



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, 311804
Highway 6, Mount Forest, Part Lots 19 and 20,
Concession 1 West of Owen Sound Road, Part Lot
46, Concession 2 West of Owen Sound Road,
Geographic Township of Normanby, now
Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy (PHC) completed a Stage 1 and 2 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 study area is approximately 134 ha (330 ac).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity.

Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database
- ▶ Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The objectives of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment are as follows:

- ▶ to document archaeological resources within the study area through appropriate survey methodology
- ▶ to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of discovered archaeological resources and determine if they require further archaeological assessment
- ▶ to recommend appropriate Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment strategies for archaeological sites that have been identified as possessing CHVI

Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted September 6-8, 11-15, and 19, 2023. Agricultural fields were subject to a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval per section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Areas of manicured lawn and bushlots were subject to a Stage 2 test pit survey at a 5 m interval per sections 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Areas of slope, previous disturbance and poor drainage were photo-documented but not subject to Stage 2 survey, as these areas represent low archaeological potential.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment included consultation with and participation by representatives of Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON).

The Stage 2 survey resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Indigenous archaeological site and three 19th century historical archaeological sites. Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Indigenous Site 1 (Quartz Biface) (BaHe-16) is considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. As it is unknown if Indigenous Site 1 (BaHe-16) will require Stage 4 mitigation, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should follow the excavation strategy outlined in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2 (MCM 2011). In this strategy, 1 m square test units are excavated at 5 m intervals

across the site with additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. No Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) is required for the Stage 3, as it was conducted as part of the Stage 2 survey.

- 2) Historic Site 1 (BaHe-17) and Historic Site 2 (BaHe-18) are considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. It is understood the Proponent intends to employ a long-term avoidance and protection strategy for these sites. The long-term avoidance and protection strategy for Historic Site 1 (BaHe-17) and Historic Site 2 (BaHe-18) will include the following:
 - a. A 20 m protective buffer be applied around the limits of each site, as identified in Map A, Supplementary Documents. No ground disturbance is permitted within the site area or within the 20 m protective buffer other than what would be considered normal agricultural activities (eg. ploughing, planting, harvesting).
 - b. A 50 m construction monitoring buffer be applied beyond the 20 m protective buffer for each site. Archaeological construction monitoring is recommended within this buffer during initial ground disturbance and grading activities within this portion of the study area. Construction monitoring should be undertaken by a licensed archaeologist and reported on to the MCM in a license report. Should archaeological materials be encountered during construction monitoring, construction activities within the monitoring buffer should cease until the artifacts are investigated to the satisfaction of the licensed archaeologist and MCM.
 - c. The site areas and associated protective and monitoring buffers be added to Site Plan maps, and their locations communicated to all on-site personnel.
 - d. Given the site areas will remain agricultural for the foreseeable future, no fencing is recommended for the site areas or protective buffers.
 - e. Should Historic Site 1 (BaHe-17) and Historic Site 2 (BaHe-18) be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment in the future, assessment work will follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- 3) Historic Site 3 is considered to have low CHVI and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this site.
- 4) Areas identified as previously disturbed, slope, or poorly drained exhibit low archaeological potential; no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas, as identified on Map 7.
- 5) One area within the proposed license boundary, but outside the proposed extraction boundary retains archaeological potential, as identified in Map 7. Should ground impacts be proposed in the future in this area, Stage 2 test pit survey 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/Licensee	Jamie Lemon, M.A. (P1056)
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 1 and 2 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 study area is approximately 134 ha (330 ac) (Map 1, Map 2). The study area includes a proposed licensed boundary and a proposed extraction boundary. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment included the proposed license boundary, while the Stage 2 archaeological assessment included the proposed extraction boundary.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database
- ▶ Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The objectives of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment are as follows:

- ▶ to document archaeological resources within the study area through appropriate survey methodology
- ▶ to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of discovered archaeological resources and determine if they require further archaeological assessment
- ▶ to recommend appropriate Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment strategies for archaeological sites that have been identified as possessing CHVI

Permission to enter the study area for the purposes of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were provided by Teeswater Concrete, with no limitation placed on that access.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment included consultation with and participation by 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 ½, 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 Neyaashiinigmiing 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)
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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
----	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>///</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

///. – 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 <i>///</i> 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
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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.

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 1 archaeological assessment included the proposed license boundary, while the Stage 2 archaeological assessment included the proposed extraction boundary. The Stage 2 property surveys were conducted under archaeological consulting license P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon by the MCM (P1056-0223-2023). The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted on September 6-8, 11-15, and 19, 2023. The weather during the Stage 2 survey varied from overcast to partly sunny to sunny, with mild to warm temperatures. Assessment conditions were ideal and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

The study area is comprised predominately of agricultural fields, areas of previous disturbance, areas of poor drainage and slope, one reforested area and areas of manicured lawn. Areas of previous disturbance, poor drainage, and slope were not subject to Stage 2 assessments; these areas were photo-documented and are illustrated on Map 7. One area within the study area is already licensed under the ARA; this area is identified in Map 7 and was not subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The agricultural fields within the study area were ploughed and appropriately weathered prior to commencement of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey. Agricultural fields were subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval. Where potential archaeological resources were encountered, survey intervals were reduced to 1 m for a 20 m radius around recovered artifacts, to investigate the surface scatter. Surface visibility during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey was 85% to 95%, and the ploughed fields were well-weathered. Within the agricultural fields numerous aggregate test or borrow pits were encountered. Many of these were only several metres wide, though a large one was encountered, as illustrated in Image 14.

Three areas were subject to test pit survey: a small strip of wooded area adjacent to a slope down to a poorly drained area (Image 22), an area of manicured lawn around an extant house (Images 25, 26) and an area at the edge of the re-forested portion of the property (Images 27, 28). These areas were subject to Stage 2 survey via test pit survey at 5 m transects. All test pits were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated, where possible, to within the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Stratigraphy across the study area was relatively homogenous, with topsoil exhibiting medium sandy loam ranging between 20-30 cm in depth, overlaying light yellow sandy subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material. All test pits were backfilled once complete.

Areas of slope were encountered within the reforested area (Images 9, 11) and around an area of poor drainage within an extant farm complex (Image 17). Poor drainage was identified around the southern boundary of the study area, as reflected in historical mapping and aerial imagery for the study area (Images 4, 24).

Areas of previous disturbance were encountered associated with the extant farm complexes on the east side of the study area, west of Highway 6 (Images 19-21), 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 (Images 2-3, 5-7).

Images 1-28 document the Stage 2 survey conditions, as well as areas of previous disturbance, slope, and poor drainage.

Record of Finds

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of three artifact scatters and one findspot. Table 5 provides an inventory of documentation generated during the archaeological assessment. Appendix B includes artifact catalogues for all sites, while site location information is provided in the Supplementary Documents. No archaeological materials were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

TABLE 5: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	2 typed pages, 1 written page stored in project file	6 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file	2 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	189 photographs

BaHe-16 – Pre-contact Indigenous Biface

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 artifact is broken along its base and along a lateral margin. 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. A catalogue of the artifact from the site is provide within Appendix A. Photographs of the artifact are provided as Images 29 - 30. Site location information and a map illustrating the location of BaHe-16 are provided within the Supplementary Documentation (Map A).

BaHe-17 – Historic 1

BaHe-17 (Historic 1) 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 catalogue of the artifacts from the site is provide within Appendix A. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided as Images 31 - 32. Site location information and a map illustrating the location of BaHe-17 are provided within the Supplementary Documentation (Map A).

A summary of the artifact assemblage is presented in Table 6; each artifact class is discussed in greater detail below.

