

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Development of 1555 18th Street East
Within Part of Park Lots 7 and 8
Range 5, East of the Garafraxa Road
Town of Owen Sound
Geographic Township of Sydenham
Historic County of Grey
Now in the City of Owen Sound
County of Grey
Ontario**

**Project #: 123-OW2117-22
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF #: P029-1100-2022**

Original Report

January 27, 2023

**Presented to:
Calloway Real Estate Investment Trust Inc.
3200 Highway 7
Vaughan, Ontario
L4K 5Z5**

**Prepared by:
Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 647.436.1938**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Calloway Real Estate Investment Trust Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential development of a parcel of land municipally recognized as 1555 18th Street East, located in the City of Owen Sound (the “study area”). The proposed development includes four storey multi-unit residential buildings with parking area and green space, and a three-storey townhouse development. The study area is located within part of Park Lots 7 and 8, Range 5, East of the Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound, in the Geographic Township of Sydenham, historic County of Grey, now in the City of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario.

Stage 1 background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-ca. 1900 Euro-Canadian settlement. The study area was subsequently subjected to a Stage 2 AA as required by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')* published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*. The Stage 2 property survey identified portions of the study area as exhibiting deep and extensive land alterations that have removed archaeological potential (e.g., previous construction grading conditions). Saturated land conditions and steeply sloping terrain were also identified. A systematic survey was not undertaken for these areas due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

The remainder of the study area, consisting of a woodlot and areas of overgrown vegetation, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals. During the test-pit investigation, a rectangular depression representing a potential unmarked burial feature was identified by a Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) monitor. At the request of SON, further archaeological assessment of this feature is recommended.

Considering the findings detailed in the succeeding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Following *Section 2.2, Guidelines 1 and 2* of the *2011 S&G*, potential unmarked burials are considered to have cultural heritage value and interest; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken in accordance with the *2011 S&G* prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the potential burial site documented in this assessment.

In line with SON’s recommendations (*see Indigenous Engagement Document*), the Stage 3 AA will include the hand excavation of two to three, one-metre by one-metre test units over the identified rectangular depression, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 15* of the *2011 S&G*, to determine the nature and extent of this feature.

All test units must be excavated by systematic levels into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless burial features are encountered, and all excavated soil must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The exposed subsoil must be cleaned by shovel or trowel and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed burial features. If test unit excavation uncovers a burial feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

Should human remains be discovered during the Stage 3 assessment, the licenced archaeologist must immediately notify the police or coroner who will investigate the discovery. If foul play is ruled out by the coroner, a burial site investigation must be carried out by a licenced archaeologist to determine the age and cultural history of the burial site (in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11, Section 174* under the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 33*).

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MCM*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director..... Kim Slocki – MCM licence P029

Field Director..... Ian Boyce – MCM licence P1059

Field Archaeologists Cassandra Aldridge – MCM licence P439
Diana Hutsulak-Alonso – MCM licence R1202
Jeugen Mascerenhas
Karlie Wilde

First Nation Monitors..... Robert Martin (Saugeen Ojibway Nation)
Rod Kewageshig (Saugeen Ojibway Nation)

Research and Report Preparation..... Lee Templeton – MCM licence R454

Graphics Lee Templeton

Report Review..... Kim Slocki

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)* (2011), are as follows:

STAGE 1:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;

STAGE 2:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified, if required.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Calloway Real Estate Investment Trust Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential development of a parcel of land municipally recognized as 1555 18th Street East, located in the City of Owen Sound. The proposed development includes four storey multi-unit residential buildings with parking area and green space, and a three-storey townhouse development. This parcel of land will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Park Lots 7 and 8, Range 5, East of the Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound, in the Geographic Township of Sydenham, historic County of Grey, now in the City of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and the 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Calloway Real Estate Investment Trust Inc.* on May 17th, 2022.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and

a review of available historical mapping, topographic mapping, air photographs, satellite imagery and orthophotographs. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)				
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads.		
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	- Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).		
ARCHAIC (Middle)				
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools.		
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).		
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Oral Traditions</i>	Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).
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WOODLAND (Late)				
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive		

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30). 		
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>		
Late Woodland				
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an <i>in situ</i> cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990a, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3). <table border="1" data-bbox="529 1545 1414 1871"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="529 1545 1414 1583"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="529 1583 1414 1871"> <p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario, and south of the study area, in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Oral Traditions</i>	<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario, and south of the study area, in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and</p>
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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p> <p>This oral tradition is not supported by other First Nation communities based on both archaeological evidence and other oral traditions (<i>see Appendix C</i>).</p>
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); the abandonment of these two phases “were expressed early on, with the recognition that local site sequences were more or less continuous through what has been classified as distinct phases” (Birch, 2015, p.271); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; traditionally, the Huron-Wendat territory stretched “from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way up to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the south and Île Perrot in the East and Owend [sic] Sound in the West” and they “formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent” (per.comm. R.Gaudreau-Couture, 21 June 2022); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe. The Petun (<i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</i>) were located along the Blue Mountains in what is now Nottawasaga and Collingwood Townships, east of the study area; the Petun may have arrived in the area between the Nottawasaga River, Niagara Escarpment and Georgian Bay from Neutral Native territory as early as AD 1580; theorized to derive from Neutral Natives but origins still in question.</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes				
		<p>The Odawa (or 'Ottawa'), an Algonquian speaking group of the Anishinaabeg, are usually small camps located along Georgian Bay and Lake Huron and along portage routes across the southern Bruce Peninsula, and along Manitoulin Island. (Council of the Township of Collingwood, 1979, pp.25-27; Feest and Feest, 1978, p.772; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Fox, 1990b, p.471; Garrad, 2014, pp.1, 147-148; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Sawden, 1952, p.7; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Oral Traditions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <p>During this time, the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Oral Traditions			<p>During this time, the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p>
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1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	<p>The Anishinaabeg continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside the Iroquois; inter-marriage between Anishinaabeg and the Iroquois; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie ("Huronnia"); extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics.</p> <p>Petun Natives (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) called <i>Petun</i>, a term of Brazilian origin meaning tobacco, by Samuel de Champlain who observed them cultivating and trading tobacco; numerous villages throughout the territory, and the Jesuits "divided the territory to recognize the existence of 'two different nations.' One called the Nation of the Wolves (Mission of Saint Jean) and the other the Nation of the Deer (Mission of Saint Mathias) (Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, p.394); Récollet and Jesuit Priests arrived in Petun territory and established the Mission of the Apostles; similar in language, dress and religious beliefs to the neighbouring Huron-Wendat; missionaries; disease reduced the population by 60%.</p> <p>The Odawa settled along western limit of Niagara Escarpment and west of the Petun; small population and known to Samuel de Champlain as the <i>Cheveux relevés</i> or 'standing hairs'; settlement believed to be near Craigeleith; shared resources of the Niagara Escarpment with the Petun, particularly the Scenic Caves near the Standing Rock 'Ekarenniondi'; Odawa groups, "wintered regularly near the northern Petun villages and areas father west along the shore of Nottawasaga Bay and the Bruce Peninsula" (Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, p.396); artifacts on Odawa sites reflect long distance trade and travel.</p> <p>(Bricker, 1934, p.58; Council of the Township of Collingwood, 1979, pp.27-28; Feest and Feest, 1978, pp.772-786; Flynn, 1999, p.10; Fox, 1990b, pp.458, 473;</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Garrad, 2014, pp.148, 167-168, 490; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, pp.395-396; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 407 1408 604"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 407 1408 443"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 443 1408 604">Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in Southern Ontario at this time; (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Oral Traditions</i>	Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in Southern Ontario at this time; (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).
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Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	<p>The Five (later Six) Nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region but remained an independent Nation; the Huron-Wendat ultimately resettled near Quebec City (forming the oldest First Nations community in Canada), in southwestern Ontario and in America; to prevent the revival of Huron-Wendat settlements, the Five Nations attacked and destroyed the villages of the Huron-Wendat allies, the Petun Natives; in 1650, what remained of the Petun Natives migrated through Neutral Native territory prior to resettling in America; the Odawa migrated to the northwest across Manitoulin Island; the former territory likely remained unoccupied for several decades; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used this territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Flynn, 1999, p.11; Garrad, 2014, pp.501-505; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, p.396; Marsh, 1931, pp.9-10; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>		
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	<p>Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving into Southern Ontario by war and military conquest (such as the Ojibway or Chippewa) (Marsh, 1931, p.11) by the 1690s; many battles fought, including in Owen Sound and at the mouth of the Saugeen River, ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); by the time Euro-Canadian settlers arrived, the Ojibway had established themselves in the County of Grey including the village of Newash, located in the northwest area of Owen Sound; the village appears on early maps (1788 map by Gother Mann) and likely had a long occupation, possibly initially a seasonal or trading location (Grey Roots Museum & Archives, 2015a; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Marsh, 1931, pp.11-13; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>		
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	<p>Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and</p>		

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97).
Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1790s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).
British Land Treaties	1836	In August 1836, representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples signed Treaty 45½; treaty covers approximately 1.5 million acres of land; the village of Newash, located northwest of the study area on the west side of Owen Sound’s Bay, had been established with several wigwams and log houses growing corn and beans, a school and a barn; a Wesleyan Methodist church had also been established; in 1857, Treaty 82 was signed, and the Newash peoples relocated to Cape Croker; several later Treaties were signed (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.liii, 133; Grey Roots Museum & Archives, 2015a; Government of Ontario, 2021; SON, 2021).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Township of Sydenham

The survey of the Township of Sydenham occurred in 1842-3 by Charles Rankin and was named after Lord Sydenham, the Governor of Canada from 1839 to 1841 (Belden & Co., 1880, p.13; Mika and Mika, 1983, p.479). It contained 76,000 acres and its quick settlement was due to the early establishment of good gravel roads in the region (Rutherford, 1952, p.29). However, the first settler in the township is believed to be John McKay, an ex-soldier of the 42nd Highlanders who settled in May 1841 on Lot 21, Concession B (Belden & Co., 1880, p.13). “Many of the early inhabitants of the area were Scottish, the Highlanders settling along the Bay near Leith, the Lowlanders occupying the southern sections. There was an Irish settlement in the vicinity of Bognor and some English pioneers scattered throughout the region” (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.479).

