

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 275 Coral-Lea Drive and
Other Lands, in the Municipality of West Grey (Formerly Part of Lot
32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of
Normanby), County of Grey, Ontario**

Prepared by



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Project Information Number: P124-0087-2021

REVISED REPORT
Report Dated: May 3, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of a property located at 275 Coral-Lea Drive and Other Lands, in the Municipality of West Grey (Formerly Part of Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Normanby), County of Grey, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a Site Plan approval.

The legal description of the property is: 275 Coral-Lea Drive, in the Municipality of West Grey. The project area includes lands encompassed by Registered Plans RP 17R2039 (Parts 7 to 9); RP 17R2090 (Part 1); RP 17R2000 (Parts 1, 3, 4 and Part 5); and RP 16R9341 (Parts 1 and 2). The project area is approximately 27.9 hectares in area.

A Stage 1 background study of the project area was conducted to provide information about the area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail its archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the project area, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the project area dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel test pit strategy.

The Stage 1 background study found that the project area exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest and concluded that the Study Area requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 field assessment, which consisted of a systematic pedestrian and shovel test pit survey, resulted in the identification of one historical Euro-Canadian site, the AIHe-3 Site. The site has been interpreted as a post-1870 occupation of the property based on the land use history and the date range of the artifact assemblage. The field assessment and controlled surface pickup (CSP) resulted in the collection of 138 artifacts from a surface scatter. Given that the land use history and artifact assemblage indicate a post-1870 occupation date for the site, Site AIHe-3 is considered not to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

No other archaeological resources or sites were found and the report makes the following recommendations:

- 1. Site AIHe-3 has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the site is required (Maps 9 and 10).**
- 2. The remainder of the project area was devoid of archaeological resources and the report recommends that no further archaeological work is required (Maps 9 and 10).**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
Project Personnel	iii
1.0 Project Context	1
2.0 Field Methods	13
3.0 Record of Finds	15
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	20
5.0 Recommendations	21
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	23
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	24
8.0 Images	27
9.0 Maps	39

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Dr. Helen R. Haines (P124)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Directors:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Pete Demarte Mr. Peter Zubrycki
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INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of a property located at 275 Coral-Lea Drive and Other Lands, in the Municipality of West Grey (Formerly Part of Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Normanby), County of Grey, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a Site Plan approval.

The legal description of the property is: 275 Coral-Lea Drive, in the Municipality of West Grey. The property includes lands encompassed by Registered Plans RP 17R2039 (Parts 7 to 9); RP 17R2090 (Part 1); RP 17R2000 (Parts 1, 3, 4 and Part 5); and RP 16R9341 (Parts 1 and 2).

The project area consists of an active agricultural field with no existing structures and a steeply sloped wooded area in the northwest portion with low and wet areas. A creek runs through the project area. The project area is approximately 27.9 hectares in size and is bound by Coral-Lea Drive and existing commercial and industrial properties on the east and south and by existing commercial properties on the north and wetland areas on the north and west.

Permission to access the project area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the project area was conducted in order to document the Study Area's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the project area:

- The project area falls within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region of southwestern Ontario. The sediments of the region are classified in the Huron, Perth, Brookston, Harriston, Listowel and Parkhill series. These surface soils are loams or silt loams, which are imperfectly drained and range in depth from 30 to 60 centimetres overlying a pebbly till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130-131);
- The project area is located within 100 metres of an historic transportation route (modern-day Highway 6);

- The project area is located within 100 metres of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- The project area contains a small unnamed creek and is bordered on the south by a wetland area.

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential remaining within the project area. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any areas of previously disturbed lands within the project area that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential, excepting the existing compact gravel laneways.

Pre-Contact Period

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Paleo-Indian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots (Spence et al. 1990). Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a

tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century (Williamson 2013).

Indigenous Historic Period

The Indigenous Historic Period runs from ca. 1700 to 1865 AD. About the year 1696, a fierce battle between the Ojibwa and Iroquois nations took place at Saugeen (present site of Southampton), resulting in the Ojibwa (known as “Chippewa”) moving into the area where they remain today on a reserve adjoining the eastern boundary of the town. The prelude to the “Battle of Skull Mound” had been shaping throughout the preceding decade as the two nations struggled for fur trade supremacy. Prior to moving into the Saugeen region, the Ojibwa (who called themselves “Anishnabe”) lived around Lake Superior and traveled annually to trade with the French at Quebec and Montreal. The Iroquois attacked and killed several Ojibwa trade parties enroute to Quebec prompting a meeting of the Council of Chiefs at Saugeen to discuss the situation. After this meeting, the Iroquois agreed to pay a bale of furs for each man killed and to allow future parties to pass peaceably to Montreal. This arrangement worked well for three years until the Iroquois began once again attacking and killing Ojibwa trade parties on their return.

The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later. Schmalz (1977:1) indicates that a group of Ojibway (including the Mississauga), Potawatomi, Ottawa and Caughnawaga settled in the Saugeen Township.

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 but after that year they moved westward to escape the Iroquois. After the defeat of the Iroquois, some Ojibway settled in the Saugeen Territory. [The route taken by the Three Fires to war with the Iroquois at the mouth of the Saugeen parallels the Lake Huron shoreline].

Throughout the eighteenth 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 Wahwahnos, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands (Schmalz 1977:2-9).

It should also be noted that there were many “foreign” Indigenous settlements of the territory coming from the United States. “Between 1837 and 1840, approximately 2000 Potawatomi refugees from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin moved into Ojibway/Chippewa and Odawa communities in southwestern Ontario - including those of the Saugeen Ojibway. As supporters of the British during the War of 1812 and being on the losing side of the 1832 Black Hawk War, the United States insisted that they abandon their traditional territory. The influx into southwestern Ontario resulted in the American Potawatomi immigrants soon outnumbering their Ojibway/Chippewa hosts” (Fitzgerald 2016:30).

“Into the 1850s the number of Euro-Canadian squatters was increasing on Crown and Saugeen Ojibway peninsula lands. The Colonial government argued that the increasing occurrences of violence and squatting could be avoided if more land was freed up for settlers. It was further suggested that if the land was not sold, their children would be left with no resources. Over the night of October 12-13, 1854, the Superintendent- General of Indian Affairs and Civil Secretary to Governor-General James Bruce, negotiated the surrender of most of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula to the Crown. Excluded from Treaty No. 72 were the Saugeen, Cape Croker, Chief’s Point, Newash (Owen Sound), and Colpoys Bay reserves” (Ibid).

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation 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.

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descendants of the Métis who traded at Saugeen. Pierre Piché was considered the 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 beads, was presented to Piché as a tangible reminder, and 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” (HSM 2018).

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 of the Lake Huron shoreline, from Tobermory to south of Goderich, and includes the Counties of Bruce, Grey, and Huron.

To accommodate British and European immigration, officers of the Crown began their

quest to secure lands from the Indigenous people toward the end of the 18th century. Large portions of the Mississauga Tract along the northern shore of Lake Ontario had been obtained in 1792 and the bulk of the Huron Tract south of present-day Bruce County in 1825. On August 9, 1836 after negotiations on Manitoulin Island between the chiefs of the Saugeen Ojibwa and the Government of Upper Canada led by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Crown gained title to approximately 1.5 million acres (~607,028 hectares) of Indigenous land along the shores of Lake Huron (Map 6). The “Saugeen Tract Agreement” as it was called, was registered as Crown Treaty # 45 1/2 and included all of present-day Bruce County save and except the peninsula area north of Southampton. That was surrendered to the Crown through Crown Treaty # 72 dated October 12, 1854. Both treaties provided for reserve areas for the Ojibwa, one of which is the current Saugeen Reserve adjacent to present day Southampton.

