
STAGE 1 & 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY &
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

123 Robert Street East
Penetanguishene, Ontario

Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road

Geographic Township of Tay

Simcoe County, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

June 5, 2019

MTCS Archaeological File PIF # P244-0153-2019 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April of 2019, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. (CRM Lab) was retained by Interspec to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the property at 123 Robert Street East, Penetanguishene; Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the Geographic Township of Tay, Simcoe County, Ontario. In addition to the Stage 1 Study, a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment was conducted on the entire property. This assessment was requested by the proponent in order to satisfy the conditions of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to any development applications for property redevelopment as part of pre-purchase due diligence.

CRM Lab has prepared the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Report for review by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The subject property is located at *123 Robert Street East* and consists of a single storey frame dwelling with a cinder block foundation and a full storey basement. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and the Stage 2 Archaeological fieldwork conducted on the subject property.

The triangular shaped property is located in the Town of Penetanguishene, and is bordered by a residential neighbourhood to the northeast and west along Burke Street and LeCarron Avenue respectively, and by Robert Street East to the south. Although the property is located within the original boundaries of the Town of Penetanguishene, no mapped structures on the property were noted on any of the historic maps consulted.

The project area has been determined to be largely undisturbed by the construction of the standing single-storey structure and its related subsurface utilities, with the remaining portions of the property completely undisturbed by either 19th century or modern era activities. The property itself consists of generally flat lawn and gardens around the house, with a gentle slope from north to south across the property. Beyond the lawns, the property consists of mixed forest/bush lot of varying density and some intermittent natural undulations of the landscape.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the excavations. A total of three (3) Lots were encountered within the subject area, with one ex situ landscaping sod/topsoil layer and two natural Lots. The stratigraphy in the area subject to test pit survey was very consistent across the entire area. No archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to the Pre-Contact Period have been recovered.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport professional archaeological licence project number P224-0153-2019, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen of CRM Lab. Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2019, and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 29th & 30th 2019 under the supervision of Claire Freisenhausen (P244).

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

- 1.** The Study Area comprising the property at *123 Robert Street East* (Park Lot 28 & Part of Park Lots 29 & 30, North Side of Robert Street, Part of Park Lot 32, South Side of Burke Street, Registered Plan No. 319) in the Town of Penetanguishene, formerly part of Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the Township of Tay, Simcoe County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY and
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT
123 Robert Street East
Park Lot 28 & Part of Park Lots 29 & 30
North Side of Robert Street Part of Park Lot 32, South Side of Burke Street
Registered Plan No. 19
Town of Penetanguishene, Ontario
Formerly Part of Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road
Township of Tay, Simcoe County

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In April of 2019, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. (CRM Lab) was retained by Bryan MacPherson of Interspec Construction Services to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property at *123 Robert Street East* (Park Lot 28 & Part of Park Lots 29 & 30, North Side of Robert Street, Part of Park Lot 32, South Side of Burke Street, Registered Plan No. 319) in the Town of Penetanguishene, formerly part of Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the Township of Tay, Simcoe County. This Assessment was conducted as part of due diligence prior to the purchase of the property and any future development in the understanding that the assessment would be required by Town of Penetanguishene as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the Study Area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 31D13 - Penetanguishene, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the property on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNRF) Topographic Map, and **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the Subject Property.

CRM Lab has prepared the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Report for review by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS), and The Town of Penetanguishene in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The subject property is located at *123 Robert Street East* and consists of a single storey frame dwelling with a cinder block foundation and a full storey basement. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and the Stage 2 Archaeological fieldwork conducted on the subject property.

The property is bounded by Robert Street East to the South, Burke Street to the north and LeCarron Avenue to the West. The property itself consists of generally flat lawn and gardens around the house, with a gentle slope from north to south across the property. Beyond the lawns, the property consists of mixed forest/bush lot of varying density and some intermittent natural undulations of the landscape.

The earliest evidence of activity on the property can be seen through the land registry documents and the historic mapping of the area. The land was first granted by the Crown to Richard Pye in 1837 and was largely undeveloped until the land to the west of the subject area was subdivided in 1880. The early maps and atlases of Penetanguishene are not detailed in terms of the location of structures in this area. The first direct evidence of structures on the property comes from 1966 Patent plan of Tay Township.

The project area has been determined to be largely undisturbed by the construction other than the existing standing structure on the property and its related utilities. No additional structures can be observed through aerial photography or historic maps.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any lots encountered. A total of three (3) Lots were encountered within the subject area, with one ex situ landscaping fill and two natural lots. The stratigraphy in the area subject to test pit survey was generally consistent across the entire area; with no disturbances observed in relation to the modern structure present on the property. No archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to the Pre-Contact Period have been recovered.

These factors currently indicate that there is no cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the subject property at 123 Robert Street East.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Culture on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport professional archaeological license project number P224-0153-2019, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen of CRM Lab. Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2019, and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 29th- 30th, 2019 under the supervision of Claire Freisenhausen (P244).

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains on the property which may be impacted by the future redevelopment following the purchase by the proponent as part of pre-purchase due diligence. All accessible and testable areas of the property (i.e. level or sloped less than 20° - allowing for test pit excavation, and without heavy impenetrable root mats or other physical obstructions such as structures, pathways, driveways or utilities) were tested to complete the Stage 2 field requirements for the project area, complying with MTC's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted in order to determine the property's archaeological potential and resources prior purchase and development by the proponent.

As the Study Area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the recovery of artifacts was obtained from the representative of the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of the southwest portion of Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the Township of Tay in Simcoe County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background study. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted in order to examine topography, drainage and land use history in an attempt to determine the types and locations of former buildings. 19th and 20th Century directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2.1 Aboriginal Period

Paleo-Indian Period – 12,000 to 10,000 BP

As the glaciers retreated from southern Ontario, nomadic peoples gradually moved into the areas recently vacated by the massive ice-sheets. It should be noted that, as the glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age 12,000 years ago, the landscape of southern Ontario was very much like the tundra of the present day eastern sub-arctic. These people, referred to by modern Western academics as Paleo-Indians lived in small family groups and presumably hunted caribou and other fauna associated with the cooler environment of this time period. During this period, the Paleo-Indian people are thought to have kept to bands of around 25 individuals and subsisted on hunting and gathering.

During this time, the water levels and shorelines of Lake Huron were fluctuating due to the run-off of the melting glaciers. Traditionally, the Paleo-Indian occupation of Southern Ontario has been associated with these glacial lake shorelines. Recent investigations in the province indicate that these peoples also exploited interior locations away from the glacial lakes.

Archaic Period – 10,000 to 2,800 BP

As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to changing environments and associated fauna and flora. While settlement and subsistence patterns were similar to the Paleo-Indian period, many new technologies and strategies were introduced and developed by the peoples of the Archaic. Wood-working implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges; implements used in dug-out canoe construction) begin to appear in the archaeological record, as do net-sinkers for fishing, numerous types of projectile points and items made from native copper, 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 already involved in long-range exchange and interaction with one another. The trade networks established at this time were to persist for millennia between Aboriginal groups and intensified following European contact.