Both farming and logging was undertaken in the township and by 1846, the township, “contained a grist and saw mill, store, and about 150 inhabitants” and “81,180 acres of Crown land were still available for sale” (Smith, 1846, p.185). By 1850, it was described as, “the best settled of these townships, contains fourteen hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants, five thousand seven hundred and nine acres under cultivation” (Smith, 1850, p.114). By 1861, 15,298 acres of the township were cultivated, 3,021 individuals resided in the township, and farming became an important industry (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.480; Rutherford, 1952, p.29). The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was installed through the township to Owen Sound by 1873. In 1967 and 1971, parts of the township were annexed to form the City of Owen Sound.

1.3.3.2 Town of Owen Sound

Owen Sound was established at the northern end of Garafraxa Road, an early colonization road established between 1840 and 1848. At the mouth of Sydenham Bay, a new town was laid out in 1840 by John Telfer, and he constructed his own house on the site. Settlers began to arrive in 1841, and John Telfer constructed the “Government House,” to house land-hunters and settlers until they could construct their own homes (Belden & Co., 1880, p.6; Mika and Mika, 1983, p.149).

Originally, the community was known as Sydenham but was renamed Owen’s Sound “for Capt. William Fitzwilliam Owen, R.N., who had charted it in 1815” (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.150). By 1856, 1,985 individuals resided in the community and application for incorporation as a town under the name ‘Owen Sound’ was applied for (Rutherford, 1952, p.43). After incorporation, the Town Hall, Court House, Jail and Registry Office, constructed of stone, were established, as well as several schools, a fire department, a harbour, three foundries, numerous mills (saw, flouring, grist and woollen), a tannery, two breweries, carriage shops, wagon shops, blacksmith shops, cooperages, tailors, shoe shops, and numerous churches (Belden & Co., 1880, p.7). By 1920, the town was incorporated as a city with a population of 16,898 individuals. Owen Sound continued to flourish throughout the 20th century.

1.3.4 Land Use History of the Study Area (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use – Historical Maps Review

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely Mann’s 1788 *Sketch of Lake Huron* (LAC, 2022), Rankin’s 1858 *Plan of Town of Owen Sound*, Robinson, Rankin & Spry’s 1858 *Plan of the Town Plot of Owen Sound*, and H. Belden & Co.’s 1877 *Grey Supplement – Town of Owen Sound* (*see Maps 2-4*).

In Mann’s 1788 *Sketch of Lake Huron* (LAC, 2022), the study area is located east of the Indian Settlement, which consists of three structures along the west side of Thunder Bay (present-day Owen Sound Bay). No structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area.

According to Rankin's 1858 *Plan of Town of Owen Sound*, and Robinson, Rankin & Spry's 1858 *Plan of the Town Plot of Owen Sound*, no structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area. However, these maps appear to only identify the town lot lines and do not include the depiction of any public or private structures that may have been present in and within 300 metres of the study area.

No structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area in the *Grey Supplement – Town of Owen Sound*. This resource required a paid subscription from the residents in the *County of Grey* many of whom did not subscribe (Benson, 1944, p.4). Consequently, not all historic features would have been depicted in in this resource. Therefore, it is likely that although not depicted, historic structures may have been located within 300 metres of the study area (**see Section 1.3.4.2**).

The study area is not located along an early historic transportation route established during the survey of the Township of Sydenham or Owen Sound. In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, since the study area is likely located within 300 metres of an early Euro-Canadian settlement, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Pre-1900 Land Use – Archival Data Review

In accordance with *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 *S&G* and the 19th *Century Rural Historical Farmstead (RHF) Sites Draft Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2021), a review of available archival data pertaining to the study area was conducted at the Archives of Ontario and via various online sources. The *Abstract Land Indexes, Census Records, and County Directories* were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to the 20th century (**see Appendix D – Tables 1-2**).

Park Lot 7, Range 5 East of the Garafraxa Road, Owen Sound

The western part of the study area is located within part of Park Lot 7, Range 5 East of the Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound (formerly Township of Sydenham), historic County of Grey. For ease of transcription of records, this lot will be described as being located in part of Park Lot 7.

In January 1847, George Corbet had received the Crown Patent for all 20 acres of Park Lot 7. George Corbet was a resident of the Township of Flamboro West in Wentworth County in the 1851 *Census Record* (1851 Census Record, Township of Flamboro, Enumeration District No. 1: Personal Census, p.35, lines 16-25: microfilm c-11758). He was an innkeeper who lived in a two-storey frame house with his wife, Agnes, their eight children, and several additional individuals who were maids, a labourer and a hotelier. In 1853, George Corbet and his wife mortgaged £200,

which was discharged after payment was completed in 1857. In 1857, George's wife, Agnes died and by 1861, he married his second wife, Isabella. According to the 1861 *Census Record*, George and Isabella Corbett had relocated to Owen Sound (1861 Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 3: Personal Census, p.31, lines 20-30: microfilm c-1027). He was a founder who lived in a two-storey frame house with his wife, Isabella, his children, two servants and two apprentices.

George Corbet appears to have established the Grey Foundry which was located on Union Street near Scrope Street. It was described as a "large and handsome 2-storey stone building, 80 x 36 feet, with a wing for steam-boiler, planing-machine, & c., and a stone moulding shop in rear, 70 x40 feet. This foundry was established 3 years ago, when the former firm of Christie & Corbet dissolved partnership. The proprietors have first-class facilities for turning out all kinds of engines, machinery, mill-gearing, & c. Threshing machines, sawing machines, potash kettles, ploughs, stoves, & c., largely manufactured" (Smith, 1865, pp.221-223). George Corbet resided on the west side of Sydenham River (Smith, 1865, p.242). He died in 1888 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery (findagrave.com, 2022a).

In August 1864, George Corbet and his wife, Isabella, sold the 20 acres of Park Lot 7 to Charles Wade for \$500 (Instrument and Deeds, No.10422: film 172050). No description of the parcel was provided. Charles Wade, who was noted to be a teamster, mortgaged \$400 from George Corbet which was discharged in 1884 after payment was complete. Charles Wade was from Derbyshire England and was born in 1840. He married Isabella McPhee (or McFee) before 1859, and their first son, Phillip, was born in Owen Sound in 1859 (ancestry.ca, 2022). It is plausible that Charles Wade moved from England to Owen Sound in the mid-1850s and resided on Park Lot 7 prior to officially purchasing the acreage. Charles Wade was listed in the 1861 *Census Record* as a 28-year-old labourer from England who lived with his wife, Isabella, and their two children (Phillip and Catherine) in a one-storey log house (1861 Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 3: Personal Census, p.3, lines 42-45: microfilm c-1027). Charles and Isabella Wade had a total of seven children who were all born in Owen Sound: Phillip (born 1859); Catherine (born 1861); Albert Edward (born 1865); Charles Henry (born 1868); Mary Ann (born 1868); Joseph John (born 1869); and Naomi (born 1874) (ancestry.ca, 2022).

According to the 1891 *Census Record*, Charles Wade was listed as a 55-year-old clerk of a liquor store who lived with his wife, Isabella, and two of their children (Mary and Naomi) in a two-storey, nine-room brick house (1891 Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 2: Personal Census, pp.22-23, lines 23-25; 1: microfilm t-6338-9). This house may have been the house identified in the *Tweedsmuir Histories* as the McEwen House (Grey Roots Museum & Archives, 2022).

On the 15th of March 1893, Charles Wade died. He was 59-years-old merchants assistant at the time of his death, and he died of diabetes mellitus (Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948: Wade, Charles: microfilm MS 935, reel 67). Charles Wade was buried in the *Greenwood Cemetery* (per.comm. Parks & Cemetery Administrative Coordinator, Greenwood Cemetery, 26 October 2022). He is buried in the North East Extension, Block "S", Range #15, Lot #2. In his will, he

bequeathed Park Lot 7 be sold and divided between his wife and daughters, but until that time, his wife and daughter would continue to reside in the house on Park Lot 7 (Surrogate Court Records: Wade, Charles, No.1843: microfilm GS 1, reel 864). John Parker, a chemist in Owen Sound, and his daughter, Mary Ann, were his executors of his estate.

