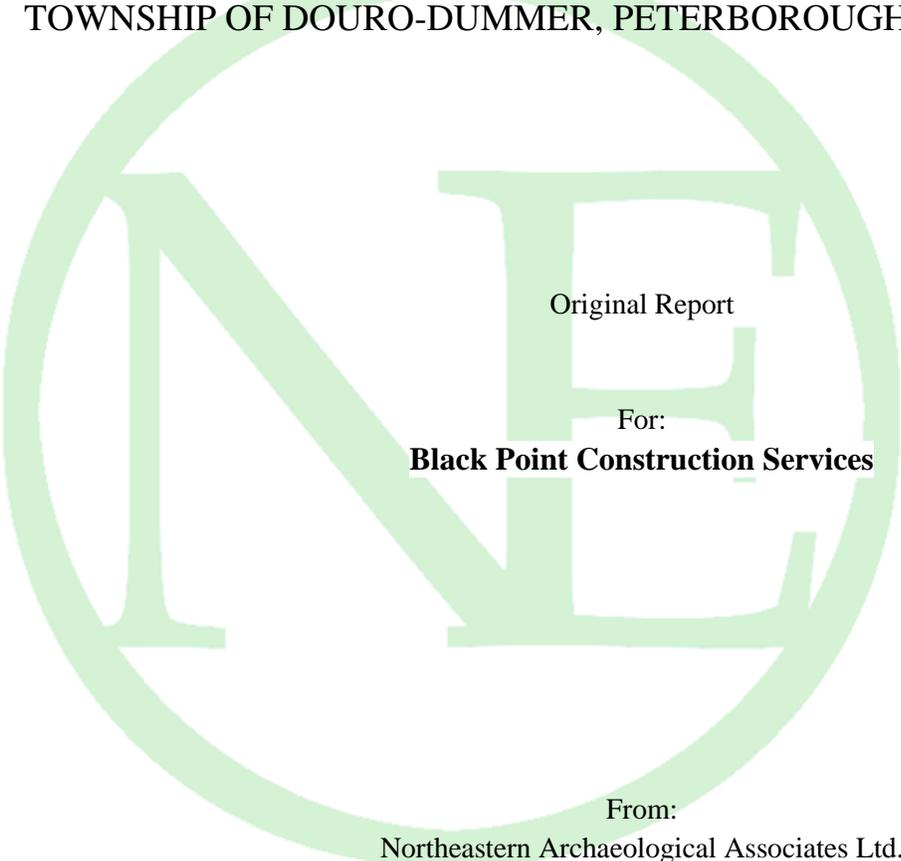


STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 1304 WHETUNG  
ROAD, LOT 32, CONCESSION 8, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER,  
TOWNSHIP OF DOURO-DUMMER, PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, ONTARIO



Original Report

For:

**Black Point Construction Services**

From:

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.

Licensed to: Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)

PIF#: P025-0744-2021

March 3, 2022

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited  
P.O. Box 493,  
Port Hope, Ontario  
L1A 3Z4  
905-342-3250



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope was contacted by Holly Richards-Conley of Black Point Construction Services requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at 1304 Whetung Road, Lot 32, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dummer, Township of Douro-Dummer, Peterborough County, Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, as the subject property is planned to undergo a minor variance. Permission to work on the public property was provided by Black Point Construction Services.

The property consists of a cottage, frame garage, dock, deck with a hot tub, a hot tub pump shed, boathouse and dock, and a gravel driveway. The east third of the property is wooded with sections of bare rock, and the west two-thirds is maintained lawn. The assessment was conducted on December 3, 2021, under clear and cool conditions. The soil and subsoil were not frozen and were able to be dug and screened with no issue. The property is bordered to the north by Stony Lake, east by a wooden fence and iron property bars, south by Whetung Road, an iron property bars and a wood fence, and west by Stony Lake and iron property bars. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), because of its proximity to water and its proximity to registered archaeological sites as per standard 1.3.1.

