



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, BaHe-16,
311804 Highway 6, Mount Forest, Part Lot 20,
Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road,
Geographic Township of Normanby, now
Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario

Project Number: 2023-0076

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Teeswater Concrete

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy (PHC) completed a Stage 3 archaeological assessment on behalf of Teeswater Concrete (the Proponent) in support of a proposed Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) license and extraction application for the study area on Part Lots 19-20, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, and Part Lot 46, Concession 2 West of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Normanby, now Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (Map 1). The archaeological site, BaHe-16, is located on Part Lot 20, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road.

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment will be to establish the limits of the site, record artifact densities, and to systematically test the site's significance and information potential in order to decide if Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required. Methods to achieve these objectives included:

- ▶ Additional Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP)
- ▶ Hand excavation of 1-m square units on a 5 m grid, with infill units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total

Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted October 18, 2023. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment included consultation with representatives of Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment did not result in the recovery of archaeological materials.

Based on the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) No artifacts were recovered from BaHe-16. BaHe-16 is considered to be sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Manager	Jamie Lemon, M.A. (P1056)
Licensee	Carla Parslow, PhD, RPA, CAHP
Field Director	Jamie Lemon
Field Technicians	Chris Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. Heritage, CAHP (R289)
Report Preparation	Jamie Lemon
GIS	Gabriel Dunk-Gifford

Acknowledgements

Teeswater Concrete	Aaron Armstrong
Robert Martin	Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy (PHC) completed a Stage 3 archaeological assessment on behalf of Teeswater Concrete (the Proponent) in support of a proposed Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) license and extraction application for the study area on Part Lots 19-20, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, and Part Lot 46, Concession 2 West of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Normanby, now Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (Map 1). The archaeological site, BaHe-16, is located on Part Lot 20, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road.

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment will be to establish the limits of the site, record artifact densities, and to systematically test the site's significance and information potential in order to decide if Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required. Methods to achieve these objectives included:

- ▶ Additional Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP)
- ▶ Hand excavation of 1-m square units on a 5 m grid, with infill units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total

Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted October 18, 2023. Permission to enter the study area for the purposes of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were provided by Teeswater Concrete, with no limitation placed on that access.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment included consultation with representatives of Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and study area and surrounding regions, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research.

Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Archaeological research in Grey County has in the past been relatively limited, largely due to a lack of cultural resource management and research-based archaeological assessments. Table 1 provides a general cultural chronology of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990). Additional information, with region-specific data, is provided below.

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of formal cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland		400 BC – AD 900	Increased sedentism, introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Southern Ontario arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, and consisted of groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The ensuing period is known as the Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Ontario's first peoples moved across the landscape in small groups (i.e. bands or family units of no more than 25-35 people) followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of Paleo-Indian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish (TMHC 2018).

Early Paleo-Indian sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo-Indian sites; it appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of several generations of people. Smaller Early Paleo-Indian camps are scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

Research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). By the Late Paleo-Indian Period (8400-8000 BC) the environment of southern Ontario was dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. Large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo-Indian Period had moved further north by this time.

Similar to early Paleo-Indian peoples, late Paleo-Indian peoples covered large territories as they followed seasonal resource fluctuations. On a wider regional basis, Late Paleo-Indian projectile points are substantially more common than Early Paleo-Indian materials, suggesting an increase in population.

Archaic Period

A change in lifeways beginning circa 8000 B.C. heralds what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points, as well as the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes. The introduction of these types of tools suggests the beginnings of woodworking and also suggests some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement. A seasonal pattern of warm season river or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record (TMHC 2018). Reliance on food resources like fish, deer, and nuts becomes more noticeable through time. Archaeologically, there is evidence of larger sites and aggregation camps.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 BC) the introduction of netsinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important part of subsistence practices. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It is likely that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible to visit a primary outcrop of high quality chert at least once during a seasonal round. During the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been deposited by glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

During the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period long distance trade routes began to develop. Groups in southern Ontario took part in long distance trade, acquiring native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior (Ellis et al. 1990).

The increase of documented Late Archaic (2500-950 BC) sites compared to Early or Middle Archaic sites suggest continued population growth. It is during the Late Archaic that recognizable cemeteries (burial pits) appear. Before this time individuals were buried close to the location where they died. The summer/winter seasonal round that continued through the Late Archaic led to evidence of secondary burials for individuals who died during winter months, whose remains were later transported to summer-time macroband occupation sites (Walker 2015).

Woodland Periods

Circa 1000 A.D. the archaeological record in Southern Ontario documents the emergence of larger, semi-permanent settlements; corn horticulture was also adopted as a subsistence practice around this time. These developments are most often associated with Iroquoian-speaking populations who resided in Southern Ontario upon the arrival of the first Europeans. Pre-contact Iroquoian sites are identified by evidence of longhouses, pottery decorated with identifiable motifs, triangular projectile points, clay pipes, and ground stone artifacts.

The study area and surrounding area was occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups who were likely influenced by Iroquoian-speaking groups, both before and after European contact. It has been presumed that occupation of this area before about 1690 would have been by Iroquoians, with Algonkian speakers from northern Ontario moving southward circa 1690; however, the Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex, known from archaeological sites in the Saugeen River valley, is most often interpreted as Algonkian (Fiedel 1999), arguing for an occupation of the territory by Algonkian speakers since circa 400 BC – AD 900. As described by FAC (2019:2):

It is during the Woodland period that archaeological evidence suggests the ancestors of the Odawa first inhabited the Bruce Peninsula, though indigenous tradition contends that the Odawa had already lived in the area for thousands of years prior to this. In contrast to the more settled agricultural system of the Iroquoians and other indigenous groups to the south, the Odawa followed a subsistence pattern focussed on hunting, fishing, and gathering with some small-scale horticulture (Fox 1990:457). Samuel de Champlain, who encountered the Odawa in 1632, described them as heavily-engaged in trade with other Indigenous groups in southern Ontario (Fox 1990:457); archaeologically-identified Odawa habitation sites are associated primarily with productive fishing grounds or known trade and portage routes (Fox 1990:466). In 1650, the Odawa joined the diaspora of nations displaced during the Beaver Wars, including the Huron-Wendat and Petun (Waisberg 1977).

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Ojibway, another Algonquian language-speaking group, began their expansion into southern Ontario from the western Great Lakes region (Handy 1978; McMullen 1997:8). Like the Odawa, the Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990:457; Handy 1978: Ch.3-4; McMullen 1997:40-41). The Ojibwa settlement of Nish-na-beg (Newash) was founded near present-day Owen Sound in the early 1700s, situated close to productive fishing grounds (McMullen 1997:10). By the mid-1830s, Ojibway lands on the Bruce Peninsula constituted the last large tract of unceded territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the

lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use.