To take advantage of the new resources presented by the warming climate, the Archaic bands of Southern Ontario followed an annual cycle which exploited seasonably available resources in differing geographic locales within individual watersheds. For example, from spring through fall, bands joined together and inhabited sites in lakeshore environments where abundant foodstuffs such as fish, waterfowl and wild rice enabled the establishment of larger multi-season occupations. As the seasons

changed and aquatic resources became scarce, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter, such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived on the forest margins of these areas.

Unfortunately, due to the fluctuating Lake Ontario water levels at the end of the ice age, the shoreline would have been situated 10 to 20 meters below the present surface level. Aboriginal groups of this era would have exploited the shoreline environments in these now submerged locations and associated archaeological sites representing these seasonal activities are now under water. Consequently, our understanding of the Archaic uses of Great Lakes shorelines is poor.

Initial Woodland Period – approximately 1000 B.C. (3,000/2,800 BP) to A.D. 700

Early in the Initial Woodland period (1,000 B.C. – A.D. 0), band size and subsistence activities were generally consistent with the groups of the preceding Archaic. Associated with the earliest components of this cultural period are the introduction of clay pots. Ceramic vessels provide a means for long-term storage of abundant resources. With the ability to store foodstuffs during times of plenty the stress of harder times was greatly reduced as it would have been possible to take advantage of accumulated goods. Additionally, around the turn of the first millennium A.D., a revolutionary new technology, the bow and arrow, was brought into southern Ontario and radically changed the approach to hunting. These two technological innovations allowed for major changes in subsistence-settlement patterns. As populations became larger, camps and villages with more permanent structures were occupied longer and more consistently.

Generally, these larger sites are associated with the gathering of two or more band groups into what are referred to as macrobands. Often, these larger groups would reside in favourable locations to cooperatively take advantage of readily exploitable resources such as fish. It was also during this period that a brief horizon of Hopewellian influences from Ohio emerged, resulting in more elaborate burial rituals, such as cremation, burial mound construction; as with those most popularly seen at the Serpent Mounds near Peterborough, Ontario, for example, and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. In fact, these goods, which included large caches of well-crafted lithic blades, sheets of mica, marine shells, shark teeth, silver and copper beads, and artifacts such as platform smoking pipes and decorative ear ornaments, all indicate that the Initial Woodland period was one of increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the east coast and the Ohio Valley.

Late Woodland Period – A.D. 700 to 1650

Around AD 700, maize (North American corn) was introduced into Southern Ontario from the south. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages which were occupied between 5 to 30 years. These villages consisted of numerous longhouses constructed from wooden posts placed in the ground and tied together at the top in an arch-like fashion. Although these windowless structures were only 8 meters (20 feet) wide (and the same in height) they extended anywhere from 12 to 60 meters (30 to 150 feet) in length providing shelter for up to 50 people. This number is based on a longhouse with 4 hearths, one family on either side of each hearth, and six people in each family. Past researchers have employed similar models based on what is known from the early missionaries that lived among these Iroquoian groups in the seventeenth century. Quite often, these

villages, some of which are 1 to 4 hectares (3 to 10 acres) in size, were surrounded by multiple rows of palisades as defense was a community concern during this period.

Aside from villages, Late Woodland peoples also inhabited hamlets and special purpose cabins and campsites that are thought to have been associated with the larger settlements. A hamlet consisted of a small scattering of longhouses approximately one acre in size that were used on a year-round basis by people that were related to those in the village, but for various reasons lived outside of the village. Cabin sites are those sites that consist of just one longhouse, perhaps built for those individuals whose crops were located a fair distance away from the original village. As such, they were only inhabited on a seasonal basis during times of planting and harvest. Finally, there are special purpose campsites: locations that were temporarily used by Late Woodland peoples in order to extract a particular resource (such as fish, deer, or plant foods). Unfortunately, because of their short-term use, there are generally few artifacts and they rarely contain evidence of structural remains. Many of these campsites are associated with Algonkian-speaking nations who continued a relatively nomadic lifestyle primarily on the Canadian Shield where crop cultivation was not predictable, although travel to and trade with their Iroquoian-speaking counterparts was common.

Also associated with the Late Woodland period are the large communal grave sites known as ossuaries which consist of large circular pits approximately 4 to 10 metres in diameter which contain the skeletal remains of up to hundreds of individuals. Historically we know that approximately every ten years the inhabitants of one or several villages would exhume the remains of their ancestors from their original resting places, clean and wrap them in fur robes, and re-inter them in prepared pits a short distance from the hosting village. The purpose of this secondary and final burial was to reaffirm and strengthen community ties. At the end of this tremendously powerful ceremony, which could last up to 10 days, it was believed that the souls of the deceased were finally at rest and united with one another in the spiritual world.

This period represents a time when a number of social changes were taking place in Iroquoian society, as reflected in the flourishing of smoking pipe types which played an important cosmological role, burial rituals, increased size in settlements, and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages indicating clan development, and villages within a region indicating tribal development.

One interesting socio-cultural phenomenon that occurred during this period was a matrilineal/matrilocal organization, where women as the major providers of food played an integral role in the political life of the Ontario Iroquoian groups.

Early Ontario Iroquoian [900-1250 AD] occupations appear to have expanded both east and west from their origins in the Niagara area and a few seasonal camps are known in what is now Simcoe County. During the Middle Ontario Iroquoian period [1250 -1300 AD] these expansions appear to have continued and substantial population movements are believed to have occurred into Huronia (Simcoe County), western New York state and further west into southwestern Ontario. Undoubtedly these expansions were also accompanied by some degree of warfare with people already occupying or exploiting these areas (ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/summary/latew.htm). There is good evidence, however, that the western edges of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition were constantly pushing west against the Western Basin Algonquians in extreme southwestern Ontario (Ibid.).

Similarly, the Late Ontario Iroquoian people [1400-1450 AD] who had expanded as far west as the

Chatham area in southwestern Ontario, suddenly moved east to concentrate in the Hamilton-Brantford-Hagersville-Niagara Falls area. These people became known as the Neutrals (Ibid.).

The Neutral were continually expanding to the west over much of the Late Woodland Stage and it appears that sometime soon after A.D. 1550, Western Basin peoples were forced to abandon southwestern Ontario. The entire area was not occupied by any Native group until after 1701. The success of the Neutral Iroquois was likely due to their earlier reliance on maize horticulture which resulted in a comparatively larger population by the final centuries prior to European contact. As their population grew, they expanded to the southwest at the expense of the Western Basin Central Algonkians (Ibid.).

The direct descendants of the Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples reside throughout our country; on reserve lands and in urban areas throughout Ontario, as well as in other provinces and most U.S. states. They are attempting to remain actively involved in consultations with the provincial and federal governments relating to ancestral sites; particularly burial grounds and other sacred spaces, and proposed projects that might have an impact on ancestral territories and Aboriginal rights under the Canadian constitution.