Unlike other areas of Upper Canada surrendered by the Indigenous people to the Crown, the Saugeen Tract was not immediately assigned to a district under the new system of geographic division set up after the proclamation of 1788. While the land immediately to the south was assigned to either the Huron or Wellington District, the Saugeen lands became an area of unknown designation referred to simply as the “Queen’s Bush”. In order to provide for the administration of justice, Act of Parliament (9 Vic, Ch. 47) was passed May 23, 1846 as follows:

“That portion of the province lying to the northward of the District of Huron, bounded on the north by Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, which is not included in either of the Districts of Wellington or Simcoe (which) is declared, for all purposes of and connected with the administration of justice, civil and criminal, to form part of the District of Huron”.

Post-Contact History of Grey County and Normanby Township

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).

The Township of Normanby is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the County of Grey (Marsh 1931:161). The township is bounded on the north by Bentinck Township, on the east by that of Egremont, on the west by the County of Bruce, and on the south by the County of Wellington. The first survey of Normanby Township was performed by John McDonald (P.L.S.) of Goderich in 1841, when the Garafraxa Road was run between Egremont and Normanby townships. This survey was limited to only one concession on either side of the road (Marsh 1931:163). The remainder of the township was surveyed by David Gibson (P.L.S.) of Toronto, who completed the survey in 1852.

Normanby was first populated mainly by German and Scotch settlers. The German emigrants began to arrive in the years 1854-1856 and at once chose the better part of the township, the western and southern part. At an early date the township began to excel in all farm products, particularly those of the dairy and creamery (Marsh 1931:163). The growing of flax became one of the important industries in the German settlements. During these years education was progressing in Normanby and better schools were taking place of the original log buildings. Churches also began making their appearance, the earliest denominations being Presbyterian and Lutheran.

The modern-day Municipality of West Grey, established in 2001, is situated in the southern part of Grey County, and is comprised of the former townships of Normanby, Bentinck and Gleneg, the Town of Durham and the Village of Neustadt (MWG 2021).

Property History: Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road

The Study Area is located within Part of Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, in the former Township of Normanby, County of Grey. According to the Belden & Co. *1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey, Ontario*, there was one structure depicted within the lot, which was located within the current Study Area limits and was owned by a “Jas. Corley”. Although there is one structure depicted within the limits of the Study Area as of 1880, it does not negate the possibility that other structures may have existed within the Study Area limits at another time.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these historic atlas maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

Modern aerial imagery of Grey County depicts structures as existing within the northernmost portion of the Study Area as recently as 2010, however, by 2015 these buildings had been demolished and removed. These structures were located in the vicinity of the building depicted in the 1880 historical atlas map.

The following information was obtained by accessing Abstract Indices and Census Data online.

The initial Crown Patent of Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, in the former Township of Normanby, County of Grey was made to James Corley for all 100 acres. The property was owned by the Corley family for over 100 years and has exchanged hands many times over the course of the last few decades and these records are briefly listed below:

Abstract Indices

Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, 1st Division, Normanby Township, Grey County

- November 1847: Crown to James Corley, Senior (patent, 50 acres)
- April 1907: John Corley, Martha E. Corley (spinster), Leila Corley (spinster), and Robert L. Gardiner to James Corley (grant, premium and \$1.00, and 2nd division)
- July 1923: James Corley to Harold Corley (copy of probate will, with 2nd division)
- May 1940: John Corley to Harold Corley (release and mortgage, \$500.00, 100 acres with 2nd division)
- April 1943: Peter Drimmie, Jean Christopher, Lawrence W. Corley and William A. Corley to Harold Corley (release and mortgage, other considerations and \$2.00 each, 100 acres with 2nd division)
- April 1956: Charlotte Corley (widow) to Harold Corley (release and mortgage, \$3,000.00, 100 acres with 2nd division)

Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, 2nd Division, Normanby Township, Grey County

- June 1848: Crown to James Corley, Junior (patent, 50 acres)
- April 1907: John Corley et ux., Martha E. Corley (spinster), Leila Corley (spinster) and Robert L. Gardiner to James Corley (grant, premiums and \$1.00 and 1st division)
- July 1923: James Corley to Harold Corley (copy of probate will, with 1st division)
- May 1940: John Corley to Harold Corley (release and quit claim, \$500.00, 100 acres with 1st division)
- April 1943: Peter Drimmie, Jean Christopher, Lawrence W. Corley and William A. Corley to Harold Corley (release and quit claim, other considerations and \$2.00 each, 100 acres with 1st division)
- April 1956: Charlotte Corley (widow) to Harold Corley (release and quit claim, \$3,000.00, 100 acres with 1st division)

Canadian Census Data

1842 Canada West Census (Personal/Agricultural): no records available

1851 Canada West Census (Personal):

- James Corley, age 53, farmer
 - o English Catholic
 - o Ireland
 - o Wife: Ann Corley, age 35

- Ireland, English Catholic
- Children: Rachel (16), Rebecca (13), Hariat (9), Loranda (7), Ann (5)

1851 Canada West Census (Agricultural):

- James Corley
 - 100 acres
 - under cultivation = 15 acres
 - under crops = 13 acres
 - under pasture = 2 acres
 - under wood or wild = 85 acres
 - wheat acres = 5
 - wheat produce in bushels = 40
- John Corley
 - 100 acres
 - under cultivation = 50 acres
 - under crops = 19 acres
 - under pasture = 11 acres
 - under wood or wild = 70 acres
 - wheat acres = 7
 - wheat produce/bushels = 70
 - barley acres = 1
 - barley produce in bushels = 20

1861 Canada West Census (Personal):

- James Corley, age 63, farmer
 - English Catholic
 - Ireland
 - Wife: Ann Corley, age 46
 - Ireland, English Catholic
 - Children: Rebecca (21), Hariat (17), Loranda (15), Ann (13)
- John Corley, age 30, farmer
 - English Catholic
 - Ireland
 - Wife: Martha Corley, age 30
 - Ireland, English Catholic
 - Children: William (6), Margaret (3), Robert (1)
- John Corley, Sr., age 78, farmer
 - English Catholic
 - Ireland
 - Wife: Jane Corley, age 75

- Ireland, English Catholic
- James Corley, age 40, farmer
 - English Catholic
 - Canada West
 - Wife: Margaret Corley, age 38
 - Canada West, English Catholic
 - Children: John (10), James (8), Margaret (4), Martha (2)

1861 Canada West Census (Agricultural):

- James Corley
 - 100 acres
 - under cultivation = 30 acres
 - under crops = 20 acres
 - under pasture = 10 acres
 - under wood or wild = 70 acres
 - cash value of farm = \$2,000
 - cash value of farming implements/machinery = \$100
 - spring wheat acres = 12
 - spring wheat produce in bushels = 240
 - peas acres = 1
 - peas produce in bushels = 20
 - oats acres = 6
 - oats produce in bushels = 180
 - Indian corn produce in bushels = 1
 - potatoes acres = 1
 - potatoes produce in bushels = 40
 - hay (tons of 2000 lbs or bundles of 16 lbs) = 12

1871 Canada Census (Personal/Agricultural): no records available

1881 Canada Census (Personal):

- James Corley, age 62, farmer
 - Canadian Methodist
 - Ireland
 - Wife: Margaret Corley, age 61
 - Ireland, Canadian Methodist
 - Children: James (26), Margaret (24), Martha (22), Lila (20)
- Martha Corley, age 54, farmer, widow
 - Canadian Methodist
 - Ireland

- Children: William (26), Margaret (22), Robert (20), John (17)

1891 Canada Census (Personal):

- James Corley, age 75, farmer
 - Canadian Methodist
 - Ireland
 - Wife: Margaret Corley, age 74
 - Ireland, Canadian Methodist
 - Children: James (34 - farmer), Martha (28), Lila (26)
- Martha Corley, age 66, farmer, widow
 - Canadian Methodist
 - Ireland
 - Children: Robert (29 - farmer), John (27 - farmer), Ivy (13 – adopted)

1901 Canada Census (Personal):

- Robert Corley, age 40, farmer
 - Canadian Methodist
 - Ireland
 - Wife: Magie Corley, age 30
 - Ireland, Canadian Methodist
 - Children: Margaret (1), John (36), Martha (78 - mother)
- James Corley, age 48, farmer
 - Canadian Methodist
 - Ontario
 - Sister: Leila Corley, age 35
 - Ontario, Canadian Methodist

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the Study Area. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

1.3 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area as obtained from the MHSTCI site database. There are no known archaeological sites within the project area or within a one-kilometre radius of the project area.