This assessment did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance. Given this result, it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that no further archaeological assessment be required on the subject property. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted. The entire subject property was assessed.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties	5
2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	5
2.1 Development Context	5
2.2 Historical Context	6
Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario	10
Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites in a 2 km radius of Subject Property.	14
3.0 FIELD METHODS	15
4.0 RECORD OF FINDS	17
4.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION	17
5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	17
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	17
7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	18
8.0 REFERENCES CITED	19
Section 9.0: Figures	22
Image 9.1: Oriented E- View of Northeastern Employee Testing Along the Western Property Edge	22
Image 9.2: Oriented N- Shovel Test in Southwestern Portion of the Subject Property in the Wooded Area Displaying the Soil Profile Typical of the Testable Units in This Portion	23
Image 9.3: Oriented N- View of Northeastern Employee Testing Along the Western Property Edge by the Boathouse and Dock	24
Image 9.4: Oriented W- View of Northeastern Employee Testing a Portion of the Maintained Lawn Area Near the Western Property Edge	25
Image 9.5: Oriented W- View of the Wooden Fenceline Marking the Southern Border of the Subject Property	26
Image 9.6: Oriented S- View of the Wooded Area Near the Driveway	27
Image 9.7: Oriented N- View of Northeastern Employee Testing in Wooded Area	28
Image 9.8: Oriented S- View of Wooded Area with Areas of Exposed Limestone	29
Image 9.9: Oriented S- View of Eastern Property Edge Marked by Iron Bars and a Wooden Fenceline	30
Image 9.10: Oriented W- View of the Maintained Lawn and Dock	31
Image 9.11: Oriented N- Shovel Test in Northern Portion of the Subject Property in the Maintained Lawn Area Displaying the Soil Profile Typical of the Testable Units in This Portion	32



Image 9.12: Oriented S- View of the Cottage from the Dock	33
Image 9.13: Oriented NW- View of the Hot Tub Pump Shed and Edge of the Hot Tub Deck	34
Image 9.14: Oriented SE- View of Northeastern Employee Testing along the Northwestern Property Edge by the Boathouse and Water	35
Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics	36
Map 10.1: View of the Subject Property within Peterborough County	36
Map 10.2: Glenforest Boulevard Stormwater Pond Grading Plan on Lot 9, Concession 13, Courtesy of Proponent	37
Map 10.3: Topographic Map of the Subject Property	37
Map 10.4: Aerial View of the Subject Property	37
Map 10.5: Zones of Shovel Testing Survey and Complete Disturbance Within the Subject Property	37
Map 10.6: Location and Orientation of Images Presented in this Report	37
Map 10.7: 1875 Robert Romaine Map of Dummer Township Indicating the Approximate Location of the Subject Property	37
Map 10.8: 1962 Aerial Photograph Depicting the Subject Property	37



## 1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

<b>Project Director:</b>	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) -Report Preparation
<b>Field Director(s):</b>	Daniel Smith (R1216) -Field Director Julie Bazeley (R1279) -Report Preparation -Graphics
<b>Field Technician(s):</b>	Jelissa Kollaard

**Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties**

## 2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Development Context

The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). All licensees are to file a report with the MHSTCI containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011) is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, as the subject property is planned to undergo a minor variance. Permission to work on the public property was provided by Black Point Construction Services.

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the MHSTCI, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out at 1304 Whetung Road, Lot 32, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dummer, Township of Douro-Dummer, Peterborough County, Ontario. The contract was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021. Prior to the subject property assessment, Curve Lake First Nation was contacted. Due to a liaison being unavailable, permission was given to proceed with the assessment. This report has been provided to Curve Lake First Nation for comments prior to its submission.



The subject property is an approximately 0.79-hectare squarish area is bordered to the north by Stony Lake, east by a wooden fenceline and iron property bars, south by Whetung Road, an iron property bars and a wood fence, and west by Stony Lake and iron property bars. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. The subject property consists of a cottage, frame garage, dock, deck with a hot tub, a hot tub pump shed, boathouse and dock, and a gravel driveway. The east third of the property is wooded with sections of bare rock, and the west two-thirds is maintained lawn. The assessment was conducted on December 3, 2021, under clear and cool conditions. The soil and subsoil were not frozen and were able to be dug and screened with no issue. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.

## **2.2 Historical Context**

### **Indigenous Knowledge**

Northeastern includes this section provided by Curve Lake First Nation because it amplifies on indigenous history and treaty history for the area.

“The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months. The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations. Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory



spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie. Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun, and Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig. The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated. The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

*“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.*”



*There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario. We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony. Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”*

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.”

### **Pre-contact Period**

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples after the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990).

Palaeo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 BP) - The Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, using a highly distinctive stone tool technology (fluted and lanceolate points) to hunt large Late Pleistocene and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990; Jackson 1998, 2019). Small group mobility is believed to have ranged up to 200 km annually.

