

Preliminary Thoughts and Images

on

How Landscape Has Shaped the Early History

of

The Land Between

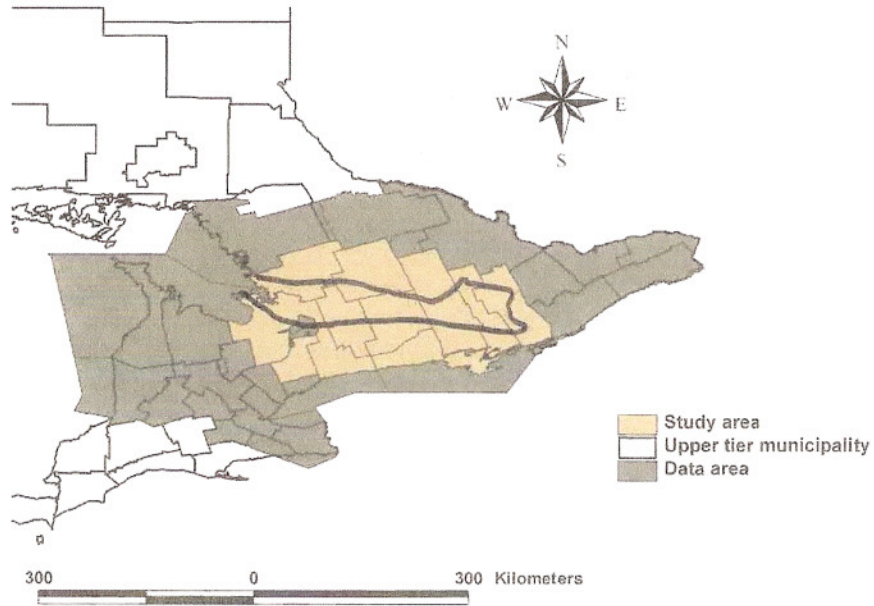
Bill Allen

January 11, 2007

Dedicated to Peter Alley
the man who was the first person in any discipline to understand the importance of
the Land Between to cultural groups of ancient times and of the centuries up to the
time of colonization.

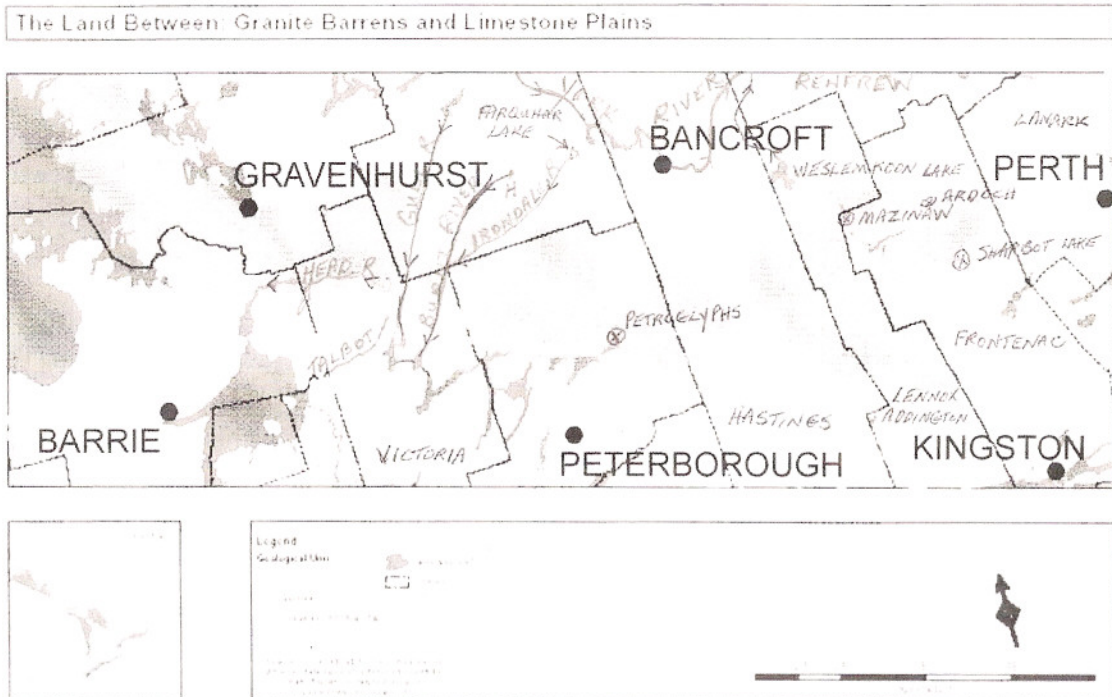
Idea #1: Scope of the study area and data area

