

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
SYDENHAM HEIGHTS CENTRE  
1960 16<sup>TH</sup> STREET EAST, PART OF PARK LOT 8, RANGE 6  
EAST OF THE GARAFRAXA ROAD, PLAN OF OWEN SOUND  
GT OF SYDENHAM, CITY OF OWEN SOUND, GREY COUNTY  
ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

**Thompson Centres Inc.**

and

**Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries**

**SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGY INC.  
Main: 269 Cameron Lake Road, Tobermory, Ontario, N0H 2R0  
Branch: 1166 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. W, Unit 1, Owen Sound, ON, N4K 2N2  
Phone: 519-596-8243 / Cell: 519-374-1119  
jscarlett@amtelecom.net  
www.actionarchaeology.ca**



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## Executive Summary

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment for a property proposed for commercial development. For the purposes of this report the property undergoing archaeological assessment will hereafter be referred to as the “Study Area”.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponent. The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property (Google Earth Imagery shows house present in 2014 – sometime between 2014 and 2019 the house was razed). The Study Area is located at 1960 16<sup>th</sup> Street East, on part Park Lot 8, Range 6 East of the Garafraxa Road, Plan of Owen Sound, former Geographic Township of Sydenham, City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The Study Area measures approximately 11,120 m<sup>2</sup>.

The County of Grey required an archaeological assessment for the proposed commercial development. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act*.

Background research indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites, commemorative plaques or designated properties located within one kilometer of the Study Area. There have been no archaeological assessments conducted within 50 metres of the Study Area. There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure’s footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway.

The soils of the Study Area are identified as the Breypen series, consisting of variable shallow soils over bedrock with variable drainage, and nearly level with numerous rock outcrops and very stony. Field observations noted that the topography of the Study Area ranges from approximately 220 to 225 metre above sea level (asl). The Study Area is located approximately 255 metres to the west of a small pond, 580 m west of Bothwell’s Creek, and roughly 2.2 kilometres southeast of Georgian Bay. There are no water sources located in the Study Area itself.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Study Area, consisting of a property inspection, was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF#: P027-0436-2020) on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020 under good assessment weather conditions.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e.

Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area. Small areas of the Study Area have been subject to deep and extensive development disturbance reflecting past habitation of part of the Study Area.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the property inspection, the following is recommended:

- A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for approximately 90% of the Study Area (areas of archaeological potential);
- The remaining 10% of the Study Area has been subject to deep and extensive development disturbance and has been evaluated as having no archaeological potential and this disturbed area does not require Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Map 9); and
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

As per Section 2.1.2 Standards 1, 2, and 5-9 of the MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines, it is recommended that areas of archaeological potential as identified on Map 10 be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Based on the current condition of the land, the area cannot be ploughed. Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted using a test pitting methodology conducted in five metre intervals across the areas of archaeological potential. Each test pit should be at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated a minimum of five centimetres into subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil shall be screened through mesh no greater than six millimetres, all artifacts should be collected according to their associated test pit, and all test pits backfilled unless instructed not to by the landowner/proponent. If test pits are found to be positive (artifacts or cultural features), test pitting should be intensified around the positive test pits with eight additional test pits excavated at 2.5 metre intervals around the positive test pit. If there are sufficient positive test pits located to recommend a Stage 3 archaeological assessment (and sufficient materials), no additional intensification is required. If there is some question as to whether the positive test pit(s) is sufficient for a recommendation of Stage 3 assessment, a minimum of one – one metre square test unit must be excavated over the positive test pit. All recovered archaeological materials shall be bagged and tagged according to provenience.

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011).

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## Project Personnel

Project Manager and  
Principal Archaeologist

Scarlett Janusas (P027)

Report Preparation

Scarlett Janusas (P027)  
Pete Demarte (R1073)

Property Inspection

Pete Demarte (R1073)

Historic Research

Emma McClymont

Graphics

Pete Demarte (R1073)

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## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Development Context**

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This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011).

### **1.2 Historical Context**

#### **1.2.1 Current Environment**

The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property. Google Earth historic imagery shows that a house complex was in situ in 2014. Sometime between 2014 and 2019, the complex was razed. The Study Area measures approximately 125 metres (east-west) by 133 metres (north-south). There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure’s footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway. The elevation of the Study Area ranges from approximately 220 metres (m) above sea level (asl) to a

height of 225 m above sea level (asl). The Study Area is located approximately 255 metres to the west of a small pond, 580 m west of Bothwell's Creek, and roughly 2.2 kilometres (km) southeast of Georgian Bay. There are no water sources located within the Study Area itself.

### 1.2.2 Prehistory of Study Area

The Paleo-Indian period (ca. 11,000-9,500 BP), represents the first human populations in Ontario. These groups were migratory hunter-gatherers that travelled in small kin-based bands that subsisted on megafauna, such as caribou, small mammals, fish and local plant life. These nomadic groups had yet to develop ceramics and are distinguished by distinctive styles of chipped lithic points that developed during this period (Fitzgerald 2016:13-14). During the Paleo-Indian period the climate of the greater Bruce Peninsula experienced environmental changes, and was punctuated by three main episodes.

Between 12,500-10,000 BP, the climate in the area was warming, however, from 11,200-10,300 BP a colder interval occurred, which later gave way to a second period of cooling from 9,700-9,400 BP (ibid.: 14). These climatic episodes loosely coincide with technological changes associated with the efforts of these small hunting groups to most effectively survive in a changing environment (i.e. changes in available fauna and flora).

The Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000-10,400 BP), and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,400-9,500 BP) are both defined by notch-less and stem-less, lance-(leaf-) shaped projectile points (Fitzgerald 2016:14). Changes in lithic tool styles from the Early-to-Late periods are represented by a shift from points with channel flutes running along the central axis (Early), to those which lack fluting (Late).

Sites from this period are represented solely by lithic assemblages, however due to low population densities and shifting lake levels throughout the period, there is a paucity of archaeological evidence for these groups within the greater Bruce Peninsula.

The Archaic period (10,000-2,800 BP) is defined by a shift from the notch-less projectile points of the Late Paleo-Indian period to the development of basally-notched projectile points (Fitzgerald 2016:15). Although groups during this period remained nomadic aceramic hunters and gatherers, the raw materials used in tool production became much more diverse, and also included the development of groundstone tools in addition to chipped stone items.

The Archaic period is typically sub-divided into three main periods: Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 BP), Middle Archaic (8,000-4,500 BP), and Late Archaic (4,500-2,800 BP). The Early Archaic period coincides with a period of regional cooling and aridity as well as shifting lake levels and a pine dominated forest environment. Three distinct cultural horizons define the Early Archaic period, including: Side-notched (10,000-9,700 BP), Kirk/Nettling Corner-notched (9,800-8,900 BP), and LeCroy Bifurcate-based (8,900-8,000 BP) projectile point styles (ibid.:16).



During the Middle-Archaic period lake levels continued to rise and the climate warmed which appears to have spawned population growth as a result of an increase in, and diversity of food resources. Coincidentally this period is associated with a wide variety of utilitarian hunting, fishing, woodworking, food preparation, and hide working tools (ibid.: 17). There were also many changes in projectile point styles themselves during the Middle-Archaic period.

The Late-Archaic period is one of projectile point style proliferation that is divided into three main complexes, including: Narrow Point (4,500-3,800 BP), Broad Point (4,000-3,400 BP), and Small Point (3,500-2,800 BP) styles (ibid.: 17-18). These lithic complexes also have numerous and various sub-types that are attributed to specialized hunting technologies. It was also during the Late-Archaic period that trade and exchange networks began to enlarge, as did habitation and workshop site areas.

Although they shared many traits with the earlier Late Archaic period, the Woodland period (2,800-350 BP / ca. 800 BC-1650+ AD) groups are typically defined by the appearance of the first fired ceramics in Ontario (Fitzgerald 2016:18). This period is also further subdivided into Early (2,800-2,400 BP), Middle (2,400-1,300 BP) and Late (1,300-350 BP) facets. These phases are defined by various technological and organizational changes and subsistence practices, as well differing ceramic styles, forms, decorative motifs, and uses. Also, it was during the Early Woodland period that plants were first domesticated (i.e. horticulture and agriculture). Additionally, throughout the Woodland period settlement sizes began to increase and populations became more sedentary. These groups were now comprised of nuclear- and extended-family groups that would congregate in the spring and early summer when food supplies were abundant and reliable.

### 1.2.3 Indigenous Historic Period

The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation share the same traditional territories in southwestern Ontario. They were a part of the ancient Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibway, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Prior to 1650, these groups inhabited the lands bordering on Lake Huron. Around 1650 conflict with the Iroquois forced them to move westwards. After the defeat of the Iroquois, some of the Ojibway settled in the Saugeen Territory. The Ojibwa retained all territories won during the battles with the Iroquois until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

Throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibway whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnosés, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands (Schmalz 1991:2-9). It should also be noted that there were many “foreign” Indians from the United States that settled within the territory as well.

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) traditional territories cover the watersheds bounded by the Maitland River and the Nottawasaga River (east of Collingwood on Georgian Bay). The area includes all the Bruce Peninsula (which was once known as the Saugeen Peninsula), all of Grey and Bruce Counties, and parts of Huron, Dufferin, Wellington and Simcoe Counties.

To accommodate British and European immigration, officers of the Crown began their quest to secure Aboriginal lands toward the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Large portions of the Mississauga Tract along the northern shores of Lake Ontario had been obtained in 1792, and the bulk of the Huron Tract including present day Grey County in 1825. On August 9, 1836, after negotiations on Manitoulin Island between the chiefs of the Saugeen Ojibway and the Government of Upper Canada led by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Crown gained title to approximately 1.5 million acres (607,028.5 hectares) of Indigenous land along the shores of Lake Huron (Schmalz 1977:233). The “Saugeen Tract Agreement” as it was called, was registered as Crown Treaty #45 ½ and included all of present-day Grey County (Maps 5 and 6). This area was surrendered to the Crown through Crown Treaty # 72 dated October 12, 1854. Both treaties allowed for the presence of five reservations on the Peninsula, including: Saugeen, Chief’s Point, Colpoy’s Bay (Oxenden), Newash and Cape Croker (Davidson 1972:13).

The following is an excerpt from Smith’s 1865-66 Directory of the County of Grey:

“Brooke is a village in the township of Sarawak,... formerly called Newash, and was a village inhabited by Ojibway and Pottawatamie Indians, chiefly the former.