Isabella Wade and her daughters, Mary Ann and Naomi, continued to live on Park Lot 7 and were listed on St. Vincent Street South (now 16th Avenue East) in the 1901 *Census Record*. She was listed as a 50-year-old widow and was listed on only 1½ acres in a one-storey, nine-room roughcast dwelling house (1901 Census Record, Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 12, p.3, lines 36-38; 1: microfilm t-6469). On the 8th of August 1903, Isabella Wade died of cancer of the womb (Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948: Wade, Isabella: microfilm MS 935, reel 110). She died without a will and her daughter, Mary Ann, successfully petitioned to be executor of her estate (Surrogate Court Records: Wade, Isabella, No.3492: microfilm MS 887, reel 577). In her petition, she itemized the location of her siblings: Phillip Wade was a resident of British Columbia; Albert Edward was a resident of British Columbia; (Charles) Henry was a resident of Colorado; Mary Ann was a resident of Owen Sound; (Joseph) John was a resident of Toronto; and Naomi was a resident of Owen Sound. Catherine was not listed, but she was a resident of Alberta (findagrave.com, 2022b). Isabella Wade is buried with her husband in Greenwood Cemetery (per.comm. Parks & Cemetery Administrative Coordinator, Greenwood Cemetery, 26 October 2022).

In 1906, John Parker and Mary Ann Wade sold the 20 acres of Park Lot 7 to Annie and Arthur Phillips for \$2,000 (Instrument and Deeds, No. 16787).

Park Lot 8, Range 5 East of the Garafraxa Road, Owen Sound

The eastern part of the study area is located within part of Park Lot 8, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound (formerly Township of Sydenham), historic County of Grey. For ease of transcription of records, this lot will be described as being located in part of Park Lot 8.

In September 1847, Richard Carney had received the Crown Patent for all 40 acres of Park Lot 8. Within three years, Richard Carney sold all 40 acres to John Ingham for £80 (Instrument and Deeds, No.1497). John Ingham could not be found in the 1851 *Census Record*, 1861 *Census Record* or in Smith's 1865 *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey*. It is plausible that John Ingham resided elsewhere in Ontario, and he was an absentee speculator (Smith, 1865, p.237).

In March of 1878, the Estate of John Ingham, which included Sarah Ingham (likely his wife) and two infant (under the age of 21) daughters Ann and Mary, was brought before the Court of Chancery (Instrument and Deeds, No.2698: film 1673423). It does not include a note about where the Ingham family resided at this time, but Park Lot 8 was sold to Ralph Switzer for \$1,200. Ralph Switzer divided the 40-acre parcel into two parts: 30 acres in the west half sold to James Canary for \$650 (Instrument and Deeds, No.3118: film 1673423), and 10-acre parcel in east part sold to Alexander G. McLeod for \$1,000 (Instrument and Deeds, No.3688: film 1673423).

At the time of his purchase, James Canary was of the Township of Proton in the County of Grey and was a farmer. That same day, James Canary and his wife Catharine (both of the Township of Proton) mortgaged \$650 from Ralph Switzer; this was discharged after payment was received in August 1881 (Instrument and Deeds, No.3931). James Canary (or Kenary) owned the 30 acres in the west part of Park Lot 8 until his death in 1921 (Instrument and Deeds, No.2616).

According to the 1891 *Census Record*, James Kenary was listed immediately after Charles Wade and as a 39-year-old farmer. He lived with his wife, Catherine, their five children, his father-in-law, Edward Murphy, and a domestic, Bernard Halton in a two-storey, ten-room brick house (1891 Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 2: Personal Census, p.23, lines 2-10: microfilm t-6469).

James Kenary was listed in the 1901 *Census Record*, but his location in Owen Sound is not identified. He was listed as a 50-year-old contractor and was listed as a leaseholder of 50 acres and he resided in a one-storey, six-room wood dwelling house (1901 Census Record, Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 12, p.14, lines 13-17; 1: microfilm t-6469). Since this house does not hold the same or similar description to the one noted in the 1891 *Census Record*, it is not clear where this structure was located. By 1930, James Kenary died (Instrument and Deeds, No. 2616).

1.3.4.3 Post-1900 Land Use

To assist in establishing the post-1900s land use history of the study area, a detailed review of 1945 topographic maps (*see Map 5*), an air photograph from 1954 (*see Map 6*), and orthophotographs from 2006, 2010 and 2020 (*see Map 6*) was undertaken. Additionally, the 2005, 2014 and 2019 satellite image was also reviewed (Google Earth, 2022a-c).

In 1945, the study area encompassed an area of land that had been cleared of overgrown vegetation surrounded by a scattering of deciduous trees. Many houses (black squares) and barns (black rectangles) fronted along 16th Avenue East/Highway 26, within 300 metres north of the study area. Although not depicted in the historic mapping, it is likely that the homestead of the Wade Family (1864 to 1893/1903) was one of these houses.

In 1954, the study area fell within land that included open agricultural fields bounded by tree and hedge rows. No structures were present within the study area.

By 2005 and extending through to 2006, the study area encompassed a woodlot, an access route and a portion of land that had been subjected to construction grading in the eastern part of the study area. Within four years, vegetation had returned to the eastern part of the study area and the study area remained unchanged after this time.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area in the City of Owen Sound's Official Plan is categorized as Low Density Residential and Future Collector Roads (City of Owen Sound, 2021a).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Neither the County of Grey nor the City of Owen Sound have a publicly available AMP.

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area does not encompass nor is it within 300 metres of a designated or listed heritage properties designated heritage resources (City of Owen Sound, 2019). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a heritage conservation district (OHT, 2020). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area does not encompass nor is it within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Read the Plaque, 2022). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within

300 metres of an early cemetery (OGS, 2022a; OGS 2022b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the MCM was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. According to the OASD there is one registered archaeological site within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MCM, 2022; *see Table 3*).

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type	Current Development Review Status
Registered archaeological site within a one-kilometre radius of the study area				
BdHf-11	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Farmstead	No further CHVI

"-" denotes detail not provided in OASD

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that no registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres of the study area, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Three previous archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the study area (*see Table 4*).

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Area	Details + Recommendations
Merritt Archaeological Consulting, 2007	1-2 AA	Within 50 metres	Located at 2125 16 th Street East, measuring 30 acres. No archaeological resources were located. It is recommended that this property be cleared of further archaeological concerns.
Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc., 2016	1 AA	Within 50 metres	Associated with the proposed Sydenham Heights Trunk Sewer. A property inspection was conducted which showed deep and extensive development disturbances, and areas considered to have archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA was recommended on areas considered to retain archaeological potential.
Golder Associates, 2017	1-2 AA	Within 50 metres	Located within part of Park Lots 8 and 9, Range 4, East of Garafraxa Road, measuring 13.47 hectares in size. No resources were recovered. It is recommended that the

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Area	Details + Recommendations
			project area be considered free from further archaeological concern. No further AA is necessary.

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area’s physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the Cape Rich Steps physiographic region of Southern Ontario. In pre-glacial times, the land in the northern part of the Township of Sydenham was part of the upland between two rivers that followed down the Georgian Bay depression. The landscape in the region appears as five terraces were formed during the glacial period with the upper step recognized as the brow of the Niagara Escarpment. Water is scarce on the farms preventing large-scale farming activities (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.126-127).

1.4.8.2 Soil Type and Topography

The native soil type within the study area is classified as Vincent silty clay loam. This soil is characterized as a Brown Forest, with good drainage, smooth gently sloping to smooth, steeply sloping topography. It was slightly stony (Experimental Farms Service, 1981).

The topography within the study area is gently increases from north to south, with an elevation ranging from 228 to 239 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a hydrological feature. Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated near the eastern edge of the City of Owen Sound, with frontage on 10th Avenue East. The study area proper is municipally recognized as 1555 18th Avenue East and encompasses a wooded area and an area of overgrown vegetation.

1.4.10 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on October 13th and 14th, 2022. The weather and lighting conditions – overcast with a temperature range between 10°C and 12°C – permitted

good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources, per *Section 2.1, Standard 3* of the *2011 S&G*.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 2.0** below.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 7-8**. A representative sample of photographic images documenting field conditions during the Stage 2 property assessment of the study area are presented within **Appendix E** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 9**. The study area is approximately 3.89 hectares in size.

2.1 Indigenous Engagement

As the study area falls within the treaty and/or traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON), two representatives from SON were present during the Stage 2 field assessment. Communication details have been documented within the attached **Indigenous Engagement Document** per *Section 7.6.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

2.2 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Disturbances documented within the study area include areas previously subjected to construction grading activities (*see Map 6; Images 1-5*). Within this formerly graded area, Stage 2 judgemental test pits were placed throughout this disturbed area; this activity confirmed this area to be completely disturbed with soils consisting of compact sandy loam with large gravel fill and clay patches (*see Images 2-5*). While this activity confirmed the entirety of these areas to have been subjected to extensive land alterations, sterile subsoil levels were reached in all test pits to ensure no potential undisturbed features and/or archaeological resources that may be present were missed.