In 1836, the signing of Treaty 45 ½ ceded Ojibwa territory south of a line drawn between the mouth of the Saugeen River and the southern tip of Owen Sound, resulting in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the restriction (in theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (LAC 2017a; McMullen 1997:32).

The study area is located in the approximate centre of the Geographic Townships of Normanby and Egremont. A search of the MCM's archaeological sites database using these townships as a query identified there are currently no registered Paleo-Indian, Archaic, or Woodland period sites in these townships. Indigenous sites have been identified, but with artifacts determined to be non-diagnostic to a temporal period. This lack of sites is a reflection of the relative lack of systematic archaeological assessments in the area, compared to other parts of southern Ontario, as well as limitations associated with querying the MCM's archaeological sites database.

Treaties

The study area is in the south-central portion of land that made up Treaty Number 45 ½ (referred to below as the Treaty of Manitowaning), the first major treaty specific to the Saugeen Peninsula; the treaty was signed in 1836, the same year Sir Francis Bond Head took up his post as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. As detailed in Wright (2017:217-220):

The Jesuit reduction model inspired Head's proposal in Saugeen...Shortly after his arrival in Upper Canada in 1836, Head set out to secure 1.5 million acres of Saugeen Territory.

Head attended the annual gift-giving ceremonies at Manitoulin Island in 1836 and called all Saugeen who were present to attend discussions regarding a land surrender. Approximately 7000 peoples from different Indigenous groups were expected at the ceremonies, and Head was supposed to be in attendance in order to do a general inspection of 'Indian settlements'. The annual gift-giving ceremonies were not a meeting called for the expressed intent of treaty negotiations, so Bond Head's meeting with the Saugeen was in violation of the terms set forth in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. He told those who attended the meeting that the encroachment of white settlers was inevitable, and the government could only help them protect their way of life if the Saugeen Ojibway Nation agreed to remove themselves to reserves. The treaty document states that "your Great Father (the government) engages forever to protect you from encroachment of whites", with regard to the reserved lands. Head claimed that the Saugeen Ojibway Nation "cheerfully gave up this great tract of land"; however, an eyewitness to the proceedings had a very different account...Whether it was 'cheerfully' or 'with tears in their eyes', both accounts indicate that members of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation in attendance agreed to Treaty 45 ½. However, the fact that the negotiations took place unannounced and not on the territories under discussion made the treaty illegal. Furthermore, three of the four principal chiefs – Nawash, Wahbadick, and Wahwahnosh – did not sign the treaty document. This was an additional factor that should have immediately nullified the document. Head was aware of the property protocol for negotiating treaties, but he had chosen to not follow protocols.

Saugeen Ojibway Nation disputed the legitimacy of Treaty Number 45 ½ almost immediately; in 1843 the government recognized that Head had violated treaty protocol, but the government was not willing to renegotiate (Wright 2017). Saugeen Ojibway Nation's title and treaty claim against the Government of Canada is in progress, with court proceedings commencing in 2019:

SON's Treaty Claim was also about its relationship to its homelands. In 1836, SON agreed to Treaty 45 1/2, which surrendered 1.5 million acres of its lands south of Owen Sound to the Crown. In exchange for those rich farming lands, the Crown made SON an important promise: to protect the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula for SON, forever. But, 18 years later the Crown came back for a surrender of the Peninsula. The Crown said that they could no longer protect SON's remaining lands from settlers, and Treaty 72 was signed in 1854 where SON surrendered most of the Peninsula.

Justice (Wendy) Matheson's decision agreed with SON that there was a treaty promise to protect the Peninsula for SON, and found that the Crown breached that treaty promise. She said that the Crown could have and should have done more to protect SON's lands on the Peninsula. Because it didn't, she found that the Crown breached its honour. Justice Matheson concluded that one of the Crown's negotiators, T.G. Anderson, breached the honour of the Crown by saying that the Crown would not honour its promise to protect the Peninsula.

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Prior to 1836, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation's territory included over 2 million acres. Between 1836 and 1861, after the Crown obtained five separate treaties, the territory was reduced by over 98%, to under 29,000 acres.

Historic Period

The first documented Euro-Canadian visit to wider area dates to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the nearby area with Indigenous guides. At this time, the Bruce Peninsula and Grey County was occupied by Algonquin speaking Odawa groups who maintained a close relationship with the Iroquoian speaking Petun peoples living along the southern shore of Nottawasaga Bay (Fox 1990). As detailed in TMHC (2018:10):

The Ojibwa (a.k.a. the "Chippewa", who called themselves "Anishnabe") who are also Algonquian speakers, lived in the region extending from the Georgian Bay area to the north shore of Lake Superior prior to European contact (Schmalz 1991). Both the Odawa and Ojibwa were disrupted and displaced by Iroquois hostilities in the 1650s (Schmalz 1977), but regrouped by the last quarter of the 17th century (Ferris 1989) and returned to their homeland. 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 moving into the area where they remain today on a reserve adjoining the eastern boundary of the Town of Southampton. The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

The (Saugeen) Ojibwa surrendered portions of Grey and Wellington Counties in 1818 (McMullen 1997:28). This was done with the understanding that they would have continued use of Bruce County and that they would receive annuities for the lands surrendered. Further land was surrendered in the area with the establishment of the Huron Tract in 1825, later to be followed by the surrender of Bruce County in 1836 (Lee 2004:21). The surrender of Bruce County did not include the Bruce Peninsula, known as the Saugeen Peninsula by the resident Ojibwa. The Neyaashiinigiing Indian Reserve Number 27 on the southeast side of the Bruce Peninsula (Nawash Ojibwa) and the Saugeen Indian Reserve Number 29 above Southampton (Saugeen Ojibwa) were established in 1854 (Chippewas of Nawash 2014).

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 Ojibwa, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Throughout the 18th century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibwa whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnoses, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands.

Grey County and Township of Normanby

Grey County is bordered by Bruce County to the west, Wellington County to the south, and Simcoe and Dufferin to the east. The northern part of the county includes portions of Georgian Bay, Colpoy's Bay, Owen Sound, and Nottawasaga Bay. It covers much of the area southwest of these bodies of water along with the southeast part of the Bruce Peninsula. The Niagara Escarpment is present in the northern part of the county.