In 1837, beyond which we have no connected account of anything around Owen’s Sound, Newash, the Ojibway Chief, was living alone, with this family, where Brooke now stands. He had lived there all his life and his father and grandfather before him. Newash is now a man in extreme old age, living at Cape Croker...

In 1840, when preparations were first made for the settlement [Euro-Canadian] of Sydenham town and township, and country around, a few Ojibways and Pottawatamies had settled beside Newash. The Indian village had a pretty appearance. It was a fine dry sandy side; small clearings were made, and the forest around presented majestic elms and basswoods, with a sprinkling of hemlock and cedar, interspersing the invariable maple and beech...

Newash, Saco, Cahpenais, and Wahbatick were the principal men of the tribe. The place became known as Newash’s Village, or “Newash”...

In October, 1842, a number of workmen, who had been sent by the Government to put up houses for the Newash band, arrived at “Sydenham”. Six log houses were put up that fall; others, log and frame were put up afterward. There were 16 in all; most of these are still standing. The Government also had 100 or 150 acres cleared for them; and made them a present of several yoke of oxen and cows... In 1855 the writer was informed by

an intelligent and educated member of the Band, the late Charles Keeshick, that the Indian population of Newash was exactly 105.

Early in 1857, the Indians surrendered Newash and the Reserve which now constitutes the township of Sarawak,... and removed to Cape Croker... in June 1858”.

Map 9 illustrates the Newash “Indian” village, and a church near Owen Sound Harbour. This village was located to the north of the entrance to the Potawatamie River, and is north of the Study Area.

The Newash (now known as Nawash) reservation remained until the “Peter Jones Treaty” of 1857. The following is an excerpt from the *History of Cape Croker* (CNED 1980:5) and describes events leading up to the signing of the treaty:

*“John Telfur, a land agent and surveyor Charles Rankin P. L., came to Nawash, October 1840, they informed the Indians that the land upon which they now resided was to be surrendered and sold for their benefit. This was followed by the signing of the “Peter Jones Treaty”.*

*One surprising feature noted in the treaty was that it was signed at Toronto on February 9<sup>th</sup> 1857. How the Red delegation reached that city in the middle winter, with the nearest railway connection then at Collingwood is not known to this writer. It appears strange too that Chief Nawash who was the acknowledged leader of the band, had apparently no part in the transaction. It is possible that the chief by that time was too aged or infirm to travel far. He is known to have agreed to the transfer and to have later taken part in the migration.*

*In the spring of 1857 soon after the treaty was signed, Lord Burgh who had followed Oliphant as superintendent of Indian Affairs, organized the survey of the Nawash lands. The village was laid out in town lots and given the name of “Town of Brookeholm” in honour of Burg’s kinsman Major Brooke of Sarawak. The neighbouring lands were surveyed into the townships of Sarawak and Keppel.”*

#### 1.2.4 Historic Métis

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descendants of the Métis who traded at Saugeen. Pierre Piché was considered this first Métis in the area, trading in about 1816. The Ojibwa invited Piché to share the resources within the Saugeen territory, but also required him to “share” in the protection of these same resources and the environment for mutual benefit.

“In 1816-1818, Wampum, strings of bead, was presented to Piché as a tangible reminder, an enduring record, of the historic diplomatic exchange, and the words spoken between the Ojibwe and Métis, that formed their peaceful and sharing relationship in the Saugeen territory” (Historic Saugeen Métis 2017).

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and Indigenous women. The Lake Huron watershed Métis “lived, fished, hunted, trapped and harvested the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula, the Lake Huron proper shoreline and its watershed. These are considered the traditional Métis territory.

The contemporary Métis community extends for 275 km on the Lake Huron shoreline from Tobermory to south of Goderich, and includes the counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron.

### 1.2.5 Euro-Canadian Historic Period

The County of Grey was created by lands negotiated in the Treaty of 1818 and were 1,592,000 acres (644,259.54 hectares) in size. The price of the first treaty was “for the yearly payment for ever of twelve hundred pounds currency in goods at Montreal prices” (Marsh 1931). Due to the expansion of settlers in the new County of Grey, it, too, was expanded with the Sauking Treaty signed in 1836 (Marsh 1931).

Charles Rankin was the surveyor for Sydenham Township (Map 8). He surveyed the lands in 1842 and 1843. Interestingly, the original site of Owen Sound was laid out as a town plot before the survey of the township was completed. The Concession lines of the township run north-south, and the lots were numbered from the south (Marsh 1931). Sydenham Township was slow to populate attracting more Irish, Scottish and English settlers with keen pioneering skills as time passed. As the roads began to be cleared, an abundance of taverns appeared and soon emigrants made their way, typically through Guelph, to settle the area. It took a minimum of two days to make the journey from Guelph to present-day Owen Sound (Thomas 2015).

The “sound of water” now known as “Owen Sound” was not officially surveyed until 1815. It has been postulated that Samuel de Champlain, as well as many early fur traders, mapped out the shoreline, however they did not venture into the shoals to create an accurate depiction of the area. Therefore, it was in 1815 that Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen arrived to officially survey the region. Captain Owen changed the original name of Mer Douce, which means Sweetwater Sea, given to the large Bay by Champlain to Manitoulin Lake (Thomas 2015). It was in 1825 that the modern name of Georgian Bay was given to the area in honour of King George the III. The earliest record showing when the name “Owen Sound” was first used is in Lieutenant Bayfield’s survey of 1819, in honour of Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen (Thomas 2015).

The present-day location of the City of Owen Sound was not surveyed until 1837 when surveyor Charles Rankin first visited the Sydenham River valley (Thomas 2015). By this time Charles Rankin had already begun surveying Sydenham Township and was beginning to work on the town plot. Originally, he had planned for the town to be placed on the west side of the modern harbor, but that was the location of the Indigenous Newash Village (Map 9) and they did not take kindly to being asked to move their settlement (Thomas 2015). Therefore, Charles Rankin, along with John Telfur, began surveying and clearing the east side of the harbor in 1840. The accepted story is that in October of 1840 John Telfur, the Land Agent, arrived at the Newash village looking for

Charles Rankin. Mr. Telfur was accompanied by some other new landowners of the area to assist in surveying. Charles Rankin was located further upriver as the Newash Village would not allow European settlers to camp within the village limits (Marsh 1931). At this time John Telfur and his companions arrived at a clearing in the woods, but Charles Rankin was nowhere to be found. There, on a fresh cut stump, was a bone horn hanging and it is said that Mr. Telfur picked up the bone horn and blew into it with great force. Some short time later, Charles Rankin appeared through the woods, and at 5 last the Land Agent and the Surveyor could shake hands and the planning of Owen Sound would commence (Marsh 1931).

### **1.2.5.1 Specific Lot History: Part Park Lot 8, Range 6, East of the Garafraxa Rd., Sydenham Township**

According to the 'Abstract Land Index', the Crown Patent for Park Lot 8, Range 6, East of the Garafraxa Road, Sydenham Township, Grey County was first issued to Richard Carrey (merchant) on September 24, 1847 at the age of 46, who lived there for two years along with his wife Mary and their eight children, until they sold the lot to David Williams in 1849 (Table 1). David Williams was a mason and owned the property until 1871. The first time the east lot appears is in 1858, when David Williams sells it to William Clark. William Clark then sells part of that east lot to Thomas Chatwin (turner) in 1859 and sold the other part of the lot to George Reid later in the same year, who does not appear in the registry again. Thomas Chatwin then sold his portion of the lot to John Middleborough (mason) in 1862. The McCarthy family purchased the east lot from the Middleborough family, and then sold it back to them on the same day. After this sale, the west lot appears, and it was sold by David Williams in 1871 to Henry Snooks. Henry Snooks holds the property until 1878, at which time he sold it to James White. The Middleborough family later sold the property to other members of their family twice, once in 1880 and again in 1887. Addison Norman et al. sold the lot to the Middleborough family again in 1881.

In 1888, the Middleborough's sold the property to the Peskett family. Frederick Peskett is listed as being a gardener, and his wife Sarah was a dress and mantle maker. Frederick and Sarah sold the west portion of the land back and forth in 1892 and again in 1898. William Sutton purchased the west lot from the Peskett family in 1900, and then sold it the next day to a Sarah McPatton (unknown spelling). The Middleborough family then sold the west lot to a William McMillan and John Robinson in 1903. A few years later, the County Council of Grey introduced a By-Law on the property in 1908. In 1912, Henry and Emma Harrison purchased three portions of the property from the McMillans, the Suttons, and James White. In 1913 the Canadian Pacific Railway put an order in for the property, stating it as use for sidings. Henry Harrison then sold the west half to his wife Emma in 1913. Later, in 1918 Emma and William Harrison and a McKay sold portions of the property to the Oliver Rogers Stone Company Limited.

Eliza White, presumably the wife of James White, submitted a release (unknown) to the Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. In July of 1919, the Will of William McMillan was carried out by his listed executors for 10 acres (4.05 ha.) of the property. Eliza White then sold

the west half to James Mahan (Mahar, Mahon?) in 1919. The executors of William McMillan then deeded the east portion of the property to a William Baker in 1924. The Mahan (Mahar, Mahon?) family as executors, then sold the west part of the property to James Carroll in 1927, who received a mortgage with a family member and an Edith Wade. The Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. then sold parts of the property to William Christie and Richard Howey in 1928, who then have a mortgage with the Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. Christie and Howey sell the properties to Owen Sound Quarries Ltd. William Baker who obtained the east lot in 1924, sold the lot to John Peacock in 1929. Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd. signed a release of mortgage for Ada Oliver in 1929 for the portions of the property they owned. Peacock and his wife then sold the east lot to John Hill in 1931. Owen Sound Quarries Ltd. then signed an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway. A curious grant with multiple names in 1934 appeared for the west and east parts, all going to a Miss Fenwick. "R of E of R" is the next entry from the Carroll family to Mahan and Wade in 1935.

Wade and Mahan then sold the west lot to the Matthews family in 1936. Matthews (and his wife) then sold the west part to Thomas Smith in 1940, and in 1936 John Hill sold the east part to Martha Frost, who in 1943 sold it to James Lemon. A tax deed was placed on the property in 1942, and given to Cecil. Thomas Smith and his wife sold the west portion to the Lamb family in 1945, and the land owned by Miss Fenwick was granted to William Fenwick in 1946. In 1951, the Fenwick family sold it to the Artley family, and James Lemon willed the east part to members of his family in 1949, which was finalized in a certificate in 1954. The Minister of Highways then submitted a plan in 1952 with parts of property from the Fenwick family and the Lemon family. Another certificate was submitted in relation to the will of the Lemon family. In 1955 the Minister of Highways submitted another plan for portions of land, and in 1959 the Corporation of the Township of Sydenham submitted a By-Law for subdivision control.