Archaic Period (10,000-3000 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, indigenous populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were



introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long distance exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between indigenous groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period (3000 BP to European contact) – This period saw the gradual establishment of important technological and subsistence changes, initially the appearance of clay pots (Jackson 1982; Spence et al. 1990) in the Early Woodland period among Algonkian speaking populations. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages during the Middle Woodland. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased distinguish the Early and Middle Woodland. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was taking place. During the late Middle Woodland, there were two major subsistence innovations, the harvesting of wild rice throughout south-central and northern Ontario and the introduction of maize agriculture which prelude the archaeological Late Woodland period. Algonkian speaking (Anishinabek) peoples relied heavily on wild rice and Iroquoian speaking peoples on maize (Jackson n.d). The Late Woodland is known for large sedentary villages in south-central and southwestern Ontario after about 1000 A.D. and increasing development of trade and warfare just prior to European contact. Both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples occupied the landscape of southern Ontario during this period. Although it is widely assumed that Iroquoian speaking peoples were sedentary in southern Ontario, populations did shift regionally, for unknown and likely socio-political reasons, and locally due to soil depletion from maize horticulture requiring regular relocation of villages. Anishinabek peoples had extensive hunting and gathering territories throughout south-central Ontario and have been described as strategic sedentarists (Thomas 2014).



A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo-Indian			
	Fluted Point	11800-10500 B.P.	Seasonal Hunters
	Holcombe, Hi-Lo	10500-9800 B.P.	Paleo Point Technology
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	9800-9500 B.P. 9500-8900 B.P. 8900-8000 B.P.	Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000-5500 B.P. 5500-4000 B.P.	Focused Seasonal Resource Areas
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P. 4000-3500 B.P. 3500-3000 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	3000-2400 B.P. 2400-2000 B.P.	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Point Peninsula/Laurel Sandbanks/Princess Point	2000-1300 B.P. 1500-1200 B.P.	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture
Late	Pickering Middleport Anishinabek and Iroquois	1100-600 B.P. 600-360 B.P.	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites, Alliances, Trade/Warfare
Historic			
	Mississauga	360-present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European Settlement

**Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario**



## **Indigenous Treaty History**

The subject property is located within Treaty Lands of the Williams Treaties First Nations. Signatories of the Williams Treaties include Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina First Nation, Rama First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and Alderville First Nation. The first three groups are more commonly known as Chippewas while the latter four are more commonly known as Mississaugas. Geographically, the closest First Nation band to the subject property is Curve Lake First Nation. The subject property is in lands which under the Williams Treaties (1923) recognized a prior surrender to the government of Upper Canada known as Rice Lake Treaty #20. This treaty was with various principal men of the tribes of the “Chippewas” who “inhabited the back parts of the Newcastle District”. By the mid to late 19th century some of these same peoples were referred to as Mississaugas. Signatories to Rice Lake Treaty #20 were Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and Scugog Island First Nation (Dave Mowat, pers. comm. 2018).

Curve Lake First Nation occupies the reserve lands situated on the peninsula between Buckhorn Lake and Upper Chemong/Mud Lake approximately 23 km southwest of the subject property. The initial surrender of lands related to Indigenous peoples in areas north of Rice Lake came in the form of the 1818 treaty signed in Newcastle of (Rice Lake Treaty 20); the surrender of 1,951,000 acres of land in the “back parts” of the Newcastle District – which included the modern Peterborough, Hastings and Victoria Counties- with the islands of the Trent watershed being reserved (Whetung-Derrick 2015). Many of the pre-confederation treaties did not include reserve lands for indigenous populations, with the Crown expecting the assimilation of indigenous populations to “resolve” this issue (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

As a result, Christian missions were established to both convert indigenous populations to Christianity and to instill an agriculturally based lifestyle. The mission at Curve Lake was established in 1829 as the “Chemong Mission” and was eventually recognized as “the Mud Lake Indian Reserve”. The term Chemong is a corruption of the word “Oshkigmong”, referring to the bow-like shape of the lake or “curve in the Lake” (Whetung-Derrick 2015). From 1830 to 1833 Reverend Peter Jones from the Credit River visited the village and baptised four children, by 1850 the community was predominantly Methodist Christians (Whetung-Derrick 2015). On April 3rd, 1837 the New England Company, a society with the purpose of converting indigenous populations in British North America to Christianity, was granted 1600 acres, the modern Curve Lake First Nation Territory, by the Colonial Government to be held in trust for the Mud Lake Indian Band (Whetung-Derrick 2015). Baptist Minister Reverend Richard Scott of the New England Company was assigned to Mud Lake in 1829 to oversee the mission (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1856 the Mississaugas of Mud Lake [later Curve Lake], Hiawatha, and Scugog surrendered all of the islands in the Trent River watershed with Treaty 78. Preceding this, Indian