In 1849, Grey County was part of the District of Waterloo, following which it became a provisional county in 1852 as part of the United Counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey, and later become an independent county in 1854. Grey County was surveyed between 1833 and 1857, with most of the township surveys completed by Charles Rankin, who was the first recorded colonial-era Euro-Canadian settler in Grey County.

The establishment of roadways, particularly the Garafraxa Road (later with modifications, Highway 6), permitted settlement to commence on a wider scale in Grey County. The Garafraxa Road was surveyed by Charles Rankin in 1839 and ran from Fergus in the south to the mouth of the Sydenham River in the north. The study area is located adjacent to Highway 6.

Normanby Township was surveyed in 1837 and named after the British nobleman of that name. By the census of 1861 it was the most populous township in Grey County. Following the survey of the Garafraxa Road, only one parallel Concession on each side was laid out, but in 1845, a second and third tier of lots were laid off on each side. This is sometimes referred to as the "Old Survey," in Normanby and other townships. The front lots were given in 50-acre "grants" to actual settlers, and the road soon began to be lined with a thin fringe of settlements. In 1851, the survey of the rest of the township was undertaken by David Gibson

Lots in the "New Survey" were available in 1856. Prior to that, there had been an influx of German immigrants to Carrick Township, and parts of Normanby, Brant and Bentinck townships. According to Martin (nd):

These squatters purchased the lots on which they had settled; and the face of the country soon began to show the hand of improvement. It is remarked through Canada that not only do Germans make enterprising and reliable settlers, but that they seldom locate on poor land. Normanby is no exception. The Western and South-western half of the township is excellent land, not troubled with excess of stones, and lying handsomely. The Saugeen River, in its passage from Mount Forest to Hanover, divides the township diagonally into rather unequal parts, the N. E. being the larger. The part S.W. of the river is the finest part of the town-ship, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch. While there are some beautiful lands at different points on the Garafraxa Road, the Eastern part of the township has a considerable amount of swampy and gravelly land. The prevailing soil in Normanby is clay.

Past and Current Uses of Study Area

The study area is located on Part Lots 19-20, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, and Part Lot 46, Concession 2 West of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Normanby. Table 2 summarizes the historic map and aerial image review undertaken as part of this archaeological assessment.

TABLE 2: REVIEW OF HISTORICAL MAPS AND RECORDS

Date	Map/Record	Comments
1835	Upper Canada (David H. Burr)	Study area within London District, portion of Saugeen River depicted, but closer to Lake Huron and not depicted in proximity to study area, no other description in general area
1842 and later	Garafraxa Road Survey Patent Map	Lots within study area illustrated, with patentees noted, no structures included on map, swamp area noted in south part of study area (Map 3)
1945	Durham, Ontario 1:63,360 Topographic Map	Extant houses and two of the extant barns present on map. Map also illustrates marshes and deciduous forest patches throughout study area
1880	Normanby Township in 1880 Grey Supplement of the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada	No property ownership information provided (Map 4) (map was subscriber based)
1954	Aerial photograph	Study area shown as mix of agricultural fields (smaller segments than what currently exists) and areas of what appear to be poor drainage in the south part of study area (Map 5)

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario were consulted. Part Lots 19-20, Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road are detailed in Tables 3-4. The portion of the study area on Part Lot 46, Concession 2 West of Owen Sound Road is already licensed under the ARA, as noted on Map 7.

TABLE 3: LAND TRANSACTION HISTORY OF LOT 19, CONCESSION 1 WEST OF OWEN SOUND ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY TO MID-20TH CENTURY

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
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----	30 Sept 1850	Crown	John Whitley	50 ac, Division 3
604	27 Feb 1851	John Whitley & wife	James Enwright	50 ac, Division 3
----	8 Jan 1852	Crown	Neuens Jones	Patent, Division 1, 50 ac
605	29 Apr 1854	James Enwright & wife	Thomas Rogers	50 ac, Division 3
----	26 Jan 1858	Crown	Edward Stinson	Patent, Division 2, 50 ac
3725	13 Oct 1853	Neuens Jones & wife	Elijah Devereaux	50 ac, Division 1
8413	18 Nov 1862	Elijah Devereaux & wife	Daniel Blasdell	50 ac, Division 1
11065	23 Sept 1864	Edward Stinson & wife	John Gordon	50 ac, Division 2
17467	8 May 1868	Daniel Blasdell	Thomas Smith	50 ac, Division 1
<i>ill</i>	27 July 1868	John Gordon & wife	Thomas Smith	50 ac, Division 2
157	4 June 1869	Thomas Smith & wife	William Jones	100 ac, Divisions 1 & 2
4277	1 Apr 1885	William Jones et aux	James Heaney	100 ac, Divisions 1 & 2
8007	22 Oct 1900	Thomas Rogers & wife	Henry Lewis	50 ac, Division 3
12151	4 May 1914	James Heaney	Mary Heaney	100 ac, Divisions 1 & 2
17934	17 May 1945	Mary Heaney	Leo Francis Heaney	100 ac, Divisions 1 & 2
25252	25 Feb 1956	Leo Francis Heaney et aux	Earl Warren Cadwell	100 ac, Divisions 1 & 2
30297	28 June 1958	Earl Warren Cadwell et aux	Albert Mets and <i>ill</i> Mets, his wife, joint tenants	100 ac, Divisions 1 & 2
31347	5 Nov 1958	Findley Lewis et aux	John Breedon and Marion Breedon, joint tenants	50 ac, Division 3 and Lot 20 Division 1 less pt

ill. – Illegible

TABLE 4: LAND TRANSACTION HISTORY OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 1 WEST OF OWEN SOUND ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY TO MID-20TH CENTURY

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
----	30 Sept 1850	Crown	Phanton McCuoy	50 ac, Division 1
11424	6 Dec 1853	Phanton McCuoy & wife	Aaron Osborn	50 ac, Division 1
11425	12 May 1865	Aaron Osborn & wife	Thomas Smith	50 ac, Division 1
11621	12 June 1865	Thomas Smith & wife	James Joffrey	50 ac, Division 1
----	9 Jan 1877	Crown	Patrick Smith	50 ac, Division 2
2358	6 Dec 1878	James Joffrey & wife	Thomas Hill	50 ac, Division 1
----	19 Feb 1879	Crown	William Henry Ryan	50 ac, Division 3
2559	20 Mar 1879	William Henry Ryan	Patrick Smith	50 ac, Division 3
4218	23 June 1884	Thomas Hill Sr.	Thomas Hill Jr.	50 ac, Division 1
4060	1 July 1884	Patrick Smith et aux	Felix Curran	100 ac, Divisions 2 & 3
4232	16 Dec 1884	Felix Curran	William Smith	100 ac, Divisions 2 & 3
5905	12 Apr 1892	Thomas Hill et aux	Henry Lewis	50 ac, Division 1
7217	19 III 1897	William Smith et aux	William Petrie	100 ac, Divisions 2 & 3
12859	22 July 1920	Estate of William Petrie	William Smith	100 ac, Divisions 2 & 3
14783	25 June 1932	William Smith	Mary Anne McPhee	100 ac, Divisions 2 & 3
16981	16 Aug 1947	Mary Anne McPhee	William Kelly	100 ac, Divisions 2 & 3
17176	29 Sept 1948	Charles Lewis et aux	Robert Lewis	50 ac, Division 1

