

**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
1960 16TH STREET EAST
PART OF PARK LOT 8, RANGE 6 EAST OF THE
GARAFRAXA ROAD, PLAN OF OWEN SOUND
GT OF SYDENHAM, CITY OF OWEN SOUND
GREY COUNTY
ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

Thompson Centres Inc.

and

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

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License #: P027, PIF #: P027-0439-2020

November 25, 2020

SJAI© 2020

Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge that this archaeological assessment has been conducted in the traditional territories of several First Nation groups.

These groups include the Ojibway (Wahbadicks, Newashes, Wahwahnozes, Metegwob, and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation), the Chippewa (Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Newash First Nation), multiple Anishinaabe communities, and the Historic Saugeen Métis. This territory is covered by the Upper Canada Treaties, or more specifically, the Saugeen Tract Agreement (Crown Treaty No. 45 ½), Crown Treaty No. 72, the “Peter Jones Treaty” and the Sauking Treaty.

We hope that through our work we will honour the Indigenous communities of the area, both past and present.

Executive Summary

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment for a property proposed for commercial development. For the purposes of this report the property undergoing archaeological assessment will hereafter be referred to as the “Study Area”.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponent. The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property (Google Earth Imagery shows house present in 2014 – sometime between 2014 and 2019 the house was razed). The Study Area is located at 1960 16th Street East, on part Park Lot 8, Range 6 East of the Garafraxa Road, Plan of Owen Sound, former Geographic Township of Sydenham, City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The Study Area measures approximately 11,120 m².

The County of Grey required an archaeological assessment for the proposed commercial development. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act.

Background research indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites, commemorative/historic plaques or designated properties located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. There has been one previous archaeological assessment conducted within 50 metres of the Study Area, that being the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the same property.

Soils are identified the Breypen series, consisting of variable shallow soils over bedrock with variable drainage, and nearly level with numerous rock outcrops and very stony. Field observations noted that the topography of the Study Area had a relatively level topography with an elevation range of 220 - 225 metres above sea level.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the current Stage 2 Study Area was conducted in October of 2020 by Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) under PIF#: P027-0436-2020). Following the Stage 1 assessment a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for approximately 90% of the Study Area (areas of archaeological potential), the remaining 10% of the Study Area has been subject to deep and extensive development disturbance and was evaluated as having no archaeological potential and did not require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. For areas of archaeological potential, the recommended Stage 2 assessment methodology included a test pitting survey performed in standardized five metre intervals as the area could not ploughed.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF #: P027-0439-2020) on November 9th, 2020 under good assessment weather conditions.

The Stage 2 test pitting survey of the Study Area was conducted in standardized five metre intervals for areas exhibiting archaeological potential. During the Stage 2 assessment an additional two percent of the Study Area was determined to have been subject to deep and extensive development disturbance and was evaluated as having no archaeological potential and did not require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Therefore, approximately 88% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 assessment while the remaining 12% was deemed to have no archaeological potential and was excluded from the test pitting survey. No archaeological sites, features or material cultural were located during the Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area; and,
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011).

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

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The County of Grey required an archaeological assessment for the proposed commercial development. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act.

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Current Environment

The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property. Google Earth historic imagery shows that a house complex was in situ in 2014. Sometime between 2014 and 2019, the complex was razed. The Study Area measures approximately 125 metres (east-west) by 133 metres (north-south). There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, demolition debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure's footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway. The elevation of the Study Area ranges from 220 metres (m) above sea level (asl) to a 225 m above sea level (asl). The Study Area is located approximately 255 metres to the west of a small pond, 580 metres west of Bothwell's Creek, and roughly 2.2 kilometres (km) southeast of Georgian Bay. There are no water sources located in the Study Area itself.

1.2.2 Stage 1 Land Use History

The following is a summary of the land use history from the Stage 1 archaeological assessment from the Stage 1 report conducted for the Study Area under PIF#: P027-0436-2020 by Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA 2020). It reads as follows:

"The Paleo period (ca. 11,000-9,500 BP), represents the first human populations in Ontario. These groups were migratory hunter-gatherers that travelled in small kin-based bands that subsisted on megafauna, such as caribou, small mammals, fish and local plant life. These nomadic groups had yet to develop ceramics and are distinguished by distinctive styles of chipped lithic points that developed during this period (Fitzgerald 2016:13-14). During the Paleo-Indian period the climate of the greater Bruce Peninsula experienced environmental changes, and was punctuated by three main episodes.

Between 12,500-10,000 BP, the climate in the area was warming, however, from 11,200-10,300 BP a colder interval occurred, which later gave way to a second period of cooling from 9,700-9,400 BP (ibid.: 14). These climatic episodes loosely coincide with technological changes associated with the efforts of these small hunting groups to most effectively survive in a changing environment (i.e. changes in available fauna and flora).

The Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000-10,400 BP), and the Late Paleo period (10,400-9,500 BP) are both defined by notch-less and stem-less, lance-(leaf-) shaped projectile points (Fitzgerald 2016:14). Changes in lithic tool styles from the Early-to-Late periods are represented by a shift from points with channel flutes running along the central axis (Early), to those which lack fluting (Late).

Sites from this period are represented solely by lithic assemblages, however due to low population densities and shifting lake levels throughout the period, there is a paucity of archaeological evidence for these groups within the greater Bruce Peninsula.

The Archaic period (10,000-2,800 BP) is defined by a shift from the notch-less projectile points of the Late Paleo period to the development of basally-notched projectile points

(Fitzgerald 2016:15). Although groups during this period remained nomadic aceramic hunters and gatherers, the raw materials used in tool production became much more diverse, and also included the development of groundstone tools in addition to chipped stone items.

The Archaic period is typically sub-divided into three main periods: Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 BP), Middle Archaic (8,000-4,500 BP), and Late Archaic (4,500-2,800 BP). The Early Archaic period coincides with a period of regional cooling and aridity as well as shifting lake levels and a pine dominated forest environment. Three distinct cultural horizons define the Early Archaic period, including: Side-notched (10,000-9,700 BP), Kirk/Nettling Corner-notched (9,800-8,900 BP), and LeCroy Bifurcate-based (8,900-8,000 BP) projectile point styles (ibid.:16).

During the Middle-Archaic period lake levels continued to rise and the climate warmed which appears to have spawned population growth as a result of an increase in, and diversity of food resources. Coincidentally this period is associated with a wide variety of utilitarian hunting, fishing, woodworking, food preparation, and hide working tools (ibid.: 17). There were also many changes in projectile point styles themselves during the Middle-Archaic period.

The Late-Archaic period is one of projectile point style proliferation that is divided into three main complexes, including: Narrow Point (4,500-3,800 BP), Broad Point (4,000-3,400 BP), and Small Point (3,500-2,800 BP) styles (ibid.: 17-18). These lithic complexes also have numerous and various sub-types that are attributed to specialized hunting technologies. It was also during the Late-Archaic period that trade and exchange networks began to enlarge, as did habitation and workshop site areas.

Although they shared many traits with the earlier Late Archaic period, the Woodland period (2,800-350 BP / ca. 800 BC-1650+ AD) groups are typically defined by the appearance of the first fired ceramics in Ontario (Fitzgerald 2016:18). This period is also further subdivided into Early (2,800-2,400 BP), Middle (2,400-1,300 BP) and Late (1,300-350 BP) facets. These phases are defined by various technological and organizational changes and subsistence practices, as well differing ceramic styles, forms, decorative motifs, and uses. Also, it was during the Early Woodland period that plants were first domesticated (i.e. horticulture and agriculture). Additionally, throughout the Woodland period settlement sizes began to increase and populations became more sedentary. These groups were now comprised of nuclear- and extended-family groups that would congregate in the spring and early summer when food supplies were abundant and reliable" (SJA 2020:2-3).

Indigenous Historic Period

The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation share the same traditional territories in southwestern Ontario. They were a part of the ancient Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibway, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Prior to 1650, these groups inhabited the lands bordering on Lake Huron. Around 1650 conflict with

the Iroquois forced them to move westwards. After the defeat of the Iroquois, some of the Ojibway settled in the Saugeen Territory. The Ojibwa retained all territories won during the battles with the Iroquois until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

Throughout the 18th century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibway whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnosés, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands (Schmalz 1991:2-9). It should also be noted that there were many “foreign” Indians from the United States that settled within the territory as well.

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) traditional territories cover the watersheds bounded by the Maitland River and the Nottawasaga River (east of Collingwood on Georgian Bay). The area includes all the Bruce Peninsula (which was once known as the Saugeen Peninsula), all of Grey and Bruce Counties, and parts of Huron, Dufferin, Wellington and Simcoe Counties.