Agents under the Superintendent of Indian Affairs sold over 1,000 islands for “the benefit of the three Bands”. The 110 islands and shoals that were not sold in this way have since been designated as reserve lands to be held jointly by the three First Nations (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1889 the New England Company transferred 1,548 acres of the Mud Lake Reserve to the Department of Indian Affairs for 1\$. The remaining 115-acres of the “Chemong Mission” at the south end of the peninsula was reserved as it held the Mission House acting as a form of schoolhouse for the instruction of agriculture and as a residential school. In the 1890s the New England Company ended the mission at Mud Lake to focus on sending missions deeper into British North America. The New England Company property was later sold to A.E. Kennedy in 1898 after “expressed concerns” by Curve Lake residents who were leasing the land. Kennedy later sold the land to the Mud Lake Band in 1902. The funds for this purchase came from the previous “sale” of the Islands of the Trent River (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1964 the reserve name was changed to the “Curve Lake Reserve”, which it uses today (Whetung-Derrick 2015). In 1967 the reserve was given local autonomy to “manage and expend Band revenue funds within the limits of amounts approved by the Minister of Indian Affairs”. Additionally, the same year saw the hiring of William F. Whetung as the first Band Administrator for Curve Lake further allowing Curve Lake First Nation to self-govern (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

### **Post-Contact History of the Township of Douro-Dummer**

The subject property is located on part of Lot 32, Concession 8 in geographic Dummer Township, County of Peterborough, which was amalgamated into the Township of Douro-Dummer on January 01, 1998. (AMCTO 2017).

This area has a varied Euro-Canadian history, beginning in the early 1800s. Prior to 1825, there were less than 500 settlers in all of the townships north of Rice Lake. In 1825, however, the Honorable Peter Robinson brought 415 Irish families to settle in this area. Peterborough County, part of Newcastle District, was created in 1845 from the north riding of Northumberland County. In 1850, the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria were formed as part of Colbourne District, although the two counties again separated in 1861. The Town of Peterborough, which is at the junction of Douro, Otonabee, Smith, and North Monaghan Townships, was incorporated in 1850 and became a city in 1904.

Dummer Township was first surveyed in 1823, and the colonization of the Township began with the arrival of 2,000 Irish and English emigrants in the summer of 1831, with another large group of Scottish emigrants arriving the following year. These first settlers were granted 100 acres of land per family, which had to be paid for after eight years at a cost of about \$80. Services and supplies for the early settlers of the township had to be obtained in either the town of Peterborough or, later, the village of Warsaw until the other settlements in Dummer had grown sufficiently to



sustain their own. Eventually, a post office was established at Halls Glen along with eight churches and a school, with other amenities available at McCracken's Landing or Lakefield. Therefore, this area has a lengthy history of Euro-Canadian settlement dating back to the 1830s.

### **Subject Property History**

The 1875 Robert Romaine map of Dummer Township (Map 10.7) indicates that the subject property was owned by John Carveth. However, the Township map does not indicate any structures within the lot and concession. The map indicates that the closest structures to the subject property were a post office 1.3km south, and a school 1.5km southeast of the property. The 1875 Directory of Douro, Lakeland, Dummer indicates that John Carveth settled in the Township in 1846 from England.

Land registry records indicated that Dummer Township was originally granted from the Crown to Allan [Illegible] in 1851. Allen [illegible] is later recorded as having sold the lot and concession to [illegible] Nicholl in 1841. It is unclear why the Crown patent is listed as ten years later than the proceeding land sales.

In 1842 [Illegible] Nicholl sold the lot and concession to John Carveth. Later in 1892, John Carveth et ux sold the lot and concession to Christopher Crowe. In 1900 Christopher Crowe et ux sold the south half of the lot and concession to Isaac N. Ackerman, and in 1906 Crowe et ux sold a portion of the north half of the lot and concession to [Illegible] the King. Unfortunately, due to the poor legibility of the document, it is not possible to trace the lot history further as it was not possible to determine what land was sold or transferred.

The 1871 Census of Canada reports John Carveth as being a 51-year-old Farmer is married to Louisa Carveth a 51-year-old. Four children are also recorded: Annabelle (24-years-old), Hannah (22-years-old), William (21-years-old), and George (19-years-old).

Aerial photography of the subject property from 1962 shows that the property had fewer standing structures than it does today and more mature trees. The main roads present today existed at that time. The general area does not appear to have gone through major changes since 1962 other than the construction of several cottages and the addition of several docks (Map 10.8).

### **Physiography and Registered Archaeological Sites**

The structural geology of Peterborough County was created by the Pleistocene glaciation at approximately 1.65 million years ago through four to twenty separate periods of glaciation. The melting of the ice sheets during this period washed away most of the soil from the underlying bedrock that had been previously laid, remodeling the area into the current landscape. Therefore, the result of the Wisconsin glaciation retreating northward through Peterborough created most of the modern



landscape. Specifically, the retreat of the Lake Simcoe lobe created the landscape of the Peterborough to Rice Lake region (Ecclestone and Cogley 2009).

