



Heritage Resources Centre
Centre des ressources du patrimoine

Human History of the Long Point Area



Long Point Environmental Folio
Publication Series

Working Paper 6

Long Point Environmental Folio Publication Series
Managing Editors: J. Gordon Nelson and Patrick L. Lawrence

A study team at the Heritage Resources Centre is developing an Environmental Folio for the Long Point Biosphere to assist management agencies and local citizens in understanding the human and natural components of the ecosystem. The folio will consist of a series of maps and text that would outline current major management issues and areas of concern. A series of project publications is being prepared to accompany the folio. These reports will consist of supplementary information collected during the study. This project is supported by the Royal Canadian Geographic Society and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Human History of the Long Point Area

Susan Dakin and Andrew Skibicki

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Working Paper 6

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Abstract

This study of the human history of the Long Point region is part of the Long Point Environmental Folio. The purpose of the Folio is to provide a summary of information for use by citizens, government officials and managers in planning for the Long Point region. This paper begins by summarizing archaeological and historical accounts of the habitation and use of the Long Point region over the past 12,000 years. Historical Native, early European and contemporary cultures are briefly described, and heritage protection initiatives are summarized. Finally, potential guidelines, points of discussion and future research are highlighted.

Acknowledgments

Assistance in data collection was provided by the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs), and the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk. Maps were prepared by Andy Skibicki and Patrick Lawrence. Support for the Long Point Environmental Folio Project has been provided by grants from the Royal Canadian Geographical Society and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to the study director, Dr. J. Gordon Nelson.

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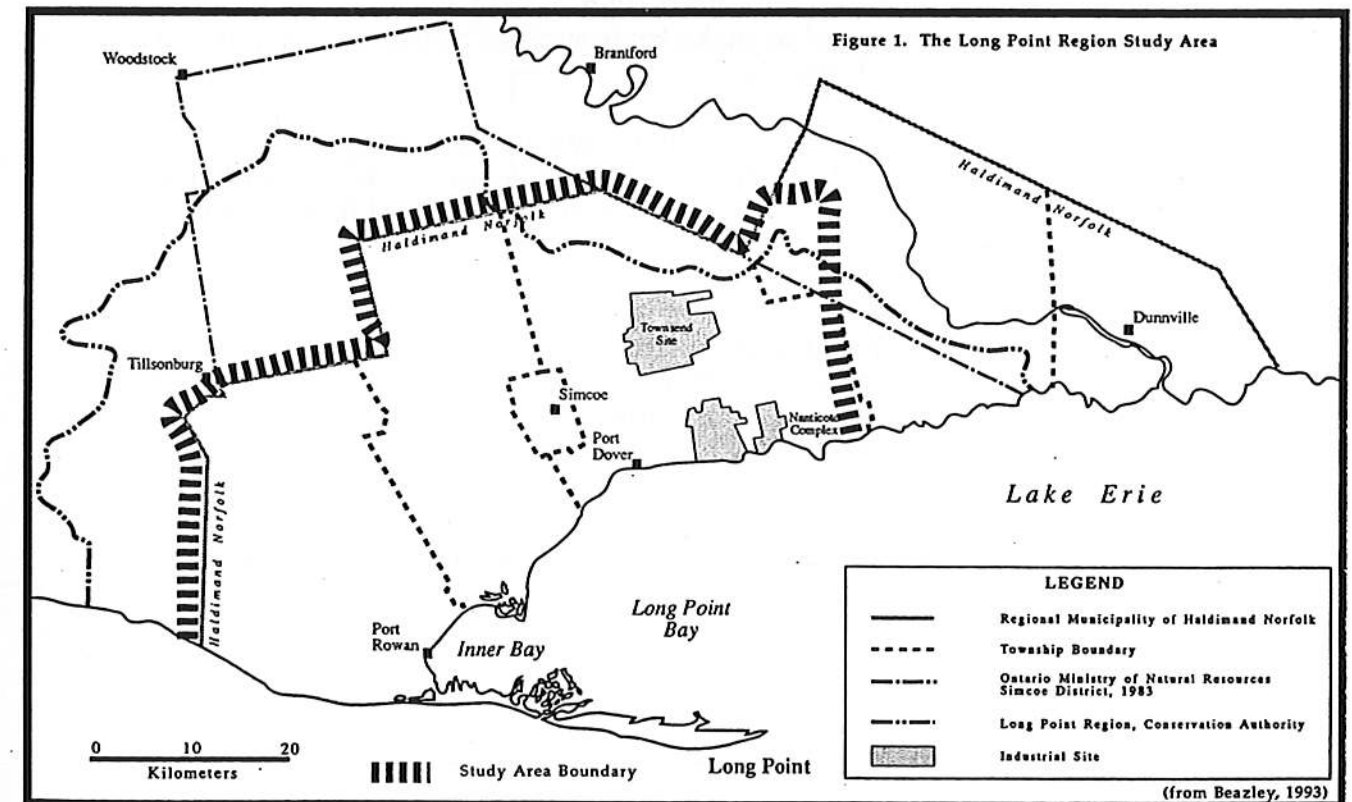
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1.0 Introduction

Since southern Ontario became accessible to humans at least 12,000 years ago, the land has been inhabited. This paper traces the history of the various peoples inhabiting and using the Long Point area (Figure 1), highlighting changes in culture and landscape since that time. As such, it contributes to an Environmental Folio for the Long Point region. The purpose of the Folio is to assemble and map a wide-range of geophysical, biological and cultural information about the Long Point area, in order to better understand its geology, landforms, hydrology, plants, animals, and human activities and their interactions, and the area's broad economic and environmental situation.

Previous reports in this Folio series have traced in detail the effects of human economic use of the Long Point area since the earliest days of human occupation. Wilcox (1993) traced the development of the area's agriculture, manufacturing and tourism and recreation industries focusing on general trends and environmental effects. Craig (1993) described in detail the growth and development of the area's commercial and recreational fisheries. Beazley and Nelson (1993) traced the impacts on the area's natural vegetation of land clearing and other land use changes associated with logging and farming. Skibicki (1993) examined aspects of the development of land ownership and land management in the region particularly as they related to region-wide natural areas protection and conservation. This paper builds on previous papers in the Folio and provides a brief general overview of human occupation of the Long Point Region, touching on some key events. It incorporates recent findings on pre-historic occupations in southern Ontario and summarizes recent historical accounts.



2.0 Pre-History

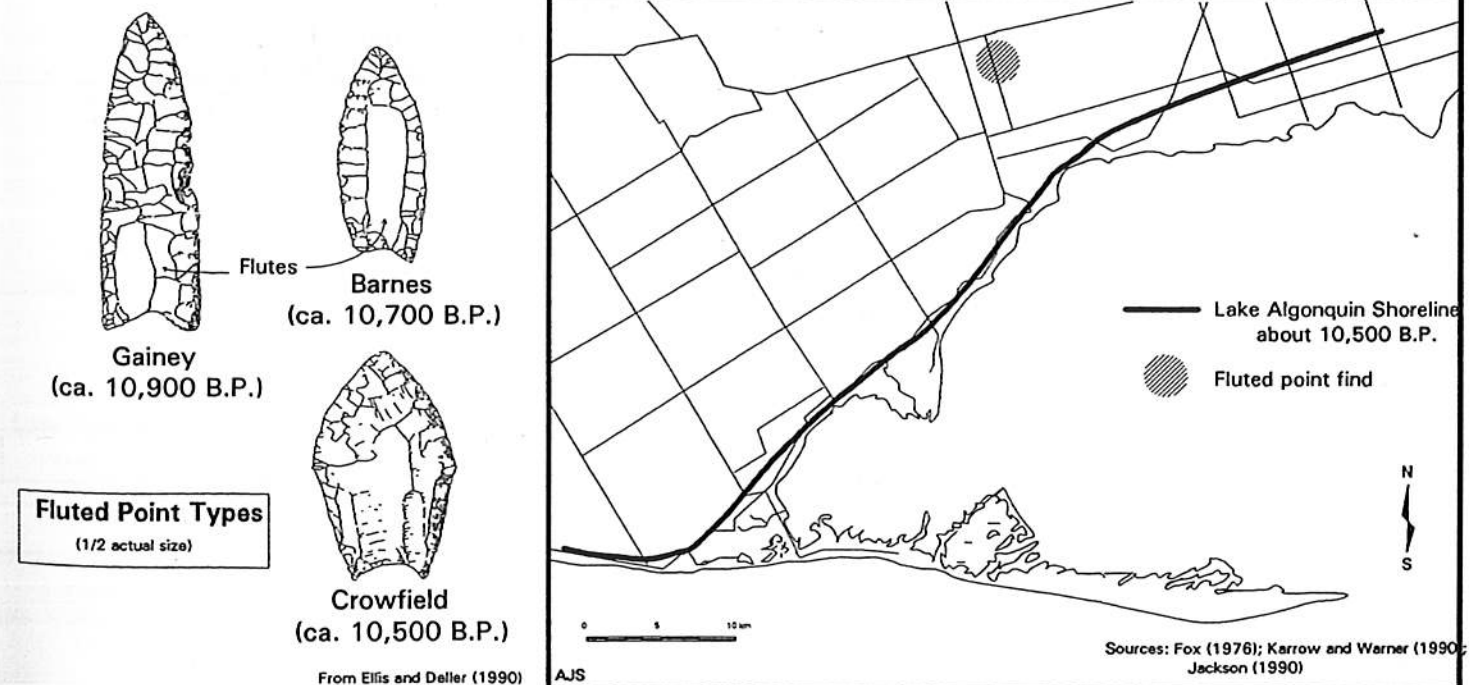
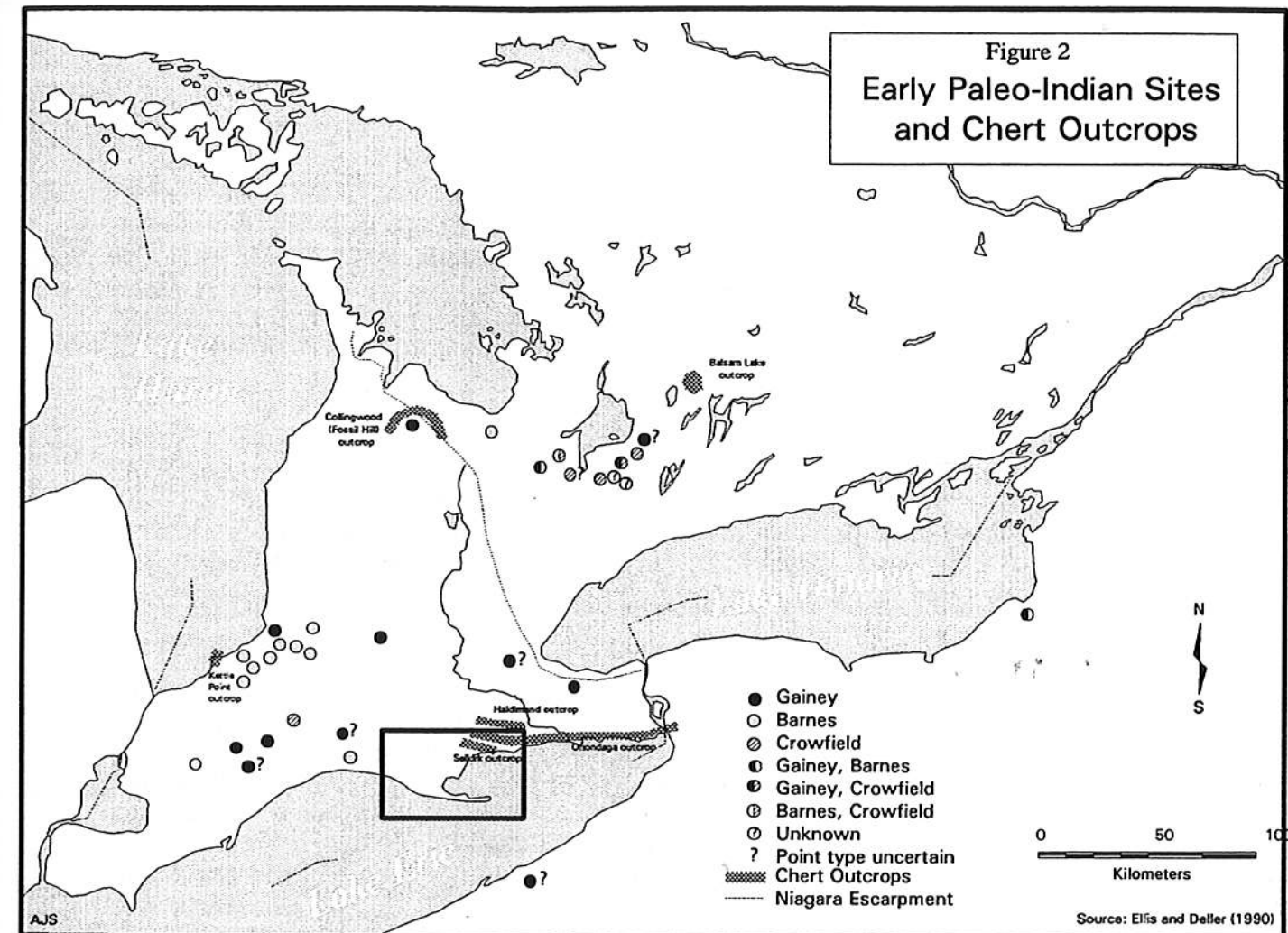
The following sections very briefly present the development and details of Native life in southern Ontario revealed primarily through archeological research. The Long Point region is highlighted. Ellis and Ferris (1990) have edited an exceptional collection of research accounts detailing the archaeology of Native life in southern Ontario over the past 11,000 years, and the reader can refer to their work for elaboration.

2.1 Paleo-Indians

Southern Ontario became accessible to human occupation after 12,000 - 11,500 B.P. (Before Present) following the withdraw of the Wisconsin ice sheet and the recession of the resultant large glacial lakes (Ellis and Deller 1990). The earliest, well-documented human occupants were Paleo-Indians, a nomadic people with a communal lifestyle centred mainly upon hunting wild game and gathering wild plants. Early Paleo-Indians appear to have entered southern Ontario just before 11,000 B.P. and established a culture which apparently persisted until about 10,400 B.P.

In southern Ontario, only the stone tools and stone debris of early Paleo-Indian technology have survived. Early Paleo-Indian stone projectile points are distinguished by grooves or "flutes" that begin at the base of the point on one or, more commonly, both faces (Figure 2). This type of fluting is believed to have facilitated the hafting of the point to a wooden shaft. Points were usually made by chipping and flaking high-grade stone materials, such as cherts and flints obtained from bedrock outcrops rather than from glacial till. The Onondaga and Collingwood cherts were commonly used (Figure 2). Other materials, such as coarse-grained rocks, were used to make tools such as choppers but these have been rarely found (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between 11,000 and 10,400 B.P., the environment of southern Ontario resembled that of today's sub-Arctic, with stretches of spruce parkland and woodland. By ca. 10,600 - 10,200 B.P. the landscape had shifted from a primarily northern boreal environment to a southern boreal woodland environment, with pine becoming a major vegetation component (Peers 1985; Karrow and Warner 1990). Wild plant foods were scarce and early Paleo-Indians probably had to depend on game hunting, trapping and fishing to survive. Faunal remains from Paleo-Indian campsites are rare in southern Ontario. Nearby sites in Michigan, however, indicate that woodland caribou formed a major part of the Early Paleo-Indian diet and that these people may have shifted their movements in response to the seasonal availability of this food source (Peers 1985; Jackson 1990). Other fauna exploited may have included hares and rabbits, various species of fish, deer, fox, musk-ox, moose and ground squirrel. While there is no archaeological



evidence, mammoths and mastodons may also have been exploited by these peoples (Ellis and Deller 1990).

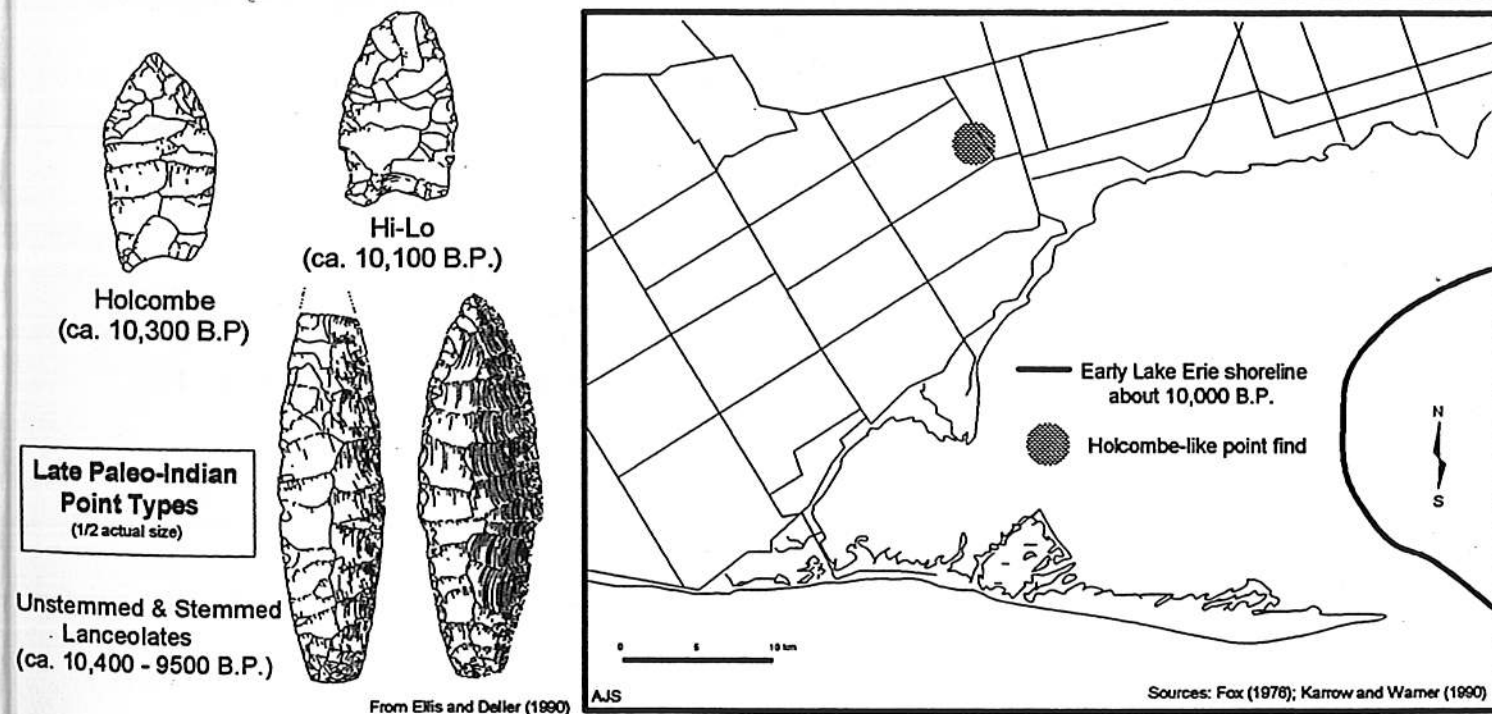
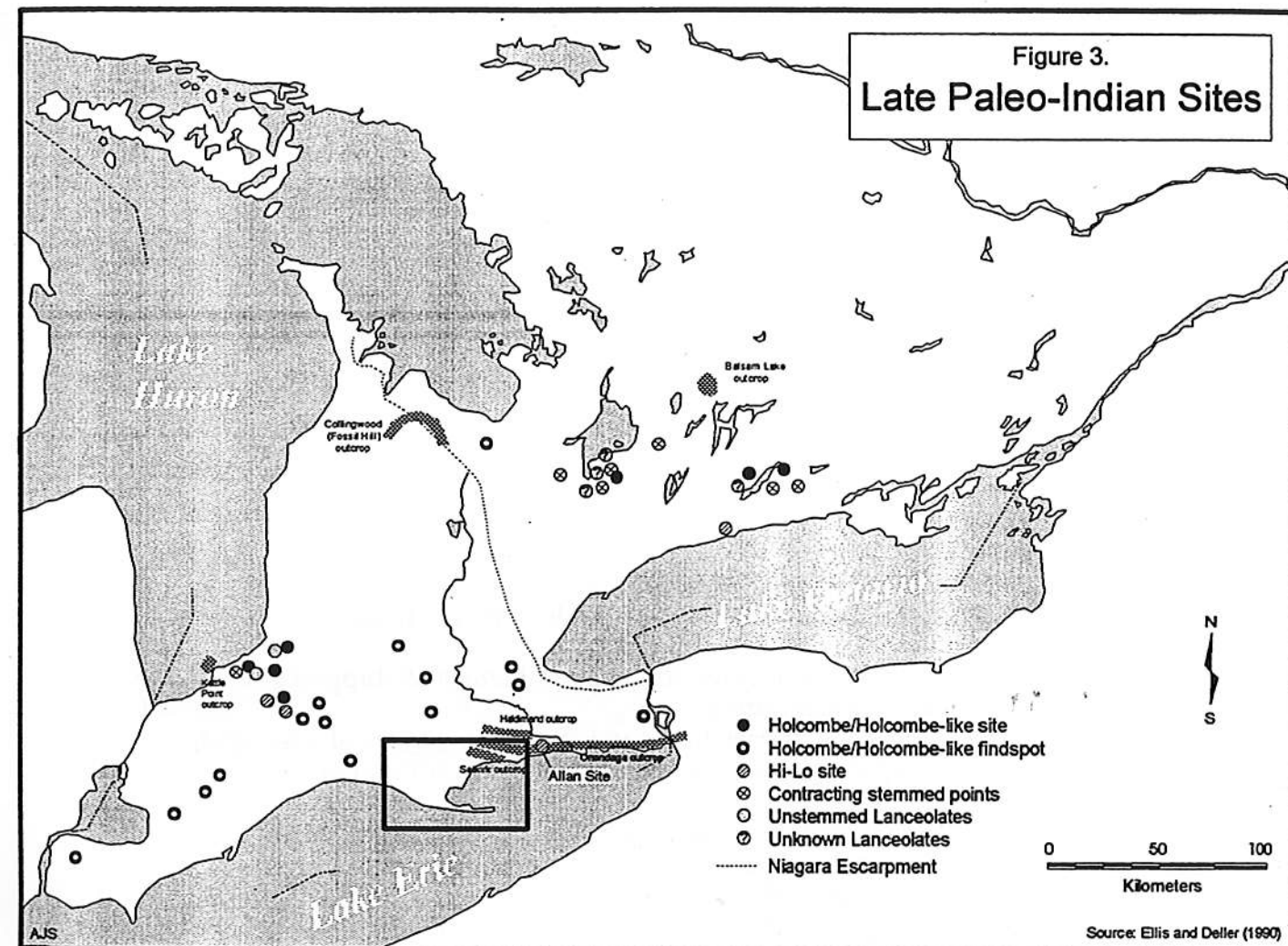
Early Paleo-Indians moved their encampments to follow game and other food resources. The low productivity of the early boreal environment meant that large land areas would have to be covered over the course of a year. During these long journeys, stone tools would be manufactured at particular stations such as the Collingwood or Onondaga chert outcrops and carried over long distances (Figure 2). Flaked chert fragments are commonly found in the area of chert outcrops to the northeast of Long Point, although Fox (1976) and Jackson (1990) record only a few scattered fluted points in the immediate vicinity of the peninsula and no major encampments (Figure 2).

