoulded that are an aid to dating and/or quality of manufacture. The edged sherds in this assemblage, blue and seen on RWE, are unscalloped and impressed, a style manufactured ca. 1840-1890 (Miller and Hunter, 1990; Miller, 1988).

Moulding as a technique is not diagnostic, although moulded patterns, such as were popular on Ironstone, are sometimes recognizable. Moulding became quite popular on tablewares with the rise of Ironstone in the latter half of the 19th century. Moulded patterns observed in this collection are seen on Ironstone and are too fragmented to identify. One of these sherds is a moulded jug handle.

Slipwares produced during the first half of the 19th century tended to be more elaborately decorated and more varied in colour, often earthen colours, compared to those from the mid-to-late 19th century. The slipped ware in this assemblage is of the simple banded variety that was common post-1850 (Sussman, 1997), seen on Ironstone.

In 1842, sponged ware was introduced to Ontario, increasing in popularity post-1850 (Kenyon, 1995; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). Stamping (with a sponge) was introduced in 1843 as an alternative to hand-painting and overall sponging, and continued until 1920 (Kenyon, 1995), however it was not generally popular in Ontario until ca. 1850. Stamping is quite prominent in the decorative tableware assemblage at the H1 site.

Transfer printing was a common decorative technique from 1800 onwards, and is still used today (Kenyon, 1995). Blue transfer prints were available from the end of the 18th century onwards. Black, brown, purple, and red were all available ca. 1830. Brown and black were not produced for a period of years: brown, ca. 1860-1880s, and black, ca. 1845-1900 (*ibid.*). Flow-blue, was available in 1845 to the 1920s, and flow mulberry between 1851 and 1868 (*ibid.*). This assemblage includes floral and Chinoiserie transfer motifs.

A few cross matches, where the sherds do not physically mend but are extremely similar suggesting they may belong to the same vessel, were noted in the ceramic tableware assemblage. No actual physical mends between sherds were discernible. The edged, sponged and slip-decorated earthenwares recovered were some of the cheapest types of decorated ceramics available throughout the 19th century, and were stocked by most local stores even in the most rural of areas. These inexpensive tableware varieties comprise around two thirds of the decorated tableware type assemblage in terms of sherd numbers. The costlier transfer printed wares and moulded Ironstones make up most of the rest.

Foodways Glass

Foodways Glass in this assemblage consists of two glass bottle sherds: one mould blown and one unidentifiable to manufacture.

Manufacturing technique and design are the two main methods for dating glassware. In the 19th century, mould blown glass was a standard method of manufacture for bottle and container glass. The glass was mouth blown into the mould to form the vessel shape, and then “finished” by hand (the finish is that part of a bottle or container from the top of the neck to the top of the lip). Some of the early moulds, such as the dip-mould, required free-blowing for the shoulder and finish, thus small sherds from the same vessel may indicate different manufacturing techniques. A standard mould blown bottle has a broad date range from the 19th into the early 20th century (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

Furnishings Class

The Furnishings Class (n=1) in this assemblage consists of a sherd of oil lamp chimney glass.

Though they did exist prior to 1860, oil lamps and lamp chimneys experienced a production surge in 1859 due to the sudden oil boom and consequent availability of affordable kerosene (Miller et al, 2000, p.15).

Smoking Class

The Smoking Class in this assemblage (n=11) consists of a marked white clay pipe bowl sherd, six unmarked white clay pipe bowl sherds and four plain white clay pipe stem sherds. The long-term usage of the clay pipe (pre-19th into the early 20th centuries) limits its usefulness as a diagnostic artifact without makers' marks or patterns of any kind. The marked bowl is too fragmentary to identify any specific decorative style.

Unassigned Class

This class (n=36) is a catch-all for those items that do not easily fit into the other categories, and for glass fragments that are not identifiable to purpose (i.e., is it a beverage bottle, pharmaceutical jar, decorative lighting?). The Unassigned Class in this assemblage is made up of container glass (n=26, including 23 mould blown sherds, one hand-applied finish and one tooled finish, and one sherd unidentifiable to manufacture), miscellaneous items (n=2, including a ferrous bucket rim and metal plate) and miscellaneous material (n=8, including ferrous scrap and strapping).

One manufacturing technique useful for dating or identification of bottle glass is the method of 'finishing' the bottle. The quality of the finish is a reflection both of advanced tool capabilities and of the bottle's purpose. Finishing tools came into use in Britain during the 1820s, and continued, with modifications, until machine-made production took over (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p.43). Though there is some variation by bottle type, it has been observed that the switch from hand-applied to tooled finishes took place sometime after 1870, peaking in the 1880s (*ibid.*). This places the hand-applied finish in this assemblage prior to 1870 approximately, and the tooled finish in the 1870s to 1880s approximately.

Container glass prior to the 1840s in Canada was all imported, as the first glassmaking factories on Canadian soil were not built until 1845 (the Canada Glass Works at St Jean, Canada East) and 1847 (the Ottawa Glass Works at Como) (Holmes, 2013). Average households in the 19th century thus did not utilize large amounts of pricey glass. The relatively low amount of glass on this site thus corroborates a mid-19th century habitation.

Analysis and Conclusions

The assemblage at H1 contains domestic and architectural material associated with a structure near the site area. Aside from the plastic button, the assemblage is discretely 19th century in origin. With the cut nails, smoking pipes, lamp glass, tableware assemblage dominated by RWE and Ironstone as well as mid-19th century decorative styles such as sponging and sponge stamping and a relatively low amount of container glass, a mid-19th century peak habitation is likely. The lack of any particularly early or late material also corroborates this. Material recovered during the Stage 2 survey at H1 suggests a nearby structure for domestic use. Based on the material in the assemblage, it is likely that this structure was built in the 1850s, and utilized through the 1860s into the 1870s.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The assemblage at H1 suggests a mid-19th century domestic habitation in the area. The pre-1850s archival records available for Lot 22, Concession 7 where the site area lies are quite limited. The first two owners of the lot were non-residents. James Grant Chewett initially received the crown patent to the lot in 1826, which was included in a total of 2,484 acres of land in the Township of Mara, as compensation for surveying the township. He resided in the Town of York (present-day Toronto) and sold all of Lot 22, Concession 7, which was included in a total of 1,045 acres in the Township of Mara, to Henry Vansittart in 1833. Henry Vansittart resided in Oxford County, Upper Canada and issued a marriage settlement to his daughter Mary Charity Vansittart in 1838, which transferred all 1,045 acres in the Township of Mara upon her marriage to Spencer MacKay. The marriage settlement was completed in the case that Mary Charity survived her husband and he did not provide her sufficient funds when he died. The MacKay's were also residents of Oxford County and eventually moved back to England.

During the ownership of the MacKay's/MacKay Estate, historical records list tenant James Carey and his wife Mary Steele on the south half of Lot 22, Concession 7 from ca. 1869 to 1876. James Carey and Mary Steele were the first recorded occupants of the lot. They resided with their two children and had improved 20 of the 100 acres, with three acres in pasture, and were farming wheat, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar. By 1876 Peter Thomson is listed as the owner with a homestead depicted south of the site area in the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*. Peter Thomson owned 500 acres in this area, spread across Lot 22, Concession 7 (200 acres), Lot 23, Concession 7 (100 acres) and the southern halves of Lots 22 and 23, Concession 8 (100 acres each). He is not documented to have resided on Lot 22, Concession 7, but rather built his home on Lot 23, Concession 8, and later Lot 23, Concession 7.

Although James Carey and Mary Steele are listed on the south half of Lot 22, Concession 7 and the structure depicted on the 1878 map is also located in the south part of the lot, it is likely that the H1 site is associated with the initial occupation by James and Mary on the lot. Aside from the study area, surrounding lands on the lot to the north and south consist of swamp lands and, therefore, not suitable for settlement. Given the timeframe of the artifact assemblage, it is also quite likely that their homestead was built prior to their listed occupation; the area of this homestead corresponding to a slight rise identified in the field which would have been the most suitable area of settlement given the surrounding wetlands. It is also noteworthy that the area containing the heaviest concentration of artifacts was also mixed with a dense scattering of small stones, possibly placed underneath the cabin to facilitate drainage.

In accordance with *Section 2.2 (Determining the requirement for Stage 3 assessment)*, *Standard 1.c* of the 2011 S&G, as a post-contact site containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, the H1 site has further CHVI and therefore requires a Stage 3 AA. A Stage 3 AA is also required for this site in accordance with *Section 2.3, RHF Standard 2.a*, given that the analysis of historical documentation and artifacts has determined that at least 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1900.

