

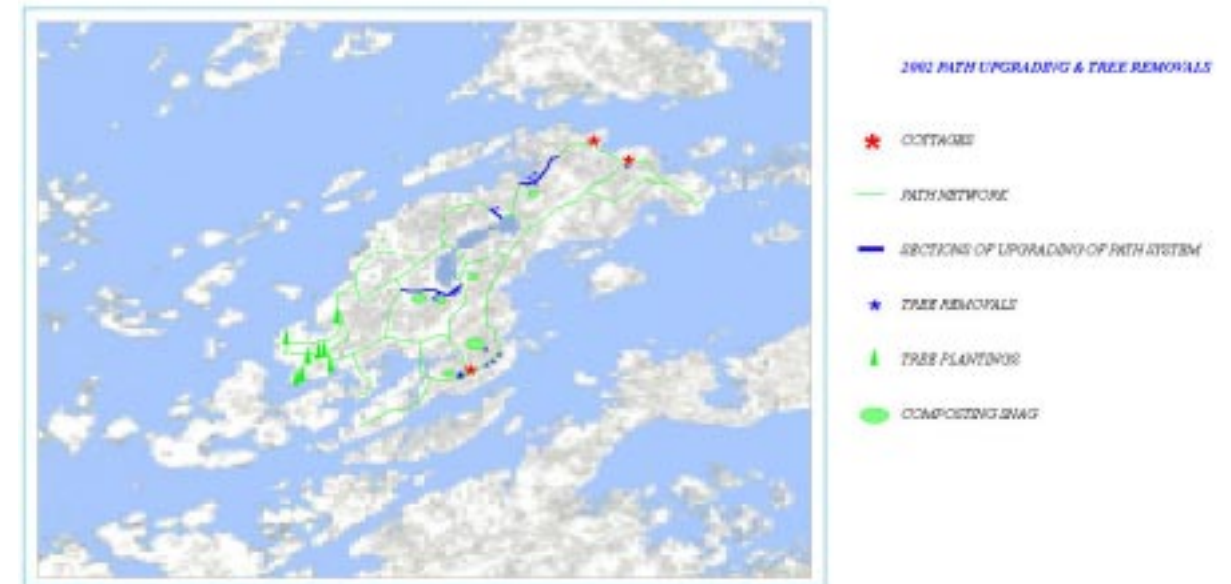
## *Objectives and Policies of the Fairwood Forest Management Plan*

### *Forest Management Plan:*

*Studying and monitoring the natural cycles of the island will help to develop a clear attitude towards the management of the woodlands.*

*The basic concepts of the Plan are Conservation, Education and Recreation*

1. provision of **sanctuaries** for wildlife
2. protection and enrichment of habitat
3. access for study, education and recreation



1) *The **Provision of Sanctuaries** recognizes that the island's path system serves two different purposes, not only to encourage exploration but also to provide recognized routes around the denser mid island areas where animals retreat for sanctuary. For instance the doe and fawn in 2002 found undisturbed retreats for passing the day and successfully eluded the daytime activities on the island.*

- *Paths for exploration*
- *Paths that skirt around denser animal sanctuaries leaving them less disturbed*

2) **Enrichment of Habitat:** *The ecology of the island is undergoing continual change and development. A century ago the island was logged over. Some of the logged stumps have been pulled out of the woods and are on display. It is believed that the centre of the island may also have been burnt over in the 1860's and there is still visible evidence of this fire nearly 150 years later.*

*It is evident in studying the early photographs that the island has become much more verdant and treed over the last century as the woods have filled in and encroached over the flat rocks. During recent reasonably damp years great numbers of new trees have begun to establish themselves.*

*The objective of **Enrichment of Habitat** is intended to recast the woodland activities to work with what is already happening and develop a more diverse and supportive ecology. This is partly achieved by moving away from a customary burning of forest debris towards collecting it and depositing it in strategic places where it will compost and provided protective snags for animals in the meantime.*

- *Shift woodlands clearing emphasis towards composting*
- *Creation of new snags to encourage animals - leaving suitable hollow nesting trees standing for nesting birds*
- *Redefining attitudes towards protected species - for instance conservation of the Massasauga Rattlesnake.*
- *Composting areas to be rotated to monitor rate of decomposition and observe results of policy to determine effect on encouraging animal life.*

3) **Access** *includes a commitment to maintaining the existing path system around the island and encouragement of family and guests to explore and observe. This also involves the creation of destinations around the island, identifiable places or 'Parks' like Champlain Park, Jurassic Park, Saegert Park, Spratts Park, the West End and Archers Island which provide destinations and orientation for exploration of the island.*