The Lemon family then sold the east portion to the Brown family in 1959, and the Artley family (west lot) had certificates submitted in relation to their estate in both 1961 and 1962, at which point the property goes to Nelson Artley, who sold it to the King family. The Lamb family also had a certificate submitted for the west lot which returned it to the Lamb family, but in 1963, they sold it to the McKee family, and Cecil sold part of his land to the Lamb family. Owen Sound then annexed part of the land in 1966, and the McKee family deeded a portion of land to Owen Sound in 1966 as well. Three consents were signed by the Department of National Revenue to the Lamb family (1963(1965?)), and the Artley family twice, both in 1961. Another By-Law was passed by Owen Sound in 1967, and a plan was submitted in 1969 by Maurice Hewett O.L.S. Multiple estates were settled for both the Brown and Lamb families for 1963, 1970, and other unknown dates and people. The King family deeded the property to Mabel Lyons in 1971, who deeded it to an investment company in 1973. The Crown then submitted a consignment plan for the Ministry of Transportation in 1975 for the King's Highway.

#### 1.2.6 Plaques, Monuments and Designated Properties

Although there are no historic plaques or monuments situated on or within one kilometer of the study area (OHP 2020; OHT 2020), there are nine Ontario Heritage Trust historic plaques located in the City of Owen Sound. These plaques read as follows:

1. David Vivian Currie, V.C., 1912-1986 “A much-honoured World War II army officer, Currie, who is buried in Owen Sound, was born and raised in Saskatchewan. He enlisted in 1940 and was sent overseas with the 29th Canadian Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment (the South Alberta Regiment) three years later. On August 18, 1944, Currie, leading a small force in Normandy, was ordered to help seal the Chambois-Trun escape route to the German forces cut off in the Falaise pocket. He met fierce resistance in the village of St. Lambert-sur-Dives. There, by skillful command and heroic example, Currie sustained his men for three days as they repeatedly thwarted breakout attempts by masses of Germans. For his actions, he was awarded the Victoria Cross, the British Commonwealth's highest decoration for valour”.

2. The Founding of Owen Sound “In November, 1840, a townplot in Sydenham Township was surveyed as the terminus of the Garafraxa-Owen's Sound Road. John Telfer, government agent, completed his house by November 21 and a shelter for settlers by the following spring. Four private buildings were finished by July 1842. "Sydenham" by 1846 contained a sawmill and grist-mill and about 150 people. A post office opened in 1847 was named "Owen's Sound" after the settlement along the Garafraxa Road from Arthur north. "Sydenham" grew as land and water communication improved and in 1852 became the seat of Grey County. The community of "Sydenham" was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound in 1857 with a population of almost 2000”.

3. The Newash Indian Village, 1842 “Following the Indian treaty of 1836, a Reserve along the western shore of Owen Sound was set aside for the Band headed by Chief Newash. In 1842, the Indian village of Newash, established here previous to the founding of the adjacent community of Sydenham (now Owen Sound), was rebuilt by the government. It contained fourteen log houses, a school and a barn. Wesleyan Methodist missionaries ministered to the 7 Indians, and in 1845 a frame chapel, the predecessor of the present church, was completed. In 1857 the Reserve, containing some 4,450 ha, was ceded to the government and most of the Indians moved to Cape Croker”.

4. Survey of the Great Lakes “In 1814-1816 the first Admiralty Survey of Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay was undertaken by Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, after whom Owen Sound is named. His successor, Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield, completed the first survey of Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior in 1817-25. The work of these officers rendered great service to Canada by increasing the safety of navigation”.

5. Thomas William Holmes, V.C., 1898-1950 “Born in Montreal, Holmes moved with his family to Owen Sound in 1903. He enlisted in the 147th Infantry Battalion C.E.F. in 1915, but later transferred to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. In October 1917, his unit took part in the violent opening assault on the German position at Passchendaele. During this action Private Holmes, under heavy enemy fire, captured single-handed an

important "pill-box" strongpoint which had been holding up the right flank of the Canadian advance. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his valour in this battle".

6. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway "This pioneer railway was chartered in 1868 and the first sod was turned at Weston on October 5, 1869, by Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria. Constructed under direction of chief engineer Edmund Wragge, the main line from Toronto to Owen Sound was completed in 1873 and a branch line from a point near Orangeville to Teeswater was finished about a year later. Freight and passenger service was begun on the section from Toronto to Orangeville in September 1871, and from Orangeville to Owen Sound in August, 1873. The original choice of narrow-gauge track proved ill-advised and standard gauge track was laid, 1881-83. The line was leased to the Ontario and Quebec Railway in 1883 and absorbed by the C.P.R. the following year".

7. William Avery "Billy" Bishop, 1894-1956 "Billy Bishop won renown as a pilot with the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during World War I by shooting down at least 72 enemy aircraft and leading other daring missions against the enemy. For these exploits he was awarded the Victoria Cross, the D.S.O. and other medals for bravery, becoming Canada's most decorated serviceman. Born in Owen Sound, he was educated here and at Royal Military College, Kingston. His later life was spent largely in England and Montreal. During part of World War II he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force in Ottawa as an honorary Air Marshal".

8. William Avery "Billy" Bishop and his Boyhood Home "This house is the birthplace and childhood home of Billy Bishop, the legendary flying ace who won renown with the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during the First World War. In 1917 and 1918, Bishop flew daring missions in his Nieuport and SE5 scout aircraft, and was credited with shooting down 72 enemy aircraft. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, and other medals for valour, becoming one of Canada's most decorated servicemen. Today, the house stands as a memorial to the small-town boy who became a celebrated aviation idol and remains today one of Canada's most recognized national heroes".

9. William Avery Bishop, V.C., 1894-1956 "Born in Owen Sound, "Billy" Bishop was attending the Royal Military College when war was declared in 1914. He first joined a cavalry unit, but in 1915 transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Courage and marksmanship made him one of the war's greatest fighting pilots, credited officially with the destruction of 72 enemy aircraft. When hostilities ended he was the youngest lieutenant-colonel of the air force and had won the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. During World War II he became a director of recruiting for the R.C.A.F. with the rank of air marshal".

There are no commemorative/historic plaques, monuments or designated properties within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area (OHP 2020; OHT 2020).

### 1.2.7 Determination of Archaeological Potential



As per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines (2011: Section 1.3.1, Standard 1), there are a number of variables that are evaluated when determining archaeological potential. These include:

- presence of previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources (primary, secondary, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline);
- elevated topography;
- pockets of sandy soil in heavy soil or rocky ground;
- distinctive land formations;
- resource areas (food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry);
- non-Aboriginal settlement (monuments, cemeteries);
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement;
- early historic transportation routes;
- listed or designated heritage property; and,
- properties with archaeological potential as identified by local histories or informants.

### **1.2.8 Rationale for Stage 1 Fieldwork Strategy**

A property inspection was deemed important to verifying archival data and to confirm areas of archaeological potential.

A property inspection of the Study Area confirmed its archaeological potential. Additional areas of no archaeological potential were also confirmed through the systematic property inspection (pedestrian transects along length of Study Area).

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

### **1.3.1 Previously Known Archaeological Resources/Assessments**

A search conducted on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2020, through the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' PastPortal site indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. Additionally, there have been no known archaeological assessments conducted within a 50 m radius of the current Study Area.

### **1.3.2 Current Environment – Existing Features**

The Study Area consists of a vacant wooded area, however, most recently it was a rural residential property. The Study Area measures approximately 125 metres (east-west) by 133 metres (north-south). There are no extant buildings on the Study Area, however, debris from the former rural residential dwelling remains visible within the former structure's footprint (i.e. concrete pad and fragments of brick), in addition to the former gravel driveway.

### 1.3.3 Physiography, Bedrock and Topography

The underlying bedrock of the Study Area is the Queenston formation (Chapman and Putnam 1973:4-5).

The Study Area lies in the physiographic region known as the Cape Rich Steps. In preglacial times it was the upland between two river valleys leading to the master stream that flowed down the Georgian Bay depression (Chapman and Putnam 1973:196). From the water's edge at 580 feet (177 m) the land rises 500 feet (152 m) in a series of five steps. The first two being the work of Lake Nipissing and Lake Algonquin and are narrow terraces near the shore of Georgian Bay. Above the Lake Algonquin level the next tread is a broad gentle slope leading up to the edge of the Manitoulin dolomites, which sit atop a base of red shale and contains very little glacial till (ibid.:197). A small low mesa of Manitoulin dolomite lies north of Johnson, on the Owen Sound side, while the upper step of the Cape Rich region may be recognized as the brow of the Niagara escarpment.

The elevation of the terrain within the Study Area ranges from approximately 220 to 225 meters above sea level (Map 2).

### 1.3.4 Prehistoric Shorelines

About 18,000 years ago, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered all of southeastern Canada including what is now the County of Grey. Some 5,000 years later, the sheet began to melt and recede northward exposing the Grey-Bruce area. At that time, all of the County of Grey lay submerged under the glacial waters of the lake and, over the next few millennia, the lake waters lashed and beat the land. The waves of Algonquin reworked the sand and gravel deposited by the glaciers and formed terraces with boulders, gravel bars and sand dunes while building a massive leaving behind what is now Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Glacial Lake Algonquin as well as Lake Nipissing left behind traces of their beaches along both the shores of Georgian Bay as well as Lake Huron.

According to Goldthwait (1910) glacial Lake Algonquin was approximately 228 metres above sea level (m asl) in the Owen Sound area, and the Lake Nipissing shoreline sat at roughly 192 metres asl. The Study Area lies between an elevation of approximately 220 and 225 metres above sea level which puts it below the glacial Lake Algonquin shoreline but above the Lake Nipissing shoreline.

### 1.3.5 Soils

The soils of the Study Area are identified as the Breypen series, consisting of variable shallow soils over bedrock with variable drainage, and nearly level with numerous rock outcrops and very stony (Gillespie and Richards 1954).

### **1.3.6 Drainage**

The Study Area is located approximately 255 metres to the west of a small pond, 580 m west of Bothwell's Creek, and roughly 2.2 km southeast of Georgian Bay. There are no water sources located within the Study Area.