At this stage the site does also exhibit evidence of a high level of CHVI, and a Stage 4 mitigation will likely be required, in accordance with *Section 3.4.2 (Determining whether a domestic archaeological site dating after 1830 requires mitigation of development impacts)* of the 2011 S&G, and *Section 3.4, RHF Standard 2*. Based on the archival data consulted and the results of artifact analysis, the time span of H1 site's occupation corresponds to the mid-19th century and is also associated with the first documented settler on the lot.

As a collection of ten or more 19th century artifacts found within a ten-metre radius, the H1 site was registered with the MCM under the Borden number **BdGt-30**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b* of the 2011 S&G.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. **H1 (BdGt-30):** As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G* and per *Section 2.3, RHF Standard 2.a*, this site is considered to have cultural heritage value and interest; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken in accordance with the *2011 S&G* prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the archaeological site documented in this assessment.

The primary objectives of the Stage 3 AA are to: collect a representative sample of artifacts, determine the extent of the site and characteristics of recovered artifacts, determine any patterning within the site, and assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and the potential need for mitigation of development impacts. Although H1 was initially documented through a pedestrian survey, additional Stage 3 controlled-surface pick-up (CSP) is not necessary since the intensified Stage 2 CSP survey with GPS recording meets the requirements of *Section 3.2.1* of the *2011 S&G*. Therefore, the Stage 3 AA must commence with the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site (or the centres of any localities or concentrations identified from the Stage 2 CSP) and grid system, followed by test unit excavation in accordance with *Section 3.2.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

The Stage 3 AA should include the hand excavation of a series of one-metre by one-metre test units, to gather a larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. The level of cultural heritage value and interest is evident that this site will likely require a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Therefore, the Stage 3 AA should include excavation of a series of test units within a ten-metre grid across the site, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 3* of the *2011 S&G*. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, need to be hand-excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 4* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that the site will not result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the *2011 S&G*.

All test units must be excavated by systematic levels into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The exposed subsoil must be cleaned by shovel or trowel and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MCM*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MCM* 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 *MCM*, 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. 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 Burial Sites at the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery*.
5. 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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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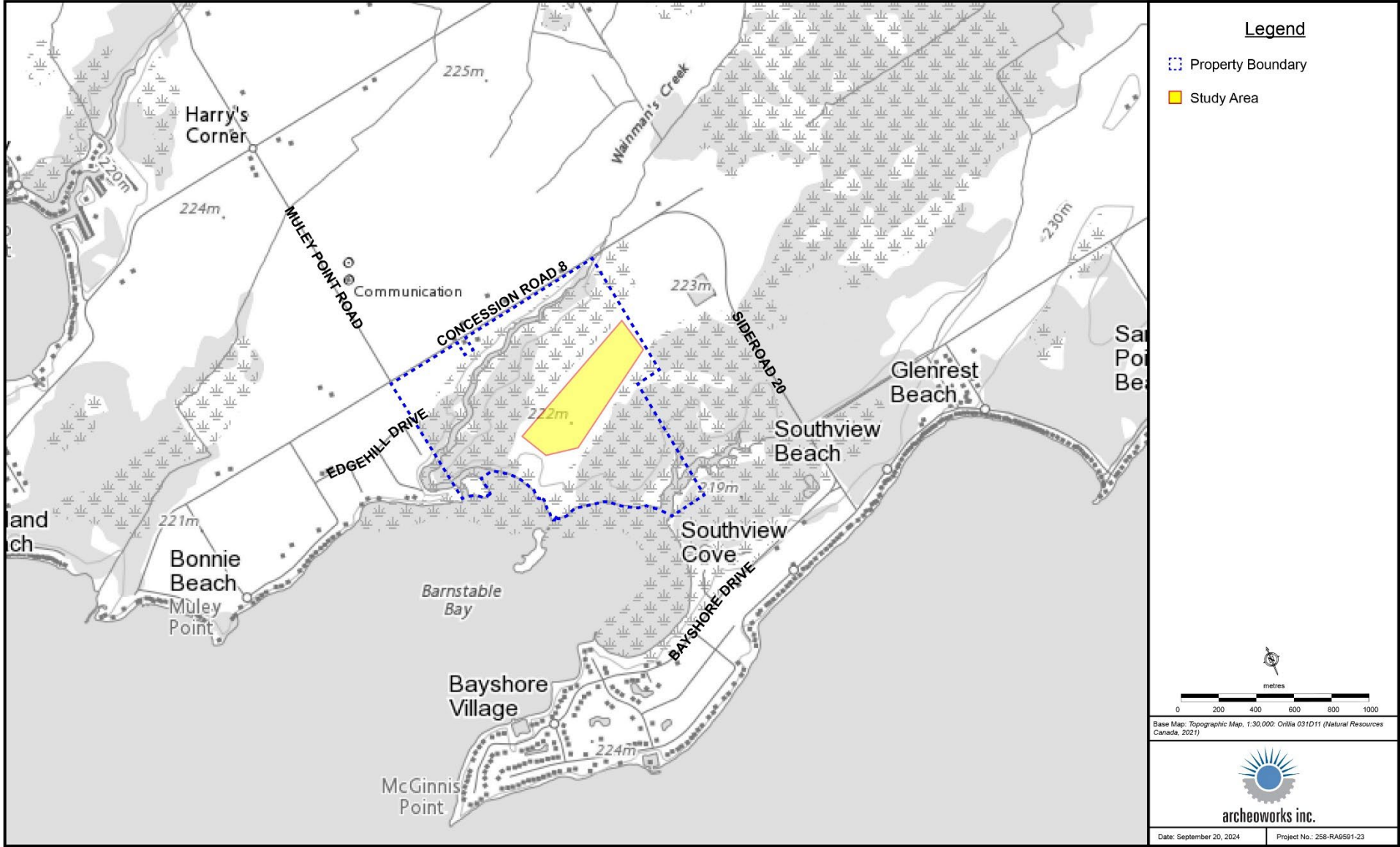
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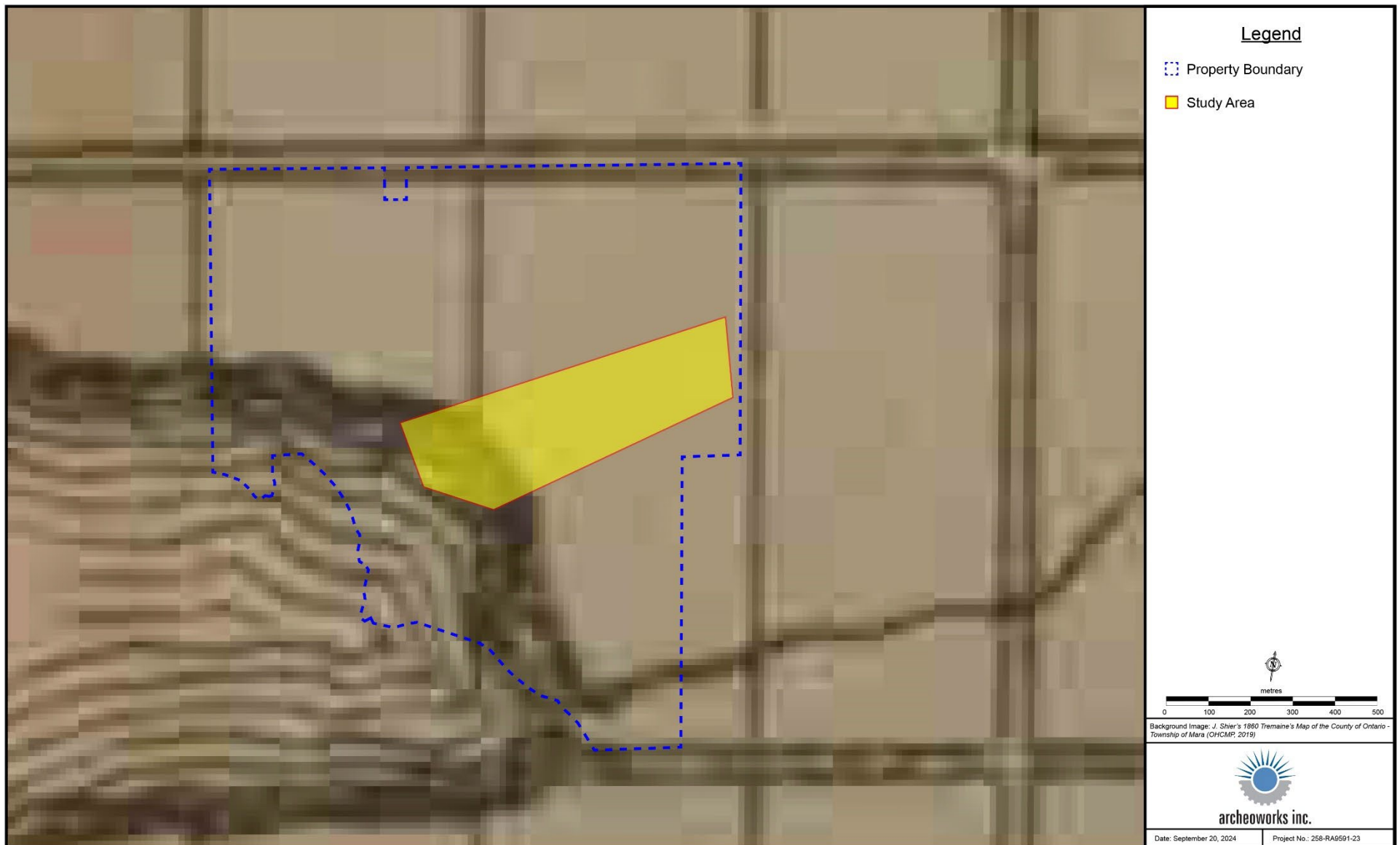
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APPENDICES