The project area consists of an active agricultural field with no existing structures and a steeply sloped wooded area in the northwest portion with low and wet areas. A creek runs through the project area. The project area is approximately 27.9 hectares in size and is bound by Coral-Lea Drive and existing commercial and industrial properties on the east and south and by existing commercial properties on the north and wetland areas on the north and west.

The project area falls within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region of southwestern Ontario, consisting of a gently undulating till plain which covers approximately 239,574 hectares in the counties of Dufferin, Grey and Wellington. The sediments of the region are classified in the Huron, Perth, Brookston, Harriston, Listowel and Parkhill series. These surface soils are loams or silt loams, which are imperfectly drained and range in depth from 30 to 60 centimetres overlying a pebbly till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130-131).

The archaeological fieldwork of the project area was undertaken from December 13th to 15th, 2021 and on April 22, 2025. The fieldwork was directed by Norbert Stanchly on December 13, 2021 and by Pete Demarte on December 14 and 15, 2021 and April 22, 2025. The weather was variable throughout the fieldwork: December 13th - partly sunny skies and cold temperatures (~3°C); December 14th – partly sunny skies and cold temperatures (~3°C); and December 15th - overcast skies with a moderate drizzle/rain and cool temperatures (~6°C). The weather on April 22, 2025 was partly cloudy and cold (~3°C). At no point did the weather conditions impede the archaeological assessment.

No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted within the project area. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** is not aware of any other previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to, or within 50 metres of the project area.

We are unaware of any previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work with the exception of those discussed above.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The entire project area was surveyed with the exception of areas identified as visibly disturbed, steeply sloped or permanently low-lying and wet.

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the project area was surveyed including lands immediately adjacent to built structures within the property, as applicable.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – There is a small unnamed creek traversing a portion of the project area. There are areas of steeply sloped lands within the northwest portion of the project area.
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – There are areas of extensive and deep disturbance due to the existing gravel laneways.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the Ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - GPS coordinates were taken for Site AIHe-3 as well as a fixed reference landmark. The GPS coordinates of the datum location are located in Table 2 below. All coordinates were obtained using a Garmin GPSMap 64x GPS unit. No methods of correction were used. Accuracy of the reading was to within two metres for each point. The Fixed Landmark is a hydro pole located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Coral Lea Drive and Norpark Avenue.

Table 1: GPS Readings for Surface Scatter Site AIHe-3 (UTM Zone 17T)

Type	ID	Easting	Northing
Surface Scatter	Centre	520029	4870549
	North	520012	4870602
	East	520064	4870579
	West	519986	4870529
	South	520036	4870484
Fixed Landmark	Hydro Pole on southwest corner of Coral Lea Dr. and Norpark Ave.	520172	4870602

- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 9.0 *Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

The project area was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The pedestrian survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 2.1.1, S1 – Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey.
- Section 2.1.1, S2 – Lands were recently ploughed.
- Section 2.1.1, S3 – Ploughed lands were weathered by at least one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
- Section 2.1.1, S4 – Direction was provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
- Section 2.1.1, S5 – At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible.
- Section 2.1.1, S6 – Survey transects were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres.
- Section 2.1.1, S7 – When archaeological resources were found, we decreased survey transects to 1 m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. We continued working outward at this interval until the full extent of the surface scatter had been defined.
- Section 2.1, S8 – One archaeological site was identified. The site has been designated as AIHe-3. Once the extent of the scatter had been identified we

conducted a controlled surface pickup (CSP) and collected all artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramic sherds.

The agricultural field had been recently ploughed and sufficiently weathered to allow for a controlled surface pickup (CSP). As noted above, field visibility was at least 80% and closer to between 90-95%. Since the CSP was done immediately following the initial pedestrian survey, ground visibility had not decreased. Visibility and weathered conditions of the field can be seen in the Images section of this report.

During the CSP, all artifact locations were mapped using a GPS unit. Artifacts were recorded and catalogued by their mapped location. We collected all surface artifacts encountered. Sufficient GPS coordinates were recorded for site relocation if necessary. Given that it was apparent that Site AlHe-3 retained no further cultural value or interest, and the fact that sufficient GPS coordinates were taken, we did not leave any artifacts in the field for relocation and ensured to collect all artifacts to have as complete a sample as possible to aid in our determination that the site retains no further CHVI.

The property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five (5) metres. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. The test pit survey performed at five metre intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were backfilled.

Approximately 75% of the project area consists of recently ploughed and well weathered agricultural field that was subject to systematic pedestrian survey. Approximately 7-10% of the project area was subject to a systematic test pit survey. Approximately 10% of the project area consists of steeply sloped lands and the remaining The remaining ca. 5% of the project area consists of disturbed land and a small creek also runs through the project area and makes up less than 1% of the total area.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the project area.

One site, AlHe-3, was identified by systematic pedestrian survey. The site measures approximately 86 metres north-south by 65 metres east-west. A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the

presence of diagnostic artifacts which can be dated to specific date ranges throughout the nineteenth century. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, and also by the type of decoration and motifs that they exhibit.

A total of 138 artifacts dating to the post-contact period were found from 97 findspots. No pre-contact cultural materials were encountered during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the property. The collected artifact assemblage is typical of late 19th to early 20th century domestic contexts and consists of an assortment of domestic, architectural, and personal use artifacts. The materials recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, and animal bone. A summary of finds by material type is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Artifacts by Material Type		
Material Type	Frequency	% of Total
Ceramic	102	73.91
Glass	29	21.01
Faunal Bone	5	3.62
Metal	2	1.45
Total	138	100%

Ceramics

The ceramic artifacts include 102 primarily vessel fragments and represent 73.91% of the total artifact assemblage. The variety of wares are indicative of the latter half of the 19th century through to the early-mid 20th century and include ironstone, semi-porcelain, coarse red earthenware, refined white earthenware, refined red earthenware, creamware, pearlware, yellowware, and unidentifiable sherds (Table 3). This assemblage is noticeably lacking in the ware types typical of 18th and early 19th century sites in Ontario, apart from the three pieces of creamware and the single pearlware fragment.

Table 3: Ceramic Artifacts by Type		
Ceramic Type	Frequency	% of Total
Ironstone	58	56.86
Semi-Porcelain	19	18.63
Coarse Red Earthenware	6	5.88
Refined White Earthenware	6	5.88
Refined Red Earthenware	5	4.90
Creamware	3	2.94
Unidentifiable	3	2.94
Pearlware	1	0.98
Yellowware	1	0.98
Total	102	100%

The earliest of the refined wares in this assemblage are the three pieces of creamware. The earliest 19th century ware type, creamware (1760-1820, tableware only). Creamware was developed during the early 18th century in England. Its development is attributed to Thomas Astbury of Shelton England during the reign of George I. George I reigned from 1714-1727 (Kenyon 1985). In the early period the lead glaze of this ware was applied in powdered form known as smithum or galena. Creamware achieved widespread production and general popularity as tableware by about 1750 as a result of Thomas Frye's development of a new process of applying the glaze in liquid form. This allowed for consistent and even application of decorative finishes and was quickly copied by other potters. Although creamware was used in Ontario until ca. 1849, the later items are usually bathroom wares, such as chamber pots and basins, not tablewares. In 1840, ironstone (also known as white granite or vitrified earthenware) was introduced but only began to appear in Ontario merchants' records in 1847. It became the dominant whiteware for the remainder of the nineteenth century and peaked in popularity in the 1880s.