- *Paths and landmarks for exploration, orientation and natural discovery.*



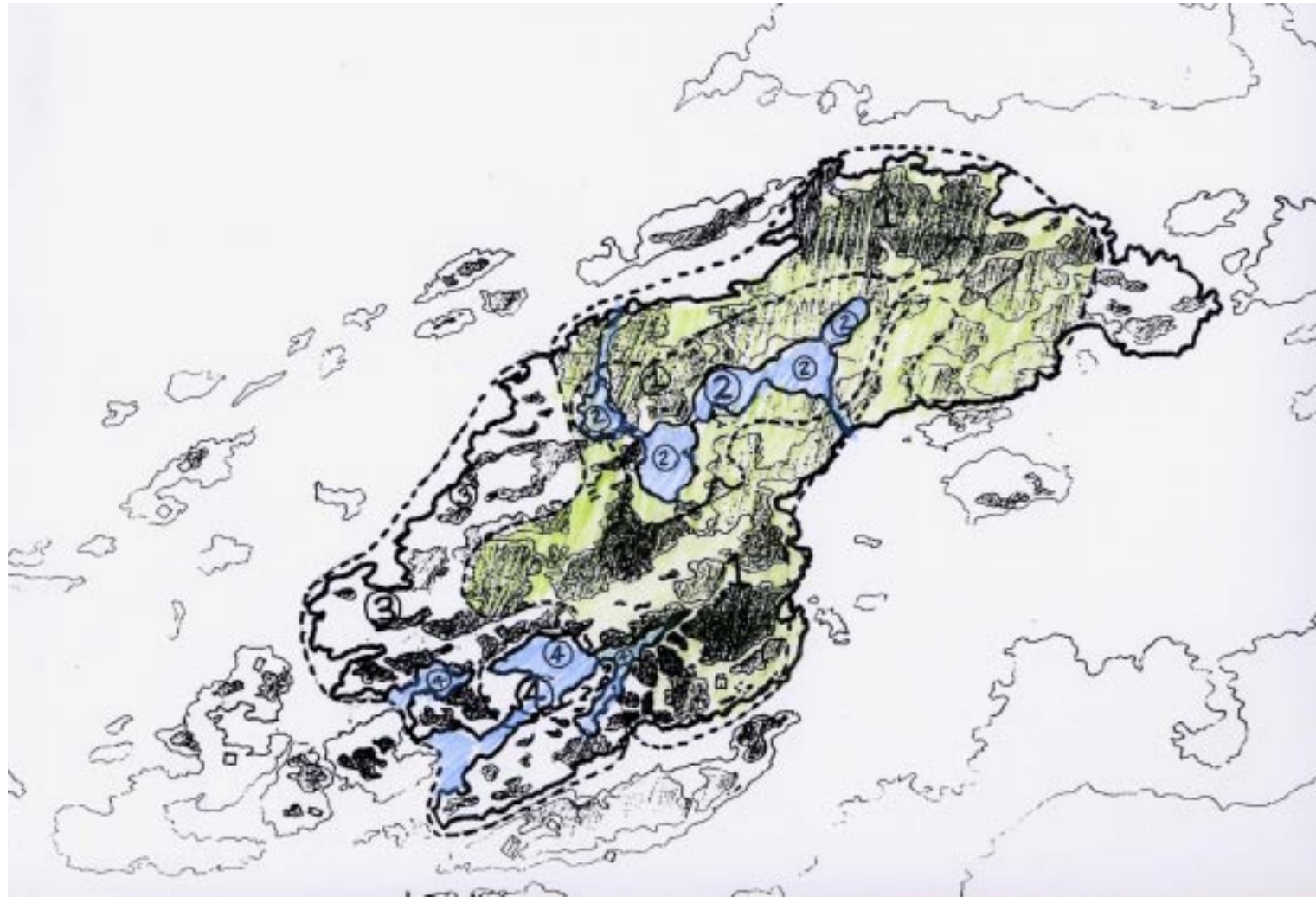
Cleopatra's Bathtub - Potholes created by whirlpool action of receding glacier during the last ice age 10-15,000 years ago



Drawing 001

Outline of Properties Managed under the Fairwood Island Woodlands Managements Scheme

Parcel 371A-3	Catherine Fairlie Shawanaga Island A371 Area 10.25 acres	RP 42R 5994 Part 1 Frontage 2,828 feet
Parcel 371A-4	Ian Fairlie Shawanaga Island A371 Area 16.5 acres	RP 42R 5994 Part 2 Frontage 3,165 feet
Parcel 371A-2	Tam Fairlie Shawanaga Island A371 Area 26 acres	RP R279 Part 1 Frontage 7,200 feet
Island 383	Tam Fairlie Shawanaga Island A383 Area 1.15 acres	RP PS279 Part 3 Frontage -



Drawing 002

Principal Forest and Eco-System Zones

- Zone 1 East End Forested Zone
- Zone 2 Internal Pond Drainage System
- Zone 3 West End Open
- Zone 4 Archerís Bay Designated Environmentally Sensitive Area
- Zone 5 South Shore Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Zone 6 North Shoreline Environmentally Sensitive Areas