These disturbances have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 1.32 hectares or 33.93% of the study area.

2.3 Physical Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential identified within the study area include areas of saturated soil conditions and steeply sloping terrain (*see Images 6-9*). The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

Saturated soil conditions and steeply sloping terrain amounted to approximately 0.23 hectares or 5.92% of the study area.

2.4 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area was considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas consisted of a wooded area and overgrown area. Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, due to the wooded area, ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey (*see Images 10-18*).

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered. All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2, Standards 2, 4-7 and 9* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 2.34 hectares or 60.15% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals; approximately 940 test pits were excavated in these areas. Test pits were excavated to depths of 20 to 40 centimetres in clay loam topsoil overlying sterile subsoil.

During the test pit survey, a rectangular depression was identified (*see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds*). Upon encountering the rectangular depression, test pit survey continued on grid, and one test pit was conducted in the depression. This test pit reached subsoil at 25 centimetres and its profile was typical of the surrounding test pits. No artifacts or unusual soil profiles were noted. Owing to its rectangular shape, however, SON communicated concerns this feature may represent an unmarked pioneer burial (*see Indigenous Engagement Document*).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Detailed maps and site location information identifying the precise location of the potential unmarked burial within the study area is provided in the attached **Supplementary Document – Section 1.0**. The supplementary document tables and figures are referred to in this report with the **S** prefix, e.g., **Table S1** or **Map S1**. **Map S1** details the location of the potential burial within the study area while **Map S2** the location of **Images 15-16**; these images displaying the feature itself. Finally, **Tables S1-2** provide detailed site location information, including GPS coordinates.

A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed, and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data.

3.1 Location

The rectangular depression was encountered in a wooded area, along the southern limits of the study area, north of the northern parking lot of the Grey Bruce Health Services building, near the southeast corner of Park Lot 7, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road. It measures approximately 91 centimetres (cm) by 213 cm. The rectangular depression is situated approximately 238 metres above sea level.

No artifacts or burial features (i.e., headstones, footstones, headstone bases) were found in and in proximity to the rectangular depression.

3.2 Background Research

To ascertain if this rectangular depression could represent unmarked pioneer burial, archival research was conducted to review the Euro-Canadian settlement on the lot (*see Section 1.3.4.2*). Archival research revealed that all individuals tied to Park Lot 7 were buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Owen Sound; these include George Corbet (1847 to 1864, although he likely never resided on Park Lot 7) and Charles and Isabelle Wade (1864 to 1893/1903). In addition, Charles and Isabella Wade's children all reached adulthood and relocated to British Columbia, Alberta, Toronto and Colorado. Only two children, Mary Ann and Naomi, appear to have continued to reside in Owen Sound after their parent's deaths.

Furthermore, a total of 17 cemeteries were established in the Township of Sydenham between 1850 and 1900 (OGS, 2022a), and six had been established in the Town of Owen Sound (OGS, 2022b) by the mid-1850s. As Park Lot 7 was not occupied until after 1850s, it is highly unlikely that any of the Wade family (who were Episcopalian or Church of England) would bury their dead on their farm lot and not in an already established cemetery.

Background research encountered references to the village of Newash. The village of Newash was once an Ojibway village and, according to the 1857 map of the Town of Owen Sound, "there were burials in the area" of the village (Grey Roots Museum & Archives, 2015b). Initially a

seasonal camp, by the 1840s, was a thriving Ojibway village containing fourteen log houses, a school, a barn and a (later) Wesleyan Methodist chapel (City of Owen Sound, 2021b). This village covered the northwest section of Owen Sound (formerly the community of Brooke) and is located nearly three kilometres from the study area.

Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery Correspondence

To determine the nature of this depression, the Burial Unit at the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (MPBSD)* was contacted (*see Supplementary Document - Section 3.1*). They do not have any records relating to this property or any unmarked burials within this property.

Bereavement Authority of Ontario Correspondence

To determine if there are any files regarding burials in the study area, the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO)* was contacted (*see Supplementary Document - Section 3.2*). The Public Register, the database of all registered cemeteries in Ontario, is unable to provide a confirmation of burials in a specific property.

3.3 Conclusions

Archival research did not reveal any evidence of a pioneer burial within the subject lands. The sharp edges of the rectangular depression suggest it was purposefully excavated somewhat recently, possibly with a mini back-hoe, as opposed to naturally eroded. Further, during the property inspection, a former animal trap was noted near the northwest corner of the study area (*see Images 17-18*). It is, therefore, plausible that the rectangular depression may be tied to former animal trapping activities, similar to one located in the subject lands. Nevertheless, as only physical investigation can confirm the exact nature of this feature, at SON's recommendation, further investigation is required.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Calloway Real Estate Investment Trust Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential development of a parcel of land municipally recognized as 1555 18th Street East, located in the City of Owen Sound (the “study area”). The proposed development includes four storey multi-unit residential buildings with parking area and green space, and a three-storey townhouse development. The study area is located within part of Park Lots 7 and 8, Range 5, East of the Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound, in the Geographic Township of Sydenham, historic County of Grey, now in the City of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario.

Stage 1 background research established elevated archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (i.e., structures).

A Stage 2 property survey was subsequently conducted under ideal weather and lighting conditions. Areas of deep and extensive disturbances (i.e., previous construction grading), and physical features of low or no archaeological potential (saturated soil conditions and steeply sloping terrain) were identified within the study area. The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification. The remainder of the study area, consisting of a woodlot and areas of overgrown vegetation, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals.

During the property inspection, a rectangular depression was identified within the south-central part of the study area (near the southeast corner of Park Lot 7, Range 5 East of the Garafraxa Road). At the time of the property survey, it was suggested by SON this feature may relate to an unmarked pioneer burial. To explore this possibility, archival research was conducted; this research revealing no evidence of any pioneer burials within the subject lands. Rather, it was confirmed that the earliest owner/occupants, George Corbet (1847 to 1864; although he likely never occupied Park Lot 7), and Charles and Isabelle Wade (1864 to 1893/1903), were buried at Greenwood Cemetery. It should also be noted that most of the cemeteries in both Owen Sound and the Township of Sydenham were established by the mid-1850s. As Park Lot 7 was not occupied until after 1850s, it is unlikely that any of the Wade family (who were Episcopalian or Church of England) would bury their dead outside of an established cemetery tied to their religion.

While background research revealed references to the village of Newash; the village of Newash once an Ojibway village, and according to the 1857 map of the Town of Owen Sound, “there were burials in the area” of the village (Grey Roots Museum & Archives, 2015b), this village covered the northwest section of Owen Sound (formerly the community of Brooke) and is located nearly three kilometres from the study area.

To further investigate the possibility of any burials that may exist in the study area, the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (MPBSD)* and the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO)*

were contacted. This MPBSD confirmed they do not have any records of burials in the subject lands while the BAO stated they are unable to provide confirmation of a potential burial site in the study area. As the nature of this rectangular depression remains unclear, further investigation is required.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Following *Section 2.2, Guidelines 1 and 2* of the *2011 S&G*, potential unmarked burials are considered to have cultural heritage value and interest; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken in accordance with the *2011 S&G* prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the potential burial site documented in this assessment.

In line with SON's recommendations (*see Indigenous Engagement Document*), the Stage 3 AA will include the hand excavation of two to three, one-metre by one-metre test units over the identified rectangular depression, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 15* of the *2011 S&G*, to determine the nature and extent of this feature.

All test units must be excavated by systematic levels into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless burial features are encountered, and all excavated soil must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The exposed subsoil must be cleaned by shovel or trowel and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed burial features. If test unit excavation uncovers a burial feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

Should human remains be discovered during the Stage 3 assessment, the licenced archaeologist must immediately notify the police or coroner who will investigate the discovery. If foul play is ruled out by the coroner, a burial site investigation must be carried out by a licenced archaeologist to determine the age and cultural history of the burial site (in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11, Section 174* under the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 33*).

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MCM*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MCM* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MCM*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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- 1901 Census Record, Census Record, Owen Sound, Enumeration District No. 12, p.3, lines 36-38; 1: microfilm t-6469.

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- Ontario Genealogical Society Cemetery Transcripts: Grey County, Owen Sound City: microfilm reel number MS 451, reel 80.
- Ontario Genealogical Society Cemetery Transcripts: Grey County, Owen Sound City: microfilm reel number MS 451, reel 96.
- Ontario Genealogical Society Cemetery Transcripts: Grey County, Sydenham Twp: microfilm reel number MS 451, reel 68.
- Ontario Genealogical Society Cemetery Transcripts: Grey County, Sydenham Twp: microfilm reel number MS 451, reel 96.
- Surrogate Court Records: Wade, Charles, No.1843: microfilm GS 1, reel 864
- Surrogate Court Records: Wade, Isabella, No.3492: microfilm MS 887, reel 577.