The generally small sizes of Early Paleo-Indian archaeological sites and the absence of any permanent structural remains or burial sites indicate that encampments were not occupied for long periods of time and were probably portable, composed of tents or other easily carried shelter. The number of persons in a particular migratory group would vary throughout the year as the group aggregated and dispersed in response to available resources and seasonal climate changes (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Late Paleo-Indian period from ca. 10,400 to 9,500 B.P. is distinguished from the earlier period mainly by a change from fluted to unfluted projectile points. Other than this distinction and evidence for an increase in the variation and adaptability of various stone tools, much is shared with Early Paleo-Indian people. For instance, toolmakers still relied on fine-grained stone materials such as chert, which continued to be obtained from bedrock outcrops at the Onondaga and Haldimand sites (Figure 3), and carried over long distances (Ellis and Deller 1990).

During Late Paleo-Indian times, water levels in the ancestral Great Lakes were much lower than at present. It may be, therefore, that many Late Paleo-Indian sites are now under water since these people, like the Early Paleo-Indians, frequently located along shorelines to exploit areas of caribou migration (Peers 1985). Southern Ontario vegetation at this time approximated a boreal forest with increasing numbers of deciduous trees in southern areas. Although caribou probably still dominated hunting activities, the drained Algonquin lake bed may have had an open deciduous environment which provided increased hunting opportunities for moose, deer and elk. Population groups were still mobile although some evidence suggests that their hunting ranges were a bit smaller (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Like Early Paleo-Indian artifacts, finds for this period are rare in the immediate vicinity of Long Point. One Holcombe-like projectile point (Figure 3) has been found in the area of Simcoe (Fox 1976). The Allan site is the nearest



settlement from this period (Figure 3). Hi-Lo points were the dominant point type in extreme southern Ontario at this time (Ellis and Deller 1990).

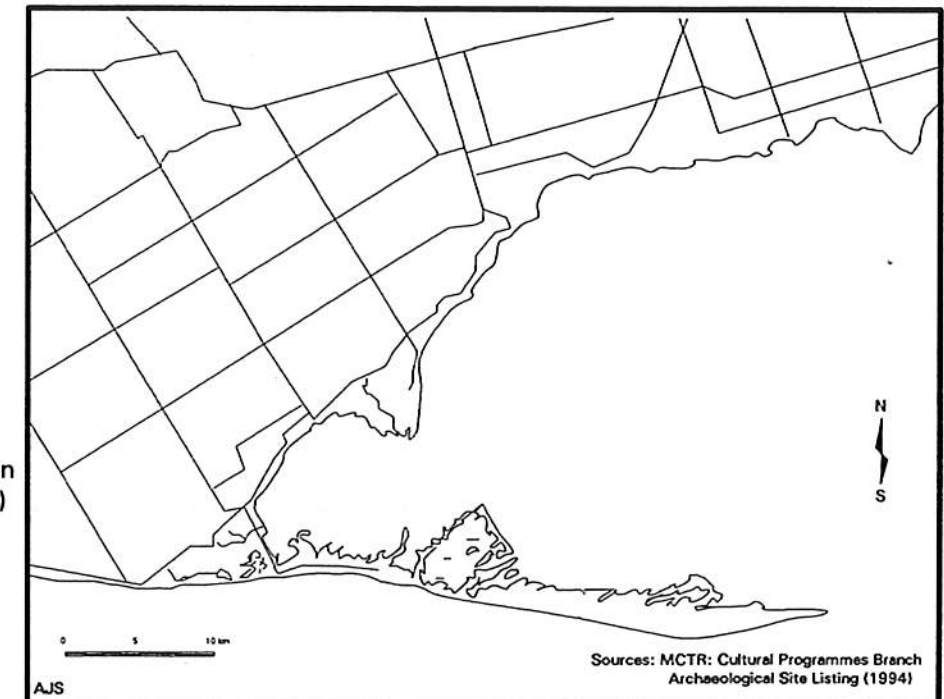
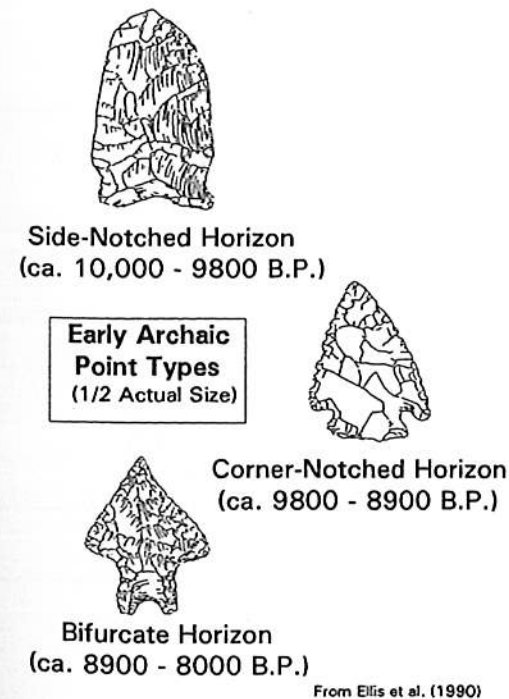
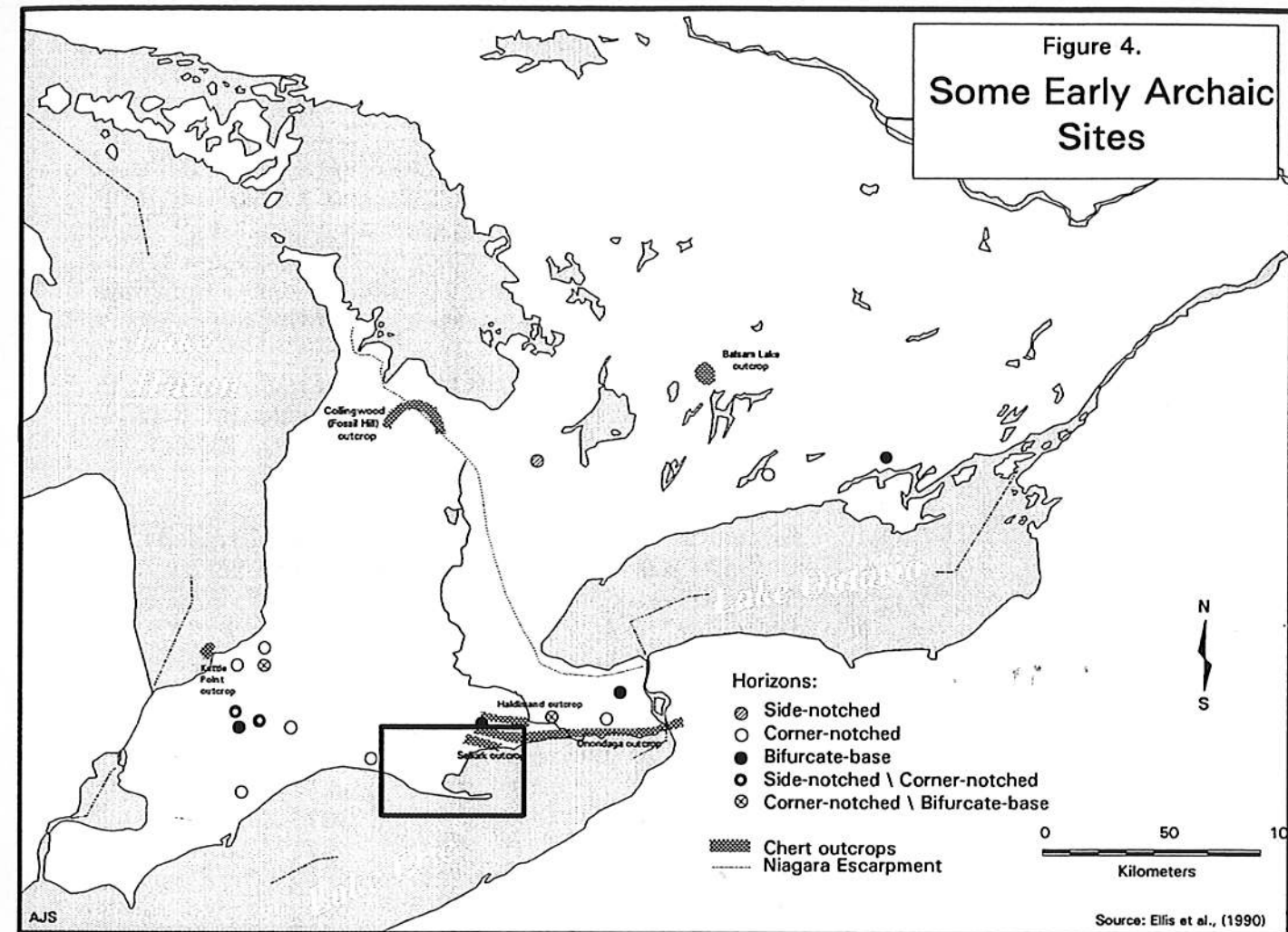
2.2 The Archaic

The Archaic of southern Ontario ranged from ca. 10,000 B.P. to ca. 2,800 B.P. and has been divided into three periods: Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 - 8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (ca. 8000 - 4500 B.P.) and Late Archaic (ca. 4500 - 2800 B.P.). The term "Archaic" has been used to refer to non-Paleo-Indian evidence that predates the appearance of ceramics (Ellis et al. 1990). Other traits of the Archaic include:

- i) the use of a wider range of stone materials for tool construction and the use of local stone sources;
- ii) the presence of grinding and polishing tools;
- iii) the presence of notched or markedly stemmed projectile points;
- iv) more varied tool forms such as net sinkers, grinding stones, mortars, axes, chisels, bannerstones, and others;
- v) the increase in the use of less-portable, massive tools;
- vi) the presence of flaked stone tool kits;
- vii) less care and skill devoted to the manufacture of chipped stone tools than Paleo-Indian times;
- viii) more geographical variation and increase in variety of sites; and,
- ix) the appearance in some areas of copper tools (Ellis et al. 1990).

Changes in subsistence practices and economies arise during this period. Groups of people apparently began to occupy sites for longer periods of time. A wider range of raw materials and natural resources began to be exploited, resulting in more types of stone tools, and increased usage, and perhaps limited cultivation, of wild foods. The presence of wood-working tools indicates that trees were more extensively used. The more intensive use of local resources and a shift away from big game resulted in population growth and increases in the variability of technologies at different sites, as tools and techniques were adapted to differing local conditions and environments (Ellis et al. 1990).

Early Archaic people, like Late Paleo-Indians, tended to settle along the shores of the ancestral Great Lakes, the levels of which were much lower than today. As a result, many of these sites, like Late Paleo-Indian sites, are probably under water. Early Archaic sites tend to be more numerous in the vicinity of Lake Erie than in regions further north (Figure 4) (Ellis et al. 1990). Settlements along lake shorelines provided favourable access to large populations of fish and waterfowl. By about 8,000 B.P. the forest vegetation of southern Ontario achieved a deciduous composition that is very similar to today's and thus was probably richer in exploitable species such as deer and squirrel.



Projectile point types have been used to further subdivide the Early Archaic into three distinct traditions (horizons), illustrated in Figure 4: the Side-Notched Horizon (ca. 10,000 - 9700 B.P.), the Corner-Notched Horizon (ca. 9700 - 8900 B.P.), and the Bifurcate Horizon (ca. 8900 - 8000 B.P.). Side-Notched points are closely related to Late Paleo-Indian point types and indicate a continuation of older technological practices. Corner-Notched points and associated tools indicate a shift away from the use of cherts towards more coarse-grained materials and towards the local manufacturing of stone tools some distance from raw material sources. Bifurcate points show deeply notched bases that may reflect hafting design changes (Figure 4) (Ellis et al. 1990).

There are no Early Archaic sites known in the Long Point region, although chert chipping stations at the mouth of Nanticoke Creek are considered to be from Archaic times (Figure 4) (Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation 1994).

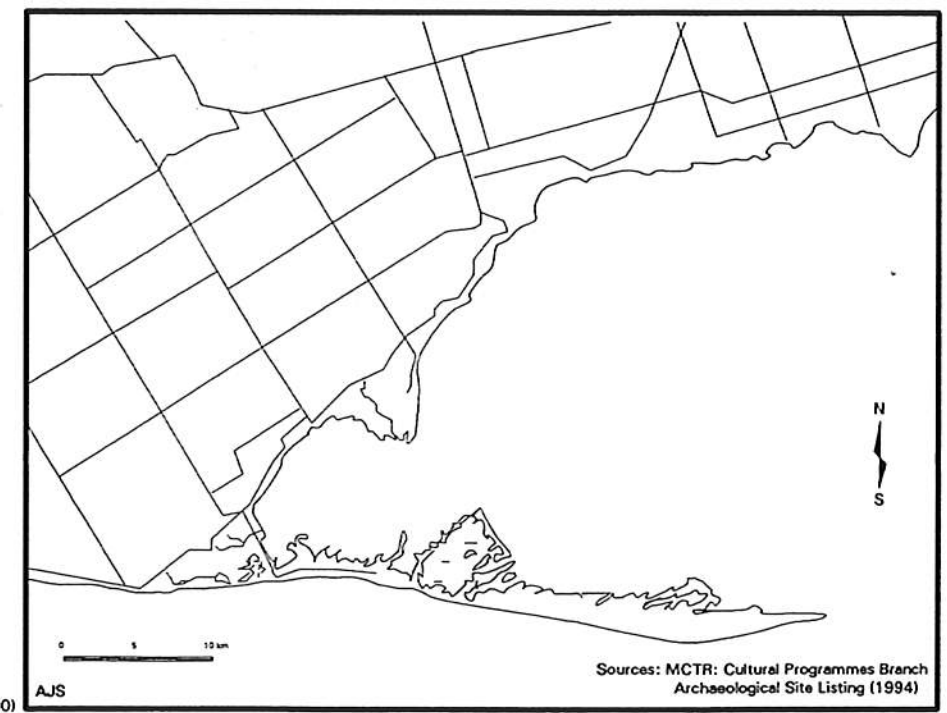
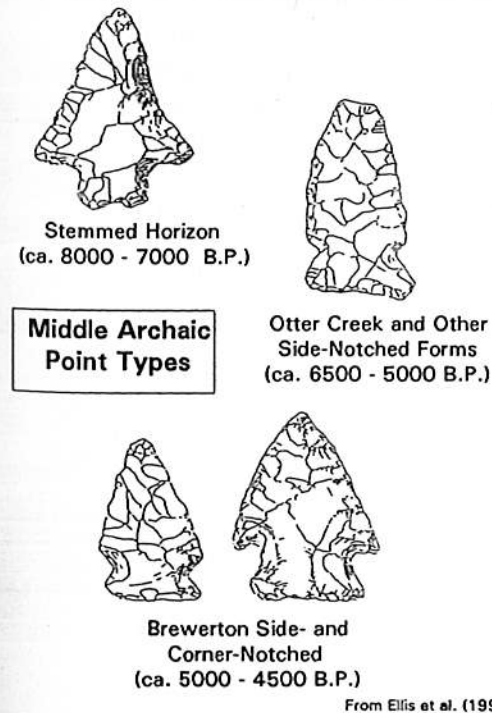
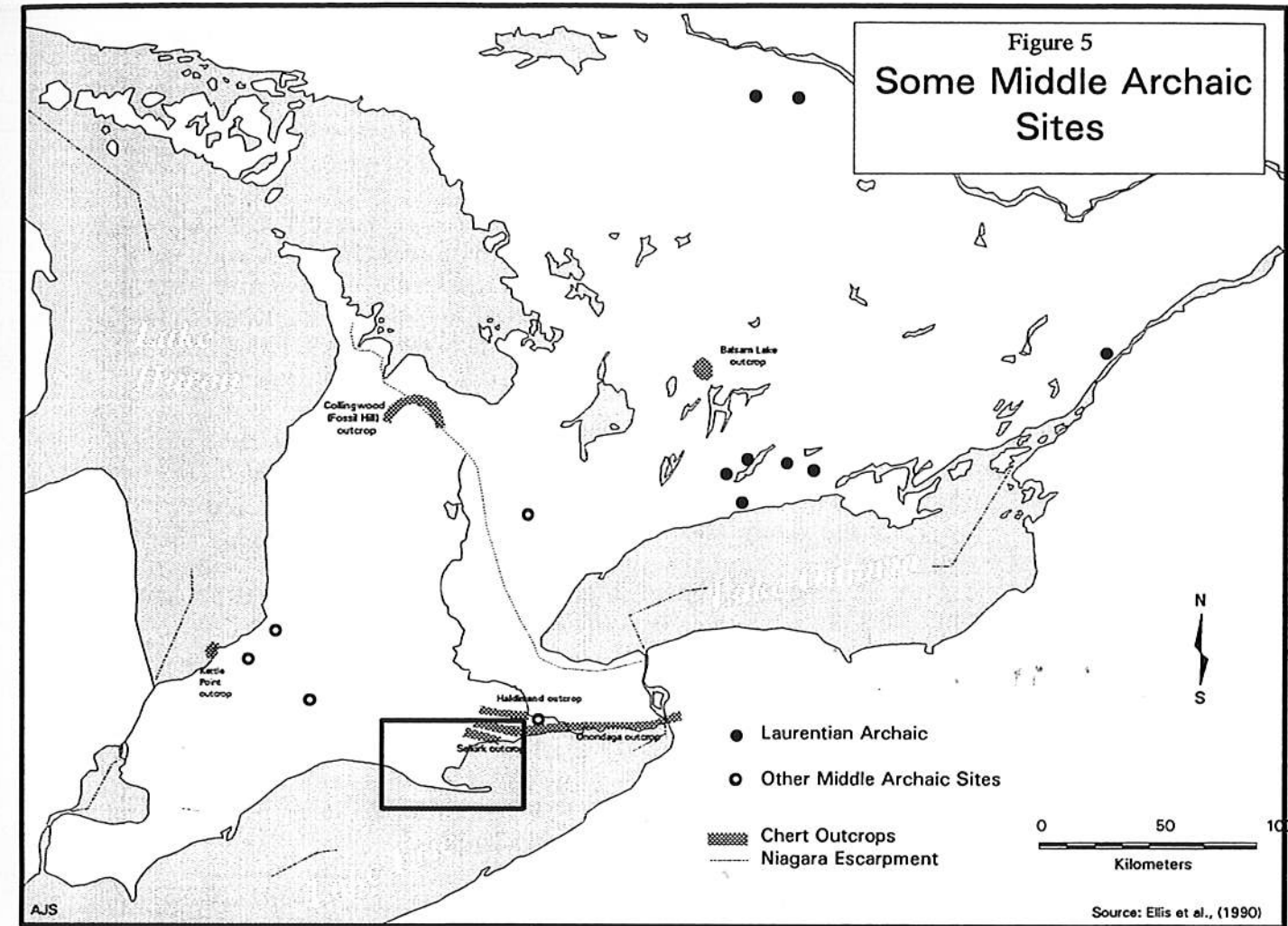
The Middle Archaic from ca. 8000 to 4500 B.P. is further subdivided into Middle Archaic I (ca. 8000 - 5500 B.P.) and Middle Archaic II (ca. 5500 - 4500 B.P.). The Middle Archaic I period features:

- i) the continuation of stemmed projectile points;
- ii) the use of low-grade stone tools to manufacture flaked tools made from quartz, siltstone, felsites and coarse-grained rhyolites;
- iii) the appearance of netsinkers made from pebbles;
- iv) the appearance of bannerstones (perhaps used as spear-throwers);
- v) the increased appearance of plant-processing tools; and
- vi) the appearance of fully ground and polished tools (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Middle Archaic II period is distinguished by broad-bladed side- and corner-notched points (Figure 5) (Ellis et al. 1990).

Like the Early Archaic, the Middle Archaic period also featured low ancestral Great Lake levels, except for the high water Nipissing phase of ca. 5500 - 4500 B.P. Many archaeological sites of this period are also probably under water (Figure 5). There is evidence that populations were increasing throughout the Middle Archaic and that people remained in seasonal locations for longer periods of time. There is also evidence for greater attention being given to the dead and also for long distance exchange in such materials as copper (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Late Archaic from ca. 4500 to 2800 B.P. is more well known in southern Ontario than the earlier Archaic periods. After 4500 B.P. (2500 B.C.) the Great Lakes began to assume their present levels and thus many Late Archaic sites have not been destroyed by submergence (Figure 6). Ellis et al. (1990) subdivide the Late Archaic, based on projectile point characteristics: the Narrow Point Complex, Broad Point Complex and Small Point Complex.