Drawing 003

Fairwood Designated Path System



Principal Paths



Secondary Paths



Areas of Minimal disturbance  
for animals and breeding



Drawing 004

Fairwood Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- A** Noted under Zoning Provisions
- B** Other Recognised Fish and Waterlife Spawning Areas
- C** Interior Drainage System Breeding Areas

Drawing 005

Strategy for Restricting Areas of Habitation

- A** North Side Buildings
- B** South Side Buildings





Drawing 006

Fairwood Important Historical and Geological Sites

- 1** Potholes
- 2** Indian Encampment
- 3** Glaciated Flat Rock - Tennis Courtsí
- 4** Areas of Exceptional Geological Interest
- 5** -Stonehengeí - Granite Slab Park
- 6** Painters Park - -Gooderich Roberts Treesí
- 7** Logging Timber Stumps
- 8** Island Archives  
Resource Books and WildLife Inventories



Drawing 007

Fairwood Animal Preserves and Breeding Grounds

- A** Beaver Lodge
- B** Otter Lake
- C** Frog Ponds
- D** Archers Bay Fish Spawning
- E** Carp and Gar Pike Breeding Areas
- F** Principal nesting Grounds
- G** Rare Plant Specimens



The name **Fairwood** was chosen as a combination of two families' names – Fairlie and Shaw-Wood. Previously the island was known as Richmond Island.

These were two families that had a slightly different view on life, as perhaps underscored by their family mottoes.

*Paratus Sum* which has been translated through generations of Fairlie scholarship as “Some Potatoes”

*Godulph* which has been loosely translated by the same Fairlie Scholars as “God Help Us”.

The Fairlies came from Ayrshire coast of Scotland. The town of Fairlie is at the mouth of the River Clyde. This was an area of religious ferment, and home to the famous Covenanters who had taken a dim view of established religion. Many generations of Fairlies have been ministers or connected with the Kirk.

The Rev John Fairlie and Hannah (Fraser) emigrated to Quebec in 1876. Eventually they moved to Kingston where they brought up their large family of 9 children, ‘four girls, four boys and Bill’. Thomas Urquhart was born in 1887.

Thomas Urquhart Fairlie 1887-1855

## A History of the Wood Family

*Capt. Thomas Wood was a very successful seafarer and trader who moved to Bermuda in 1628. His father or uncle was Captain Ben Wood, the Elizabethan privateer who sailed on expeditions with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester in 1594 and Walter Raleigh 1595. Accounts of these expeditions are to be found in William Hakluyt's accounts in Voyages and Discoveries.*

*Thomas seems to have made his fortune in shipping the early 'Adventurers' from Bristol to Virginia and the Caribbean – Grenada and Guiana. He bought a 50 acre property at Spanish Point, Bosses Cove, and built Bosco Manor. His six sons became a seafaring dynasty. As the years passed the Woods became very wealthy holding properties stretching from South America to Newfoundland. Some say that their business practices were closely connected with the legend of the 'Bermuda Triangle'.*

*One of the interesting artefacts surviving from Bosco Manor is the black iron cooking pot which was shipped out to Bermuda from the BAT foundry dated 1633. It is recorded among the chattels of Bosco Manor in Thomas Wood's will.*



'The Slave Pot' 1633

*Thomas' son Joseph married a Stowe of Bermuda who had two children Joseph and Stowe Wood. Stowe Wood was the father of the three brothers, Richard, Joseph and Stowe who set up the 'Patriotic Company' around 1800. This was a great trading*



Joseph Wood circa 1750

*company and it had offices in Quebec City (1807) Montreal (1810), St Johns Newfoundland, Philadelphia, Grenada, the Turks Islands, Trinidad and Guiana. Ships lists show that they were mainly transporting hardware from Britain to the new world and tobacco, spices, furs, skins and raw materials back to England.*

*Through this inspiringly named "Patriotic Company". Richard, Samuel and Joseph Wood were licenced by the British King George III to 'pick up' any American ships which plied the Atlantic. The Crown was entitled to 25% of the booty. The Woods became extremely wealthy. Unfortunately after the war of 1812, they found that their sponsor, his Britannic majesty, lived a lot further than Philadelphia. They would have become suddenly unprosperous had they not on three separate occasions married into the Shaw family of Philadelphia.*

*The beautiful Shaws of Philadelphia were legendary for their comeliness. (This attribute may not have been associated with the Woods – or else the Woods repeatedly chose the wrong portraitists)*

*The Shaws also had roots in Bermuda. Thomas Shaw was a Captain of the Endeavour transporting Adventurers to the Carolinas at the same time as Thomas Wood Sr. They were both Councilors in Bermuda in the 1670s.*

*The brothers were obliged to pay considerable reparations to America. Only the 'Honorable Joe' came up with his share of the required restitution – supposedly 'a million pounds'.*