By the 1890s semi-porcelain became available in Ontario. Porcelains produced during the later 19th and 20th centuries in England, America, and continental Europe are fired to hard-paste consistency and are referred to in Canada as semi-porcelain. English semi-porcelains have very dense, fine-grained, hard porcelain bodies and are not translucent. Vessels are 'dead white' in colour and the clear glaze is glassy in appearance. Moulded forms, transfer-printed designs, and hand-painting are all seen, but 20th century vessels are almost exclusively decorated over the glaze with decalcomania and liquid gold (DAACS).

Most of the ceramic assemblage dates to the late 19th century and into the early 20th century and is primarily comprised of ironstone vessels with a handful of semi-porcelain sherds, and a few notable exceptions described below.

Diagnostic Ceramic Sherds:

- One ironstone base sherd with foot ring and partial "Meakin" maker's mark in black transfer-print on base. It is thermally altered, and a broad date range of ca. 1851-present can be applied as there have been several Meakin firms active in England from the mid-19th century. to present (Godden 1999:282-284).
- One ironstone "Ceres Shape" saucer fragment with moulded grain pattern on/below interior rim. Base is impressed with maker's mark "E. Pear_on", "Cobridge" and "Ceres Shape". The manufacturer is Edward Pearson and was active between 1853-1873 in Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent (Godden 1999:296).
- One ironstone vessel base with black transfer-print maker's mark "Johnso_" "Royal Ironstone China" – The firm is Johnson Bros. active in Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, England from 1883 – present (Godden 1999:270). In 2003, manufacturing was moved to China.

- One ironstone base sherd with foot ring and partial black transfer-print maker's mark – Johnson Bros., ca. 1883 – present; manufacturing in England ended in 2003 and was shifted to China.
- One ironstone base sherd with green transfer-print maker's mark "Alfred Meakin", "England" around a crown. This manufacturer produced ceramic wares from 1875 – 1974 (Godden 1999:283). Marks from this manufacturer with "England" date to after 1880 (Sussman 1985:27).
- There are two different ironstone rim sherds with a hops pattern (resembles grapes) along the interior rim. This motif dates from the 1860s – 1930s (Sussman 1985:40-47).
- One ironstone rim sherd has a daisy motif under the interior rim; stylistically likely the manufacturer is Bishop & Stonier, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, ca. 1891-1939.

This motif was part of what is colloquially called "Wheat and Daisy", but the real name is unknown as is the manufacturer of this piece. Wheat and Daisy was produced from ca. 1890 – 1950s by at least three manufacturers (Sussman 1985:73-75).

Notable Exceptions:

- A creamware saucer with brown transfer-print pattern (three sherds); a pearlware rim fragment with a moulded/impressed beaded and scalloped rim; and a handful of RWE plain body sherds and one rim sherd with moulded, beaded interior rim with vine motif below.
- Twentieth century items such as 20th Century porcelain sherds from teawares including: a floral decalcomania tea ware vessel with overglaze gilt fragment (unidentified function) and a mid-to-late 20th century (ca. 1970) yellowware ashtray with a cactus decal on the bottom of the interior.

In summary, the majority of the ceramic assemblage dates to the late 19th century into the early 20th century and is comprised of ironstone vessels with a handful of semi-porcelain sherds and a few outliers such as the creamware and pearlware. Wares without distinct marks cannot be dated beyond a generic date range (Sussman 1985). As such it is not possible to suggest that the ceramics area exclusively from the 19th century. With the exception of the creamware and pearlware, the ceramic assemblage taken as a whole would suggest that it dates the occupation of the site to primarily post 1850 into the 20th century.

Glass

A total of 29 glass objects were recovered, representing 21.01% of the total artifact assemblage. These items include ten pieces of bottle glass, 14 pieces of container glass,

one colourless lamp glass fragment, two medicine bottle sherds, one stemware fragment and a single glass tableware sherd.

The glass bottle fragments ($n = 7$), include one green modern pop bottle sherd, one piece of solarized glass, four colourless sherds, and four aqua coloured sherds. One of the aqua coloured fragments is a machine-made base sherd, and another is a modern bottle lip and neck fragment.

The glass container fragments ($n = 14$) in the assemblage include two milk glass lip or rim jar sherds. Milk glass dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (Jones and Sullivan 1985). The assemblage also includes one colourless ink bottle sherd, five cobalt blue shaving cream container sherds, one of which is embossed with a mark reading: “INGRAM”, which dates to circa 1909 and into the 1930s. Additionally, one fluted glass fragment from an ovoid-shaped perfume bottle was also recovered, as well as one aqua coloured base fragment from a square-shaped medicine bottle. The remaining four glass container sherds represent a colourless machine-made jar.

Lastly, other items in the glass assemblage include one colourless lamp chimney fragment, two colourless machine-made medicine bottle fragments, one fluted lip/neck sherd from an unidentifiable tableware vessel type, and one decorated stemware dessert bowl fragment with a conical-shaped bowl and everted lip.

Faunal Bone

A total of five ($n = 5$) faunal bone fragments were recovered, representing 3.62% of the total artifact assemblage. These items include three domestic dog teeth including a partial mandible, one large domesticated saw cut mammal long bone, and one partial bone toothbrush fragment.

Metal

Two ($n = 2$) metal items were recovered, representing 1.45% of the total artifact assemblage. These items include one heavily corroded machine cut square nail, and one modern aluminum bottle cap. Machine cut nails were common between 1830 and 1900, while wire nails generally post-date 1890.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	• 37 digital photographs
Maps	• The report figures represent all the maps generated in the field
GPS Recordings	• Stored in GPS unit and on computer hard drive

All artifacts will be retained at the corporate offices of AS&G Archaeological Consulting until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario. All of the artifacts are contained within a single banker box.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Artifacts ($n=138$) indicative of 19th and 20th century Euro-Canadian domestic occupation were found in a surface scatter measuring approximately 86 metres by 65 metres. The site has been designated as Site AIHe-3.

The artifact assemblage is typical of late 19th to early 20th century domestic contexts. The most common materials recovered are ceramics, glass, metal, and animal bone. Some modern bottle glass and aluminum items were also noted.

The ceramic artifacts are indicative of the latter half of the 19th century into the 20th century and include ironstone and semi-porcelain. Only five ceramic artifacts can be confidently dated to prior to 1870 and these include the fragments of pearlware, creamware and refined white earthenware (RWE). With the exception of these, the assemblage is noticeably lacking in the ware types typical of sites that pre-date 1870 early 19th in Ontario, such as refined white earthenwares.

Ironstone was introduced in 1840 but only began to appear in Ontario merchants' records in 1847. It became the dominant whiteware for the remainder of the nineteenth century and peaked in popularity in the 1880s. Semi-porcelain was common from the 1890s into the 20th century. The presence of machine-made glass container as well as milk glass and aluminum attests to the more recent occupation of the property.

The archival record for the occupation of Lot 32, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road indicates that the property has been occupied since at least the 1850s until at least 2015 when aerial imagery indicates that standing structures had been demolished. It appears that the land served well as farmstead throughout much of this period. According to the Belden & Co. *1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey, Ontario*, there was one structure depicted within the lot, which was located within the current property limits and was owned by a "Jas. Corley". The location of the structure as depicted in the *Atlas* is in the approximate location where Site AIHe-3 is located.

Modern aerial imagery of Grey County depicts structures as existing within the northernmost portion of the property as recently as 2010, however, by 2015 these buildings had been demolished and removed. These structures were located in the vicinity of the building depicted in the 1880 historical atlas map. The razing of these structures may have affected the integrity of the site area given the presence of relatively

few pre-1870 artifacts. However, it is more likely that the artifact assemblage indicates an occupation that was either very late in the 19th century or during the early 20th century, i.e. 1880s and later.