The subject property is located in the Dummer Moraines physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Dummer Moraines are composed of rough stony land covering about 600 square miles (965.606 square kilometres) from the Kawartha Lakes northeast to the Canadian Shield. Most of this landscape is within the historic Dummer Township leading to the name of the region. Other historic Townships within this region include Belmont, Marmora, Madoc, Rawdon, Huntington, Hungerford, and Sheffield. The region is primarily composed of bedrock of the Bobcaygeon and Gull River Formations, with some overlap with the Lindsay and Verulam geological formations. Despite the rocky nature of the soil composition, agriculture was attempted after the clearing of stones from irregular plots of land. Tracts of bare limestone, intermittent swamps, and heavily bouldered soil made development difficult in this region (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The subject property is an approximately 0.79-hectare squarish area bordered to the north by Stony Lake, east by a wooden fenceline and property bar, south by Whetung Road, an iron property bar and a wood fence, and east by Stony Lake and iron bars. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

A search of the archaeological sites database of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries indicated that there are three registered archaeological sites within two kilometers of the subject property. No sites are within or adjacent to the subject property. All sites are over 500m away from the subject property edges.

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Development Review Status</b>
BdGm-6	Sagadowa				
BdGm-5	Drain	Woodland		Village	
BdGm-21	Christiane	Pre-Contact	Huron-Wendat, Iroquoian	Village	

**Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites in a 2 km radius of Subject Property.**

A search of the archaeological report database of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries indicated that there is one other archaeological assessment report within 50 meters of the subject property edges.



<b>PIF Number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Filed Date</b>
P025-0691-2021	In Register	18/10/2021
<b>Report Title</b>	STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2412 WHETUNG BAY ROAD, LOT 32, CONCESSION 8, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER, TOWNSHIP OF DOURO-DUMMER, COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO	

The Stage 1 and 2 assessment of 2412 Whetung Bay Road, Lot 32, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dummer, Township of Douro-Dummer, County of Peterborough, Ontario was conducted by Northeastern Archaeological Services Limited. The report was submitted by Lawrence Jackson (P025) in October, 2021. The property was assessed on April 14, 2021 through shovel testing. The assessment did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance and it was recommended that no further archaeological assessment be required within the subject property.

The closest water source to the subject property is Stony Lake, located along the northern and western property edges. The historic mapping from 1875 does not indicate any structures within the subject property. The closest historic structures are a post office 1.3km south, and a school 1.5km southeast of the subject property.

Stage 1 found the property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations and Euro-Canadian sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to Water Source: Stony Lake
- Proximity to Registered Archaeological Sites

### **3.0 FIELD METHODS**

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 Standards set out for consulting Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture due to its proximity to primary water sources and registered archaeological sites. In accordance with these standards, the property was surveyed at 5-meter intervals. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Map 10.5. The location, number, and orientation of all photos displayed in this report are illustrated in Map 10.6.

The property consists of a cottage, frame garage, dock, deck with a hot tub, a hot tub pump shed, boathouse and dock, and a gravel driveway. The east third of the property is wooded with sections of bare rock, and the west two-thirds is maintained lawn. The subject property is bordered to the north by Stony Lake, east by a wooden fenceline and property bar, south by Whetung Road, an iron property bar and a wood fence, and west by Stony Lake and iron bars (Images 9.1, 9.3, 9.5, 9.9, and 9.14). Provided mapping and GPS was used to assist in the confirmation of property boundaries.



All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in diameter and into the top 5cm of subsoil or to bedrock. All excavations were examined for evidence of cultural features, stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. Additionally, test pits were conducted within 1m of all standing structures within the subject property. All excavations were filled after they were screened through a 6mm mesh rocker screen.

The soil in the maintained lawn area, covering two thirds of the subject property, is partially disturbed with a layer of fill added above the natural soil profile while the soil in the wooded area, covering the remaining third of the property, appears to be undisturbed. The soil profile in the wooded area consisted of dark brown/black topsoil with a maximum depth of 10cm over orange sandy subsoil (Image 9.2). Soil profiles in this area thinned towards the lake edges until bedrock exposure, though the area of exposed bedrock did not impact the shovel test survey. All areas of bare rock were visually inspected for petroglyphs. The sections of maintained lawn had a soil profile that consisted of a 20cm layer of brown fill over a 10cm layer of dark brown/black topsoil above orange sandy subsoil (Image 9.11).