*The third brother, Stowe, was very interesting. He set up a kind of botanical experiment in Bermuda called 'Experiment Hill' now Mt St. Agnes. Apparently vestiges of the flora and curiosities that he brought back from his expeditions are still to be seen on the grounds there. Richard, the oldest brother, bought the property Walsingham which is now a Hotel in Walsingham Bay – or 'Tom Moore the Poet's house'. His only child was Richard (Shaw) Wood.*

#### *Richard Shaw-Wood*

*Richard Wood was born at Walsingham and decided to take the name Shaw-Wood when he*



Richard Shaw-Wood 1827-1903

*married Sarah Isabel Shaw. Sarah was the last of her line, which had included Sir Robert Shaw and the famous Boston justice Richard Hooker (Hooker's Men – "hookers") Her uncle, Joseph Stowe Shaw had laboriously assembled the clear title to Bosco Manor (by arranging to have his siblings committed to institutions) It was through the efforts of the Hon. Joseph Stowe Wood, nephew of the Hon. Joe and executor of Joseph Stowe Shaw's estate that the properties confused titles were cleared and passed on to Richard Shaw-Wood.*

*Richard must have grown up in Bermuda recognizing that the considerable wealth and position of his grand parents' lives as traders were coming to an end. As a young surveyor for the Hudson Railroad he probably had an opportunity to develop the other great Shaw and Wood preoccupation, speculation in land. Exactly why he came to Toronto in 1863 is not clear. He moved to Oakville and then began to establish himself on prime farm land in London in 1868, taking over an old building which he gradually built up and expanded into Woodholme. He set up Woodholme as a model farm and introduced to Ontario the silo principle from Hungary. (In some ways perhaps harkening back to his Uncle at Experiment Hill) He avoided overt political power, and though he was the first President of the Liberal Conservative Party (Conservatives) in Ontario he seems to have remained very private in his affairs.*

*At Woodholme he amassed the possessions of the remnants of the Wood and Shaw families. Much of the silver and glass came from the Shaws of Philadelphia. Isabel had a photo album showing some of the rooms at Woodholme the taste being clearly baronial, with a lot of displayed weaponry. Her memories of childhood there included stories of how the family would endure the winter cold months by taking braziers into the deep reveal walls between the windows and the curtains. Richard kept building and extending the house, creating fanciful turrets and bell towers, Islamic windows, rather an eclectic assortment of details. It is curious that the ground level at Woodholme is not raised. This would be typical of Bermuda, allowing traders to roll possessions and barrels in and out, but ill suited to the Canadian winter. The massive walls of Woodholme would have been delightfully*



*cool in a Bermudan climate.*

*Benjamin Shaw-Wood. Richard's eldest son, Benjamin, was disinherited by his father. Woodholme and contents including the remaining properties were left to Richard's sister Anna for her lifetime.*

*When he returned from the Boer War, Benjamin set about establishing a claim to the title of Marquis of Annandale. Many of Isabel's stories featured some of his early life escapades – such as when he brought the horses into the dining room for dinner, then climbed the flagpole and refused to budge until he was forgiven. Note: The Marquis of Annandale claim - James Johnstone of Annandale was created Lord Lochwood and Earl of Hartfell by Charles I in 1633. Three of his sons fled during the Commonwealth period and took refuge in Bermuda. William Johnstone the 4<sup>th</sup>*

*Lord Neairn acted (piratically?) on behalf of the King of Sweden. One of his brothers married a Wood and the other brother Capt. Edward's daughter married Benjamin Wood who was the son of Capt. Thomas Wood of Bosses Cove on Spanish Point and grandson of Ben Wood, the Elizabethan sea captain.*

*The title became dormant in 1792 on the death of George, the third Marquis, who was described as an 'incompetent' and had no descendants. Benjamin laid his claim to the title on the basis of the Johnstone blood links that came into the family during the Commonwealth period a century earlier.*

*Benjamin went off to live in Bermuda, 'with his niece Miss Ogden'. John and Anne Fairlie visited Bermuda in the early 60's and there were still recollections of 'the Major and Miss Ogden' at that time.*

*Woodholme never recovered from the war. It was conceived on feudal lines, pre-monetary, with many members of the family and servants living in an integrated community. Anna had camped out there alone for a few years during the War and then it was boarded up and sold to the Lawsons in 1922.*



*Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood died in 1934 and Benjamin the following year in London. At that time Joseph inherited the balance of the estate from Anna's house in Talbot Street.*

*Mimi, (Isabel Shaw-Wood) had saved many of the letters that her brother Richard sent back to her during the war and they give some insight into his experiences. He remembers nostalgically his wonderful days on Push-Wa and wishes that he was again there. He died in his Sopworth Machine very shortly afterwards. Isabel kept small pictures of her two brothers as young boys at Woodholme in a gold locket.*

