

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Severance Application  
Assessment Parcel: 425904006500100  
City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario**

**Part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road  
Town Plot of Owen Sound  
Geographic Township of Sydenham**

**Original Report**

**Submitted to:**  
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

**Prepared for:**  
Bruce-Grey Catholic District School Board  
799 16th Avenue, Hanover ON

**Prepared by:**  
TMHC Inc.  
1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105  
London, ON N5W 3A7  
519-641-7222  
[tmhc.ca](http://tmhc.ca)



Licensee: Liam Browne, MA, PI048  
PIF No: PI048-0145-2024  
Project No: 2024-031  
Dated: June 27, 2024



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a severance application for part of the property known as Assessment Parcel: 425904006500100 (the subject property) in the City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The property does not possess a municipal address. The severance will create an 8.09 hectare (20.0 acre) lot (the severance parcel) on the west side of 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East in the eastern end of Owen Sound. The severance parcel comprises part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR), Town Plot of Owen Sound in the Geographic Township of Sydenham. The remainder of the subject property will be retained (the retained portion). In 2024, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by the Bruce-Grey Catholic District School Board (BGCDSB) to carry out the assessment of the severance parcel, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources were present within the severance parcel. The retained portion of the property was not subject to archaeological assessment.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. It also involved a review of previously registered archaeological resources within 1 km of the severance parcel and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the severance parcel had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- mapped 19<sup>th</sup>-century thoroughfares (19<sup>th</sup>-century gravelled sleigh road, 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway);
- a registered archaeological site (BdHf-11); and,
- a source of potable water (Bothwell Creek).

The severance parcel consists of active agricultural field and non-ploughable grassed, scrubland or treed areas. The active agricultural fields were subject to Stage 2 assessment via standard pedestrian at a 5 m transect interval (78.7%; 6.37 ha) while the non-ploughable grassed, scrubland and treed areas were subject to Stage 2 assessment via standard test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval (18.4%; 1.49 ha). The remainder of the subject property consists of permanently wet areas that were deemed of low archaeological potential and were photo-documented (2.8%; 0.23 ha).

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the severance parcel should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The retained portion of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment. If impacts are proposed for this area archaeological assessment is required.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Managers	Liam Browne, MA (PI048)
Project Administrators	Kellie Theaker, CHRP Victoria Scott, MA, MLis
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, CTech, CAPM
Fieldwork Coordination	Johnathan Freeman, MA (P274) Andrew Turner, BA (RI042)
Field Director	Sean Graziano, BA (RI354)
Field Technicians	Michelle Graham, PhD Sean Alzner, BA Sarah Baker, BSc Heather Graham, BA Jack Houghton, BSc Myah Henderson Mary Mazlounian
GIS Technician	David Gostick, BA
Report Writer	Liam Browne, MA (PI048)
Senior Review	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BGCDSB	Chad Aiken
BGCDSB	Alecia Lantz



## **TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This archaeological assessment takes place within the traditional territory of Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and Saugeen First Nation, collectively Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). SON's Traditional Territory is bounded on the south by the Maitland River system from Goderich to past Arthur, on the west by the Canada/USA border in the middle of Lake Huron, on the north by a line along the midpoint of the channel between the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, and on the east by a line down the middle of Georgian Bay. The SON also asserts Aboriginal title over that portion of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay within their Territory.

The people of the Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen First Nations have lived, fished, hunted, and traded throughout these lands for generations and continue to do so today. They have a deep connection to the lands within their traditional territory. This includes cultural heritage: spiritual and sacred sites, artifacts and archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural heritage landscapes. It also includes care and protection for the Ancestors and their resting places.

The subject property is also within the settlement, resource gathering, and historic trading areas of the Historic Saugeen Métis. The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and First Nations women. The Historic Saugeen Métis hunt, fish, trap, and harvest the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula and Lake Huron. Today, they trace their roots through Grey, Bruce, the western part of Huron, the northern part of Lambton, and parts of Wellington, Dufferin, and Waterloo Counties.

This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.



## INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

*Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON)*

Coordinator

Kove Sartor

Field Representative

Robert Martin



## ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned CRM business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendent communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the [Ontario Living Wage Network](#) and a member of the [Canadian Federation for Independent Business](#).

## KEY STAFF BIOS

### **Matthew Beaudoin, PhD., Principal/Manager – Archaeological Assessments**

Matthew Beaudoin received a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and became a Principal at TMHC in 2019. During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and Settler sites from Labrador and Ontario. In addition, Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has been involved with several notable projects, such as the Imperial Oil's Waterdown to Finch Project, the Camp Ipperwash Project, and the Scugog Island Natural Gas Pipeline Project.

Matthew is an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Ontario Archaeological Association, the Ontario Historical Society, the World Archaeology Congress, the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

### **Liam Browne, M.A., Project Manager**

Liam is a professional-licensed archaeologist with significant experience managing large archaeological projects and working with First Nations communities.

Liam holds a Masters degree in Anthropology from Trent University specializing in late Paleo projectile points in Ontario and New York. He has worked in various cultural resource management capacities since 2012.



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by TMHC Inc. (TMHC) for the benefit of the Client (the “Client”) in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the “Agreement”).

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the “Information”):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the “Limitations”);
- represents TMHC’s professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

TMHC shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. TMHC accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

TMHC agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but TMHC makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by TMHC and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

TMHC accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of TMHC to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.



## QUALITY INFORMATION

Project managed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Liam Browne'.

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Liam Browne, MA (PI048)

Project Manager

Report reviewed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Matthew Beaudoin'.

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Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment



## I PROJECT CONTEXT

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### I.1 Development Context

#### I.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a severance application for part of the property known as Assessment Parcel: 425904006500100 (the subject property) in the City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The property does not possess a municipal address. The severance will create an 8.09 hectare (20.0 acre) lot (the severance parcel) on the west side of 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East in the eastern end of Owen Sound. The severance parcel comprises part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR), Town Plot of Owen Sound in the Geographic Township of Sydenham. The remainder of the subject property will be retained (the retained portion). In 2024, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by the Bruce-Grey Catholic District School Board (BGCDSB) to carry out the assessment of the severance parcel, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources were present within the severance parcel. The retained portion of the property was not subject to archaeological assessment.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Liam Browne, MA (P1048) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, “Standards and Guidelines”). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Chad Aitken of the BGCDSB.



### **1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context**

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) which states:

*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. In accordance with *Provincial Policy Statement* 2.6, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.





## 2 STAGE I BACKGROUND REVIEW

### 2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage I overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the subject property. According to the *Standards and Guidelines*, a Stage I background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) PastPortal for 1 km around the property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;
- historical settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas, survey);
- archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping when available; and,
- commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the property.

For this project, the following activities were carried out to satisfy or exceed the above requirements:

- a database search was completed through MCM's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (completed February 9, 2024);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was also reviewed; and,
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

Additional sources of information were also consulted, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), physiographic data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and detailed topographic data provided by Land Information Ontario.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the subject property, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
  - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
  - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
  - accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, sandbars stretching into a marsh);
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soils;
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (e.g., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases);



- resource areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairies);
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or chert outcrops);
  - early Settler industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- areas of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century settlement, including:
  - early military locations;
  - pioneer settlement (e.g., homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
  - wharf or dock complexes;
  - pioneer churches;
  - early cemeteries;
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- a property listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- a property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical event, activities, or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 m of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19<sup>th</sup>-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.2) indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and,
- sewage and infrastructure development.

Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.



2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Severance Parcel: Overview and Physical Setting

The subject property known as Assessment Parcel: 425904006500100, City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The property does not possess a municipal address. The severance parcel is comprised of the 8.09 ha (20 ac) portion of the southern end of the subject property (Maps 1-2). The severance parcel comprises part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR) in the Geographic Township of Sydenham. The severance parcel is comprised of active agricultural field and non-ploughable grassed, scrubland or treed areas and an existing field drain.

The severance parcel falls within the Cape Rich Steps (Map 3) physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:126). The region was an upland between two river valleys leading to a master stream that flowed down the Georgian Bay depression. The Cape Rich Steps are a series of five steps, the first two of which were formed by Lake Nipissing and Lake Algonquin located near the shore of Georgian Bay. Above the Algonquin level, the next step is gentle slope leading up to the edge of the Manitoulin dolomite which constitutes the fourth step. The upper step includes the brow of the Niagara Escarpment. The soils of the severance parcel are comprised of Harkaway silt loam (Map 4). Harkaway silt loam is a medium textured soil derived from dolomitic limestone till with good drainage (Gillespie and Richards 1954).

The severance parcel is located within the Lake Huron drainage basin. The immediate drainage for the area is provided by Bothwell Creek. The mainstem of Bothwell Creek is located roughly 200 m to the west of the severance parcel (Map 1-2). An artificial drain flows through the severance parcel and empties into the Bothwell Creek to the north.

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed February 9, 2024) there is one registered archaeological site within 1 km of the severance parcel (Table 1). BdHf-11 is a mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead site located roughly 275 m to the northwest of the severance parcel. The site was identified by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and was not recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
BdHf-11		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI



### **2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m**

During the course of this study, records were found for one archaeological investigation within 50 m of the severance parcel. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

#### **2.2.3.1 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment – 2275 16th Street East (Map 5)**

In 2021, ARA conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for lands with potential to be impacted by the Telfer Creek Square development located at 2275 16th Street in the City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The Stage 1 background research determined that the property retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended. The Stage 2 survey consisted of a test pit survey at 5 m intervals and photo documentation of previously disturbed areas. A large section of the property was not subject to Stage 2 assessment as it was not planned for development. The test pit survey resulted in the discovery of BdHf-11, a mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead site that was not recommended for Stage 3 assessment. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments Telfer Creek Square 2275 16th Street East City of Owen Sound Part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road Town Plot of Owen Sound Geographic Township of Sydenham Grey County, Ontario* (ARA 2022; Licensee Paul Racher, PIF P007-1219-2021).