Early Post-Contact Period – 1500 to 1800

The area around the town of Penetanguishene was part of the traditional homeland of the Huron-Wendat peoples. The Huron-Wendat were an Iroquoian speaking group who were called the Huron by the French. During the contact period the Huron-Wendat occupied the territory between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. They lived in large palisaded villages which moved throughout the territory. Their subsistence was based around agriculture and supplemented through hunting and gathering (Marchand 2007, 13).

Contact between the French and the Huron-Wendat first occurred through the exploration of the Georgian Bay area by coureur de bois, the French fur traders sent into the interior of Upper Canada to establish trading relationships with the Indigenous groups. The other important source of contact between the Europeans and Huron-Wendat in the Penetanguishene area was the establishment of the Jesuit mission of Saint-Marie among the Hurons. Near to modern day Midland, Sainte-Marie among the Hurons was first built in 1639 by Jesuit Fathers Jean de Brebeuf and Jerome Lalemant (Heindenreich 2006). The Jesuits used this site as a centre for their missionary activities throughout Huronia.

2.2.2 Post Contact History – Town of Penetanguishene & The County of Simcoe

The history of European expansion into the Penetanguishene area begins early in the history of Canada. In 1613 the coureur de bois Etienne Brule was sent to Huronia by the Governor of New France to establish a trade relationship with the Huron-Wendat inhabitants of what was known as Huronia (Bayfield 2012). Brule made this contact at a village called Carhagouha in the Penetanguishene area after arriving in the area by canoe via Penetanguishene Bay. Two years after Brule establishing himself in the area he was visited by Samuel de Champlain the Governor of New France.

European interest in the area was rekindled after the establishment of Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe had seen the potential of the area as a naval base as early as 1793 (Bayfield 2012). After the land exchanged due to the War of 1812 the British were in need of a new Naval centre to base their activities on the Great lakes. In 1814 Governor Simcoe ordered the construction of Penetanguishene Road which connected the area to Barrie and then further to York which allowed for the development of both the naval interests and the wider settlement of the area. In 1817 the navy

operations from Michilimackinac, Drummond Island and Schooner town were moved to Penetanguishene (Bayfield 2012).

In 1834 the Naval base was closed, however, the military base remained in operation until 1856. After the closing of the naval operations in the area logging became the predominant occupation and economic market of the area. During this period the land was settled by progressive groups of Métis and Voyageurs, French-Canadian farmers from Lower Canada, and English-Canadian loggers.

2.2.1.1 Métis Settlement in the Penetanguishene Area

The Penetanguishene area was an important area of settlement for the Métis and Voyageur community of Upper Canada. This settlement was unique in Ontario as the only example of a large number of voyageurs accepting land grants to establish a settlement in one area (Marchand 2007,6). The Voyageur settlers originated from the area of Michilimackinac on the Mackinac Strait and Mackinac Island where the voyageurs and their Métis families had settled (Marchand 2007, 21). After the War of 1812 this area was given to the Americans and many of the Voyageur families follow the British garrison to its new establishment at Drummond Island (Marchand 2007, 25). The Voyageurs were again forced to move when in 1828 the British and Americans negotiated the border and ceded Drummond Island. The British moved their garrison to Penetanguishene and again many Voyageur families followed. The Voyageur families were granted 20 acre lots from the government in Tiny Township. These lots were situated on the west side of Penetanguishene Bay (Marchand 2007, 28)

The move to Penetanguishene was more than simple change of scenery for the voyageurs, it represented the beginning of the change of their way of life. The fur trade was dying out and their traditional lands were now controlled by American companies. Some still pursued this way of life while the majority of settlers attempted to farm their land. Unfortunately, the land granted to them was not suited to farming, while other settlers more used to the farm way of life were able to adapt it was harder for the voyageurs. It wasn't until 1871 with the introduction of the logging industry to the area that the settlement began to thrive and the voyageurs found a new way of life.

The nature of the settlement of the area, by retired navy and military servicemen, Métis settlers, French-Canadians and then English Canadians drawn by the logging industry has created a bilingual area that remains unique in this area of Ontario.

2.2.3 Property History

Historically the subject property was located on Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the historic township of Tay, in Simcoe County. A number of historical documents, maps and photographs have been accessed to provide a comprehensive history of the study area.

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the Study Area of the subject property. The nearest cemeteries are: St. Anne's Cemetery (approximately 1.9 km southwest of the property). **Table 1** below provides a selected historical chronology of the Study Area.

TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area

Dates	Description	Source
~800AD	Huron-Wendat settle in villages in the Penetanguishene area	-
1610-1613	Étienne Brûlé becomes the first European to visit the Penetanguishene area	-
1793	Lt. Governor John Graves visits the area and identifies it as an area of future military potential for a naval base	-
1814	Penetanguishene Road connecting the area to Barrie and York is constructed	-
1837	All 200 Acres Lot 116 Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road is granted by the Crown to Richard Pye	Land Registry Index
1838	All 200 Acres Lot 116 Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road is Sold by Richard Pye to Matthew Currey of East Gwillimbury	Abstract Index to Deeds
1854	All 200 Acres Lot 116 Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road is Sold by Matthew Currey et al of East Gwillimbury to James McHill Strachan and Richard Harrison of Toronto for 225 pounds	Abstract Index to Deeds
1856	No buildings or named owner shown	Park Lots Map 110 Patent Plan (Figure A4)
1860	No buildings or named owner shown	Tremaine Atlas
1867	Deed in Trust from Robert Alexander Harrison, Rev. Richard Harrison and Andrew McCord... Executors of Richard Harrison to George J Hason trustee for Sophia R Harrison (all 200 acres)	Abstract Index to Deeds
1871	No buildings or named owner shown	J.T.R Ralph Map of the County of Simcoe (Figure A5)
1873	Bargain and sale from Rev. Richard Harrison trustee for Sophia R Cross (Harrison) of Toronto and Augusta A Strachan of Toronto (widow) to James S McMurray and Thomas R Fuller of Toronto for \$1800 (all 200 acres) Ass. Of Trust from George J Mason of Toronto and Sophia Jane M Cross formerly Harrison wife of James F Cross to the Rev. Richard Harrison of Toronto Trustee for said Sophia J R Cross Bargain and sale James McMurray and Thomas R Fuller of Toronto to Charles Beck of Hilverton and James S McMurray and Thomas R Fuller of Penetanguishene	Abstract Index to Deeds
1876	Deed of Mortgage George John Mason of Toronto attorney for Richard Harrison to James McMurray and Thomas Richard Fuller (discharge of previous mortgage,	Abstract Index to Deeds
1877	Mortgage from Charles Beck et ux. of Penetanguishene, James McMurray et ux. and Thomas Richard Fuller et ux. to Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller of Hamilton for \$5857.33 all of lots	Abstract Index to Deeds
1879	Bargain and Sale Charles Beck et ux. of Penetanguishene to the Reverend Thomas Brock Fuller of Hamilton	Abstract Index to Deeds
1880	Plan of Subdivision of Lots 116 and 117 of Con. 1 Tay (No. 319) called the Fuller and Keating's Plan	Abstract Index to Deeds