Comparison of study area relative to data area



Idea #2: Canoe routes crossing The Land Between

River Routes Crossing The Land Between in the Time Prior to Colonization Roads

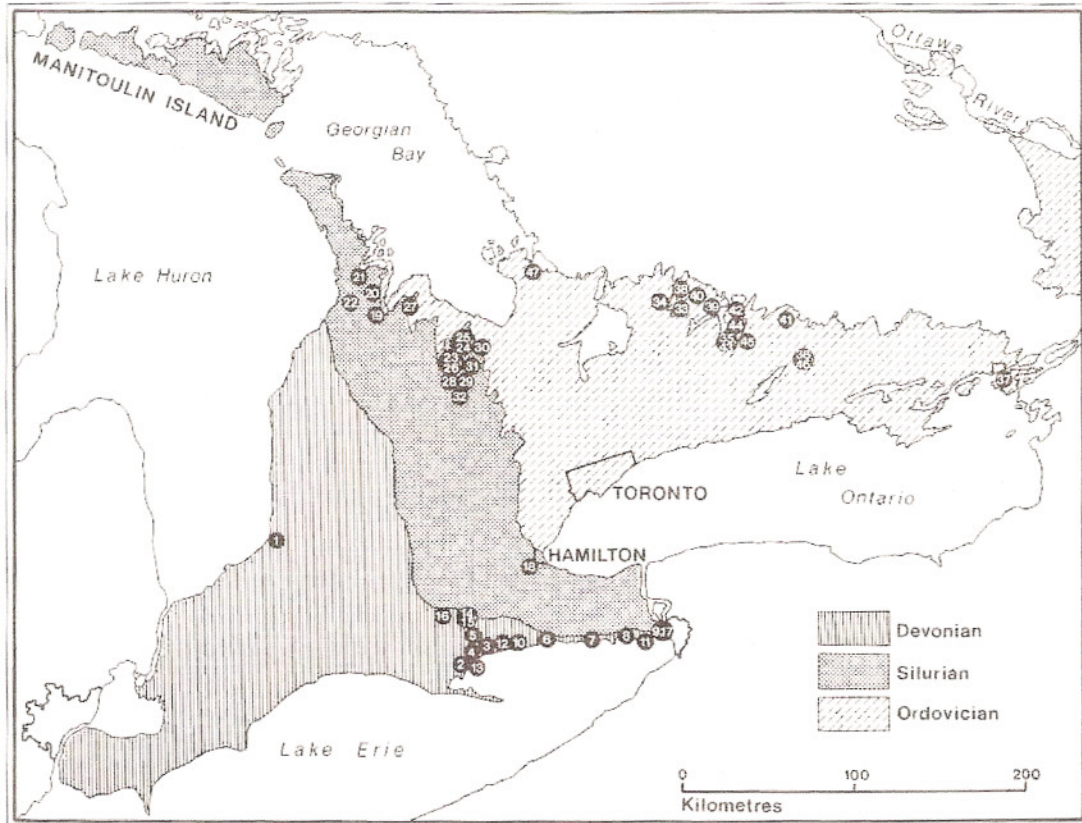


Idea #3: The river-based ancient fishing economy



Stakes from Rama/Mnjikaning Fish Fence over 4000 years old

Idea #4: Sources of tool grade chert for making chipped stone artifacts



TEXT-FIG. 2. Distribution of chert localities in Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian age rocks of southern Ontario. [Adapted from Hewitt, 1960.]

Eley, Betty E. and Peter H. von Bitter
1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (page 4)



Genesee Point circa 3500 years BP from Sparrow Lake, tip broken

Idea #4 continued



Fig. No. 38169—Flint. $10\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $5\frac{1}{3}$ " wide.

Ceremonial blade from Huntsville area, largest specimen in province when donated in 1919

Idea #5: Sources of slate for ground stone tools: raw material source unidentified



**Banded slate tools from:
Above - Carling Township, District of Parry Sound
Below - 2 sites at Sparrow Lake**



Idea #6: Nut and medicine grinding surfaces. Think of “medicines” and “ceremonial needs” as much as “foods” in the collection process at The Land Between.



Sample from Honey Harbour area at location known to have specific Anishinaabe occupant on lot.