#### **2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork**

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on June 13, 2024, in warm and overcast weather conditions with occasional light precipitation under the direction of Sean Graziano, BA (R1354).



## 2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

### 2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Grey County

Our archaeological knowledge of past Indigenous occupation and land use in this portion of Grey County is limited, largely due to a paucity of cultural resource management and research based archaeological assessments. Using data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Grey County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 2.

**Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Grey County**

Period	Time Range	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BCE	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BCE	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BCE	narrow points	Lamoka
Late Archaic	1800-1500 BCE	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
Late Archaic	1500-1100 BCE	small points	Crawford Knoll
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BCE	first true cemeteries	Hind
Early Woodland	950-400 BCE	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
Middle Woodland	400 BCE-500 CE	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
Transitional Woodland	500-900 CE	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point
Late Woodland	900-1300 CE	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer
Late Woodland	1300-1400 CE	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
Late Woodland	1400-1650 CE	tribal emergence, territoriality	
Contact Period - Indigenous	1700 CE-present	treaties, mixture of Indigenous & European items	
Contact Period - Settler	1796 CE-present	industrial goods, homesteads	pioneer life, municipal settlement



### 2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first inhabitants of Grey County lived in small, mobile bands that moved across the landscape in pursuit of the large migratory game, particularly caribou that were the staple of their subsistence. Ontario at the time still experienced a cold and harsh climate, with open spruce woodland dominating between 12,500 and 10,000 years ago and tundra conditions between 11,200 – 10,300 years old. Between 11,000 and 10,400 years before present, the Niagara Escarpment was one of the few areas in the region not submerged beneath pro-glacial Lake Algonquin (Cowan and Sharpe 2007:20). The Paleo period is divided into two basic timeframes, distinguished by styles of chipped stone arrowheads or projectile points. The Early Paleo period (9000-8400 BCE) is associated archaeologically with carefully crafted leaf-shaped points or spear heads, donned with long narrow channels or flutes that along the central axis of the point perpendicular to the base. These large points are better known further south in Ontario, although finds have also been made in Grey County and many occur on Fossil Hill chert which outcrops on the Escarpment near Blue Mountain. The archaeological hallmark of the Late Paleo period (8400-8000 BCE) are smaller lanceolate spear points that, while still finely made, do not exhibit the characteristic flutes of earlier times and often occur on different raw materials, including quartzite from Sheguiandah on Manitoulin Island.

In general, documented Paleo sites in Ontario are rare, small and ephemeral. Given their considerable age, organic materials rarely survive and hence, archaeologically, they are known primarily from stone tools, including the spear tips identified above, alongside scraping, cutting, splitting and crushing tools used to manipulate plant and animal raw materials used for food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life. Quite often they are associated with former glacial shorelines, which were the focus of caribou migratory routes.

### 2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic period is a long, broadly defined period that encompasses long trajectories of subsistence and technological changes, in part as a continuing adaptation to climate and vegetation changes. The period essentially spans a long period of time between the post-glacial Paleo Period characterized by primarily big game hunters and the Woodland Period, associated with emergent horticulture, the introduction of longer-term settlements and pottery technology. Archaeologists generally recognize three major temporal divisions within the Archaic Period – Early (ca. 8000-6000 BCE), Middle (6000-2500 BCE) and Late (2500-950 BCE) – generally defined by distinctive projectile point styles and other unique stone tool categories.

The Early Archaic period witnessed warming temperatures and fluctuating lake levels. By about 9500 BP there was a shift from the primarily coniferous forests of early times to mixed forest conditions that were favourable for deer, elk and moose. Early Archaic populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors and had a more varied diet exploiting a larger range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. A seasonal pattern of warm-season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold-weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Early Archaic sites are also quite rare on the landscape, with many potentially submerged as water levels rose to those of modern-day Lake Huron. As groups continued to live a mobile lifestyle, Early Archaic sites are often small and consist largely of stone tools and stone manufacturing waste. Several distinctive projectile point styles are associated with the Early Archaic Period and can be associated with heavy, roughly-flaked woodworking chopper/scrapers, ground axe-like celts and ground and polished slate tubes that may have served as atlatl (dart/spear-thrower) weights.

Throughout Ontario generally sites dating to the Middle Archaic are more commonly encountered, partially a reflection of great population density during this time and patterns of more regular and intensive utilization and occupation of resource-rich zones, albeit still on a seasonal basis. In Grey County, Middle Archaic sites are



still relatively rare, partially due to the limited archaeological investigation that has occurred within its bounds but also due to the fact that continued fluctuating lake levels contributed to many sites being inundated.

By 7,000 to 6,000 years ago, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests were prevalent and bore significant nut-producing species (oak, walnut, butternut, hickory and beech) that attracted wapiti (elk) and white-tailed deer populations. Archaeological evidence also suggests that Middle Archaic populations were both hunters and fishers, indicated by the recovery of fishing apparatus, such as cobble netsinkers, and regular occurrence of sites along waterways, especially adjacent to rapids, many of which are still popular fishing spots today.

The artifacts relating to or diagnostic of the Middle Archaic are more diverse than those from earlier times, with significant variability over the period's lengthy duration. Many of the earliest Middle Archaic projectile points are side-notched pieces or stemmed variations of earlier bifurcate base points with serrated edges from extensive resharpening. Corner- and side-notched spear points continued in use through the Middle Archaic period. Formal ground and polished stone tools are more common by this time, including axes, "bannerstones" (possibly weights for atlatls or spear-throwers, or for use as ornamental or ceremonial objects). In general, the diversity of artifacts is reflective of a wider range of activities, subsistence and otherwise, including hunting, fishing, wood and bone working, hide processing and so on. While it is not immediately evident archaeologically that watercraft were made and used during this time, it is possible.

In the western Great Lakes, some Middle Archaic sites have produced items of local source copper or "native copper," as described by archaeologists to distinguish Canadian Shield derived material from that brought to North America by European explorers thousands of years later. Indigenous populations modified naturally occurring or mined copper nuggets through cold hammering and annealing into a variety of tools – projectile points, hooks, adzes and ornamental items. These, alongside copper raw materials, were traded throughout the Upper Great Lakes. Occasionally native copper artifacts are found at significant distances from sources around Lake Superior, suggesting an extensive and wide-reaching trading network existed by this time that encompassed lands within what is now Grey County.

Late Archaic period sites are far more plentiful in Grey County, partially a reflection of the fact that these sites were never inundated as essentially modern lake levels were achieved by that time. In addition, climate and environmental conditions mimicked those of modern day. Two notable developments occurred during this period. The first is the invention of the bow and arrow, thought to be reflected in the manufacture of much smaller projectile points for arrow tips. The second is the elaboration of mortuary traditions, as reflected in the documentation of Indigenous burials with highly elaborate grave goods that include ritual, ornamental and utilitarian items of local and non-local origin (e.g., native copper items, marine shell, unworked galena cubes and powdered red ochre). While archaeologists interpret these highly elaborate burials (referred to as "Glacial Kame" for their occurrence in glacial landforms of the same name) as the first formal Indigenous cemeteries, it should be noted that evidence from earlier burials is absent largely due to environmental conditions that inhibited preservation over longer time periods.

### 2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Three hallmarks characterize the Woodland period: the appearance of earthenware pottery in the Great Lakes area around 800 BCE, the development of the practice of agriculture and the emergence of populations subsiding primarily on crop staples corn, beans and squash, and the appearance of major longer-term settlements. Whereas earlier populations practiced a settlement system comprised of seasonal movements to camps, activity areas and resource zones on a seasonal and semi-seasonal basis (a cycle that continued into modern times for some Indigenous groups), some Woodland period peoples lived in larger villages that were





moved only when local resources were depleted. Archaeologists recognize three very wide-sweeping time divisions in the Woodland period reflecting considerable change in tools, technology and settlement-subsistence practices: Early (ca. ca. 800 to 400 BCE), Middle (ca. 400 BCE to 700 CE), and Late (ca. 900 to 1650+ CE).

The Early Woodland is defined in Grey County by sites attributed to what archaeologists call the Meadowood cultural complex (2800 to 2400 BP), associated with the oldest style of pottery known in Ontario - Vinette I, thick- and straight-sided pots with tapering bottoms and cord- or fabric-roughened surfaces and lacking formal decoration. This pottery is similar to that manufactured around the same time by populations in Michigan and Ohio. Triangular preforms or tool blanks are also characteristic of Meadowood and exhibit considerable technical skill and craftsmanship. That these are found in large caches in proximity to primary chert outcrops suggests they were potentially mass produced, utilized in systems of widespread exchange throughout the Great Lakes and transformed into various tool forms like projectile points, hide scrapers and drills. Other Early Woodland projectile point types, like Turkey-tail and Adena Stemmed, show equal technical prowess in their execution and tie into widespread trade networks extending into Ohio. The Early Woodland archaeological cultures of Ontario continue the mortuary traditions of Late Archaic times and show connections to the elaborate ceremonial traditions of the Adena mortuary complex of the central Ohio Valley that included geometric and animal-form earthworks and burial mounds. The first evidence of domesticated plants (gourds, pumpkins, squash and sunflowers) also occurs in the Early Woodland.

The Middle Woodland period is associated with pottery vessels with more outflaring rims and exterior surfaces decorated with bands of stamped motifs made by impressing the edge of a scallop shell (or similar looking tool) (i.e., pseudo-scallop shell) or toothed comb (dentate stamp), with the former more common in the later part of the period. Regional differences are notable across Ontario during the Middle Woodland, with the manifestation between the Bruce Peninsula and the Niagara Peninsula identified as “Saugeen,” named for signature sites identified along the Saugeen River, some of which are burials. The latter suggest an association with the ca. 200 BCE to 500 CE Hopewell culture in southern and central Ohio associated with impressive burial mounds and earthworks, highly elaborate stone tool technologies and extensive, almost pan-American exchange networks indicated by the occurrence of non-local objects from thousands of miles distant.