To accommodate British and European immigration, officers of the Crown began their quest to secure Aboriginal lands toward the end of the 18th century. Large portions of the Mississauga Tract along the northern shores of Lake Ontario had been obtained in 1792, and the bulk of the Huron Tract including present day Grey County in 1825. On August 9, 1836, after negotiations on Manitoulin Island between the chiefs of the Saugeen Ojibway and the Government of Upper Canada led by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Crown gained title to approximately 1.5 million acres (607,028.5 hectares) of Indigenous land along the shores of Lake Huron (Schmalz 1977:233). The “Saugeen Tract Agreement” as it was called, was registered as Crown Treaty #45 ½ and included all of present-day Grey County (Maps 5 and 6). This area was surrendered to the Crown through Crown Treaty # 72 dated October 12, 1854. Both treaties allowed for the presence of five reservations on the Peninsula, including: Saugeen, Chief’s Point, Colpoy’s Bay (Oxenden), Newash and Cape Croker (Davidson 1972:13).

The following is an excerpt from Smith’s 1865-66 Directory of the County of Grey:

“Brooke is a village in the township of Sarawak, formerly called Newash, and was a village inhabited by Ojibway and Pottawatamie Indians, chiefly the former.

In 1837, beyond which we have no connected account of anything around Owen’s Sound, Newash, the Ojibway Chief, was living alone, with this family, where Brooke now stands. He had lived there all his life and his father and grandfather before him. Newash is now a man in extreme old age, living at Cape Croker...

In 1840, when preparations were first made for the settlement [Euro-Canadian] of Sydenham town and township, and country around, a few Ojibways and Pottawatamies had settled beside Newash. The Indian village had a pretty appearance. It was a fine

dry sandy side; small clearings were made, and the forest around presented majestic elms and basswoods, with a sprinkling of hemlock and cedar, interspersing the invariable maple and beech...

Newash, Saco, Cahpenais, and Wahbatick were the principal men of the tribe. The place became known as Newash's Village, or "Newash"...

In October, 1842, a number of workmen, who had been sent by the Government to put up houses for the Newash band, arrived at "Sydenham". Six log houses were put up that fall; others, log and frame were put up afterward. There were 16 in all; most of these are still standing. The Government also had 100 or 150 acres cleared for them; and made them a present of several yoke of oxen and cows... In 1855 the writer was informed by an intelligent and educated member of the Band, the late Charles Keeshick, that the Indian population of Newash was exactly 105. Early in 1857, the Indians surrendered Newash and the Reserve which now constitutes the township of Sarawak,...and removed to Cape Croker... in June 1858".

The Newash "Indian" village, and a church were located near the Owen Sound Harbour. This village was located to the north of the entrance to the Potawatamie River, and is north of the Study Area.

The Newash (now known as Nawash) reservation remained until the "Peter Jones Treaty" of 1857. The following is an excerpt from the *History of Cape Croker* (CNED 1980:5) and describes events leading up to the signing of the treaty:

"John Telfur, a land agent and surveyor Charles Rankin P. L., came to Nawash, October 1840, they informed the Indians that the land upon which they now resided was to be surrendered and sold for their benefit. This was followed by the signing of the "Peter Jones Treaty".

One surprising feature noted in the treaty was that it was signed at Toronto on February 9th 1857. How the Red delegation reached that city in the middle winter, with the nearest railway connection then at Collingwood is not known to this writer. It appears strange too that Chief Nawash who was the acknowledged leader of the band, had apparently no part in the transaction. It is possible that the chief by that time was too aged or infirm to travel far. He is known to have agreed to the transfer and to have later taken part in the migration.

In the spring of 1857 soon after the treaty was signed, Lord Burgh who had followed Oliphant as superintendent of Indian Affairs, organized the survey of the Nawash lands. The village was laid out in town lots and given the name of "Town of Brookeholm" in honour of Burg's kinsman Major Brooke of Sarawak. The neighbouring lands were surveyed into the townships of Sarawak and Keppel" (SJA 2020:3-5).

Historic Métis

“The Historic Saugeen Métis are descendants of the Métis who traded at Saugeen. Pierre Piché was considered this first Métis in the area, trading in about 1816. The Ojibwa invited Piché to share the resources within the Saugeen territory, but also required him to “share” in the protection of these same resources and the environment for mutual benefit.

“In 1816-1818, Wampum, strings of bead, was presented to Piché as a tangible reminder, an enduring record, of the historic diplomatic exchange, and the words spoken between the Ojibwe and Métis, that formed their peaceful and sharing relationship in the Saugeen territory” (Historic Saugeen Métis 2017).

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and Indigenous women. The Lake Huron watershed Métis “lived, fished, hunted, trapped and harvested the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula, the Lake Huron proper shoreline and its watershed. These are considered the traditional Métis territory.

The contemporary Métis community extends for 275 km on the Lake Huron shoreline from Tobermory to south of Goderich, and includes the counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron” (SJA 2020:5-6).

Euro-Canadian Historic Period

“The County of Grey was created by lands negotiated in the Treaty of 1818 and were 1,592,000 acres (644,259.54 hectares) in size. The price of the first treaty was “for the yearly payment for ever of twelve hundred pounds currency in goods at Montreal prices” (Marsh 1931). Due to the expansion of settlers in the new County of Grey, it, too, was expanded with the Sauking Treaty signed in 1836 (Marsh 1931).

Charles Rankin was the surveyor for Sydenham Township (Map 7). He surveyed the lands in 1842 and 1843. Interestingly, the original site of Owen Sound was laid out as a town plot before the survey of the township was completed. The Concession lines of the township run north-south, and the lots were numbered from the south (Marsh 1931). Sydenham Township was slow to populate attracting more Irish, Scottish and English settlers with keen pioneering skills as time passed. As the roads began to be cleared, an abundance of taverns appeared and soon emigrants made their way, typically through Guelph, to settle the area. It took a minimum of two days to make the journey from Guelph to present-day Owen Sound (Thomas 2015).

The “sound of water” now known as “Owen Sound” was not officially surveyed until 1815. It has been postulated that Samuel de Champlain, as well as many early fur traders, mapped out the shoreline, however they did not venture into the shoals to create an accurate depiction of the area. Therefore, it was in 1815 that Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen arrived to officially survey the region. Captain Owen changed the original name of Mer Douce, which means Sweetwater Sea, given to the large Bay by

Champlain to Manitoulin Lake (Thomas 2015). It was in 1825 that the modern name of Georgian Bay was given to the area in honour of King George the III. The earliest record showing when the name “Owen Sound” was first used is in Lieutenant Bayfield’s survey of 1819, in honour of Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen (Thomas 2015).

The present-day location of the City of Owen Sound was not surveyed until 1837 when surveyor Charles Rankin first visited the Sydenham River valley (Thomas 2015). By this time Charles Rankin had already begun surveying Sydenham Township and was beginning to work on the town plot. Originally, he had planned for the town to be placed on the west side of the modern harbor, but that was the location of the Indigenous Newash Village and they did not take kindly to being asked to move their settlement (Thomas 2015). Therefore, Charles Rankin, along with John Telfur, began surveying and clearing the east side of the harbor in 1840. The accepted story is that in October of 1840 John Telfur, the Land Agent, arrived at the Newash village looking for Charles Rankin. Mr. Telfur was accompanied by some other new landowners of the area to assist in surveying. Charles Rankin was located further upriver as the Newash Village would not allow European settlers to camp within the village limits (Marsh 1931). At this time John Telfur and his companions arrived at a clearing in the woods, but Charles Rankin was nowhere to be found. There, on a fresh cut stump, was a bone horn hanging and it is said that Mr. Telfur picked up the bone horn and blew into it with great force. Some short time later, Charles Rankin appeared through the woods, and at 5 last the Land Agent and the Surveyor could shake hands and the planning of Owen Sound would commence”.

Specific Lot History: Part Park Lot 8, Range 6 East of the Garafraxa Road, Sydenham Township

“According to the ‘Abstract Land Index’, the Crown Patent for Park Lot 8, Range 6, East of the Garafraxa Road, Sydenham Township, Grey County was first issued to Richard Carrey (merchant) on September 24, 1847 at the age of 46, who lived there for two years along with his wife Mary and their eight children, until they sold the lot to David Williams in 1849 (Table 1). David Williams was a mason and owned the property until 1871. The first time the east lot appears is in 1858, when David Williams sells it to William Clark. William Clark then sells part of that east lot to Thomas Chatwin (turner) in 1859 and sold the other part of the lot to George Reid later in the same year, who does not appear in the registry again. Thomas Chatwin then sold his portion of the lot to John Middleborough (mason) in 1862. The McCarthy family purchased the east lot from the Middleborough family, and then sold it back to them on the same day. After this sale, the west lot appears, and it was sold by David Williams in 1871 to Henry Snooks. Henry Snooks holds the property until 1878, at which time he sold it to James White. The Middleborough family later sold the property to other members of their family twice, once in 1880 and again in 1887. Addison Norman et al. sold the lot to the Middleborough family again in 1881.