Dates	Description	Source
1881	No buildings or named owner shown, area indicated to be a part of the town of Penetanguishene.	Simcoe County Atlas H. Belden (Figure A6)
1954	Aerial photograph shows no major development beyond boundaries of current structure	Simcoe County (Figure A7)
1966	Single structure shown in the same location as the current structure	Plan T-3016, Tay Township (West Part)
1989	Aerial photograph shows single structure shown in the same location as the current structure	Simcoe County (Figure A7)
2003	Single structure shown in the same location as the current structure	Google Earth
2006	Single structure shown in the same location as the current structure	Google Earth
2018	Single structure shown in the same location as the current structure	MNR Satellite Image (Figure A8)

2.2.4 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps have been examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions. **Figures A4-A8** show the property at key points in time to illustrate its development and subdivisions. They include the 1856 Village Patent Plan (**A4**), the 1860 Tremaine Atlas (**A5**), the 1871 J.T.R Ralph Map of the County of Simcoe with the 1881 H Belden Atlas (**A6**), the 1954 and 1989 Aerial Photographs (**A7**), and the 2018 MNR Satellite image (**A8**). All of these maps and aerials have been discussed in **Table 1** above.

The land registry documents highlight the settlement history of Lot 116 Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road. The land was first granted by the Crown as a 200 acre parcel in 1837. The land remained intact until 1880 when William Keating and Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller planned the subdivision of the lands and the development of the park lots.

Prior to the subdivision of lands there were several historically significant owners of this property. The first was James McHill Strachan who was sold the land by Matthew Currey in June 1854. Strachan was born in Cornwall, Upper Canada in 1808, was educated as a soldier in England and served in England and on the continent until his return to Upper Canada in 1836 where he studied and worked as a lawyer. He briefly served as elected official for Huron County before being defeated in a re-count (Hall 1967).

The second noteworthy owner of the land was the Reverend Thomas Brock Fuller who was sold the land in 1879 and then was involved in the plan to subdivide the land to further the development of Penetanguishene as a town. Reverend Fuller was a godson of Sir Isaac Brock and an important figure in the early history of the Anglican Church of Canada (Ruggle 1982). Fuller was elected Bishop of Niagara in 1875.

While these two individuals were historically significant, they were not known to have spent a significant amount of time living in the area. Rev. Fuller was known to have spent the majority of his later life in Hamilton while Strachan was largely associated with Toronto.

The plan to subdivide lot 116 and 117 was named the Fuller and Keating Plan. The Keating family is mentioned in the Simcoe County Pioneer Papers, and James Keating was an early resident of Penetanguishene. Adjutant Keating was Commander of the Military Station came to Penetanguishene in 1828 from Drummondville and his relatives remained in the city for many years (Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society 1908, 98).

Charles Beck was associated with the property from 1877 to 1879. The Poetical Directory of Penetanguishene and Business Men of the Surrounding Country (1876) lists Charles Beck as a Lumberman and contains the following entry:

CHAS. BECK & Co., Lumberman:
In double quick time his mills run in style,
His workmen heap lumber up pile after pile;
From large and small channels, in raft and in drive,
He saws and loads vessels that daily arrive.
A blessing to shantymen off in the hills,
A blessing to townsmen all round his steam mills
In love of the workmen he is held in esteem,
By foreman and fireman that raises the steam;
The canters and setters and men at the jack,
The loaders and teamsters and the carriers back.
To tell the truth plainly, he makes business hum,
And lots of fine fellows to go and to come,
Is making cash payments and payments in store,
In front of the mill-yard it stands on the shore
Announced by stockholders and agents that plan,
He is a skillful, deliberate, and competent man.

The earliest map consulted is the 1856 Park Lots Map 110 of Tay Township held by the Archives of Ontario. On this map, the subject property is shown as vacant with no listed owner or dwellings. All land east of the current Lorne Avenue is shown to be vacant. The land to the west of modern Lorne Avenue is shown oriented out diagonally northeast from Robert Street with smaller lots and listed owners. Robert Street is in the same location as it is today.

The 1860 Tremaine Map shows Lot 116 Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road as being undivided. It also lists no dwellings or owner's names.

The 1871 J.T.R Map of the County of Simcoe shows Lot 116 Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road as being un-divided. It also lists no dwellings or owner's names. The modern Main Street, Robert Street, and Fuller Avenue can be seen to match the original streets on the map. However, it appears that the Lots are mislabeled as Lot 18: Lot 16 as it appears on this map is too far south of Penetanguishene Bay and the Town itself, especially when compared to other mapping from the 19th century.

The 1881 Atlas (map by H. Belden) does not show the location of dwellings on the subject property. The map shows that the subject property is part of the Town of Penetanguishene.

The 1954 aerial photo survey does show the subject area. Due to the quality of the image it is difficult to observe the subject property. However it appears that the it had no major development outside of the current structure.

The 1966 patent plan T-3016 of Tay Township (West Part) indicates that there was a single structure in the same location as the current house structure on the property.

The 1989 aerial photo survey covers the subject area. The photo shows a single dwelling in the same location of the current house structure on the property. The subject area has less tree cover than modern day.

The 2003 to 2016 aerial photographs shows no changes on the subject property or surrounding area from the 1989 aerial photograph.

The 2018 MNRF satellite image shows the property as it appears today.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport, Heritage Operations Unit found no registered site within or directly adjacent to the Study Area, i.e.: within 50m. There are 2 previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the Study Area.

TABLE 2: Existing Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BeGx-31	Tecumseh	Post-Contact	Euro- Canadian Wreck
BeGx-28	Penetang Lake	-	-

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is located at 123 Robert Street East and consists of a single storey detached house located between LeCarron Avenue and Dufferin Street on Robert Street East. The subject property is bordered by similar residential buildings to the north on Burke Street and residences to the south, Covenant Christian Community Church is located to the west and a forest lot to the southeast.

The subject property, consisting of approximately 1.5 hectares, was historically located on Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the township of Tay, Simcoe County, Upper Canada. The current portion of the project area which was subject to the Stage 2 Field Assessment consists of approximately 1.47 hectares within the subject property's boundaries.

The front lawn of the property contains a number of utility lines leading into the house, all of which were well marked with paint and flags.