TABLE 6: BAHE-17 STAGE 2 ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Artifact Type	#	%
Refined Ceramics	46	70.8%
RWE	33	50.8%
Ironstone	12	18.5%
VWE	1	1.5%
Household	6	9.2%
Glass	6	9.2%
Utilitarian Ceramics	1	1.5%
Coarse Earthenware	1	1.5%
Structural	7	10.8%
Nail	4	6.2%
Window Glass	3	4.6%
Personal	2	3.1%
Pipe	1	1.5%
Button	1	1.5%
Other	3	4.6%
Metal	3	4.6%
Assemblage Total	65	100.0%

Refined Ceramics

As a group, refined ceramics represent 70.8% of all recovered artifacts with a total of 46 collected pieces. The refined ceramics consist of the following subtypes: Refined white earthenware (n=33), ironstone (n=12), and one piece of vitrified white earthenware (VWE). These terms are in reference to the ceramic's fabric composition (i.e., the clay, firing, and porosity of the paste).

Refined White Earthenware (RWE) is a lead-glazed, slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware of uniform texture that became the dominant ceramic type in Ontario after 1830. The body is generally very dense with a pure paperwhite background, although puddling around footrings may have a blueish tint. Decorative features such as painted or transfer printed designs were applied before or in some cases after the application of the lead glaze. Transfer prints became extremely popular in the early 19th century and involved the transfer of intricate patterns from treated paper to the surface of the glazed or unglazed clay vessel. Early transfer prints were predominately blue, although after 1830 other colours such as violet, turquoise, red, and black became more common. Hand painted RWE generally consists of blue or late palette (chrome-based colours such as black, red, true yellow, and various shades of green) tones which appear circa 1830, although some early or transitional RWE may consist of more earth based, or early palette, tones (olive green, brown, mustard yellow, orange).

Ironstone is a hard, almost vitrified, whiteware introduced in the 1840s and became incredibly popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s and continued to be produced into the 20th century

(Kenyon 1985). Also called “Granite Ware,” Ironstone was manufactured in Britain for export to North America, although after 1891 the country of origin was legally required to be printed on the base of vessels (Hull 2013). It is usually thicker bodied than other whitewares and can be decorated with various raised designs around the rim of vessels (wheat, fruit, grapes, etc.) in addition to painting, transfer printing, sponging, stamping, and other decorative methods common among other refined white earthenware.

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) was introduced circa 1842 and is still being produced today (Miller 2000). Also known as semiporcelain, vitrification is the melting process clays and glazes undergo during the vessel firing process in which the high temperatures at which the ceramics are fired causes the spaces between refractory particles to fill with glass, making the vessel impervious to water. Vitrified white earthenware refers specifically to artifacts from the early 20th century onwards.

Utilitarian Ceramic

One piece of coarse red earthenware was recovered. Coarse red earthenware is defined by an orange to brick red paste with small to medium sized mineral inclusions and was most commonly used in utilitarian vessels or drainage tiles. Redware crockery was generally manufactured by local potters, as redware clay did not need to be imported and these vessels were often broken in shipment. In Ontario, local manufacture of coarse red earthenware began in the 1790s and continued into the early twentieth century, although by the 1880s its utility began to be replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. (Hull 2013).

Household

Recovered household glass fragments include five pieces are bottle glass, and one fragment of an opaque white glass jar. The colours of bottle glass are either not considered diagnostically dateable on colour alone, or were not found in significant quantities.

Structural

A total of seven artifacts associated with building construction were recovered, including four machine cut nails and three pieces of window glass.

Machine cut nails are rectangular in cross-section, most often with a flat head although there is some transitional variation in which early forms may have a hand-wrought head. These nails commonly date between 1830-1890 (Adams et al. 1994).

Personal

Two personal artifacts were recovered, including one agate button and one white clay pipe stem. The clay used in the manufacture of these historic pipes is colloquially referred to as kaolin but is more accurately known as a form of ball clay, which is comprised of kaolin, mica, and quartz (Walker 1970). White clay pipes were extremely popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use by 1880 as briar pipes and cigarettes became more popular (Adams et al. 1994).

Typically, there are maker’s marks and mould numbers on the stem nearest the pipe bowl, and sometimes include raised or impressed designs on the bowl itself (Smith 1986). While early pipes were often undecorated, by the mid-19th century each pipe manufacturer would have a catalogue with upwards of 300-400 varieties of pipe decoration to choose from (Kastl 2009). Clay pipes became a form of public and social expression, often reflecting political and religious motifs. These characteristics are useful in tracing a pipe to a particular manufacturer and establishing when that manufacturer produced the pipe, therefore helping to determine a

relative time period for the occupation of a site (Walker 1970). The recovered pipe stem from BaHe-17 is stamped Henderson/Montreal. Pipes marked with the Henderson name can be dated as early as 1847, when William Henderson first established his pipemaking factory in Montreal. Several other makers have been known to use the Henderson name on their pipes over following decades, with the last on record ending production in 1876 (Walker 1970).

BaHe-18 – Historic 2

Site BaHe-18 (Historic 2) 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 catalogue of the artifacts from the site is provide within Appendix A. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided as Images 33 - 34. Site location information and a map illustrating the location of BaHe-18 are provided within the Supplementary Documentation (Map A).

A summary of the artifact assemblage is presented in Table 7; each artifact class is discussed in greater detail below.

TABLE 7: BAHE-18 STAGE 2 ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Artifact Type	#	%
Refined Ceramics	141	71.2%
RWE	79	39.9%
Ironstone	58	29.3%
VWE	3	1.5%
Unknown	1	0.5%
Household	8	4.0%
Glass	8	4.0%
Utilitarian Ceramics	17	8.6%
Coarse Earthenware	14	8.6%
Stoneware	3	1.5%
Structural	12	6.1%
Nail	7	3.5%
Window Glass	5	2.5%
Personal	11	5.6%
Pipe	8	4.0%
Button	3	1.5%
Other	9	4.5%
Metal	4	2.0%
Ceramic	1	0.5%
Electric Insulator	1	0.5%
Faunal	2	1.0%
Plastic	1	0.5%

Assemblage Total	198	100.0%
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Refined Ceramics

As a group, refined ceramics represent 71.2% of all recovered artifacts with a total of 141 collected pieces. The refined ceramics consist of the following subtypes: RWE (n=79), ironstone (n=58), VWE (n=3), and one piece that was not able to be identified. These terms are in reference to the ceramic's fabric composition (i.e., the clay, firing, and porosity of the paste).

Refined White Earthenware (RWE) is a lead-glazed, slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware of uniform texture that became the dominant ceramic type in Ontario after 1830. The body is generally very dense with a pure paperwhite background, although puddling around footings may have a blueish tint. Decorative features such as painted or transfer printed designs were applied before or in some cases after the application of the lead glaze. Transfer prints became extremely popular in the early 19th century and involved the transfer of intricate patterns from treated paper to the surface of the glazed or unglazed clay vessel. Early transfer prints were predominately blue, although after 1830 other colours such as violet, turquoise, red, and black became more common. Hand painted RWE generally consists of blue or late palette (chrome-based colours such as black, red, true yellow, and various shades of green) tones which appear circa 1830, although some early or transitional RWE may consist of more earth based, or early palette, tones (olive green, brown, mustard yellow, orange).

Ironstone is a hard, almost vitrified, whiteware introduced in the 1840s and became incredibly popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s and continued to be produced into the 20th century (Kenyon 1985). Also called "Granite Ware," Ironstone was manufactured in Britain for export to North America, although after 1891 the country of origin was legally required to be printed on the base of vessels (Hull 2013). It is usually thicker bodied than other whitewares and can be decorated with various raised designs around the rim of vessels (wheat, fruit, grapes, etc.) in addition to painting, transfer printing, sponging, stamping, and other decorative methods common among other refined white earthenware.