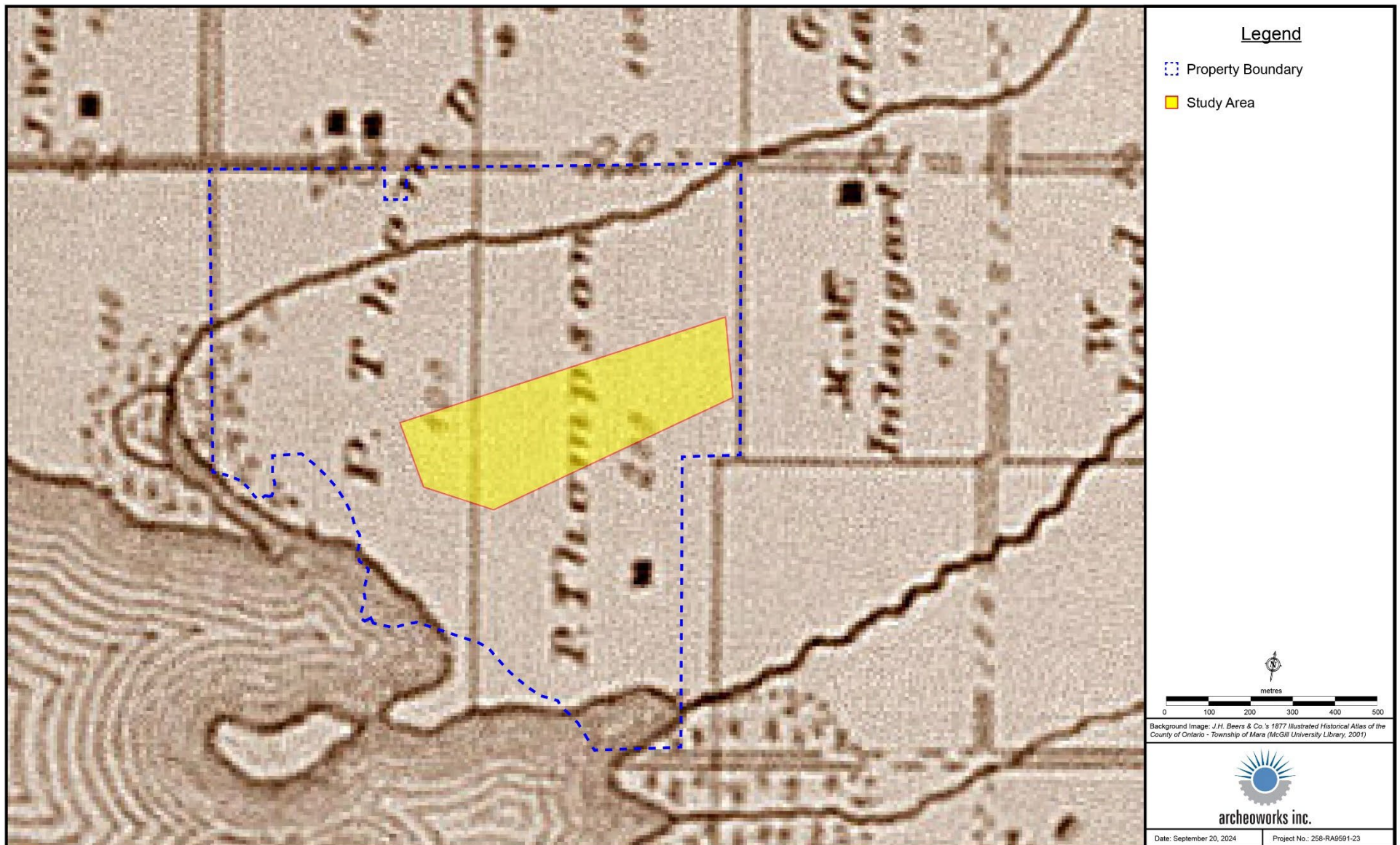
APPENDIX A: MAPS



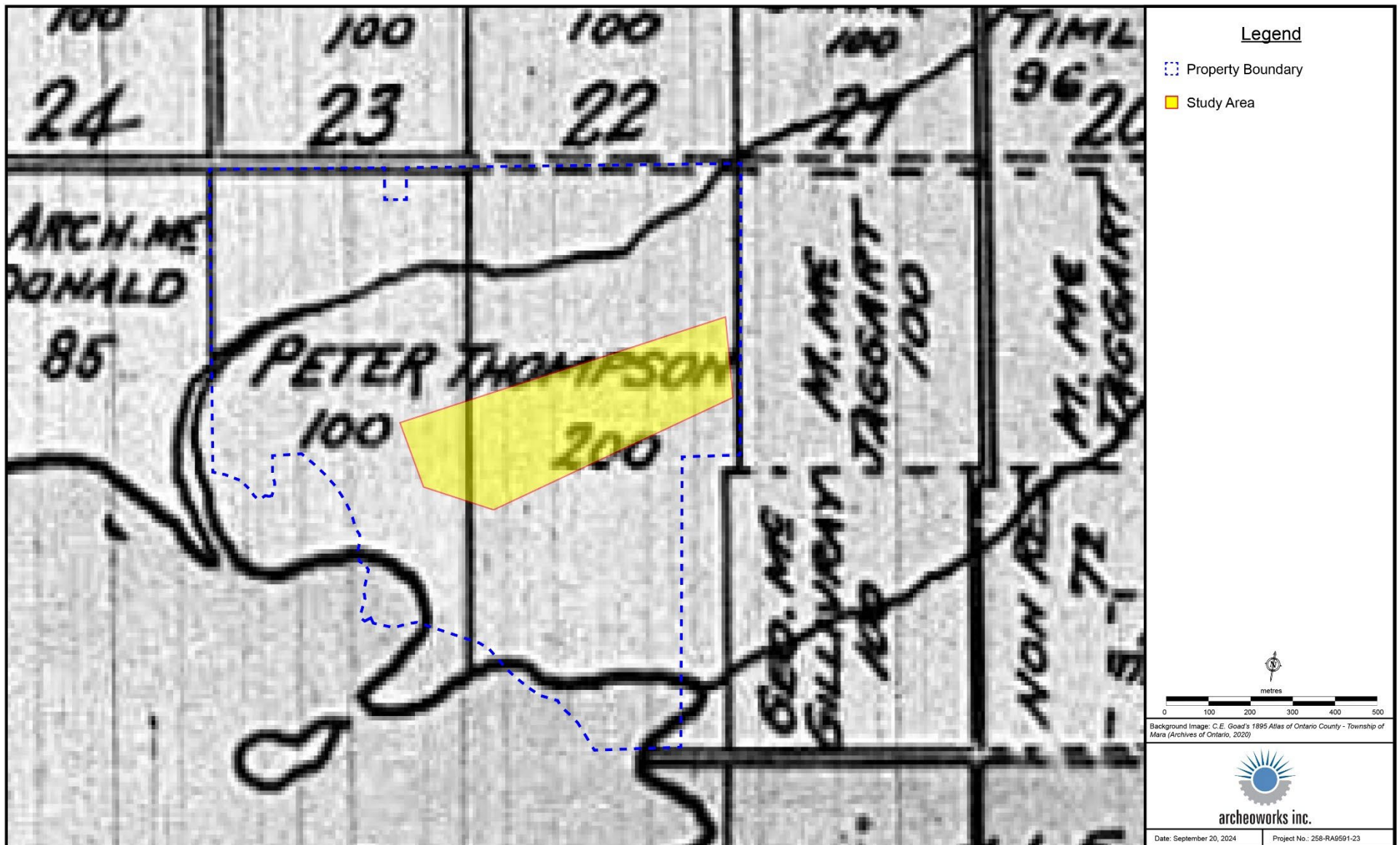
Map 1: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, identifying the Stage 2 AA study area.