It is stated in the Standards and Guidelines (MTC 2011) that for domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830, the site has cultural heritage value or interest if 80% or more of the occupation dates to before 1870 (S&G 3.4.2 S1a) or if it is associated with the first generation of settlement (S&G 3.4.2 S1b). It is clear from both the archival records and the recovered complete artifact assemblage that Site AIHe-3 meets neither of these criteria and therefore does not have further cultural heritage value or interest.

As per Section 2.2.2 of the draft technical bulletin entitled “The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads” (MTCS 2014), we conducted a CSP of the site during the Stage 2 in order to produce a larger sample of artifacts to support an argument as to whether a site should go to Stage 4. We recovered all surface artifacts and examined the total artifact assemblage. The resulting artifact assemblage, in conjunction with all available historical documentation indicates a late 19th century to 20th century occupation of the land. There is no extant built heritage within the property. Little can be said with regard to the sites integrity given the recovery of only a surface collection. However, the only visible disturbance to the site is through the continuous ploughing of the lands over several decades. Given the sites location within the Township of Normanby it does not represent an early settlement of the Township. This information, as per Section 2.2.5 of the draft RHF bulletin, leads to the interpretation of the site as retaining no further cultural heritage value or interest.

The analysis and conclusions for this assessment have determined that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for Site AIHe-3. Given the above, Site AIHe-3 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and therefore a Stage 3 assessment is not warranted for this site.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

One archaeological site, Site AIHe-3, was discovered during the pedestrian survey of the project area. The site has been interpreted as a post-1870 occupation of the property based on the land use history and the date range of the artifact assemblage. Given that the land use history and artifact assemblage indicate a post-1870 occupation date for the site, Site AIHe-3 is considered not to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

No other archaeological resources or sites were found and the report makes the following recommendations:

- 1. Site AlHe-3 has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the site is required (Maps 9 and 10).**
- 2. The remainder of the project area was devoid of archaeological resources and the report recommends that no further archaeological work is required (Maps 9 and 10).**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

Should previously undocumented 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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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 licence.

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 2: Conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 3: Shows culvert and creek.



Image 4: Conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 5: Shows disturbed gravel laneways.



Image 6: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 7: Showing Conditions of Test Pitting Survey.



Image 8: Showing Areas of Slopes Exceeding 20 Degrees.



Image 9: Shows existing creek.



Image 10: Showing Test Pitting Survey.



Image 11: Showing Conditions of Test Pitting Survey.



Image 12: Representative ceramics. Left to right: Cat# H052, H049, H019.



Image 13: Representative ceramics. Left to right: Cat# H010, H027, H018.



Image 14: Representative ceramics. Left to right: Cat# H086, H057, H089.



Image 15: Representative ceramics. Left to right: Cat# H046, H032, H020.



Image 16: Representative ceramics. Left to right: Cat# H080, H082, H017.



Image 17: Representative ceramics. Left to right: Cat# H054, H013.

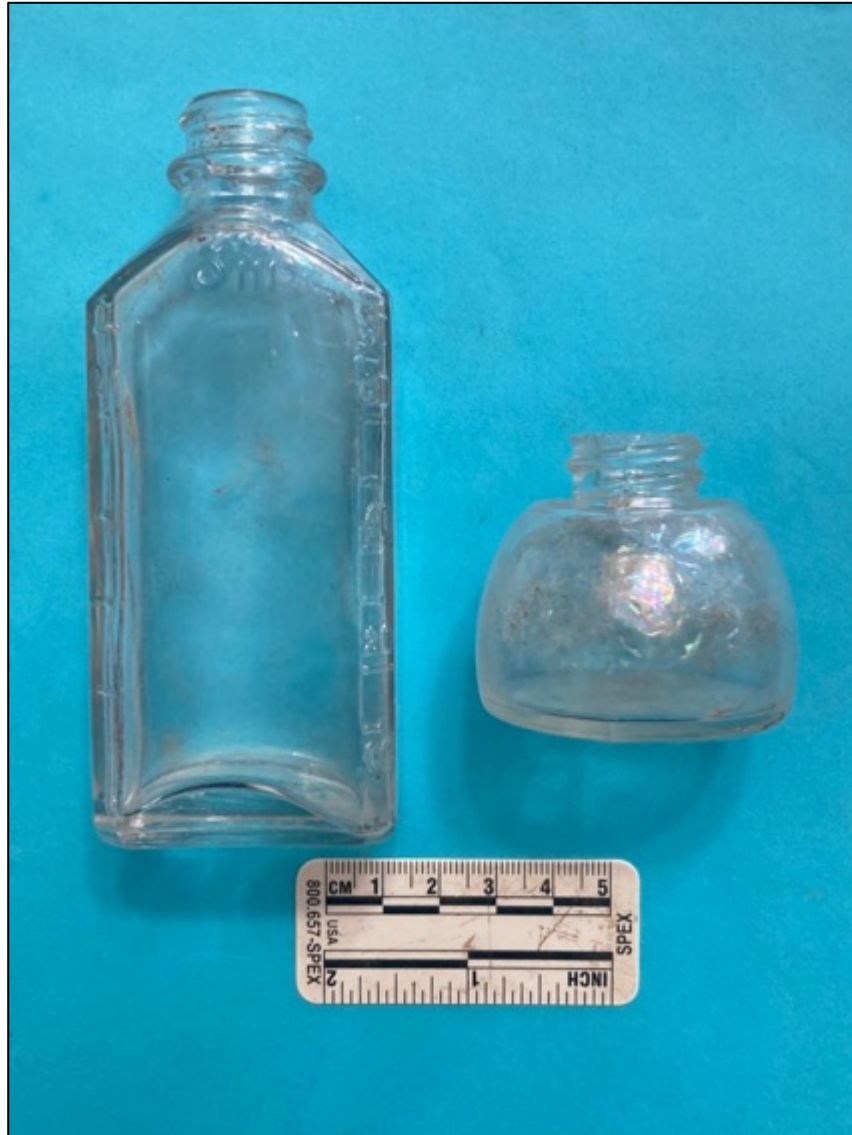


Image 18: Representative glass artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H115, H116.



Image 19: Representative glass artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H113, H114, H105.