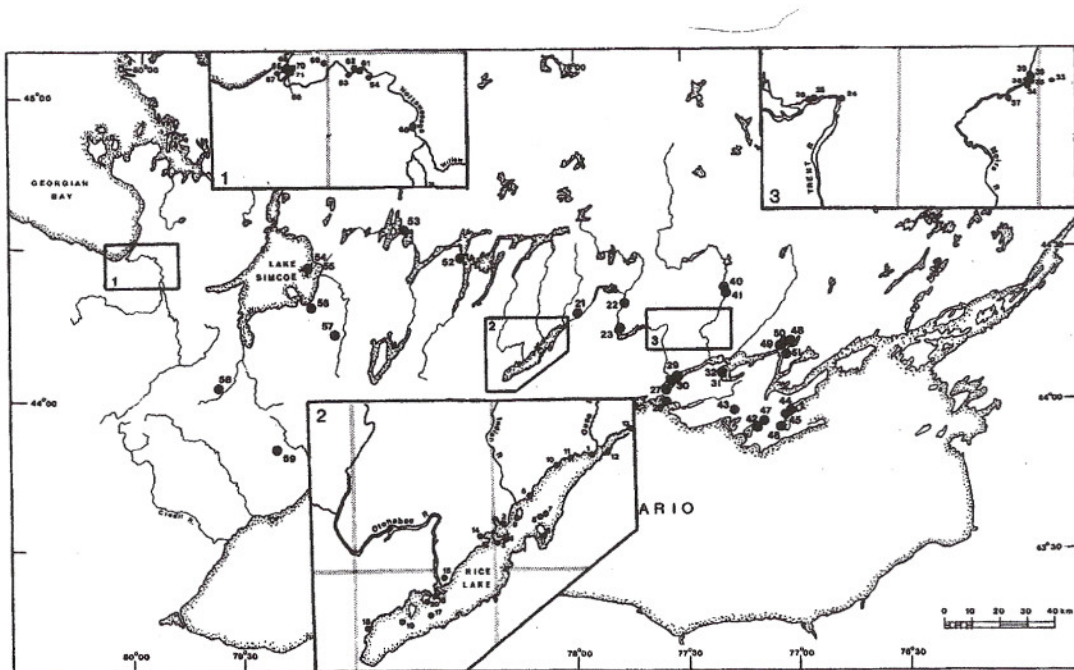
Idea #7: Sacred Pictograph Sites



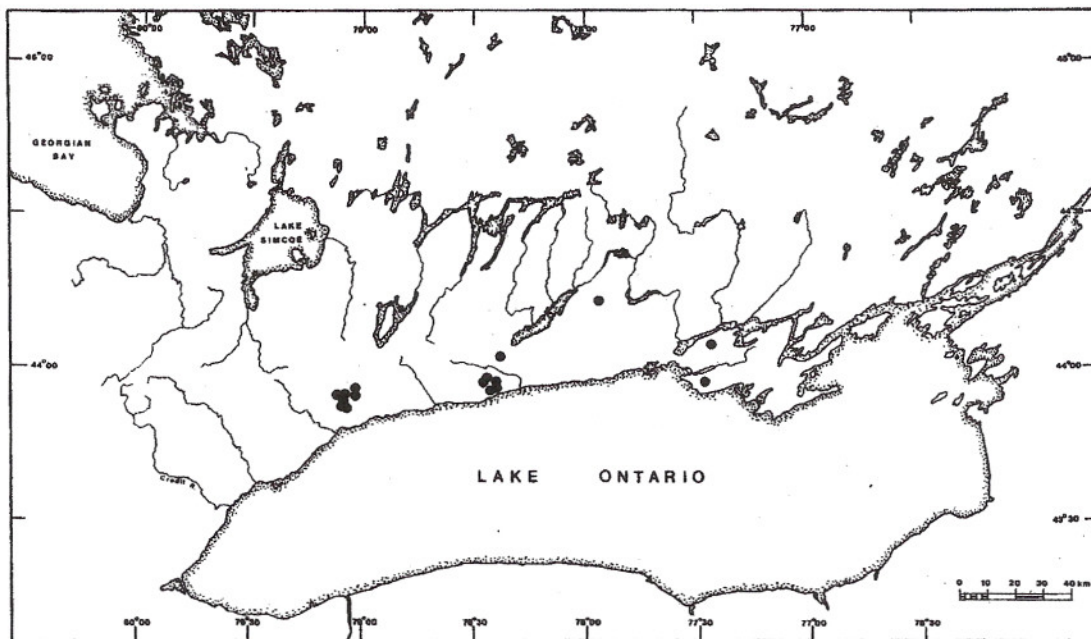
Mazinaw

Idea #8: Sequence of movement of agricultural groups over time (Warrick Series)