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 - *Owen Sound (town), v. 1-2 ca. 1845-1958*: film 172046.
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 - *Owen Sound (town), v. 5*: film 172048.
- Grey County (Ontario). Registrar of Deeds (North). *Land Records of Grey County (North), 1847-1954*.
 - *Owen Sound (8322-15796) 1863-1867*: film 172050.
 - *Owen Sound (474-993) 1870-1872*: film 172052.
 - *Owen Sound (2473-3602) 1877-1881*: film 1673423.
 - *Owen Sound (9269-10202) 1893-1895*: film 1639738.

7.3 Map Imagery

Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library, Montreal (McGill University Library, 2001)

- Belden, H. & Co. (1880). *Grey Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada - Town of Owen Sound*. Toronto. [Online]. Available at: <https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php> [Accessed 25 October 2022].

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- Rankin, C. (1858). *Plan shewing (within the red border) the outline of the Town of Owen Sound, as now incorporated, and the position etc. of the adjacent Town Plot of Brooke*. [Online]. Available at: <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/record?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=4138584&q=owen%20sound>. [Accessed 24 October 2022].
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- Natural Resources Canada (2013). *Atlas of Canada – Toporama: Topographic Map 1:30,000, Owen Sound 041A10*. [Online]. Available at: <http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html> [Accessed 27 September 2022].

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL), Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project (2022)

- Department of National Defence (1945). *Topographic Map, Ontario, 1:63,360. Sheet 41 A/10*. [Online]. Available at: Additionally, the 1994 orthophotograph was also reviewed (City of Brampton, 2022b). [Accessed 25 October 2022].

University of Toronto Map and Data Library (2022)

- *1954 Aerial Photograph of Southern Ontario – tiles 436.793 and 436.794*. [Online]. Available at: <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index> [Accessed 24 October 2022].

VuMAP Online Web Application © First Base Solutions (2022)

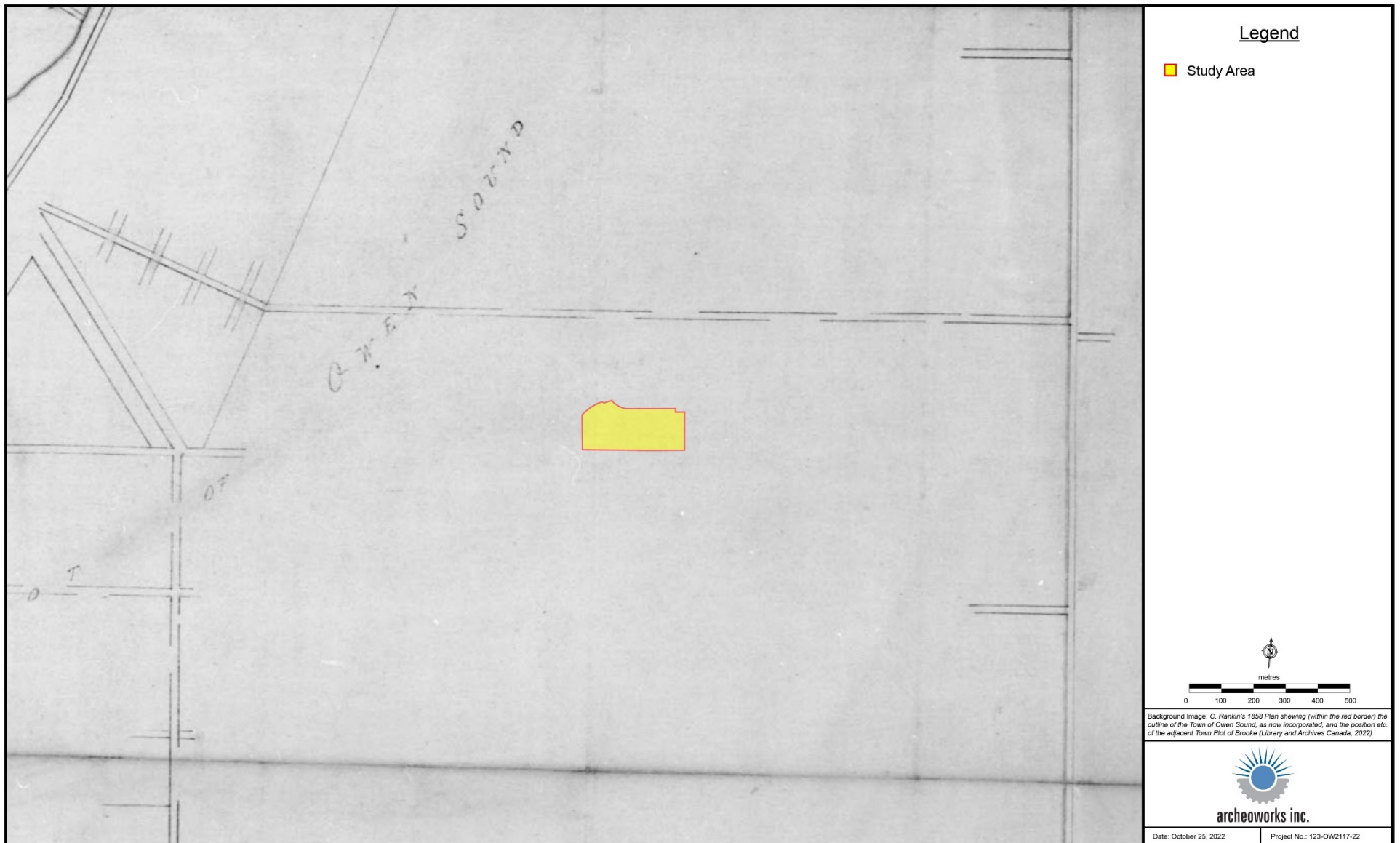
- *2006, 2010 and 2020 Orthophotographs*. [Online]. Available at: <http://vumap.firstbasesolutions.com/> [Accessed 24 October 2022].

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



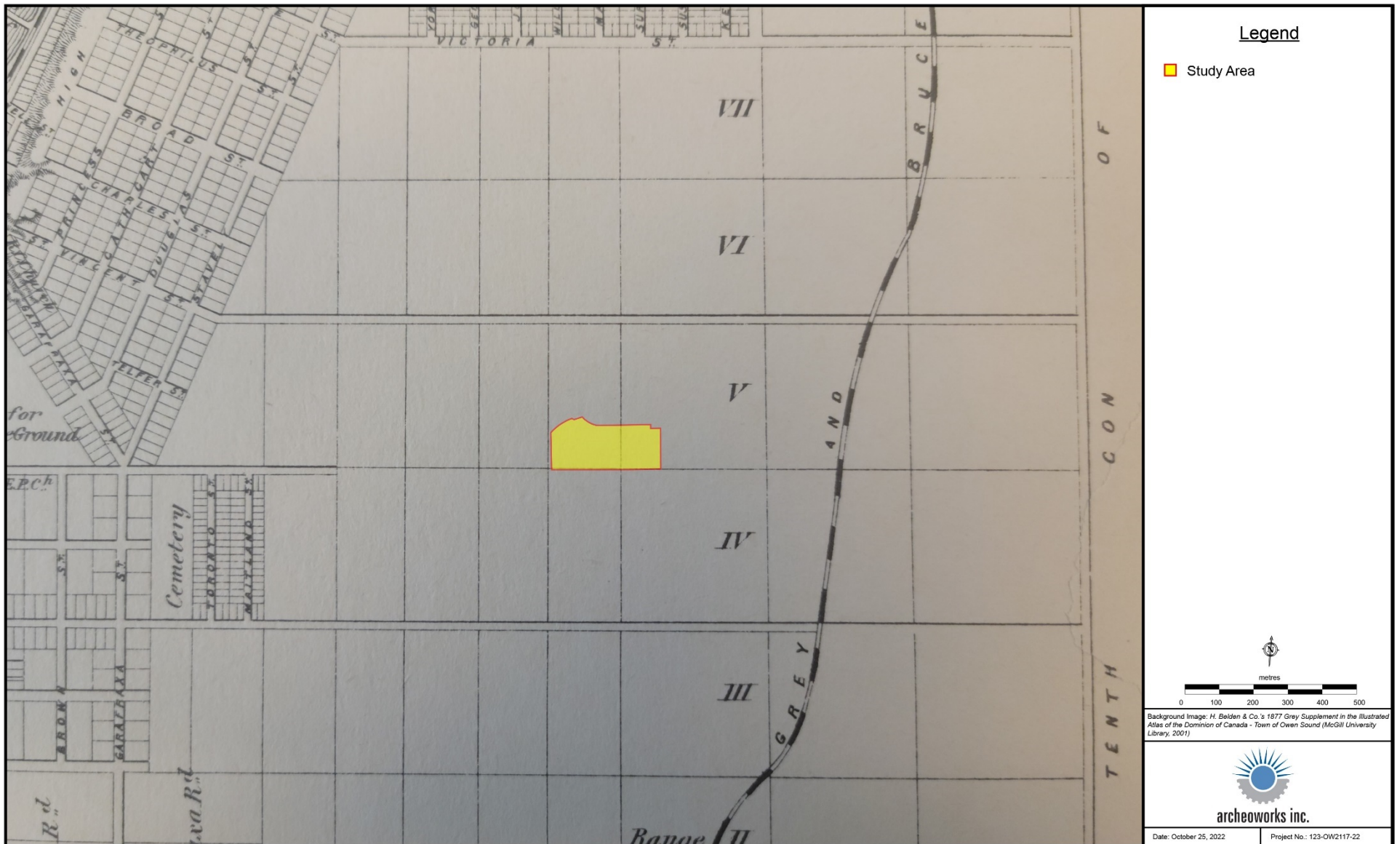
Map 1: National Topographic Map identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