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) was introduced circa 1842 and is still being produced today (Miller 2000). Also known as semiporcelain, vitrification is the melting process clays and glazes undergo during the vessel firing process in which the high temperatures at which the ceramics are fired causes the spaces between refractory particles to fill with glass, making the vessel impervious to water. Vitrified white earthenware refers specifically to artifacts from the early 20th century onwards.

Utilitarian Ceramic

A total of 14 pieces of coarse red earthenware and three pieces of stoneware were recovered. Coarse red earthenware is defined by an orange to brick red paste with small to medium sized mineral inclusions and was most commonly used in utilitarian vessels or drainage tiles. Redware crockery was generally manufactured by local potters, as redware clay did not need to be imported and these vessels were often broken in shipment. In Ontario, local manufacture of coarse red earthenware began in the 1790s and continued into the early twentieth century, although by the 1880s its utility began to be replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. (Hull 2013).

Household

Recovered household glass fragments include eight pieces are bottle glass. The colours of bottle glass are either not considered diagnostically dateable on colour alone, or were not found in significant quantities.

Structural

A total of 12 artifacts associated with building construction were recovered, including seven machine cut nails and five pieces of window glass.

Machine cut nails are rectangular in cross-section, most often with a flat head although there is some transitional variation in which early forms may have a hand-wrought head. These nails commonly date between 1830-1890 (Adams et al. 1994).

Personal

A total of 11 personal artifacts were recovered, including eight fragments of white clay pipes and three agate buttons. The clay used in the manufacture of these historic pipes is colloquially referred to as kaolin but is more accurately known as a form of ball clay, which is comprised of kaolin, mica, and quartz (Walker 1970). White clay pipes were extremely popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use by 1880 as briar pipes and cigarettes became more popular (Adams et al. 1994).

Typically, there are maker's marks and mould numbers on the stem nearest the pipe bowl, and sometimes include raised or impressed designs on the bowl itself (Smith 1986). While early pipes were often undecorated, by the mid-19th century each pipe manufacturer would have a catalogue with upwards of 300-400 varieties of pipe decoration to choose from (Kastl 2009). Clay pipes became a form of public and social expression, often reflecting political and religious motifs. These characteristics are useful in tracing a pipe to a particular manufacturer and establishing when that manufacturer produced the pipe, therefore helping to determine a relative time period for the occupation of a site (Walker 1970). The recovered pipe fragments from BaHe-18 include four unmarked stems, three bowl fragments (one plain, one fluted and one with a floral motif), and one elbow fragment.

Historic 3

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).

A catalogue of the artifacts from the site is provide within Appendix A. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided as Image 35. Site location information and a map illustrating the location of Historic 3 are provided within the Supplementary Documentation (Map A).

A summary of the artifact assemblage is presented in Table 8; each artifact class is discussed in greater detail below.

TABLE 8: HISTORIC 3 STAGE 2 ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Artifact Type	#	%
Refined Ceramics	45	71.4%
Ironstone	38	60.3%

VWE	7	11.1%
Household	12	19.0%
Glass	12	19.0%
Utilitarian Ceramics	3	4.8%
Coarse Earthenware	1	1.6%
Stoneware	2	3.2%
Structural	1	1.6%
Nail	1	1.6%
Other	2	3.2%
Plastic	2	3.2%
Assemblage Total	63	100.0%

Refined Ceramics

As a group, refined ceramics represent 71.4% of all recovered artifacts with a total of 45 collected pieces. The refined ceramics consist of the following subtypes: ironstone (n=38) and VWE (n=7). These terms are in reference to the ceramic's fabric composition (i.e., the clay, firing, and porosity of the paste).

Ironstone is a hard, almost vitrified, whiteware introduced in the 1840s and became incredibly popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s and continued to be produced into the 20th century (Kenyon 1985). Also called "Granite Ware," Ironstone was manufactured in Britain for export to North America, although after 1891 the country of origin was legally required to be printed on the base of vessels (Hull 2013). It is usually thicker bodied than other whitewares and can be decorated with various raised designs around the rim of vessels (wheat, fruit, grapes, etc.) in addition to painting, transfer printing, sponging, stamping, and other decorative methods common among other refined white earthenware.

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) was introduced circa 1842 and is still being produced today (Miller 2000). Also known as semiporcelain, vitrification is the melting process clays and glazes undergo during the vessel firing process in which the high temperatures at which the ceramics are fired causes the spaces between refractory particles to fill with glass, making the vessel impervious to water. Vitrified white earthenware refers specifically to artifacts from the early 20th century onwards.

Utilitarian Ceramic

A total of one piece of coarse red earthenware and two pieces of stoneware were recovered. Coarse red earthenware is defined by an orange to brick red paste with small to medium sized mineral inclusions and was most commonly used in utilitarian vessels or drainage tiles. Redware crockery was generally manufactured by local potters, as redware clay did not need to be imported and these vessels were often broken in shipment. In Ontario, local manufacture of coarse red earthenware began in the 1790s and continued into the early twentieth century, although by the 1880s its utility began to be replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. (Hull 2013).

Household

Recovered household glass fragments include 12 pieces are bottle glass, more than half of which were clear. The colours of bottle glass are either not considered diagnostically dateable on colour alone, or were not found in significant quantities.

Structural

One artifact associated with building construction was recovered, a machine cut nails.

Machine cut nails are rectangular in cross-section, most often with a flat head although there is some transitional variation in which early forms may have a hand-wrought head. These nails commonly date between 1830-1890 (Adams et al. 1994).

Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

1. Previously identified archaeological sites;
2. Water sources:
 - ▶ Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - ▶ Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - ▶ Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - ▶ Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
3. Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
4. Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
5. Resource areas including:
 - ▶ Food or medicinal plants;
 - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
6. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
7. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

1. No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
2. No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,

3. No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) 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 (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in the previous section, the following statements can be made regarding archaeological potential of the study area:

1. The study area includes and is adjacent to secondary water sources (marsh/wetlands) that could have served as resource gathering areas
2. The study area is within 100 m of a historic transportation route

When the above noted criteria are considered, the study area exhibits potential for the identification of archaeological resources.

Results of the Stage 2 Property Survey

BaHe-16 – Pre-contact Indigenous Biface

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 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).

Recommendations

The Stage 2 survey resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Indigenous archaeological site and three 19th century historical archaeological sites. Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Indigenous Site 1 (Quartz Biface) (BaHe-16) is considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. As it is unknown if Indigenous Site 1 (BaHe-16) will require Stage 4 mitigation, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should follow the excavation strategy outlined in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2 (MCM 2011). In this strategy, 1 m square test units are excavated at 5 m intervals across the site with additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. No Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) is required for the Stage 3, as it was conducted as part of the Stage 2 survey.
- 2) Historic Site 1 (BaHe-17) and Historic Site 2 (BaHe-18) are considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. It is understood the Proponent intends to employ a long-term avoidance and protection strategy for these sites. The long-term avoidance and protection strategy for Historic Site 1 (BaHe-17) and Historic Site 2 (BaHe-18) will include the following:
 - a. A 20 m protective buffer be applied around the limits of each site, as identified in Map A, Supplementary Documents. No ground disturbance is permitted within the site area or within the 20 m protective buffer other than what would be considered normal agricultural activities (eg. ploughing, planting, harvesting).
 - b. A 50 m construction monitoring buffer be applied beyond the 20 m protective buffer for each site. Archaeological construction monitoring is recommended within this buffer during initial ground disturbance and grading activities within this portion of the study area. Construction monitoring should be undertaken by a licensed archaeologist and reported on to the MCM in a license report. Should archaeological materials be encountered during construction monitoring, construction activities within the monitoring buffer should cease until the artifacts are investigated to the satisfaction of the licensed archaeologist and MCM.
 - c. The site areas and associated protective and monitoring buffers be added to Site Plan maps, and their locations communicated to all on-site personnel.
 - d. Given the site areas will remain agricultural for the foreseeable future, no fencing is recommended for the site areas or protective buffers.
 - e. Should Historic Site 1 (BaHe-17) and Historic Site 2 (BaHe-18) be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment in the future, assessment work will follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- 3) Historic Site 3 is considered to have low CHVI and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this site.
- 4) Areas identified as previously disturbed, slope, or poorly drained exhibit low archaeological potential; no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas, as identified on Map 7.
- 5) One area within the proposed license boundary, but outside the proposed extraction boundary retains archaeological potential, as identified in Map 7. Should ground impacts be proposed in the future in this area, Stage 2 test pit survey 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: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 2: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 3: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 4: POORLY DRAINED AREA, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 5: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 6: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE FROM EXTRACTION (FOREGROUND) COMPARED TO HEIGHT OF ADJACENT AGRICULTURAL FIELD (BACKGROUND), FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 7: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 8: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE AT EDGE OF PREVIOUS ARA LICENSE AREA, FACNG NORTHWEST