### **1.3.7 Vegetation**

The vegetation within the Study Area consists of low brush and tall grasses with sections of mature deciduous and coniferous trees.

### **1.3.8 Dates of Fieldwork**

The Stage 1 archaeological property inspection was conducted on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020, under overcast skies, a light drizzle, and a high of 4 degrees Celsius.

As per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines (2011 Section 2.1, Standard 3) the fieldwork was conducted under the appropriate lighting and weather conditions.

### **1.3.9 Unusual Physical Features Affecting Fieldwork**

There were no unusual physical features affecting fieldwork.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Stage 1 (Background Research)**

As part of the background research, an examination of the following was conducted:

- the Archaeological Site Registration Database (maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) was examined for the presence of known archaeological sites in the project area and within a radius of one kilometer of the Study Area;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10 000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed map available;
- historic settlement maps such as the historic atlases;
- available archaeological management/master plans or archaeological potential mapping;
- commemorative plaques or monuments; and,
- any other avenues that assist in determining archaeological potential were examined.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

### **2.2 Stage 1 (Property Inspection)**

The property inspection consisted of a pedestrian survey over the length of the entire Study Area (at approximate 5 m intervals) to assess the current conditions of the property. Photographic documentation was made of these field observations.

Maps 1 – 3 present the location of the Study Area, Map 4 presents the concept plan for the proposed commercial development project, and Map 8 illustrates the images taken during the Stage 1 property inspection (Images 1 - 23).

Approximately 10% of the Study Area consists of extensive disturbances (Map 9). These areas are deemed to have no archaeological potential, as per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The remaining 90% of the Study Area was confirmed, through the property inspection and background research, to exhibit archaeological potential.

## **3.0 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

Approximately 10% of the Study Area consists of extensive disturbances (Map 9). These disturbances include the former house location (Images 13, 14 and 16), modern utilities (Images 5 and 6), and the existing gravel driveway (Images 7, 10, 11, 15 and 16). These areas are deemed to have no archaeological potential, as per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The remaining 90% of the Study Area was confirmed, through the property inspection and background research, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Maps 1 – 3 present the location of the Study Area, Map 4 presents the concept plan for the proposed commercial development project, and Map 8 illustrates the images taken during the Stage 1 property inspection (Images 1 - 23). Map 9 highlights the archaeological potential of the Study Area, and Map 10 illustrates the recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment methodology.

### **3.2 Inventory of Documentary Records Made In Field**

Documents made in the field include:

- Daily record log and field notes – 1 double-sided page
- Photograph log – 1 page
- Digital photographs – 23 colour images
- Field map showing location and orientation of photos taken – 1 page.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. Bothwell's Creek, a small pond, and Georgian Bay); past water sources (i.e. prehistoric Lake Nipissing shoreline); early historic transportation routes (i.e. modern-day Highway 26); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

Approximately 10% of the Study Area consists of extensive disturbances (Map 9). These disturbances include the former house location (Images 13, 14 and 16), modern utilities (Images 5 and 6), and the existing gravel driveway (Images 7, 10, 11, 15 and 16). These areas are deemed to have no archaeological potential, as per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The remaining 90% of the Study Area was confirmed, through the property inspection and background research, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Therefore, based on Section 1.3, Standard 1 of the MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the areas of archaeological potential (~90%) within the Study Area (Map 10).

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the property inspection, the following is recommended:

- A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for approximately 90% of the Study Area (areas of archaeological potential);
- The remaining 10% of the Study Area is disturbed and considered to exhibit no archaeological potential and does not require Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Map 9); and
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

As per Section 2.1.2 Standards 1, 2, and 5-9 of the MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines, it is recommended that areas of archaeological potential as identified on Map 10 be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Based on the current condition of the land, the area cannot be ploughed. Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted using a test pitting methodology conducted in five metre intervals across the areas of archaeological potential. Each test pit should be at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated a minimum of five cm into subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil shall be screened through mesh no greater than six mm, all artifacts should be collected according to their associated test pit, and all test pits backfilled unless instructed not to by the landowner/proponent. If test pits are found to be positive (artifacts or cultural features), test pitting should be intensified around the positive test pits with eight additional test pits excavated at 2.5 metre intervals around the positive test pit. If there are sufficient positive test pits located to recommend a Stage 3 archaeological assessment (and sufficient materials), no additional intensification is required. If there is some question as to whether the positive test pit(s) is sufficient for a recommendation of Stage 3 assessment, a minimum of one – one metre square test unit must be excavated over the positive test pit. All recovered archaeological materials shall be bagged and tagged according to provenience.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

According to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Section 7.5.9) the following must be stated within this report:

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be an 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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 license.



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## 8.0 TABLES

**Table 1: Abstract Index: Part Park Lot 8, Range 6, East of the Garafraxa Road, Sydenham Township**

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
<b>Part Park Lot 8, Range 6, East of the Garafraxa Rd., Plan of Owen Sound, Sydenham Township, Grey County</b>					
	Patent	24 Sept 1847	The Crown	Richard Carrey	All
1496	B&S	8 Nov 1849	Richard Carrey & Wife	David Williams	All 38 Acres £65
3967	B&S	27 Aug 1858	David Williams	William Clark	E ½ 19 acres \$2000
4528	B&S	20 Apr 1859	Wm. Clark and wife	Thomas G. Chatwin	E pt 8 ½ 9 acres £50
4722	B&S	28 Mar 1859	William Clark and Wife	George Reid	? pt 8 ½ 10 acres \$1000
9438	B&S	1 May 1862	Thomas Chatwin	John Middleborough	E pt 8 ½ acres \$300
17153	B&S	24 Feb 1868	John Middleborough + Wife	Maitland McCarthy	E pt 8 ½ acres \$100
17154	B&S	24 Feb 1868	Maitland McCarthy and wife	? Middleborough	E pt 8 ½ acres ?
709	B&S	6 Oct 1871	David Williams	Henry Snooks	W ½ 19 acres \$1490
2807	B&S	5 Aug 1878	Henry Snooks and wife	James E White	W ½ 19 acres \$1308 ?
3630	B&S	11 Oct 1880	Marg and Jno Middleborough	John G Middleborough	E pt ? 9 acres \$1000 Feb to May
5580	B&S	31 Jan 1887	Jno G Middleborough	Marg Middleborough	? 8 ½ 10 acres \$1-
5579	B&S	8 Dec 1881	Addison Norman et al (?)	Jon G Middleborough	? 8 ½ 10 acres \$388
6206	B&S	20 Mar 1888	Marg Middleborough	Fredrick Peskett	? 8 ½ 10 acres \$625
9669	B&S	8 Sept 1892	Fredrick Peskett	Sarah A. Peskett	? pt 8 ½ 10 acres \$200 ?
10954	B&S	28 May 1898	Sarah A. Peskett	Frederick Peskett	W pt 8 ½ 10 acres \$300 ?
12100	B&S	21 Dec 1900	Frederick L. Peskett and Wife	William Sutton	W pt 8 ½ 10 acres \$1500
12103	B&S	22 Dec 1900	William Sutton	Sarah J. McPatton?	W pt 8 ½ \$1- ?
13532	B&S	? Jan 1903	Jon ? Middleborough and Wife	Wm McMillan and Jno Robinson	W pt 8 ½ \$1850
18664	By Law	28 Nov 1908	County Council Grey	Attaching this lot to Sydenham	
8701	B&S	13 Sep 1912	Wm McMillan and wife	Henry B. Harrison	?S?35x337 feet \$53.20
8702	B&S	13 Sep 1912	Wm and Sarah Sutton	Henry B. Harrison	Pt 30x330 feet \$32.30 337 pt ?
8780	B&S	13 Sep 1912	James E White	Henry B. Harrison	??? 30x674 \$200

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
8876	Order	15 April 1913	Board of Railway for Can Canadian ? Railway ?		Pt (sidings) ?
9053	B&S	1 Nov 1913	Henry B Harrison	Emma Harrison	W ½ and ? prt 8 ½ ? feet \$6000 ?
9698	Grant	16 July 1918	Emma Harrison, William Harrison, ? McKay	Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd	Pt 50x800 feet ? pt 35x?54 feet ? pt 30x674 feet \$9800 9.900 ? 11795? 20220 ?
9701	Release of ?	30 Aug 1918	Eliza White	Oliver Rogers Stone Co Ltd.	?W pt 30x674 feet ?
1024 GR	Will	2 July 1919	William McMillan	Henry Fulford exor, John Petch exor, Ellie Spicer, Wm G. Baker, James Mahon	Pt 10 acres
9939	Grant	18 Nov 1919	Eliza White	James Mahan	W ½ 19 \$4000 ?
10840	Exors Deed	23 Sept 1924	Henry Fulford, convey exors of Wm McMillan, Ellie Spicer	Wm G. Baker	E pt E ½ ? ½ intal \$15000 from ?
11227	Grant	31 Oct 1927	Margaret Mahan exors of James Mahan	James Carroll	W ½ 19 acres \$5200 ?
11228	M	31 Oct 1927	James Carroll	Lois Mahan, Edith M. Wade	W ½ 19 acres ?
11402	Grant	4 Dec 1928	Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd.	Wm J. Christie, Richard Howey	Pt 30x330 feet, NE pt 35x337 feet, NW pt 30x674 feet \$100 ?
11403	M	1 Dec 1928	William J. Christie and wife, Richard Howey and wife	Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd.	Do. Do. Do. \$30000 do. Do. Do. ?
11461	Grant	9 Feb 1929	William J. Christie, Richard Howey and wife	Owen Sound Quarries Ltd.	Do. Do. Do. \$1.00 &c do. Do. Do. ?
11469	Grant	21 Sept 1929	William Baker	John A. Peacock	E pt E ½ \$2100
11528	Release of M	31 Oct 1929	Oliver Rogers Stone Co. Ltd	Ada Oliver	Pt 30x330 feet NE pt 35x337 feet NW pt 30x674 feet \$27.500 ?
11903	Grant	9 Feb 1931	John A. Peacock and wife	John G. Hill	E pt E ½ \$1100
11989	Agreement	1 Dec 1933	Owen Sound Quarries Ltd.	Canadian Pacific Railway	? plan attached
12079	Grant	6 Dec 1934	Grey Bruce 2 + S 60? Adan of Wm Sutton Albert Sutton Mary E Poast Hattie Keeling	Margretta Fenwick	W pt E ½ 10 acres \$1700 + ?  Cess pt no 8702