Plates **B1-B25** depict the project area in its current state, and fieldwork in progress.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The Study Area, located in the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam 1984:177). The study area falls in the west area of this region which is characterized as plains which drain into Nottawasaga Bay through the Nottawasaga River. This area was covered in glacial lake Algonkian. The soil in this area are typically silt, sand and clay.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

The *Ministry of Culture Standards & Guidelines* (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. With the nearest water source to the study area being Penetanguishene Bay 1330 metres northwest of the study area, this would not necessarily be considered a factor of high potential for the location and recovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the Study Area. However, the flat plain topography and historical use of this bay for transportation does lend some potential to the study area for pre-contact use and occupation. An additional factor to the pre-contact archaeological potential of the study area is the well documented history of the land bordered by Penetanguishene Bay, Midland Bay and Georgian Bay to the north as an important settlement area of the Huron-Wendat people.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th Century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century mapping) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. Considering the subject property's proximity to the historic limits of the Town of Penetanguishene and the early residential and military development in the mid-19th century, the subject property should be considered to hold moderate to high historic archaeological potential.

An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways throughout the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads, such as Robert Street in the case of the subject property, are also considered to hold high potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The property at 123 Robert Street East is also located within the original Town Plot for Penetanguishene, indicating further moderate to high archaeological potential.

Furthermore, the Métis and Voyageur settlements in the area are an important consideration when considering the cultural heritage value of any property in the Penetanguishene area. The majority of these settlements were on the West side of Nottawasaga Bay in Tiny Township. The surnames found on land registry documents for the subject area do not match any known Métis or Voyageur surnames and the subject property is not named in the Voyageur Land Grant documents.

2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There are no known previous archaeological assessments completed for 123 Robert Street East.

2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

All Stage 2 excavations were conducted on April 29th and 30th 2019.

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Hand excavations by CRM Lab were conducted across the entire property to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the project area. Clear mapping was provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries, furthermore facilitated by the surrounding three roads which border the property on all sides. **Figure A9** illustrates the area of test pit excavations within the project area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field and included in the current report. **Plates B1-B25** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as samples of the types of stratigraphy encountered.

The weather was seasonally cool during fieldwork; 2 degrees Celsius at commencement in the morning of the first day, 5 degrees Celsius in the afternoon, with overcast skies and no precipitation. The temperatures rose to 11 degrees Celsius in the afternoon with some sunny patches between mainly overcast conditions. The area excavated represents the accessible (i.e.: not covered by asphalt, concrete or a structure, and clear of utilities) and flat portions of the property which require test pitting to complete the requirements of a Stage 2 Assessment of the project area.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Aboriginal and 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by future redevelopment. Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree - if any - of subsurface disturbances on the site.

Approximately 97% of the subject property was subject to test pit survey, with the remaining 3% of the property occupied by the current standing structure, rear wooden deck and asphalt driveway. The survey was conducted on a 5m grid in accordance with Ministry guidelines.

Hand dug shovel test pits were excavated in the flat lawns surrounding the existing house, and in the forest surrounding the house and yard. A trowel was used where necessary to clear off test pit walls and floors for photography or closer inspection.

Elevations for each test pit were taken from the surface of the ground as the area was found to be sufficiently level. Representative test pits were documented photographically. Schematic profile drawings of stratigraphy were drawn in the field notebook for representative types of the test pits excavated, noting soil types, inclusions, any artifacts and lot thickness. Soil layers were identified, described and designated as "Lots" according to the Parks Canada classification system.

All soils removed during excavation were screened using 6mm (1/4") diameter wire mesh screen to

determine artifact and inclusion content. Test pits were at least 30cm in diameter, and subsoil was excavated into at least the first 5cm in each test pit. Test pitting continued to within 1m of all built structures. Each test pit was backfilled upon conclusion of its respective investigation.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

None of the excavated test pits yielded artifacts. The following description of the archaeological findings in the test pits includes the stratigraphy of the general soil lots encountered. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include digital photographs, digital field notes (on iPad) and hand drawn maps digitally copied to the main computers of CRM Lab. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the iPad as with all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs, and artifact catalogue are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high-resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives, and on DVD.

All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A total of three (3) distinct Lots were recorded in the test pits; **Table 3** below lists the stratigraphy in the areas of excavation. A single landscaping layer/lot and two in situ layers were encountered: the in situ layers have been identified as a natural forest topsoil and the sterile subsoil underlying both upper layers, with the remaining layer identified as a 20th century landscaping fill related to the lawns and gardens.

The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent between the two types of landscape encountered. The depths of the various lots were also generally consistent with only minor variations across the areas of excavation. **Appendix B** includes photographs of examples of the stratigraphy encountered. No discrete 19th century nor Aboriginal occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 24-55cm in total depth.

TABLE 3: Stage 2 Assessment - Stratigraphy

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sod & Topsoil Landscaping Fill: Grey brown silty sand with some loam - soft-medium compaction - 17-27cm average thickness - post 20th century objects encountered within lot - coal, clinker & cinder - present in all test pits located in the lawn areas around the house - overlies Lot 2 in all test pits in the lawn areas around the house
Lot 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sterile Subsoil: Orange brown silty sand - Soft-medium compaction - excavated upto 14cm in some forest test pits to confirm ID - present in all test pits - underlies Lot 1 in all test pits located in the lawn areas around the house - underlies Lot 3 in all test pits located in the forest areas of the property
Lot 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Forest Topsoil: Grey brown silty loam with some sand - soft compaction - 13-26cm average thickness - intermittent post 20th century objects encountered within lot - overlies Lot 2 in all test pits located in the forest areas of the property

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either the Euro-Canadian nor the Aboriginal Periods were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no intact occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The property at *123 Robert Street East* (Park Lot 28 & Part of Park Lots 29 & 30, North Side of Robert Street, Part of Park Lot 32, South Side of Burke Street, Registered Plan No. 319) in the Town of Penetanguishene, formerly part of Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the Township of Tay, Simcoe County has been subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

The current assessment has been conducted as part of due diligence prior to the purchase of the property and any future development in the understanding that the assessment would be required by Town of Penetanguishene as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13.

The Stage 1 Background Study was carried out in April of 2019, with the Stage 2 fieldwork occurring on April 29th and 30th, 2019. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study and by the existing site conditions.

The potential for cultural occupation had been identified by the documentary and cartographic research. No occupations relating to the mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian occupation of the property and surrounding areas were identified by the historic background research conducted on the property during

the Stage 1 Background Study. The study area is adjacent to an early concession road, and within the original Town Plot, indicating moderate to high archaeological potential. Potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources were considered to be low on this property given its lack of proximity to both primary and secondary water sources.

Neither artifacts nor archaeological features related to either the Euro-Canadian, nor to the Aboriginal period of occupation in the area were recovered in situ during the current Stage 2 field assessment. No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport lie within, or directly adjacent to the Study Area. Two sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport lie within 2km of the Study Area.

A single landscaping layer/lot and two in situ layers were encountered across the Study Area. The in situ layers have been identified as a natural forest topsoil and the sterile subsoil underlying both upper layers, with the remaining layer identified as a 20th century landscaping fill related to the lawns and gardens.