IMAGE 9: SLOPE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 10: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 11: SLOPE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 12: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS IN FOREGROUND, UNDULATING/SLOPED TERRAIN IN CENTRE, TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL AREA IN BACKGROUND, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 13: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 14: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 15: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 16: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 17: SLOPE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 18: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING WEST



IMAGE 19: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 20: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 21: PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 22: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING EAST



IMAGE 23: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN FOREGROUND, POORLY DRAINED AREA IN BACKGROUND, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 24: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN FOREGROUND, POORLY DRAINED AREA IN BACKGROUND, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 25: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 26: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING EAST



IMAGE 27: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 28: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 29: BAHE-16 BIFACE, OBLVERSE



IMAGE 30: BAHE-16 BIFACE, REVERSE



IMAGE 31: BAHE-17 RWE ARTIFACTS



IMAGE 32: BAHE-17 IRONSTONE ARTIFACTS (TOP ROW), CUT NAIL, AGATE BUTTON AND WHITE CLAY PIPE STEM (BOTTOM ROW)



IMAGE 33: BAHE-18 RWE ARTIFACTS



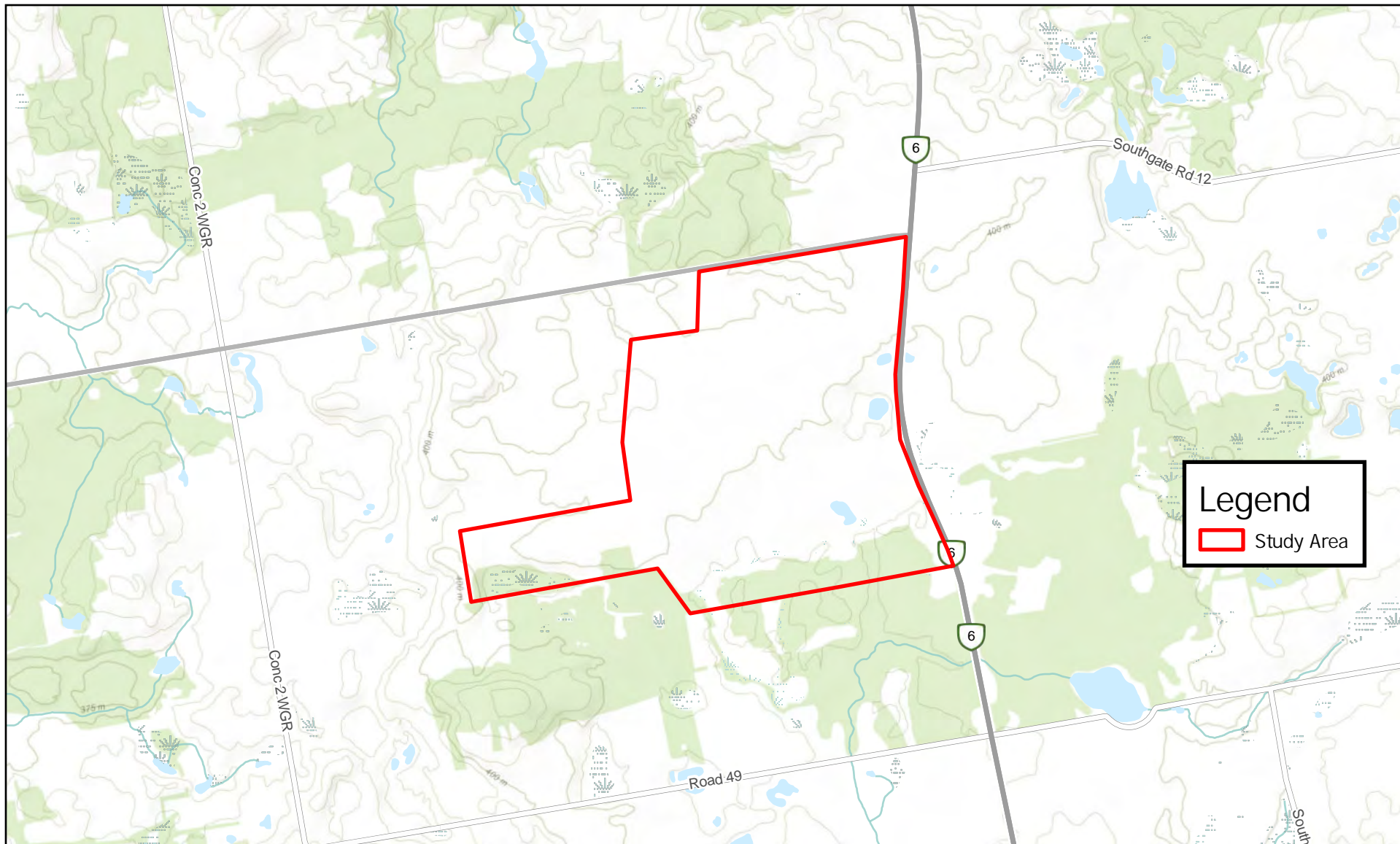
IMAGE 34: BAHE-17 BELL, CUT NAILS (TOP ROW), WHITE CLAY PIPE BOWLS, AGATE BUTTONS (MIDDLE ROW), WHITE CLAY PIPE STEMS (BOTTOM ROW)



IMAGE 35: HISTORIC 3 ARTIFACTS, IRONSTONE PIECES (TOP ROW), IRONSTONE PIECES, STONEWARE (MIDDLE ROW), VWE PIECES, WHITE GLASS JAR (BOTTOM ROW)

Maps

All maps follow on proceeding pages.