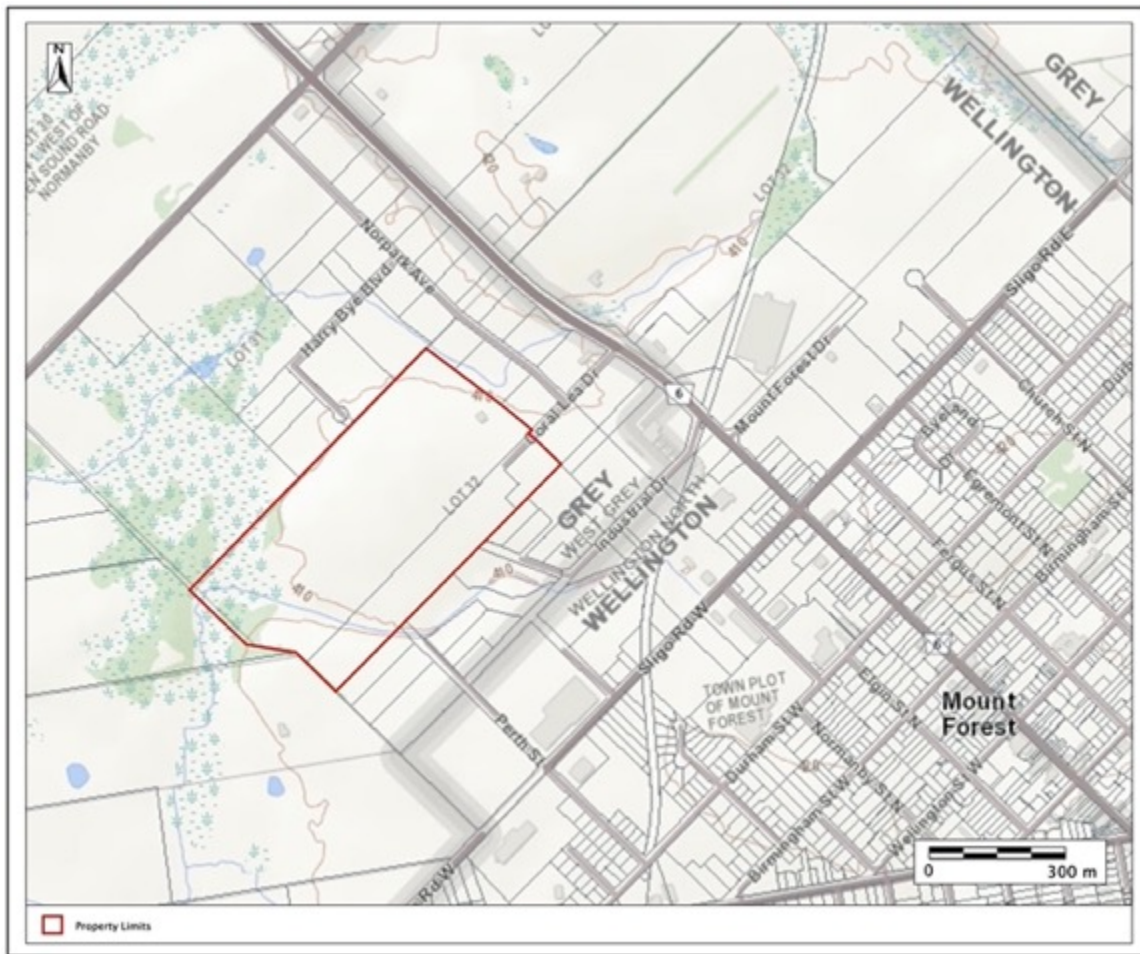


Image 20: Representative glass artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H098, H096, H104, H103, H101.



Image 21: Representative artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H085, H095.

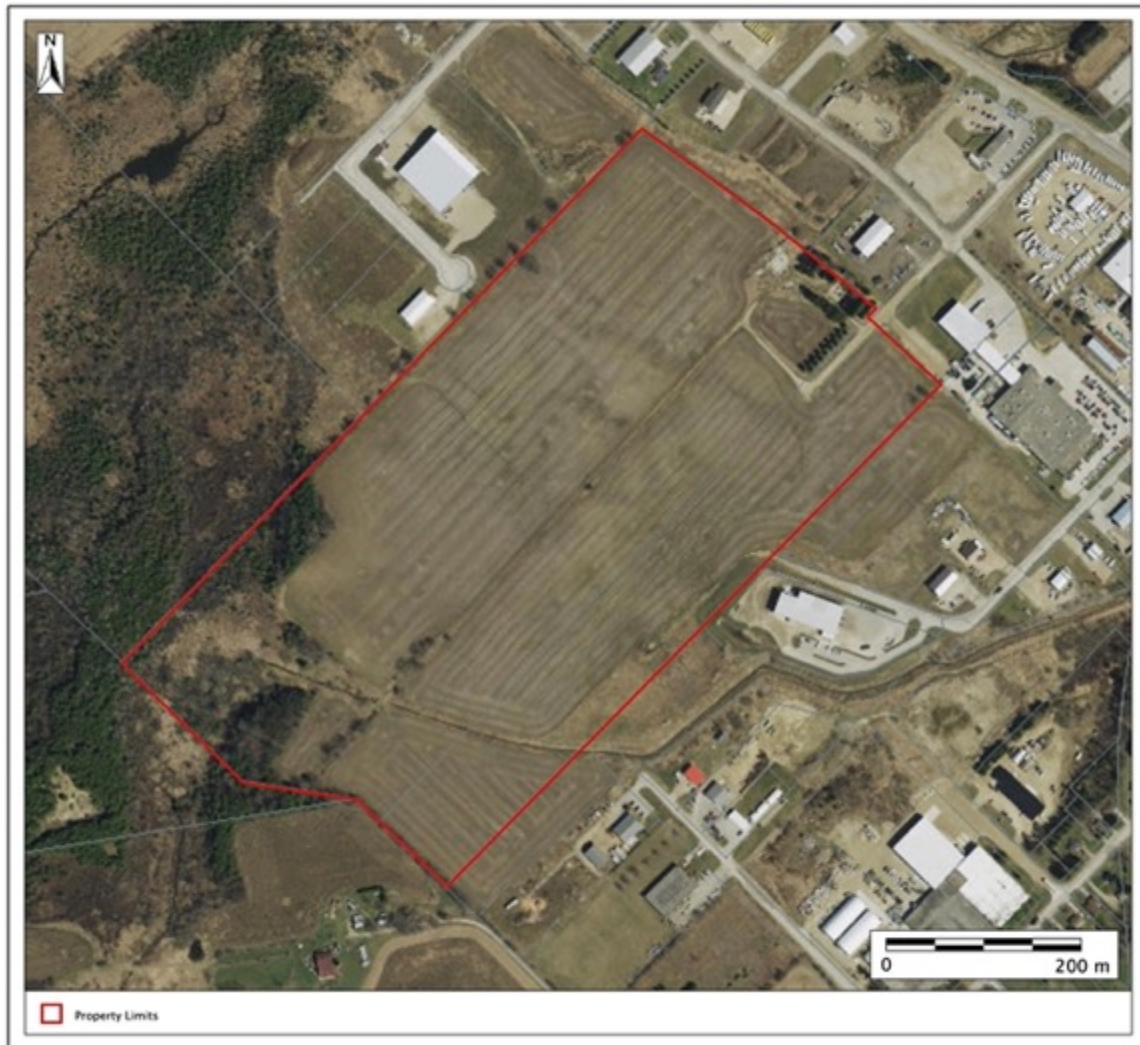
9.0 MAPS



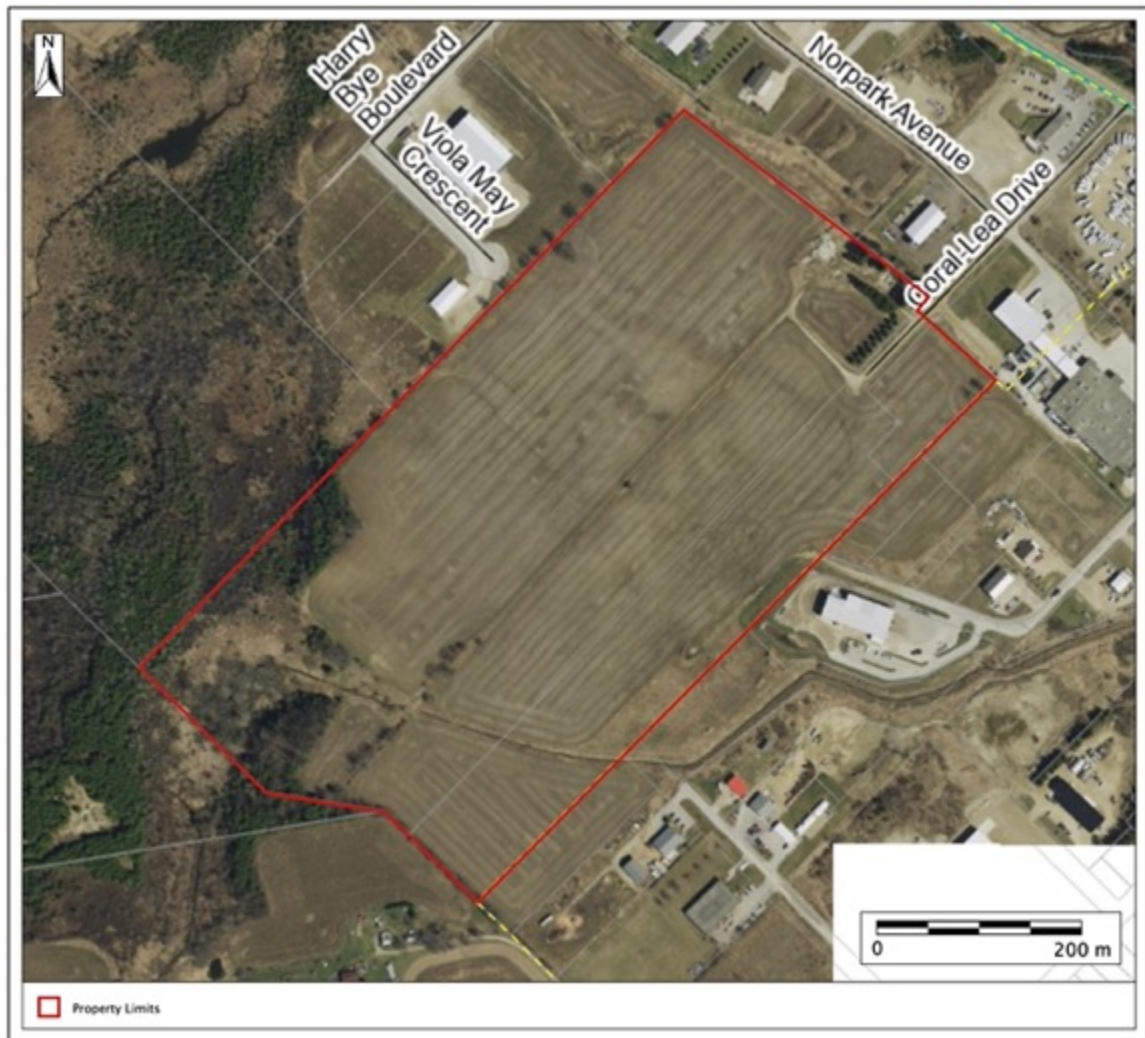
Map 1: General Location of Property (MNRF 2021)