The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the Study Area does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

1. The Study Area comprising the property at *123 Robert Street East* (Park Lot 28 & Part of Park Lots 29 & 30, North Side of Robert Street, Part of Park Lot 32, South Side of Burke Street, Registered Plan No. 319) in the Town of Penetanguishene, formerly part of Lot 116, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road in the Township of Tay, Simcoe County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

6.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Culture 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 to be 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 Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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 47 & 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and *the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
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, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should immediately be notified.

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A:

MAPS

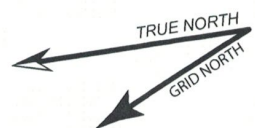
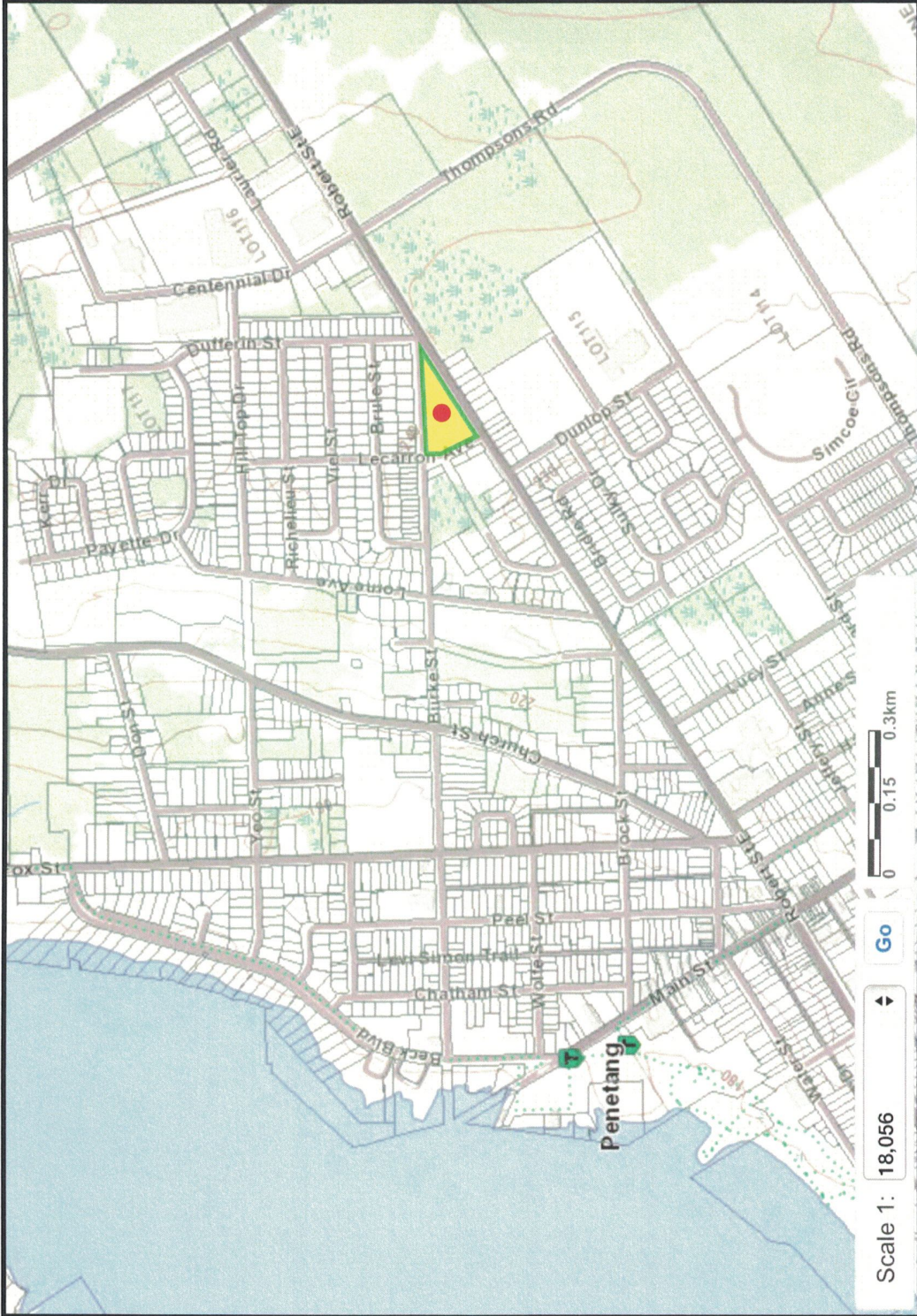
Site Maps



1:30,000km on the National Topographic Survey (NTS) Map 31D13 - Pentanguishene

★ Location of Study Area

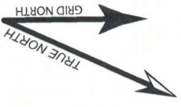
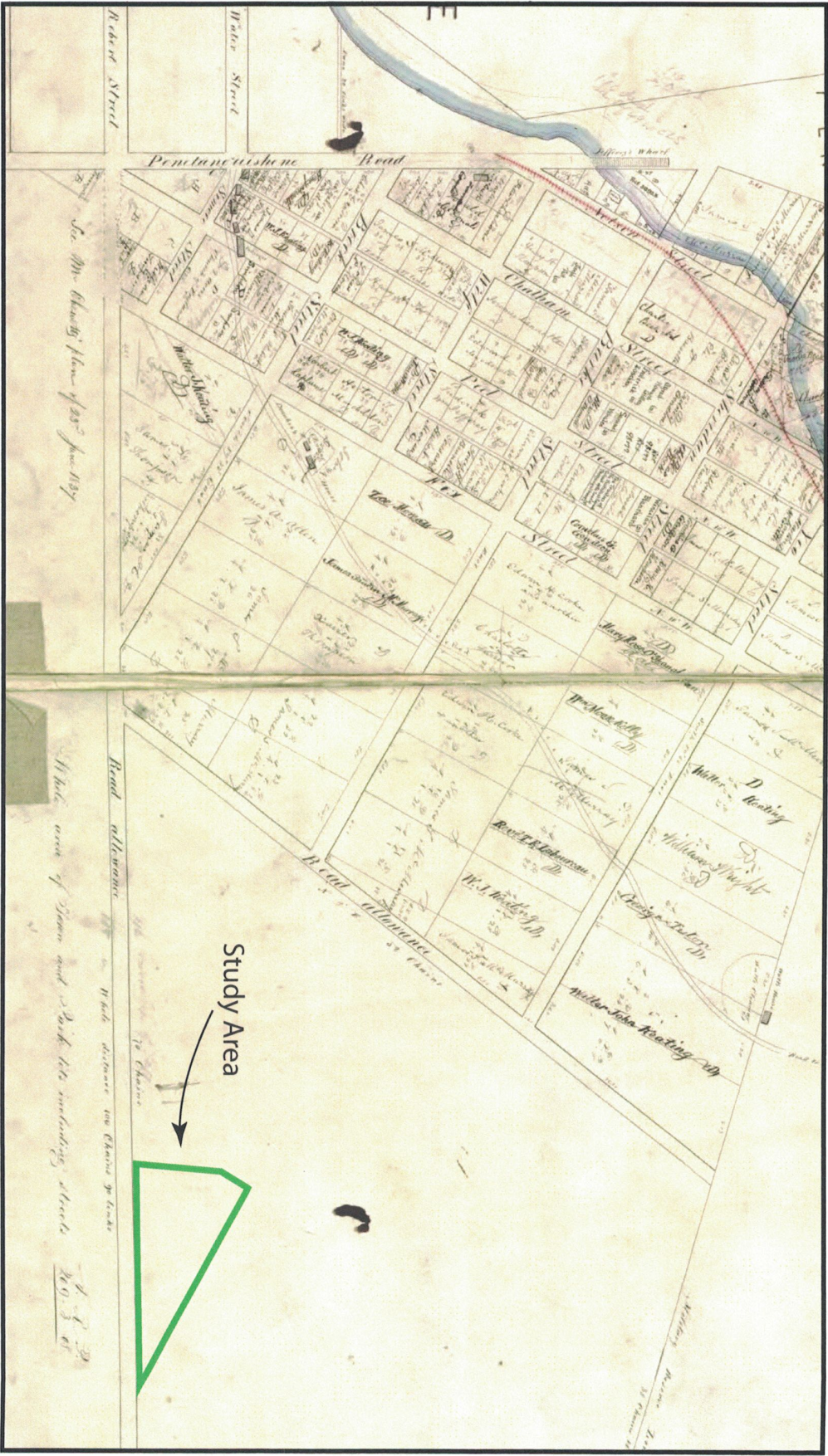
123 Robert Street East
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Pentanguishene, Ontario
Figure A1: Location of the Study Area