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
			Margaret Keeling Bert and Stephen Sutton Arthur Sutton, Sadie Srout Emma Smith and Mary Barfoot Annie Howard ? Ralph and William Sutton Sarah McNab and Jane Croso Martha McBride and Ralph Marnard Jack Marnard and Harry Marnard Martha Knaggs Fanny Cook Sarah A. Godfrey Robert Crawford Eliza Blanchard Florence French Charles and Gas Sutton Elizabeth Bell and Georgina Thompson	10 of the parties who did not sign	Treasurer ?
121167	R of E of R	4 Mar 1935	William J. McKerroll, exor of James Carroll, Augustus Carroll	Lois Mahan Edith M. Wade	W ½ \$1 Less pt sold to Harrison Treasurer?
12174	Grant	1 April 1936	Edith M. Wade Lois M. Mahan	Wm A. Matthews Florence Matthews	W ½ \$3200 ?
12610	Grant	22 Nov 1940	Florence Matthews	Thomas Smith	W ½ \$3100 ?
12908	Grant	17 Apr 1936	John Hill and Wife	Martha Frost	E pt E ½ \$1 &c of property ?
12912	Grant	3 Apr 1943	Martha J. Frost	James A. Lemon	E pt E 1/3 \$3750 ?
12931	Tax Deed	1 Dec 1942	Warden and ?	Cecil G. Toms (?)	Pt 30x330 feet NE pt 35x337 feet NW pt 30x674 ft \$107 83/100
13193	Grant	17 Mar 1945	Thomas Smith and wife	Roy A. Lamb Jesse E. Lamb	W ½ \$4200
14097	Grant	26 June 1946	Margaret Fenwick Grey Bruce 2+S Go Exors of Margretta Fenwick	William Fenwick	W pt E ½ 10 acres \$1088 50/100 ? 8702
14417	Grant	31 Aug 1951	William Fenwick and Wife	Albert Artley and Fredrick Artley	See deposit No 1409 ad 1410 deposited 5 Nov 1951 \$800
7592 GR	Will	31 Jan 1949	James A. Lemon	Stella B Lemon Marion Lemon	Pt E ½ Joint tenants

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
7593 GR	Certificate	12 Aug 1954	Treasurer of Ontario	James A. Lemon	E pt E ½ and other lands ?
479	Plan	Mar 1952	Minister of Highways	Plan of the Kings Highway	Pt 0.139 acre J.A. lemon Pt 0.141 acre W.Fenwick Pt 0.285 acre R.A.&J.E. Lamb
50701	Certificate	20 Jan 1956	Treasurer of Ontario	Stella B Lemon (exors)	E pt E ½
503	Plan	Nov 1955	Minister of Highways	Plan of the Kings Highway	? Other lands supplementary plan
52337	ByLaw	5 May 1956	Corp. Twp. Of Sydenham	By Law No. 11, 1956	All ? other lands ? subdivision control
61877	Grant	24 Feb 1959	Marion Hargrave formerly Marion Lemon	Wilfred Brown Winnifred M.G. Brown	E pt E ½ \$7500 joint tenants land? 35 ft
71862	Certificate	10 Oct 1961	Treasurer of Ontario	Albert Artley (Estate)	W pt E ½ 10 acres ? pt as in no 8702 and other lands
72855	Certificate	17 Jan 1962	Treasurer of Ontario	Frederick Artley (Estate)	“ “ “ do. Do.
73039	Grant	24 Jan 1962	Harold L. Van Wreck Q.C. exor of Albert Artley	Nelson Artley	“ “ “ \$1 do do
73139	Grant	16 Nov 1961	Nelson Artley and Wife	William F. King and Nina King	“ “ “ \$9000 less pt 30x350 ft joint tenant
79013	Certificate	21 June 1963	Treasurer of Ontario	Jessie Lamb (Estate)	W ½ ? pt in 8730
79221	Grant	20 June 1963	Roy A Lamb	Arthur Lamb	? W ½ 100x150 feet \$1 ? planning board ?
79459	Grant	18 July 1963	Roy A. Lamb	Benjamin E. McKee and Marilyn McKee	W ½ pt E ½ \$11500 less SE and other lands joint tenants
79631	Grant	31 July 1963	Cecil G. Lome and Wife	Roy A. Lamb	Pt. \$1 planning land ?
93699	Order	5 Aug 1966	Ontario Municipal Board	Corp City of Owen Sound	Pt Annexed to City of Owen Sound
94590	Deed	27 Sept 1966	Benjamin McKee and Marilyn McKee	Corp City of Own Sound	W ½ pt E ½ \$2500 ? other lands
120657	Consent	20 June 1963 (1965?)	Dept of National Revenue	Jessie E. Lamb (Estate)	Pt ac described in No 13193
124986	Consent	12 Oct 1961	Dept of National Revenue	Albert Artley (Estate)	Pt ac described in No 14417
124987	Consent	1 Aug 1961	Dept of National Revenue	Frederick Artley (estate)	“ “ “ “ “ “
96473	By Law	27 Feb 1967	Corp City of Owen Sound	By Law No. 3132	Pt Re subdivision control and other lands
920	Plan	8 Dec 1969	By Maurice Hewett O.L.S	For city of Owen Sound, Canadian Pittsburg ? Limited Richardson Bonds Wright Limited	Pt other lands see page 220 ? 13

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
118575	Certificate	9 Oct 1970	Treasurer of Ontario	Wilfred J. Brown (Estate)	" " Less Highway pt and other lands
118638	Consent	13 Oct 1970	Dept of National Revenue	Wilfred J. Brown (estate)	" " Less highway pt and other lands
120657	Consent	20 June 1963	Dept of National Revenue	Jessie E. Lamb (Estate)	Pt as described in No 13193
124241	Consent	?	Dept of National Revenue	?	" " " " 73139 " " "
124242	Certificate	?	Treasurer of Ontario	?	" " " " " " " " " " "
126335	Deed	20 Sept 1971	Nina King et ux of William J. King Nina King	Mabel A.J. Lyons	" " \$28000 do. Do.
136125	Deed	9 Mar 1973	Mabel A.J. Lyons	Rob-n-Bob Investments Inc	" " \$2 do. Do.
153515	Consignment Plan	13 Feb 1975	Crown	Ministry of Transportation and ?	Designation of Highway as a King's Highway ? Council ? Order and Plan Attached P 1909-37
156219	Deed	11 July 1975	Rob-n-Bob Investments Inc	Cordoba Developments Inc	? Clearance W pt E ½ less ? 10 acres less pt 30x330 ft
161629	Agreement	30 Jan 1976	Cordoba Developments Inc, Limited	The Corporation of the City of Owen Sound	Pt 1 16R-712
161630	Deed	11 Feb 1976	Cordoba Developments Inc, Limited	Corporation of the City of Owen Sound	\$2 pts 1, 3, + 4 16R-722
161633	Deed	25 Jan 1976	Cordoba Developments Inc	Ronald E. Dunnill Brenda Dunnill as joint tenants	\$2 " " ? Lien Clearance C of A Consent sub to building restrictions
171972	Overcharge (?) of Agreement	20 May 1977	The Corporation of the City of Owen Sound	Cordoba Developments Inc	\$1 pt 1 16R-712 161629
178525	Agreement	1 Nov 1977	Winnifred Hesch	Louis Tavern of Owen Sound Limited	Pt E ½
202131	Deed	19 Jan 1981	The Toronto Dominion Bank	David M. Fieldstone in trust Leonard M Cepler, In trust	\$2, do. Do. Do. Do. Under pt of ? M.171579
202357	Deposit	13 Feb 1981			
207425	Deed	9 Nov 1981	Fieldstone David M in trust, Cepler, Leonard M. in trust	Eisen, Melvyn, in Trust	\$2, Part 2 16R-1883 Consent under planning act
258564	Agt	16/11/87	Louis Tavern of Owen Sound Ltd.	The Bank of Nova Scotia	By its Attorney Mesman, Thomas F. Power of Attorney 241470 Amending Mort 208515