Middle Woodland sites are larger and more frequent than Early Woodland sites in Ontario, likely due to population growth resulting from more intensive exploitation of fish. The distribution of Middle Woodland sites across Ontario suggests a shift from the Late Archaic-Early Woodland settlement pattern of larger band sizes in winter combined with summer dispersal into smaller groups to one of summer aggregations of large groups of people in highly accessible riverine areas with resource abundance (e.g., river rapids, river/stream mouths where spear fishing produced a rich subsistence base) and winter dispersal to smaller nuclear and extended family or small band camps. During the late summer and fall, extended families dispersed to shallow bays to net fall-spawning fish (i.e., whitefish, lake herring/cisco, and lake trout) and into the interior to harvest wild rice. Dispersal into small, mobile extended-family groups during periods of reduced food availability continued during the late fall and winter with the trapping and hunting of fur-bearing mammals being pursued from small, sheltered camps scattered throughout the interior.

By the end of the late Middle Woodland period and into the early part of the Late Woodland pottery vessels emerged with more globular forms with rounded bases and heavily cord- or fabric-roughened exteriors with decoration created through impressing the ends of small circular tools (punctates) along the neck and twisted cords, cord-wrapped sticks and other cord-wrapped implements along the rim. Projectile points fashioned





from pentagonal blanks as well as triangular forms also define this transition between Middle and Late Woodland.

#### 2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland period a warming trend between ca. 900 to 1250 CE allowed for a more intensive pursuit of corn agriculture and its expansion to even marginal locales. Conditions were conducive for agriculture in areas around the mouths of the Beaver and Bighead valleys at the head of Georgian Bay. By providing a plentiful and storable, year-round food source, corn agriculture permitted the longer-term settlement of locales, resulting in the creation of large village sites comprised of multiple extended families. A cooling trend between ca. 1430 and 1850 CE encouraged a shorter growing season and full-scale adoption of agriculture by Grey County Indigenous populations during this period.

The Late Woodland period in Grey County is still poorly understood, primarily because the archaeological record has been traditionally interpreted using biases from other parts of Ontario where it is both better known from a larger sample of archaeological sites and associated with historically documented Iroquoian groups like the Tionnontate (or Petun) near Blue Mountain, Huron-Wendat in primarily Simcoe County and Attawandaron or Neutral in southwestern Ontario, and their ancestral populations.

Although there is regional diversity and significant variability in settlement patterns and both tool and pottery technologies throughout the Late Woodland period that are too numerous to describe here, Late Woodland archaeological sites are identified by the presence of high quality, thin-walled pottery with intricate impressed and incised decoration, small triangular or side-notched triangular projectile points, animal bone tools and ornaments, clay and stone smoking pipes, polished and ground stone implements, extensive assemblages of animal and fish bone and occasionally preserved botanical remains such as seeds or kernels of corn, beans, squash, tobacco and medicinal plants. Late Woodland site types include palisaded villages (which grow from early settlements of one or two houses to assemblies of twenty or more), cabin and special-purpose sites, camps, burials and ossuaries (i.e., large multiple burial pits), although the latter have not yet been documented in Grey County.

Late Woodland period habitation, resource-procurement, ritual, and burial sites are noticeably more frequent and widespread across the Bruce Peninsula and adjacent areas. As they can often reflect larger and longer-occupied sites, they tend to be more visible archaeologically.

Beginning in the late-16<sup>th</sup> century, Late Woodland period sites are also characterized by the occurrence of items of European manufacture or fashioned from them. These include various varieties of glass beads, whole copper/brass kettles and fragments thereof, glass and ceramic containers and iron tools, namely axes, awls, knives and other implements. While the earliest items were likely brought into Grey County by individuals who had encountered or were accompanied by European explorers and missionaries, later items are a product of a systematic trade network that developed in response to French, English and Dutch interests in beaver pelts. Extensive written documents exist for the arrival of Europeans to North America, including some that speak specifically about Indigenous populations who inhabited Grey County in the Late Woodland. However, these records were made by explorers and missionaries with a purpose of reporting back to their superiors in Europe and are both incomplete and culturally biased. Nonetheless they provide useful baseline information for understanding Indigenous life in the late-16<sup>th</sup> through mid-to-late 17<sup>th</sup> centuries that can be combined with archaeological evidence and oral histories to generate a richer and more fulsome picture of the period.



### 2.3.1.5 Post Contact Indigenous Settlement

At the time of European contact in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Iroquoian speaking Tionontatehronnon (Petun) peoples lived along the southern shore of Nattawasaga Bay. Their nine villages were nestled along the base of the Niagara Escarpment and inland from Georgian Bay, providing exceptional growing conditions for tobacco (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964). First named the Petun by French explorer Samuel de Champlain when he visited their homeland in 1616, other contact between the French and Tionontatehronnon was limited until about 1640 (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978).

The Tionontatehronnon maintained a close relationship with the Algonquin speaking Odawa groups of the Bruce and Georgian Bay area to the north and west, and an allied position with the Wendat groups to the east (Fox 1990:461; Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964). Both the Tionontatehronnon and the Wendat had been part of a general migration from south to north in Ontario, however at the time of contact, the Tionontatehronnon were consolidating the majority of settlement areas in the north. As Europeans arrived in the area, the Wendat soon dominated trade with the newcomers and limited contact between the western Tionontatehronnon and French until the early 1640s (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964). The Wendat would maintain a dominant role in the fur trade, but the Tionontatehronnon remained the primary source of tobacco for the Wendat (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964). By 1641, two Jesuit missions were established within the Tionontatehronnon nation, including one at Ehwaie and later Etharita in the south (ca. 1641) and another at Ekarenniondi in the north (ca. 1640). At the time of contact the Tionontatehronnon had a population of roughly 8,000 people, however due to disease, the population diminished by 50-70% by 1640 (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964). French observers noted the presence of both the Odawa and Neutrals in Tionontatehronnon villages, likely a result of those seeking relief from famine, warfare, or as a result of over-wintering (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964).

Around 1650, much of the Tionontatehronnon homeland was destroyed due to rising hostilities between the Haudenosaunee in the south and the Wendat in the east (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978; Heidenreich 1971; Tooker 1964). As a result, the Tionontatehronnon people, along with the Wendat refugees, fled to more northerly regions of the Great Lakes, including some that settled in what is now Grey County.



### **2.3.2 Treaty History**

The severance parcel is encompassed by Saugeen Tract Purchase, or Treaty 45 ½ that was signed between the Crown and Anishinaabe peoples on August 9, 1836 in Manitowaning (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022). The treaty was negotiated between the SON and the Crown to open 1.5 million acres for settlement, in return for assistance and the protection of the Indigenous Peoples who continued to live on the Saugeen Peninsula (Duern 2017; SON 2021). These lands became known as the “Queens Bush”.

The conditions of Treaty 45 ½ were not upheld by the British Crown, who claimed that the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula could not be protected without the negotiation of a second treaty. Settlers were moving farther north into the Peninsula, and it was the aim of the Canadian Government to settle the opposing side of Lake Huron to match the settlement of those in the United States (Surtees 1984: 101-102). The terms of the new treaty were negotiated with each sitting Chief separately, and pressure was exerted on all signatories to cede more territory under the promise of protection of territory, and financial benefits (Surtees 1984:104-105). This became Treaty 72, which was signed on October 13, 1854 and ceded approximately 500, 000 acres of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula to the British Crown (Duern 2017: Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022).

In 2019, the SON filed claims with the Canadian and Ontario government regarding the waters in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and a claim seeking redress from Treaty 72 in which the SON was forced to cede lands to the British Crown, after being assured under Treaty 45 ½ that their lands on the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula would be protected from settler encroachment (OKT 2021). Phase I of the claim has concluded, with the Ontario Superior Court denying Aboriginal Title to the claimed waters in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, but did agree that the Crown broke its treaty promise as outlined in Treaty 45 ½. Phase II of the trial is still ongoing (OKT 2021).



### **2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement**

The severance parcel comprises part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 EGR, Town Plot of Owen Sound in the Geographic Township of Sydenham, Grey County, Ontario. A brief discussion of 19th-century settlement and land use in the township is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

#### **2.3.3.1 Grey County**

The County of Grey was created from lands included in the Treaty of 1818 and contained some 1,592,000 acres (644,259.54 hectares). 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, it was expanded with the Sauking Treaty signed in 1836 (Marsh 1931).

In 1830, the first part of Grey County to be surveyed was a portion of Melancthon Township, known as the “Old Survey.” The Old Survey consisted of four concessions on the east side of the township, bordering the Township of Mulmur in Simcoe County. The next survey, conducted in 1833, included St. Vincent and Collingwood Townships, both formerly part of Simcoe County. Although parts of Grey County were surveyed in the early 1830s, settlement happened in earnest for a number of years. The first settler was Charles Rankin, a surveyor who surveyed much of the County of Grey; Rankin settled in St. Vincent Township on Lot 37, Concession 11 (Belden 1880:5). Following the Municipal Institutions Act of 1849, Grey became a Provisional County in 1852 (Belden 1880:5).

#### **2.3.3.2 Township of Sarawak**

The Township of Sarawak is situated between Sydenham Township to the east, Derby Township to the south and Keppel Township to the west. Keppel and Sarawak formed the northeastern portion of the County of Grey and were one township prior to 1868, when Sarawak was “set off.” These two townships were surveyed the same years they were surrendered, 1855 and 1857, by Charles Rankin. Some of the earliest settlers were W.C. Boyd in North Keppel and Messrs. Ormiston, William McNaught, Ernest Monck and Gerolamy in Sarawak. Mr. Ormiston was first elected Reeve of Keppel and Sarawak in 1858, at which time, they were united with Derby for municipal purposes (Belden 1880:13).