In 1888, the Middleborough’s sold the property to the Peskett family. Frederick Peskett is listed as being a gardener, and his wife Sarah was a dress and mantle maker.

Frederick and Sarah sold the west portion of the land back and forth in 1892 and again in 1898. William Sutton purchased the west lot from the Peskett family in 1900, and then sold it the next day to a Sarah McPatton (unknown spelling). The Middleborough family then sold the west lot to a William McMillan and John Robinson in 1903. A few years later, the County Council of Grey introduced a By-Law on the property in 1908. In 1912, Henry and Emma Harrison purchased three portions of the property from the McMillans, the Suttons, and James White. In 1913 the Canadian Pacific Railway put an order in for the property, stating it as use for sidings. Henry Harrison then sold the west half to his wife Emma in 1913. Later, in 1918 Emma and William Harrison and a McKay sold portions of the property to the Oliver Rogers Stone Company Limited.

Eliza White, presumably the wife of James White, submitted a release (unknown) to the Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. In July of 1919, the Will of William McMillan was carried out by his listed executors for 10 acres (4.05 ha.) of the property. Eliza White then sold the west half to James Mahan (Mahar, Mahon?) in 1919. The executors of William McMillan then deeded the east portion of the property to a William Baker in 1924. The Mahan (Mahar, Mahon?) family as executors, then sold the west part of the property to James Carroll in 1927, who received a mortgage with a family member and an Edith Wade. The Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. then sold parts of the property to William Christie and Richard Howey in 1928, who then have a mortgage with the Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. Christie and Howey sell the properties to Owen Sound Quarries Ltd. William Baker who obtained the east lot in 1924, sold the lot to John Peacock in 1929. Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. signed a release of mortgage for Ada Oliver in 1929 for the portions of the property they owned. Peacock and his wife then sold the east lot to John Hill in 1931. Owen Sound Quarries Ltd. then signed an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway. A curious grant with multiple names in 1934 appeared for the west and east parts, all going to a Miss Fenwick. "R of E of R" is the next entry from the Carroll family to Mahan and Wade in 1935.

Wade and Mahan then sold the west lot to the Matthews family in 1936. Matthews (and his wife) then sold the west part to Thomas Smith in 1940, and in 1936 John Hill sold the east part to Martha Frost, who in 1943 sold it to James Lemon. A tax deed was placed on the property in 1942, and given to Cecil. Thomas Smith and his wife sold the west portion to the Lamb family in 1945, and the land owned by Miss Fenwick was granted to William Fenwick in 1946. In 1951, the Fenwick family sold it to the Artley family, and James Lemon willed the east part to members of his family in 1949, which was finalized in a certificate in 1954. The Minister of Highways then submitted a plan in 1952 with parts of property from the Fenwick family and the Lemon family. Another certificate was submitted in relation to the will of the Lemon family. In 1955 the Minister of Highways submitted another plan for portions of land, and in 1959 the Corporation of the Township of Sydenham submitted a By-Law for subdivision control.

The Lemon family then sold the east portion to the Brown family in 1959, and the Artley family (west lot) had certificates submitted in relation to their estate in both 1961 and 1962, at which point the property goes to Nelson Artley, who sold it to the King family. The Lamb family also had a certificate submitted for the west lot which returned it to the

Lamb family, but in 1963, they sold it to the McKee family, and Cecil sold part of his land to the Lamb family. Owen Sound then annexed part of the land in 1966, and the McKee family deeded a portion of land to Owen Sound in 1966 as well. Three consents were signed by the Department of National Revenue to the Lamb family (1963(1965?)), and the Artley family twice, both in 1961. Another By-Law was passed by Owen Sound in 1967, and a plan was submitted in 1969 by Maurice Hewett O.L.S. Multiple estates were settled for both the Brown and Lamb families for 1963, 1970, and other unknown dates and people. The King family deeded the property to Mabel Lyons in 1971, who deeded it to an investment company in 1973. The Crown then submitted a consignment plan for the Ministry of Transportation in 1975 for the King's Highway“(SJA I 2020:6-8).

1.2.3 Determination of Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area (SJA I 2020).

1.2.4 Rationale for Fieldwork Strategy

The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property. Google Earth historic imagery shows that a house complex was in situ in 2014. Sometime between 2014 and 2019, the complex was razed. The Study Area measures approximately 125 metres (east-west) by 133 metres (north-south). There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure's footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway.

During the Stage 1 assessment it was determined that approximately 10% of the Study Area consists of extensive disturbances (Map 9). These disturbances include the former house location (Images 4 and 11), modern utilities, and the existing gravel driveway (Images 8 and 13) and concrete pad (Image 12). These areas are deemed to have no archaeological potential, as per the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The remaining 90% of the Study Area was confirmed, through the property inspection and background research, to exhibit archaeological potential (SJA I 2020:15).

During the Stage 2 assessment, an additional two percent of the Study Area was determined to have been subject to deep and extensive development disturbance and was evaluated as having no archaeological potential and did not require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. This additional area of disturbance included a piling of several concrete slabs (Image 3; Map 9). Therefore approximately 88% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 assessment while the remaining 12% was deemed to have no archaeological potential and was excluded from the test pitting survey. The survey of

the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at standardized five metre intervals as the area was wooded and could not be ploughed (Map 10).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Previously Known Archaeological Resources/Assessments

A search conducted on October 26th, 2020, through the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' PastPortal site indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. There has been one known archaeological assessment conducted within a 50 m radius of the current Study Area. An archaeological assessment entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 1960 16th Street East, Part of Park Lot 8, Range 6, East of the Garafraxa Road, Plan of Owen Sound, GT of Sydenham, City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Original Report (PIF#: P027-436-2020)" was produced by SJA in October 2020. This Stage 1 assessment was completed for the current Stage 2 Study Area.

1.3.2 Plaques, Monuments and Designated Properties

The following is a summary of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment from the Stage 1 report conducted in October 2020 for the current Stage 2 Study Area under PIF# P027-0436-2020 by Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA 2020:9-10):

"Although there are no historic plaques or monuments situated on or within one kilometer of the Study Area (OHP 2020; OHT 2020), there are nine Ontario Heritage Trust historic plaques located in the City of Owen Sound. These plaques read as follows:

1. David Vivian Currie, V.C., 1912-1986 "A much-honoured World War II army officer, Currie, who is buried in Owen Sound, was born and raised in Saskatchewan. He enlisted in 1940 and was sent overseas with the 29th Canadian Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment (the South Alberta Regiment) three years later. On August 18, 1944, Currie, leading a small force in Normandy, was ordered to help seal the Chambois-Trun escape route to the German forces cut off in the Falaise pocket. He met fierce resistance in the village of St. Lambert-sur-Dives. There, by skillful command and heroic example, Currie sustained his men for three days as they repeatedly thwarted breakout attempts by masses of Germans. For his actions, he was awarded the Victoria Cross, the British Commonwealth's highest decoration for valour".

2. The Founding of Owen Sound "In November, 1840, a townplot in Sydenham Township was surveyed as the terminus of the Garafraxa-Owen's Sound Road. John Telfer, government agent, completed his house by November 21 and a shelter for settlers by the following spring. Four private buildings were finished by July 1842. "Sydenham" by 1846 contained a sawmill and grist-mill and about 150 people. A post office opened in 1847 was named "Owen's Sound" after the settlement along the Garafraxa Road from Arthur north. "Sydenham" grew as land and water communication

improved and in 1852 became the seat of Grey County. The community of "Sydenham" was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound in 1857 with a population of almost 2000".

3. The Newash Indian Village, 1842 "Following the Indian treaty of 1836, a Reserve along the western shore of Owen Sound was set aside for the Band headed by Chief Newash. In 1842, the Indian village of Newash, established here previous to the founding of the adjacent community of Sydenham (now Owen Sound), was rebuilt by the government. It contained fourteen log houses, a school and a barn. Wesleyan Methodist missionaries ministered to the 7 Indians, and in 1845 a frame chapel, the predecessor of the present church, was completed. In 1857 the Reserve, containing some 4,450 ha, was ceded to the government and most of the Indians moved to Cape Croker".

4. Survey of the Great Lakes "In 1814-1816 the first Admiralty Survey of Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay was undertaken by Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, after whom Owen Sound is named. His successor, Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield, completed the first survey of Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior in 1817-25. The work of these officers rendered great service to Canada by increasing the safety of navigation".