123 Robert Street East
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Pentanguishene, Ontario
Figure A2: Location of the Study Area on MNR Map

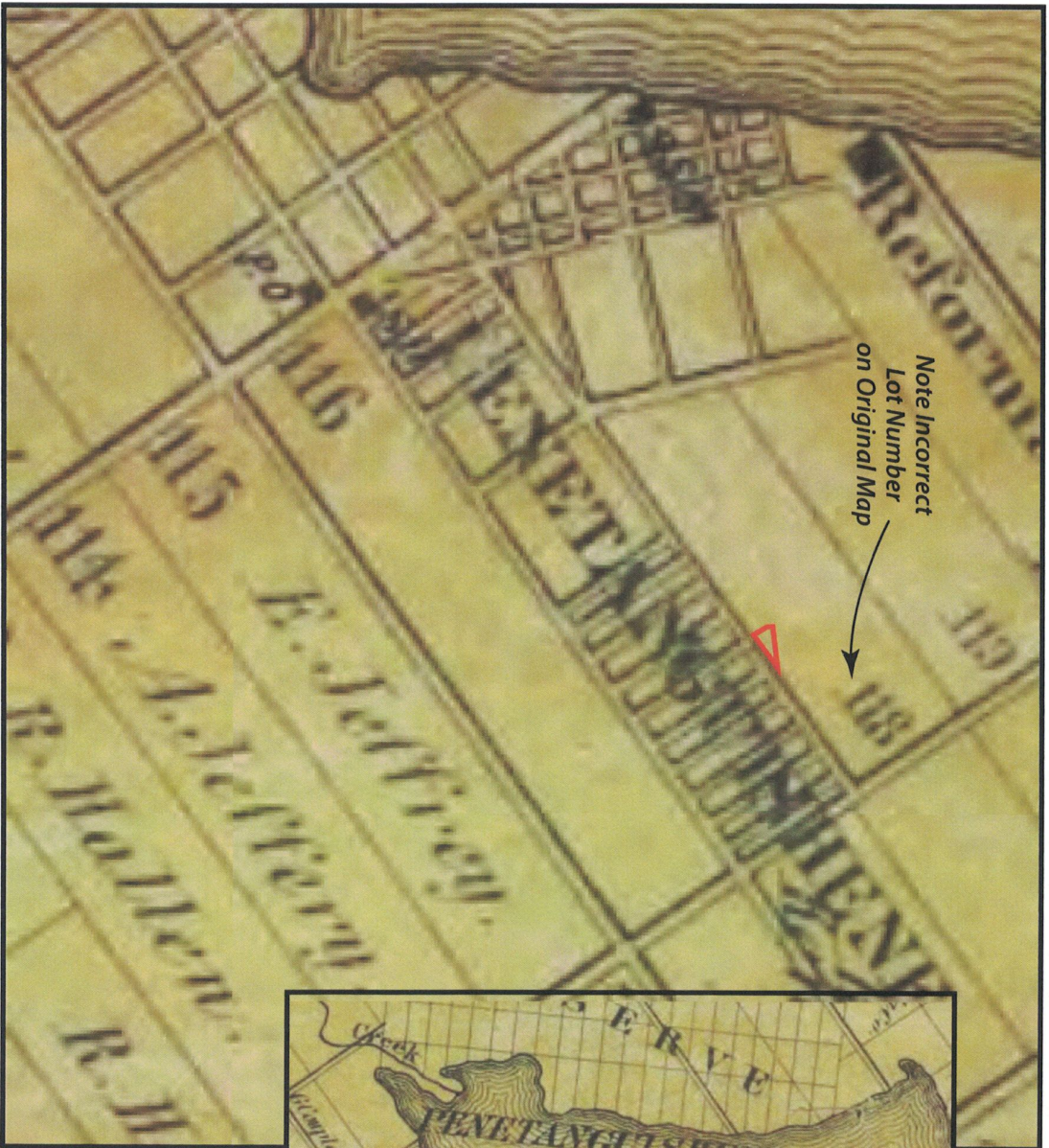
 Study Area

Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNR) Land Information Ontario (LIO) Map 31D13 - Pentanguishene



CRM Lab Archaeological Services ©2019

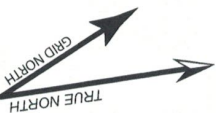
123 Robert Street East
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Pentanguishene, Ontario
Figure A4: Study Area on 1856 Village Patent Plan