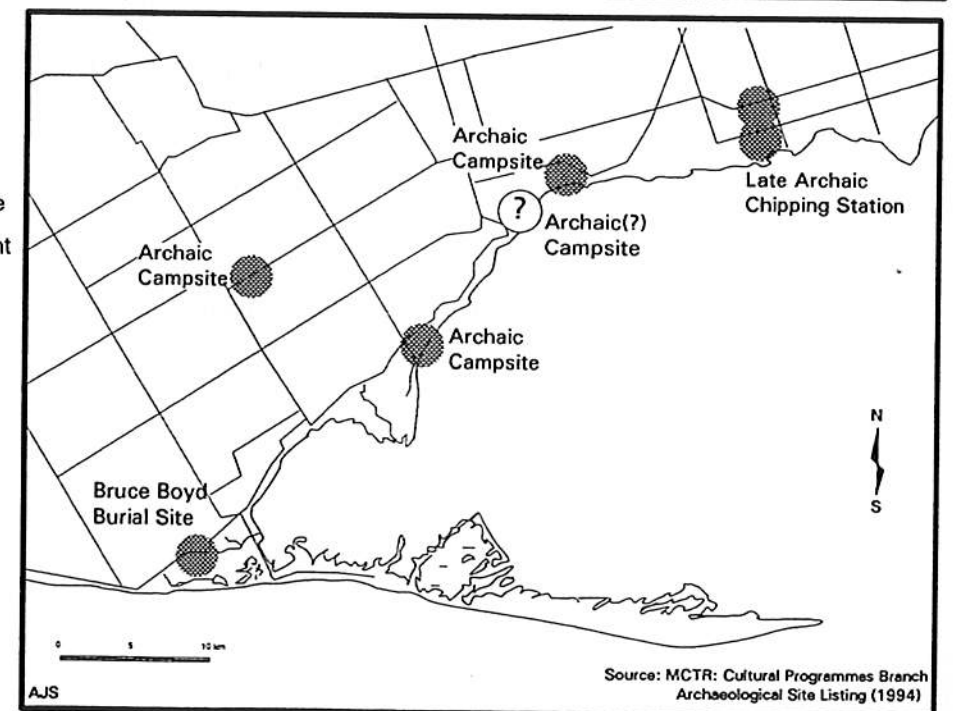
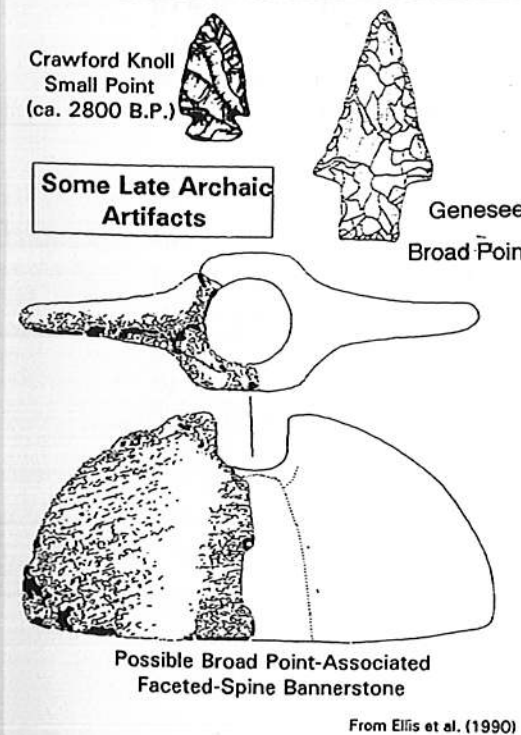
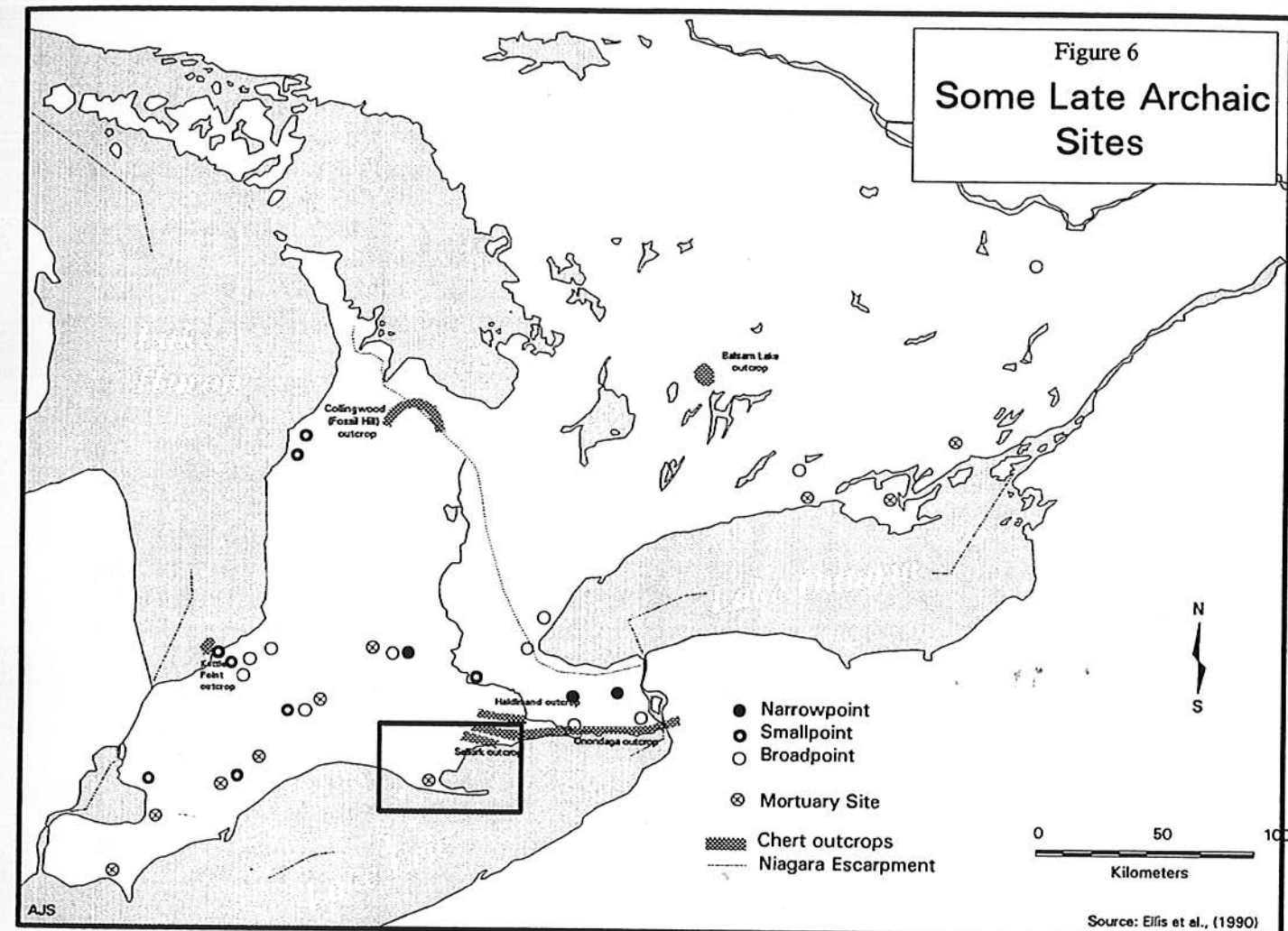
The Narrow Point Complex may represent an adaptation to nut or mast producing forests such as those found in the Carolinian Zone of southern Ontario. Although it is not known how well the Narrow Point Complex is represented in southern Ontario, such a culture may be represented in the region of Long Point (Figure 6).

The Broad Point Complex is characterized by the use of large and even massive projectile points. The change to this particular technology may be the result of technological diffusion from cultures in the United States and perhaps an adaptation to better exploit game (e.g. thrusting spears for deer drives). Researchers have suggested that some broad points between 4500 and 3500 B.P. may have been used as knives rather than as projectile points (Ellis et al., 1990).

The most common broad point in the area of Long Point is the Genesee Point which may have been procured from the Onondaga chert outcrop (Figure 6). These points may have had multiple uses and some have been found to have been reworked to make drills and end scrapers. Many Broad Point sites are associated with rivers or in close proximity to the oak-hickory forests found on sand plains (Figure 7). This inland settlement is in contrast to the predominantly lakeshore orientations of previous peoples (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Small Point Complex may represent a major shift in weapons technology (perhaps the appearance of the bow and arrow) and hunting techniques. This complex has a lakeshore orientation and features more diverse exploitation of the natural environment. Sites along the lakeshores may have been occupied from spring to fall to exploit fish and other species; in the winter inland sites were used for hunting collecting wild fruits.

The Bruce Boyd site near Long Point (Figure 6) features burials containing Small Point as well as later Early Woodland artifact types (Spence et al. 1978). The burials feature ornamental artifacts such as copper beads, a copper awl, a copper celt, and a copper bracelet, as well as iron pyrites for fire making kits. Better preserved burials in other parts of Ontario also feature fishing gear made from bone, notched points made from bone, harpoons and awls as well as ornaments such as bone beads and canine teeth pendants (Ellis et al. 1990). The Bruce Boyd site is not associated with a habitation site, and may well represent the first true cemetery in Ontario. Band members who died may have been carried to this site for ceremonial burial. Cremated remains may also have been deposited at this site (Ellis et al. 1990).



2.3 The Early Woodland

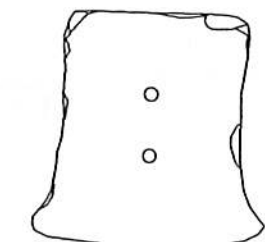
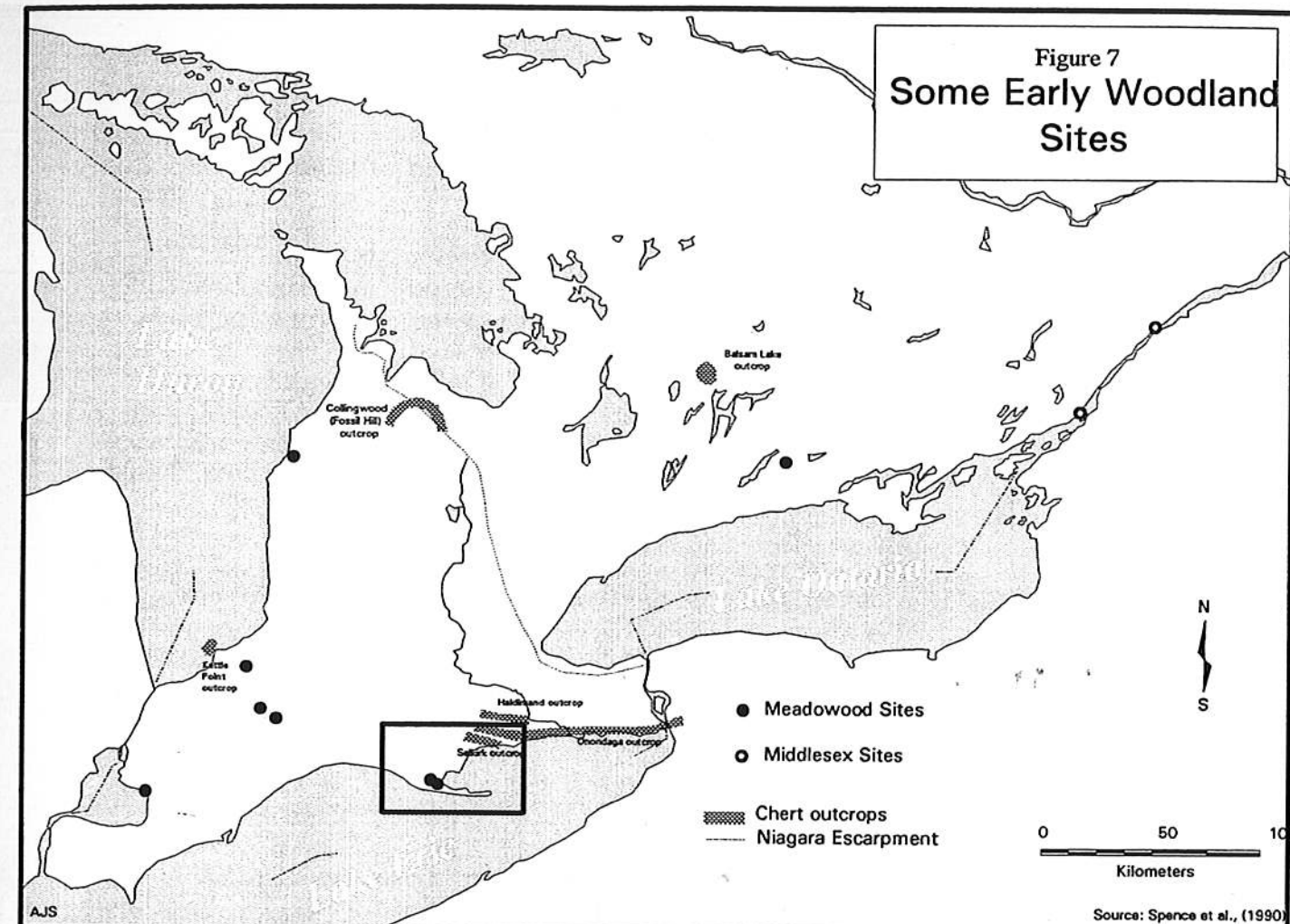
The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Archaic by the appearance of ceramics, and is subdivided into the Meadowood Complex (ca. 900 - 400 B.C.) and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 450 - 0 B.C.). Two distinctive features of the Meadowood Complex are thick, relatively crude ceramics made by coil construction and "trapezoidal" gorgets (Figure 7). Other notable features include the liberal use of red ochre in burials, tubular ceramic pipes, fire making kits utilizing iron pyrites, and copper ornaments. There was still a strong reliance on deer hunting, fishing and nut gathering (Spence et al. 1990).

Meadowood Complex people in southern Ontario probably interacted quite closely with similar Early Woodland groups in present-day southern Quebec and New York state. The Early Woodland ceramics of Michigan and Ohio, on the other hand, differ significantly from Meadowood, indicating less interaction.

In addition to its Archaic burials, the Bruce Boyd cemetery site at Long Point also contains Meadowood and Late Woodland components (Figure 7). Twenty individuals of the Meadowood Complex are known to be buried here with five of these individuals having been cremated. One of the grave sites contained two individuals (an old man and an infant) buried beneath a mass of butchered animal bone. Bruce Boyd also features two non-burial cache sites. The cache pits may have been used in a ritual or offering ceremony. Vinette 1 ceramic remains at the site (Figure 7) may have been used in mortuary-related activities such as in the preparation of a feast. The size of the group that used Bruce Boyd has been estimated at about 35 individuals with a high degree of exchange with other bands, perhaps through marriage (Spence et al. 1990).

The nearby Boyd Lakefront site contains two Early Woodland pits, one of which may have been used as a burial (Figure 7). The pits also contain sharpening debris, butternut shell, muskrat and box turtle remains. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the site estimates a date of 845 B.C. (Spence et al. 1990).

Middlesex Complex sites are poorly represented in southern Ontario, being more common in areas along the St. Lawrence River and in New York and New England (Figure 7). Some of the artifacts of this period show influences from the complex Adena culture in southern Ohio, well known for its burial mound constructions. Some Adena-type points have also been found in association with Meadowood remains indicating that Middlesex and Meadowood Complexes may have overlapped or been contemporaneous to some extent (Spence et al. 1990).



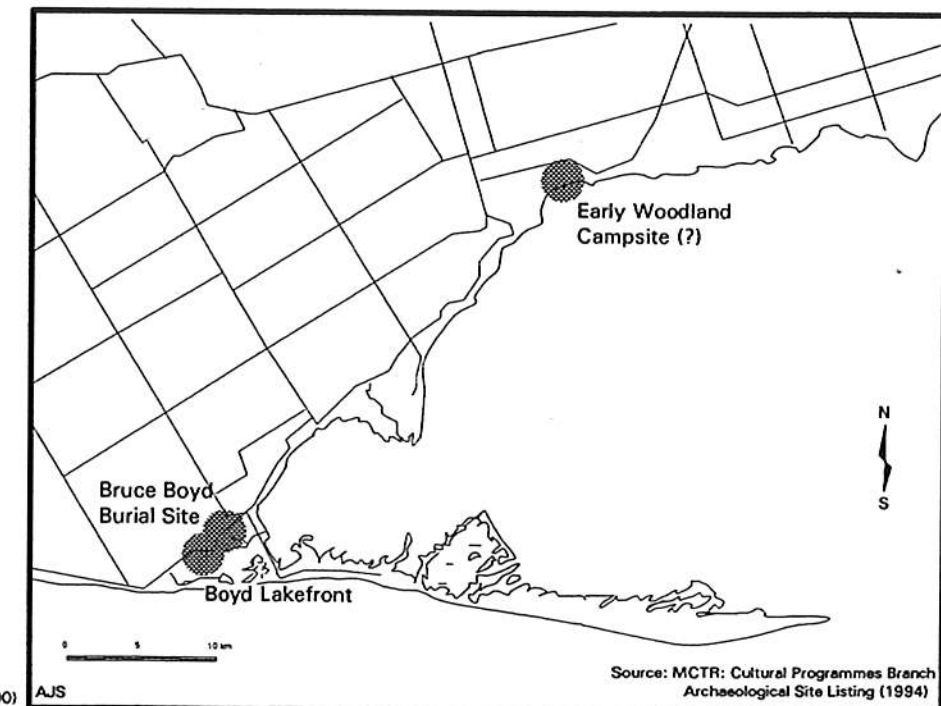
Slate Trapezoidal Gorget from the Bruce Boyd Site



Vinette 1 Rimsherds from the Bruce Boyd Site

Some Meadowood Artifacts

From Spence et al. (1990)



2.4 The Middle Woodland

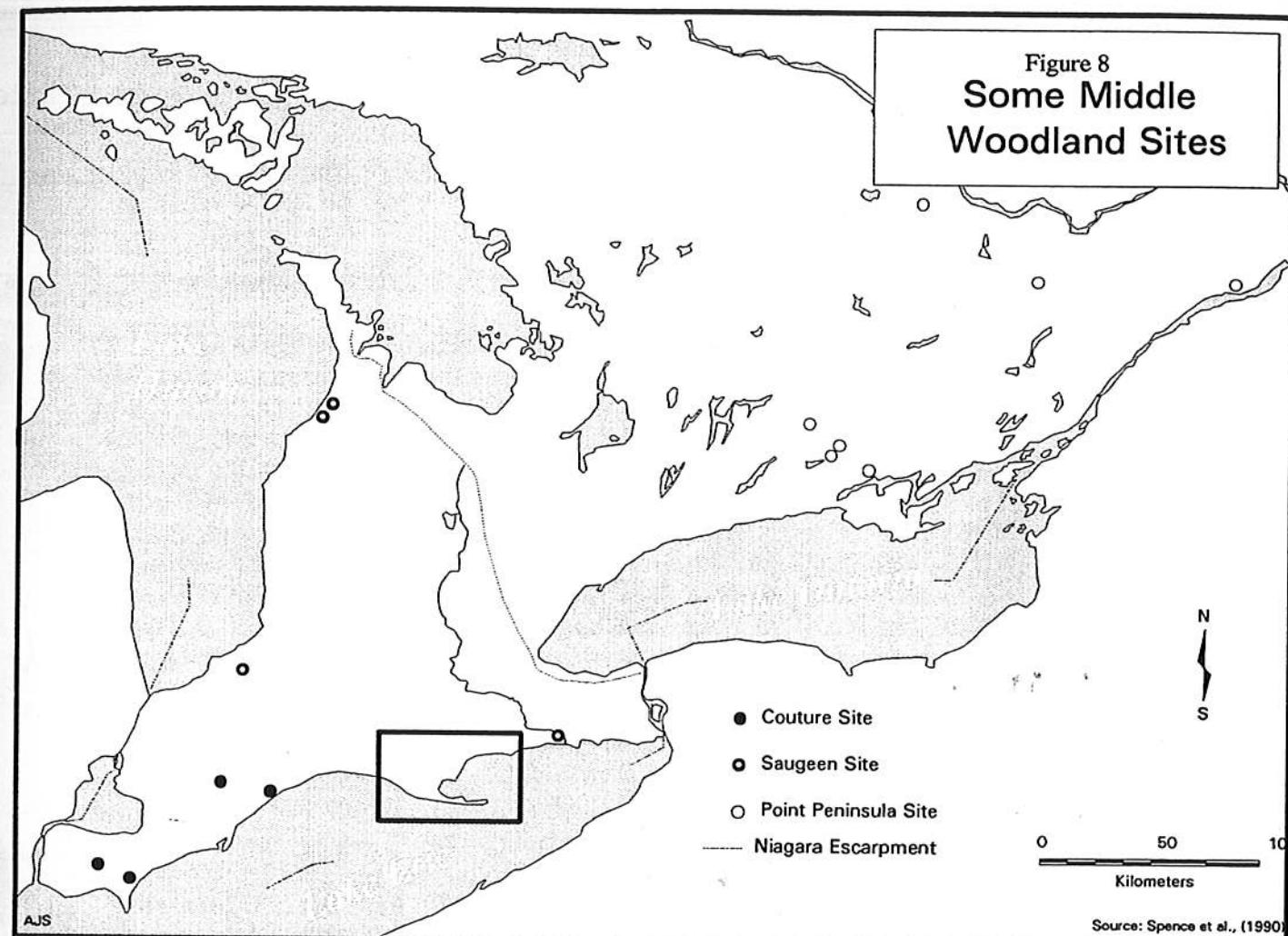
The Middle Woodland period from ca. 300 B.C. to A.D. 700 is distinguished by the appearance of decorated ceramics (Figure 8). It is subdivided into the Saugeen Complex and the Couture Complex (Spence et al. 1990).

The Couture Complex dominates the extreme southwestern area of Ontario and bears little direct relationship to the Saugeen Complex which covers the rest of southern Ontario, although there is some evidence for trade or exchange between the two (Figure 8) (Spence et al. 1990). Couture ceramic vessels used the coil technique, with thick and small with slightly constricted necks and conical to semi-conical bases. Tooth stamps or shell indentations sometimes decorate the rim of the pottery. Projectile points show influences from southern Ohio and many may have been imported from that area (Spence et al. 1990).

Couture peoples practiced a seasonally based settlement-subsistence pattern focusing on lakeshore areas and the interior sand plains and river valleys. Many Couture sites are found near the Point Pelee and Rondeau peninsulas which, like Long Point, are rich natural resource environments that would have supported large gatherings of hunters and gatherers during the warmer seasons (Figure 8). It is speculated that Couture groups were patrilineal (i.e. descending through the male line) and exploited a well-defined territory containing a number of crucial environments necessary for survival in all the seasons. Interactions with other bands were probably quite regular (Spence et al. 1990).

The Saugeen Complex gives the first archaeological evidence for human occupation of the Long Point Peninsula (Figure 8). Various Middle Woodland seasonal campsites and fishing stations were located in the shallow bays opening up to Long Point Bay, perhaps to exploit spawning burbot (Figure 8). Due to the rapidly changing geomorphology of the Point, many of these sites are being eroded or inundated by water. A number of Middle Woodland campsites are located further inland (Figure 8) perhaps serving as winter habitation sites (Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation 1994).

A Saugeen burial site has been found to the east of Long Point at the mouth of the Grand River at Port Maitland (Figure 9). On the site were buried two Middle Woodland individuals, an adult male and a child. The adult grave contained elaborate ornamental and tool items, including an incised antler comb and a ceramic pipe, but no ceramic vessels. The child's grave contained a number of projectile points, bone tools, and other items (Spence et al. 1990).