5. Thomas William Holmes, V.C., 1898-1950 "Born in Montreal, Holmes moved with his family to Owen Sound in 1903. He enlisted in the 147th Infantry Battalion C.E.F. in 1915, but later transferred to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. In October 1917, his unit took part in the violent opening assault on the German position at Passchendaele. During this action Private Holmes, under heavy enemy fire, captured single-handed an important "pill-box" strongpoint which had been holding up the right flank of the Canadian advance. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his valour in this battle".

6. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway "This pioneer railway was chartered in 1868 and the first sod was turned at Weston on October 5, 1869, by Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria. Constructed under direction of chief engineer Edmund Wragge, the main line from Toronto to Owen Sound was completed in 1873 and a branch line from a point near Orangeville to Teeswater was finished about a year later. Freight and passenger service was begun on the section from Toronto to Orangeville in September 1871, and from Orangeville to Owen Sound in August, 1873. The original choice of narrow-gauge track proved ill-advised and standard gauge track was laid, 1881-83. The line was leased to the Ontario and Quebec Railway in 1883 and absorbed by the C.P.R. the following year".

7. William Avery "Billy" Bishop, 1894-1956 "Billy Bishop won renown as a pilot with the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during World War I by shooting down at least 72 enemy aircraft and leading other daring missions against the enemy. For these exploits he was awarded the Victoria Cross, the D.S.O. and other medals for bravery, becoming Canada's most decorated serviceman. Born in Owen Sound, he was educated here and at Royal Military College, Kingston. His later life was spent largely in

England and Montreal. During part of World War II he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force in Ottawa as an honorary Air Marshal”.

8. William Avery “Billy” Bishop and his Boyhood Home “This house is the birthplace and childhood home of Billy Bishop, the legendary flying ace who won renown with the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during the First World War. In 1917 and 1918, Bishop flew daring missions in his Nieuport and SE5 scout aircraft, and was credited with shooting down 72 enemy aircraft. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, and other medals for valour, becoming one of Canada's most decorated servicemen. Today, the house stands as a memorial to the small-town boy who became a celebrated aviation idol and remains today one of Canada's most recognized national heroes”.

9. William Avery Bishop, V.C., 1894-1956 “Born in Owen Sound, "Billy" Bishop was attending the Royal Military College when war was declared in 1914. He first joined a cavalry unit, but in 1915 transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Courage and marksmanship made him one of the war's greatest fighting pilots, credited officially with the destruction of 72 enemy aircraft. When hostilities ended he was the youngest lieutenant-colonel of the air force and had won the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. During World War II he became a director of recruiting for the R.C.A.F. with the rank of air marshal”.

There are no commemorative/historic plaques, monuments or designated properties within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area (OHP 2020; OHT 2020)”.

1.3.3 Summary of Previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The following is a summary of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment from the Stage 1 report conducted in October 2020 for the current Stage 2 Study Area under PIF# P027-0436-2020 by Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA I 2020):

“The underlying bedrock of the Study Area is the Queenston formation (Chapman and Putnam 1973:4-5). The Study Area lies in the physiographic region known as the Cape Rich Steps. In preglacial times it was the upland between two river valleys leading to the master stream that flowed down the Georgian Bay depression (Chapman and Putnam 1973:196). From the water's edge at 580 feet (177 m) the land rises 500 feet (152 m) in a series of five steps. The first two being the work of Lake Nipissing and Lake Algonquin and are narrow terraces near the shore of Georgian Bay. Above the Lake Algonquin level the next tread is a broad gentle slope leading up to the edge of the Manitoulin dolomites, which sit atop a base of red shale and contains very little glacial till (ibid.:197). A small low mesa of Manitoulin dolomite lies north of Johnson, on the Owen Sound side, while the upper step of the Cape Rich region may be recognized as the brow of the Niagara escarpment. The elevation of the terrain within the Study Area ranges from approximately 220 to 225 meters above sea level (Map 2).

About 18,000 years ago, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered all of southeastern Canada including what is now the County of Grey. Some 5,000 years later, the sheet began to melt and recede northward exposing the Grey-Bruce area. At that time, all of the County

of Grey lay submerged under the glacial waters of the lake and, over the next few millennia, the lake waters lashed and beat the land. The waves of Algonquin reworked the sand and gravel deposited by the glaciers and formed terraces with boulders, gravel bars and sand dunes while building a massive leaving behind what is now Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Glacial Lake Algonquin as well as Lake Nipissing left behind traces of their beaches along both the shores of Georgian Bay as well as Lake Huron. According to Goldthwait (1910) glacial Lake Algonquin was approximately 228 metres above sea level (m asl) in the Owen Sound area, and the Lake Nipissing shoreline sat at roughly 192 metres asl. The Study Area lies between an elevation of approximately 220 and 225 metres above sea level which puts it below the glacial Lake Algonquin shoreline but above the Lake Nipissing shoreline.

The soils of the Study Area are identified as the Breypen series, consisting of variable shallow soils over bedrock with variable drainage, and nearly level with numerous rock outcrops and very stony (Gillespie and Richards 1954). The Study Area is located approximately 255 metres to the west of a small pond, 580 m west of Bothwell's Creek, and roughly 2.2 km southeast of Georgian Bay. There are no water sources located within the Study Area. The vegetation within the Study Area consists of low brush and tall grasses with sections of mature deciduous and coniferous trees" (SJA 2020:12-13).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area (SJA 2020).

A property inspection was deemed important to verifying archival data and to confirm areas of archaeological potential. The Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was conducted on October 27th, 2020 under the appropriate lighting and weather conditions, and confirmed its archaeological potential. Additional areas of no archaeological potential were also confirmed through the systematic property inspection (pedestrian transects along length of Study Area).

1.3.4 Current Environment – Existing Features

The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property (Google Earth Imagery shows house present in 2014 – sometime between 2014 and 2019 the house was razed). The Study Area measures approximately 125 metres (east-west) by 133 metres (north-south). There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure's footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway.

1.3.5 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 9th, 2020, under sunny skies and a high of 25 degrees C.

As per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines (2011 Section 2.1, Standard 3) the fieldwork was conducted under the appropriate lighting and weather conditions.

1.3.6 Unusual Physical Features Affecting Fieldwork

There were no unusual physical features that effected fieldwork.

2.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

2.1 Stage 2 (Archaeological Assessment)

Approximately 88% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 assessment while the remaining 12% was deemed to have no archaeological potential and was excluded from the test pitting survey. The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at standardized 5 metre intervals as the area was wooded and could not be ploughed (Map 10). Test pits were excavated into five centimetres of sterile subsoil (unless a feature was located), and all pit contents were screened through six millimetre mesh screen, and test pits were backfilled.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Maps 1 - 3 illustrate the location of the Study Area. Map 4 illustrates the development site plan for the Study Area. Map 8 illustrates the images taken of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Images 1 - 18), Map 9 illustrates the archaeological potential of the Study Area, and, Map 10 presents the Stage 2 assessment methodology.

No archaeological sites, features or cultural materials were located in the Study Area. There is no recommendation for Stage 3 archaeological assessment based on the negative results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

3.2 Summary of Finds

No archaeological sites, cultural materials or features were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area.

3.3 Inventory of Documentary Records Made In Field

Documents made in the field include:

- Daily record log and field notes – 1 page (double-sided)
- Image log – 1 page
- Digital images – 18 images
- Field map showing location and orientation of photos taken – 1 page.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area (SJA 2020).

The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property. Google Earth historic imagery shows that a house complex was in situ in 2014. Sometime between 2014 and 2019, the complex was razed. The Study Area measures approximately 125 metres (east-west) by 133 metres (north-south). There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure's footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway.

During the Stage 1 assessment it was determined that approximately 10% of the Study Area consists of extensive disturbances (Map 9). These disturbances include the former house location (Images 4 and 11), modern utilities, and the existing gravel driveway (Images 8 and 13) and concrete pad (Image 12). These areas are deemed to have no archaeological potential, as per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The remaining 90% of the Study Area was confirmed, through the property inspection and background research, to exhibit archaeological potential (SJA 2020:15).

However, during the Stage 2 assessment an additional two percent of the Study Area was determined to have been subject to deep and extensive development disturbance and was evaluated as having no archaeological potential and did not require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. This additional area of disturbance included a piling of several concrete slabs (Image 3; Map 9). Therefore approximately 88% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 assessment while the remaining 12% was deemed to have no archaeological potential and was excluded from the test pitting survey. The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at standardized 5 metre intervals as the area was wooded and could not be ploughed (Map 10).

No archaeological sites, features or material culture were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Based on Section 2.2 of the 2011 MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines, no further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area; and,
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011).