Map A: 300 to 500 CE



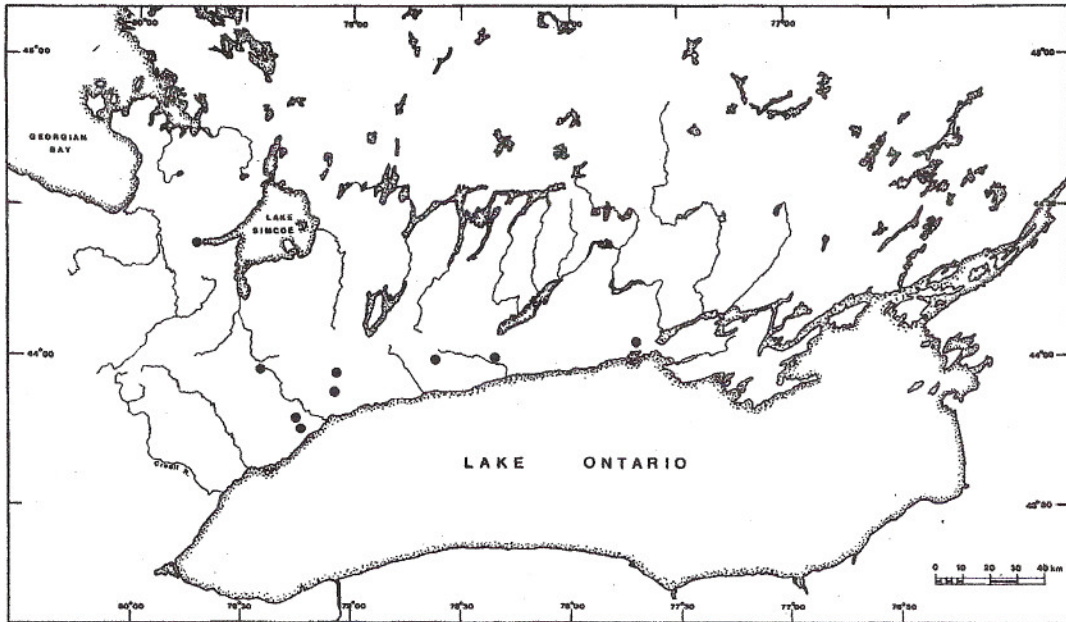
Map B: 900 to 1300 CE



MAP A2 Location of early Nadouek village sites in south-central Ontario, AD 900-1300
Source: Warrick 1990: 338

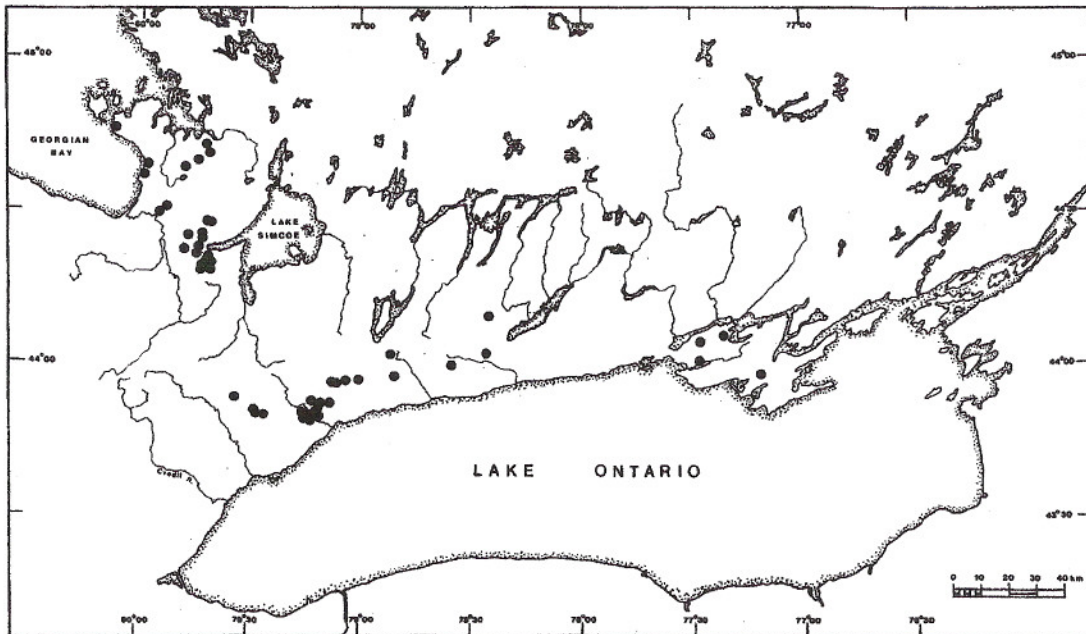
Idea #8 continued: Movement of agricultural groups over time (Warrick Series)

Map C: 1300 – 1330 CE



MAP A3 Location of Uren village sites in south-central Ontario, AD 1300-30
Source: Warrick 1990: 349