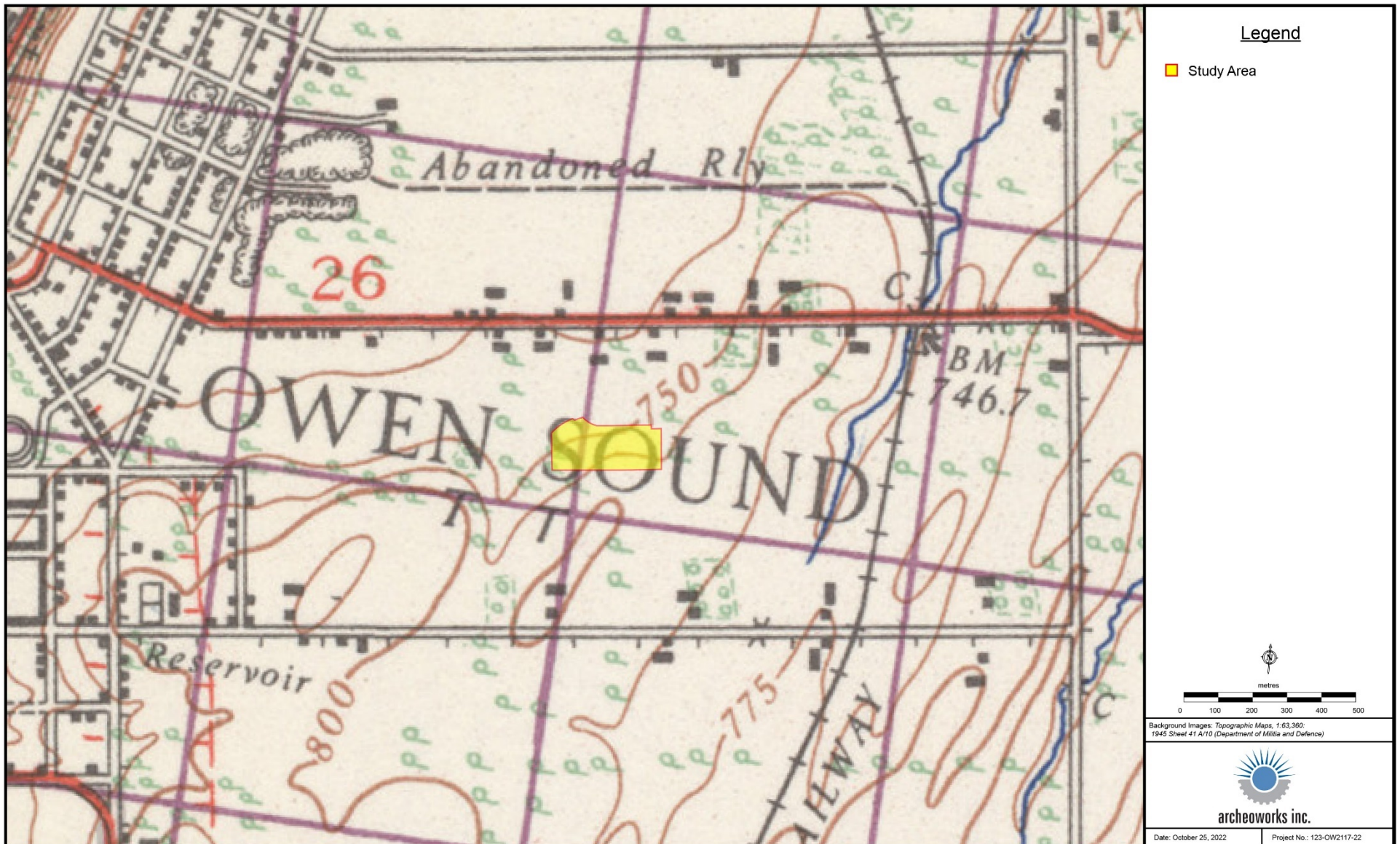
Map 2: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1858 Plan Shewing the Outline of the Town of Owen Sound.



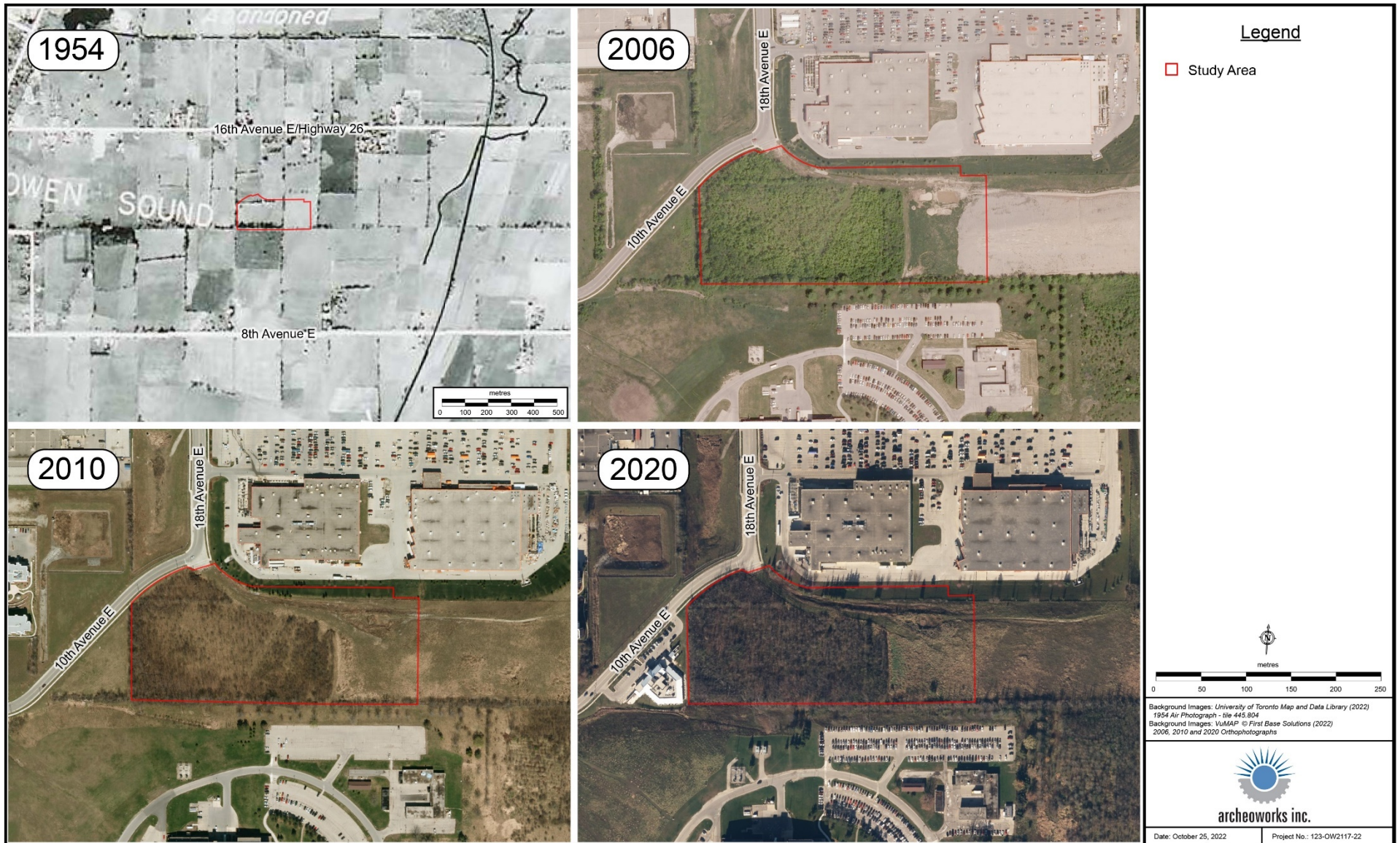
Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1858 Plan of the Town Plot of Owen Sound.