It was in the spring of 1857, after the Jones Treaty was signed, that Sarawak Township was surveyed, and the Town Plot of Brooke established. The former Newash village was laid out in town lots and given the name of Brooke. In February 1909, the portion of Brooke east of Albert Street (now 8th Avenue West) was annexed to Owen Sound (formerly Sydenham) by the Province. 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 (Belden 1880).

#### **2.3.3.3 Owen Sound**

Owen Sound’s first resident was one John Telfer from Dumfries Township who, as the appointed agent for the area, built a log cabin while participating on an early survey of the town site with Charles Rankin in 1840 (Smith 1866). Sydenham, as the settlement was originally known, received additional settlers in 1841. By this time Telfer had begun clearing Union (8th Street E.) and Poulett (2nd Ave. E.) Streets (Smith 1866)1. The original ground of the proposed settlement in the flat consisted of “tangled cedar, hemlock and balsam” (Smith 1866:213). The first tavern was built at the corner of Union and Poulett by H.G. Campbell; the first hotel by W.C. Boyd at Scrope (3rd Ave. E.) and Union Streets (Smith 1866). The first post office was slow to arrive, and early mail was routed through the St. Vincent P.O. until 1847. The first newspaper, the Comet was



published in 1851, followed by the *Lever* and the *Times* in 1853 (Smith 1866). The Courthouse and Gaol were also built in 1853, however the Town of Owen Sound was not formally incorporated until 1857. At that time the population was approximately 2,000 (Smith 1866).

Owen Sound was also an early destination for early Black settlers. John Hall, the first town crier, escaped slavery in the United States with his family and settled in Owen Sound in the early 1840s (Grey Roots Museum and Archives n.d.). Other families joined Hall's and by 1851 the British Methodist Episcopal Church had established a congregation near Union and Poulet Streets. When the church moved to its third location at what is now 7th Avenue East and 9th Street East, the congregation numbered 120 members (Owen Sound 2019).

As Owen Sound grew, individual institutions and businesses began concentrating in particular neighborhoods. Union and Poulet Streets became the commercial hub of a developing downtown core. Early taverns and hotels occupied the intersection of Division Street (10th Street E.) and Scrope/Bay Streets, an area that would become notoriously referred to as 'Damnation Corners'. One block east on Division, an array of some the earliest churches became known as 'Salvation Corners' (Owen Sound Tourism n.d.).

The first talk of a railway to Owen Sound was in 1852 when the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad announced plans to run a line to Barrie with Owen Sound being a potential candidate for the northern terminus. This was short lived however, when it was announced in January of 1853 that Collingwood was chosen as the terminus (White 2000:44). It was not until the 1870s, when Owen Sound was chosen as the location for the Canadian Pacific Railway's eastern terminus for its Great Lakes fleet (White 2000:83). The first train pulled in on June 12, 1873, consisting of an engine, one truck, one baggage car and one passenger car. The first regularly scheduled train between Toronto and Owen Sound arrived on August 9th that same year (White 2000:83).



### **2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps**

The severance parcel comprises part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 EGR, Town Plot of Owen Sound in the Geographic Township of Sydenham, Grey County, Ontario.

Charles Rankin's 1846 *Plan of the Town Reserve of Sydenham* (Map 6) clearly shows the severance parcel as forming part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 EGR. This map shows what is labelled as a "gravelled sleigh road" passing through the subject property to the north of the severance parcel. The 16<sup>th</sup> Street East road allowance is shown as wet in some areas. It appears that the sleigh road path was a better or more direct route in the winter time during the days of early settlement. No creeks or watercourses are depicted which could have been the natural antecedents to the modern drain on the severance parcel.

The *Map of Sydenham Township* (Map 7) in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Counties of Grey & Bruce, Ontario* provides a view of the vicinity of the severance parcel in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. The no persons are shown as associated with the lot nor are any structures depicted on it. 16<sup>th</sup> Street East and 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East are both shown as open at this time. 16<sup>th</sup> Street East is depicted as a gravelled road. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway is seen running along the western limit of the severance parcel. Bothwell Creek is shown following a meandering, natural course. The creek passes underneath the railway just to the south of 16<sup>th</sup> Street East.

A 1945 topographic map (Map 8) provides a detailed mid-20<sup>th</sup> century view of the vicinity of the severance parcel. A home is seen at the southwestern corner of 16<sup>th</sup> Street East and 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East and a barn is depicted to the south of it. This appears to be the farmstead associated with the severance parcel lands. No structures are depicted on the severance parcel. The drain which currently passes through the severance parcel is not depicted.

### **2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties**

There are no designated heritage properties or plaques within 50 m of the severance parcel.



## 2.4 Analysis and Conclusions

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. Based on the archaeological and historical context reviewed above, the subject property is in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- mapped 19<sup>th</sup>-century thoroughfares (19<sup>th</sup>-century gravelled sleigh road, 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway);
- a registered archaeological site (BdHf-11); and,
- a source of potable water (Bothwell Creek).

## 2.5 Recommendations

Given that the subject property demonstrated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, the treed or areas of scrubland are recommended for assessment by a test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. The agricultural fields are recommended for assessment by pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. As the severance parcel is considered to have archaeological potential pending Stage 2 field inspection, a separate map detailing zones of archaeological potential is not provided herein (MTC 2011; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standards 1 and 2).



## 3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Field Methods

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, property fencing, and GPS co-ordinates.

The majority of the severance parcel (approximately 78.7%; 6.37 ha) is comprised of agricultural fields, which were subject to pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval (Images 1-4) following ploughing and weathering under heavy rains (Images 4-6). Surface visibility was good to excellent (80% or greater). It was anticipated that, if cultural material was identified during the survey, the transects would be reduced to 1 m or less for a minimum 20 m radius around each find and intensively examined to determine the spatial extent of each site. Only a representative number of artifacts would be collected at each location to adequately date it, with the general aim being to leave enough in the field for site re-identification. However, if a location obviously did not meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the time of the field survey, all of the surface artifacts would be collected and mapped using an E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover.

The remainder of the severance parcel is comprised of non-ploughable lands (grass, scrubland and treed) and was subject to a standard test pit assessment, employing a 5 m transect interval (18.4%; 1.49 ha; Images 7-10). Test pits measuring at least 30 cm (shovel-width) were excavated through the first 5 cm of subsoil with all fill screened through 6 mm hardware cloth. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees and buildings, when present. It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m<sup>2</sup> test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information. The test pits contained roughly 25 to 45 cm of brown loam soil over yellow-light brown sandy loam subsoil (Images 11-14).

As per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011:28-29), certain physical features and deep land alterations are considered as having low archaeological potential and are thus exempt from the standard test pit survey. Approximately 2.8% (0.23 ha) of the severance parcel was consisted of the drain which flowed through the fields (Images 15 and 16). This area was determined to be permanently wet and photo-documented.

The retained portion of the subject property was not subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Map 9 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 10 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. Map 11 shows the outstanding areas of archaeological potential on the subject property. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 12.





3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project. All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 3: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
June 13, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	49 Images

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in keeping with the MCM’s *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). The combined pedestrian and test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the severance parcel should be considered free of archaeological concern.

The retained portion of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment (Map 11). If impacts are proposed for this area, archaeological assessment is required.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the severance parcel should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The retained portion of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment (Map 11). If impacts are proposed for this area, archaeological assessment is required.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the MCM’s review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



## 4 SUMMARY

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A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a severance application for part of the property known as Assessment Parcel: 425904006500100 in the City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The property does not possess a municipal address. The severance will create an 8.09 ha (20.0 ac) lot on the west side of 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue East in the eastern end of Owen Sound. The severance parcel comprises part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 EGR, Town Plot of Owen Sound in the Geographic Township of Sydenham. The remainder of the property is to be retained and was not subject to archaeological assessment. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the severance parcel had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval and a test pit survey at a 5 m interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the severance parcel should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended. The retained portion of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment. If impacts are proposed for this area, archaeological assessment is required.



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## 5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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This report is submitted to the MCM 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 MCM, 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Ian Hember, Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery. His telephone number is 416-212-7499 and e-mail address is

[Ian.Hember@ontario.ca](mailto:Ian.Hember@ontario.ca).



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## 7 IMAGES

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**Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking South



**Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking South





**Image 3: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking North



**Image 4: Surface Visibility**





**Image 5: Surface Visibility**



**Image 6: Surface Visibility**





**Image 7: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking Southwest



**Image 8: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking Northwest





**Image 9: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking Northwest



**Image 10: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval**

Looking Northwest





**Image 11: Typical Test Pit**



**Image 12: Typical Test Pit**





**Image I3: Typical Test Pit**



**Image I4: Typical Test Pit**





**Image 15: Field Drain**

Looking North



**Image 16: Field Drain**

Looking South

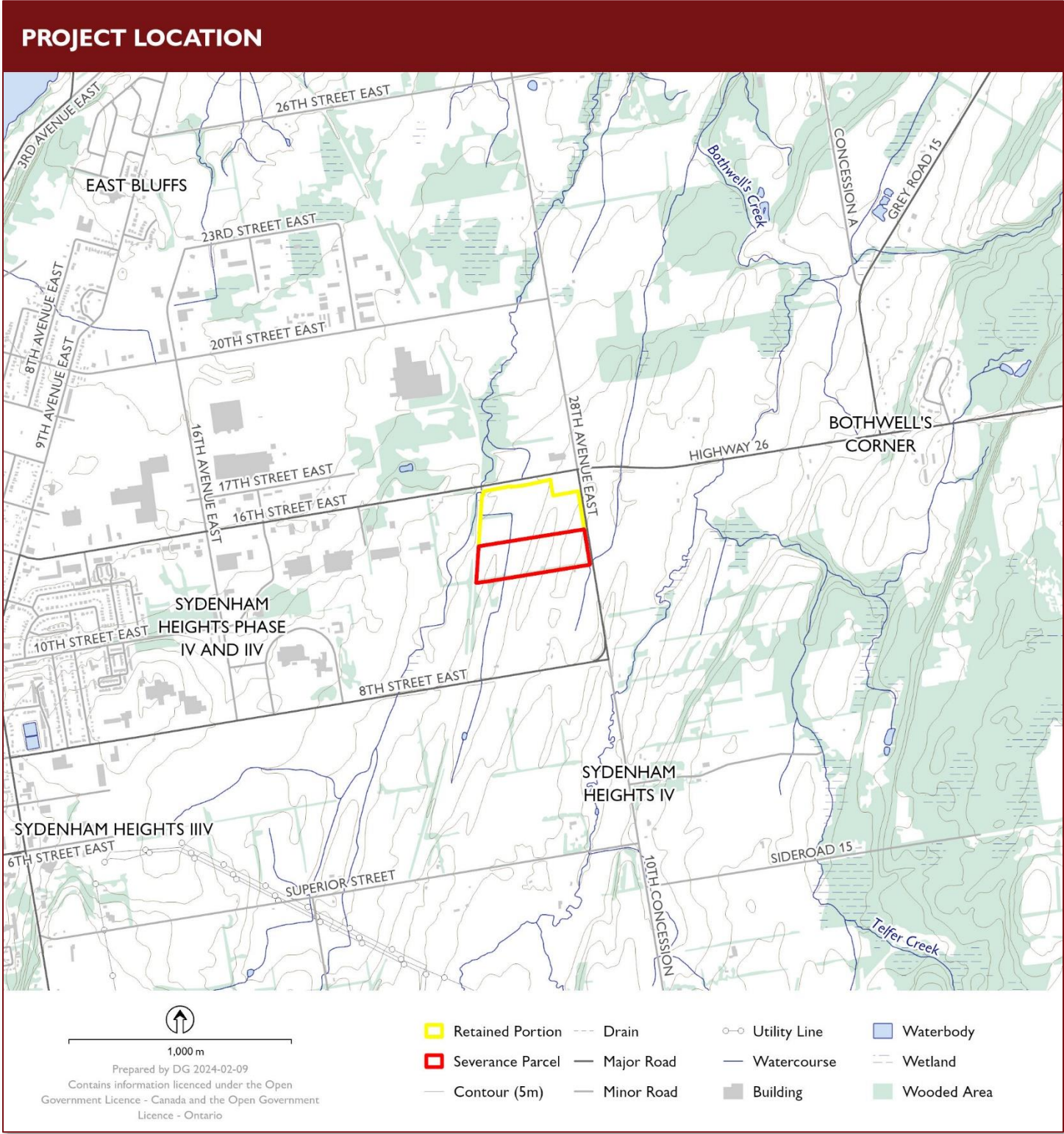




## 8 MAPS

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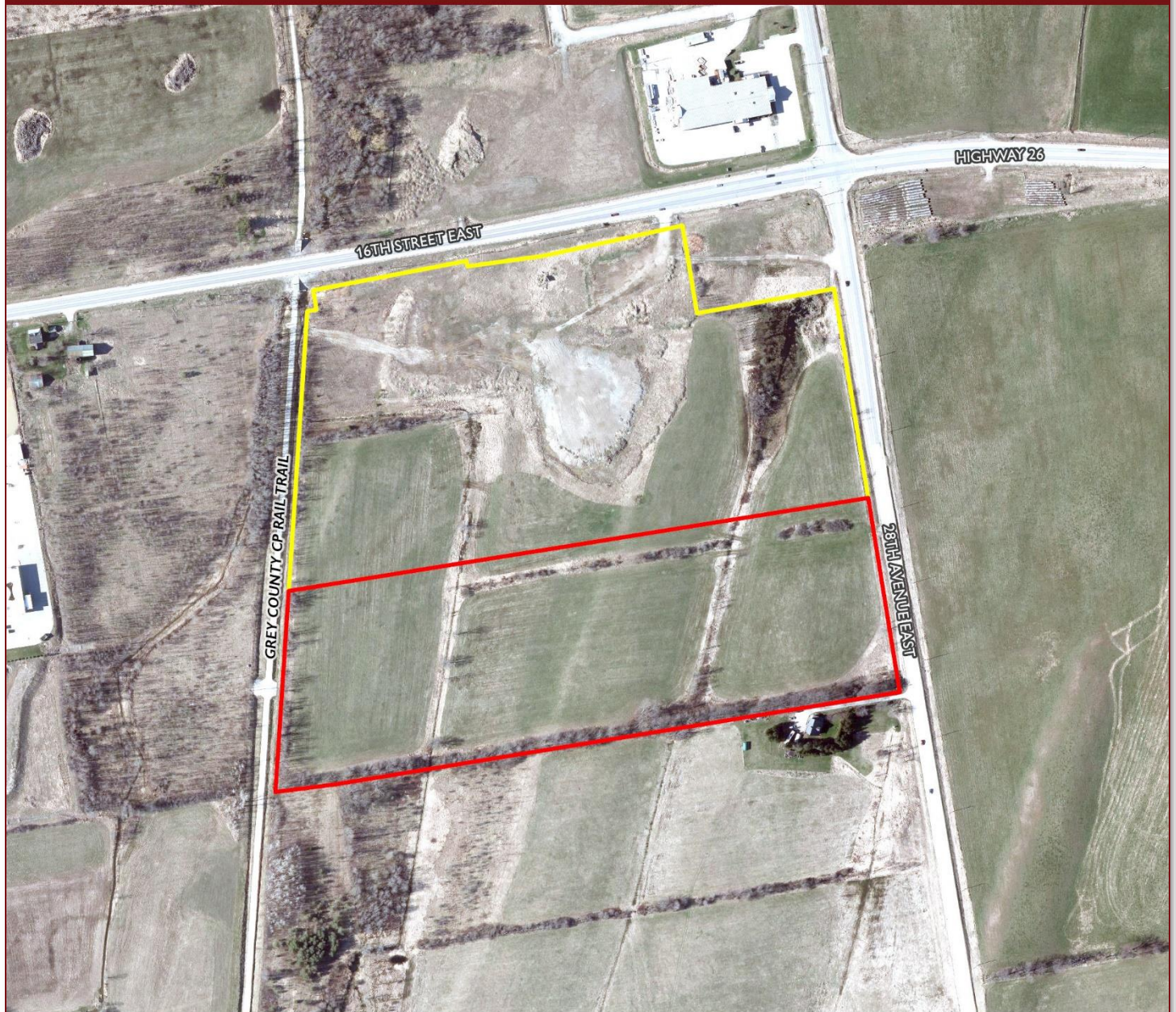


**Map I: Location of the Subject Property in the City of Owen Sound, ON**



## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY


COUNTY OF GREY ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY (2020)