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

According to the MCM's archaeological sites database, no archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area, though this result is likely a reflection of the lack of systematic archaeological assessment being undertaken in the area. The closest registered archaeological sites are located approximately 5.3 km northeast of the study area and include two historical Euro-Canadian homestead sites (BaHe-4, BaHe-9).

A search of the MCM's archaeological reports register did not identify any reports documenting fieldwork within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to (within 50 m) the study area, aside from

the recent Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area conducted by PHC (PHC 2023). The Stage 1 and 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted under PIF P1056-0223-2023 and resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites, as noted below. In addition to areas subject to test pit survey and pedestrian survey, the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment identified areas of slope were encountered within the reforested area and around an area of poor drainage within an extant farm complex. Poor drainage was identified around the southern boundary of the study area, as reflected in historical mapping and aerial imagery for the study area.

Areas of previous disturbance were encountered associated with the extant farm complexes on the east side of the study area, west of Highway 6, as well as in the south part of the study area, between the agricultural fields and poorly drained areas. In this area, the widespread removal of topsoil was identified.

BaHe-16 – Pre-contact Indigenous Biface

BaHe-16 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the study area, in the southern half of the study area. BaHe-16 includes an isolated quartz biface fragment. The biface measures 44.6 mm (length, break to break) by 36.5 mm (width, appears to be maximum width) by 12.3 mm (thickness). The intact edge is well-knapped with evidence of pressure flaking. Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Quartz artifacts are found on archaeological sites across Ontario and on a wider regional scale. However, quartz is often utilised for expedient tools; it is not usually exploited for biface production. Examples of bifaces do exist, but most quartz is too weathered and stress-fractured to be usable (Elaschuk 2015). This makes the identification of BaHe-16 rather unique within the archaeological landscape of Ontario.

BaHe-16 is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value and interest related to the pre-contact Indigenous occupation of the property. BaHe-16 meets criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment under Section 2.2, Standard 1.b.ii of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*; although not an exotic material, the use of quartz for bifacially worked tools is not considered common. The site also requires Stage 3 archaeological assessment under SON's archaeological protocol titled *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation* (SON 2011).

BaHe-17 – Historic 1

BaHe-17 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area, in the approximate east side of the Study Area. BaHe-17 includes 65 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that were recovered from a 60 m by 50 m area; most surface artifacts were clustered within a 35 m by 30 m area. All identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP).

A review of the recovered artifacts suggests BaHe-17 appear to date to the mid 19th century; no substantial pockets of late 19th or early 20th century material were identified. Mid-19th century ceramics, such as RWE, were the most commonly recovered artifact during the Stage 2 survey. Other recovered artifacts support this date range, include the machine cut nails, white clay pipe stem, and an agate button.

BaHe-17 is located in what was Lot 20 (Division 2), Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road. The date range of recovered artifacts pre-dates the Patent date for this part of Lot 20 (1877); it is possible BaHe-17 represents the occupation of this part of Lot 20 by the Smith family, prior to

them being issued a Patent in 1877. BaHe-17 is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value and interest related to the mid-19th century occupation of the property.

BaHe-18 – Historic 2

BaHe-18 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area, in the approximate east side of the Study Area. BaHe-18 includes 198 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that were recovered from a 55 m by 55 m area; most surface artifacts were clustered within a 30 m by 25 m area. All identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP).

A review of the recovered artifacts suggests BaHe-18 appear to date to the mid 19th century; no substantial pockets of late 19th or early 20th century material were identified. Mid-19th century ceramics, such as RWE, were the most commonly recovered artifact during the Stage 2 survey. Other recovered artifacts support this date range, include the machine cut nails, white clay pipe fragments, and agate buttons.

BaHe-18 is located in what was Lot 20 (Division 1), Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road. The date range of recovered artifacts coincides with the Patent date for this part of Lot 20 (1858), though between 1858 and 1869 Lot 20 Division 1 changed ownership seven times. BaHe-17 is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value and interest related to the mid-19th century occupation of the property.

Historic 3

Historic 3 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area, on the approximate east side of the Study area. Historic 3 includes 63 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that were recovered from an 83 m by 75 m area adjacent to an extant farmhouse. All identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP). Historic 3 represents a relatively sparse surface scatter.

Historic 3 appears to be indicative of one or multiple refuse events, starting sometime in the late 19th century and continuing for some time thereafter, into the 20th century. Supporting this conclusion is the small amounts of a range of ceramic types recovered, dating from the mid to late-19th century into the 20th century, including an increase of the presence of VME ceramics, which are still produced today. The presence of mostly clear bottle glass fragments is also indicative of a late 19th or early 20th century occupation as the purity of colourless glass was not widely achieved/utilized until the first decade of 20th century (Kendrick 1968, Toulouse 1969, Fike 1987).

Spatial analysis of the site suggests it may represent a refuse area for the adjacent extant farmhouse or barn area. Given the relatively late date of recovered artifacts, and the spatial connection with an extant farmhouse, Historic 3 has low CHVI. No Borden number was obtained for Historic 3, as the site did not meet criteria for a Borden number under Section 7.12 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (specifically, this diffuse scatter did not yield 10 or more 19th century artifacts within a 10 m radius).

The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region. The west side of the study area is identified as kame moraines, while the east side is associated with spillways.

The closest water source to the study area are wetlands associated with the South Saugeen River, adjacent to the study area to the south and east, and a branch of the Beatty Saugeen River located approximately 1.3 km northeast of the study area.