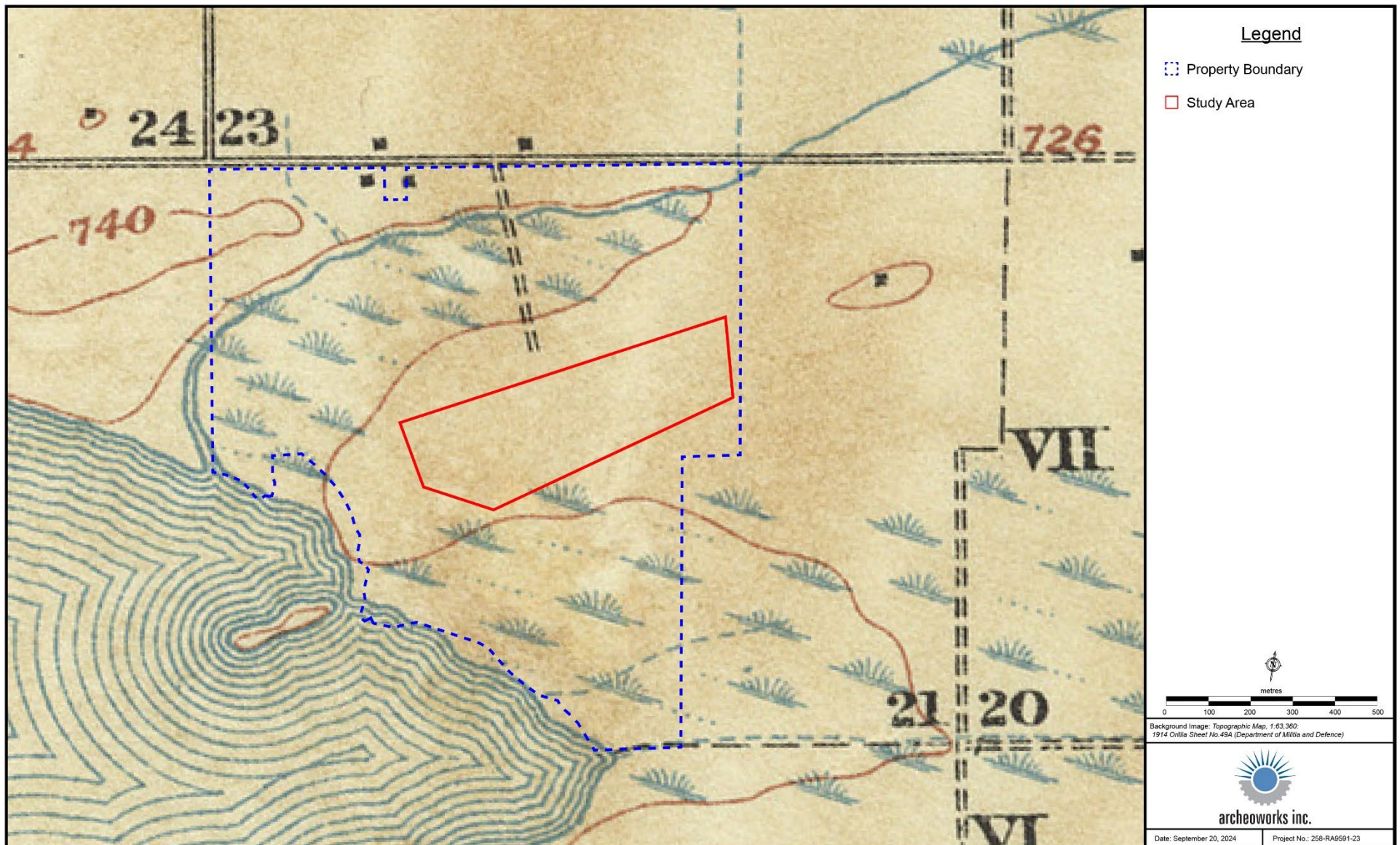
Map 2: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario*.



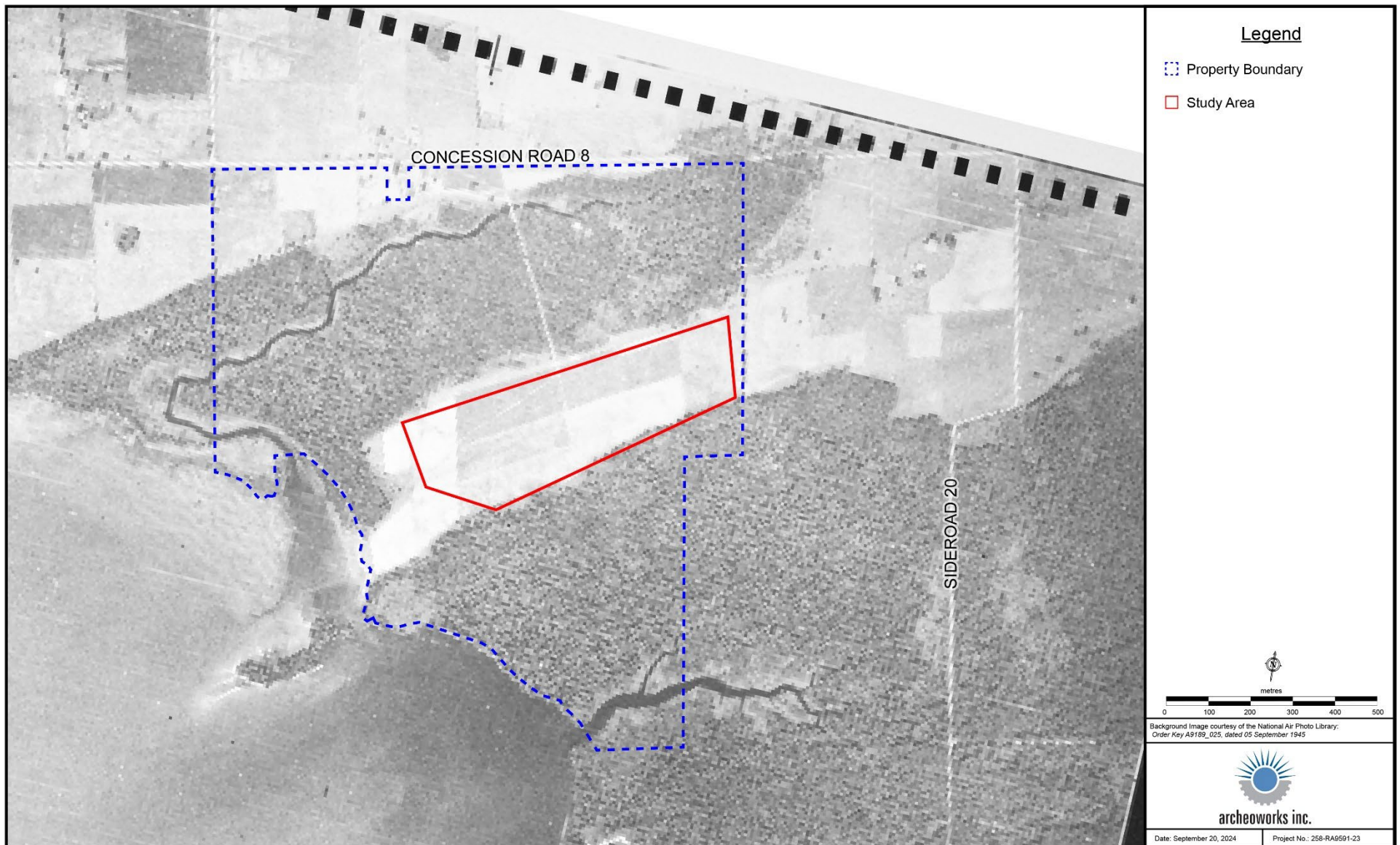
Map 3: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*.