Approximately 89% of the subject property was assessed with a shovel test survey as per Standards 1., a., e. of Section 2.1.2 (MTC, 2011). The entire property was assessed visually. Areas suitable for test-pit assessment included the maintained lawn and the wooded area. This area is visible in Report Images 9.1, 9.3-9.10, 9.12, and 9.14, and is shaded in green in Map 10.5.

Approximately 11% of the study area was completely disturbed. This included the cottage, frame garage, dock, deck, hot tub pump shed, boathouse and dock, and gravel driveway. These areas were visually assessed only as per Standard 2. b., Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). They are visible in Images 9.3, 9.6, and 9.12-9.14 and are shaded in orange in Map 10.5.

Stage 2 testing was conducted under clear and cool conditions on December 3, 2021.



## **4.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

Stage 2 assessment of the subject property did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance or otherwise.

## **4.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION**

The Stage 2 assessment produced 50 fieldwork and field condition photos, five modified aerial photograph/subject property maps, and one page of field notes. All documents are on file at *Northeastern Archaeological Associates* offices.

## **5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No material of cultural significance, value, or interest (CHVI) was recovered during Stage 2 test-pit assessment at 5-meter intervals within the subject property, as described in Section 3.0 of this report. The lack of recovered material during Stage 2 Assessment makes it unlikely that any archaeological resources exist within the subject property at 1304 Whetung Road, Lot 32, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dummer, Township of Douro-Dummer, Peterborough County, Ontario. The entirety of the subject property was assessed.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the Stage 2 assessment results it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that the property at 1304 Whetung Road, Lot 32, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Dummer, Township of Douro-Dummer, Peterborough County, Ontario does not possess any cultural heritage value or interest, and that no further archaeological work is required within the subject property. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted.



## 7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licencing 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 that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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.
- b. Matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- c. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licenced 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 entered in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- d. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- e. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (proclaimed in force July 01, 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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



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## Section 9.0: Figures



*Image 9.1: Oriented E- View of Northeastern Employee Testing Along the Western Property Edge*



*Image 9.2: Oriented N- Shovel Test in Southwestern Portion of the Subject Property in the Wooded Area Displaying the Soil Profile Typical of the Testable Units in This Portion*



*Image 9.3: Oriented N- View of Northeastern Employee Testing Along the Western Property Edge by the Boathouse and Dock*



*Image 9.4: Oriented W- View of Northeastern Employee Testing a Portion of the Maintained Lawn Area Near the Western Property Edge*



*Image 9.5: Oriented W- View of the Wooden Fenceline Marking the Southern Border of the Subject Property*



*Image 9.6: Oriented S- View of the Wooded Area Near the Driveway*



*Image 9.7: Oriented N- View of Northeastern Employee Testing in Wooded Area*



*Image 9.8: Oriented S- View of Wooded Area with Areas of Exposed Limestone*



*Image 9.9: Oriented S- View of Eastern Property Edge Marked by Iron Bars and a Wooden Fenceline*



*Image 9.10: Oriented W- View of the Maintained Lawn and Dock*



*Image 9.11: Oriented N- Shovel Test in Northern Portion of the Subject Property in the Maintained Lawn Area Displaying the Soil Profile Typical of the Testable Units in This Portion*



*Image 9.12: Oriented S- View of the Cottage from the Dock*



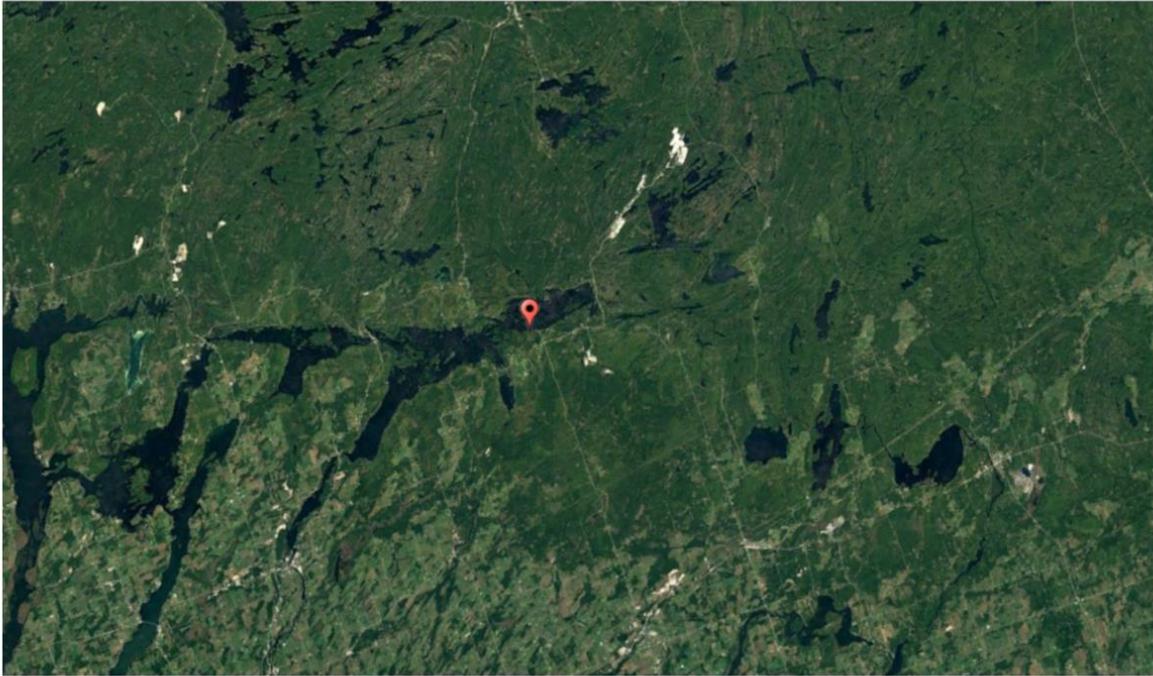
*Image 9.13: Oriented NW- View of the Hot Tub Pump Shed and Edge of the Hot Tub Deck*