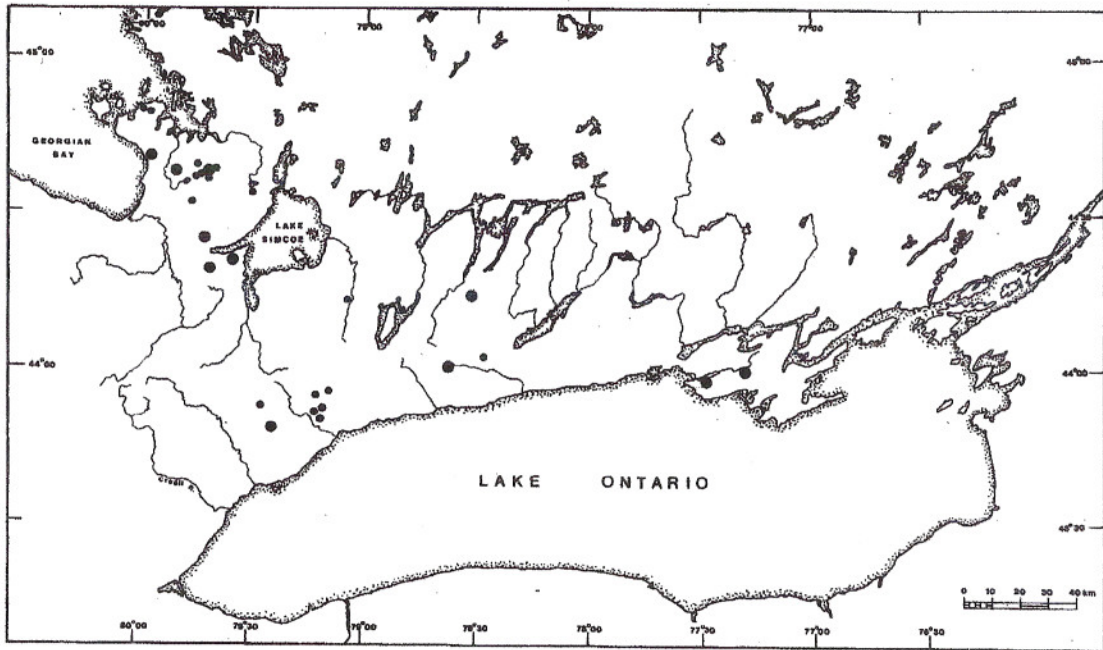
Map D: 1330-1420 CE



MAP A4 Location of Middleport village sites in south-central Ontario, AD 1330-1420
Source: Warrick 1990: 355

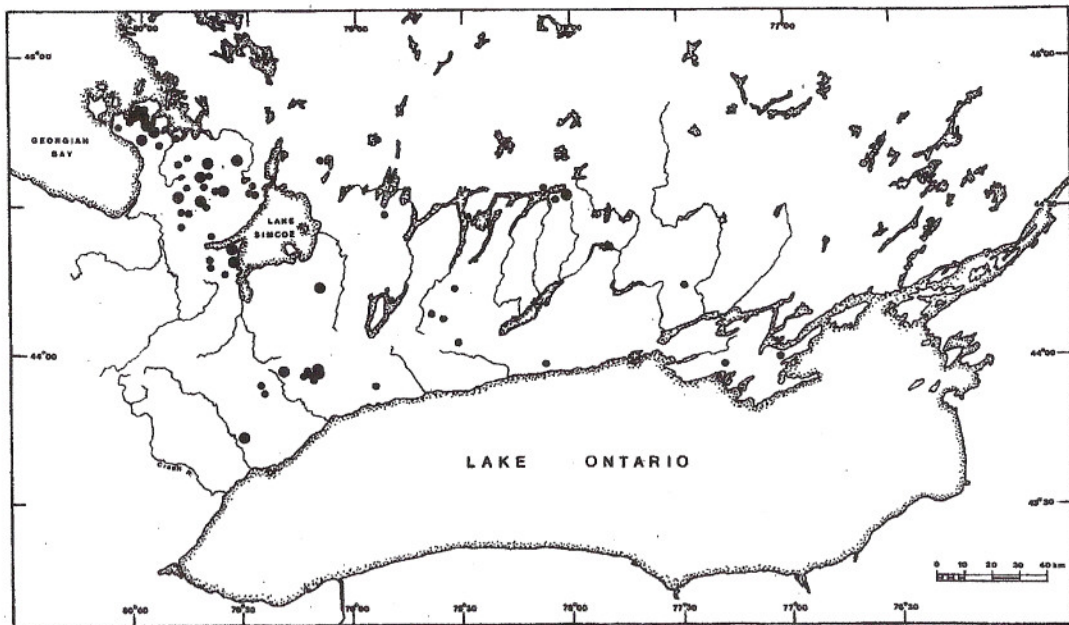
Idea #8 continued: Movement of agricultural groups over time (Warrick Series)

Map E: Circa 1400's CE



MAP A5 Location of early Late Prehistoric village sites in south-central Ontario (key: • < 2.0 ha; ● ≥ 2.0 ha)
Source: Warrick 1990: 365