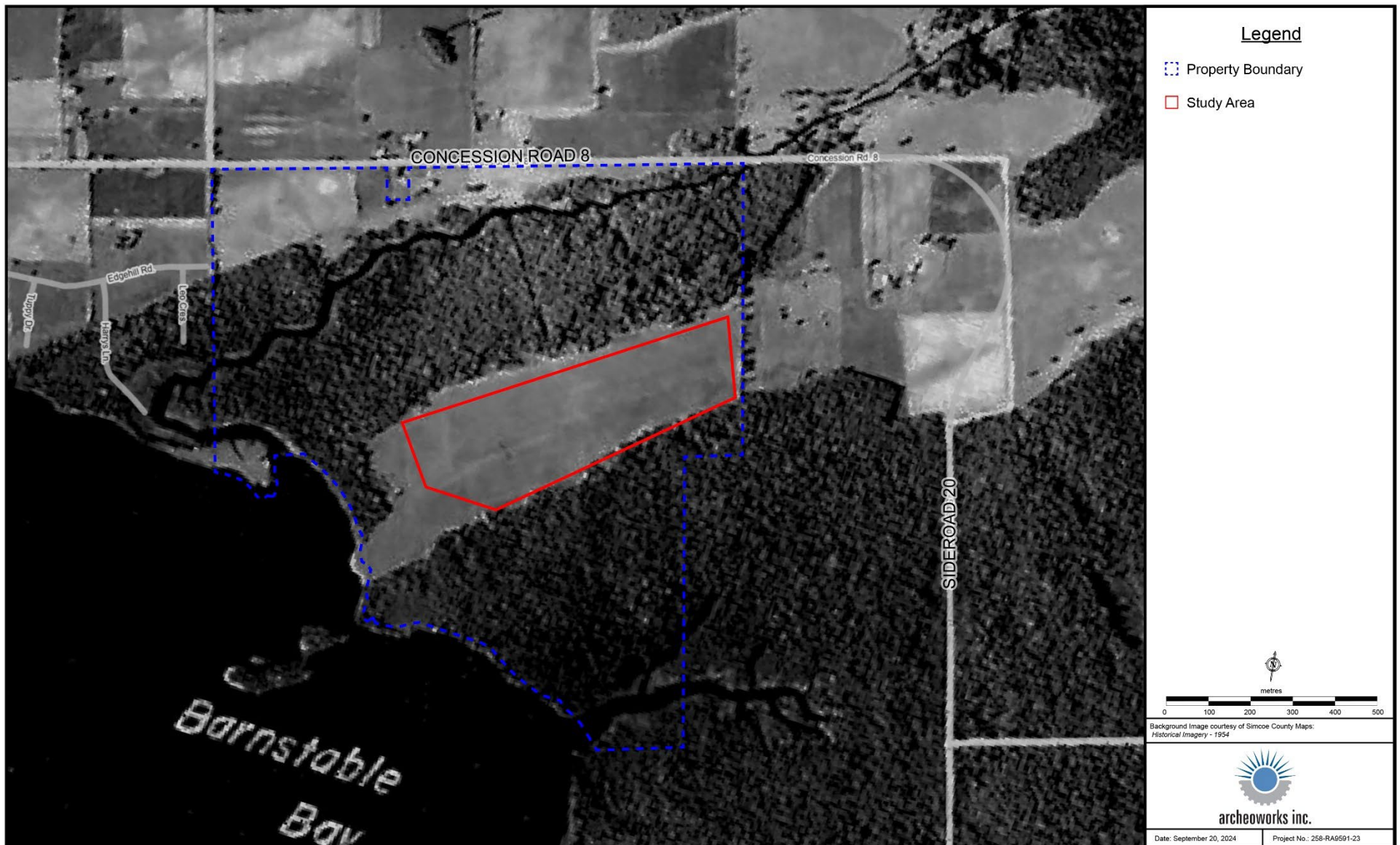
Map 4: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County*.



Map 5: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1914 military topographic map.



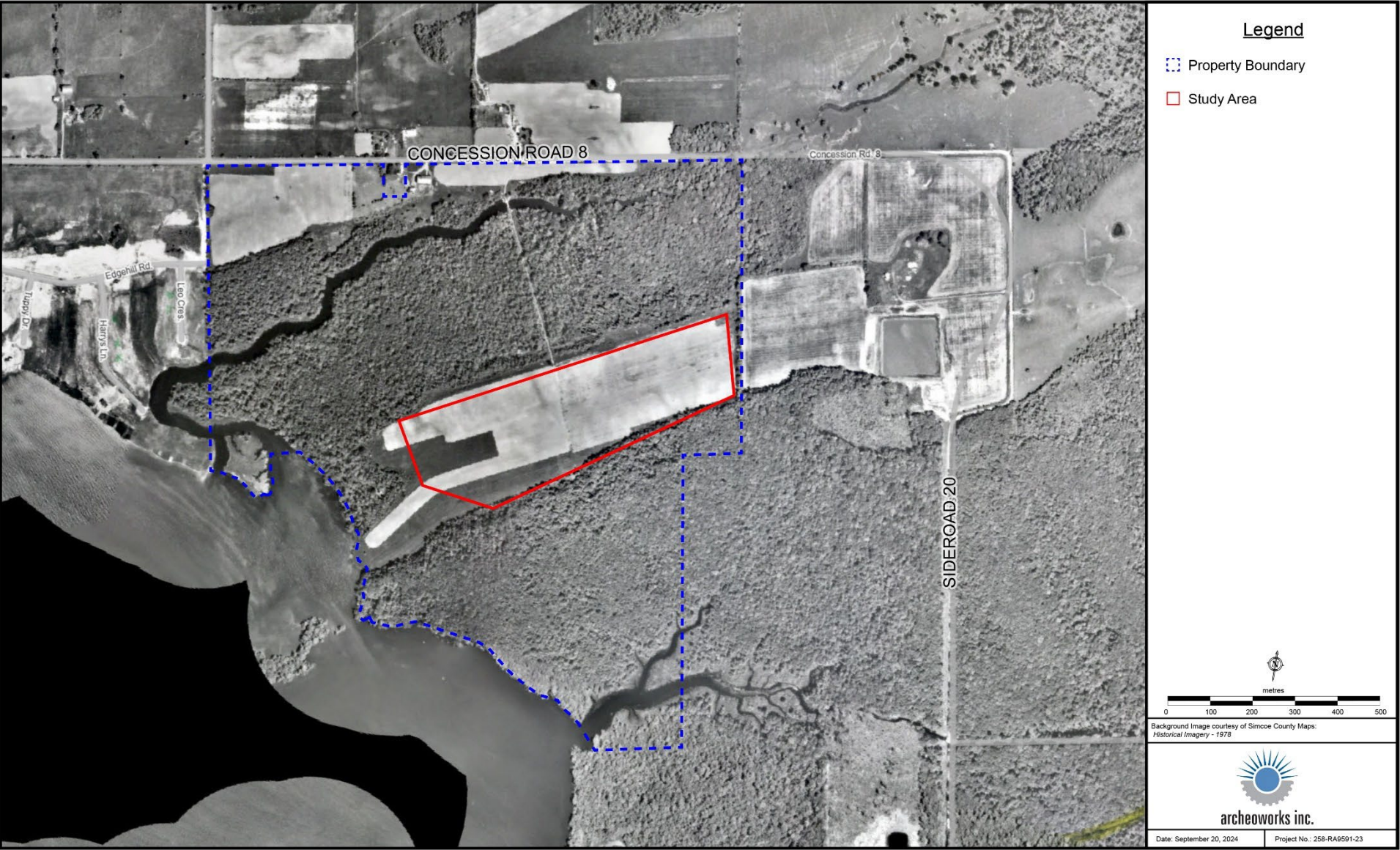
Map 6: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1945 aerial photograph.



Map 7: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial orthophotograph.



Map 8: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1965 aerial photograph.



Map 9: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1978 aerial orthophotograph.



Map 10: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1989 aerial orthophotograph.