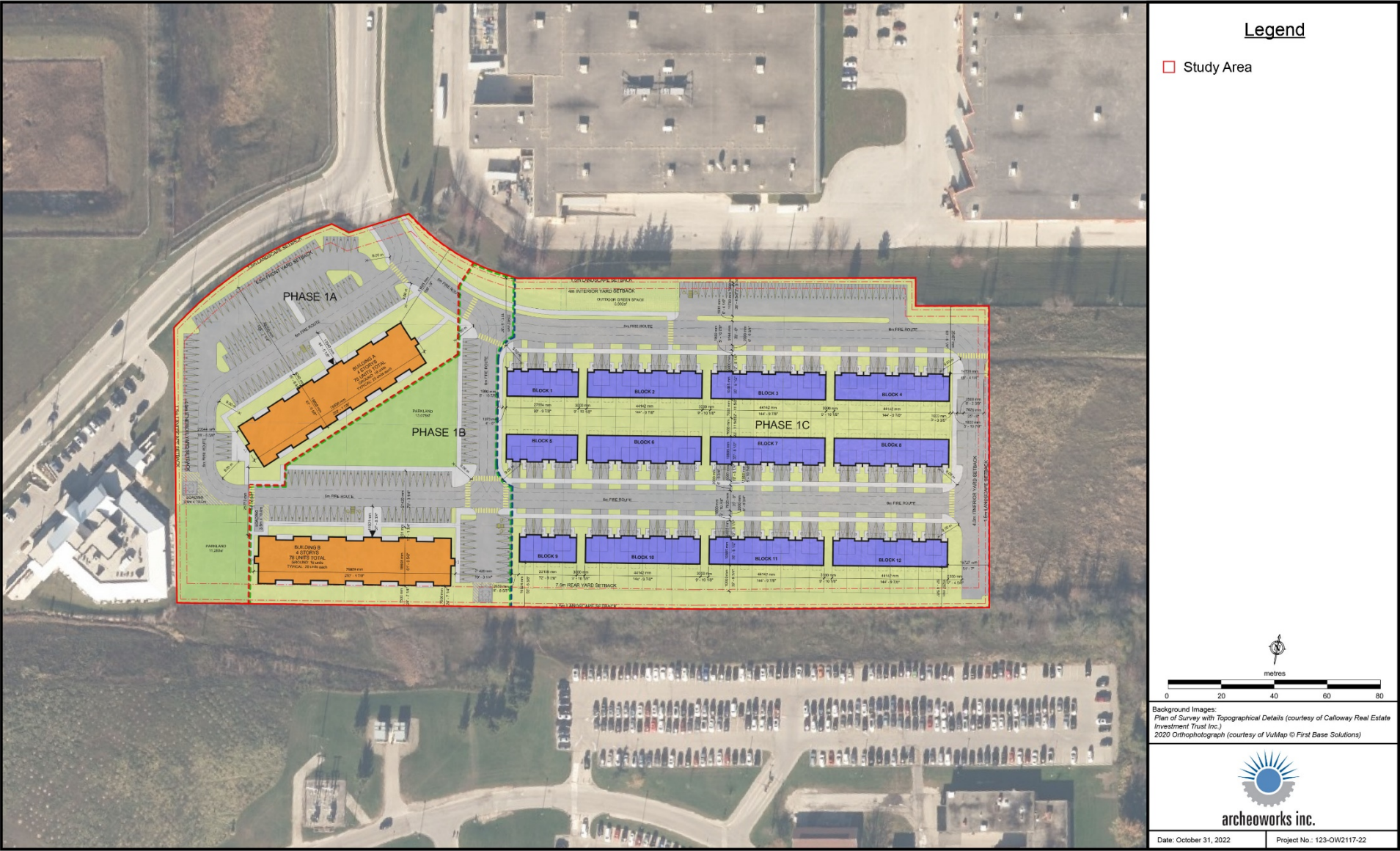
Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1877 Town of Owen Sound.



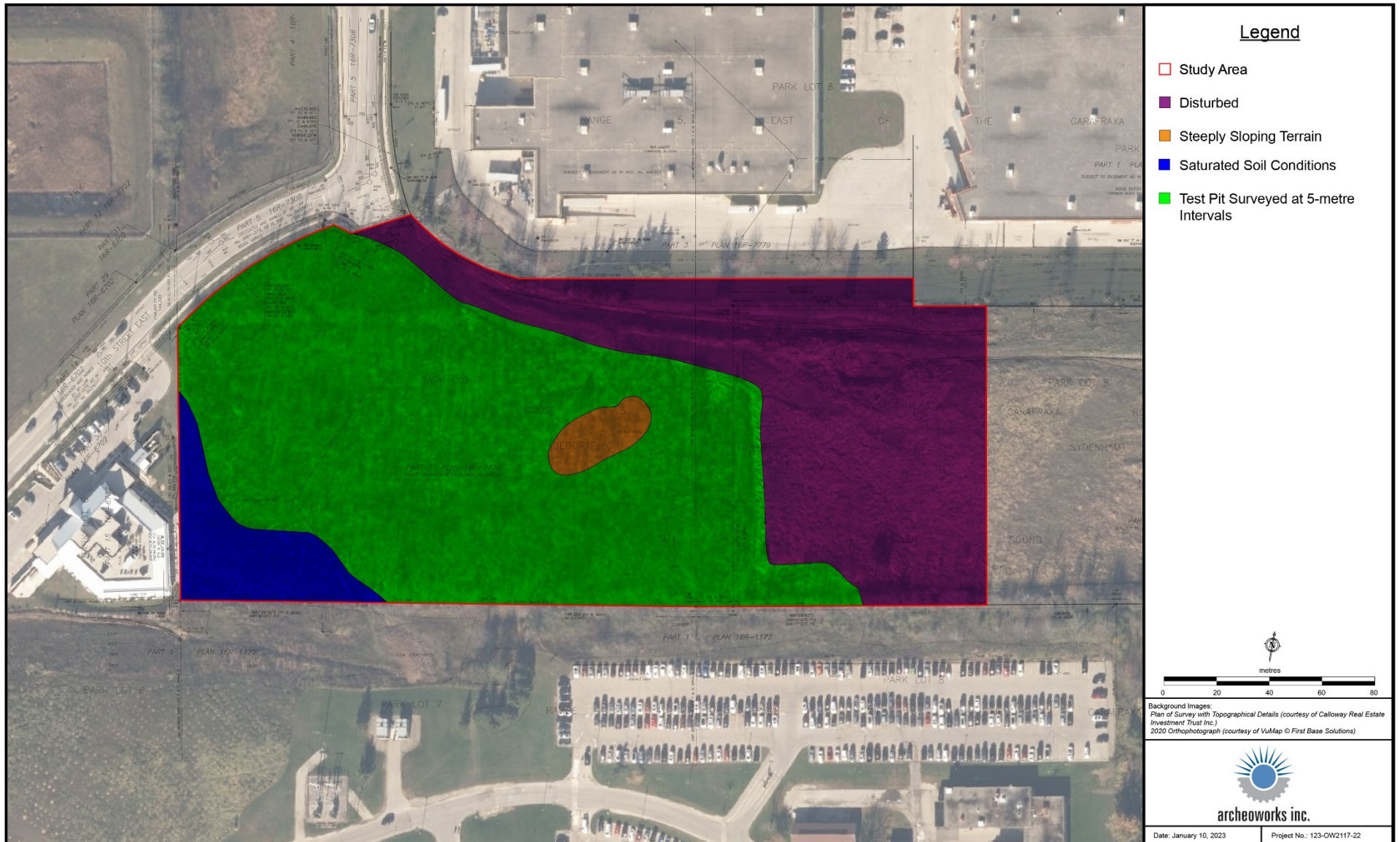
Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within 1945 topographic map.