Map 2: Property Limits Overlaid on 2020 Aerial Mapping (Grey County 2021)



Map 3: Property Limits Overlaid on 2019 Aerial Mapping (MNR 2021)



Map 4: Property Limits Overlaid on 2015 Aerial Mapping (Grey County 2021)

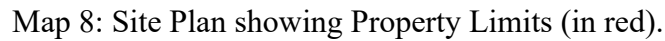


Map 5: Property Limits Overlaid on 2010 Aerial Mapping (Grey County 2021)



Map 6: Property Limits Overlaid on 1880 Historical Atlas Mapping (Belden & Co. 1880).

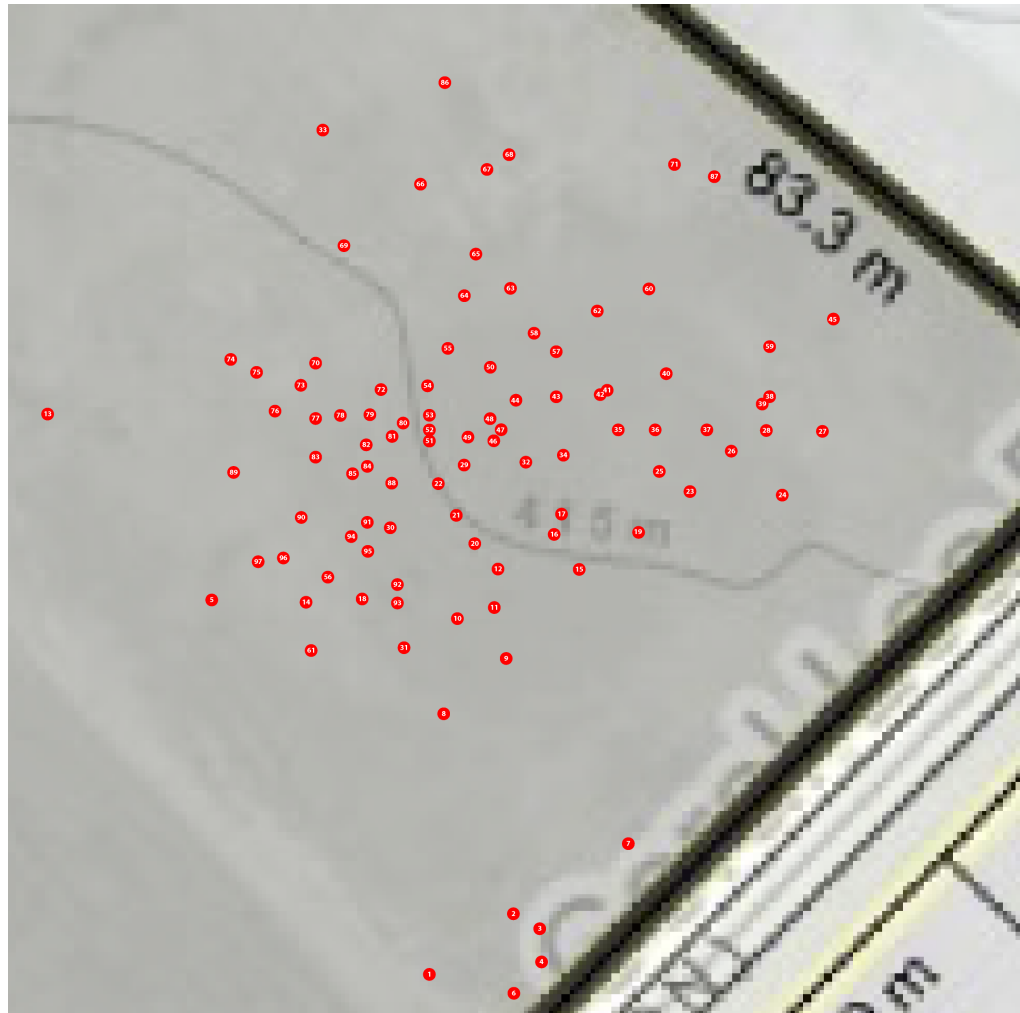






Map 9: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results Overlaid on Site Plan.

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Map 11: Stage 2 Controlled Surface Pickup Results with CSP #.

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H001	CSP 1	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	everted rim
H002	CSP 2	1	Ceramic	Indeterminate	decal motif	20th century
H003	CSP 3	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	basin?
H004	CSP 4	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	mug/cup; rim; partial handle
H005	CSP 5	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	mug cup; rim
H006	CSP 6	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	mug cup; rim
H007	CSP 7	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	mug cup; rim
H008	CSP 8	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	mug cup; rim
H009	CSP 9	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	partial cup/mug handle
H010	CSP 10	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	pitcher/basin; rim
H011	CSP 11	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; hops cluster decoration under banded interior rim
H012	CSP 12	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	hops vine pattern on interior; scalloped rim; ca. 1860-1930s

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H013	CSP 13	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	saucer; grain pattern on interior rim; impressed maker's mark on base: "E.Pears_"/"Cobridge"/"Ceres Shapre"; ca. 1853-1873
H014	CSP 14	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	indeterminate body sherd
H015	CSP 15	1	Ceramic	Indeterminate	moulded	rim; flatware; bead pattern under interior scalloped rim/impressed vine pattern
H016	CSP 16	1	Ceramic	Indeterminate	moulded	rim; flatware; bead pattern under interior scalloped rim/impressed vine pattern
H017	CSP 17	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	green transferprint	base sherd; Maker's mark: "Alfred Meakin"/"England"; ca. 1875-1974
H018	CSP 18	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	black transferprint	

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H019	CSP 19	1	Ceramic	Refined white earthenware	moulded	floral/vine rope on interior; scalloped rim
H020	CSP 20	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	blue transferprint	floral motif on body sherd
H021	CSP 21	1	Ceramic	Refined white earthenware	undecorated	body sherd
H022	CSP 22	1	Ceramic	Refined white earthenware	undecorated	body sherd
H023	CSP 23	1	Ceramic	Refined white earthenware	undecorated	body sherd
H024	CSP 24	1	Ceramic	Refined white earthenware	undecorated	body sherd
H025	CSP 25	1	Ceramic	Refined white earthenware	undecorated	body sherd
H026	CSP 26	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	scalloped rim; "wheat & daisy motif" ca. 1890-1950s
H027	CSP 27	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	brown transferprint	rim; holloware
H028	CSP 28	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; wheat pattern
H029	CSP 29	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	indeterminate	base sherd; partial black transferprint w unidentifiable maker's mark
H030	CSP 30	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; wheat pattern
H031	CSP 31	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; heavily exfoliated
H032	CSP 32	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	decalcomania	holloware