Map 11: Stage 2 AA study area within a 1997 aerial orthophotograph.



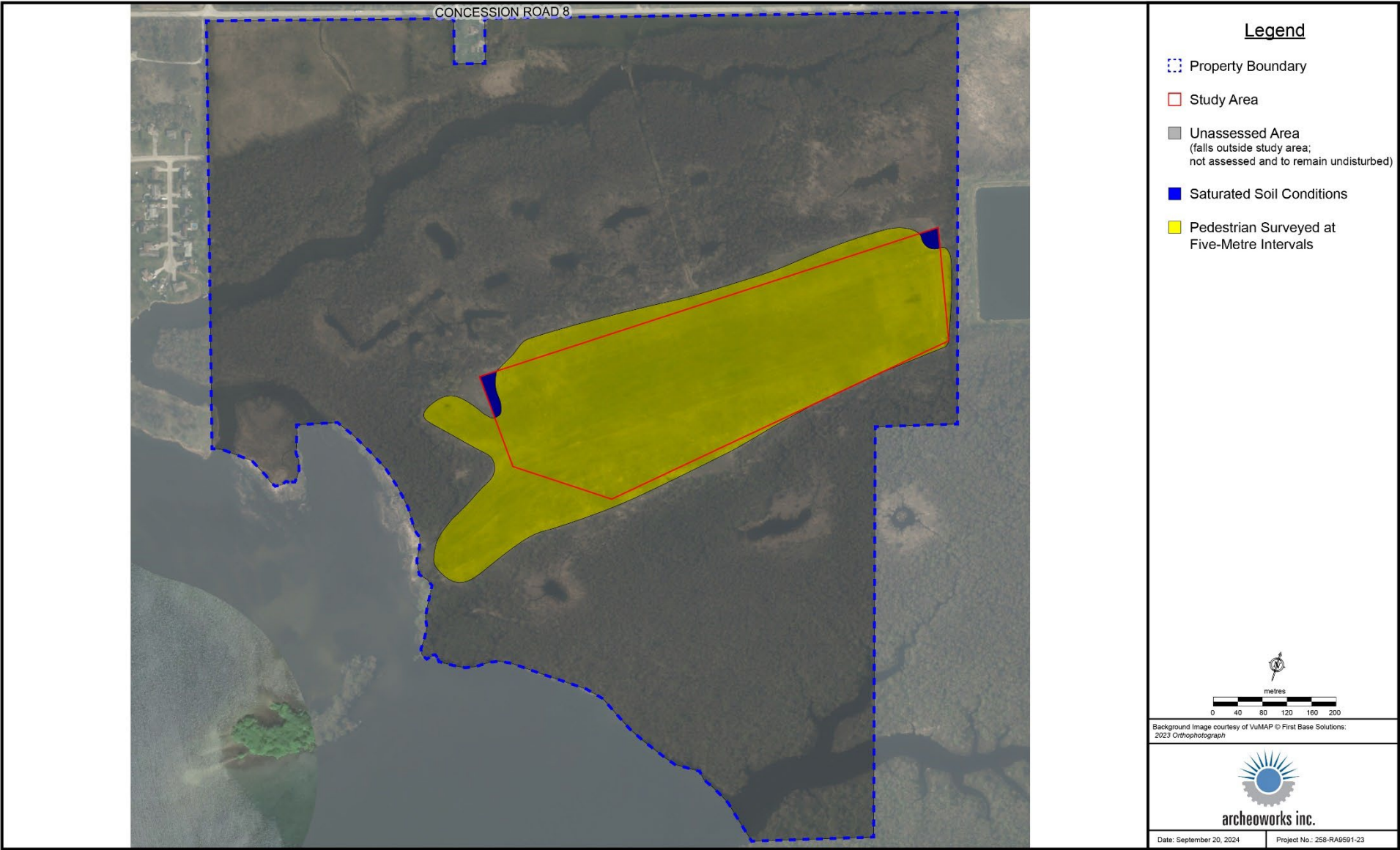
Map 12: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2008 aerial orthophotograph.



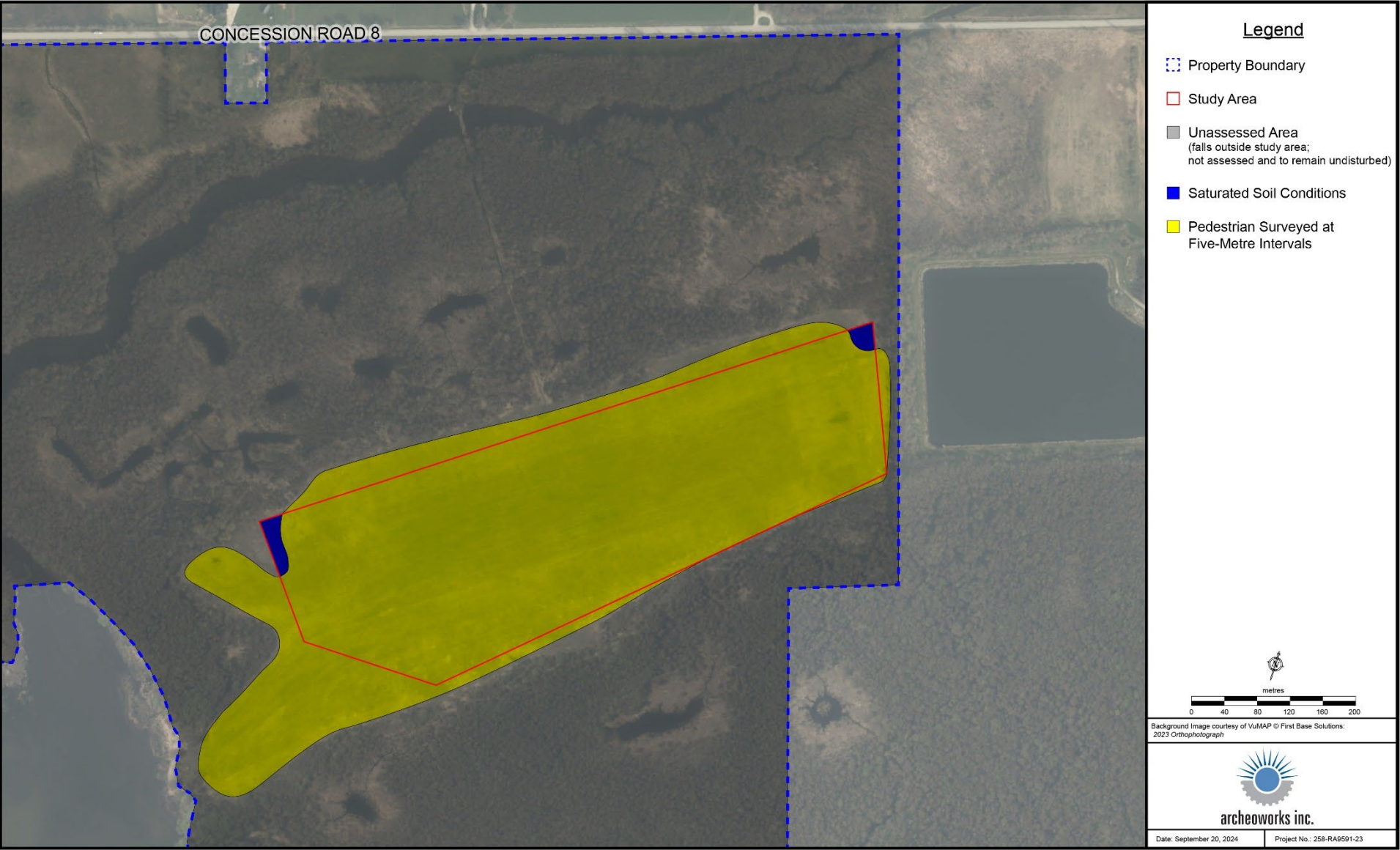
Map 13: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2016 aerial orthophotograph.