190 m

Prepared by DG 2024-02-09

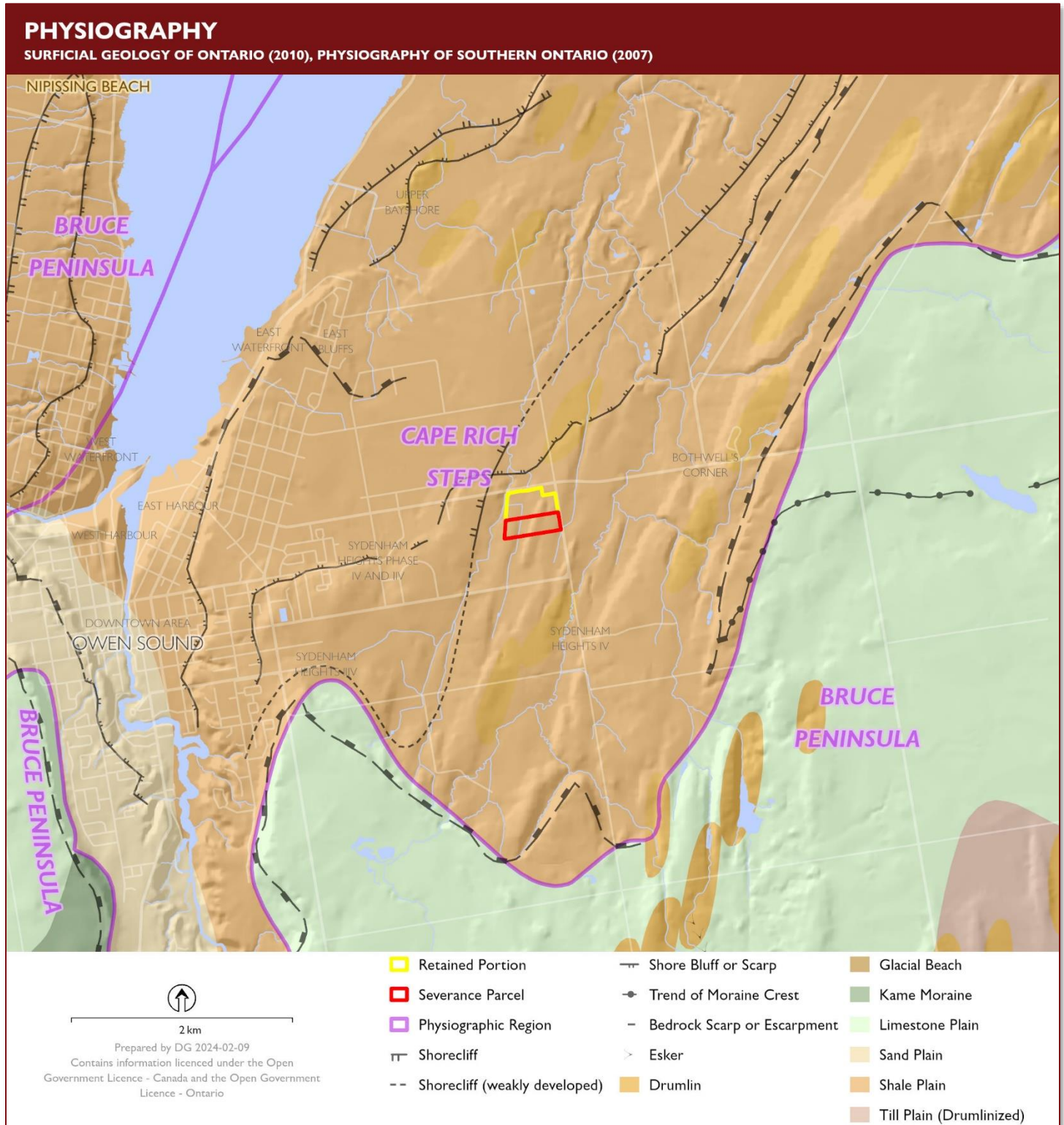
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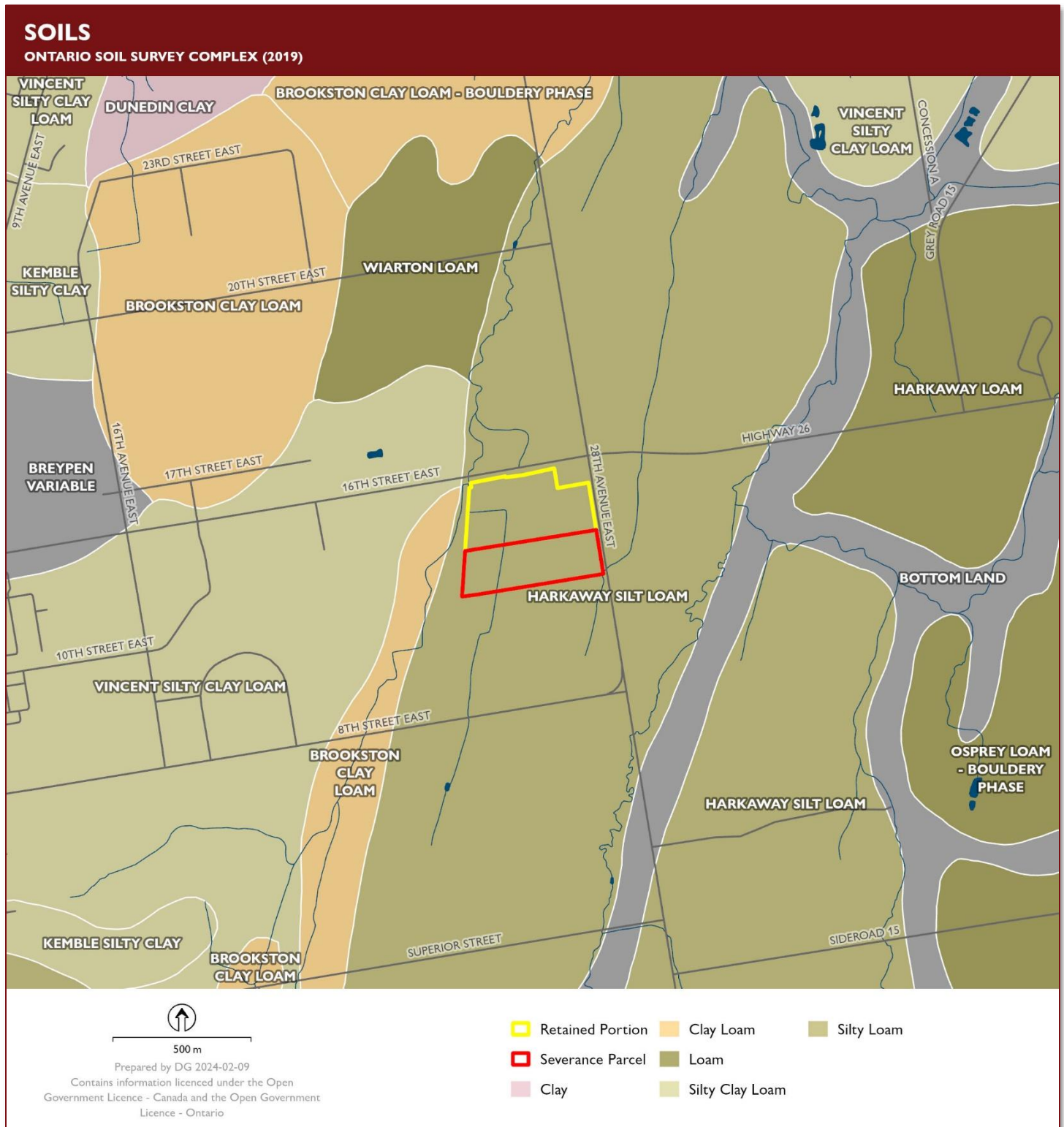
 Severance Parcel

**Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Subject Property**



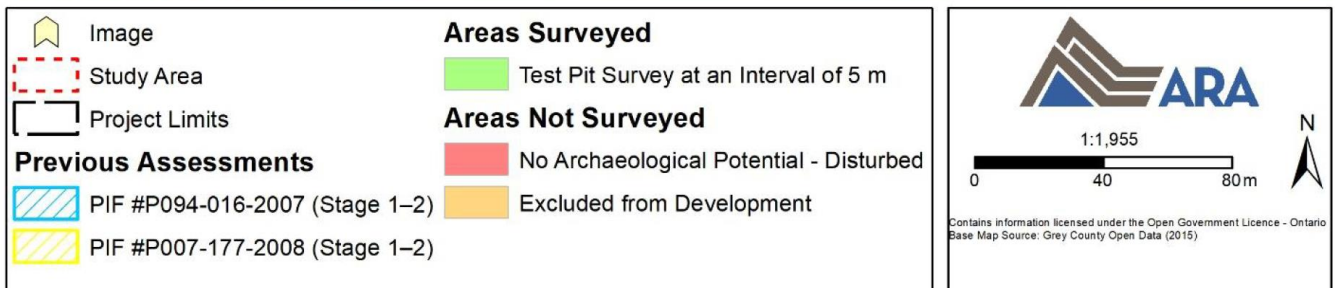


**Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property**



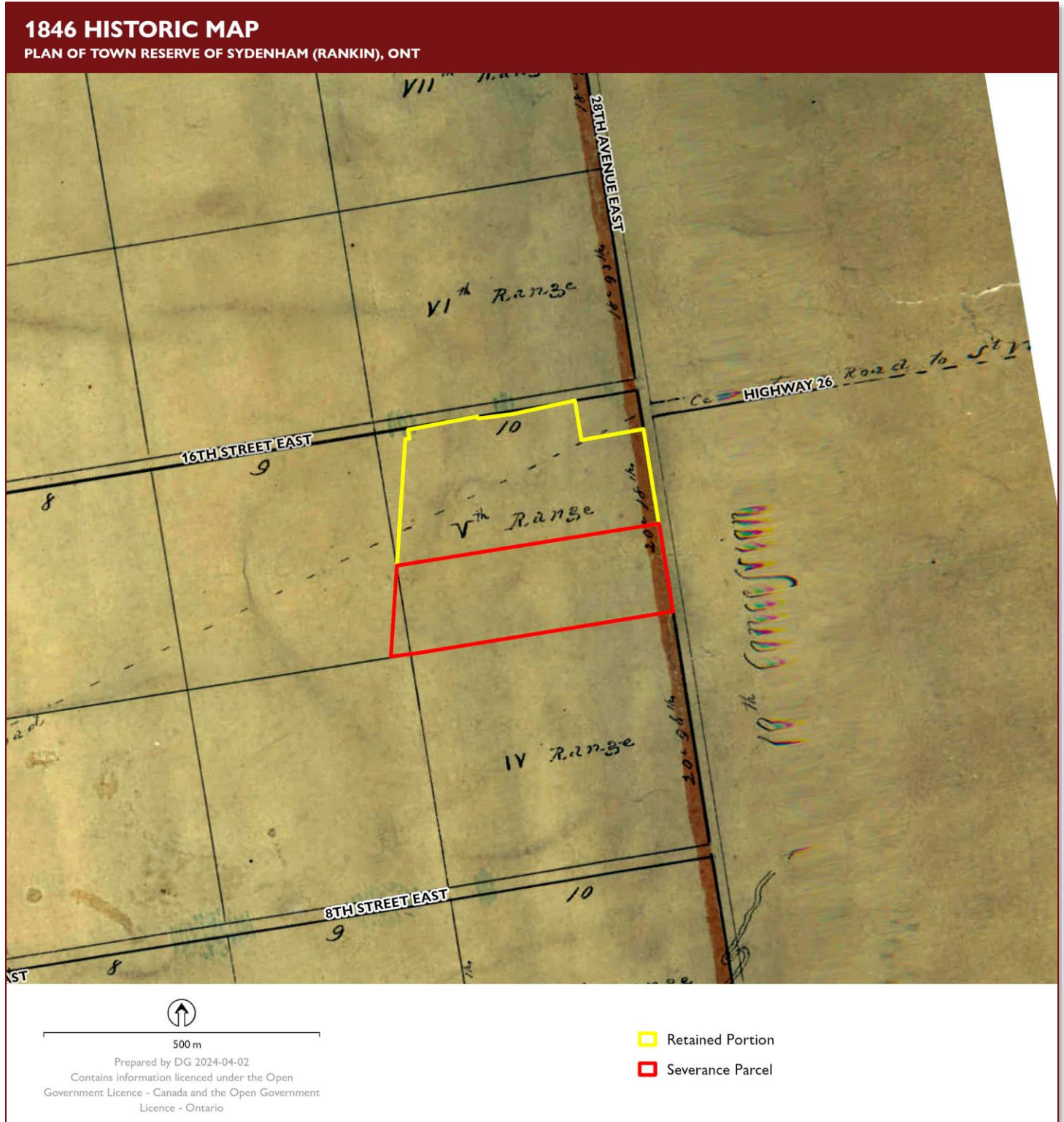
**Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property**