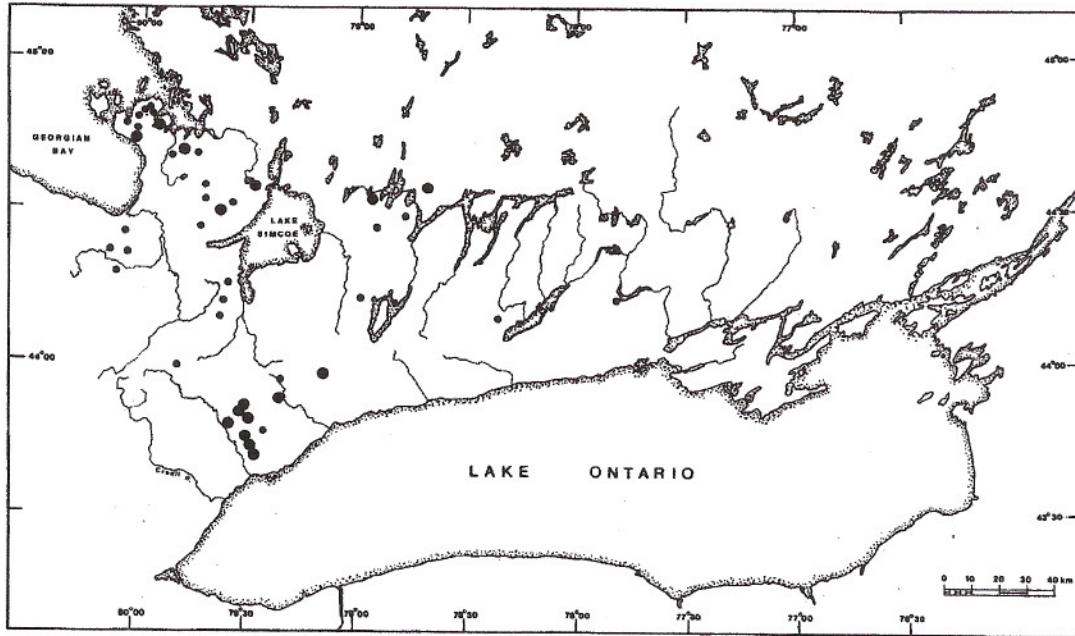
Map # F: Early to mid 1500's CE



MAP A6 Location of middle Late Prehistoric village sites in south-central Ontario (key: • < 2.0 ha; ● ≥ 2.0 ha)
Source: Warrick 1990: 373

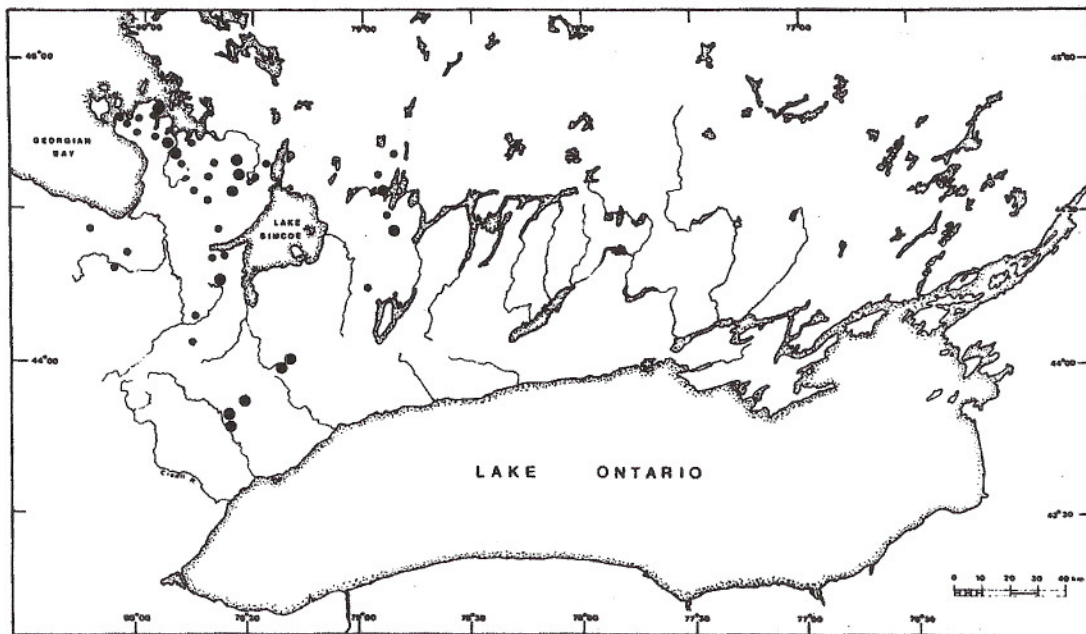
Idea #8 continued: Movement of agricultural groups over time (Warrick Series)

Map #G: Late 1500's to early 1600's CE



MAP A7 Location of late Late Prehistoric village sites in south-central Ontario (key: • < 2.0 ha; ● ≥ 2.0 ha)
Source: Warrick 1990: 375