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

According to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Section 7.5.9) the following must be stated within this report:

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be an archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

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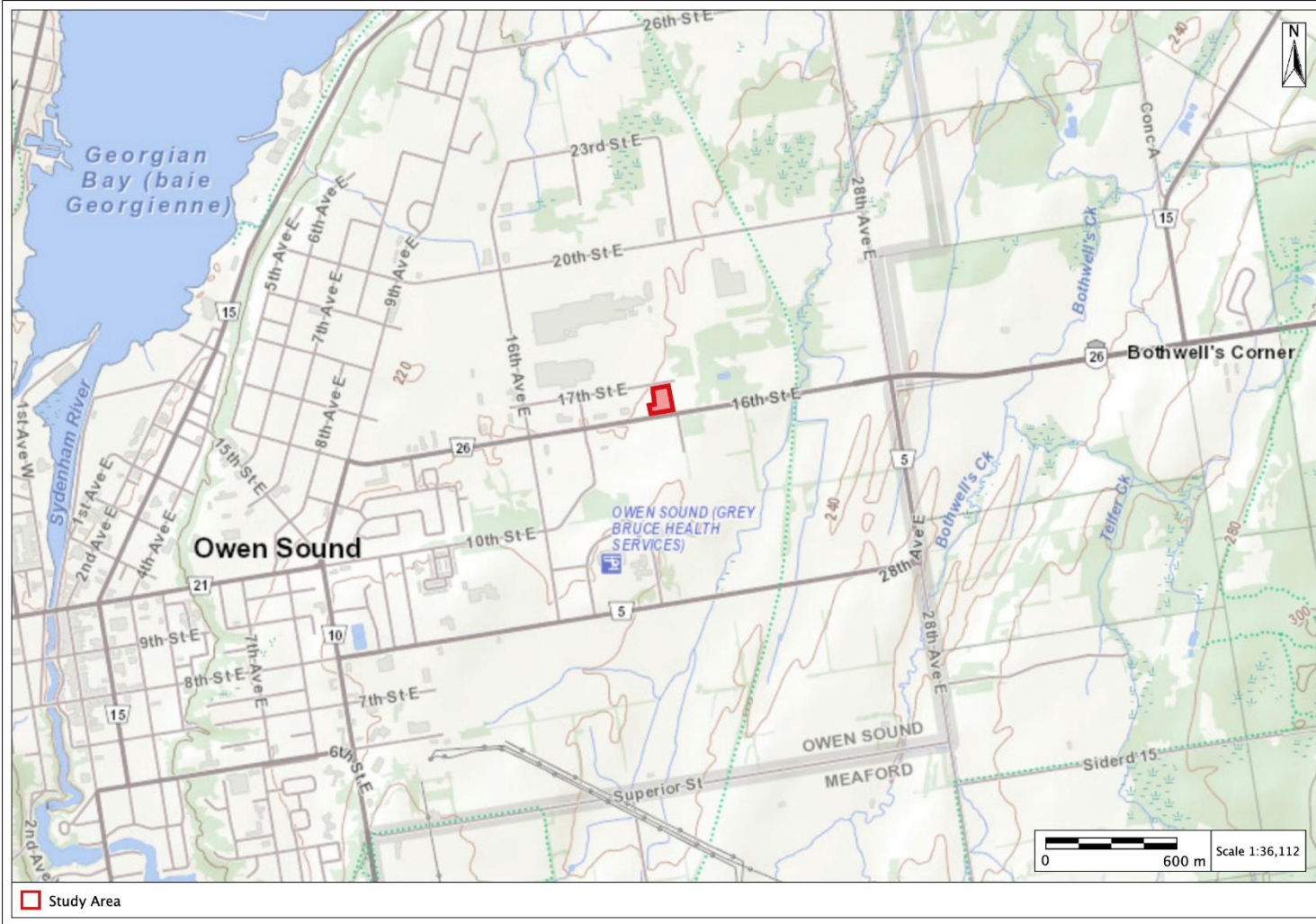
Ontario Land Registry Abstract Index for Range 1 - 6, East of Garafraxa Road, Owen Sound, County of Grey. GREY (16), OWEN SOUND, Book 215, RANGE 1 – 6, East of Garafraxa Road. Accessed online at: www.onland.ca

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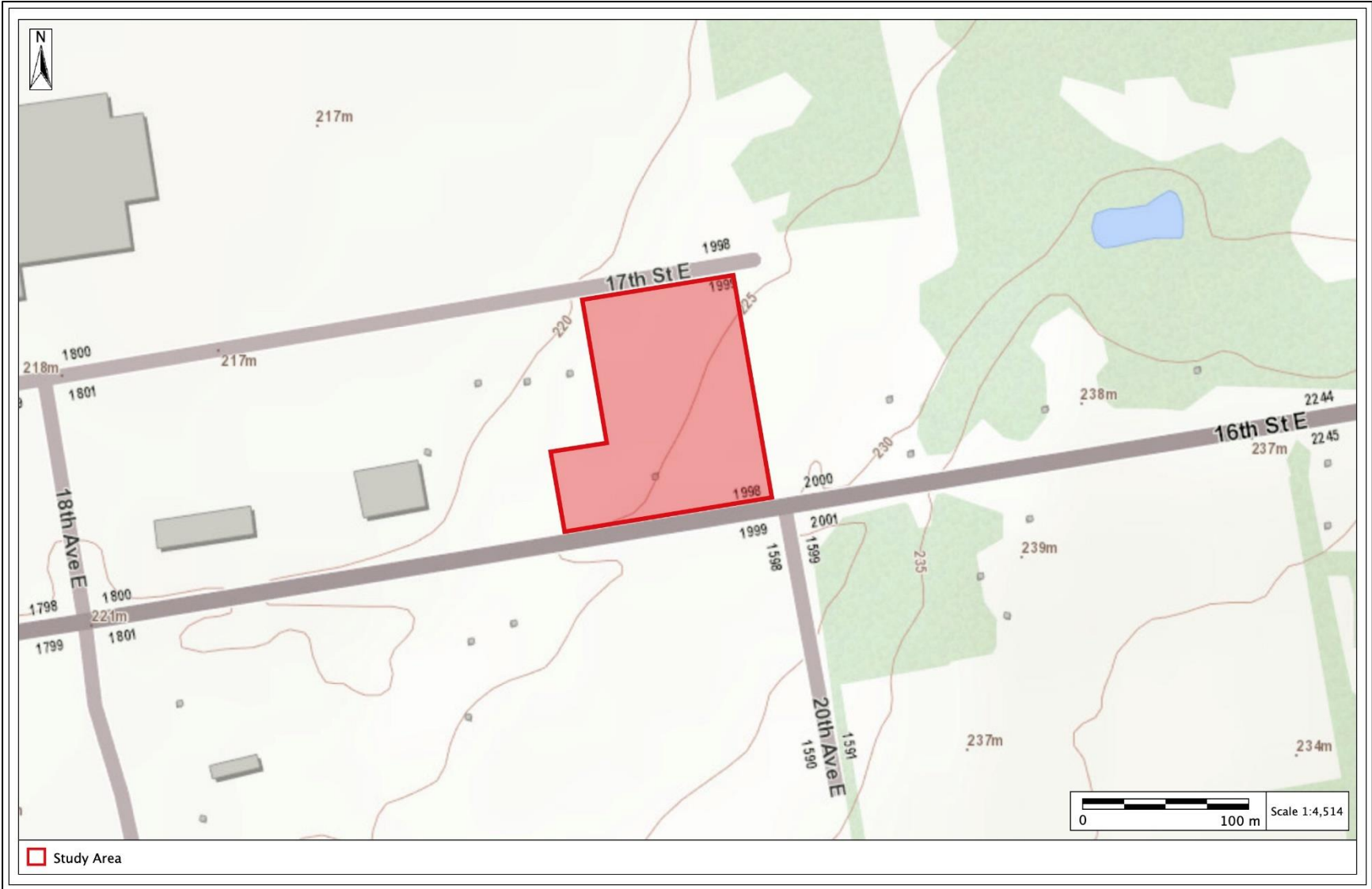
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8.0 MAPS

Map 1: Regional Location of Study Area (MNRF 2020)