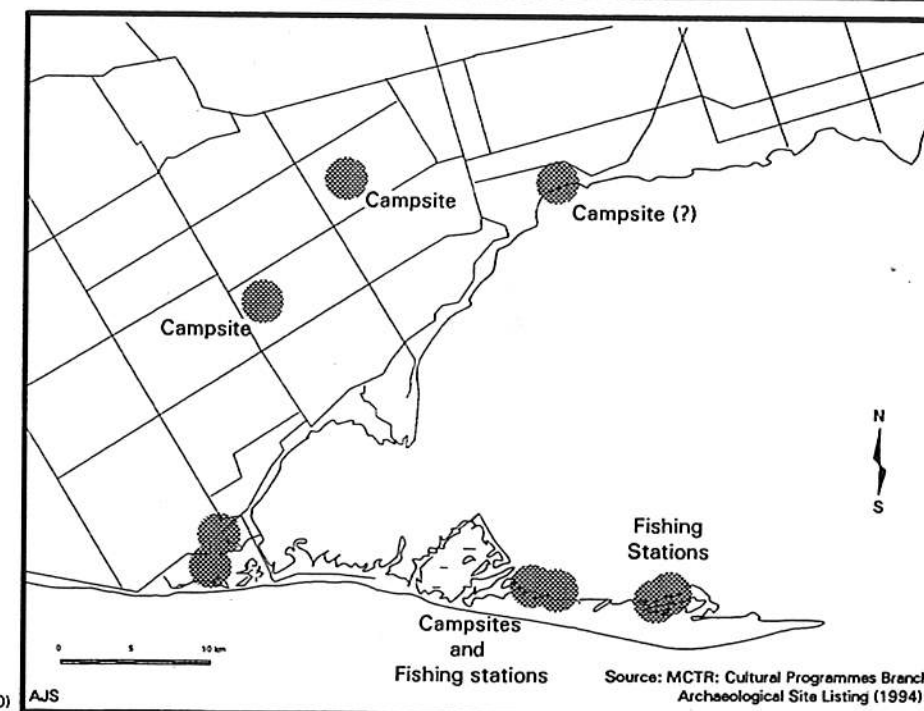


Pseudo-Scallop
Shell Rimsher

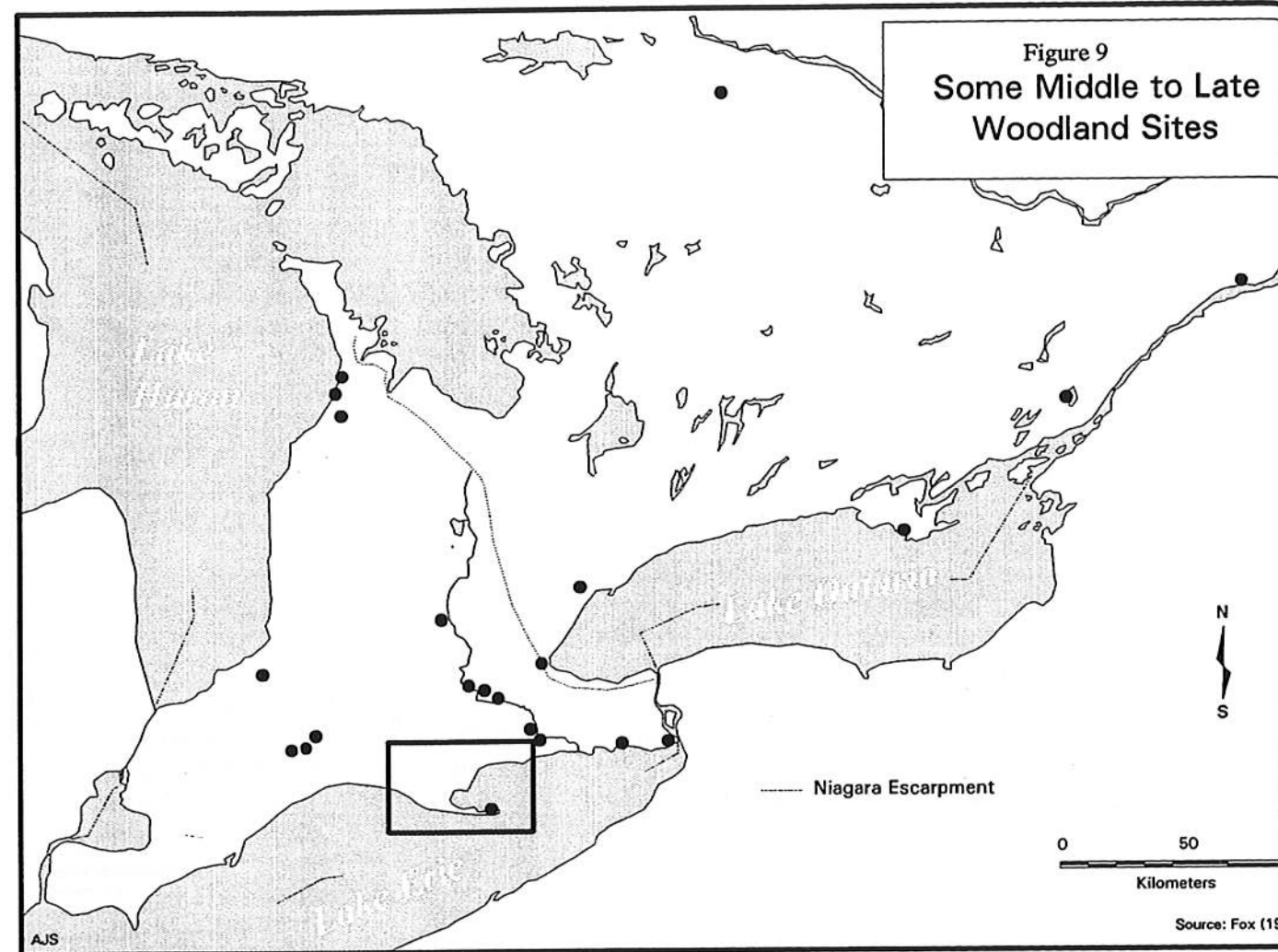


Ceramic Pipe

Some Saugeen Artifacts

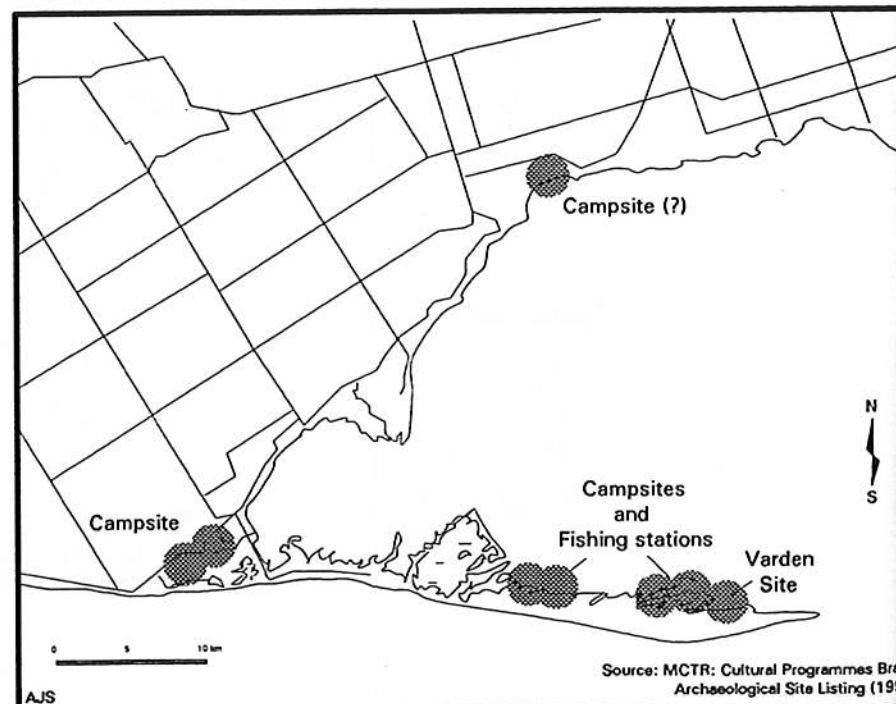


From Spence et al. (1990)



A Princess Point ceramic vessel from the Varden Site

Source: Fox (1990)



Like the Early Woodland, subsistence patterns of the people of the Saugeen Complex were seasonal. A new feature associated with Middle Woodland peoples is habitation in areas where spawning fish could be caught during the spring. It has been speculated that some of these catches were stored for the winter months, leading to some accelerated growth in the population of southern Ontario (Spence et al. 1990).

2.5 The Middle Woodland - Late Woodland Transition

The Middle Woodland to Late Woodland transition period (ca. A.D. 600 - 900) defines a series of social and technological changes in southern Ontario that eventually led to the appearance of agriculture and village life by the tenth century (Fox 1990). During this period, coil constructed ceramic vessels were replaced by ones made by the paddled technique (i.e. formed from a large clay mass). These newer vessels were more globular and featured more sophisticated decorations. Projectile points became more triangular and were derived primarily from local stone sources. Ornamental stone artifacts such as gorgets were no longer common. Increases in the use of "bent-elbow" ceramic pipes and a decline in the use of Native copper have been noted (Fox 1990). Cultural changes included less attention to elaborate mortuary rituals, indicated by less extravagant burial artifacts for this period (Fox 1990).

The Princess Point Complex (ca. A.D. 600 - 1000) is the clearest representation of this transition period in the area of Long Point. It is distinguished by:

- i) ceramic vessels having collarless, outward-turned rims and semi-conical bases as well as certain distinctive external decorations (Figure 9); and
- ii) a limited range of bifacial chert tools and scraping flakes (Fox 1990).

Other notable artifact traits include notched pebble netsinkers found at fishing sites. From the Princess Point sites found near Brantford, Ontario, there is evidence that the late members of this complex began to experiment with corn horticulture although how this development came about is still being debated (Fox 1990).

The Princess Point Complex is well represented in the central Grand River Valley and probably continuous with the later Ontario Iroquoian period. It is represented at Long Point by the Varden Site near the tip of the peninsula (Figure 9), and by the remains of a shaman and his "medicine bag", including bone tubes and small mammal skulls (Fox and Molto 1994). Based on an analysis of its ceramics, the Varden site probably dates from ca. A.D. 750 - 918 and represents the remains of a seasonal fishing station used from the late spring to the early summer (MacDonald 1986). This site contained four levels with the deepest two containing Princess Point artifacts and the upper two containing a mixture of Princess Point, Early and Middle Ontario Iroquoian components.

Burbot figures prominently among the site's fishbone remains which also include other freshwater species such as yellow perch and sturgeon, and various duck, shorebird, songbird, and bald eagle remains. Other faunal remains include turtle, snake, white-tailed deer, chipmunk, lemming, muskrat and mice.

Remnant seeds indicate that raspberries, sumac, strawberries, elderberries, wild plum and grapes were consumed by the inhabitants (Fox 1990). Flaked stone artifacts at the site were probably made from local stones deposited in the area by longshore deposition or other water action. Numerous netsinkers were found but there was a complete absence of fish hooks, leisters and harpoons (MacDonald 1986).

MacDonald (1986) suggests that the Varden occupants arrived in the area in early spring following ice breakup as burbot moved into the shallow bays and inlets of Long Point to spawn. The presence of Princess Point artifacts suggests that the burbot was too important to give up even when these people were slowly shifting to horticulture.

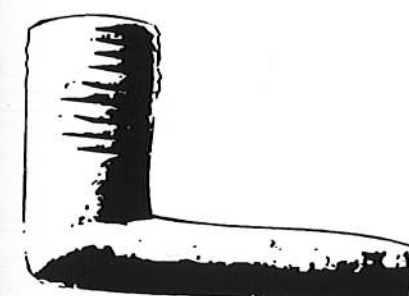
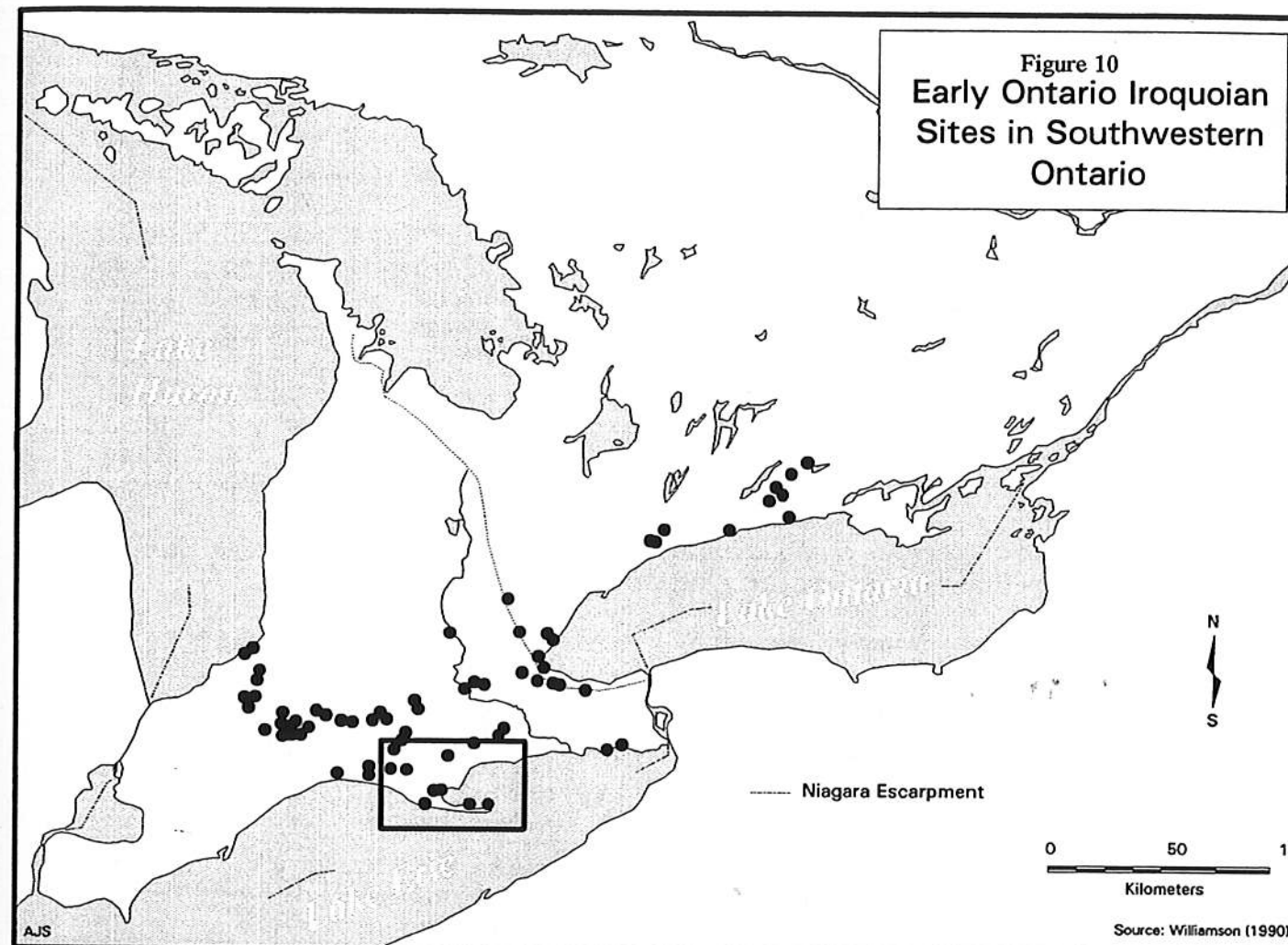
2.6 The Early Ontario Iroquoian

The Early Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900 - 1300) is represented in the area of Long Point and in much of southern Ontario by the Glen Meyer branch which was contemporaneous with the Pickering branch further east and the Owasco in New York. Although these branches held much in common, they did show a certain amount of regional variability (Williamson 1990).

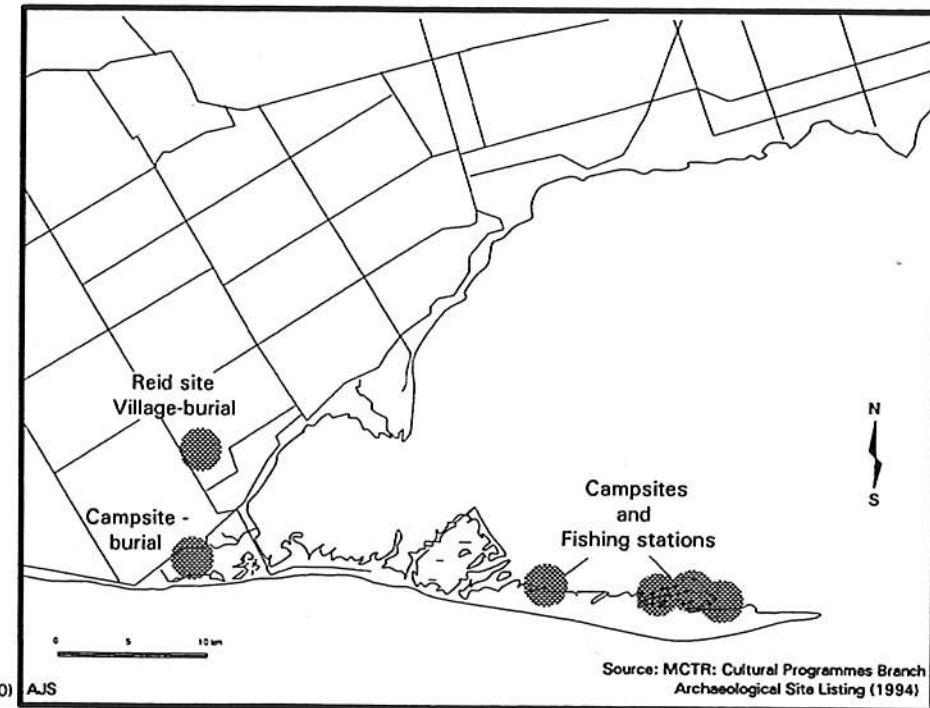
The key feature of this period is the gradual development of horticulture centred around corn, squash and beans. This change is seen to have been gradual rather than rapid because there is evidence of a continued strong reliance on gathering wild food; these people may have seen a mixed subsistence economy as being less risky than a complete reliance on agriculture (Williamson 1990).

Vessels of the Early Iroquoian were paddled and were better made and thinner-walled than previous ones. They were also more globular in shape, with rounder bottoms. Decorations were also prominent, suggesting a connection to Princess Point ceramics. Pipes became more common, some with human or animal effigies (Figure 10). Other artifacts include ceramic gaming discs, triangular projectile points, and various bone tools and ornaments (Williamson 1990).

Early Iroquoian settlements tended to consist of camps, hamlets and villages. Camps were used periodically for fishing, hunting or meeting places. Hamlets represented small villages with perhaps only one or two housing structures. Villages were generally less than one hectare in size, and located on well-drained soils away from major waterways. Early Glen Meyer houses were small and elliptical before evolving into the standard Iroquoian longhouses. Within villages, housing structures seemed to have been arranged in haphazard ways, indicating the absence of a centralized village government, or the lack of clan control, or perhaps even low population densities. There is also some indication that village settlements were semi-permanent, perhaps serving as base camps where crops were grown and from which Glen Meyer people traveled to fishing stations or other specialized resource extraction sites (Williamson 1990). A matrilineal society (one where a married couple resides in the wife's



Some Early Ontario Iroquoian Artifacts



community) may have begun at this time, as related women worked cooperatively to carry out agricultural tasks.

Noble (1975) identified an elaborate subsistence settlement pattern occurring on the Norfolk Sand Plain (south of present day Tillsonburg, Figure 1) that featured seasonal lakeside fishing camps and palisaded villages on major inland streams for the fall and winter (Figure 10). Populations of individual villages were still small (200 to 300 individuals) and separate bands seem not to have as yet joined with others to form larger communities.

The Reid site near Port Rowan (Figure 10) features a number of Glen Meyer burials. On the Reid Site was located a small, double-palisaded Glen Meyer village containing six longhouses and covering an area of 0.4 hectares. Buried here were two groups of seven and two persons. Wright (1978) suggests that one of the groups may have been a family unit. Fish remains dominate the animal bones found at the site. Remains of other animals include bear, deer, turtle and numerous small mammals. Floral remains include corn, sumac, hawthorn, butternut, wild cherry, walnut, and acorn (Wright 1978).

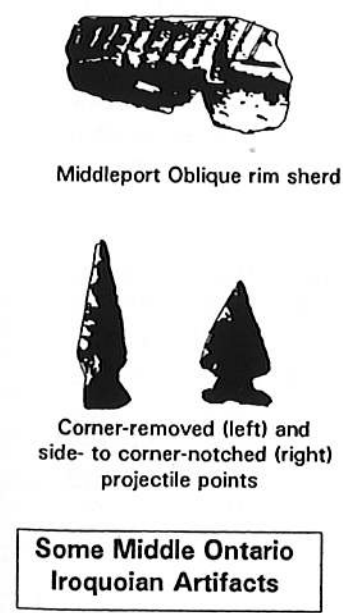
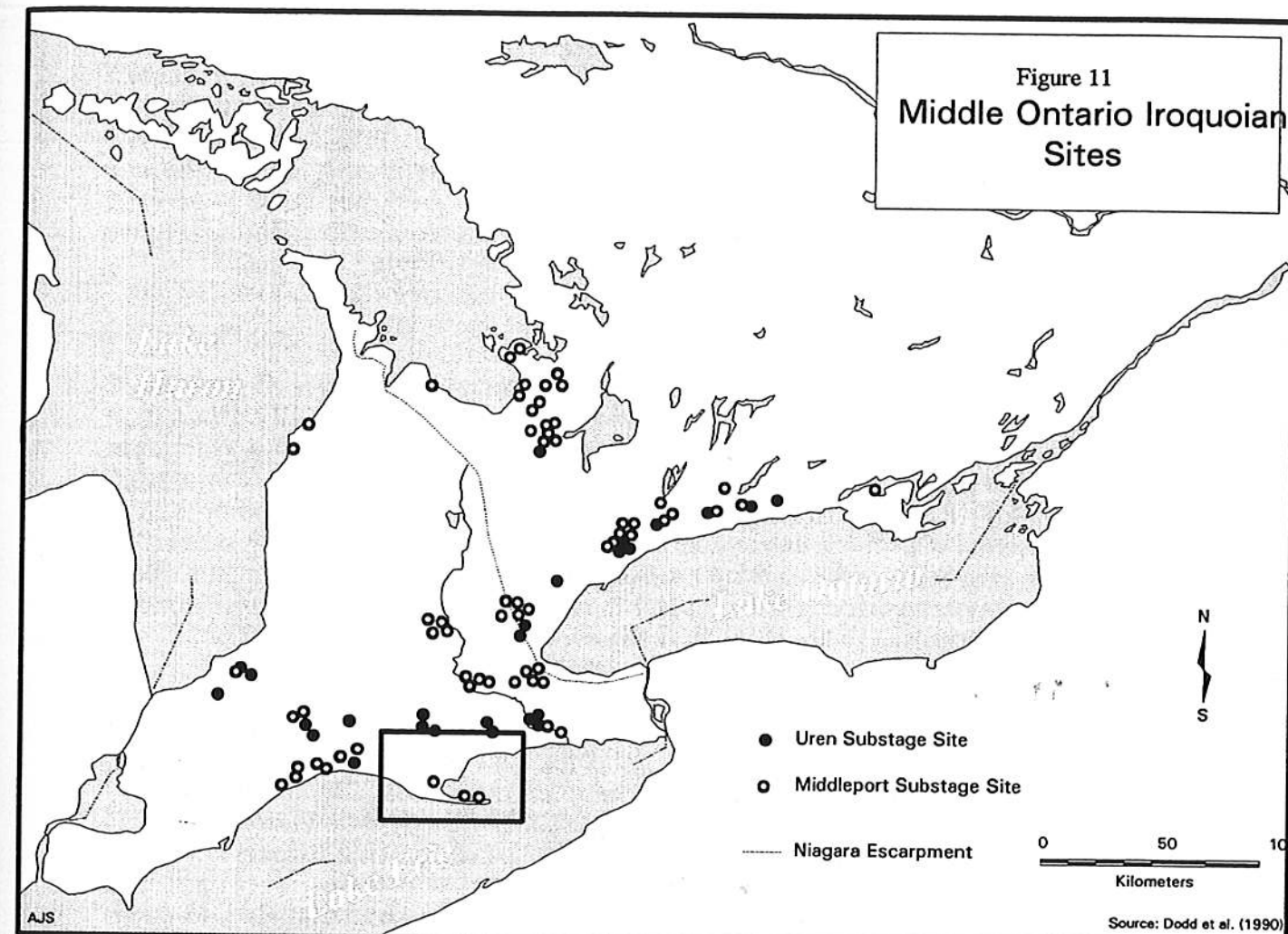
2.7 The Middle Ontario Iroquoian

By about 1300, the Glen Meyer branch was conquered or absorbed by the Pickering branch. The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage lasted from about 1280 to 1400, and has been divided into the Uren (1280 - 1330) and the Middleport (1330 - 1400) substages (Dodd et al. 1990).