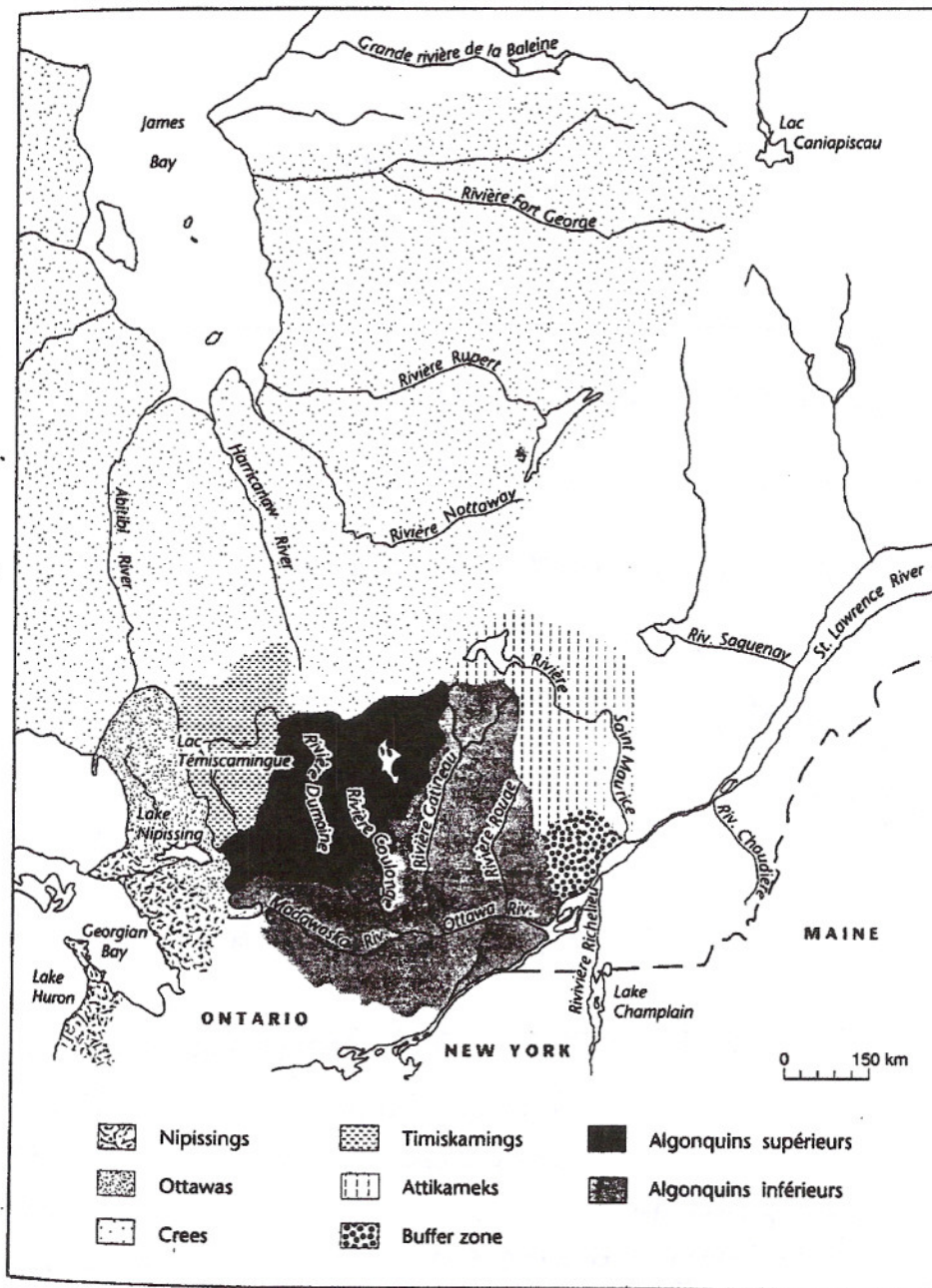
Map #H: Time of Contact, Champlain, Recollets, Jesuits 1615-1650 CE



MAP A8 Location of protohistoric Wendat-Tionontaté village sites in south-central Ontario (key: • < 2.0 ha; ● ≥ 2.0 ha)
Source: Warrick 1990: 382

Idea #9: Algonquian Groups of the Ottawa Valley Circa 1600 who used the so-called “Buffer Zone” which appears to include parts of The Land Between. This topic has been researched very little in Ontario because most research sources are written in French.

Map 6
Algonquin, Attikamek, Nipissing, Cree, and Ottawa Nations ca. 1600



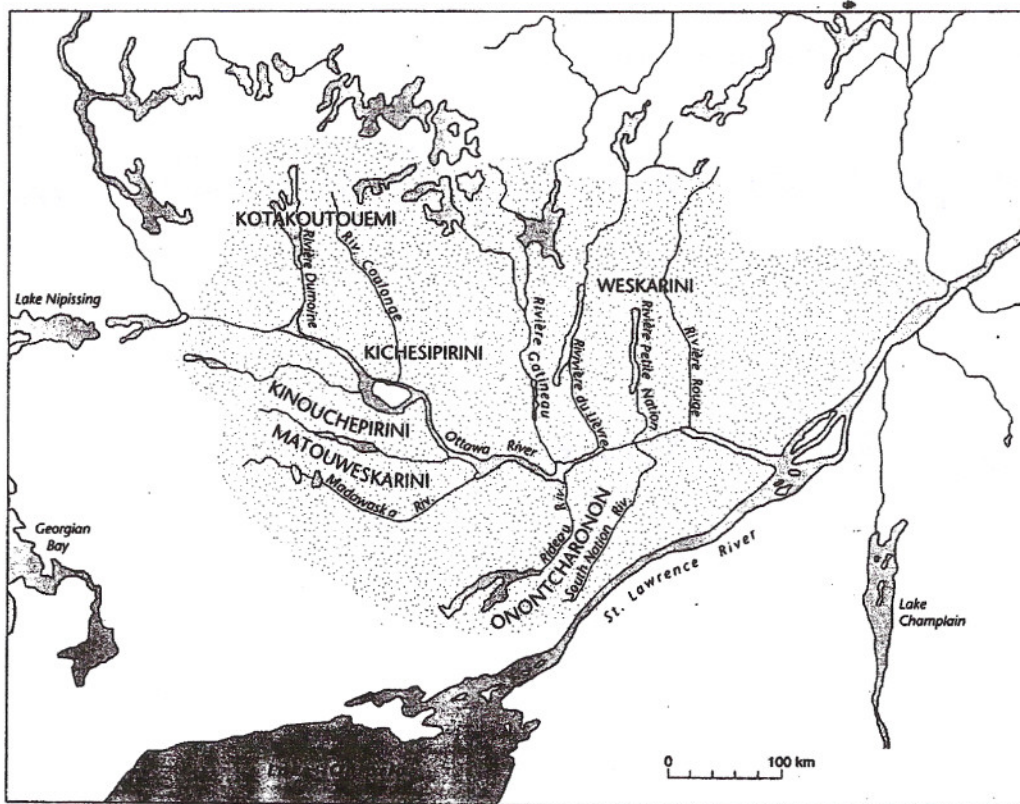
Source: Raynald Parent, “Inventaire des nations amérindiennes au début XVIIe siècle”, *Recherches amérindiennes au Québec*, vol. 7(3-4), 1978.