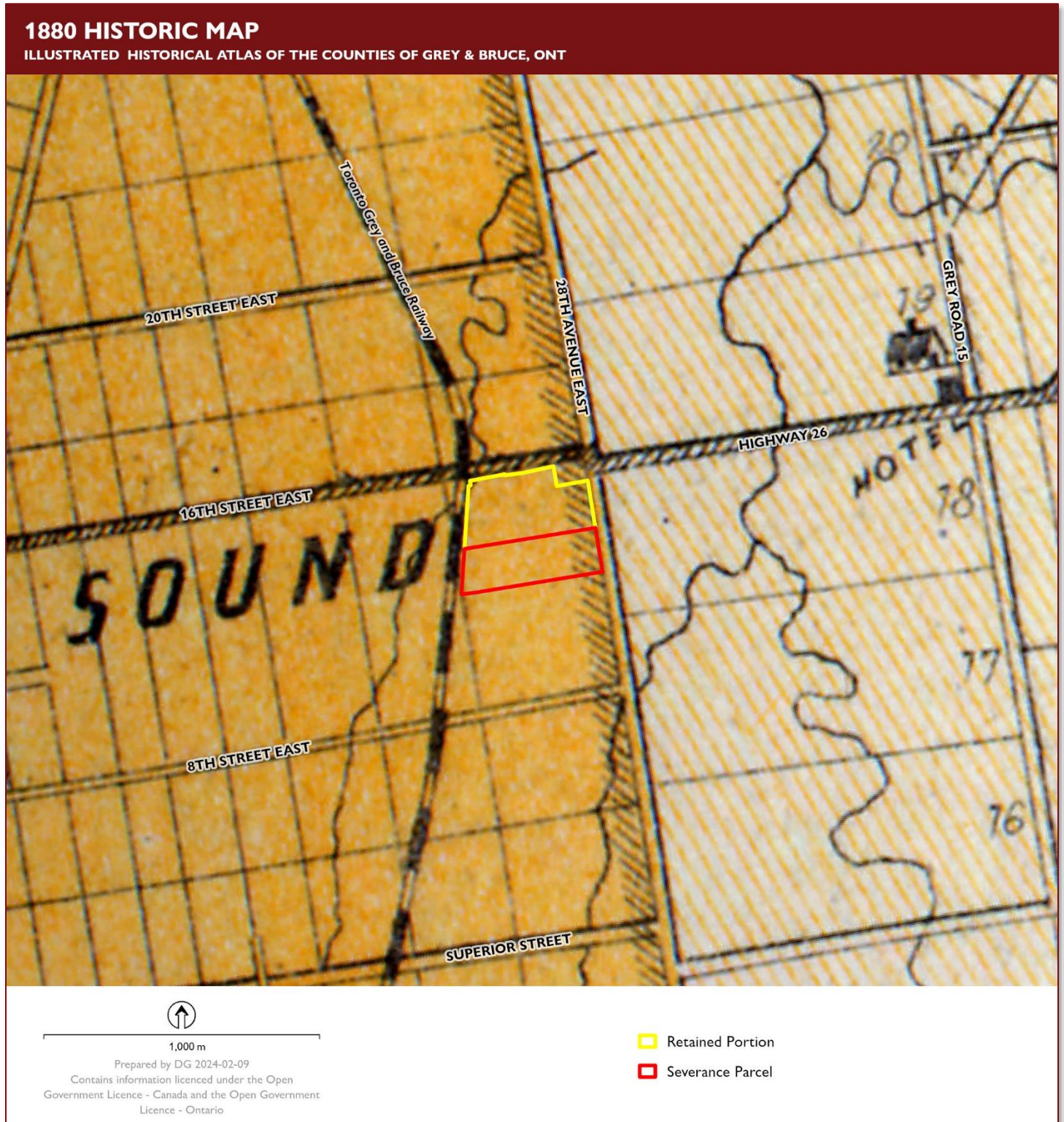
**Map 5: ARA (2021) Stage 1-2 Assessment Methodology**





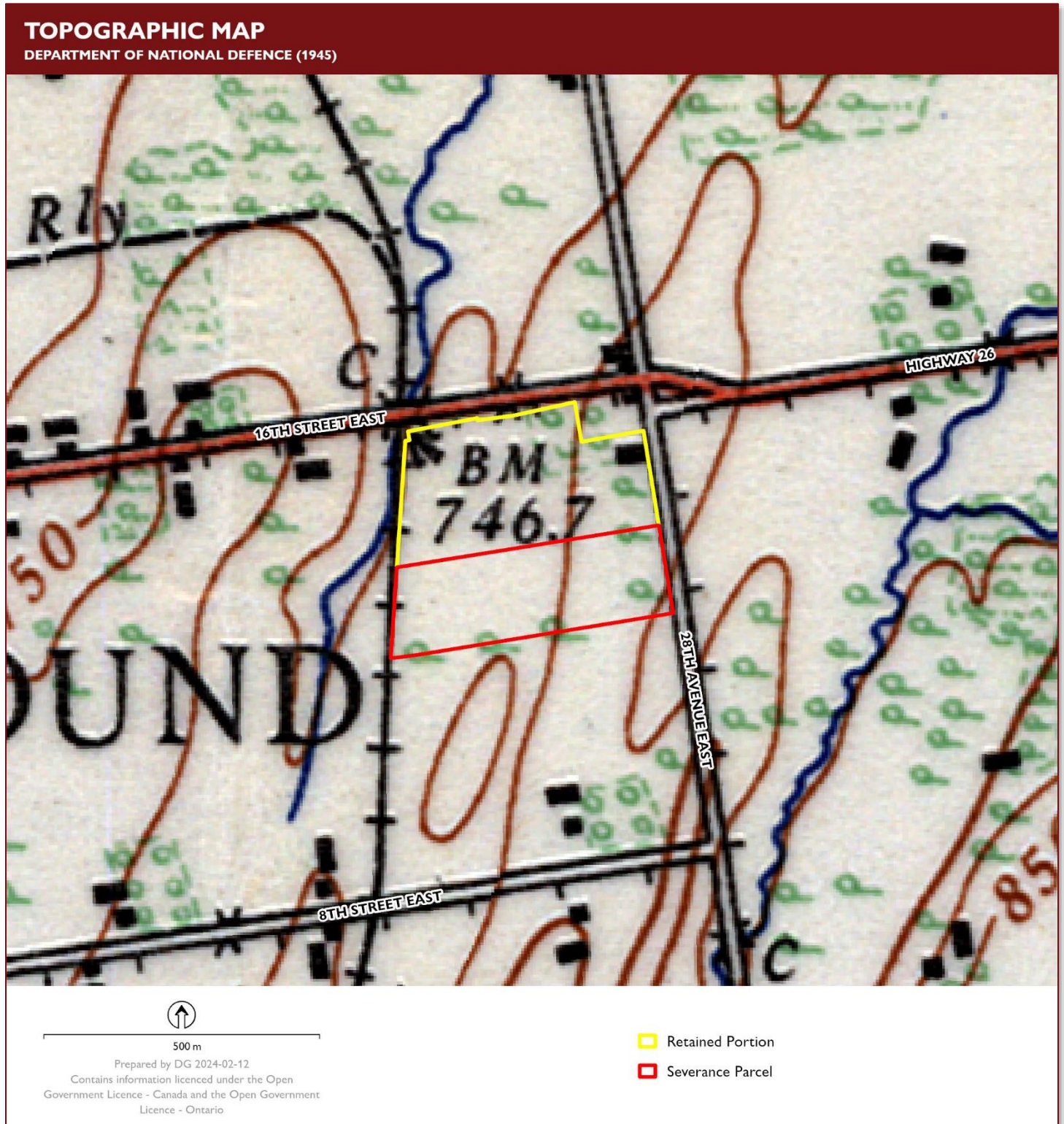
**Map 6: Location of the Subject Property Shown on Rankin's 1846 Plan of the Town Reserve of Sydenham**





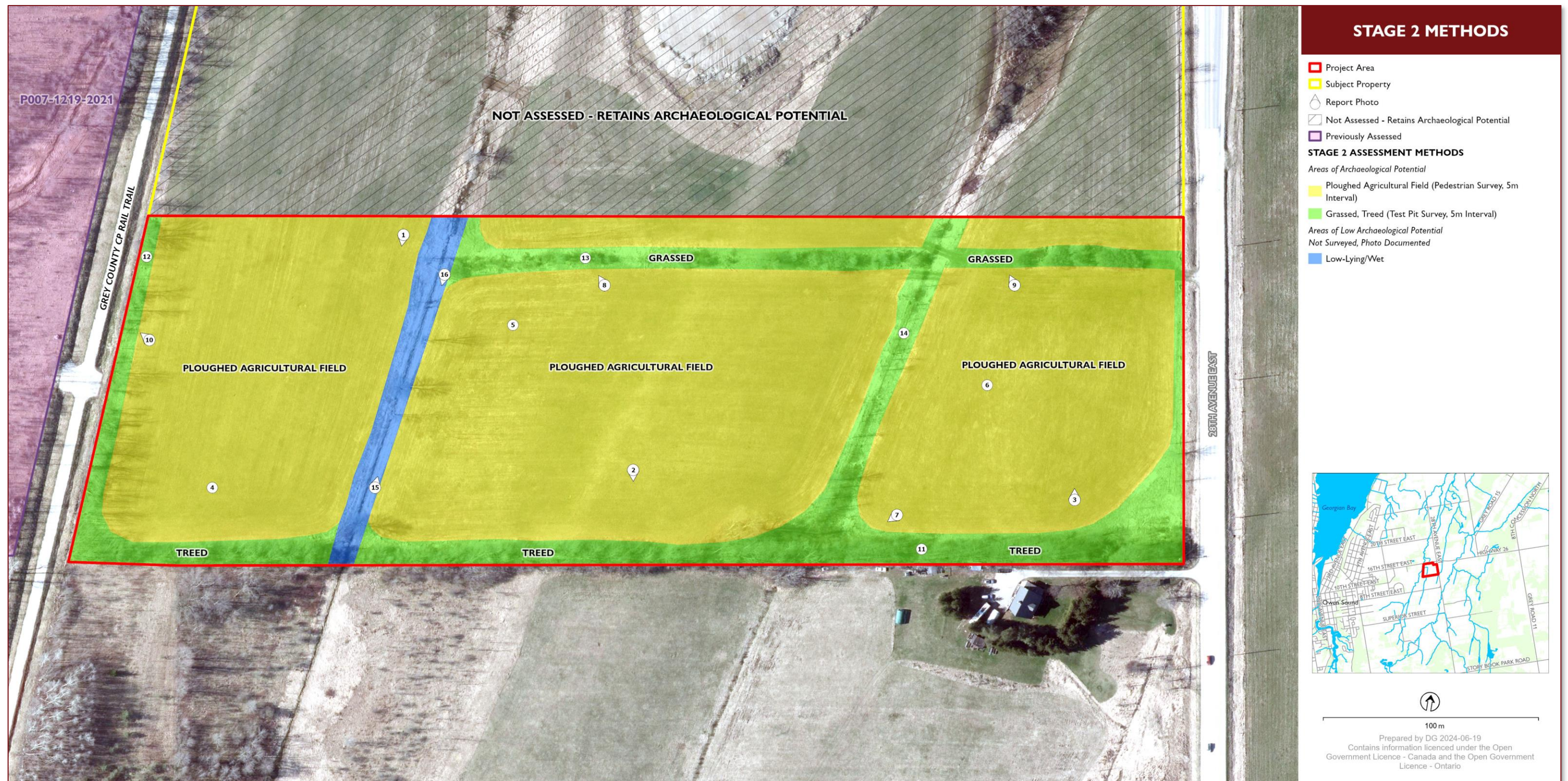
**Map 7: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1880 Map of Grey County**