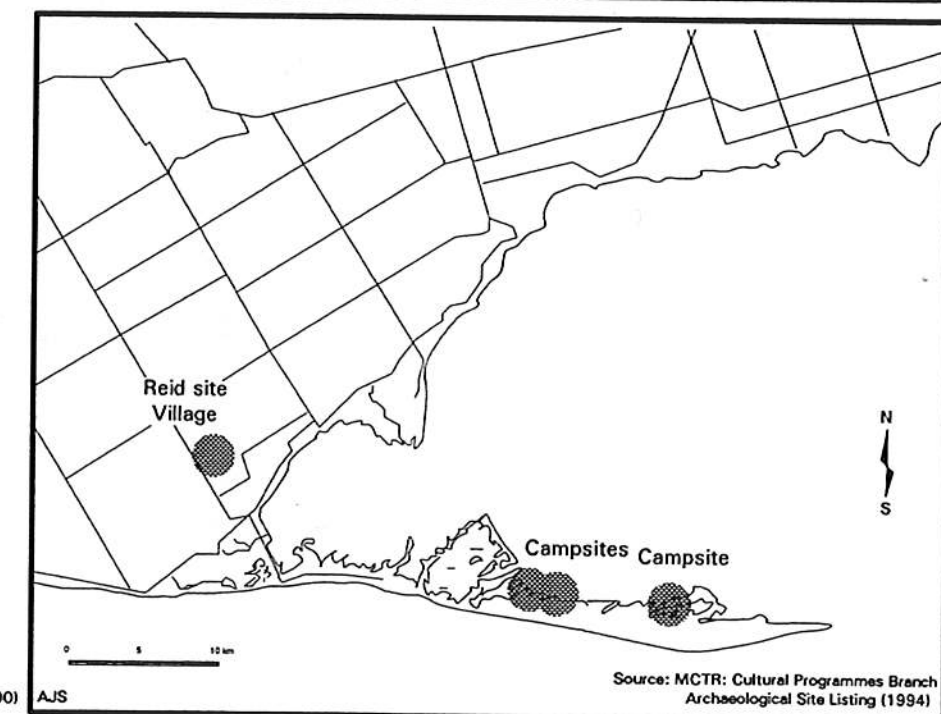
The Uren substage represents the fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering cultures and shows a mixture of Early Ontario Iroquoian and some Middleport features. Uren ceramic vessels are decorated, and globular in shape. Some vessels had rolled rims. Other artifacts include ceramic pipes, triangular projectile points, various rough stone tools, harpoons and other fishing apparatus (Figure 11) (Dodd et al. 1990).

Uren villages were in locations similar to Early Ontario Iroquoian, with sand plain locations close to sandy loams being the most common. Uren villages tended to be about 0.6 hectare larger than the average Early Iroquoian village, perhaps in response to population growth, and tended to be occupied on year-round basis, indicating a greater reliance on agriculture. Many villages appear to have been located in a strategically defensible location. Settlements resembling hamlets are rarer, although seasonal fishing camps are still common (Dodd et al. 1990).

The Middleport substage forms the foundation for the later Huron, Petun, Neutral and Erie cultures. It is distinguished by a preponderance of well-defined, collared ceramic vessels with incised decorations. Ceramic pipes with longer bowls and stems are common. Some pipes show human and animal effigies. Projectile points tend to be unnotched. Stone netsinkers, bear-teeth pendants and antler chisels, relatively rare in Uren times, are more common (Dodd et al. 1990).



Source: Dodd et al. (1990)



Source: MCTR: Cultural Programmes Branch Archaeological Site Listing (1994)

Drumlinized till plains with sandy loam begin to be favoured over sand plains for the location of Middleport villages. These villages attain larger sizes of 1.5 to 1.7 hectares and are frequently palisaded, in naturally defensible locations. Other settlement types include specialized hamlets, cabins and camps. Longhouses are found to average seven metres longer than Uren longhouses (Dodd et al. 1990). Several campsites indicate that the Long Point peninsula continued to be used for seasonal fishing by Middle Iroquoian peoples (Figure 11) (Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation 1994).

2.8 The Neutral Iroquoian

The Neutral confederation evolved from the subsistence-settlement patterns established in the Middle Iroquoian. Geographically dispersed populations existed within the Carolinian Forest zone, with numerous villages in the Niagara region and, by the 15th century, in the London area. Population estimates for this region during this time vary between 12,000 to 40,000 over 28 to 40 settlements, with the lower figure representing the later decimation caused by European diseases and famine. Lennox and Fitzgerald (1990) subdivide the Neutral Iroquoian period (1400 - 1651) into three: the Prehistoric era (1400 - 1500), the Protohistoric era (1500 - 1615), and the Historic era (A.D. 1615 - 1650).

The Prehistoric era shows a continuation of Middle Iroquoian subsistence practices, with little sign of long-distance trading in exotic goods. The variety of natural habitats in the Carolinian Forest zone were exploited through hunting, farming, fishing and gathering. There is some indication that smaller, locally procured game animals were hunted at this time, although the reasons for this pattern are unclear (Campbell and Campbell 1990; Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Ceramic vessels of this era came in various sizes and shapes and some showed evidence of shell-tempering (i.e. mixing shell particles with clay to prevent cracking during firing). Ceramic pipes, some with effigies, continued to resemble those of Middleport times. Smoking pipes were also carved from limestone and other soft rocks. Neutral peoples continued to use Onondaga chert and stone from glacial till and beaches to manufacture various tools. Projectile points are side-notched and typically long and narrow (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

During the Protohistoric era, exotic goods increase, both from other native groups and from Europeans. Ceramic vessels show shell-tempering, indicating some interaction with outside Native groups. With the beginning of the commercial fur trade in 1580, European goods, such as glass beads and iron axes, become more prominent. Ceramic pipes were highly crafted and more diverse. White-tailed deer make up a substantial part of hunted animals, indicating their greater numbers due to increased forest edge habitat and perhaps also cooler climatic conditions which had negative effects on crop growth (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

A period of hostilities and warfare between Ontario Iroquoian peoples and outside groups characterizes this era (Heidenreich 1990). As a possible

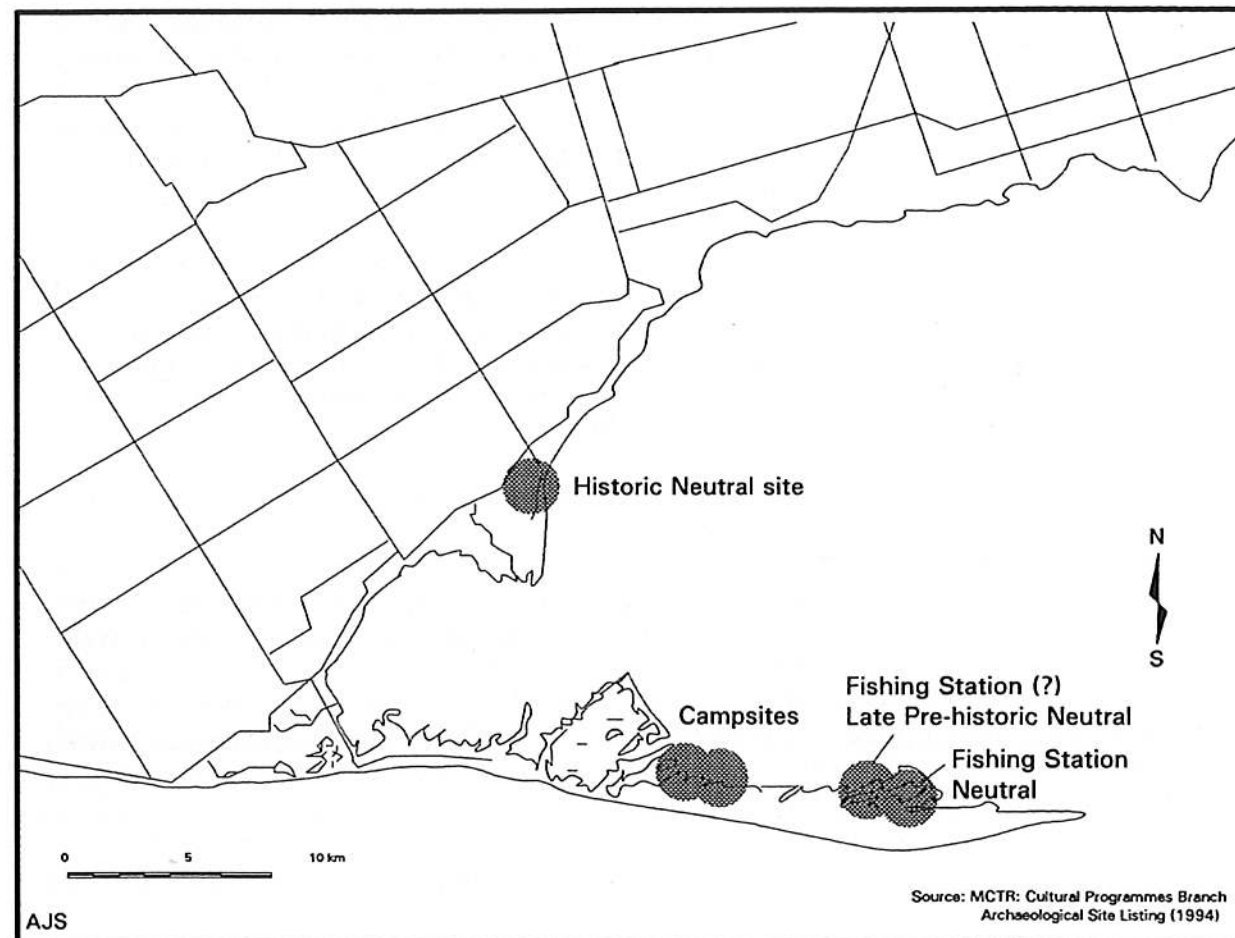
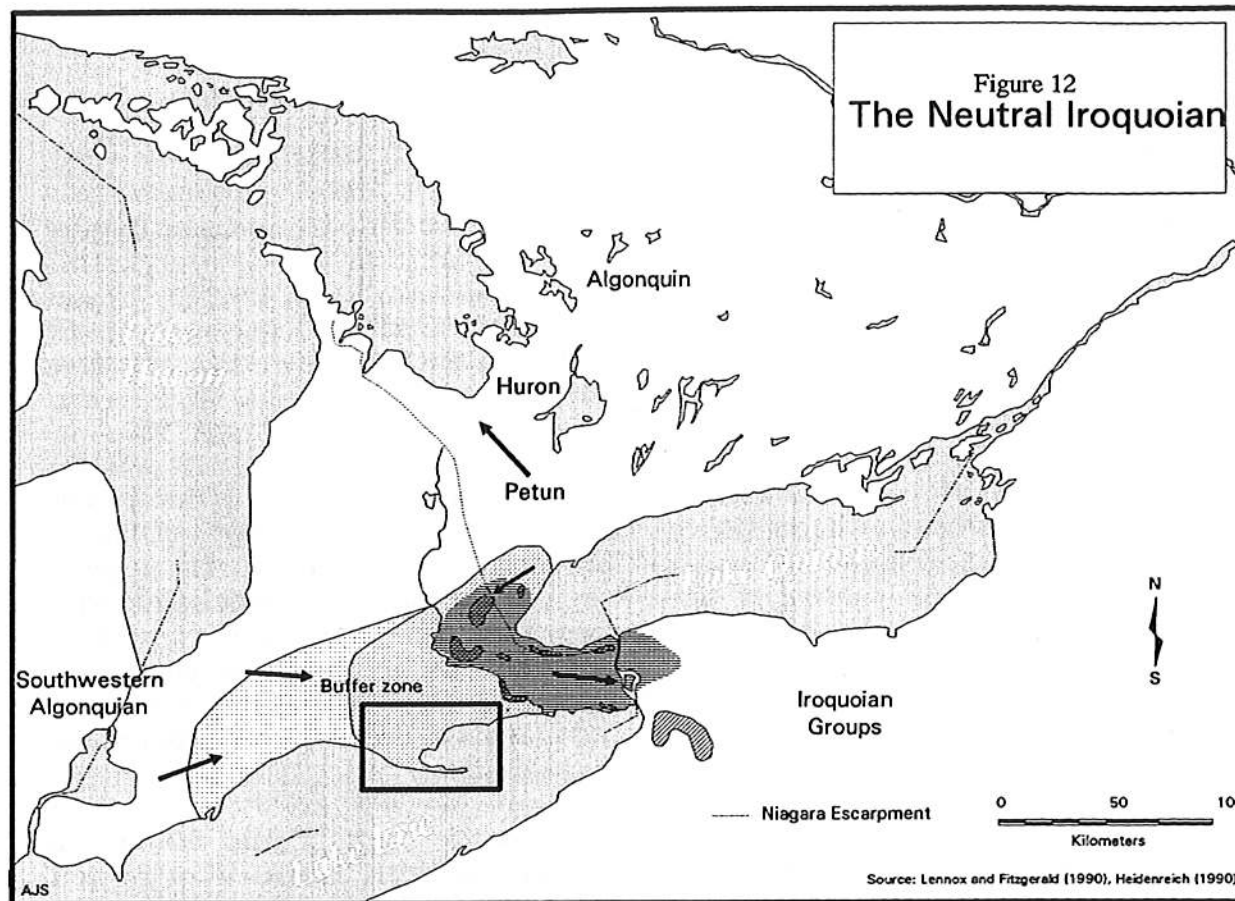
response to ongoing hostilities with the Algonquian Fire Nation to the west, Neutral villages became more fortified at this time and a large buffer zone may have been created west of the Grand River to separate these two peoples (Figure 12) (Heidenreich 1990). There is evidence of a mass migration of Neutral peoples to eastern settlements in the Niagara region (Heidenreich 1990). The Long Point area may have served as part of this "no-man's land" and may have been relatively uninhabited given the few archaeological finds in the area for this time period (Figure 12). Later Neutral settlements attained sizes of over 2 hectares and seasonal encampments were rarely established (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

The Historic Neutral era is characterized by direct contact with Europeans. Numerous European artifacts made from brass and copper (kettles, axes, knives and jewelry) and Native exotic goods such as marine shell quickly appear, especially after 1630. Most of these artifacts are found in association with Neutral burial sites. As metals became more common, they began to replace traditional stone materials in the manufacture of harpoons, projectile points and other items (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). Franciscan Pere de Aillon, wintering in 1626 amongst a Neutral group, provided a detailed account of Neutral life at this time (Barrett 1977).

Between 1634 and 1640, Jesuit Missionaries brought into the area a number of European diseases which, combined with severe winters and starvation, severely decimated first the Hurons further north and then the Neutral peoples. Longhouses became shorter, indicating reduced family numbers or family cohesion. There may also have been a loss of many traditional craftsman and traditional knowledge. In response to these disasters various artifacts unique to Neutral sites, such as bone "sucking tubes", appeared. Sucking tubes probably represented a ritual device used by shamans to cure diseases (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Warfare occurred between the Neutrals and the neighbouring Algonquian Fire Nation at the western end of Lake Erie between 1638 and 1641 and resulted in the incorporation of 1000 captive prisoners (mostly women and children) into Neutral territory (Heidenreich 1990; Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). There is some archaeological evidence to suggest that other Fire Nation prisoners were burnt at the stake and perhaps eaten (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

From the 1630s and onward, the New York Iroquois, armed with Dutch muskets, became the dominant Native power in the area. French-Huron trade routes were being increasingly disrupted by Iroquois raiding parties and Huron settlements were being periodically raided with many prisoners being taken back to Iroquois lands. Between 1647 and 1651, the Iroquois conducted warfare with the Neutrals. The Neutral defeat in 1651 ended the Neutral confederation and resulted in the dispersal of its peoples, many of whom were incorporated with the Iroquois as their prisoners (Heidenreich 1990). Remnants of the bands joined the remaining Hurons and Petuns, migrated westward, and established the Wyandot Nation (Barrett 1977).



3.0 Early European Exploration

By 1653, with the dispersal of the Neutral peoples, the entire northern shore of Lake Erie, including Long Point was without permanent settlement, although the Iroquois frequently used the area for beaver hunting (Barrett 1977; Heidenreich 1990). The area may also have been used as a periodic hunting ground by the Algonquians.

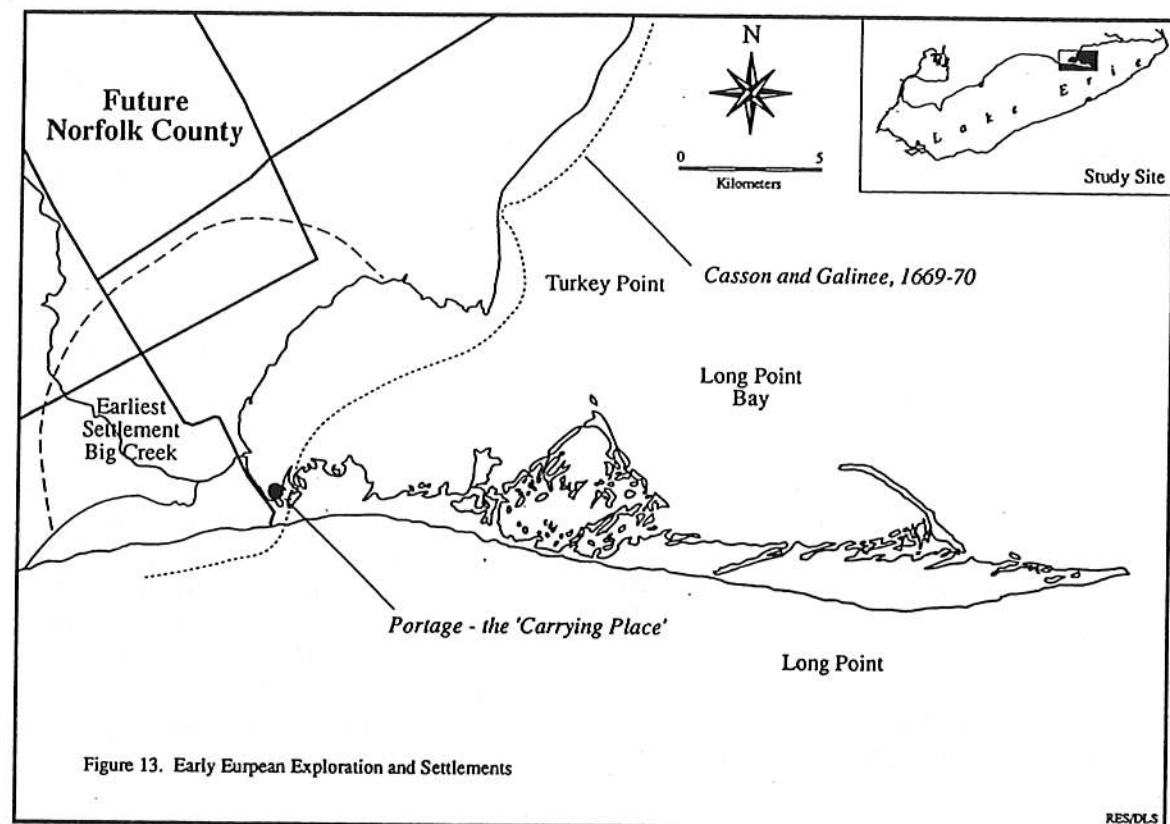
Rival hunting groups and war parties used Long Point as a campground and portage point while travelling along the north shore of Lake Erie. Local legends claim that two such groups met and a battle between the Wyandot nation and the Seneca people ensued near the "Carrying Place" portage (Figure 13) at Long Point between 1700 and 1710 (Barrett 1977).

Following the French-Iroquois truce of 1669, French fur trappers, missionaries and explorers began to enter and explore the northern Lake Erie shore. The French missionaries, Francis Dollier de Casson and René de Bréhard de Galinée, traveling westward by canoe, wintered at Black Creek in the area of present day Port Dover in 1669-70 (Figure 13). Their winter stay was made easier by what they describe as an abundance of deer and various fruits and nuts derived from the surrounding countryside (Barrett 1977). When spring arrived, Dollier and Galinée and their party explored Turkey Point and the lower section of Big Creek before reaching the base of Long Point (Figure 13).

During the remainder of the 1600s and through to the middle of the 1700s, Long Point was used mainly as a portage point for trappers and traders heading for the French fortifications on the Detroit River. French and British struggles to control the fur trade culminated in the French and Indian War (1754-1763) with Great Britain gaining control of all of Canada and the fur trade by 1760.

When Canada came under British rule in 1763, little changed in the Long Point region. Small, semi-permanent Mississauga camps were established near present day Turkey Point and Port Dover (Wilcox 1993), as Mississauga peoples continued to hunt and fish along the north shore of Lake Erie.

By 1784, the Mississauga had ceded most of the land in the region to the British Crown. They were still living in the area when the first settlers arrived and continued to do so for some years (Department of Lands and Forests 1963), until their numbers were greatly reduced by disease in the 1790's. As settlement increased, they withdrew to the Grand River Six Nations villages and to more remote territories to the north and west.

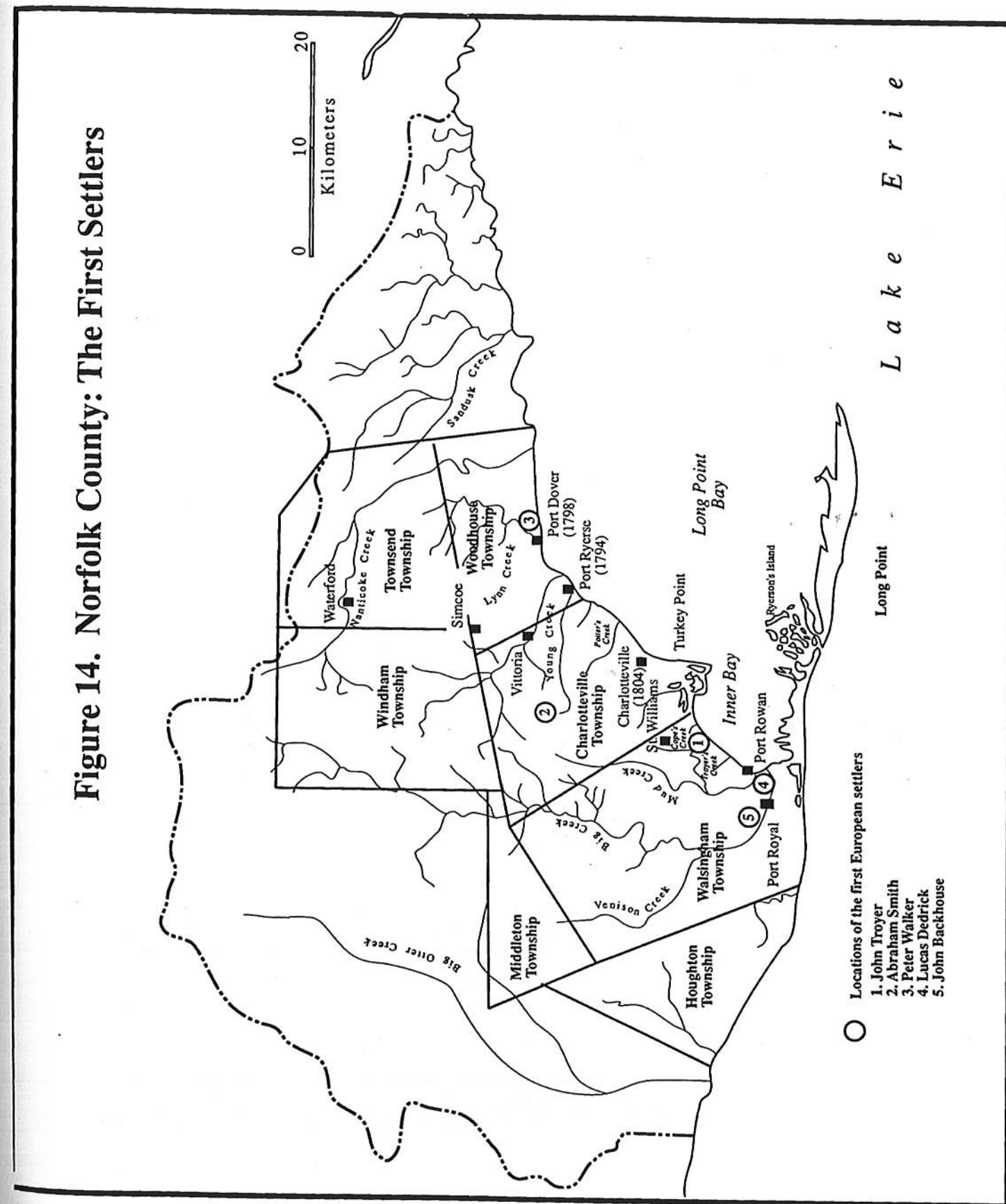


4.0 Early Euro-American Settlement in the Long Point Region

With the American Revolution, and the United States' newly won independence, the Long Point area came to be settled, beginning in the 1780's, when United Empire Loyalists came from the United States. John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada in 1791 and he encouraged Loyalists to settle "The Long Point Country" (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). Deeds to land were granted to would-be settlers by Simcoe or his representatives (Howes 1985). Aware of Long Point's strategic significance, Simcoe desired settlers whom he could trust to be most loyal to the Crown. Large tracts of land were granted to ex-military men or to their heirs (Barrett 1977). Irregular settlement occurred from 1789 to 1794, with systematic settlement beginning after townships were surveyed in the late 1790's and early 1800's (Wilcox 1993).