*Uncle Joe, Richard's younger brother, was very close to Isabel, and was a glamorous influence on the family. In fact his presents from China are still evident at Fairwood Island in the Georgian Bay, Buddhist statues, the Chinese lantern etc. His antiques business in Peking, Stone and Shaw-Wood was displayed in a 'palace' - and he wrote back excitedly in the 20's of being the 'toast of Peking' in the expatriate community. Isabel had an album of photos of his palace with the furniture and carpets set out in the walled courtyards.*

*When Joe inherited the remainder of the properties, including the 'Burnt House' at Bosco Manor in Bermuda he contemplated moving there. He commissioned a local architect William Onions to draw up the plans for the restoration. Ultimately he decided to sell it while retaining the little island off the coast for a number of years after. Joe eventually sold off the remaining Shaw Wood properties including ones in Grenada and in St Johns, Newfoundland.*

### *The Pointe au Baril Story*

The first part of Fairwood was bought in 1906 by Mary (Simpson) Shaw-Wood. She brought her three children, Richard, Joseph and Isabel up to the Georgian Bay arriving by Steamboat from Parry Sound. She built the tiny house on Push-Wa Island in 1905-6. It was said that she chose to build in such an exposed location so that she could anticipate people approaching from all directions. *In the same year she made a number of other purchases around Pointe au Baril including OK Point of Richmond Island (Fairwood) Hopewell Island (named after the early Thomas Wood's ship the Hopewell) in Shawanaga Bay, Olive Island, and the*



*Mary Simpson Shaw-Wood*

*Champlain Cross Point of Tonches. OK Point was given to Isabel, Hopewell to Joe and Olive Island to Richard. Hopewell was sold in the 1950's and Olive Island in the 1990's by Richards descendants.*

*The Ojibway had been built by Hamilton Davis in the previous year and she must have seen the construction underway and decided to invest in the area. With her three children Richard, Joseph and Isabel they arrived every summer by steamboat from Parry Sound and relied on traveling Indian canoes for supplies.*

*Push-Wa, built 1906*

In 1908 Isabel Shaw-Wood met Thomas Urquhart Fairlie at a dance at the Ojibway. He was a young engineer for the (Northern Trunk?) branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway who was working on the laying of track and construction of the bridges north of Parry Sound.

In the spring of 1910 Isabel and Urquhart went to visit Bermuda. As the ship approached the island the fragrance of the cedars was carried from the island, long before the island hove into view. John was born in December of that year.



*FAIRWOOD ISLAND - ANIMAL BREEDING or RETREAT AREAS*

- x* Beaver
- O* Otter
- B* Bear
- F* Fisher
- D* Deer
- M* Moose

*LOCATION MAP - ANIMAL NOTES*



*Red Eft in "Terrestrial Stage"  
These newts lay their eggs and produce their babies in pond water. They migrate to the land and this one was found in the vegetable garden. They return to the water to mate.*



*Tree Frog on white spruce bough*



*Grey Tree Frog - "Lord Lichenberryi"  
nestled into scroll on Pagoda Porch*



*Three small Bear cubs became separated from their mother and were frequently seen on the island during the summer of 2001 - calling for their mother with dolefulls cries of ěMa-a-a!ĭ*

*The mother appeared frequently and followed the south shore daily giving the south cottage wide berth by swimming over to Ugo-Igo and then crossing back into Archers Bay.*

*We believe that the bear was responsible for the destruction of the beaver house on Beaver Lake in late winter; probably while the beavers were still hibernating.*

*The roof of the lodge was broken in and sticks and earthe deposited to one side.*

*There were no beavers in the beaver lake in the summer of 2001 - though a solitary beaver was encountered on Armak Point entering the swamp area.*



*During the summer of 2002 a doe and her fawn stayed on the island. They were very discreet - usually encountered just before dawn on the west end or just around dusk near the stepping stones.*

*Many attempts were made to photograph them but in the end most photographers had to settle for still life studies (left)*



Thomas Urquhart Fairlie built the main cottage on OK point in 1922. A group of Dutch carpenters cleared the site and put the house together in a week.

Between 1922 and 1936 TUF was able to purchase part by part the remainder of Richmond Island including Archers Island.

The Ojibway Indian Michaud had a shack on the North side on Woodholme Pointe which was demolished after his death and the old cottage from Archer's Island was disassembled and floated around to be erected at its present location.

During a period of prosperity prior to the Great Depression, Urquhart purchased 'Riff' a classic Chris Craft mahogany boat with a 230 hp Chrysler engine which was brought across the lake from Detroit.

Thomas Urquhart was very interested in wildlife and fish conservation.