The following was provided through personal communication with the Proponent in October 2023:

Water Features

- *Ponds and wetland features to the southeast and west areas of Site have associated SVCA Screening Areas (i.e. 100 metre buffer from wetlands and ponds)*
- *The elevation of the marsh and pond shorelines in the southern portion of the Site is estimated to be in the range of 396 masl*
- *Highest Elevation in northwestern portion of Site (i.e. 405 masl), with majority of Site having surface elevations in the range of 400 to 403 masl*

Sensitive Receptors

- *The properties surrounding the Site generally consist of vacant fields, wetlands, and vegetated lands.*
- *The only sensitive receptors are the four residential properties northwest and across the Grey Road 9 ROW from the Site and the residential dwelling and farm east of the Site across the ROW for Highway 6.*
- *Berms would be required along Highway 6 and Grey Road 9 in order to provide visual buffer from roadway users. These berms are expected to be suitable as a noise/visual buffer for these sensitive receptors as well.*

Aggregate Quality

- *The property is situated in an area designated as Primary Sand and Gravel Deposits*
- *The property is reported to be situated on the boundary of an area of ice-contact stratified deposits (i.e. kame moraine) of sand and gravel (OGS, 2000) across the majority of the Site, with the lower, southeastern corner of the Site reported to consist of glaciofluvial outwash deposits.*
- *Although the outwash deposits on the southeastern portion of the Site are likely to contain less fines content than the ice-contact deposit, much of the outwash deposit area may be situated within the proximity of the SVCA screening area associated with the ponds and wetlands and is also at a lower elevation, minimizing the potential extractable depth above the water table. As such, the majority of the extractable aggregate on the Site would be associated with ice-contact stratified deposits.*
- *It is noted that ice-contact stratified deposits have the potential to contain discontinuous strata of good sand and gravel aggregate and silty or clayey soil, which could require an operator's close attention to maintain aggregate quality control.*
- *The onsite and surrounding wells that are installed through the ice-contact deposits indicate primarily sand and gravel in this formation. However, it is recommended that an aggregate quality assessment be conducted across the potential extraction area to assess the approximate distribution of viable aggregate and gradations across the Site.*

Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P243 issued to Carla Parslow by the MCM (P243-0512-2023). The Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted on October 18, 2023. The weather during the Stage 3 fieldwork was partly sunny with cool temperatures. Assessment conditions were ideal and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

Photographic images of the investigation are presented as Image 1-7, while the results are illustrated on Map 6; site location information is provided in the Supplementary Documentation.

BaHe-16 is located in an agricultural field within the study area. Although a CSP-level survey was conducted during the Stage 2, the site area was subject to another CSP during Stage 3, at 1 m intervals. The agricultural field was re-disked and weathered between the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and Stage 3 CSP. Surface visibility during the CSP was 90-100%. No surface artifacts were identified during the CSP.

A 5 m by 5 m grid was established across the extent of the site as determined by the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and Stage 3 CSP. The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner.

The Stage 3 assessment commenced with on grid units were excavated on a 5 m interval, with the intent to excavate infill units, amounting to at least 20% of the on grid unit total, excavated in areas of interest around the site. Five 1-m square units were excavated, four on grid and one infill unit; the infill unit was placed over the location of the Stage 2 findspot.

Each 1 m square test unit was excavated to topsoil-subsoil interface. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined and examined for evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to excavation to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. All Stage 3 test units were backfilled upon completion.

Soils at BaHe-16 were medium brown sandy loam over yellow sand subsoil. The depth of the Stage 3 units ranged from 26 to 30 cm.

Record of Finds

No archaeological materials were identified during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Table 5 provides an inventory of documentation generated during the archaeological assessment. Site location information is provided in the Supplementary Documents.

TABLE 5: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	1 page
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	2 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	45 photographs

Analysis and Conclusions

BaHe-16 was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey of the study area, in the southern half of the study area. BaHe-16 includes an isolated quartz biface fragment. The biface measured 44.6 mm (length, break to break) by 36.5 mm (width, appears to be maximum width) by 12.3 mm (thickness). The intact edge is well-knapped with evidence of pressure flaking. Despite the intensification of Stage 2 survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

The Stage 3 fieldwork included additional CSP, as well as hand excavation of 5 1-m units within a 5 m by 5 m area. No additional artifacts were identified during the Stage 3 fieldwork. BaHe-16 remains an isolated artifact find, but is nonetheless an important find.

Quartz artifacts are found on archaeological sites across Ontario and on a wider regional scale. However, quartz is often utilised for expedient tools; it is not usually exploited for biface production. Examples of bifaces do exist, but most quartz is too weathered and stress-fractured to be usable (Elaschuk 2015). This makes the identification of BaHe-16 rather unique within the archaeological landscape of Ontario. However, given no additional artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, BaHe-16 no longer exhibits cultural heritage value and interest.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment the following recommendations are provided:

- 2) No artifacts were recovered from BaHe-16. BaHe-16 is considered to be sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issue by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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Images



IMAGE 1: CSP, FACING WEST



IMAGE 2: UNIT 303E 502N, FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST



IMAGE 3: STAGE 3 FIELDWORK IN PROGRESS, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 4: UNIT 300E 502N, FACING WEST