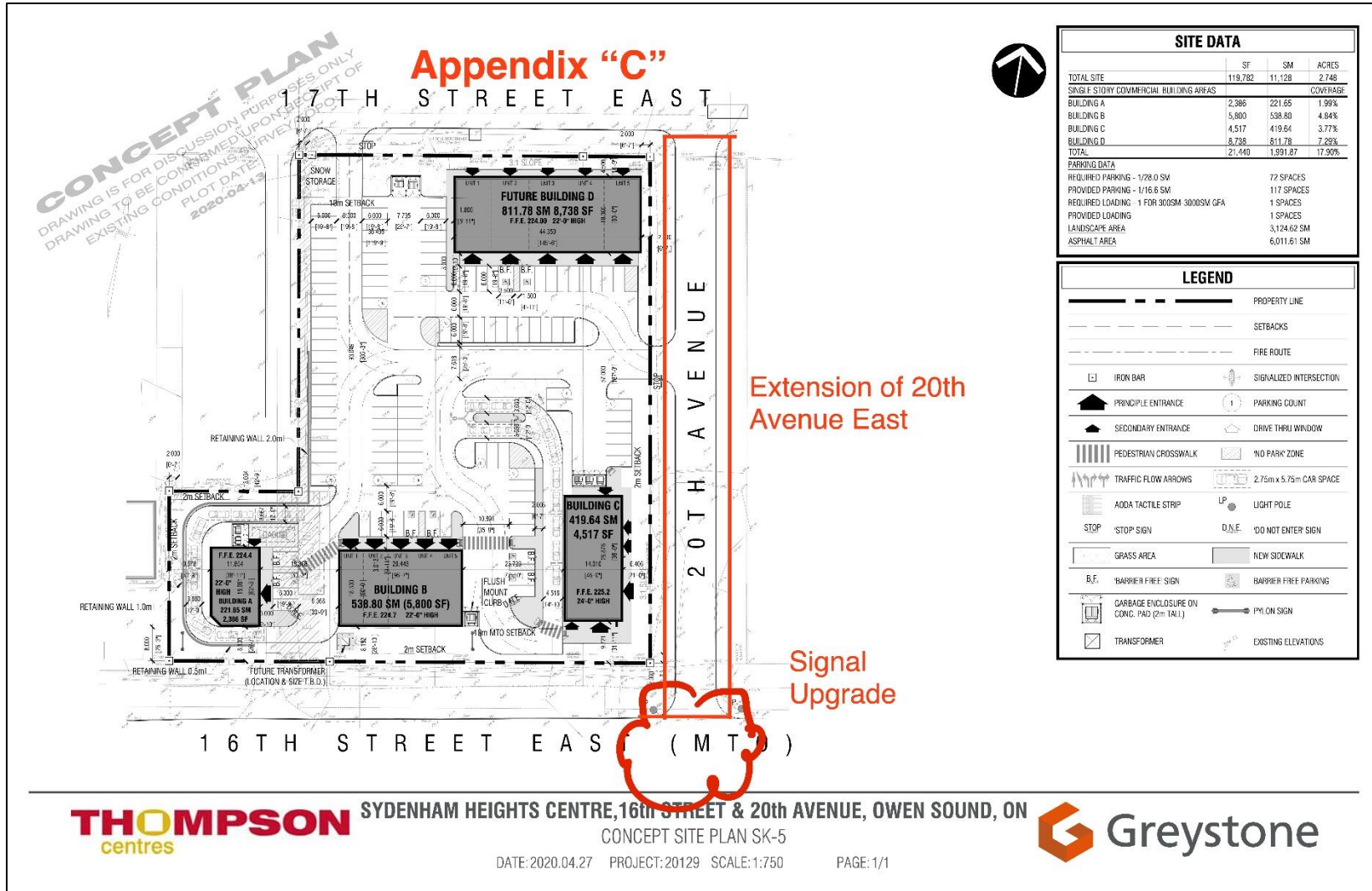
Map 2: Topographic Map of Study Area (MNRF 2020)



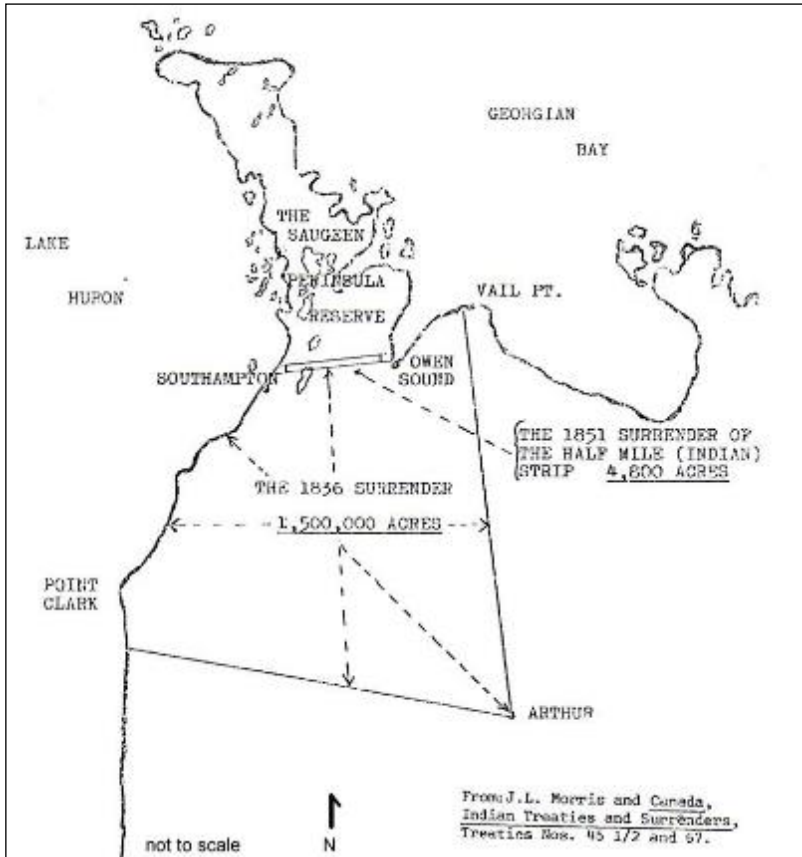
Map 3: Aerial of Study Area (Grey County Mapping 2020)