As president of the Georgian Bay Association in 1936 he arranged for publication of guidelines for husbanding maintaining fish stocks. Around that time he also arranged that Richmond Island be declared a Crown Game Preserve. He brought in pheasant, ruffed grouse and tried to build up a permanent nesting community. The ruffed grouse still exist on the island 70 years late. The pheasants were extant until the 1960's

He was also had a lifelong interest in the Champlain society. Through his influence the Champlain Crosses opposite the Ojibway, in Orillia and elsewhere were erected to commemorate the routes of the early explorer. Champlain Point was a property left by Mary Shaw-Wood.

During the 1920's and 1930's the island was gradually cleared. The flat rocks had been covered with overturned charred stumps which were cut up and burned Isabel had always maintained that there had been a forest fire in the 1860's but it is also probable that many of the stumps were remnants of early logging operations followed by burn over. (In stumps that have been resurrected from the woods for display both saw cut marks and burnt sections are visible) He also began to introduce new species of tree to the island. Red Pine, Spruce, Blue Spruce, Larch, and Tamarack were planted.

*John Fraser Fairlie, the eldest son created an enduring legacy in his lifetime. His love of the island, of fishing, of the outdoors, and his pride in knowing every shoal in the Bay has set*  
**FAIRWOOD ISLAND FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

*standards for subsequent generations.*

*Thomas Wood Fairlie carried the art of path building to a new level. Boulders of enormous scale were gradually maneuvered into position lining paths each one placed with great care and consideration. He built the giants causeway linking the two parts of Woodholme Point. A dynamite master, he removed the boulder in Cleopatra's bathtub and dug the pothole down to its smooth bottom.*

*Between 1976 and 1995 he dynamited out the undercroft and built a house on the East End with a care and perfectionism quite unheard of.*

### **Conclusion:**

*The intention of this history is to create a context for the island. Many people have played a part in its creation and all have had vision of what it might become. Currently five generations of the family have grown up in this context and feel the importance of safeguarding it for the future.*



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- B* Bear
- F* Fisher
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- M* Moose

*LOCATION MAP - ANIMAL NOTES*



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These newts lay their eggs and produce their babies in pond water. They migrate to the land and this one was found in the vegetable garden. They return to the water to mate.*



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*FAIRWOOD ISLAND - BIRD NOTES*

*where to look*

- B*** *Blackbird Colony*
- O*** *Osprey*
- M*** *Merlins*
- P*** *Pileated Woodpecker*
- T*** *Turkey Vulture*
- H*** *Great Blue Heron*

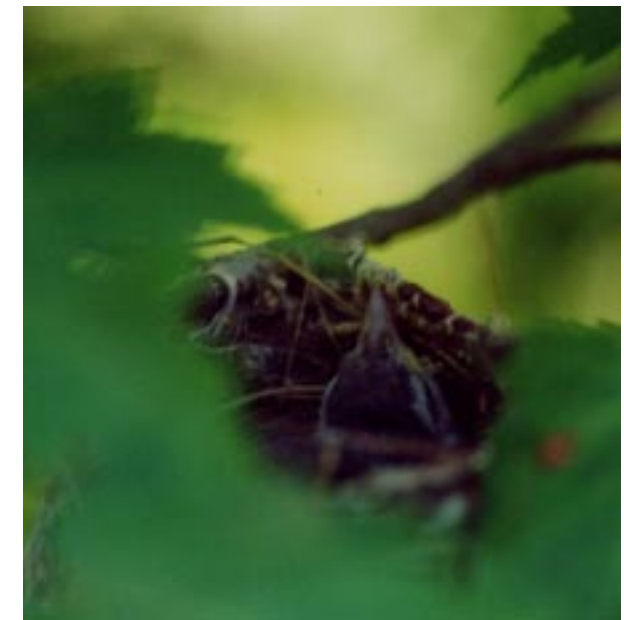
*LOCATION MAP - BIRD NOTES*



*Cedar Waxwings  
Group of 5-6  
Spring 2002  
Champlain Park*



*Red Eyed Vireo  
suspended nest woven of dry leaves -  
in gulch beyond Bat Park  
low nest approximately 1800mm  
above blueberry bushes.*



*Vireo chick in nest - late June*



*Turkey Vulture nested on Armak Point*



*Canada Geese congregate in Archers Bay in late summer seeking wild rice*



*Pilated Woodpecker rectangular holes in pine  
50mm x 100mm*



***FAIRWOOD ISLAND - INSECT NOTES***

*There are many types of*

***T*** *Tent Caterpillars*

***A*** *Pine Aphids Farmed by Ants*

***\**** *Other*

***\**** *Other*





*Tent Caterpillar - migration pathway*



*Tent Caterpillars on Pin Cherries in June*



*Infestation - Pine Aphids visible on white pines, related to Pine Rust disease*



*Tent Caterpillar - on black cherry, pin cherry and chokecherries heavy infestation - Spring 2002*