Close View of Study Area Location



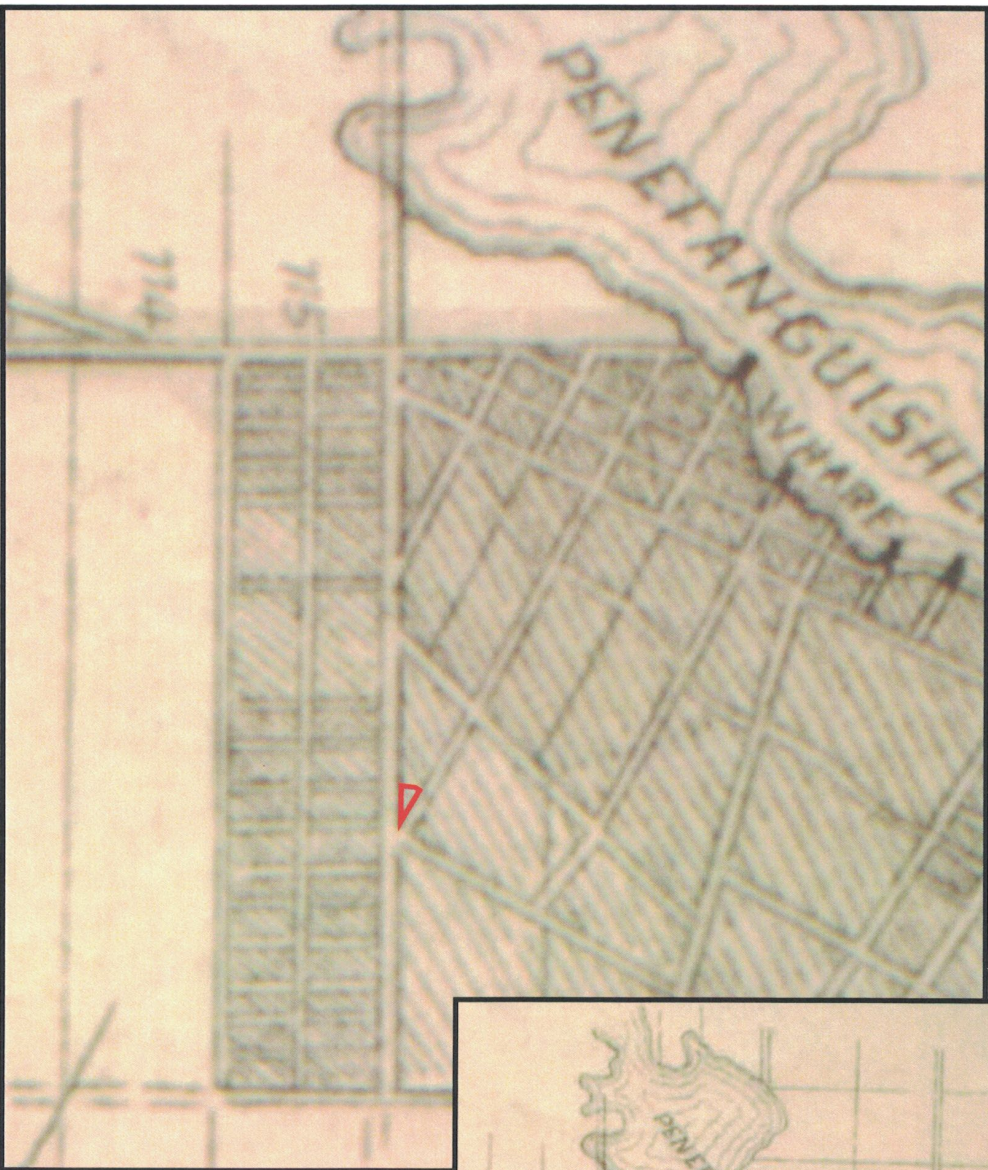
Overview of Study Area Location



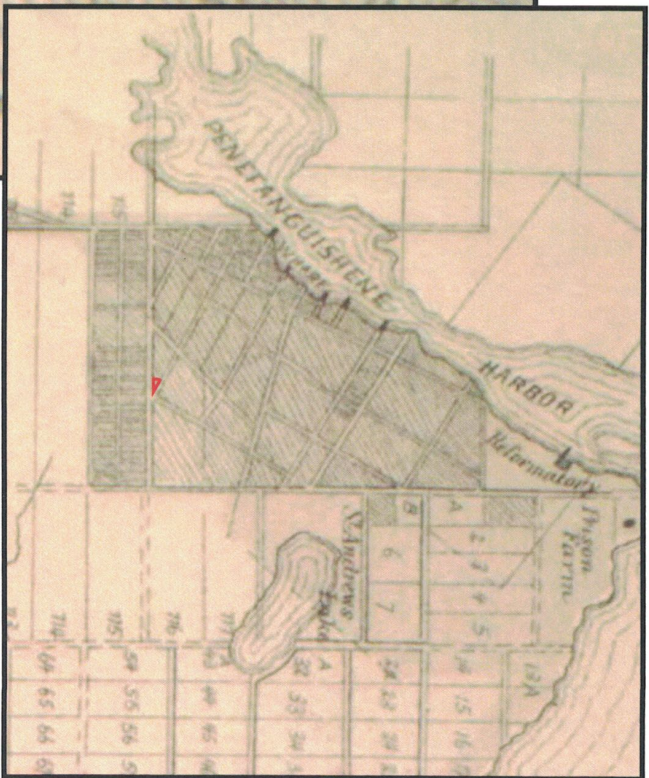
Study Area

123 Robert Street East
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Pentanguishene, Ontario

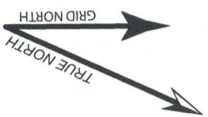
Figure A5: Study Area on 1871 County Map



Close View of Study Area Location



Overview of Study Area Location



 Study Area

123 Robert Street East
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Pentanguishene, Ontario
Figure A6: Study Area on 1881 Atlas Map



Study Area



123 Robert Street East
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Pentanguishene, Ontario
Figure A7: Study Area on 1954 & 1989
Aerial Photographs

1989 Aerial



1954 Aerial



APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs



Plate B1: Panoramic of Site Conditions showing Front of Property facing Robert Street East; looking north



Plate B2: Utility Location Markers at Front of Property; looking north



Plate B3: Site Conditions & Utility Location Markers at Front of Property; looking northeast



Plates B4 & B5: Site Conditions & Utility Location Markers at Front of Property; looking north



**Plates B6 & B7: Sample Test Pit Stratigraphy at Front of Property; Planview & Profile
(yellow surface hand tape @30cm)**



Plate B8: Fieldwork in Progress at Front of Property; looking south



Plates B9 & B10: Fieldwork in Progress at East Side of Property



Plate B11: Field Conditions & Utility Location Markers at East Side of Property; looking south



Plate B12: Panoramic of Field Conditions in Rear Yard of Property; looking north



Plate B13: Field Conditions & Test Pit Location in West Forest Area



**Plates B14 & B15: Sample Test Pit Stratigraphy in Forest Area of Property; Planview & Profile
(yellow surface hand tape @30cm)**



Plate B16: Field Conditions & Test Pit Location in West Forest Area



Plate B17: Field Conditions & Fieldwork in Progress in East Forest Area



Plate B18: Field Conditions & Fieldwork in Progress in East Forest Area



Plate B19: West Forest Area Field Conditions as seen from LeCarron; looking south



Plate B20: West Forest Area Field Conditions as seen from LeCarron; looking east



Plate B21: West Forest Area Field Conditions as seen from LeCarron & Burke; looking southeast



Plate B22: North Forest Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate B23: North Forest Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate B24: East End of Property Field Conditions; looking west along Burke & Robert



Plate B25: East End of Property Field Conditions; looking west along Robert