The earliest settlers to arrived by boat, and soon cleared land and made their homes near the Lake Erie shore and along accessible creeks and rivers (Howes 1985). Arriving from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states, Loyalists chose the western part of Norfolk County, bordering Long Point Bay to clear and cultivate (Howes 1985) (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Norfolk County: The First Settlers



The land in Norfolk was ideally suited for settlement, "owing to the large proportion of plains which is found to be easily brought into a state of cultivation, and other parts ... with excellent timber for fencing, building etc." (land surveyor Thomas Welch 1797, in Howes 1985, 14). The natural hay meadows, plains interspersed with woodland, adjacent sheltered anchorages accessible even to large vessels, and a mild climate created local conditions that led eager newcomers to settle the area before it was surveyed and while it was still isolated from even the nearest settlements (Department of Lands and Forests 1963).

4.1 Early Settlers of Note

Settlers cleared and built homes first in Walsingham, Charlotteville and Woodhouse Townships (Figure 14). At first, individuals arrived to clear, settle and take up business in the area. By the end of 1793, larger groups were arriving. These few early authorized settlers as well as a few "squatters" made their homes in the region (Barrett 1977).

The northern townships (Townsend, Windham and Middleton) and Houghton Township were settled later than the southernmost. Originally settlement was by system of "Settlement by Associated Companies". Groups of associates asked for a grant of one or more townships and the right to bring in settlers. The northern townships were opened to ordinary settlement by the late 1790s (Howes 1985).

Grants of land continued to favour loyal military types and their families. Petitions were high in number, and selective settlement remained until after 1800. Many petitions for land are endorsed, at this time, "anywhere but Long Point", as Simcoe had his eye on this strategic location for military installations. The first land grant on the Long Point peninsula did not occur until 1808, when a large island (Ryerson's Island) off the peninsula was granted to Joseph Ryerson, the father of Egerton Ryerson (Figure 14).

Reportedly the earliest settler, John Troyer arrived to farm and went on to operate the first grist mill in Walsingham Township. Abraham Smith, a farmer and grist mill operator in Charlotteville Township, was settled by 1793. In the same year, Peter Walker, settled at the mouth of the Lynn River near present-day Port Dover and Lucas Dedrick settled near Port Rowan, cleared an acre of land on what is now Bayside Cemetery, and planted and harvested the region's first crop of wheat (Barrett 1977) (Figure 14).

4.2 Early Livelihoods

At first, almost every settler farmed to some extent, whatever other occupation might be engaged in besides. Except for lumbering, the first industries were the processing of the products from the farms (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). It took several years for initial settlers to clear enough land to support a family, except on the plains, where good pasture dominated from the outset. It is likely too, that many settlers and farmers in Norfolk

County utilized the fish of Long Point Bay for their own use, as native cultures had for centuries before (Craig 1993).

Wheat was initially the most important crop in the Long Point area, and the only crop that could also be exchanged for cash or goods (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). Even before 1800, wheat surpluses were converted into flour or whisky and exported (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). Exporting was a profitable venture for Norfolk county farmers for almost a century.

Because of the abundance of natural pasture areas of the plains, livestock, especially cattle, fared well on the early farms near Long Point. Often roaming at large all year round, cattle could find winter feed in the natural hay meadows and marshes of Long Point and Turkey Point. These natural features were touted as one of the great attractions of the area by government officials promoting settlement in the area (Department of Lands and Forests 1963).

4.3 Towns and Villages

Saw mills and grist mills played an important role in the early settlement and economy of the region, and provided a focal point around which villages grew (Department of Lands and Forests 1963, Barrett 1977, Howes 1985). The location of the first local mill is uncertain; family accounts in both the Ryerson and Backhouse families lay claim to being the first. The Backhouse grist mill, still standing in Walsingham Township, remains a fine example of grist mills of the time (Figure 15).

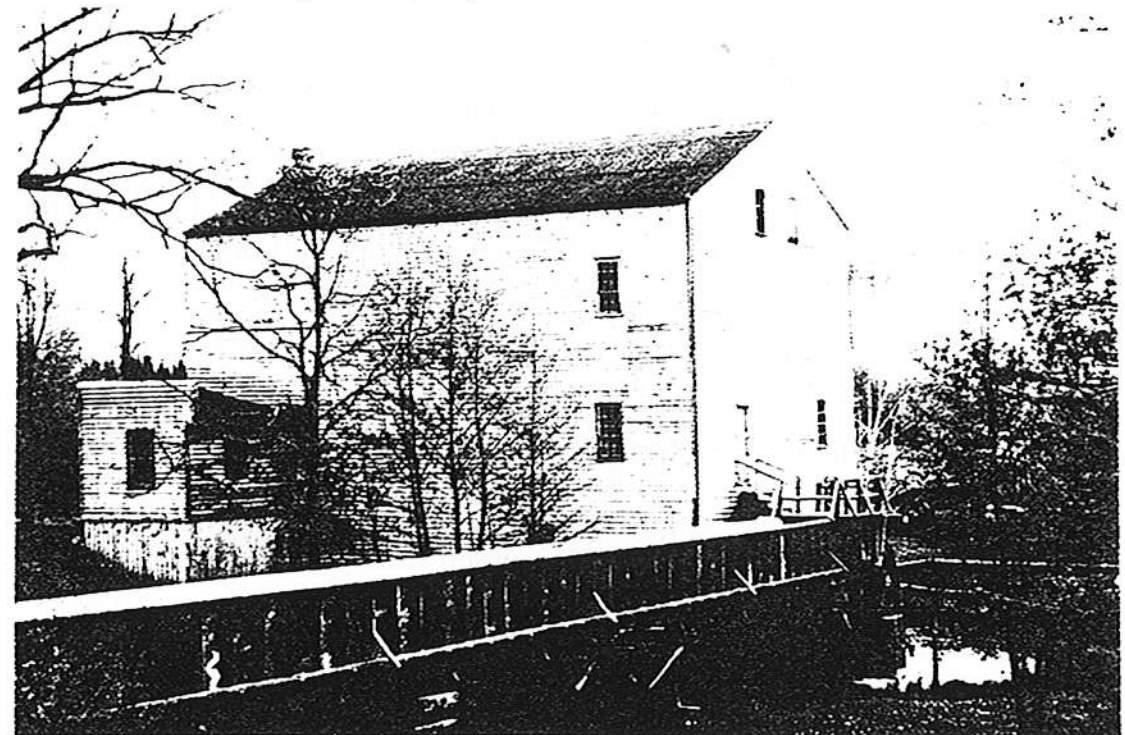


Figure 15: The Backhouse Mill, a typical early grist mill in Norfolk County
(from Howes 1985)

At least ten mills are listed as built in the Long Point Region before 1805 (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). Place names came to reflect the trades and names of the early settlers, and many still do. For example, Potter's Creek was the site of Samuel Long's pottery works, and Cope's and Troyer's Creeks were the locations of early settlers' homesteads (Barrett 1977) (Figure 14).

Governor Simcoe planned to found three towns in connection with the Long Point Settlement, only one of which, Charlotteville, ever became a town (Figure 14). Intended as the capital of London District, Charlotteville had a Court House and jail by 1804. The town was also the location of the first public school in the area (Howes 1985), where Egerton Ryerson, who founded Ontario's school system, began his career in education. After the war of 1812, the courts were moved to Tisdale Mills (now Vittoria) and the town faded rapidly; the area is now part of Turkey Point Provincial Park (Figure 14).

Samuel Ryerse¹ founded present day Port Ryerse in 1794, and Daniel McQueen founded Port Dover in 1798 (Figure 14). By 1810, Port Dover was flourishing, with its own sawmill and distillery. The development of harbour facilities in 1842 made Port Dover a major port on Lake Érie. Continued economic expansion through the development of shipyard, tanneries and a woollen mill led to its incorporation in 1879.

The population of the Long Point Townships increased steadily, until by 1812 over 3000 people lived there.

4.4 Military Settlement and the War of 1812

Initially, Simcoe planned military installations for Long Point, but a government survey revealed that fortification would be poor. The harbour would be protected instead by fortification near Turkey Point, and in a tour of the area in 1795, Simcoe approved the sites for a town and barracks on the heights, a shipyard and wharves on Turkey Point, and a mill on a creek to the east (Department of Lands and Forests 1963).

The military settlement was soon to realize its initial purpose. Volunteers from the Long Point area were organized into regiments, moving up and down the Lake Erie shore between 1812 and 1814, in order to ward off American troops, entering by land or by water. American raids occurred along the whole shore, and a major attack on Port Dover in May 1814 resulted in burned mills, warehouses and homes. This raid by an 800 man American expeditionary force under the command of Lt. Col. John Campbell left much of the town destroyed by fire (Barrett 1977).

¹ Originally Samuel Ryerson, the colonel's name was incorrectly written as Ryerse when he received his commission as an officer in the New Jersey Loyalists. The mistake was overlooked at the time but when he came to draw his pay, he had to adopt the name which had been recorded on the army roll. As a United Empire Loyalist entitled to a land grant in Upper Canada, he continued to be Samuel Ryerse when he settled in Norfolk (Howes 1985).

By 1850, the townships were filling up, and businesses of all kinds were expanding, just as they were throughout much of Upper Canada. By 1867, over 30 places in the Long Point region had post offices; most of these places could be considered villages, with some combination of store, inn, craftsmen's shops, mill, church or school, and 50-500 inhabitants (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). Processes were becoming mechanized, workshops were being converted to factories, open hearths were replaced with stoves, and coal-oil lamps succeeded candles (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). Industrialization had begun to change the way of life in the region and throughout the country.

5.0 Early Industry and Natural Resources Extraction

5.1 Agriculture

Wheat continued to be the dominant crop throughout the 1800's. By the 1880's, however, competition from western prairie wheat growers increased, and barley, oats, and corn became the major crops in Norfolk County (Wilcox 1993). A small fruit farming industry was operational in the area before 1866. Vineyards and peach orchards were scattered along the point, but when the Long Point Company purchased land on the Point in 1866, further cultivation ceased (Wilcox 1993). Livestock continued to range at large until 1870. By the closing decade of the nineteenth century, mixed farming was the dominant agricultural activity in the area, and agriculture continued to be the primary economic activity.

5.2 The Iron Ore Industry

For a brief time during the nineteenth century, a small, but profitable iron ore industry operated in the Long Point Region. In 1818, near Normandale (Figure 16), John Mason built an iron smelter to process local deposits of bog iron ore (Barrett 1977). The smelter collapsed later in the year, and Mason died soon after. In 1821, a group of Americans bought Mason's interests, and with the furnace prospering, the site became the village of Normandale attaining a population of about 750 (Howes 1985). There was no other foundry in Western Ontario that manufactured stoves, kettles, pots, pans, horseshoes and ploughs. The company's products were sold as far away as Kingston, Montreal and Chicago. The foundry was important to the community, employing a large workforce and thereby providing a market for the settlers' agricultural produce and service businesses (Barrett 1977) (Figure 16a).

Between 1824 and 1834, several partners left, establishing forges in other communities. The Van Norman furnace operated until 1847, when ore supplies were reduced and the continued operation of the furnace became unprofitable (Wilcox 1993). This was the end of the first large-scale industrial development in the area. This industry, although relatively short-lived, had a substantial impact

on the landscape. Wood was collected and burned to make charcoal fuel for the smelting furnace (Beazley and Nelson 1993).

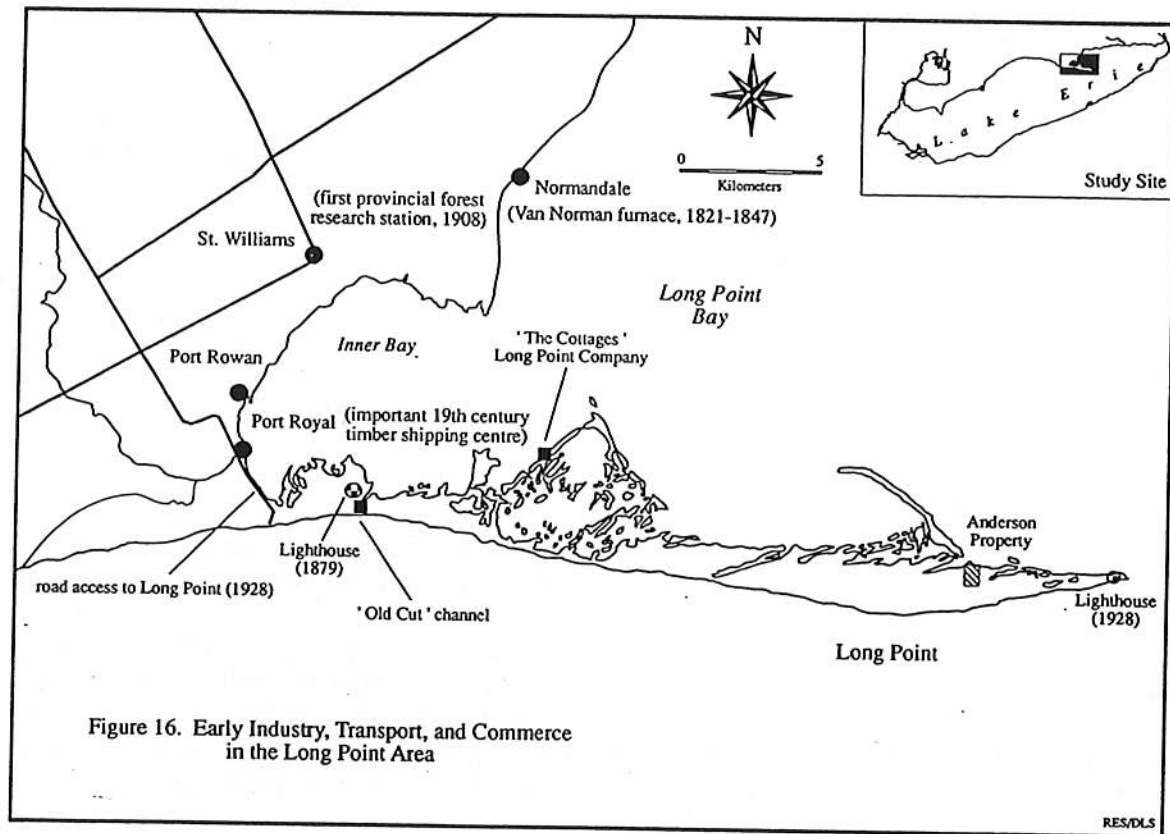


Figure 16. Early Industry, Transport, and Commerce in the Long Point Area

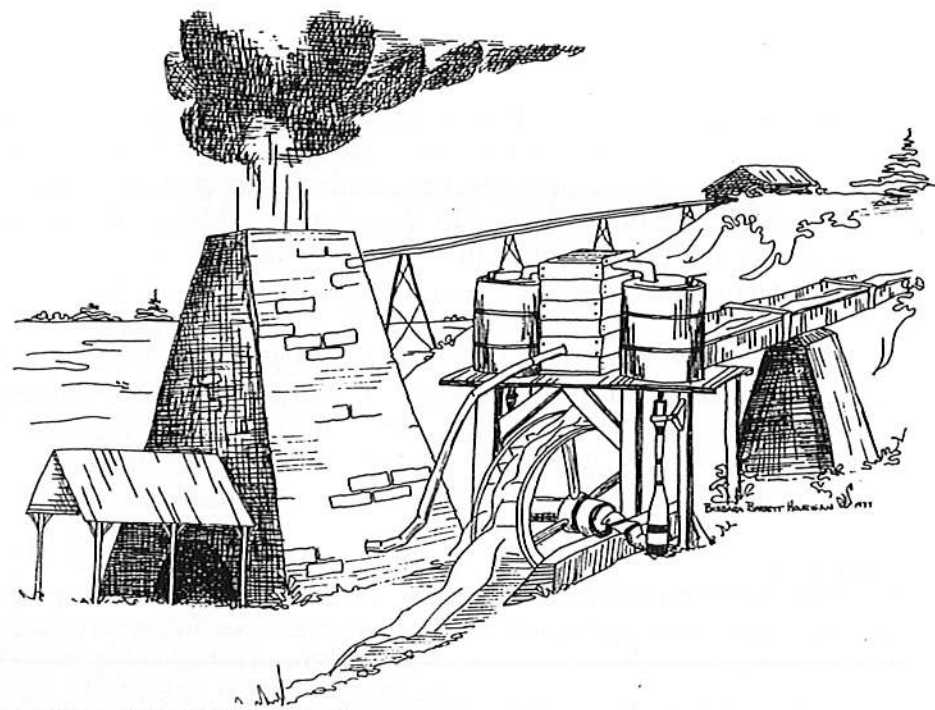


Figure 16a: The Normandale Furnace

(B. Hourigan, in Barrett 1977)

5.3 Lumbering

Except as a by-product of settlers clearing their land, commercial lumbering was minimal in the Long Point region before 1840 (Barrett 1977). Big Creek and its tributaries were the primary transportation way for most of the logs and sawn lumber (Barrett 1977). By 1845 the first lumber was exported from Norfolk County. Port Royal, at the mouth of Big Creek became an important timber shipping centre (Barrett 1977) (Figure 16).

The logging of the substantial pine and oak forests was so intense, that by the mid-1860's the best timbers were gone, and by 1880, even local demand could not be met. When forests on the mainland began to dwindle by 1860, Long Point itself began to be cleared. The damage there was more permanent - miles of shoreline disappeared and large blowouts resulted when ridges were cleared (Barrett 1977). By 1900, forested lands in the Long Point region had been reduced to 11 percent (Beazley and Nelson 1993).

5.4 Fishing

After 1853, fishing too, as a commercial enterprise began to increase in the waters off Long Point. In the 1850's and 1860's, less than a dozen fisherman earned some sort of living from fishing in Norfolk County (Craig 1993). By 1868, Canada's Department of Marine and Fisheries had initiated monitoring of fish harvests (Wilcox 1993). Commercial fishing underwent slow but continual growth along the north shore of Lake Erie during the late 1800's (Craig 1993). Commercial operations peaked between 1896 and 1905, when up to 27 seines were licensed. Lake trout, whitefish, herring, pike and walleye were important species (Wilcox 1993). Recreational fishing was all but unheard of until the 1900's.

5.5 The Long Point Company

As transportation improved, the region was opened up to outside communities and resource markets. As populations in other parts of Ontario and New York increased a strong market developed for fresh bird meat. Enterprising local and outside hunters began to shoot vast numbers of migrating passenger pigeons as well as ruffed grouse, wild turkey and various waterfowl along the northern Lake Erie shore to meet consumer demands. Long Point's waterfowl populations were soon threatened by this uncontrolled activity. Large scale timber harvesting depleted vast tracts of the region's original forest cover and, by 1860, began to affect the peninsula itself (Barrett 1977).

In 1866, about 6044 hectares of land on the peninsula were sold to the Long Point Company by the Crown. The Company introduced private policing and protection of its natural resources. The Company members, initially seven in number, were avid hunters and outdoorsmen. Through its Charter, the Company controlled issuance of licenses to hunt, trap and fish on its property. Spring duck hunting was banned and fall hunting could not start before

September 1 of each year. Other properties on the peninsula, such as Ryerson's Island, were soon purchased by the Company so that by 1871 only the tip of Long Point and much of the Anderson Property (Figure 16) were exempt from its jurisdiction (Barrett 1977).

Poaching continued at the Point, and to alleviate the problem, the Company hired local trappers and poachers to serve as guides and to monitor the area. Eventually, these individuals were allowed to hunt and trap on the property with the Company taking a share of the profits from the game. When poaching still continued, the Company began to use the courts to prosecute poachers, especially after 1886 when a by-law was enacted by South Walsingham township recognizing property boundaries. The Anderson property was the focus of ongoing disputes involving hunting rights and hunter access. In 1920, a group of poachers, calling themselves the Rice Bay Club, received squatter's rights to a small section of Company land below the Cottages (Figure 16) (Barrett 1977).

Today, the Long Point Company properties encompass critical marshland habitat on the Point. The long history of private company ownership and regulated use of the area for outdoor activities, including limited access, has done much to preserve Long Point in its natural state (Skibicki 1993). The integrity of the environment in terms of representivity and productivity is as high as on government owned conservation lands adjacent to Company holdings. While uncertainty exists as to the future of these lands, historical actions of the Company have tended towards preservation of the land (Skibicki 1993, Barrett 1977).

5.6 Long Point and Lakeside Transportation

5.6.1 Water travel

The Long Point peninsula always presented a major obstacle to ships and other lake-going traffic. Early travellers, the natives, traders and missionaries, portaged across the base of the Point. As large vessel shipping and water transport activities increased in the 1800's, they were forced to go around Long Point. Numerous lives and expensive cargo, much of it American, were lost in trying to navigate the sometimes turbulent waters off Long Point, quite near the middle of Lake Erie (Department of Lands and Forests 1963).

By 1829, the Americans threatened to annex the Point unless the government of Upper Canada built a lighthouse there to guide ships. Government funding was provided in 1830 to construct a fifty-foot lighthouse at the tip of the Point. The remains of this structure, which succumbed to the Point's rapidly shifting terrain within ten years, can still be found. Two more lighthouses were built in 1843 and 1915, the last of which still stands and is operated by the Ministry of Transportation (Barrett 1977) (Figure 16).

In order to allow for more direct access for lake-going traffic into Inner Long Point Bay, plans were drawn up in the early 1830s to build a canal near the base of Long Point. The canal project was abandoned in 1833, when a strong

storm, possibly acting on a small existing dredged canal, opened up a large natural channel in the same location (Figure 16). With higher than average water levels on Lake Erie, the channel served for a number of years as a throughway to the Inner Bay before eventually being filled and closed off by another storm in 1895. To the east, a second channel was opened by a storm in 1865 and lasted until 1906. The wooden lighthouse which was built in 1879 to serve it still stands at the entrance to the present Long Point Provincial Park (Figure 16)(Barrett 1977).

5.6.2 Land travel

Roads

Various roads within the Long Point region began as the trails that had been used by native cultures for centuries. Improvement of the paths through widening and removal of windfall began by 1795, so that they were passable by sleigh or wagon (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). The major road in the vicinity, running east-west from Brantford through Waterford and Simcoe existed by 1791.