Idea #10: During the late 1630's and 1640's Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups travelled overland via The Land Between to winter in Wendake (Huronie). This is an area of current research by Bill Allen who will report on the Kinouchepirini in particular at the Algonquian Conference at York University in October, 2007.

Previous Allen related research concerns the 1641 migration of Algonquian groups of the St. Lawrence to St. Elizabeth on the high land west of Lake Couchiching near Washago. If these people were the Onontcharonon I believe these people would have taken the same 40 day northern route through The Land Between that Margery did in the winter of 1636 as documented by the Jesuits.

The main east/west route, confirmed by surveyors between 1818 and 1854 was Bonnechere River to Round Lake, overland to Barry's Bay, down the Madawaska to York (Mishawashkong) River, up the York past Bancroft to Elephant Lake, across the height of land to Farquhar Lake and the Irondale River, overland to the upper Burnt River at Haliburton, overland to the Gull River at Minden, down the Gull River to Norland, overland to Head Lake, down the Head River to Dalrymple Lake and Lake Couchiching.

Map 7
Distribution of Bands over Algonquin Territory



Source: Roland Viau, *Les dieux de la terre: contribution à l'ethnohistoire des Algonquins de l'Outaouais, 1600-1650*, Manuscript.

Idea #11: With timbering and colonization the modern era of mass consumption begins and the old cultural patterns of the Land Between are squeezed out.

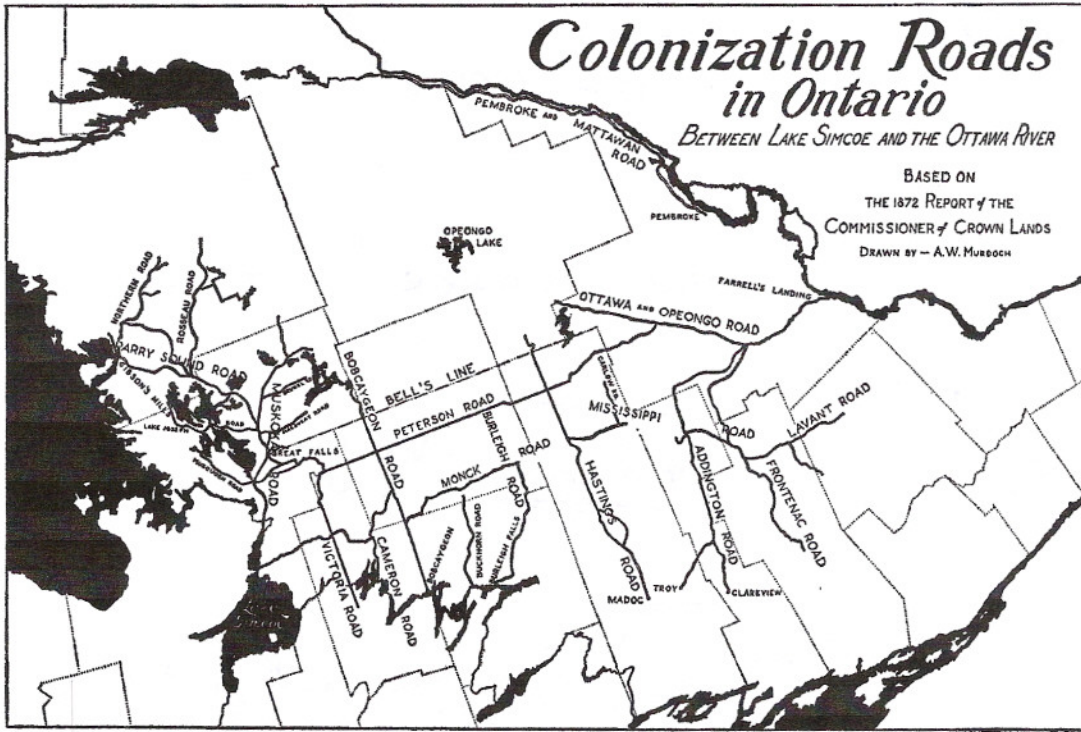


FIGURE 1. TOWNSHIPS OF MUSKOKA AND HALIBURTON. [Section of "Map of the Southern Part of the Province of Ontario," Department of Lands and Forests, 1961.]