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H033	CSP 33	2	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	base sherds w footing; mend together
H034	CSP 34	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	body sherd
H035	CSP 35	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	body sherd
H036	CSP 36	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	body sherd
H037	CSP 37	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	body sherd
H038	CSP 38	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	body sherd
H039	CSP 39	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	rim sherd; saucer
H040	CSP 40	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	indeterminate	base sherd w footing; unidentifiable maker's mark print
H041	CSP 41	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	base sherd
H042	CSP 42	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	moulded	holloware vessel; half of container; unid. Function
H043	CSP 43	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	rim; cup or mug
H044	CSP 44	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	painted	teaware vessel w turquoise leaf decal & gold veining over exterior glaze
H045	CSP 45	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; wheat pattern

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H046	CSP 46	2	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	decalcomania	saucer; gilt edge & moulded shell with scalloped rim; mend together
H047	CSP 47	1	Ceramic	Creamware	brown transferprint	saucer; scalloped rim
H048	CSP 48	1	Ceramic	Creamware	brown transferprint	saucer; scalloped rim
H049	CSP 49	1	Ceramic	Creamware	brown transferprint	body with footring
H050	CSP 50	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	flat base
H051	CSP 51	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; flatware; heavily exfoliated
H052	CSP 52	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	indeterminate	scalloped rim impressed w beaded int. rim patter; plate
H053	CSP 53	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	green transferprint	heavily exfoliated
H054	CSP 54	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	black transferprint	base w footring; Maker's mark: partial "Meakin"; thermally altered; ca. 1851-Present
H055	CSP 55	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	pitcher handle; corn or wheat pattern indeterminate
H056	CSP 56	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	scalloped everted rim

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3

Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H057	CSP 57	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	banded	modern 1970s (?) ashtray with cactus decal on interior bottom and banded ext.
H058	CSP 58	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	cup; base sherd
H059	CSP 59	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	cup; base sherd
H060	CSP 60	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	cup; base sherd
H061	CSP 61	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	cup; base sherd
H062	CSP 62	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; wheat pattern
H063	CSP 63	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H064	CSP 64	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H065	CSP 65	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H066	CSP 66	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H067	CSP 67	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H068	CSP 68	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H069	CSP 69	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H070	CSP 70	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H071	CSP 71	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H072	CSP 72	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	body sherd
H073	CSP 73	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; wheat pattern

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H074	CSP 74	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	moulded	overglaze remnants of yellow-green & red paint on ext.
H075	CSP 75	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H076	CSP 76	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	base sherd w footring
H077	CSP 77	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	base sherd w footring
H078	CSP 78	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	base sherd w footring
H079	CSP 79	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	base sherd w footring
H080	CSP 80	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	black transferprint	base w footring; partial Maker's mark: "Johnson Bros."; ca. 1883-Present
H081	CSP 81	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	black transferprint	base w footring; partial unidentifiable Maker's mark
H082	CSP 82	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	black transferprint	base w footring; partial Maker's mark: "Johnson Bros."; ca. 1883-Present
H083	CSP 83	3	Faunal bone	Mammal		domestic dog teeth and partial mandible

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H084	CSP 84	1	Faunal bone	Mammal		large domesticate; saw cut long bone
H085	CSP 85	1	Faunal bone	Mammal		partial toothbrush
H086	CSP 86	1	Ceramic	Coarse red earthenware	glazed	dark brown; rim; holloware
H087	CSP 87	1	Ceramic	Coarse red earthenware	glazed	dark brown; rim; holloware
H088	CSP 88	1	Ceramic	Coarse red earthenware	glazed	dark brown; body sherd; holloware
H089	CSP 89	1	Ceramic	Refined red earthenware	undecorated	holloware; sherds
H090	CSP 90	1	Ceramic	Refined red earthenware	undecorated	holloware; sherds
H091	CSP 91	1	Ceramic	Refined red earthenware	undecorated	holloware; sherds
H092	CSP 92	1	Ceramic	Refined red earthenware	undecorated	holloware; sherds
H093	CSP 93	1	Ceramic	Coarse red earthenware	indeterminate	exfoliated
H094	CSP 94	1	Metal	Nail	indeterminate	heavily corroded; cf. machine made square cut
H095	CSP 95	1	Metal	Cap?	indeterminate	aluminum cap? Modern
H096	CSP 96	1	Glass	Milk glass	container	jar? Lip/rim
H097	CSP 97	1	Glass	Milk glass	container	jar? Lip/rim
H098	CSP33	1	Glass	Container	cobalt blue	"INGRAM"; lip; shaving cream bottle/container; ca. 1909 to 1930s; 20th century

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H099	CSP34	1	Glass	Container	cobalt blue	likely from 20th century shaving cream bottle
H100	CSP35	1	Glass	Container	cobalt blue	base sherd from shaving cream bottle; 20th century
H101	CSP36	1	Glass	Bottle	green	modern pop bottle sherd
H102	CSP37	1	Glass	Bottle	solarized	indeterminate fragment
H103	CSP71	1	Glass	Bottle	aqua	indeterminate fragment
H104	CSP72	1	Glass	Lamp/chimney		small fragment
H105	CSP73	1	Glass	Container	colourless	jar; fluted? Machine made
H106	CSP74	1	Glass	Bottle	colourless	
H107	CSP75	1	Glass	Bottle	colourless	
H108	CSP76	1	Glass	Container	colourless	
H109	CSP77	1	Glass	Bottle	aqua	base; machine made
H110	CSP 11	1	Glass	Container	colourless	jar lip portion
H111	CSP 11	1	Glass	Container	aqua	base portion; square; cf. medicine bottle?
H112	CSP 12	1	Glass	Medicine bottle	colourless	body portion

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE AIHe-3						
Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H113	CSP 13	1	Glass	Bottle	aqua	modern bottle glass; lip and neck portion
H114	CSP 14	1	Glass	Stemware	decorated	conical bowl with everted lip; stemmed dessert bowl?
H115	CSP 15	1	Glass	Medicine bottle	colourless	machine made; "3m"; 20th century
H116	CSP 16	1	Glass	Container	colourless	cf. ink bottle
H117	CSP22	1	Glass	Container	fluted	cf. perfume bottle?; ovoid body and fluted
H118	CSP22	1	Glass	Tableware	fluted	indeterminate fragment; lip/neck; indeterminate function
H119	CSP23	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H120	CSP24	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H121	CSP25	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H122	CSP26	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H123	CSP27	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	body sherd
H124	CSP28	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	rim; wheat pattern
H125	CSP29	1	Ceramic	Coarse red earthenware	glazed	dark brown; rim; holloware

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Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif	Comments
H126	CSP 55	1	Ceramic	Coarse red earthenware	glazed	dark brown; body sherd; hollowware
H127	CSP 55	1	Ceramic	Refined red earthenware	undecorated	hollowware; sherds
H128	CSP 55	1	Glass	Container	cobalt blue	likely from 20th century shaving cream bottle
H129	CSP 56	1	Glass	Container	cobalt blue	likely from 20th century shaving cream bottle
H130	CSP 57	1	Glass	Bottle	aqua	indeterminate fragment
H131	CSP 58	1	Glass	Bottle	colourless	
H132	CSP 59	1	Glass	Bottle	colourless	
H133	CSP 60	1	Glass	Bottle	colourless	
H134	CSP 81	1	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	undecorated	rim; cup or mug