*Image 9.14: Oriented SE- View of Northeastern Employee Testing along the Northwestern Property Edge by the Boathouse and Water*

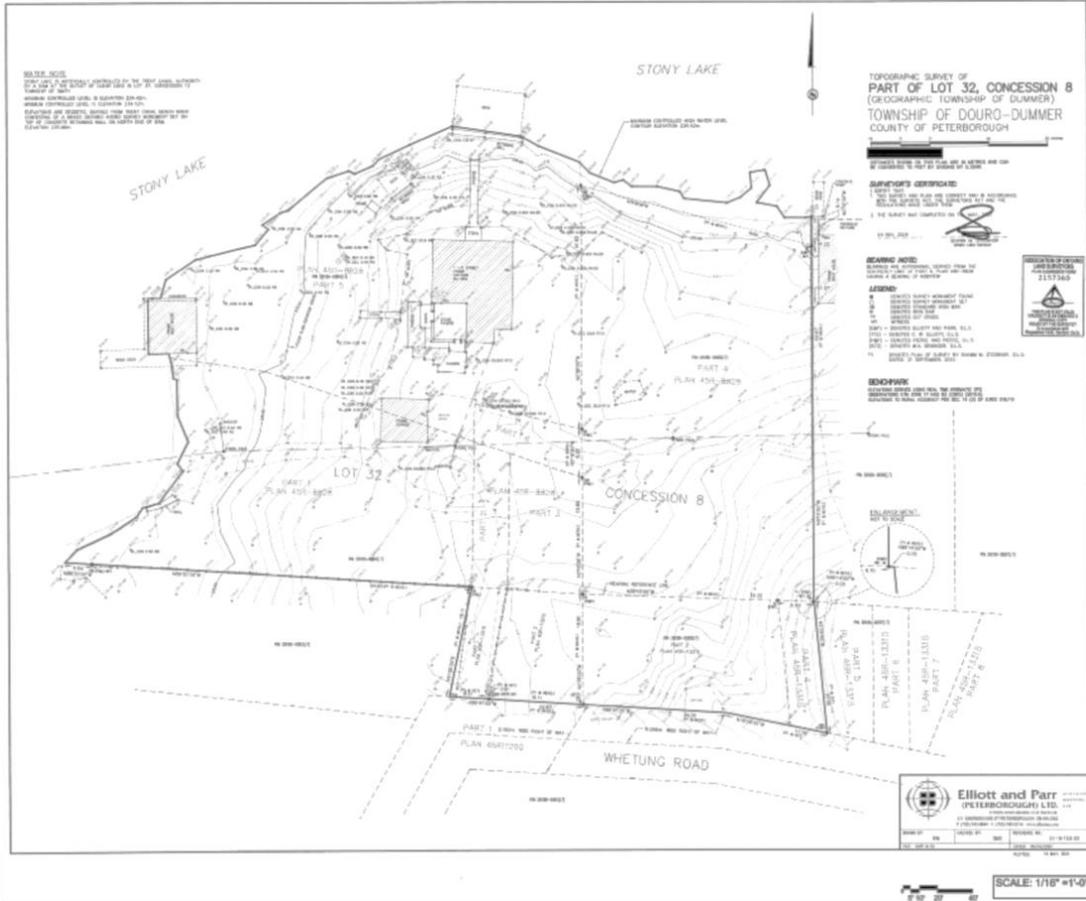


## Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics



Title: 1304 Whetung Road	Project: P025-0744-2021	Scale:  10 km
 Subject Property Location		