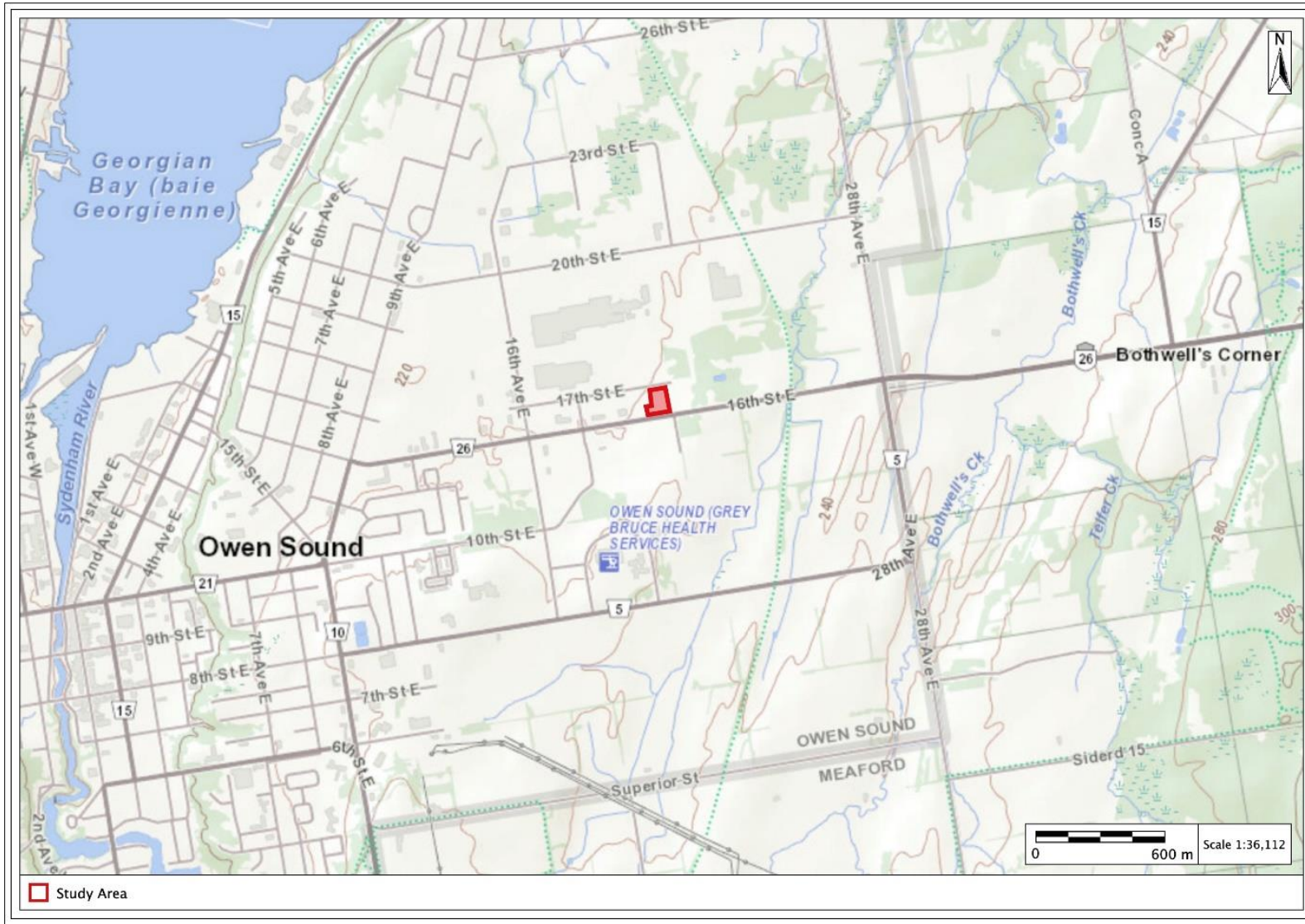
Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
259775	Agt	22/12/87	Beeton, Shelley Jane Beeton, Jackie Mary	The City of Owen Sound	As in No. 250741 Re: water Service and Sanitary
260830	Grant	01/02/88	Beeton, Shelley Jane Beeton, Jackie Mary	Gavaris, Christopher Beeton-Gavaris, Shelley Jane as JT	As in No 250741
268447	Agt	21/09/88	Louis Tavern of Owen Sound Ltd.	Hesch, Winnifred Beeton, Shelley Jane Beeton, Jackie Mary	Part E ½ Re: The Planning Act
273817	Order in Council	24/02/89	Ontario		Part 1 & OL
16R-5857	R-Plan	08/02/94			Parts 1 and 2 (Inst. 161633) and Parts 3 and 4 (Inst. 79221) &OL
362850	Expropriation Plan	31/10/95	City of Owen Sound		Re: Parts 1 and 2 (inst. 79221)
363868	Transfer	01/12/95	Lamb, Arthur	The City of Owen Sound	\$12,000 as in 79221
417044	Notice	21/12/1999		The City of Owen Sound	Re: No.'s 151191, 69572, 181564, 171578, 208353, 97836, 170444, 181538, 189578, 152467, 111293 under Sec. 113(2) of The Registry Act
417669	Charge	12/01/2000	Gavaris Properties Inc. 358180 Ontario Ltd. Branningham's Properties Inc. Gavaris, Stavros Gavarius, Elie – as Trustee Gavaris, Stavros – as Trustee	Community Trust Co. Ltd.	\$1,350,000.00 As in No. 183759 &OL
417670	Assignment	12/01/2000	Gavaris Properties Inc. Branningham's Properties Inc. Gavaris, Stavros Gavaris, Elie – as Trustee Gavaris, Stavros – as trustee 358180 Ontario Ltd.	Community Trust Co. Ltd.	Re: No. 417669 & OL
463495	Charge	14/03/2003	Gavaris Properties Inc.	Community Trust Co. Ltd.	\$100,000.00 Part &OL
463496	Assignment	14/03/2003	Gavaris Properties Inc.	Community Trust Co. Ltd.	Re: No. 463495 &OL
16R-8430	R-Plan	03/09/2004			Part 1 (Inst. 363868); Parts 2 and 3 (inst. 161633);

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
					Part 4 (Inst. 161633); Part 5 (Inst. 207425); Part 6 (Inst. 202131); Part 7 (Inst. 260830); and Part 8 (Inst. 260830) &OL
492015	Transfer	30/09/2004	Dunnill, Ronald Dunnill, Brenda Leone	The City of Owen Sound	\$155,000. Part 1 16R712 Planning Act Statements
492961	Transfer	21/10/2004	Eisen, Melvyn	Fieldstone, David M., In Trust Cepler, Leonard M., In trust	Part 2 16R1883
16R-8472	R-Plan	08/11/2004			Parts 1 & 2 Re: Inst 202131
494200	By-Law	10/11/2004	City of Owen Sound		As in No. 363868, less part 1 16R-8430 and subj to an easement over Part 3 16R-5857; and Part 1 16R-712, less Parts 2, 3 and 4 16R-8430 and subj to an easement over Part 2 16R-5857 Re: to authorize and execute a deed for the purpose of road widening along highway 26 and other purposes
494201	Transfer	10/11/2004	Fieldstone, David M. In trust Cepler, Leonard M., In trust	City of Owen Sound	\$2.00 Part 1 16R-712 Re: quit claim
494202	Deposit	10/11/2004	See Deposit No. 494202		Re:Part 1 16R-712
494203	Transfer	10/11/2004	Fieldstone David M., In Trust Cepler, Leonard M., In Trust	City of Owen Sound	\$2.00 Parts 5 and 6 16R-8430; and Parts 1 and 2 16R-8472
494204	Transfer	10/11/2004	City Of Owen Sound	Fieldstone, David M., In trust Cepler, Leonard M., In trust	\$2.00 As in No. 363869, less Part 1 16R-8430 and subj to an easement over Part 3 16R-5857; and Part 1 16R-712, less Parts 2, 3 and 4 16- 8430 and subj to an easement over Part 2 16R-5857
16R-8504	R-Plan	06/01/2005			Parts 1 and 2 (inst. 260830)
502289	By-Law	04/05/2005	The Corporation of the City of Owen Sound		Parts 1 to 8 incl. 16R8430 & OL

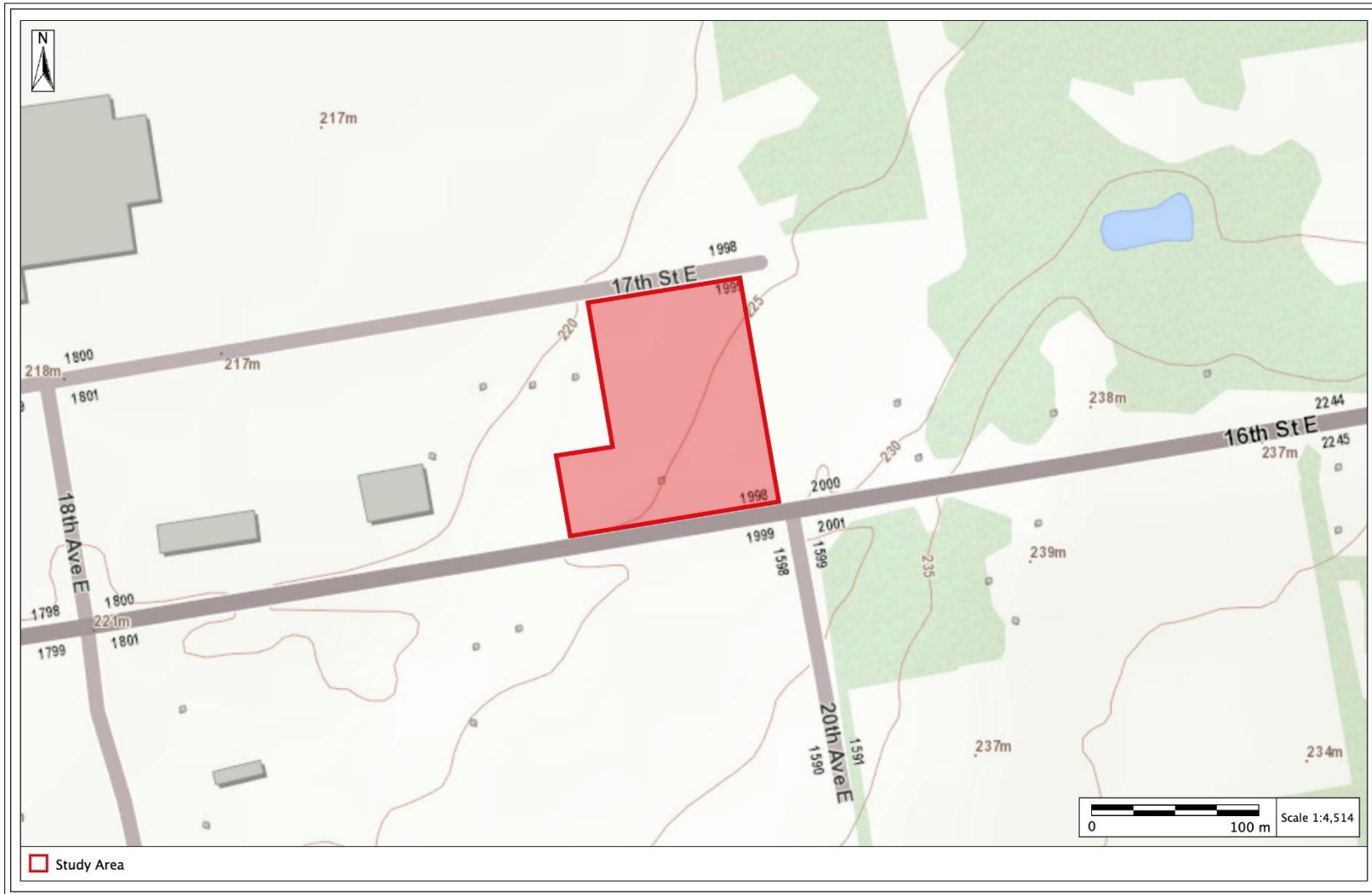
Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
					Re: To declare certain lands acquired as part of the Highway 26 road reconstruction project to be dedicated as a highway
524483	Notice	27/06/2006		H.M. The Queen – Ontario – Minister of Transportation	Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, and 20 16R-8430 &OL Re: Notice of Assumption