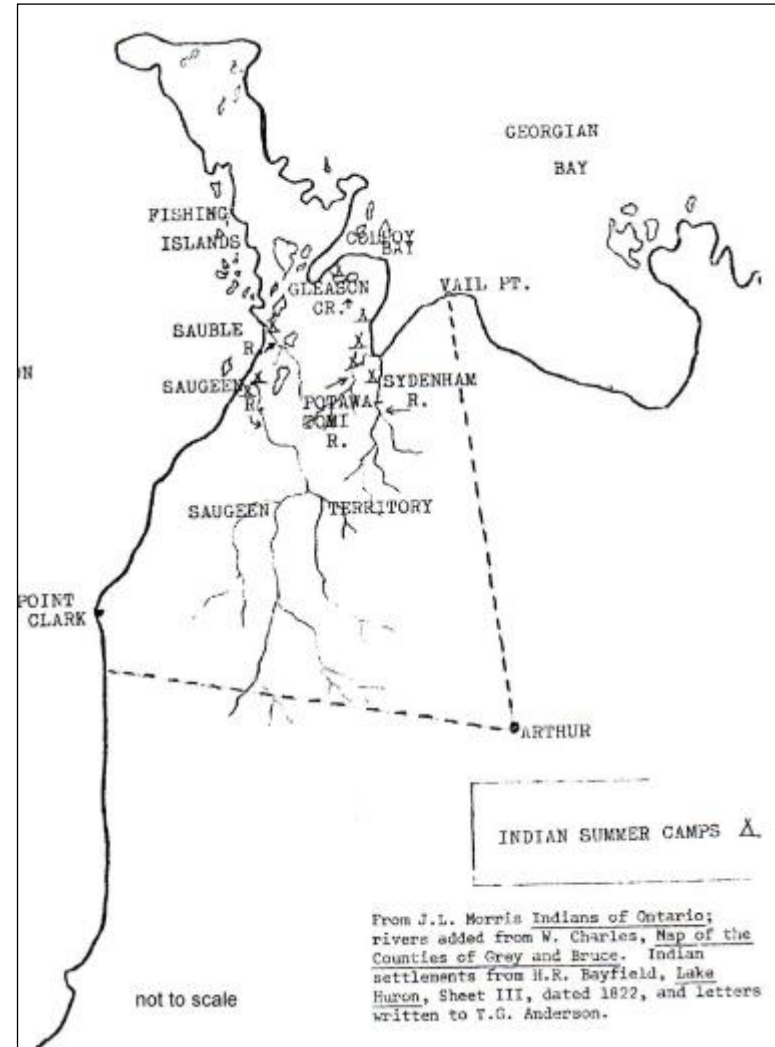
Map 4: Site Plan



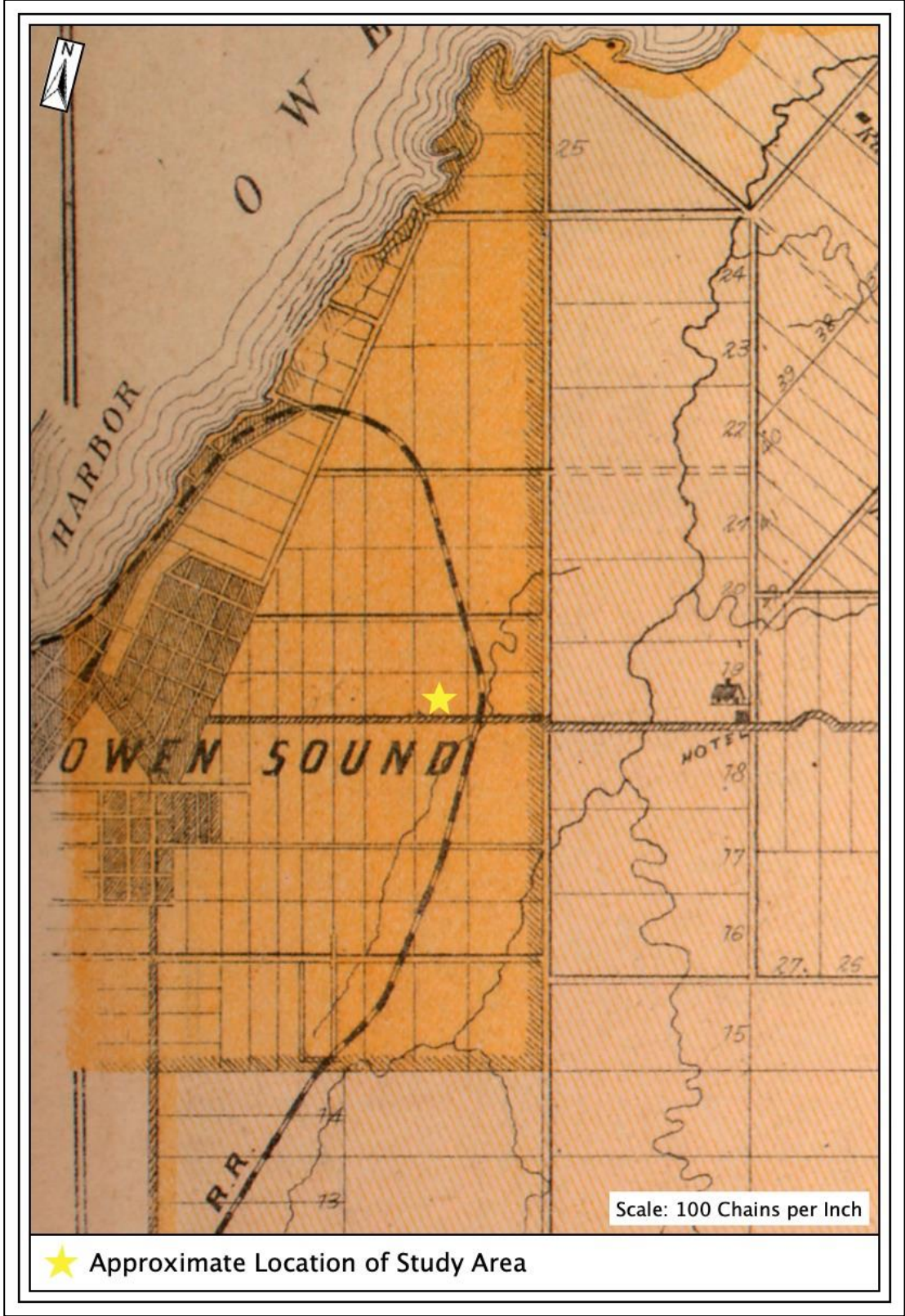
Map 5: 1836 Surrender (Schmalz 1977:233)



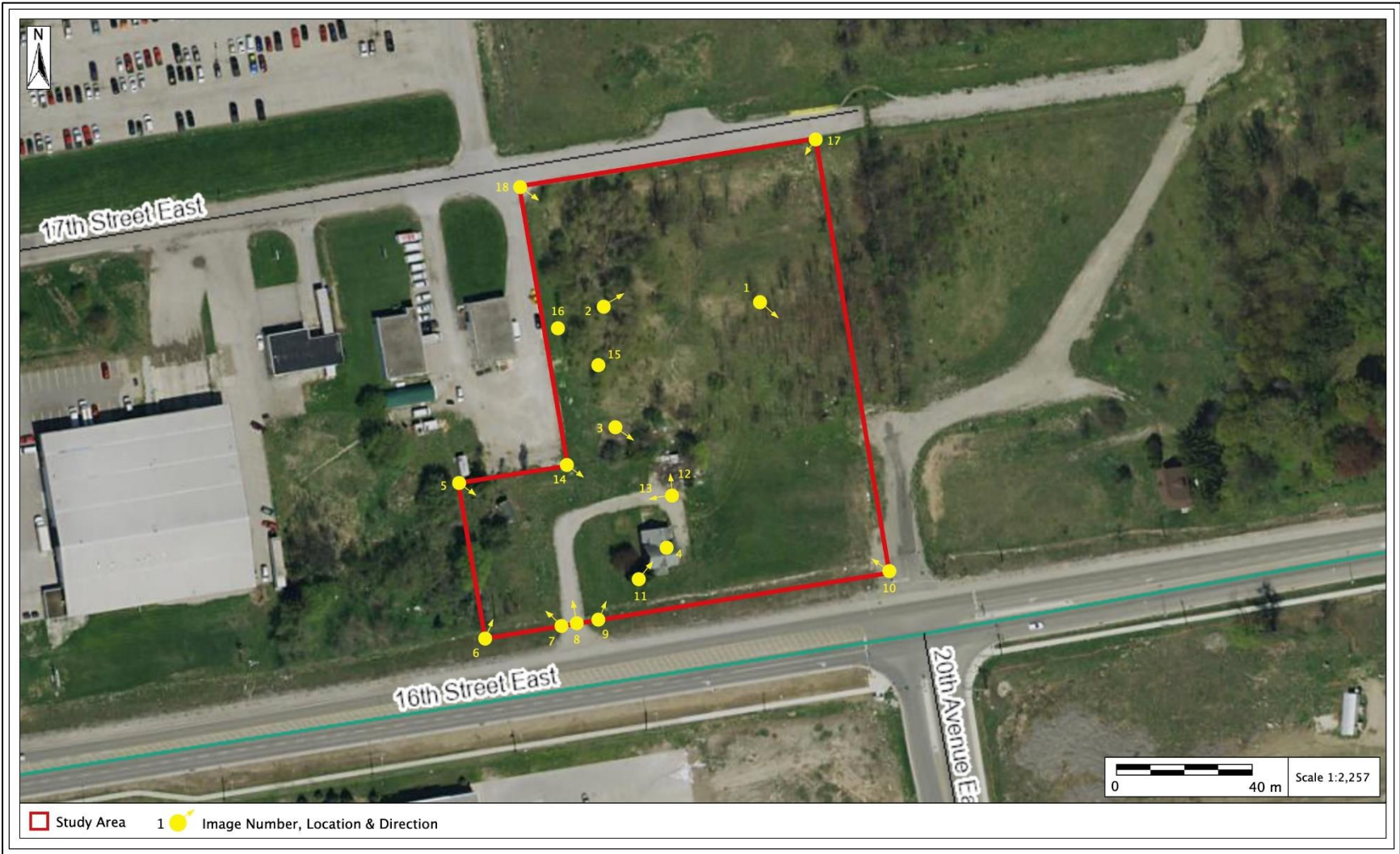
Map 6: Saugeen Lands Before Surrender (Schmalz 1977)