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 1: Study Area on Topographic Map

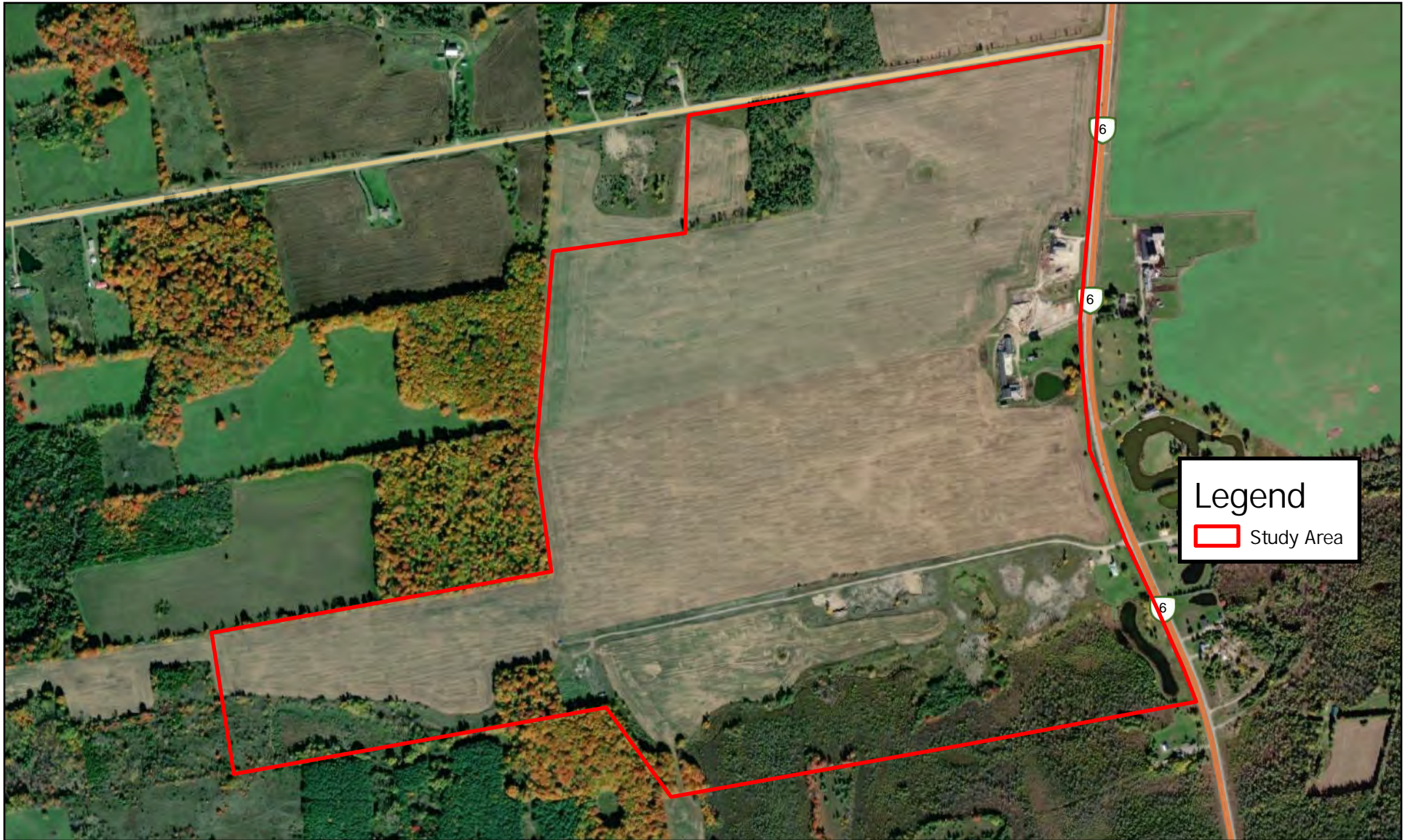
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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



Scale 1: 20,000





Legend

Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Maxar

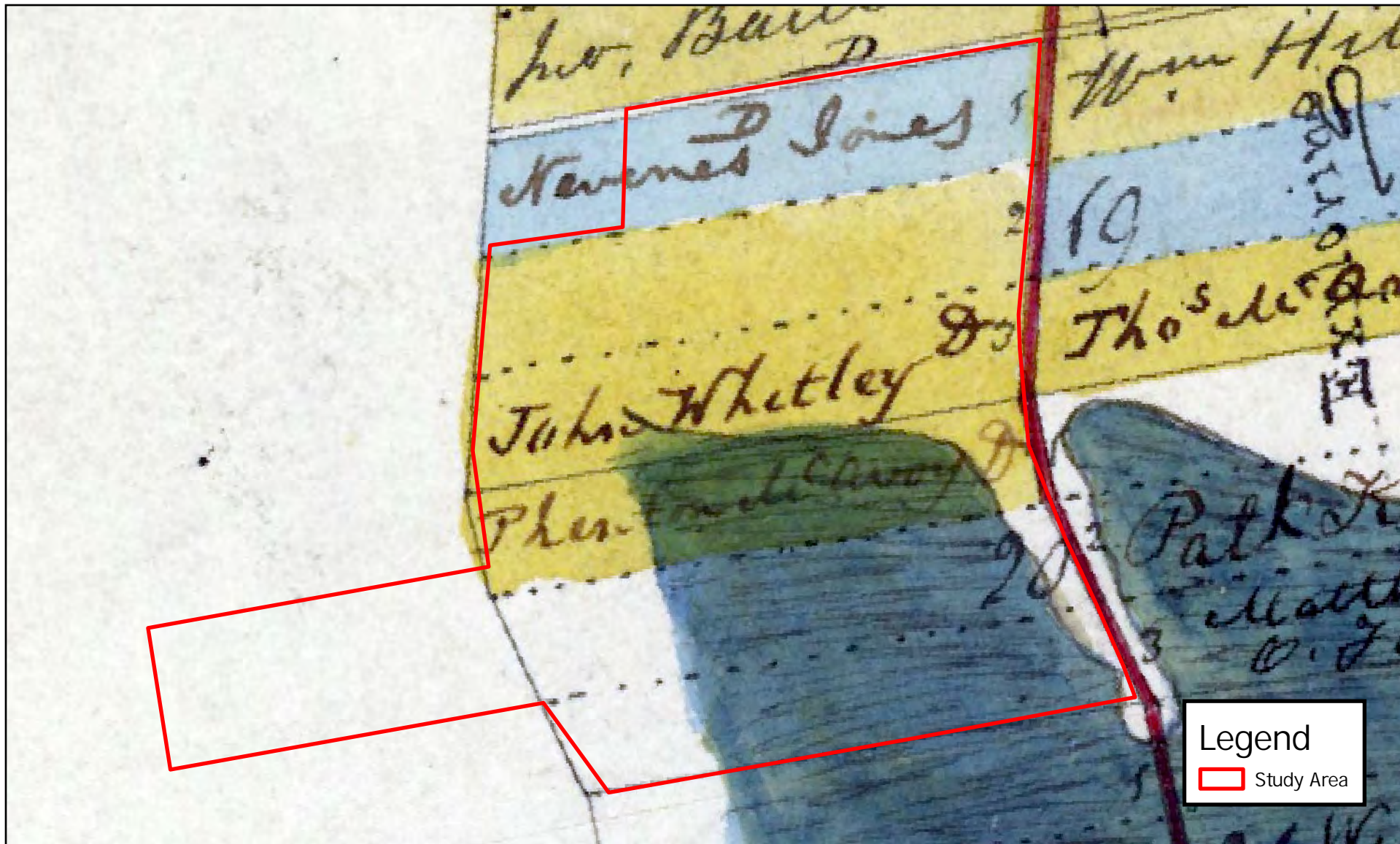
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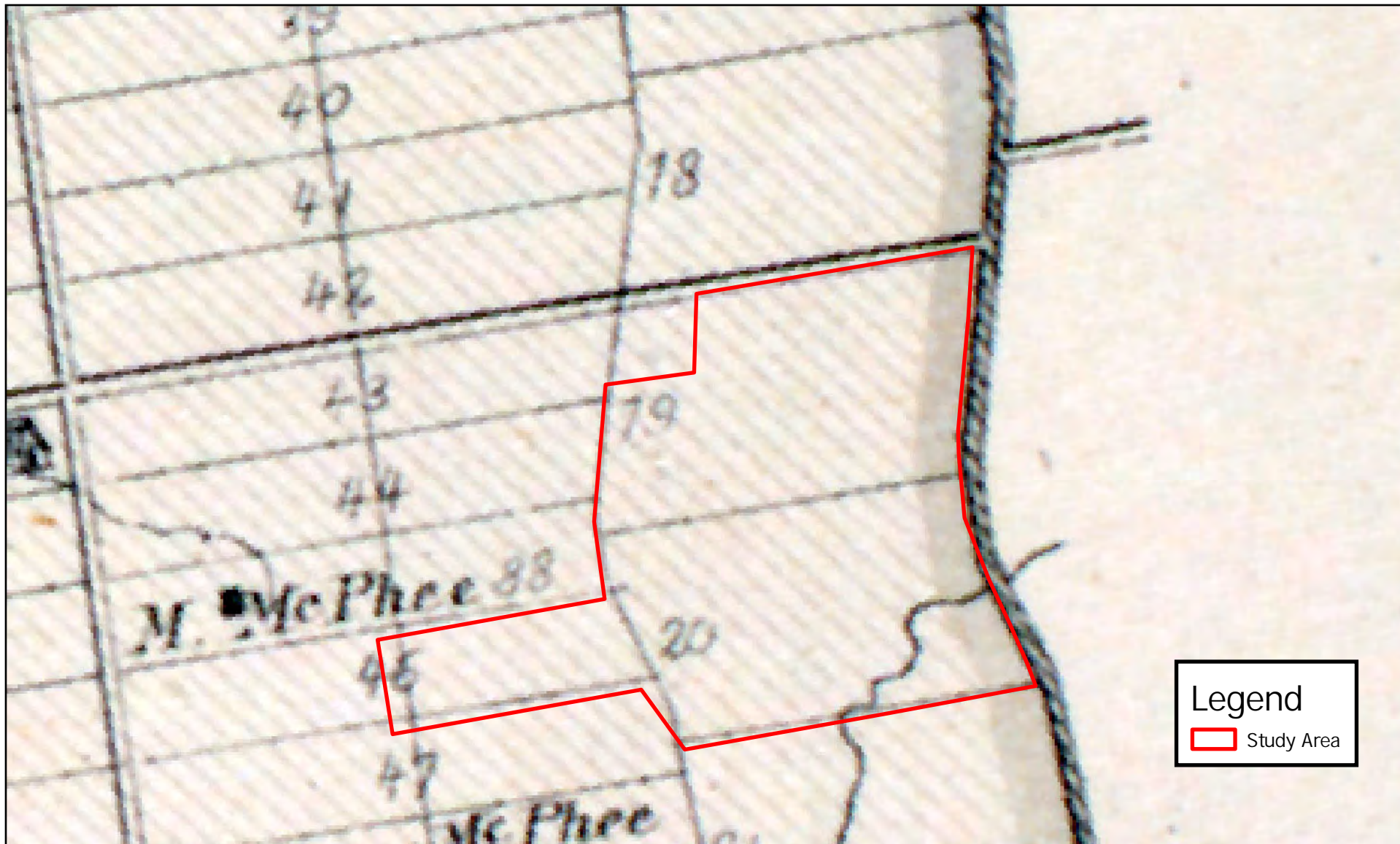
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0 175 350 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km