By 1804, the government had allocated money for improving public roads in the province, including a "highway" across the District. Towards the end of the first decade, surveys were undertaken to develop even more roads, although many could not be maintained as passable routes (Department of Lands and Forests 1963). While roads continued to develop throughout the region, it was not until 1835 that improvements in roadbuilding technology began. At first planks, and later gravel were applied to main roads, so that by 1850 fairly wide and relatively smooth all-weather roads carried people and goods around the region. Tolls were frequently imposed on travellers to pay for the costs of road maintenance. Almost all the improved roads of the 1850s exist today as surfaced Provincial Highways or County Roads.

Throughout this time, direct access to much of the Point was still by boat. It was not until the next century that a permanent, land-based link between the peninsula and the mainland was in place. In 1928 the Causeway was opened.

The Railway

A railway from Port Dover to Brantford was discussed as early as 1835, but the first railway company to begin work in this area was the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, that while chartered by 1847, had great difficulty in raising the necessary funds, and could not build. It was not until the late 1860's that a complete line crossed the region.

By the end of the 1800's, the landscape of the Long Point region was radically different from that of a century before. Increasing industrialization and improvements in technology throughout the nineteenth century allowed settlers to exploit the area's vast natural resources and in so doing, change the face of the land. Forests were cut to provide timber, fuel and clear land for cultivation, homesteading and ore extraction; rivers and streams were fished and harnessed for transport and power. Technological advancements in agriculture ensured

improved production, and in transportation allowed increased mobility and communication in the once isolated hinterland.

Much of the Long Point peninsula, however, remained as it had been for previous centuries. Limited transportation access and the efforts of the Long Point Company ensured that long Point retained its relatively undisturbed, wilderness qualities.

6.0 Twentieth Century Developments in the Rural Landscape

6.1 Changing Agricultural Patterns

By the early twentieth century, deforestation and continual cultivation had left much of the land in the region useless for agriculture. The mainstay of the region -- agriculture -- had been reduced to a shadow of its former self. Economic activities diversified to include oil and gas exploration, an increasingly important commercial and recreational fishery, and the beginning of government initiated conservation efforts (Wilcox 1993, Beazley and Nelson 1993, Craig 1993, Skibicki 1993). For almost forty years, agriculture in the region had been declining (Wilcox 1993). An experimental crop of tobacco in 1920, however, ushered in an era of renewed agricultural activity for Norfolk County and the Long Point region.

By 1923 the tobacco industry had begun, and between 1930 and 1950 acreage in tobacco increased from 17200 to over 53000 acres. Crop rotation, the creating of windbreaks and the use of fertilizer and other agricultural changes transformed Norfolk county into one of the most productive and profitable agricultural areas of Ontario (Wilcox 1993). For the next two decades, Norfolk County would be the tobacco capital of Canada, and the envy of agricultural districts everywhere.

The declining demand for tobacco in the 1980's, however, led to a decline in the prosperity of many tobacco farmers. Some farmers began to cultivate and market alternative crops such as ginseng, chick peas, pepperment, peanuts, but these crops were not able to make up for the loss in tobacco. Market gardening appears to offer the greatest potential for continued agricultural endeavours in the area (Wilcox 1993).

Wilcox (1993) notes some of the major patterns or trends affecting agricultural development in the Long Point area in recent years. The most striking change has occurred to the region's rural population which fell from 60% in 1951 to 15% in 1986. Total farmland area has declined by 16% during this time and the number of individual farms has dropped by 45.2%. Some of these declines can be attributed to recent difficult economic times in the agricultural sector and also to the decline of formally high-valued and dominant crops such as tobacco.

6.2 Fishing

Early in the century recreational fishing began to increase, so that by 1930, upwards of 900 people could be fishing in Long Point's Inner Bay on a summer day. Fish populations changed substantially during the first half of the twentieth century. Some species, such as muskellunge and northern pike have disappeared from the area (Craig 1993). Details of the history and current state of the fishery are presented by Craig (1993) who also discusses the decline in many species that were fished in the past.

Presently, the commercial fishery operating out of Port Dover and Prot Maitland, is considered to be Canada's largest freshwater fishery, with four fish processing plants and other operations servicing the industry, which is primarily smelt. Recreational fishing continues to attract thousands of anglers; Long Point Bay is one of the few areas of Lake Erie that is suitable for a small-boat recreational fishery, bringing millions of dollars a year into the area (Craig 1993).

6.3 Industrial Development

Natural gas drilling and extraction in the Long Point area began early in the century. Off-shore wells in the area supplied over 55% of Ontario's natural gas production in 1986, while on-shore wells supplied almost 20% (Wilcox 1993). Between 1918 and 1934, the Dominion Gas Company drilled on Long Point Peninsula under a ten-year lease with the Long Point Company. By 1958, the Long Point Company established its own oil and gas business in order to control the profits from this resource, and to monitor and deal with the effects of the industry on the other natural resources of the Point (Barrett 1977).

Perhaps the major industrial development in the region has been the establishment in the 1970s of three major industries at Nanticoke (Figure 1). Ontario Hydro constructed a large, coal powered generating station there. Shortly afterwards, a steel processing plant and a fuel refinery were established at the same location. Few, however, of the economic benefits envisioned to result from these industries have arisen. The new city of Townsend established to house the newly employed, remains mostly uninhabited, with workers commuting into the area from urban centres such as Hamilton or Brantford (Serafin 1989).

7.0 Heritage Conservation Initiatives

7.1 The St. Williams Forestry Station

The devastating effects of 19th century logging and agriculture left much of the regional landscape exposed to the damaging effects of wind erosion. Vast areas of Norfolk township were wind-blown sand deserts. In 1908, the Province purchased 41 hectares of land near St. Williams and created the province's first forestry station (Figure 16). The main role of the station was to provide nursery stock for farmers to allow them to cover exposed, wind eroded lands and to plant windbreaks to reclaim their farming lands (Skibicki 1993). The soil of much of the region is of a light sandy nature, ideally suited to reforestation, so that early reforestation efforts met with success. For over twenty years, many plantations were established, but with the introduction of tobacco, tree planting declined (Department of Planning and Development 1953).

The establishment of the St. Williams Forestry Station signalled the beginning of a series of government initiatives to conserve forest cover (Beazley and Nelson 1993). By 1963 forest cover in the watershed increased to 17.2 percent, mainly as a result of reforestation efforts and regeneration (Beazley and Nelson 1993).

7.2 Parks and Protected Areas

The impetus to establish a park on the peninsula began in 1920 when the Crown Lands Department surveyed 162 hectares of unpatented land at the base of the Point. In 1921, through petitions of local residents, this block of land was designated by the Province as Long Point Park. The park was governed by a Commission consisting of three appointees (Cooper 1980). The park's major role was in its provision of recreational opportunities to local and outside visitors. Cottages began to be constructed within the park in 1923 when land leases were granted by the Commission (Skibicki 1993).

By 1928, park users and cottagers had direct road access to the peninsula when the causeway was constructed. Cottage construction exacerated over the next few years, eventually reducing the amount of beach front and recreational space available to periodic visitors (Skibicki 1993).

In the 1930s, the Long Point Company granted 57 hectares of land to the Commission to expand the park's borders eastward (Cooper 1980). An agreement was also negotiated with the St. William's Forestry Station to plant a number of evergreens in the park to help stabilize its sandy terrain and to add to its scenic beauty (Barrett 1977).

By 1956, when the Department of Lands and Forests took over administration of Long Point Park, almost 450 cottages and six permanent dwellings were located within the park's boundaries. Cottage owners were

given the chance to purchase their properties when, under an agreement with South Walsingham township, these sites were transferred out of the park. Long Point Provincial Park shrank from its original 219 hectares to 9.3. Regional demand for more recreational areas resulted in the creation of Turkey Point Provincial Park in 1958 and a "new", 132 hectare Long Point Provincial Park to the east of the old one in 1961 (Cooper 1980).

In 1968, the Long Point Bird Observatory was established to monitor and study birds in the area and a research cabin was built just outside the new Provincial Park near the old wooden lighthouse (Barrett, 1977).

In the late 1960s, the Long Point Region Conservation Authority was established through the incorporation of several smaller conservation authorities. Through its efforts, several major Conservation Areas were established in the Long Point Region and a large number of Agreement Forests were set up to provide some level of protection to the remaining large areas of natural forest in the rural countryside.

In the early 1970s, Big Creek Marsh was purchased by the Canadian Wildlife Service and designated as a National Wildlife Area (NWA). The addition of the Hahn Unit in 1973 brought the total size of Big Creek NWA to 772 hectares. In 1978, the Long Point Company made what may be perhaps its most monumental decision since its incorporation in 1866. The Company sold 3,239 hectares of its property to the Canadian Wildlife Service through an agreement with The Nature Conservancy. Much of Long Point would be administered as a NWA and with management focussing on maintaining its "natural, wild primitive" state (Hardy 1980; Heffernan 1978).

In 1986, Long Point and its surrounding region was designated as a UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. The designation introduced a institutional and organizational tool through which regional-scale land use and land management issues can be communicated and assessed by all interested parties, both agencies and individuals. The designation offers hope for more enlightened and coordinated decision-making for the Long Point Region now and in the future. During the 1980s, private stewardship increased, becoming a key tool for the conservation of important landscapes (Skibicki 1993). Figure 17 summarizes the present landholdings on Long Point.

Land Ownership - Long Point

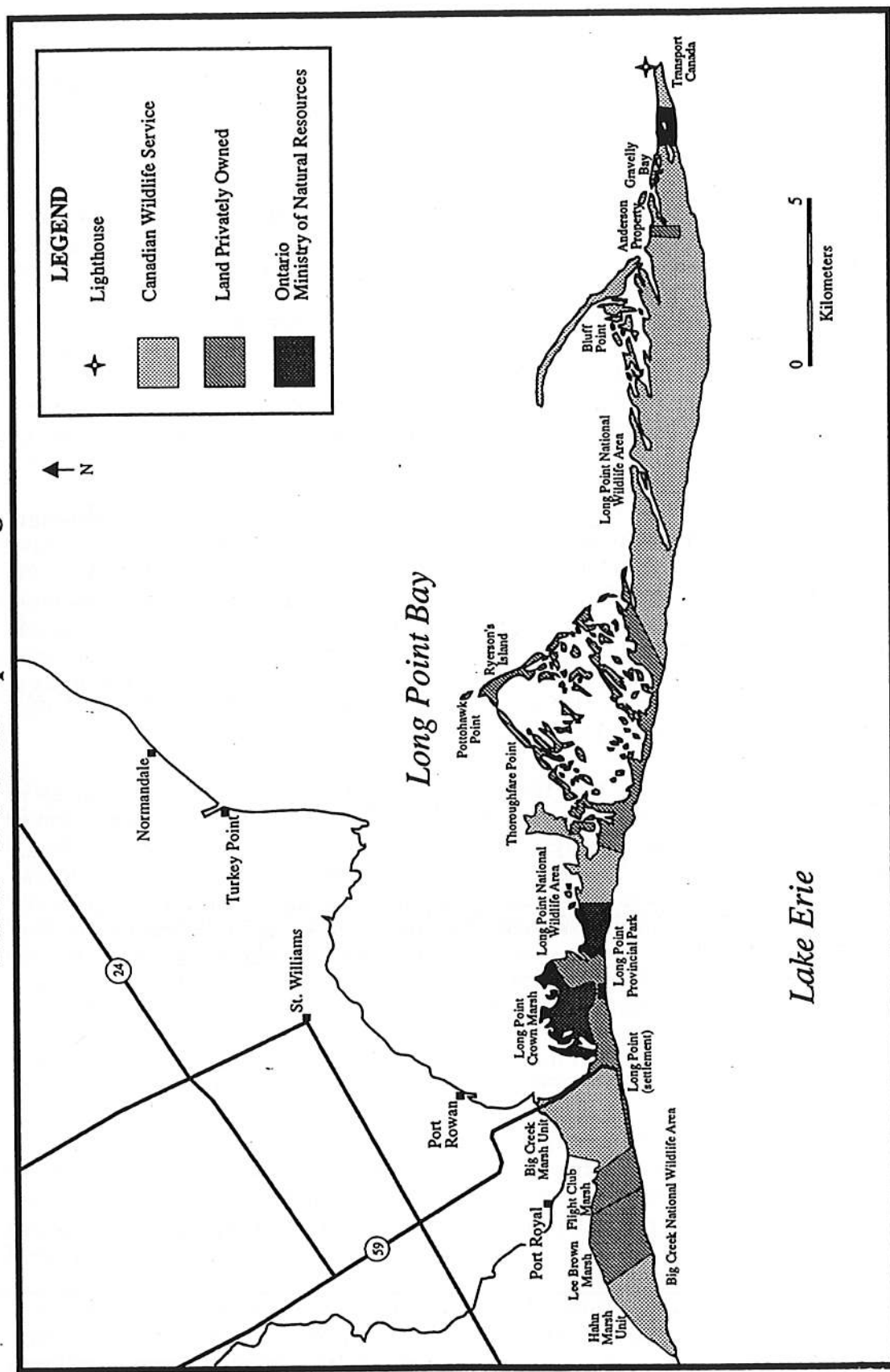


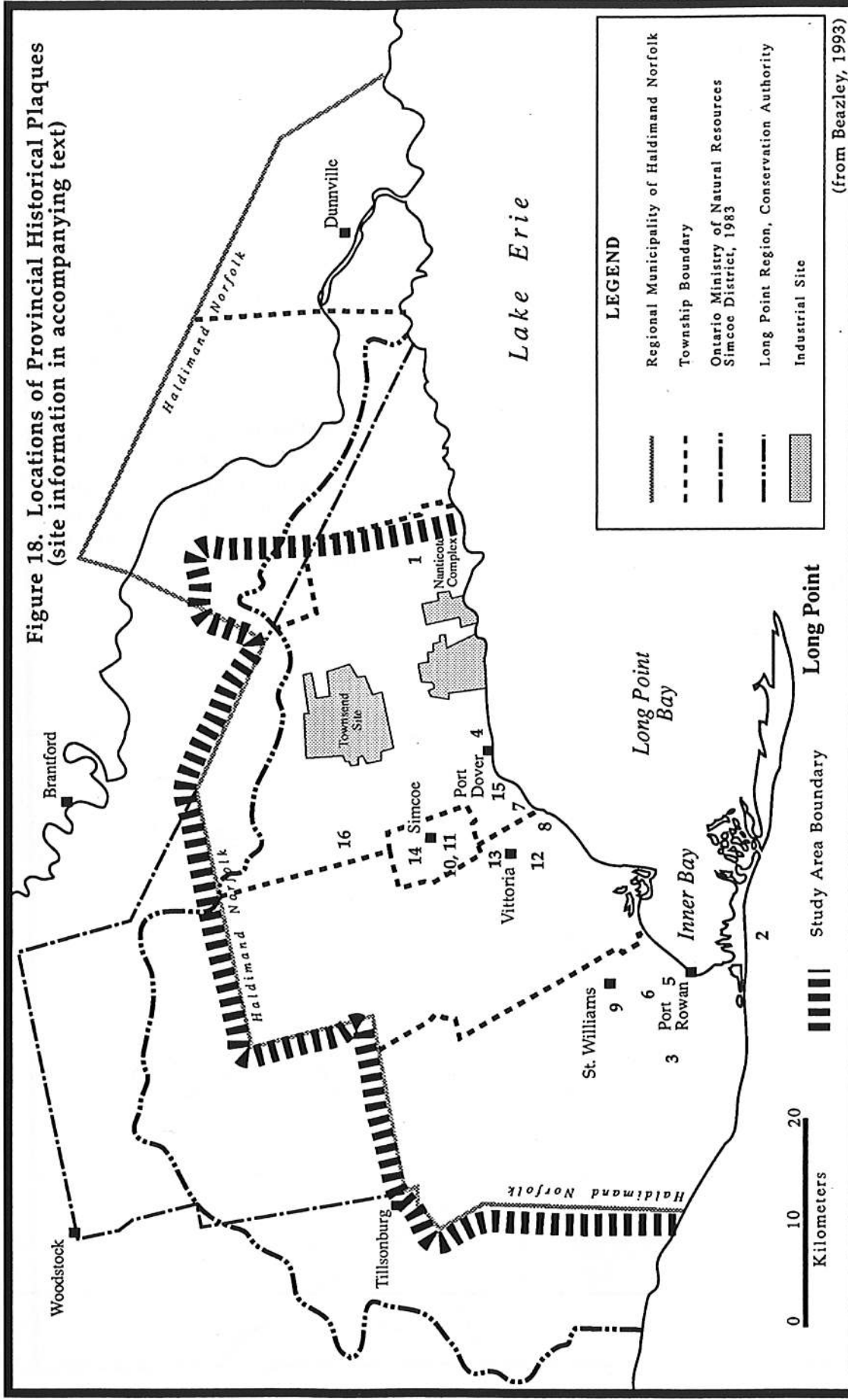
Figure 17: Present Land Ownership on Long Point

7.3 Conservation of Built Heritage

The built heritage of the Long Point area has also been a focus of regional and local initiatives. Under the Ontario Heritage Act (1975) properties can be designated by Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs) in recognition of their contribution to local heritage. A number of properties have been and continue to be designated (Appendix 1). Other local groups, such as the University Women's Club of Norfolk County have compiled a list of architecturally significant buildings and a record of local history (Howes 1985). The resulting book serves as a detailed tour-guide, complete with pictures and historical narrative, highlighting the unique history of many of the people and places of the Long Point region (Appendix 2).

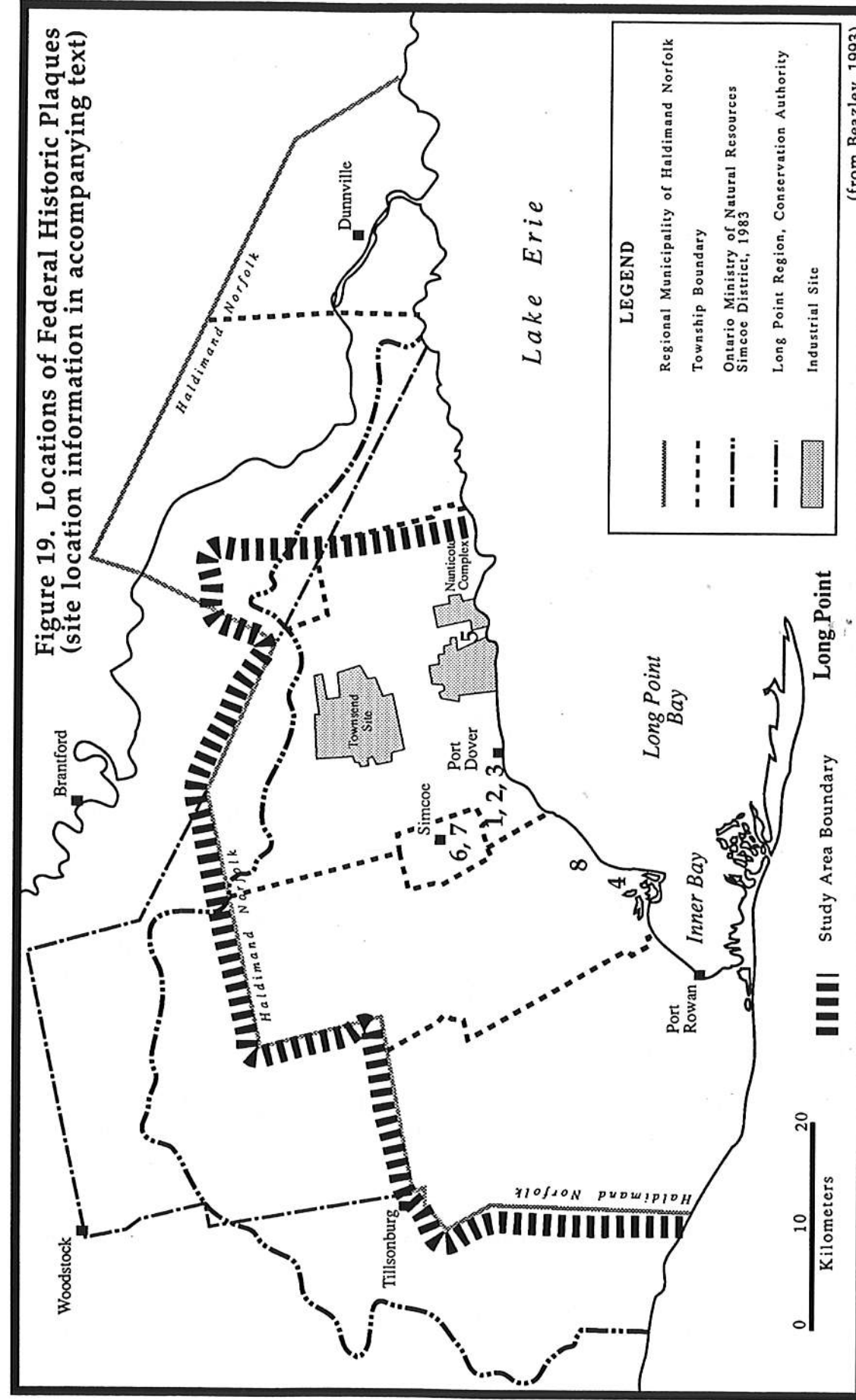
The governments of Canada and the province of Ontario have recognized the rich heritage of the Long Point region. In order to commemorate some of the people, places and events that have contributed to this heritage, plaques have been erected at various locations. These plaques tell the stories of notable people, significant places and memorable events so that newcomers and visitors to the area can learn about the landscape in which they are immersed (Figures 18 and 19) (details of sites in Appendix 3).

Figure 18. Locations of Provincial Historical Plaques
(site information in accompanying text)



- 1. Poet W.P. Macdonald (1880-1967)
- 2. The Long Point Portage
- 3. The Long Point Settlement
- 4. Campbell's Raid
- 5. The Heroine of Long Point
- 6. The John Backhouse Mill
- 7. Samuel Ryerse (1752-1812)
- 8. William Pope (1811-1902)
- 9. First Forest Station, 1908
- 10. Founding of Simcoe
- 11. Norfolk County Court and Jail
- 12. District Capital, 1815-1837
- 13. Egerton Ryerson 1803-1882
- 14. The Alligator Tug
- 15. Founding of Port Dover
- 16. Founding of Waterford

Figure 19. Locations of Federal Historic Plaques
(site location information in accompanying text)



- 1. The French on Lake Erie
- 2. Wintering Sites
- 3. The Capture of Detroit
- 4. Turkey Point
- 5. Nanticoke, 1813
- 6. Rev. A. Egerton Ryerson
- 7. Lynnwood Arts Centre
- 8. Normandale Furnace

Notable changes to the regional landscape throughout the twentieth century have both reflected and been influenced by the changes in livelihood, demographics and activity patterns of those who live in the Long Point region, and increasingly by visitors. Increased farm size and decreased rural residency, accompanied by urbanization and large-scale industrialization, and increased leisure time and conservation attitudes have been major factors in landscape change in the Long Point region.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

The landscape of the Long Point region is a product of natural (biophysical) and human processes for thousands of years. For much of that time, we can only estimate the actual nature of the landscape, based on archaeological and geological evidence. Only for the relatively recent past can we be more sure about the human-land interactions that result in the current and ever-evolving landscape. Recognizing and protecting this heritage is an important element in the ongoing successful development of a region. Following are some comments to serve as guidelines, points of discussion and impetus for future research in efforts directed towards recognition and protection of the Long Point region.