*Map 10.1: View of the Subject Property within Peterborough County*



Map 10.2: Subject Property Survey Plan, Courtesy of Proponent



Title: 1304 Whetung Road

Project: P025-0744-2021

 Subject Property Outline



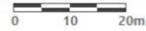
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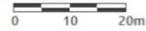
*Map 10.3: Topographic Map of the Subject Property*



Title: 1304 Whetung Road	Project: P025-0744-2021		Scale: 
 Subject Property Location			© Queens Printer For Ontario - 2022

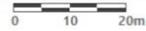
*Map 10.4: Aerial View of the Subject Property*



Title: 1304 Whetung Road	Project: P025-0744-2021		Scale: 
 Subject Property Boundaries	 Shovel Test Assessment at 5m Intervals		 Complete Disturbance - Not Shovel Tested During Stage-2

*Map 10.5: Zones of Shovel Testing Survey and Complete Disturbance Within the Subject Property*



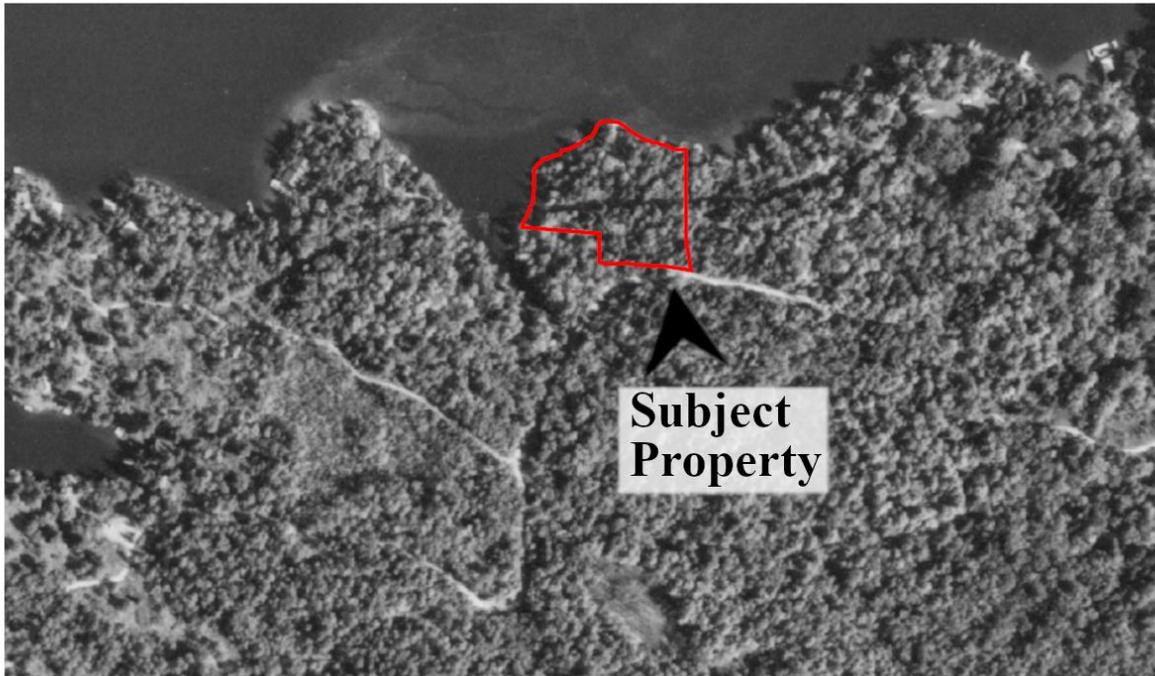
Title: 1304 Whetung Road	Project: P025-0744-2021		Scale: 
 Subject Property Boundaries	 # Location, Orientation, and Number of Report Photo		© Queens Printer For Ontario - 2022

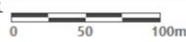
*Map 10.6: Location and Orientation of Images Presented in this Report*



Title: 1875 Map of Dummer Township	Project: P025-0744-2021		Scale:  300 m (Approx.)
 Subject Property Location			Robert Romaine Map of Peterborough Town and Ashburnham Village 1875

*Map 10.7: 1875 Robert Romaine Map of Dummer Township Indicating the Approximate Location of the Subject Property*



Title: 1304 Whetung Road	Project: P025-0744-2021		Scale: 
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subject Property Location			National Air Photo Library (A17848-103, (Line No. 30E))

*Map 10.8: 1962 Aerial Photograph Depicting the Subject Property*