# 9.0 MAPS

## Map 1: Regional Location of Study Area (MNRF 2020)



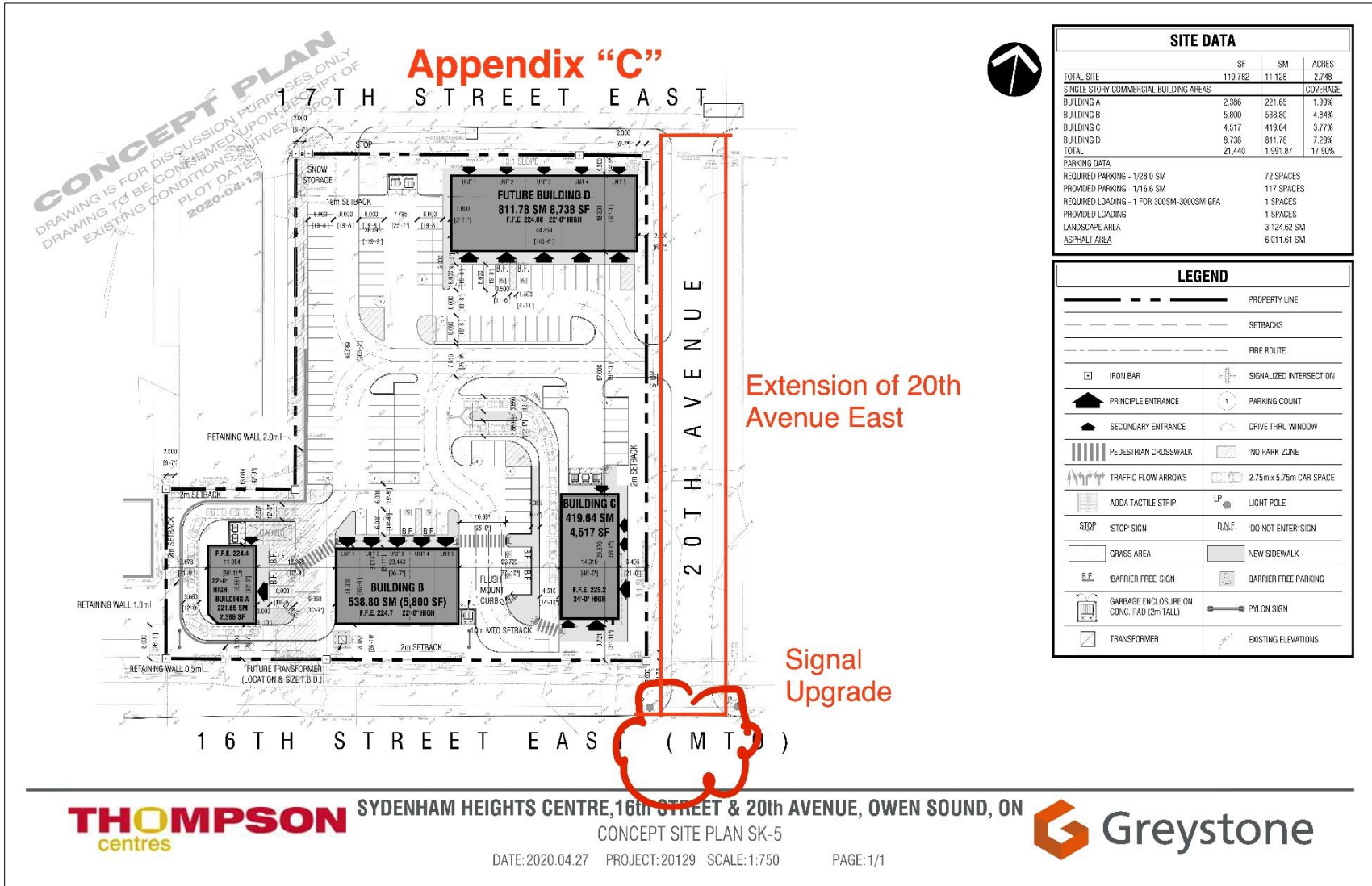
Map 2: Topographic Map of Study Area (MNRF 2020)



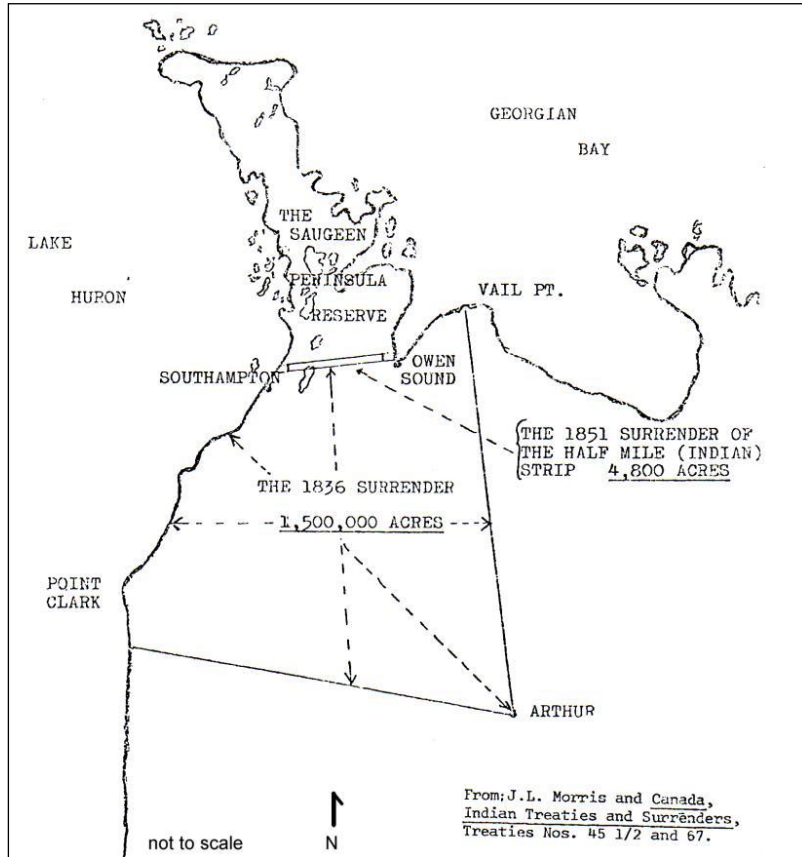
Map 3: Aerial Map of Study Area (Grey County 2020)



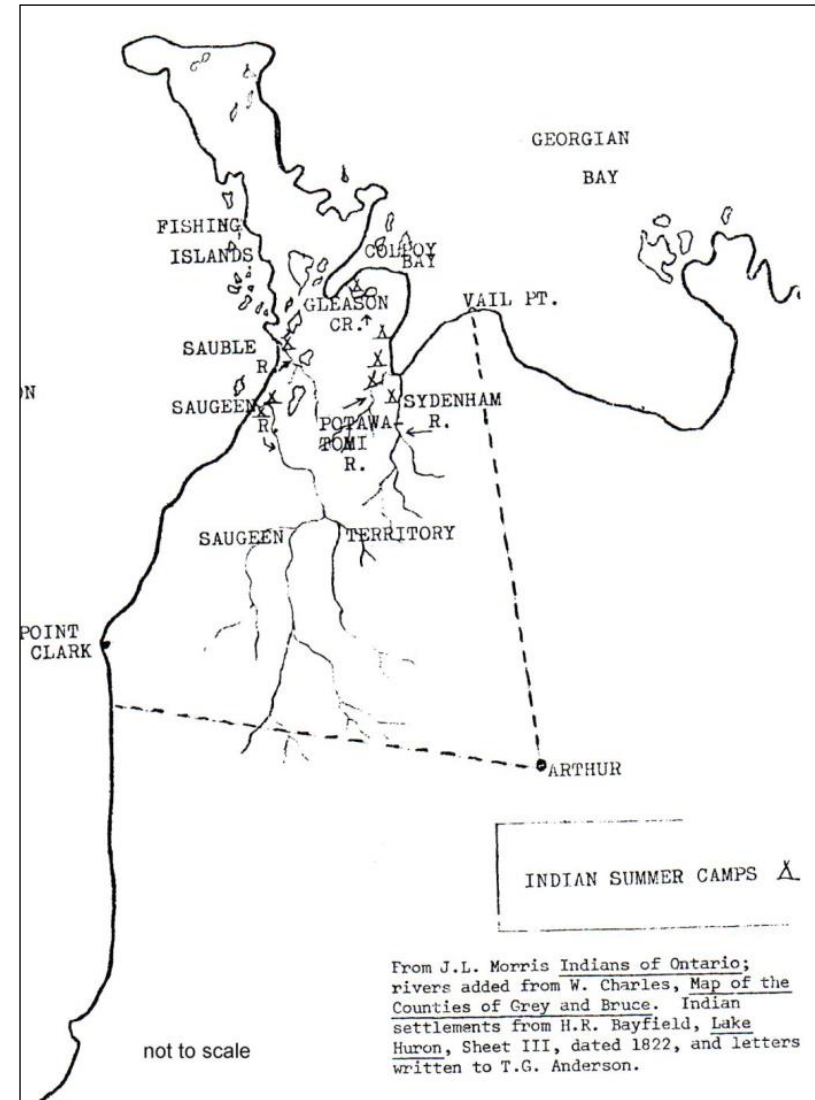
Map 4: Concept Plan



Map 5: 1836 Surrender (Schmalz 1977:233)