IMAGE 5: UNIT 302E 500N, FACING NORTH



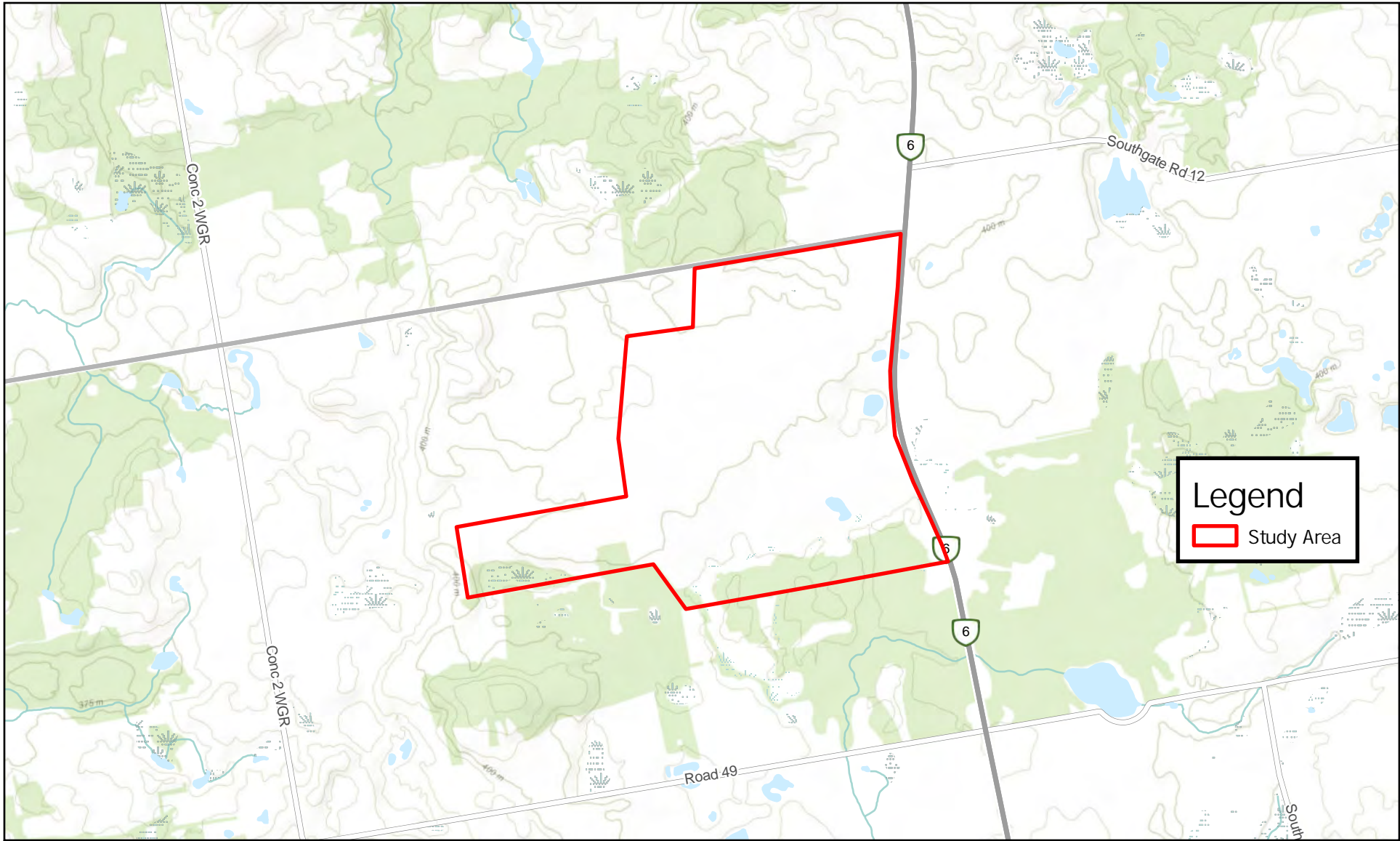
IMAGE 6: STAGE 3 FIELDWORK IN PROGRESS, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 7: UNIT 302E 504N, FACING SOUTH

Maps

All maps follow on proceeding pages.

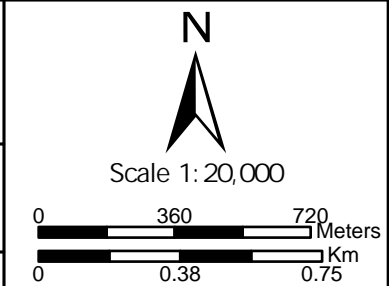


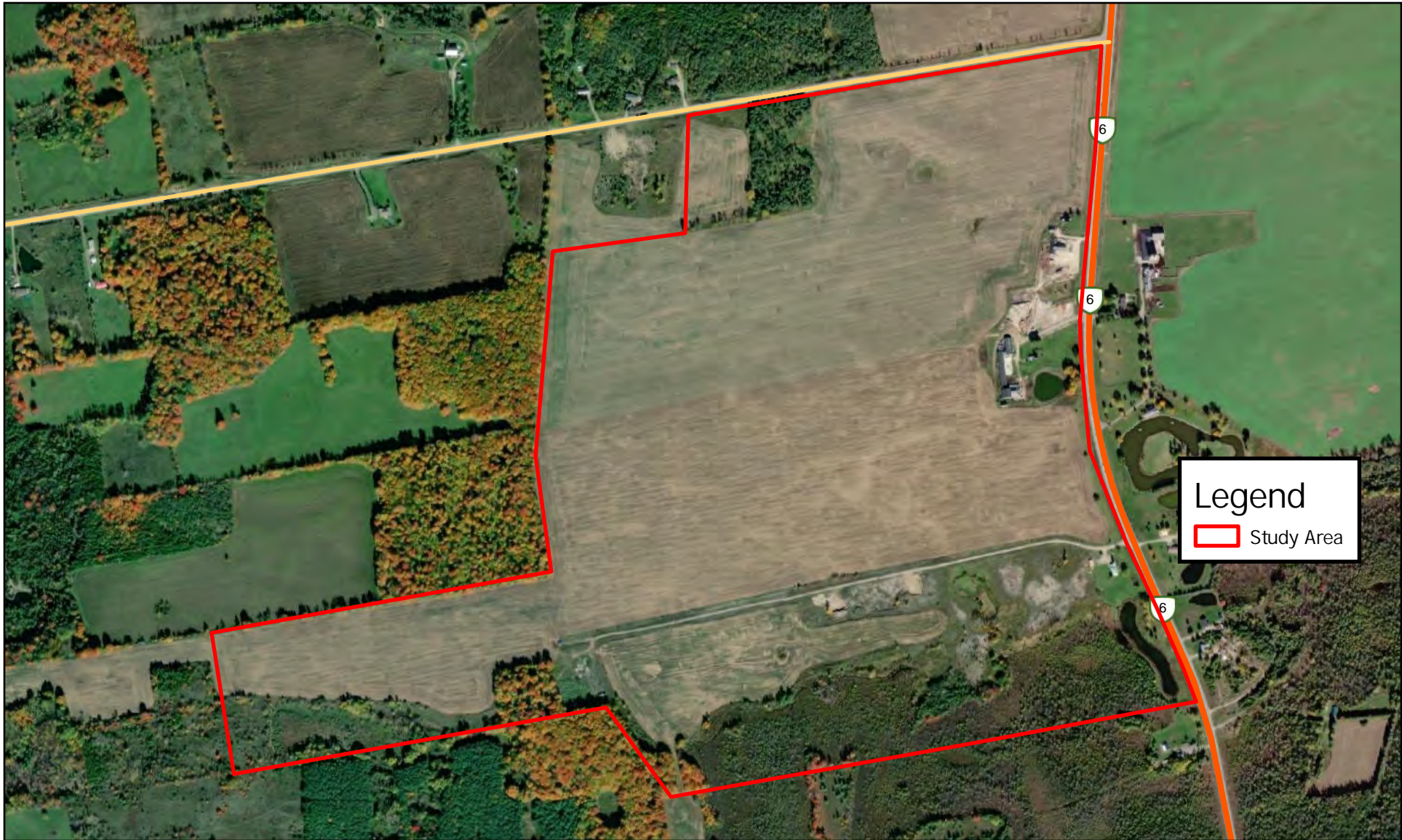
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 1: Study Area on Topographic Map