	<h2>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property</h2>		<div data-bbox="1717 1247 1927 1393"> <p>N</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1724 1398 1906 1425"> <p>Scale 1:10,000</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1654 1442 1995 1515"> </div>
	<p>Map 3: Study Area on Patent Map</p>	<p>Maxar</p>	
	<p>Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N</p>		



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 4: Study Area on 1881 Map

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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

N

Scale 1: 15,000

0 270 540

Meters

0 0.28 0.55

Km



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 5: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1: 15,000

0 270 540 Meters

0 0.28 0.55 Km



Legend

- Study Area
- 4: Kame Moraines
- 3: Spillways



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 6: Study Area on Soil Map

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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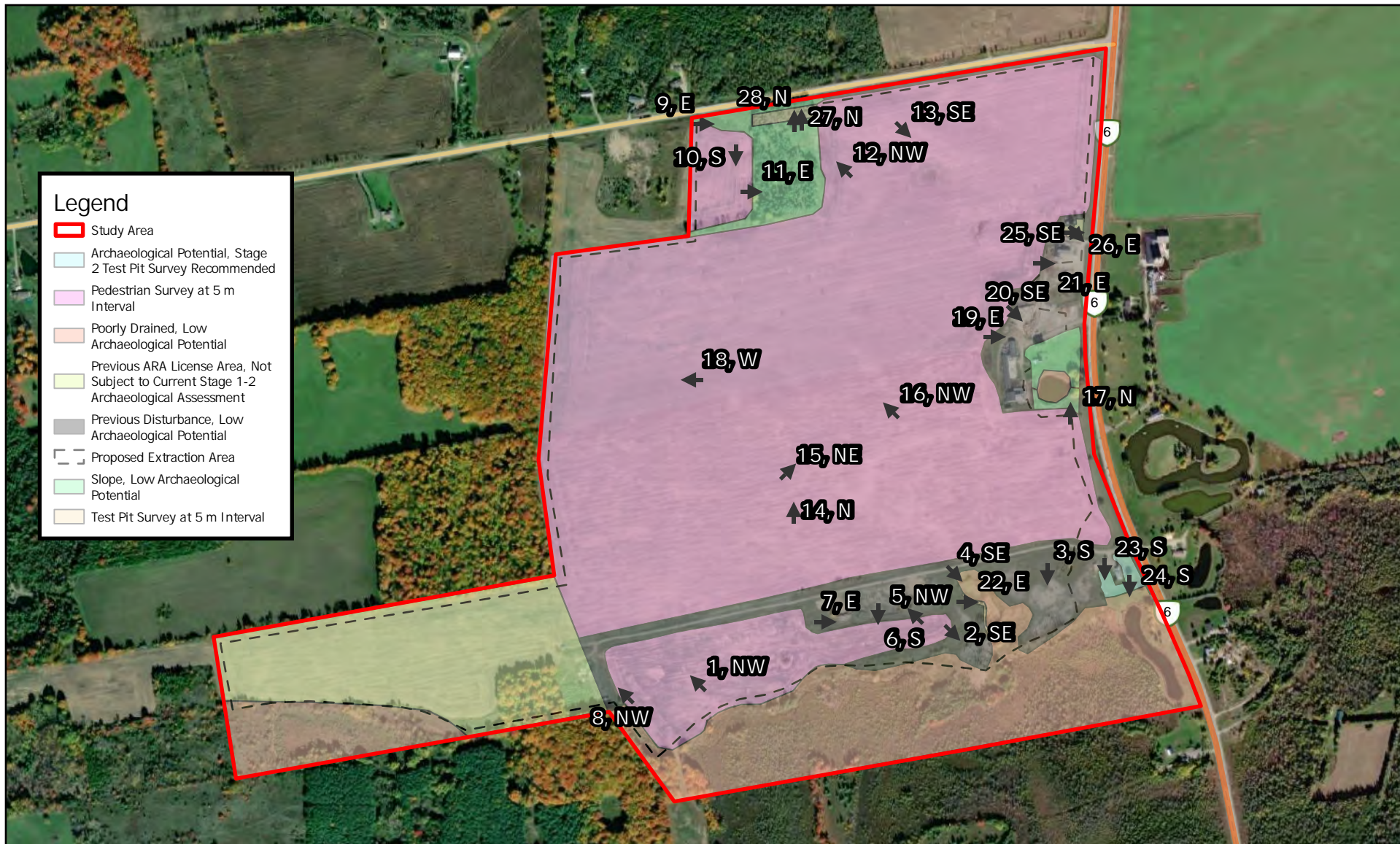
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Meters

0 0.17 0.35

Km

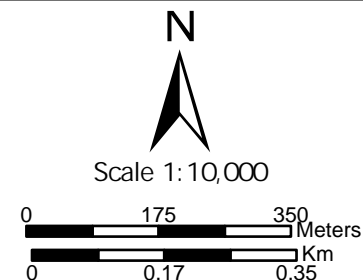


Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest Property

Map 7: Stage 1-2 Assessment Results

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Appendix A



Artifact Catalogues



Project Name:	Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest
Project No.:	2023-0076
Scatter	BaHe-16
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	Jamie Lemon