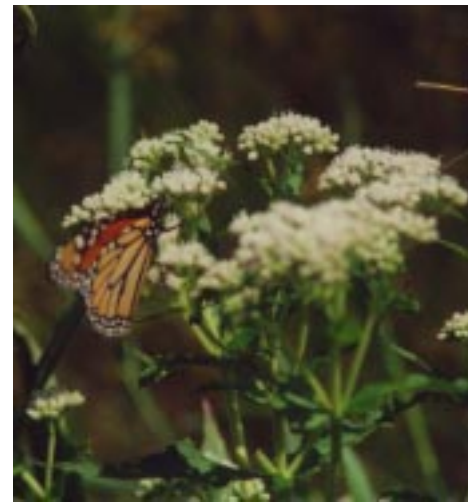
*Bee on Elderflower*



*Perforation pattern of pine bark*



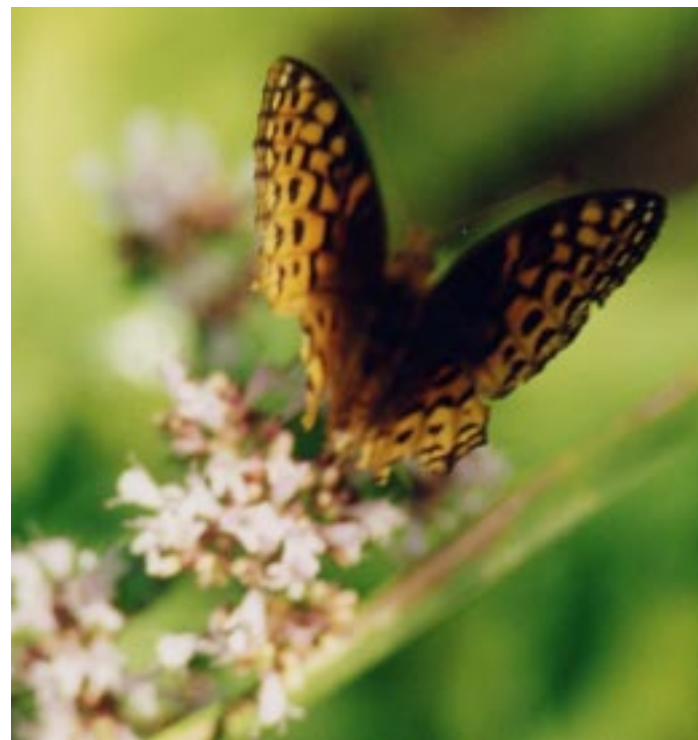
*Great Fritillary*



*Monarch - attracted to boneset in Archers Bay in mid August - prior to migration to Mexico*