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCAN, Parks Canada



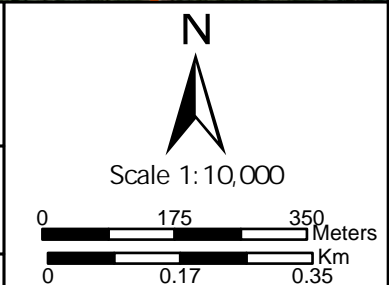


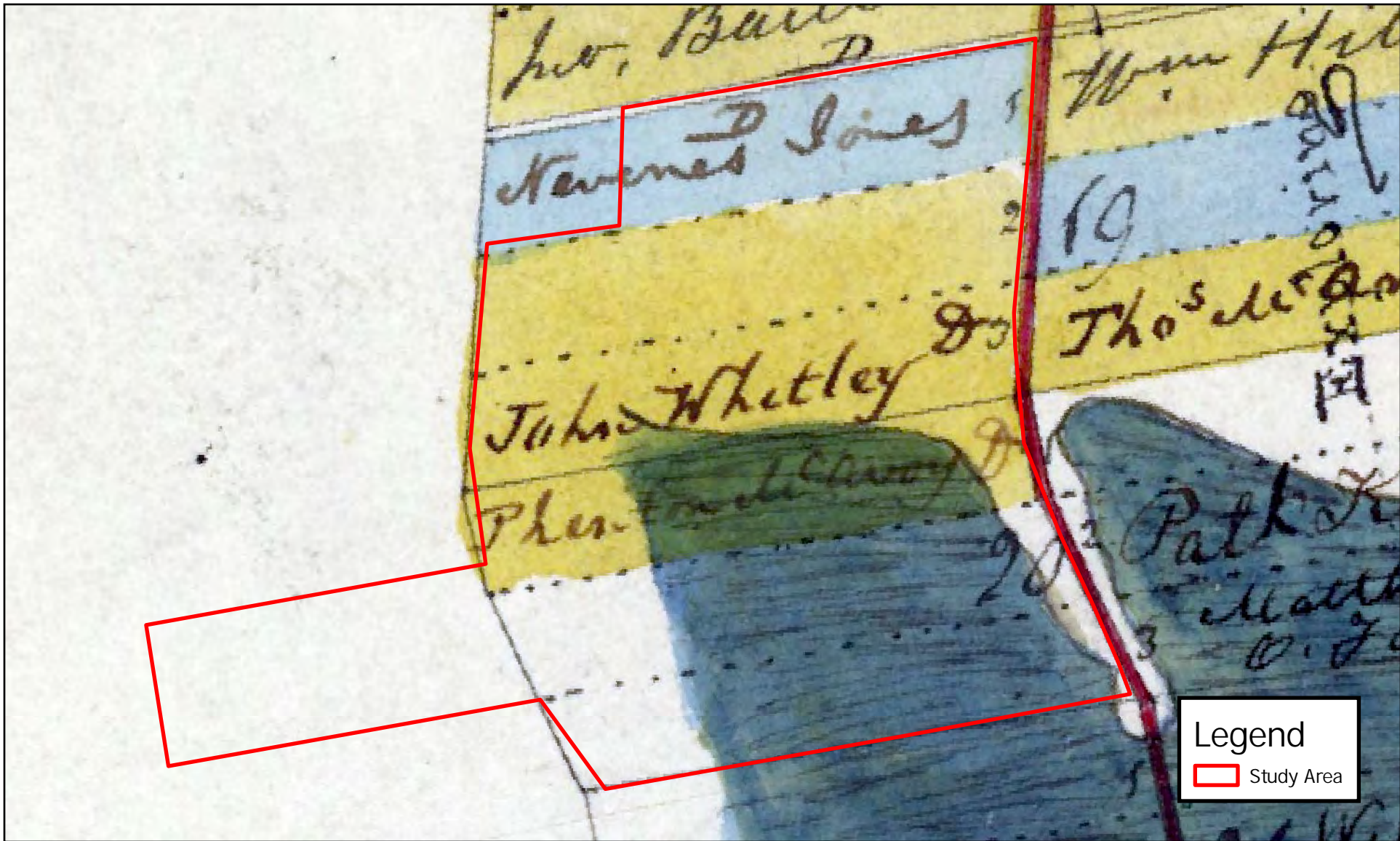
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