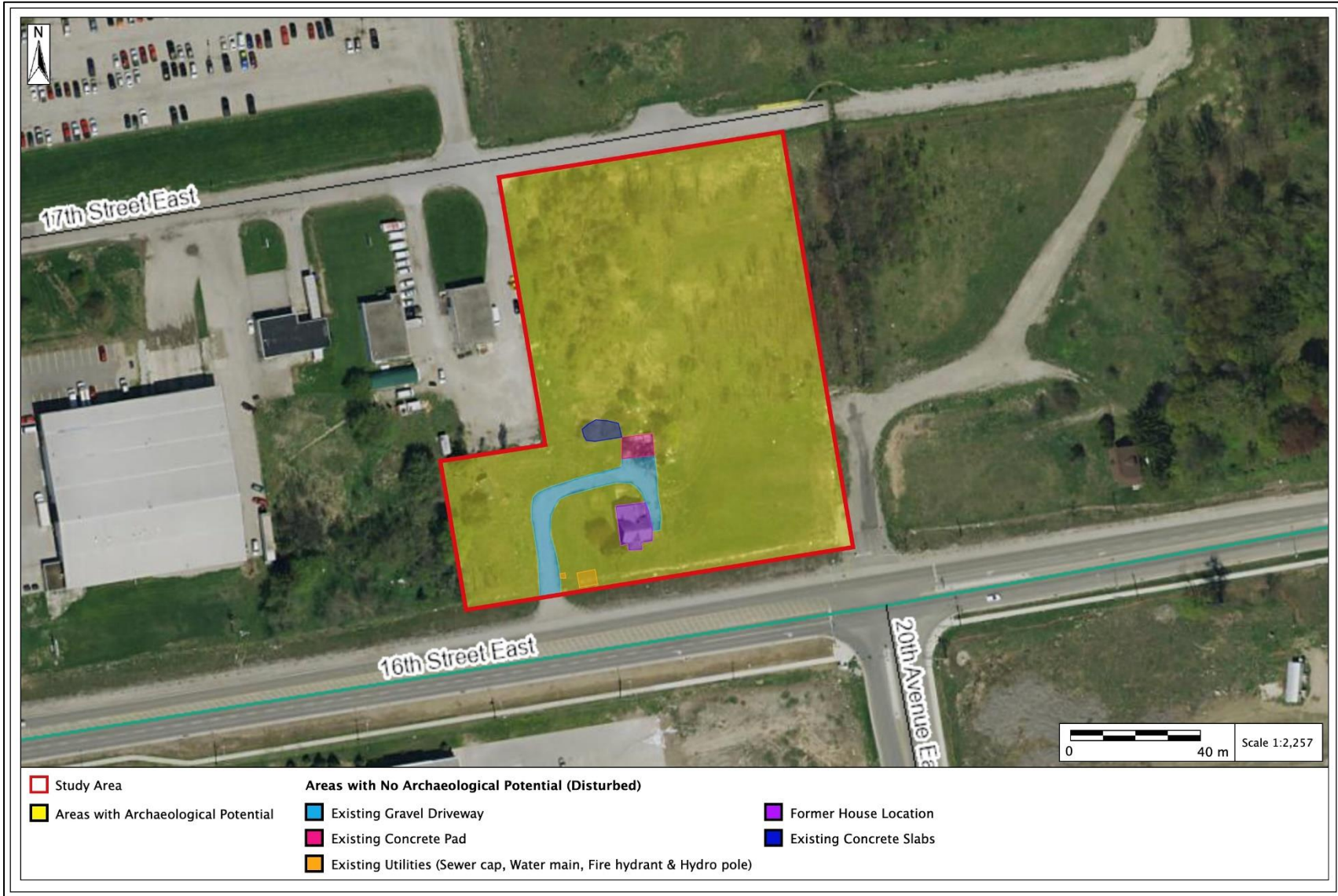
Map 7: 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map Section (Belden & Co.)



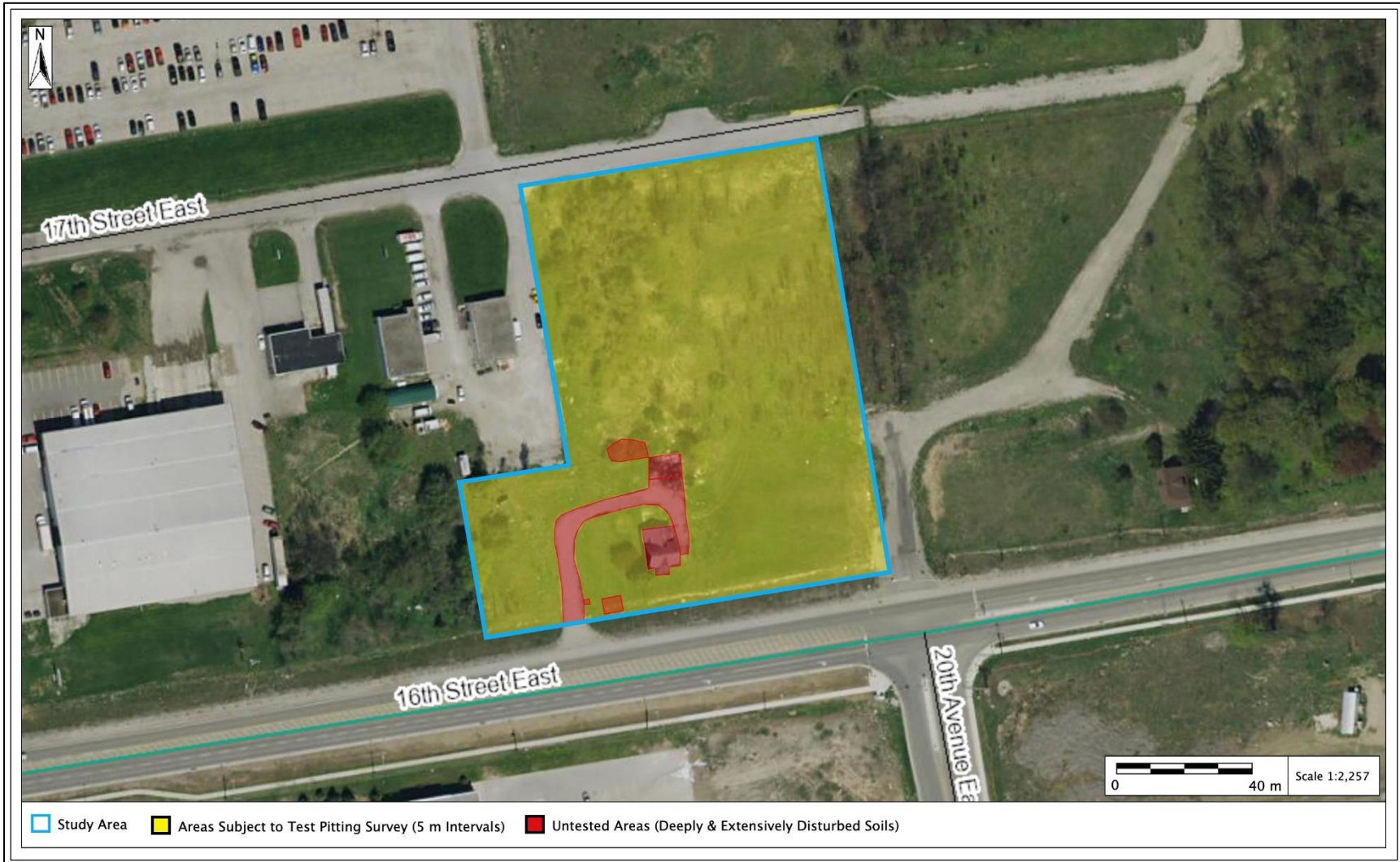
Map 8: Location and Direction of Images



Map 9: Areas of Archaeological Potential



Map 8: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology



9.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Test Pitting Survey of Study Area at 5 m Intervals (Facing SE)



Image 2: Test Pitting Survey of Study Area at 5 m Intervals (Facing NE)



Image 3: Disturbed Area – Concrete Slabs (Facing SE)



Image 4: Disturbed Area – Former House Location (Facing Down)



Image 5: Study Area from Western Edge (Facing SE)



Image 6: Study Area from SW Corner (Facing NE)



Image 7: Study Area from Southern Edge (Facing NW)



Image 10: Study Area from SE Corner (Facing NW)



Image 8: Disturbed Area – Existing Gravel Driveway (Facing N)



Image 11: Disturbed Area – Former House Location (Facing NE)



Image 9: Study Area from Southern Edge (Facing NE)



Image 12: Disturbed Area – Existing Concrete Pad (Facing N)



Image 13: Disturbed Area – Existing Gravel Driveway (Facing W)



Image 14: Study Area from Western Edge (Facing SE)



Image 15: Sample Test Pit (Facing Down)



Image 16: Sample Test Pit (Facing Down)



Image 17: Study Area from NE Corner (Facing SW)



Image 18: Study Area from NW Corner (Facing SE)



10.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – Image Log

Image #	Description	Direction
1	Test Pitting Survey of Study Area at 5 m Intervals	SE
2	Test Pitting Survey of Study Area at 5 m Intervals	NE
3	Disturbed Area – Concrete Slabs	SE
4	Disturbed Area – Former House Location	Down
5	Study Area from Western Edge	SE
6	Study Area from SW Corner	NE
7	Study Area from Southern Edge	NW
8	Disturbed Area – Existing Gravel Driveway	N
9	Study Area from Southern Edge	NE
10	Study Area from SE Corner	NW
11	Disturbed Area – Former House Location	NE
12	Disturbed Area – Existing Concrete Pad	N
13	Disturbed Area – Existing Gravel Driveway	W
14	Study Area from Western Edge	SE
15	Sample Test Pit	Down
16	Sample Test Pit	Down
17	Study Area from NE Corner	SW
18	Study Area from NW Corner	SE