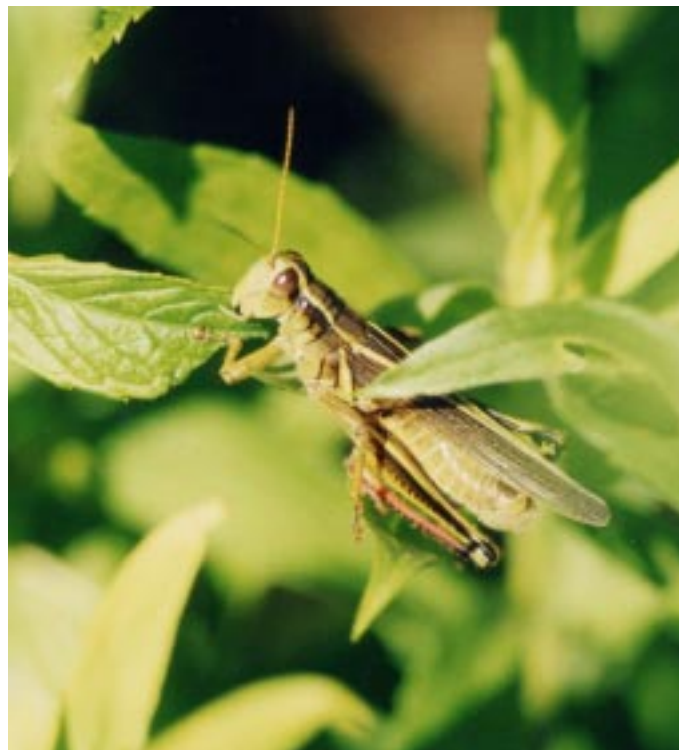
*Monarch*



*Butterflies in July and August*



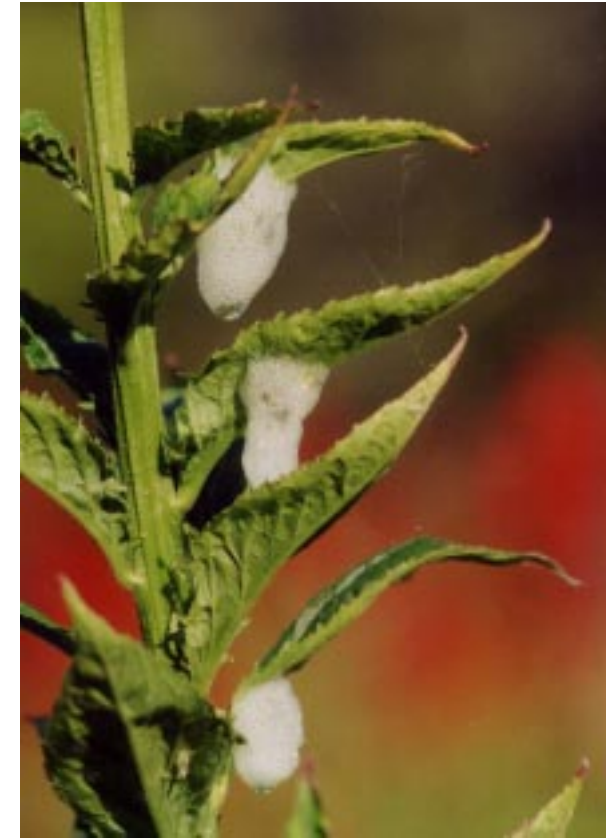
*Tiny Mites on Oak Leaves*



*Grasshoppers appear in cycles  
2001 August produced a great number of green  
grasshoppers, wich have tended to be less com-  
mon in other years.*



*Caterpillar stage of Gypsy Moth prior to making  
cocoon??*



*Insect Spume on Boneset in Mid June*

*the green aphid like insect can be observed at work by dipping the boneset in water to wash away the nest leaving the insect exposed  
- within minutes this insect will create a new bubble enclosure*



*FAIRWOOD ISLAND*  
*- where to look for*  
*RARE or unusual PLANTS*

*There are many types of orchid and lilies on the island.*  
*Ladyslippers are common in June.- however the following*  
*are slightly more uncommon and may only appear occa-*  
*sionally - in areas noted on the map.*

- x Purple Fringed Orchids*
- + Coralroots*
- l Ladyslippers*
- o Clintonia*
- \* Rattlesnake Plantain*
- f Royal Fern*

*LOCATION MAP - RARE AND UNUSUAL PLANTS*



*Moss Flowers - early June 2002*



*Reindeer Moss - early June*



*Lichens in Detail - Lichens are a combination of algae and of bacteria.*





*Indian Pipe*

*Rattlesnake Plantain and  
detail of flower to be found  
on MacLean Point at exit  
from yew wood*

*flowers in mid July August*





*Cardinal Flower - mid August. The prevalence of the cardinal flower is cyclical depending on low water levels exposing the shoreline*

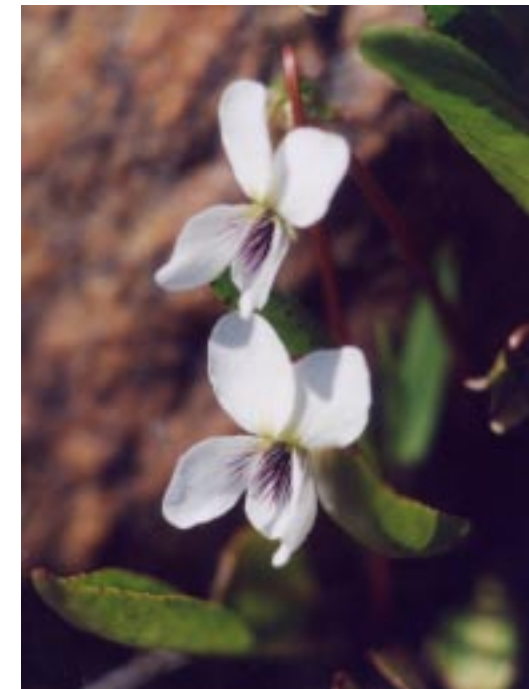


*Corydalis in early June*

*Archers Bay Flowers*



*Reed SeedPod in Archers Bay - mid August*



*Marsh Violets in June*





*Ladyslippers*



*Coralroot Orchids*



*Fringed Orchid*



*Slippery Jack*



*Bolete*





*emerging Rullula*





*Lambs Ear Fungus*



*White Russula*



*Turkey Fungus*





*Lacterius - milky sap - odour of decaying flesh*



*FAIRWOOD ISLAND - FISH AND AMPHIBIANS  
BREEDING AREAS*

- x* Carp Breeding Inlet
- +* Gar Pike Breeding Area
- o* Frog Breeding Areas
- \** Black Bass

*LOCATION MAP - FISH NOTES*



*Eviscerated Carp approximately 600mm long.  
Reason for death unknown.*



*Up to 30 spawning carp have been sighted in late June, early July in Archers Bay either within the causway area or between Archers Island and the Fairwood shore. At this stage they are only interested in insects on the waters surface.*



*Bowfin*

*This specimen was hooked and pulled out for photograph - then returned to lair under boathouse dock. These ancient fish have an ability to survive on limited oxygen.*

*Note the black spot on the tail*