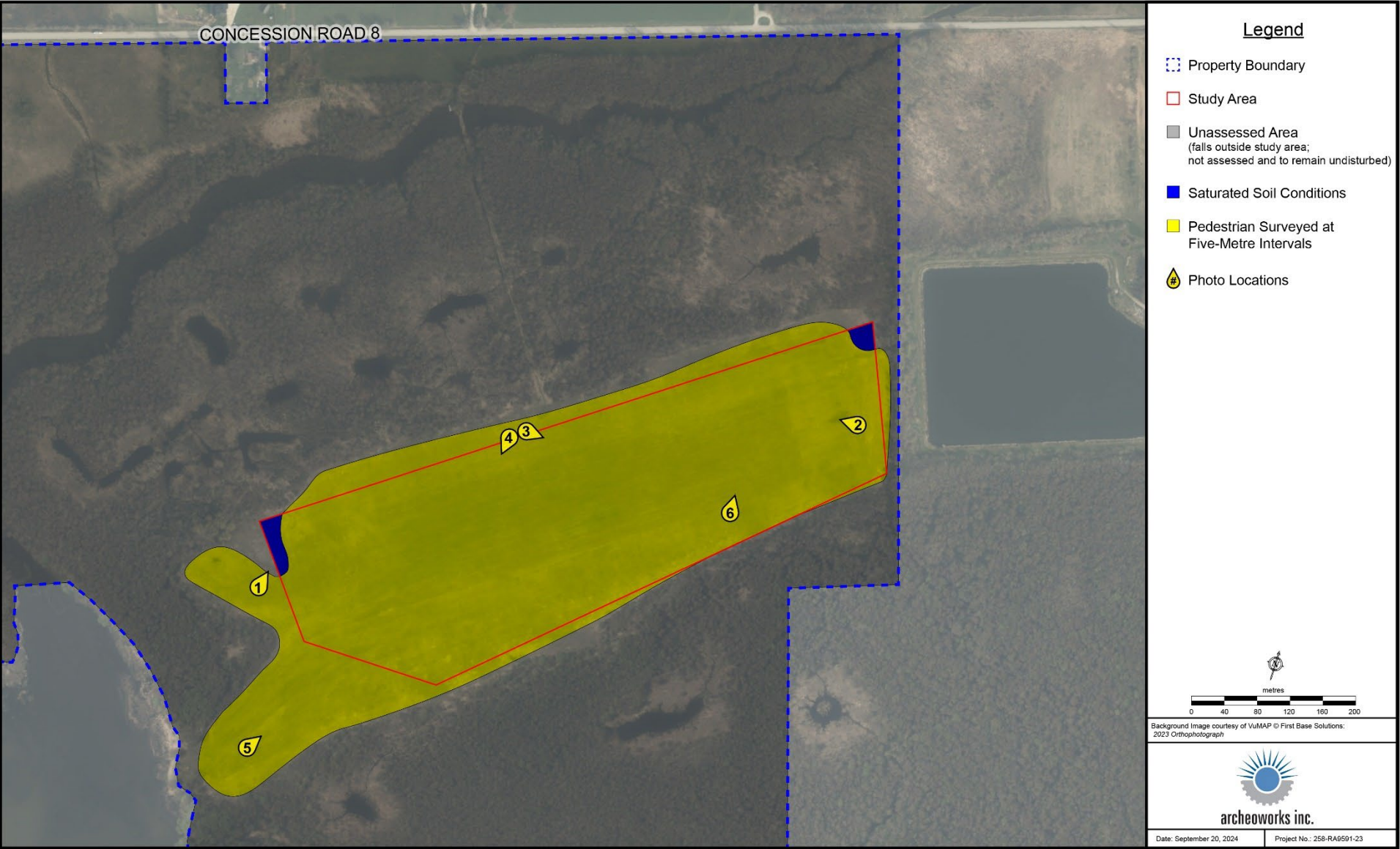
Map 14: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2023 aerial orthophotograph.



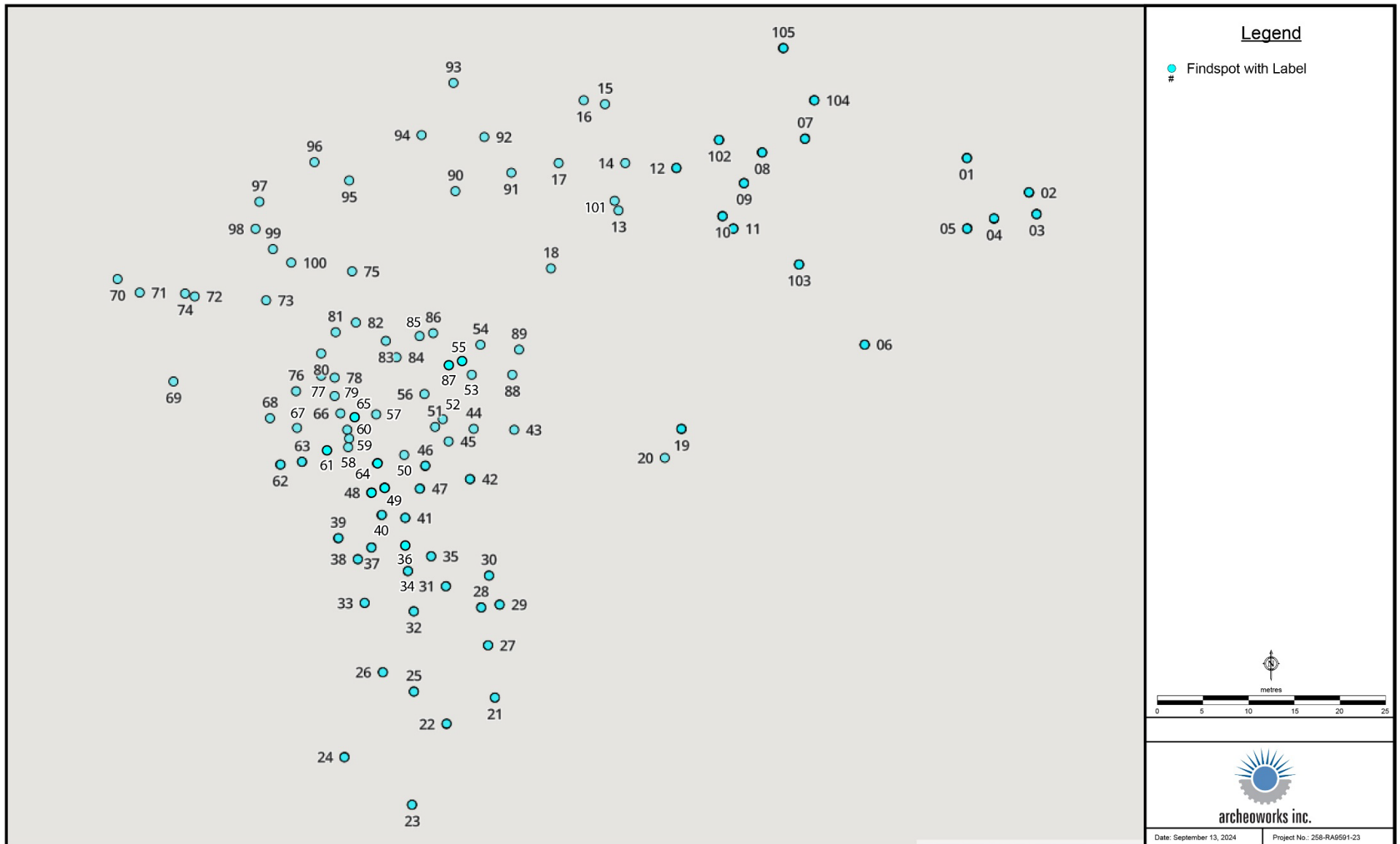
Map 15: Stage 2 AA results of the study area within the larger property boundary.



Map 16: Stage 2 AA results.



Map 17: Stage 2 AA results with photo locations.



Map 18: Locations of findspots at the H1 site.