Study Area



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

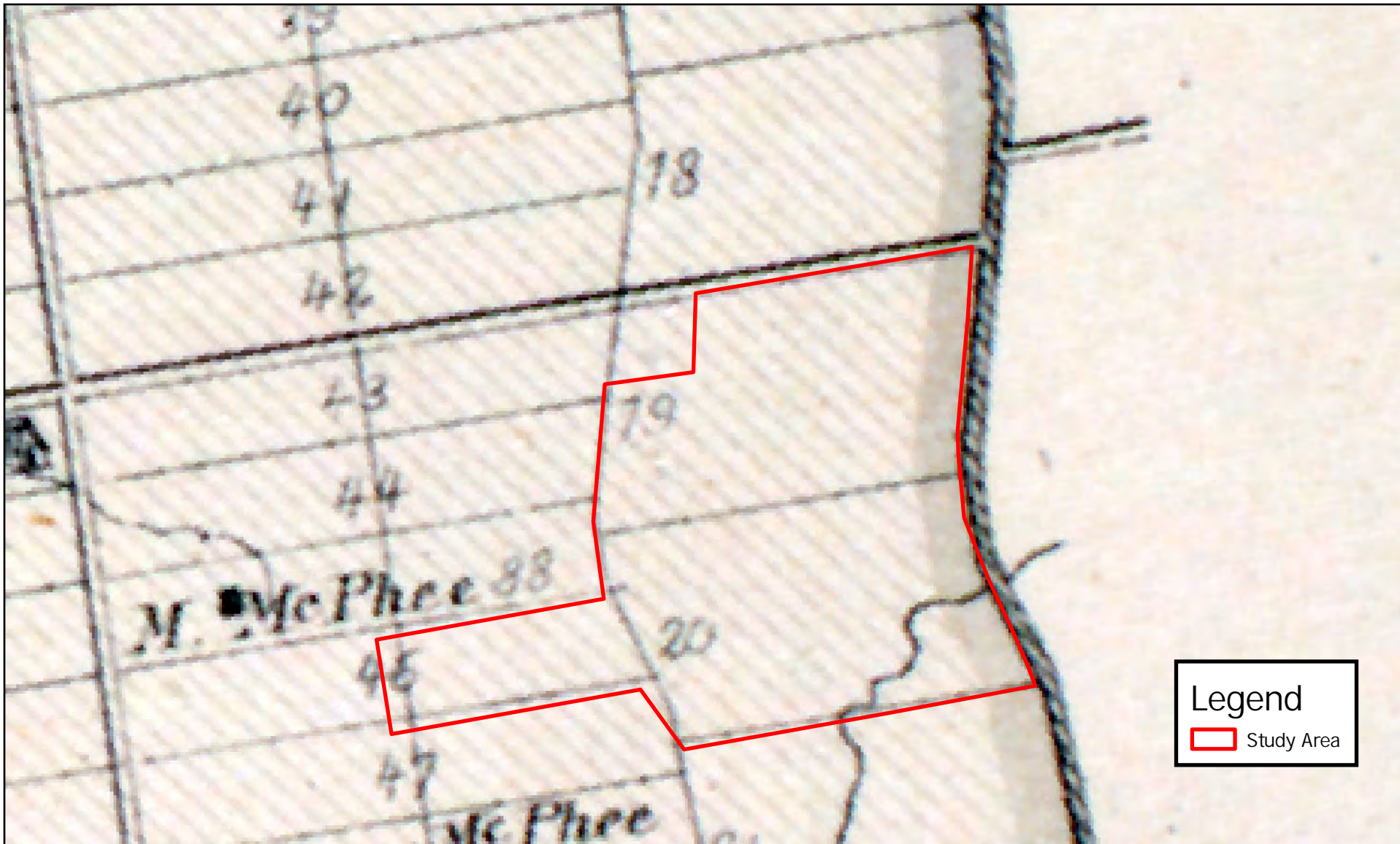
Map 3: Study Area on Patent Map

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Scale 1: 10,000

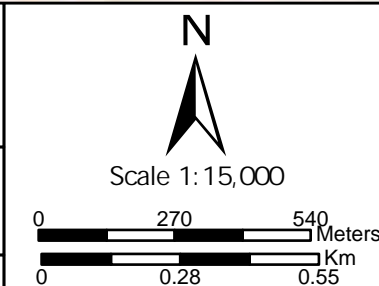


Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 4: Study Area on 1881 Map

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

Study Area



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 5: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image

Maxar

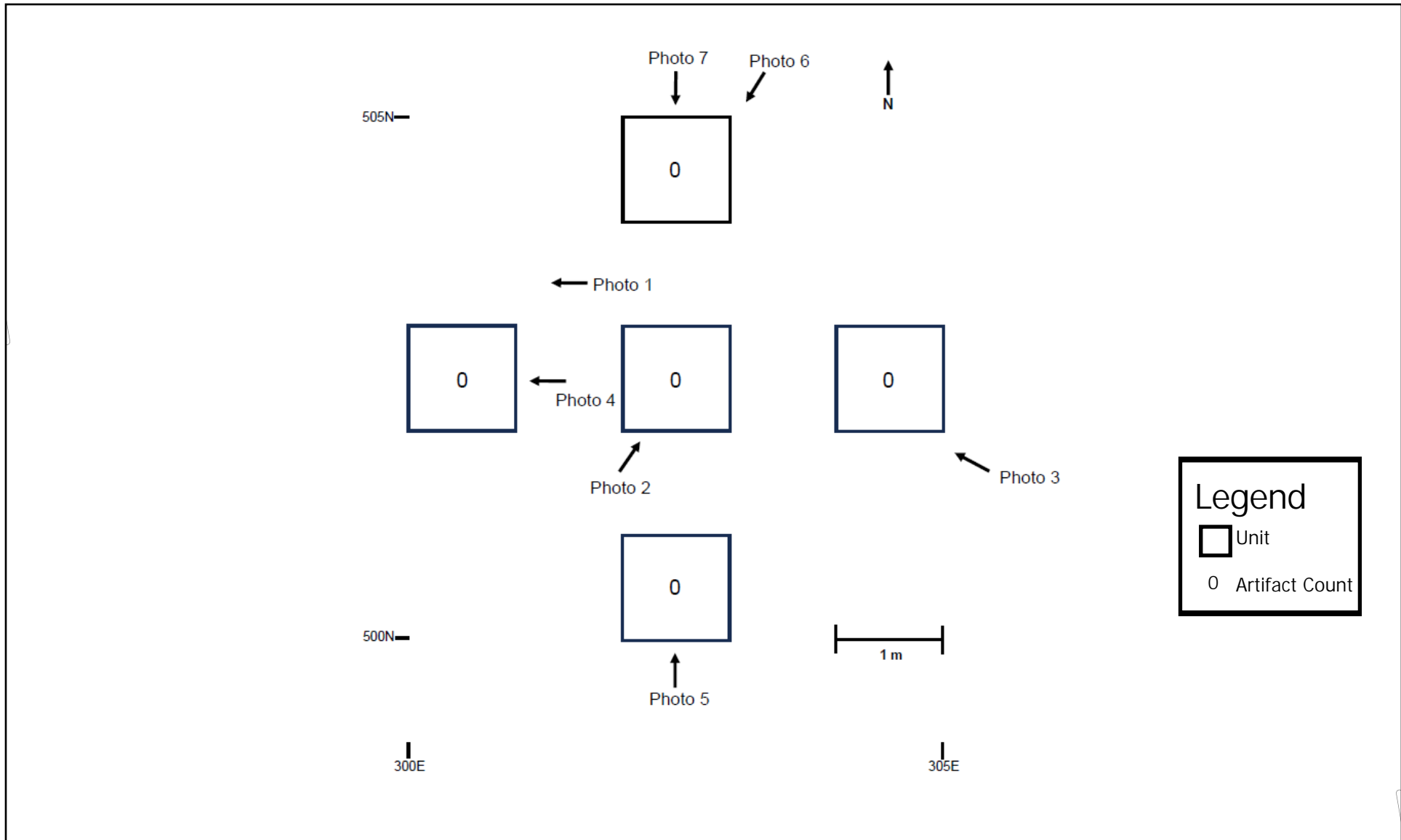
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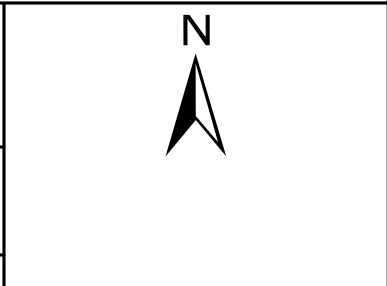


Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 6: Stage 3 Excavation Map

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



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