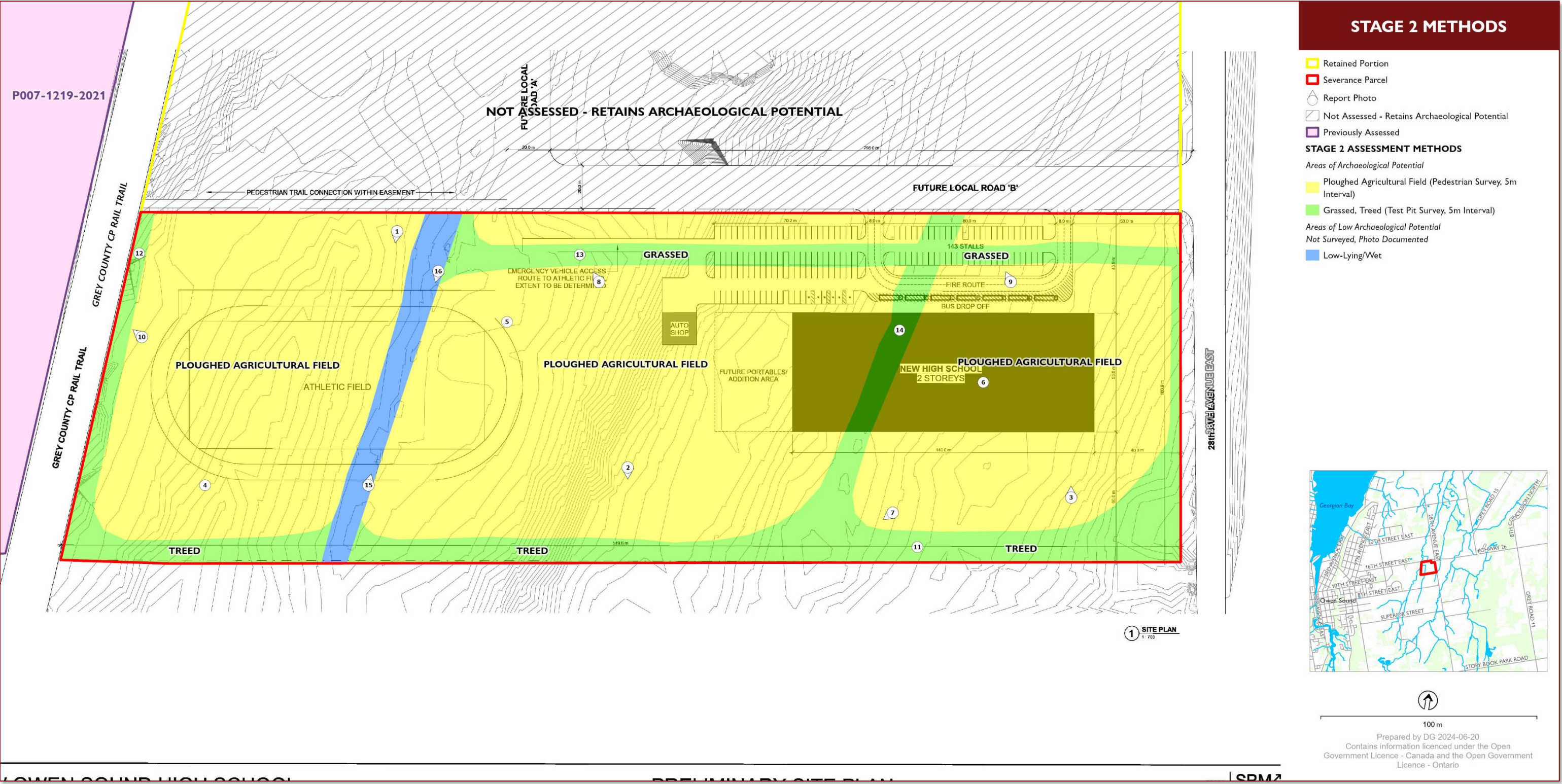
**Map 8: Location of the Subject Property Shown on a 1945 Topographic Map**





Map 9: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods





Map 10: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping



## SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL




100 m

Prepared by DG 2024-06-19

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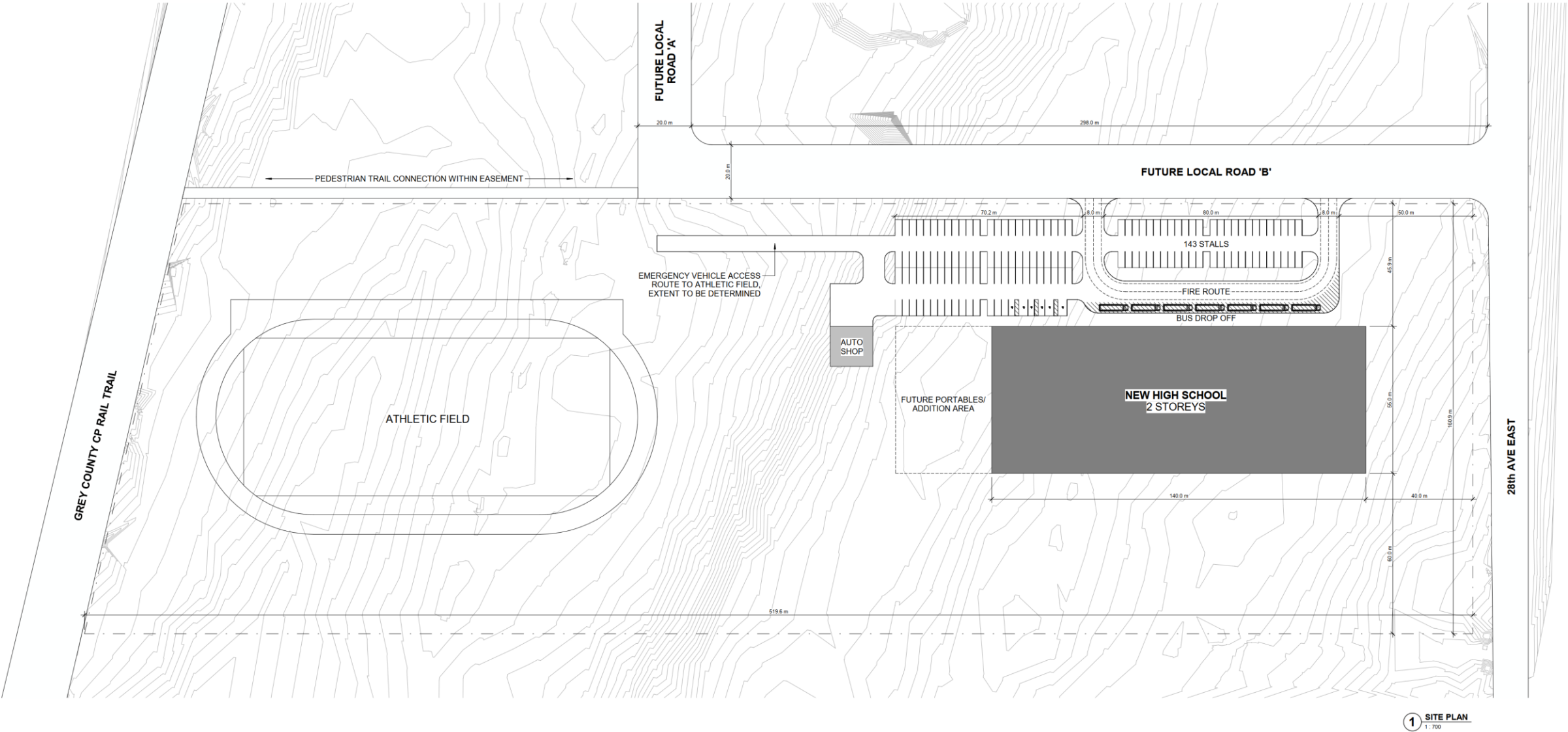
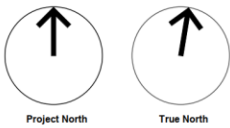
 Subject Property

### OUTSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERN

 Further Archaeological Assessment Required

 No Further Archaeological Assessment Required

**Map 11: Property Summary**



Map 12: Unaltered Proponent Mapping