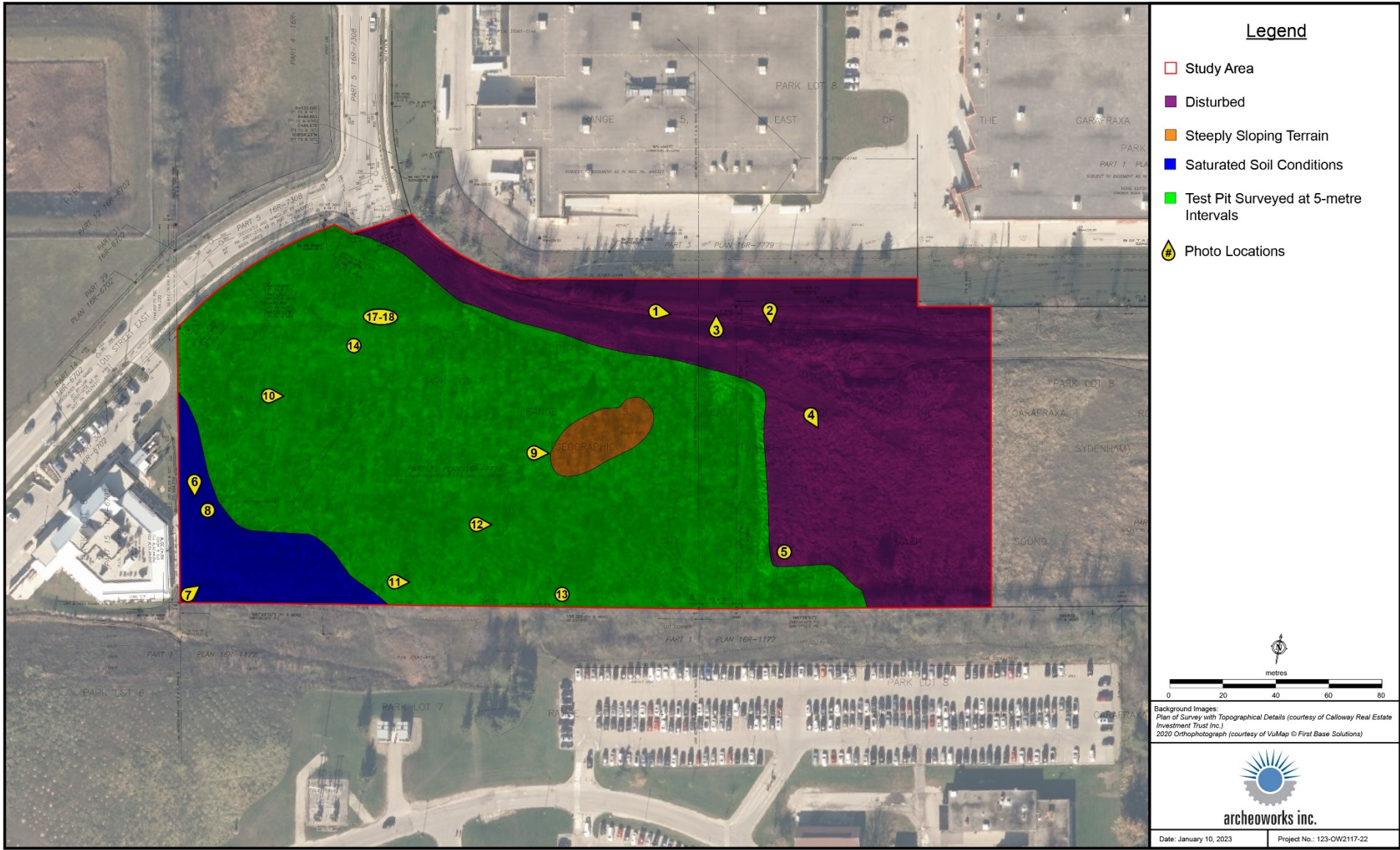
Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph and 2006, 2010 and 2020 orthophotographs.



Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA with concept plan.



Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA results.



Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA results with photo locations depicted.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Results		
Physical Features		Yes	No	Comment
1	Water on or adjacent to the study area		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
1a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
1b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
1c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges, etc.)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
1d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline within 300 metres (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
2	Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, knolls, plateaus, etc.)		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
3	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Comment
5	Previously identified archaeological site(s) within 300 metres		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
6	Known burial site or cemetery on or directly adjacent to the property		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with resource areas related to food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail area, etc.) within 100 metres		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
10	Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site within 300 metres		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Comment
11	Contains property listed or designated (under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>) by the municipality		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
13	Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) illustrating archaeological potential for all or parts of the study area		X – no AMP	If Yes, potential confirmed
14	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts		If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: HISTORY OF THE HURON-WENDAT NATION

ANNEX

History of the Nation Huronne-Wendat

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

APPENDIX D: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table 1: Abstract Index Books, 1847 to 1908 – Park Lot 7, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound, County of Grey

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks	
	Patent	18Jan1847		Crown	George Corbet	all			
5193	M.	8Apr1853	11Apr1853	George Corbet & wife	James Coleman	all	£200	& other lands	
150	D.M.	3Oct1857	4Nov1857	Thos. H. McKenzie	George Corbet	all			
10422	B&S	2Aug1864	20Aug1864	George Corbet & wife	Charles Wade	20 acres	\$500		
10423	M.	2Aug1864	20Aug1864	Charles Wade & wife	George Corbet	20 acres	\$400		
768	B&S	23Nov1871	29Nov1871	Charles Wade & wife	Malcolm McPhee	all 20 acres	\$650		
9332	D.M.	18Oct1884	21Apr1893	George Corbet	Charles Wade	all 20 acres		10423	
9333	B&S	16Oct1884	21Apr1893	Malcolm McPhee	Charles Wade	all 20 acres	\$650		
9334	Will	5Mar1893	21Apr1893	Charles Wade	John Parker, et al (Exrs)	all 20 acres		In Trust to sell or mortgage	
16775	M.	8May1906	15Nov1906	Annie & Arthur Phillips	John Parker, Mary A. Wade, Exrs of Charles Wade	all 20 acres	\$2,082	& other lands; reg in full	
16787	B&S	16Nov1906	19Nov1906	Annie Phillips	Phoebe Smart	all 20 acres	\$2,175	sub to M of \$2000 in ali	
16788	B&S	1Apr1906	19Nov1906	John Parker, Mary A. Wade, Exrs of Charles Wade	Annie Phillips	all 20 acres	\$2,000		
18664	by-law	28Nov1908	29May1909	County County Co. Grey Annexing above Lot to Sydenham Tp					& other lands

Table 2: Abstract Index Books, 1847 to 1921 – Park Lot 8, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road, Town of Owen Sound, County of Grey

Note: Italicized entries are associated with the site area.

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	<i>Patent</i>	<i>24Sept1847</i>		<i>Crown</i>	<i>Richard Carney</i>	<i>all</i>		
1497	<i>B&S</i>	<i>9Jan1850</i>	<i>15Jan1850</i>	<i>Richard Carney & wife</i>	<i>John Ingham</i>	<i>40 acres</i>	<i>£80</i>	
2698	<i>V.Order</i>	<i>18Mar1878</i>	<i>21Mar1878</i>	<i>Court of Chancery</i>	<i>Ralph Switzer</i>		<i>\$1,200</i>	

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
3118	B&S	18Aug1879	16Dec1879	Ralph Switzer & wife	James Canary	Wpt 30 acres	\$1,200	
3119	M.	18Aug1879	16Dec1879	James Canary & wife	Ralph Switzer	Wpt 30 acres	\$650	& other lands
3688	B&S	31Aug1881	19Jan1882	Ralph Switzer & wife	Alex. G. McLeod	Ept 10 acres	\$1,000	
3689	M.	18Jan1882	19Jan1882	Alex. G. McLeod	Ann Switzer	Ept 10 acres		
3931	D.M.	29Aug1881	14Dec1882	Ralph Switzer	James Canary	Wpt 30 acres		3119
7651	D.M.	6Feb1890	22Feb1890	Ann Switzer	Alex. G. McLeod	Ept 10 acres		& other lands 3689
7764	M.	19Apr1890	21Apr1890	Alex. G. McLeod & wife	Frances M. Wightman	Ept 10 acres	\$1,300	& other lands
11682	B&S	20Feb1900	23Feb1900	Alex. G. McLeod & wife	Geo. D. Howath	Ept 10 acres	\$2,600	& other lands; Sub to M.
11683	M.	20Feb1900	23Feb1900	Geo. D. Howath & wife	Alex. G. McLeod	Ept 10 acres	\$1,300	& other lands; not reg in full
15486	D.M.	10Mar1905	20Apr1905	Alex. G. McLeod	Geo. D. Howath	Ept 10 acres		& other lands 11683
18664	By Law	28Nov1908	29May1909	County Council Co. Grey annexing above lots to Sydenham Tp				& other lands
8720	D.M.	24June1912	29June1912	Frances M. Barrett (formerly Wightman)	Geo. D. Howath	Ept 10 acres		7764
11463	Grant	20Sept1929	10May1929	Olga B. Howatt Dean, Roy Howatt, Exrs of George D. Howatt, Margaret W. Londry	William H. Shears	Ept 10 acres	\$6,000	& W½ Lot 9
11464	M.	7May1929	10May1929	William H. Shears & wife	Barbara J. Reilly	Ept 10 acres	\$1,000	
2616	Will	9Aug1921	8Feb1930	James Kenary	James E. Kenary	Wpt 30 acres		& chattels

APPENDIX E: IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbances associated with previous construction grading activities.



Image 2: Disturbances associated with previous construction grading activities.



Image 3: View of judgmental test pit survey within disturbed areas to confirm complete disturbances.



Image 4: View of judgmental test pit survey within disturbed areas to confirm complete disturbances.



Image 5: View of soil conditions (gravel fill) encountered to confirm complete disturbances.



Image 6: View of saturated soil conditions.



Image 7: View of saturated soil conditions.



Image 8: View of saturated soil conditions.



Image 9: View of steeply sloping terrain.



Image 10: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 11: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 12: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 13: View of test pit stratigraphy.



Image 14: View of test pit stratigraphy.



Image 15: View of rectangular depression (provided by SON).



Image 16: View of rectangular depression (provided by SON).



Image 17: View of possible animal trap.



Image 18: View of possible animal trap.

APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		123-OW2117-22		
Licensee:		Kim Slocki (P029)		
MCM PIF:		P029-1100-2022		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2022/123-OW2117-22 - Owen Sound Devt/Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps	Field Notes: one (1) page Field Maps: two (2) pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers: 3 digital files.
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 100 digital photos (AW) 17 digital photos (SON)	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers: 117 digital files.

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to His Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.