								Dimensions (mm)			
Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Findspot	Material Type	Artifact Type	Heated	Freq.	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
1	BaHe-16	2023-09-15	L1	Quartz	BIF	N	1	44.6*	36.5	12.3	Breaks along base and one lateral margin. Evidence of pressure flaking on other lateral margin



Project Name:	Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest
Project No.:	2023-0076
Scatter:	BaHe-17
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	Jamie Lemon

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features
1	15-09-2023	CSP 1	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
2	15-09-2024	CSP 2	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	
3	15-09-2025	CSP 3	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and pink
4	15-09-2026	CSP 4	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
5	15-09-2027	CSP 4	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
6	15-09-2028	CSP 5	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Painted		1	green
7	15-09-2029	CSP 6	Household	Glass	Jar	Milk glass	1	
8	15-09-2030	CSP 7	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
9	15-09-2031	CSP 8	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
10	15-09-2032	CSP 8	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
11	15-09-2032	CSP 9	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer		1	Black
12	15-09-2032	CSP 10	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Blue
13	15-09-2032	CSP 11	RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated		1	
14	15-09-2032	CSP 12	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer		1	Black
15	15-09-2032	CSP 13	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and blue
16	15-09-2032	CSP 14	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
17	15-09-2032	CSP 14	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
18	15-09-2032	CSP 15	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
19	15-09-2032	CSP 16	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
20	15-09-2032	CSP 17	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
21	15-09-2032	CSP 18	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
22	15-09-2032	CSP 19	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
23	15-09-2032	CSP 20	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
24	15-09-2032	CSP 21	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
25	15-09-2032	CSP 22	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
26	15-09-2032	CSP 23	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
27	15-09-2032	CSP 24	Household	Glass	Bottle	purple	1	
28	15-09-2032	CSP 25	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
29	15-09-2032	CSP 26	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
30	15-09-2032	CSP 27	Household	Metal	Scissors	fragment	1	
31	15-09-2032	CSP 27	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
32	15-09-2032	CSP 28	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
33	15-09-2032	CSP 29	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Blue
34	15-09-2032	CSP 30	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
35	15-09-2032	CSP 31	Other	Metal	Wire		1	fence wire
36	15-09-2032	CSP 32	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
37	15-09-2032	CSP 33	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
38	15-09-2032	CSP 34	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
39	15-09-2032	CSP 35	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
40	15-09-2032	CSP 35	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	

41	15-09-2032	CSP 36	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
42	15-09-2032	CSP 37	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	blue
43	15-09-2032	CSP 38	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
44	15-09-2032	CSP 39	Household	Glass	Bottle	amber	1	
45	15-09-2032	CSP 40	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
46	15-09-2032	CSP 41	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and pink
47	15-09-2032	CSP 42	Other	Metal	Miscellaneous		1	
48	15-09-2032	CSP 42	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
49	15-09-2032	CSP 43	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
50	15-09-2032	CSP 44	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
51	15-09-2032	CSP 45	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
52	15-09-2032	CSP 45	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
53	15-09-2032	CSP 45	Personal	Button	Agate	white	1	
54	15-09-2032	CSP 46	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
55	15-09-2032	CSP 46	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Henderson/Montreal	1	
56	15-09-2032	CSP 47	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and pink
57	15-09-2032	CSP 47	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and pink
58	15-09-2032	CSP 48	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
59	15-09-2032	CSP 49	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
60	15-09-2032	CSP 50	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	1	
61	15-09-2032	CSP 51	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
62	15-09-2032	CSP 52	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
63	15-09-2032	CSP 53	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
64	15-09-2032	CSP 53	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
65	15-09-2032	CSP 53	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	



Project Name:	Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest
Project No.:	2023-0076
Scatter:	BaHe-18
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	Jamie Lemon

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features
1	15-09-2023	CSP 1	Other	Metal	Bell		1	
2	15-09-2023	CSP 2	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
3	15-09-2023	CSP 3	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
4	15-09-2023	CSP 4	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
5	15-09-2023	CSP 5	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
6	15-09-2023	CSP 5	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
7	15-09-2023	CSP 6	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		3	
8	15-09-2023	CSP 6	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	2	Brown
9	15-09-2023	CSP 6	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		2	
10	15-09-2023	CSP 6	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
11	15-09-2023	CSP 7	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
12	15-09-2023	CSP 8	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		3	
13	15-09-2023	CSP 9	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
14	15-09-2023	CSP 10	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
15	15-09-2023	CSP 11	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
16	15-09-2023	CSP 12	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Blue
17	15-09-2023	CSP 12	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
18	15-09-2023	CSP 13	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
19	15-09-2023	CSP 13	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
20	15-09-2023	CSP 13	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer		1	Blue
21	15-09-2023	CSP 14	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
22	15-09-2023	CSP 15	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
23	15-09-2023	CSP 15	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
24	15-09-2023	CSP 16	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
25	15-09-2023	CSP 16	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
26	15-09-2023	CSP 17	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Blue
27	15-09-2023	CSP 17	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt-glaze		1	
28	15-09-2023	CSP 18	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
29	15-09-2023	CSP 18	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer		1	Blue
30	15-09-2023	CSP 19	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
31	15-09-2023	CSP 20	Other	Metal	Miscellaneous		1	
32	15-09-2023	CSP 20	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
33	15-09-2023	CSP 20	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black
34	15-09-2024	CSP 21	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
35	15-09-2025	CSP 21	Other	Metal	Miscellaneous	Tool	1	
36	15-09-2026	CSP 22	Other	Plastic		Possible pipe	1	
37	15-09-2027	CSP 22	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	

38	15-09-2028	CSP 22	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
39	15-09-2029	CSP 22	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
40	15-09-2030	CSP 22	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	1	
41	15-09-2031	CSP 22	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Elbow	1	
42	15-09-2032	CSP 23	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
43	15-09-2032	CSP 24	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black
44	15-09-2032	CSP 24	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		2	
45	15-09-2032	CSP 25	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded		1	
46	15-09-2032	CSP 26	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
47	15-09-2032	CSP 27	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
48	15-09-2032	CSP 28	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black
49	15-09-2032	CSP 28	Personal	Button	Agate	white	1	
50	15-09-2032	CSP 28	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
51	15-09-2032	CSP 29	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		2	
52	15-09-2032	CSP 30	Personal	Button	Agate	white	1	
53	15-09-2032	CSP 31	Other	Electric Insulator			1	
54	15-09-2032	CSP 32	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
55	15-09-2032	CSP 32	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
56	15-09-2032	CSP 32	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Bowl	1	Floral motif
57	15-09-2032	CSP 32	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
58	15-09-2032	CSP 33	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
59	15-09-2032	CSP 34	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
60	15-09-2032	CSP 35	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt-glaze		1	
61	15-09-2032	CSP 35	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green
62	15-09-2032	CSP 35	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded		1	blue
63	15-09-2032	CSP 35	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black
64	15-09-2032	CSP 36	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Bowl	1	Fluted
65	15-09-2032	CSP 36	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
66	15-09-2032	CSP 36	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
67	15-09-2032	CSP 37	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black
68	15-09-2032	CSP 37	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
69	15-09-2032	CSP 38	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
70	15-09-2032	CSP 39	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
71	15-09-2032	CSP 40	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded		1	
72	15-09-2032	CSP 41	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Bowl	1	
73	15-09-2032	CSP 41	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
74	15-09-2032	CSP 42	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	2	Brown
75	15-09-2032	CSP 42	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
76	15-09-2032	CSP 43	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	1	
77	15-09-2032	CSP 43	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded		1	
78	15-09-2032	CSP 43	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Blue
79	15-09-2032	CSP 44	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black
80	15-09-2032	CSP 44	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
81	15-09-2032	CSP 45	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Stem	1	
82	15-09-2032	CSP 46	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
83	15-09-2032	CSP 46	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
84	15-09-2032	CSP 46	Personal	Button	Agate	white	1	