APPENDIX B: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table 1: Abstract Index Books, ca. 1820-1902 – Lot 22, Concession 7, Township of Mara, County of Ontario

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration of Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	Patent	5Apr1826			James G. Chewett	All		
711	B&S	27June1833	1Aug1833	James G. Chewett	Henry Vansittart	All		
2689	B&S	18June1837	17Oct1838	Henry Vansittart	Caroline A. East	All		
2786	B&S	8Nov1838	25Jan1839	Caroline A. East	Henry Vansittart	All		
2946	Marriage Sett	8June1838	25May1839	Henry Vansittart	Robt. Reddie & others	All		
418	B&S	8Apr1870	17May1871	Edw. MacKay, et al	Mary L. MacKay	All		
520	B&S	2Jan1872	13Feb1872	Spencer K. MacKay	Elizabeth J. MacKay, et al	All		
1209	P. of Attorney	31Dec1872	8Jan1876	R. Rollo Hunter, et al	Frederick D. Barwick	All		
1215	P. of Attorney	4Mar1875	18Jan1876	Arthur H. Bowles	Frederick D. Barwick	All		
1657	B&S	1Apr1876	26Apr1877	Mary L. MacKay, et al	Peter Thomson	All		
1658	Mort	1Apr1876	26Apr1877	Peter Thomson	Mary L. MacKay, et al	All	\$1,600	disd by No.3599
3581	Mort	5May1886	7May1886	Peter Thomson	Thomas Holcroft	All	\$1,200	disd by No.5077
3599	Dis of Mort	29Mar1886	7May1886	Mary L. MacKay, et al	Peter Thomson	All		dis of No.1658
4835	Mort	5Dec1893	11Dec1893	Peter & Geo. Thomson	Wm. H. Beatty, et al (trustee)	All	\$5,800	disd of No.6939
4876	Assg of Mort	1Mar1894	3Mar1894	Wm. M. Holcroft, et ux	Henry S. Holcroft	All		assg of No.3581
4906	Mort	21Mar1894	5Apr1894	Peter & Geo. Thomson	Charlotte L. Beatty	All	\$1,300	disd of no.6938
5077	Dis of Mort	22Apr1895	27Apr1895	Henry S. Holcroft	Peter Thomson	All		dis of No.3581
6304	Assg of Mort	3Mar1904	6Apr1904	Charlotte L. Beatty	Wm. H. Beatty, et al (trustee)	All		assg of No.4906
6305	Agreement	5Mar1904	6Apr1904	Wm. H. Beatty, et al (trustee)	Peter Thomson	All		extending mortgages
6517	Agreement	4Nov1905	25Nov1905	Peter Thomson	Wm. H. Beatty, et al (trustee)	All		charged by way of collateral security for \$5000
6938	Dis of Mort	18Nov1907	6Dec1907	Wm. H. Beatty, Edward S. Cox, Robert Myles: Trustees of Will of James Gooderham Worts, deceased	Peter & George Thomson	All		dis of No.4976
6939	Dis of Mort	18Nov1907	6Dec1907	Wm. H. Beatty, Edward S. Cox, Robert Myles: Trustees of Will of James Gooderham Worts, deceased	Peter & George Thomson	All		dis of No.4835

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No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration of Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
6955	Conveyance	5Dec1906	31Dec1907	Peter Thomson & wife	Charles J. Thomson	All	premise & \$1.00	subject to annuity

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of an area of saturated soil conditions.



Image 2: View of excellent field conditions during pedestrian survey.



Image 3: View of excellent field conditions during pedestrian survey.



Image 4: View of excellent field conditions during pedestrian survey.



Image 5: View of excellent field conditions during pedestrian survey.



Image 6: View of pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 7: Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site. Top row: edged RWE unscaloped impressed, edged RWE unscaloped “chickenfoot”, stamped RWE, stamped RWE, stamped RWE, blue transfer RWE, blue transfer ironstone; Bottom row: slip banded ironstone, moulded ironstone jug handle.



Image 8: Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site. Top row: tooled bottle finish, hand applied bottle finish, white clay pipe stem, white clay pipe bowl, decorated white clay pipe bowl, cut nail.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE¹

Table 1: H1 Site Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt.	Comments
01	FS52	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
02	FS52	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
03	FS53	1	Plastic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	20th Century			
04	FS51	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
05	FS69	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			
06	FS69	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
07	FS69	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	brown		
08	FS49	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
09	FS49	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
10	FS49	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
11	FS89	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	IRO, banded			
12	FS67	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
13	FS67	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
14	FS68	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut			
15	FS68	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
16	FS76	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
17	FS76	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	green		
18	FS87	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
19	FS85	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
20	FS85	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Fish Bone				
21	FS85	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
22	FS73	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
23	FS71	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammalian Tooth				
24	FS71	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian Long Bone				
25	FS100	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Jug Handle	IRO, moulded			
26	FS103	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	IRO, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
27	FS103	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
28	FS92	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut			
29	FS96	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
30	FS96	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	IRO, banded			
31	FS07	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
32	FS07	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW		B	
33	FS07	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
34	FS45	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
35	FS46	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
36	FS41	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped			
37	FS41	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammalian Tooth				
38	FS40	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			
39	FS40	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
40	FS31	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammalian Tooth				

¹ All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 258-RA9591-23-ST2-01.

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Cat. #	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt.	Comments
41	FS56	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
42	FS56	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flow black			
43	FS54	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Hand Applied Finish	aqua		
44	FS54	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
45	FS54	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
46	FS37	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
47	FS81	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mussel				
48	FS81	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
49	FS11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
50	FS88	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
51	FS42	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
52	FS57	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
53	FS57	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
54	FS59	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
55	FS64	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
56	FS64	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl				
57	FS61	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
58	FS72	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
59	FS72	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Tile	CEW, red unglazed			
60	FS32	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged	blue		Unscaloped, impressed
61	FS32	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	IRO, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
62	FS32	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
63	FS91	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
64	FS91	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	blue		
65	FS91	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
66	FS10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped			
67	FS10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
68	FS86	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
69	FS95	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
70	FS95	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
71	FS04	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
72	FS05	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed			
73	FS05	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
74	FS05	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
75	FS12	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
76	FS12	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			
77	FS12	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged	blue		Unscaloped
78	FS97	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
79	FS97	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			
80	FS65	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
81	FS63	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
82	FS14	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flow blue			
83	FS14	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
84	FS75	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			
85	FS75	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	IRO, banded			
86	FS99	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	IRO, moulded			
87	FS99	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				

**STAGE 2 AA FOR BAYSHORE VILLAGE EFFLUENT SPRAY IRRIGATION CLASS EA UPDATE
TOWNSHIP OF RAMARA, COUNTY OF SIMCOE, ONTARIO**

Cat. #	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt.	Comments
88	FS35	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
89	FS20	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed			
90	FS26	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
91	FS27	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
92	FS23	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
93	FS25	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
94	FS21	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
95	FS19	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	brown		
96	FS22	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
97	FS22	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
98	FS29	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
99	FS29	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
100	FS24	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
101	FS28	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
102	FS30	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
103	FS101	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
104	FS02	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
105	FS03	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
106	FS36	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
107	FS90	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Tooled Finish	aqua		
108	FS39	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
109	FS38	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
110	FS17	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
111	FS33	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
112	FS47	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
113	FS66	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
114	FS82	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
115	FS70	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
116	FS83	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
117	FS83	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
118	FS44	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	green		
119	FS105	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	cobalt		
120	FS09	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	amber		
121	FS09	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
122	FS58	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
123	FS62	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
124	FS50	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	blue, red		
125	FS50	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	red and green		
126	FS18	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	brown		
127	FS16	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged			Unscaloped, impressed "chickenfoot"
128	FS77	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
129	FS77	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	green		
130	FS43	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			
131	FS43	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
132	FS94	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
133	FS15	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
134	FS08	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				

STAGE 2 AA FOR BAYSHORE VILLAGE EFFLUENT SPRAY IRRIGATION CLASS EA UPDATE
TOWNSHIP OF RAMARA, COUNTY OF SIMCOE, ONTARIO

Cat. #	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt.	Comments
135	FS08	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
136	FS06	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
137	FS06	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
138	FS34	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut			
139	FS98	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut			
140	FS79	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut			
141	FS55	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			
142	FS55	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
143	FS93	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
144	FS78	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
145	FS13	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
146	FS80	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
147	FS80	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Metal Plate				
148	FS60	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Bucket Rim				

APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		258-RA9591-23		
Licensee:		Ian Boyce (P1059)		
MCM PIF:		P1059-0151-2024		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2023/258-RA9591-23 - Bayshore Village Effluent Spray Irrigation Class EA Update/Stage 2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps	Field Notes/Maps: two (2) pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 27 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
4.	Artifacts	174 artifacts stored in Box: 258-RA9591-23-ST2-01	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.

Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Bayshore Village Sewage Works - Effluent Disposal

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Bayshore Village, Township of Ramara

Proponent Name

Township of Ramara

Proponent Contact Information

Josh Kavanagh

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
 - [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
 - local land registry office (for a title search)
-

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
 - municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
 - local land registry office (for a title search)
-

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
 - municipal heritage planning staff
 - municipal heritage committee
-

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
 - [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
-

- v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada](#) website.

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).