Potential Guidelines, Points of Discussion, Future Research

Activities directed at heritage conservation need to:

- recognize that the current landscape continually changes due to ongoing biophysical and cultural processes, that is, the landscape is a dynamic, not static entity.
- recognize, too, that visible and invisible (non-tangible) aspects of the present landscape evolved over time in response to aspects of past landscapes.
- because the landscape is both an expression of and a stimulus to human occupation and habitation, it possesses a distinctive *genius loci* or spirit of place (e.g. Norberg-Schulz 1980). It is this idea of *genius loci* that can provide the basis for further research, for meshing the traditional dual approach (cultural and natural) to heritage.

Examples of potential initiatives:

- use the "Heritage Buildings of Norfolk County" (Howes 1985) as a basis for the development of a holistic "ecotour" for the region. It would also include other aspects of heritage such as landscape processes, pre-history and transportation history
- use historic canoe routes (e.g. the Lake Erie shore and Long Point Portage) to allow experiential and participatory, rather than "touristic" involvement in the landscape
- explore the potential of designations, such as Heritage Canada's "Heritage Region" and "Ecomuseums" (Heritage Canada 1991), for areas of the

region. Recent proposed changes to Ontario's Heritage Act incorporate the heritage area concept, in addition to the continued designation of properties (Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation 1993).

- build on the existing government programs (historic plaques) to identify and recognize major livelihood and other activities, like fishing, that are currently under-represented in such programs. Such activities continue to influence and be influenced by the landscape.
- integrate the recommendations of previous Folio papers into a Heritage Conservation Plan, or some other mechanism, for recognizing the essential inseparability of natural/cultural landscape processes. These include the ideas of landscape linkages (Beazley and Nelson 1993), private and public stewardship (Skibicki 1993), regionally-based planning based on the Long Point Biosphere Reserve ideal (Skibicki 1993) and sustainable development principles (Craig 1993, Wilcox 1993).

Only through recognition of the value of Long Point's heritage, gained through appreciating and understanding the region's human history, can the efforts of citizens, officials and interested parties meet the twin goals of the sustainable development ideal: continued economic and social well-being and a healthy diverse environment.

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APPENDIX 1

Designated Heritage Buildings

Buildings designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs)

Township of Norfolk LACAC (former Townships of Houghton and Walsingham)

1. Fairground Hall (ca. 1892), Lot 8, Concession 2, Fairground
2. Joyce Miklovich house (ca. 1861), Lot 18, Concession 1

contact: Emily Kovacs, LACAC Chairperson
Township of Norfolk, Langton, Ontario

Township of Delhi LACAC (former Townships of Windham and Charlotteville)

1. Sovereign/Brown Residence (ca. 1857), Lot 3, Concession 12
2. Methodist Church (ca. 1857), Normandale
3. Van Norman House (ca. 1841), Normandale
4. Union Hotel (ca. 1834), Normandale
5. Bradstreet Residence (ca. 1851), Vittoria
6. Post Office (ca. 1845), Normandale
7. Butler/Brinker Residence (ca. 1857), Lot 22, Concession 4
8. Vittoria Town Hall (ca. 1870), Vittoria
9. Vittoria Baptist Church (ca. 1851), Vittoria
10. Charlton/Erhardt Residence (ca. 1873), Lynedoch
11. Charlton/Lehr Residence (ca. 1872), Lynedoch
12. Charlton/Brown Residence (ca. 1874), Lynedoch
13. Christ Church / Vandenberghe Residence (ca. 1872), Lynedoch
14. Quance/Wolfer Residence (ca. 1891), Lynedoch
15. Whitside/Heath Residence (ca. 1888), Delhi
16. Malcolm/Stratford Residence (ca. 1880), Lot 16, Concession 2
17. Maybee/Peets Residence (ca. 1873), Vittoria
18. Grant/Clark Residence (ca. 1883), Lasalette
19. Teeter/Dunlop Residence (ca. 1884),
20. Finlay/Binglemean Residence (ca. 1861), Vittoria
21. Collyer/Demaere Residence (ca. 1871), Lot 2, Concession 10
22. Robertson /Mels Residence (ca. 1870), Lot 10 & 11, Concession 7
23. Edmonds/Nettleton Residence (ca. 1877), Lot 15 & 16, Concession 1
24. Frederick Brose Property -- site only designated
25. Gerhard / Barham-Mels Residence (ca. 1894), Delhi

contact: Debbie Karges, Township of Delhi LACAC Chairperson
Township of Delhi, Delhi, Ontario

Town of Simcoe LACAC

1. Court House Square (ca. 1863), Colborne St.

2. Campbell Residence / Lynnwood (ca. 1851), Lynnwood Ave.
3. Wilson /Masonic Building, Peel St.
4. Sovereign/Murdoch Residence, Norfolk St.
5. Eva Brook Donly Museum (ca. 1845), Norfolk St.
6. Former Norfolk County Gaol (ca. 1847), Colborne St.
7. Kennedy/Drinkwater Residence, Head St.
8. Post Office, Peel St.
9. Lynnwood Park Bandstand, Argyle St.
10. Market Square Building, Robinson and Talbot St.
11. Culver/Brown Residence (ca. 1840s), R.R. 2
12. Ades/Hurst Residence (ca. 1858), R.R. 3
13. Steinhoff/Stalker Engineering, Colborne St.
14. Sheppard Building, Peel St.
15. Carillon Tower (ca. 1920), Norfolk St.
16. Brown/Lorriman Residence, Kent St.
17. Simcoe Water Pumping Station, Cedar St.
18. Varey/Moffat House, Norfolk St.
19. Simcoe Mitt and Glove Company, Pond St.
20. Lansdell/Smale Residence, Kent St.
21. Smith/Anema Mill (destroyed), R.R. 3
22. Glazebrook Residence, R.R. 1
23. Vanderkip/Peets Residence, Norfolk St.
24. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Norfolk St.

contact: Jose Gil, Town of Simcoe LACAC Chairperson
114 Victoria St., Simcoe, Ontario

Town of Nanticoke LACAC

Simcoe area

1. Baker/Gamble Residence (ca. 1879), R.R. 3, Simcoe
2. Graham/Thurgood Residence (ca. 1824), R.R. 3, Simcoe
3. Maskelyne/Thurgood Residence (ca. 1858), R.R. 3, Simcoe
4. Walker/Thurgood Residence (ca. 1826), R.R. 3, Simcoe
5. Schuyler/Yeager Residence (ca. 1844), R.R. 4, Simcoe
6. Edmondson /Weaver Residence, R.R. 4, Simcoe
7. Schuyler/Ghesquiere Residence (ca. 1845), R.R. 4, Simcoe
8. Ryerse/Beamer Residence (ca. 1835), Port Ryerse
9. Vail/Oakes Residence (ca. 1854), R.R. 1, Vittoria

Waterford area

10. Bloomsburg Bridge (ca. 1853), Bloomsburg
11. Clark/Koopman Residence (ca. 1884), Waterford
12. Green/Bruyn Residence, Waterford
13. Green/Kerr Residence (ca. 1847), Waterford
14. Merritt/Clouston Residence (ca. 1851), Waterford
15. Waterford Train Station (ca. 1871), Alice Street, Waterford
16. Murdoch/Rainey Residence (ca. 1893), Waterford
17. Rockford School/Vasseur Residence (ca. 1875), R.R. 3, Waterford
18. Clouse/Finch Residence, R.R. 3, Waterford
19. McMichael/Muzzin Residence (ca. 1871), R.R. 4, Waterford
20. Jeffrey/Hagen Residence (ca. 1861), R.R. 4, Waterford
21. Slaght/Bramhill (ca. 1839), R.R. 5, Waterford
22. Cunningham, Emmett/Gornicki Residence (ca. 1825), R.R. 5, Waterford
23. Shearer/Speller Residence, R.R. 5, Waterford

Port Dover area

24. Battersby/Gadacs Residence (ca. 1862), Port Dover
25. Guy/Retzlaff Residence, Port Dover
26. Millar/Gunn Residence (ca. 1857), Port Dover
27. Old Town Hall (ca. 1904), Port Dover
28. Olds/Mullin Residence (ca. 1844), Port Dover
29. Port Dover Harbour Museum (ca. 1928), Port Dover
30. Ivey Residence (ca. 1828), Port Dover
31. Henning/Hammond Residence (ca. 1880), R.R. 1, Port Dover
32. Clonmel Estate, R.R. 2, Port Dover
33. Shand/Hourigan Residence (ca. 1889), R.R. 2, Port Dover
34. St. Paul's Anglican Church, Jarvis
35. Jones/Doughty Residence (ca. 1842), Jarvis
36. Low Residence/Steel Company of Canada (ca. 1875), Nanticoke
37. Marburg Hall (ca. 1862), Marburg
38. Upper Farm Cemetery (ca. 1840s), Nanticoke Cr. Pkwy., Townsend

contact: Ron Sinden, City of Nanticoke LACAC Secretary
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APPENDIX 2

Heritage Buildings of Norfolk County

(from *Heritage Buildings of Norfolk* H. Howes 1985)

Walsingham Township

Backus Conservation Area - Port Rowan

1. Backhouse Mill

In 1798 a grist mill was built near an existing sawmill, of Norfolk pine. The mill was overlooked by American troops when they were on a mill-burning raid in the area in 1814. The mill remained in the possession of the Backhouse family until the Big Creek Conservation Authority purchased it in 1956; today the mill is owned by the Long Point Region Conservation Authority where demonstrations of pioneer milling are given. Nearby is the largest tract of Carolinian forest (650 acres) in Canada, the Backus Woods

2. John Backhouse Home

The grandson of John Backhouse who established the mill, built this home in ca. 1853 when he ran the mill and did lumbering in the area. It now houses the Long Point Bird Observatory

3. Cherry Valley School

An octagonal brick school built before ca. 1866, this building was originally in Townsend Township and was used until 1929. A common practice at the time was to build a schoolhouse on land with a farmer's consent and transfer the land legally at a later date. The school was moved to the Conservation Area in 1982 and reconstructed.

Charlotteville Township

4. St. Williams Anglican Church, St. Williams

A few outer changes have been made to this ca. 1866 church and an addition in 1930. It is maintained completely by the present congregation.

5. Daniel Abile McCall House, St. Williams

Local timbers and bricks were used in the construction of this typical Gothic Revival farmhouse, ca. 1865. McCall was grandson to Loyalist settlers Duncan McCall and Hannah Shearer. The business they established here continued for four generations (til the early 1960s) and was known for fine furniture and boat building

6. Romaine Van Norman House, Normandale

Romaine ran the family furnace from 1840-1852, when it ceased to operate, and built this house, ca. 1842, an example of a Regency cottage, with Classical Revival front

7. Union Hotel, Normandale

This authentic 19th century hotel, ca. 1833, was built about 12 years after the establishment of the Van Norman Foundry. It served as the social centre of the community and provided a ballroom for gala events
(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Twp. of Delhi LACAC)

8. Rebecca Anderson House, Vittoria

This house was constructed ca. 1852 by the daughter of Loyalists Walter and Mary Anderson.

9. Christ Church, Vittoria

This church was built, ca. 1845 on the site of the London District Courthouse which burned in 1825. The Tisdale family played an important role in its construction, including labour and wood from the Tisdale mill nearby and after which the village was originally named.

10. Vittoria Baptist Church, Vittoria

This church was built ca. 1852 by the second Baptist congregation in Ontario. It was the first Baptist congregation in Norfolk County.

11. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Vittoria

This church was built ca. 1845 on one acre of land donated by Rebecca Anderson. In 1925 it became a United church.

Woodhouse Township

12. Edward Ryerse House, Port Ryerse

Edward owned the first brickyard in Port Ryerse in 1835, and is credited with making the first harbour improvement and building the first pier and warehouses in Port Ryerse. He built this house ca. 1849 on land granted to Samuel Ryerse in 1796.

13. Issac Vail House, near Port Ryerse

This rural house was built in ca. 1852 by son of Loyalist Issac Vail Sr. William Pope lived here from 1860 to 1902 and it remained with his family until 1922. A keen naturalist, some of Pope's best paintings were done here in the 1860s.

14. Isaac Gilbert House, near Port Dover

This late Neoclassical home was built in ca. 1843 by the son of Isaac Gilbert Sr., a Loyalist who arrived in 1799. It remains in the family (granddaughters), and was restored in 1962.

15. Clark and Street House, Port Dover

This Regency style house was built in ca 1828 on land purchased soon after 1814 raid on Dover
(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Nanticoke LACAC)

16. Lewis Bowlby House, Port Dover

The grandson of Loyalist Thomas Bowlby built this house in ca. 1857 on land granted to Bowlby in the early 1800s. It was used as a girls' boarding school for some years in the late 1800's.

17. William Shand House, near Port Dover

William Shand built this house in ca. 1843 after arriving from Aberdeen Scotland. It remains in the family to this day.

18. James Walker House, near Simcoe

James Walker, one of the first white children born in the Long Point Settlement, had this house built in ca. 1825.

19. Joseph B. Culver House, Gore (near Simcoe)

This home, built in ca. 1840, is currently occupied by the great, great grandson of its original owner.

(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Simcoe LACAC)

20. Hiram Bowlby House, Gore

This house was built in ca. 1848 for the grandson of Thomas Bowlby, an early settler. Five generations of descendents have lived in the house.

21. Alfred Ades House,

This house was built in ca. 1858 by a local miller.

(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Simcoe LACAC)

22. Thomas Mulkins Residence, Simcoe

This house built in ca. 1845 is one of the earliest brick buildings. Thomas Mulkins was a merchant and later post master, and the building operated as post office from 1848 to 1878. It is now the Eva Brook Dorly Museum, donated by Eva, a local artist in 1941.

(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Simcoe LACAC)

23. & 24. Norfolk County Courthouse, Simcoe

Almost demolished in the mid-1970's, this grouping of buildings (courthouse, jail, crown attorney's office and registry office) forms an exceptional example of county town buildings. The courthouse was built in ca. 1864. The jail built in ca. 1847 served as the town jail until 1978.

(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by Simcoe LACAC)

25. Duncan Campbell House, "Lynnwood", Simcoe

This Classical Revival style house built in ca. 1851-1858 now houses the Lynnwood Centre for the Arts. It is also a National Historic Site.

(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the Simcoe LACAC)

Townsend Township

26. Bloomsburg Baptist Church, Bloomsburg

This church was built in ca. 1850 on land donated by William Kitchen.

27. James L. Green House, Waterford

This house was built in ca. 1847 for Green, a prominent businessman and owner of Waterford's first foundry which manufactured various farm implements, including the Royal Royce Reaper which replaced the scythe.
(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the Nanticoke LACAC)

28. Joseph Merritt House, Waterford

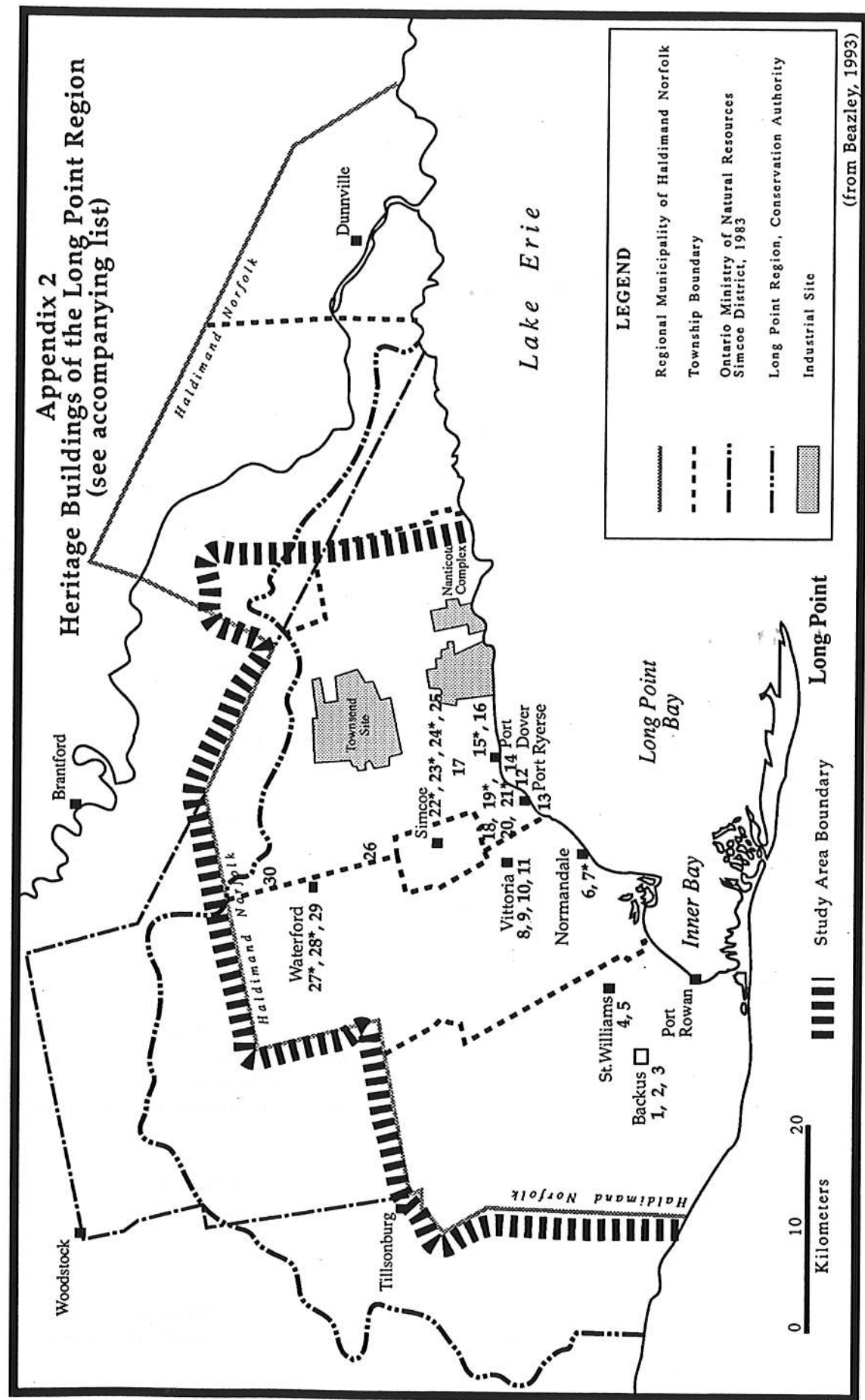
Built in ca. 1850 by Dr. J. Merritt, a prominent local doctor, sold it by 1861.
(Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the Nanticoke LACAC)

29. Leonard Sovereign House, Waterford

This house was built in ca. 1842 for Sovereign, who influenced much of the early settlement and gradual development of Waterford.

30. David Duncombe House, near Waterford

Built in ca. 1867 for Dr. Duncombe this typical fieldstone house was where he practiced medicine until 1887, after moving from Waterford to farm.



APPENDIX 3

Ontario Provincial Plaques in the Long Point Region (Figure 18)

- 1. W. P. Macdonald (1880- 1967)** (Village of Cheapside)
This internationally known lyric poet was the author of "a Flagon of Beauty" and "Caw Caw Ballads", and a strong advocate of the preservation of unspoiled nature
- 2. Long Point Portage** (near entrance to Long Pt. Park)
This historic portage was an important link in the canoe route along the north shore of Lake Erie. It was first recorded by Francois Dollier de Casson and Rene de Brehaut de Galinee, two Sulpician monks in 1670
- 3. The Long Point Settlement** (near Township office)
The earliest permanent settlement in this old established area of the province, played an important role in the War of 1812
- 4. Campbell's Raid** (Port Dover)
A destructive military raid made on the settlement of Dover and the surrounding area on May 14, 1814, by an American force led by Lt.Col. John Campbell
- 5. The Heroine of Long Point** (Port Rowan)
This site commemorates Abigail Becker who saved the lives of the crew of the schooner "Conductor" which was wrecked off Long Point in November, 1854
- 6. The John Backhouse Mill** (near Port Rowan)
Built in 1798, this mill escaped raids during the War of 1812 and was in continuous operation until the 1950s, During that period, it remained in the possession of the Backhouse family
- 7. Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ryerse (1752-1812)** (Port Ryerse)
Ryerse was the Loyalist who founded Port Ryerse
- 8. William Pope (1811-1902)** (near Port Ryerse)
Attracted to Upper Canada in the 1830s from England by reports of abundant wildlife, Pope executed many fine drawings of the local flora and fauna. His impressively detailed works provide a valuable record of numerous species once found in the area
- 9. First Forestry Station (1908)** (St. Williams)
The plaque commemorates the establishment of Canada's first provincial forestry station and its founder, Dr. Edmund Zavitz
- 10. Founding of Simcoe** (Simcoe)
This plaque details the establishment of Simcoe before the War of 1812, and its development until it was incorporated in 1849

- 11. Norfolk County Court-House and Gaol** (Simcoe)
This group of public buildings is significant architecturally and historically
- 12. District Capital (1815-1825)** (Vittoria)
Vittoria was the administrative and judicial headquarters of the old London District
- 13. Rev. A. Egerton Ryerson (1803-1882)** (near Vittoria)
This outstanding educationist, journalist and clergyman established the province's present system of public education
- 14. The "alligator" tug** (Simcoe)
Developed in 1888-1889, this amphibious scow was able to tow large log booms cheaply and efficiently from previously inaccessible areas. A modified alligator is still used today
- 15. Founding of Port Dover** (Port Dover)
The development of harbour facilities after 1842 made Port Dover a main Lake Erie port. Shipyard, tanneries and a woollen mill contributed to economic growth and led to the village's incorporation in 1879
- 16. Founding of Waterford** (Waterford)
Located in a rich agricultural and lumbering region, Waterford developed into a thriving 19th century market centre for surrounding communities

Federal Historic Plaques in the Long Point Region (Figure 19)

1. The French on Lake Erie

(Port Dover)

This marks the cliff sites near where a Cross with the Arms of France and an inscription claiming sovereignty in the name of King Louis XIV over the Lake Erie Region

2. Wintering Sites

(Port Dover)

Here in 1669-1670, wintered Dollier and Galinee with seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie

3. The Capture of Detroit

(Port Dover)

To counter the American invasion on the Detroit frontier, Major General Isaac Brock mustered a force of about 50 regulars and 250 militia at Port Dover. In August 1812 he made a daring and successful assault on Detroit. This important victory raised the spirits of the Canadians and ensured the continuing support of Britain's Indian Allies

4. Turkey Point

(Turkey Point)

During the war of 1812, the British planned to construct a navy yard here. The unsuitability of the location led to abandonment of the project after only a blockhouse and part of a palisade had been built

5. Nanticoke

(Nanticoke)

On November 13, 1813, Norfolk volunteer militia, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bostwick, routed a band of American marauders who had terrorized the country

6. Rev. A. Egerton Ryerson

(Simcoe)

A Methodist minister in 1825 and editor of the *Christin Guardian*, as Superintendent of education from 1844 to 1876, he was largely responsible for shaping Ontario's present school system

7. Lynnwood Arts

(Simcoe)

An example of Classical revival architecture, this house was built about 1850 for Duncan Campbell, Simcoe's first post master

8. Normandale Furnace

(Normandale)

This iron foundry was set up in 1818 and employed up to 200 men until about 1850 when the local supply of bog ore was exhausted. The foundry was an important factor in the early economic and industrial development of this country