85	15-09-2032	CSP 47	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
86	15-09-2032	CSP 47	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware		1	
87	15-09-2032	CSP 47	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and blue
88	15-09-2032	CSP 48	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black
89	15-09-2032	CSP 48	Other	Metal	Miscellaneous		1	
90	15-09-2032	CSP 49	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Pink
91	15-09-2032	CSP 49	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		1	green and blue
92	15-09-2032	CSP 49	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
93	15-09-2032	CSP 50	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Stem	1	
94	15-09-2032	CSP 51	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
95	15-09-2032	CSP 52	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Blue
96	15-09-2032	CSP 52	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
97	15-09-2032	CSP 52	Household	Glass	Bottle	aqua	1	
98	15-09-2032	CSP 53	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
99	15-09-2032	CSP 54	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
100	15-09-2032	CSP 55	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
101	15-09-2032	CSP 55	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
102	15-09-2032	CSP 55	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
103	15-09-2032	CSP 56	Other	Faunal	Avian		1	
104	15-09-2032	CSP 56	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
105	15-09-2032	CSP 57	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		3	
106	15-09-2032	CSP 57	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
107	15-09-2032	CSP 57	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
108	15-09-2032	CSP 58	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Stem	1	
109	15-09-2032	CSP 58	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
110	15-09-2032	CSP 59	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		4	
111	15-09-2032	CSP 59	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		2	pink, pink and blue
112	15-09-2032	CSP 59	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
113	15-09-2032	CSP 60	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		5	
114	15-09-2032	CSP 60	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
115	15-09-2032	CSP 60	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
116	15-09-2032	CSP 60	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged		1	Blue
117	15-09-2032	CSP 60	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		2	Green
118	15-09-2032	CSP 61	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
119	15-09-2032	CSP 62	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
120	15-09-2032	CSP 62	Personal	Pipe	White Clay	Stem	1	
121	15-09-2032	CSP 63	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
122	15-09-2032	CSP 64	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
123	15-09-2032	CSP 65	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
124	15-09-2032	CSP 65	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		2	
125	15-09-2032	CSP 65	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted		2	Blue
126	15-09-2032	CSP 66	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
127	15-09-2032	CSP 67	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware		2	
128	15-09-2032	CSP 68	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
129	15-09-2032	CSP 69	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt-glaze		1	
130	15-09-2032	CSP 69	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
131	15-09-2032	CSP 69	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Black

132	15-09-2032	CSP 69	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware		1	
133	15-09-2032	CSP 70	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware		1	
134	15-09-2032	CSP 71	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
135	15-09-2032	CSP 71	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
136	15-09-2032	CSP 72	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
137	15-09-2032	CSP 73	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
138	15-09-2032	CSP 74	Other	Faunal	Mammalian		1	
139	15-09-2032	CSP 75	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
140	15-09-2032	CSP 76	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded		1	grey
141	15-09-2032	CSP 77	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
142	15-09-2032	CSP 78	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
143	15-09-2032	CSP 78	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
144	15-09-2032	CSP 79	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
145	15-09-2032	CSP 80	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
146	15-09-2032	CSP 81	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
147	15-09-2032	CSP 82	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
148	15-09-2032	CSP 83	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
149	15-09-2032	CSP 84	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
150	15-09-2032	CSP 85	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
151	15-09-2032	CSP 86	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
152	15-09-2032	CSP 87	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
153	15-09-2032	CSP 88	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Flow transfer	blue	1	
154	15-09-2032	CSP 89	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
155	15-09-2032	CSP 90	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
156	15-09-2032	CSP 91	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
157	15-09-2032	CSP 92	Other	Ceramic	Tile		1	
158	15-09-2032	CSP 93	RefinedCeramics	Unknown	Burnt		1	
159	15-09-2032	CSP 94	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
160	15-09-2032	CSP 95	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
161	15-09-2032	CSP 96	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
162	15-09-2032	CSP 97	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded		1	
163	15-09-2032	CSP 98	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded		1	blue
164	15-09-2032	CSP 98	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
165	15-09-2032	CSP 99	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	
166	15-09-2032	CSP 100	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edge	blue	1	



Project Name:	Teeswater Concrete Mount Forest
Project No.:	2023-0076
Scatter:	Historic 3
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	Jamie Lemon

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features
1	15-09-2023	CSP 1	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
2	15-09-2023	CSP 2	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt-glaze		1	
3	15-09-2023	CSP 3	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	brown	1	
4	15-09-2023	CSP 4	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	2	
5	15-09-2023	CSP 5	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
6	15-09-2023	CSP 6	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
7	15-09-2023	CSP 7	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	blue	1	For Auld Lang', circa 1913-1940
8	15-09-2023	CSP 8	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
9	15-09-2023	CSP 8	Household	Glass	Jar	milk glass	1	
10	15-09-2023	CSP 9	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
11	15-09-2023	CSP 10	Household	Glass	Bottle	purple	1	
12	15-09-2023	CSP 11	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
13	15-09-2023	CSP 12	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
14	15-09-2023	CSP 13	Household	Glass	Bottle	amber	1	
15	15-09-2023	CSP 14	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt-glaze		1	
16	15-09-2023	CSP 15	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
17	15-09-2023	CSP 16	Household	Glass	Bottle	purple	1	
18	15-09-2023	CSP 17	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	1	
19	15-09-2023	CSP 17	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
20	15-09-2023	CSP 18	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
21	15-09-2023	CSP 19	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
22	15-09-2023	CSP 20	Structural	Nail	Machine Cut		1	
23	15-09-2023	CSP 21	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	blue	1	
24	15-09-2023	CSP 22	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
25	15-09-2023	CSP 23	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
26	15-09-2023	CSP 24	Other	Plastic		thin	1	
27	15-09-2023	CSP 25	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Edge	blue	1	
28	15-09-2023	CSP 26	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	blue	1	
29	15-09-2023	CSP 27	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
30	15-09-2023	CSP 28	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
31	15-09-2023	CSP 29	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
32	15-09-2023	CSP 30	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Floral	1	
33	15-09-2023	CSP 31	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	blue	1	
34	15-09-2024	CSP 32	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
35	15-09-2025	CSP 33	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
36	15-09-2026	CSP 34	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	1	
37	15-09-2027	CSP 34	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	

38	15-09-2028	CSP 35	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
39	15-09-2029	CSP 36	Household	Glass	Bottle	clear	1	
40	15-09-2030	CSP 37	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
41	15-09-2031	CSP 38	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
42	15-09-2032	CSP 39	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
43	15-09-2032	CSP 40	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
44	15-09-2032	CSP 41	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
45	15-09-2032	CSP 42	RefinedCeramics	VWE			1	
46	15-09-2032	CSP 42	Other	Plastic		ball fragment	1	
47	15-09-2032	CSP 43	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
48	15-09-2032	CSP 44	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
49	15-09-2032	CSP 44	Household	Glass	Bottle	purple	1	
50	15-09-2032	CSP 45	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
51	15-09-2032	CSP 46	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	exfoliated	1	
52	15-09-2032	CSP 47	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
53	15-09-2032	CSP 48	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
54	15-09-2032	CSP 49	Household	Glass	Bottle	purple	1	
55	15-09-2032	CSP 50	Household	Glass	Bottle	olive	1	
56	15-09-2032	CSP 51	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		3	

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