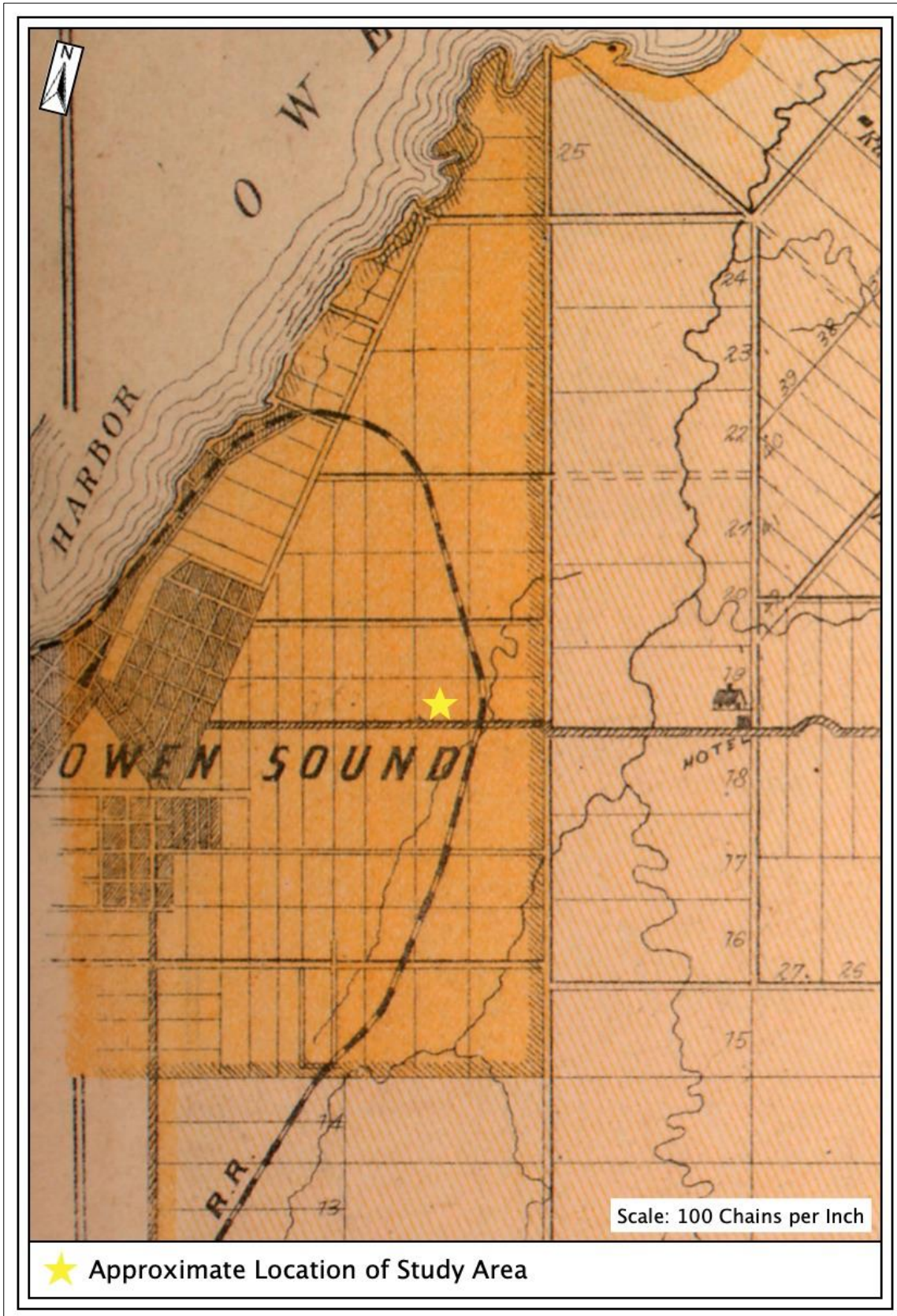


Map 6: Saugeen Lands Before Surrender (Schmalz 1977)

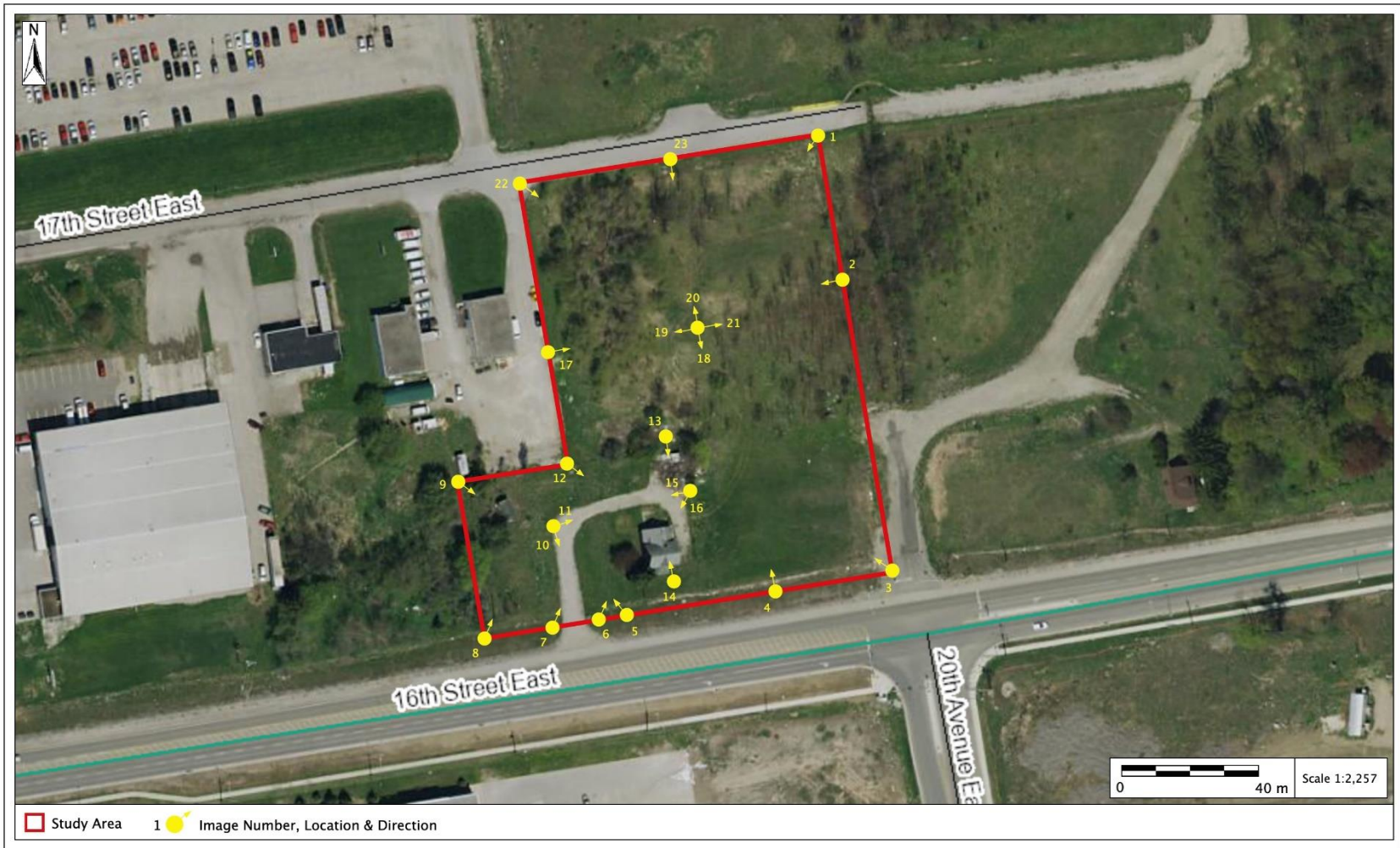




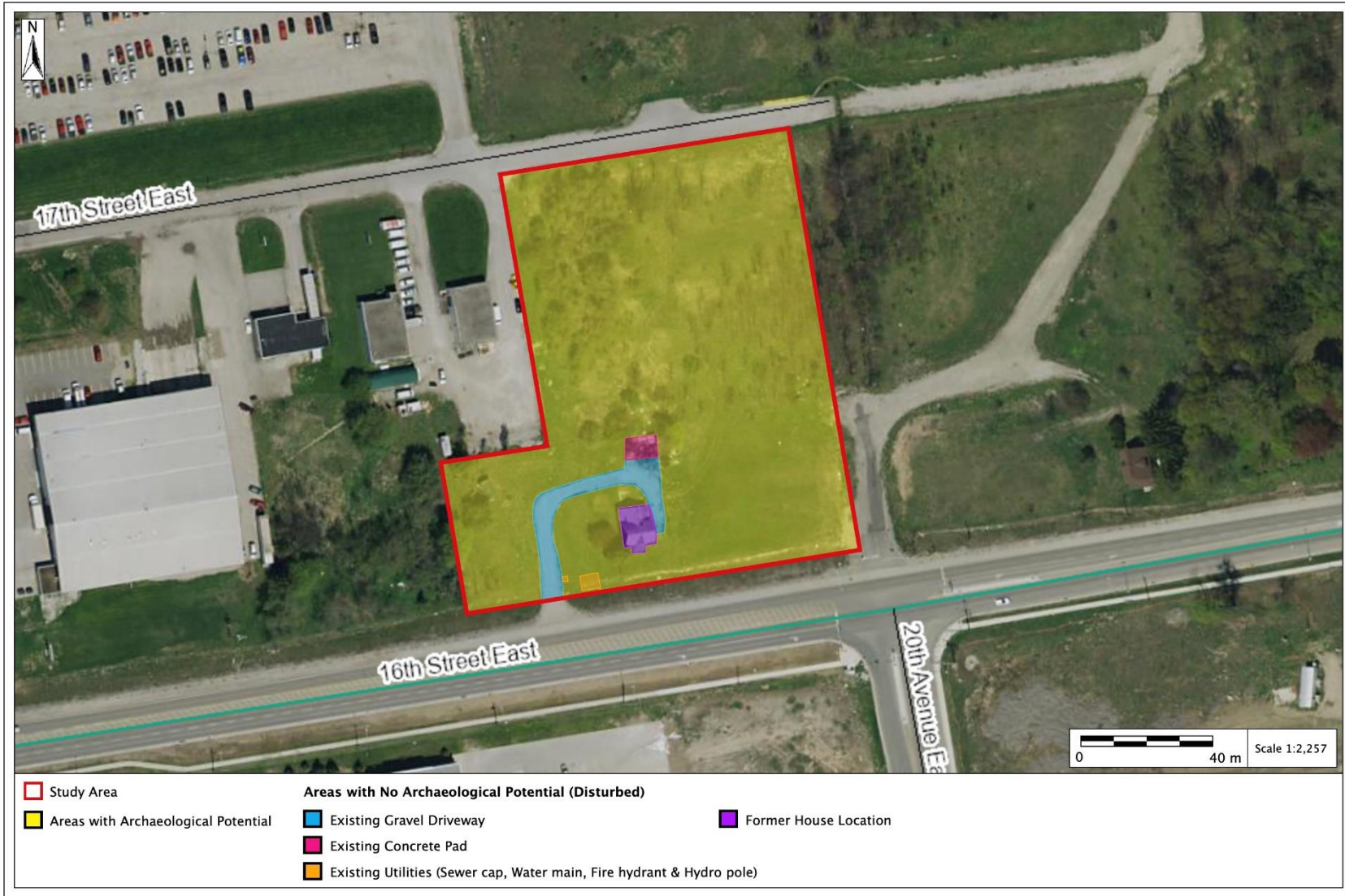
Map 7: 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map (H. Belden & Co.)



Map 8: Location and Direction of Images



Map 9: Areas of Archaeological Potential



Map 10: Recommended Stage 2 Assessment Methodology



## 10.0 IMAGES

**Image 1: Study Area from NE Corner (Facing SW)**



**Image 4: Study Area from Southern Edge (Facing N)**



**Image 2: Study Area from Eastern Edge (Facing W)**



**Image 5: Disturbances Near Southern Edge of Study Area (Facing NW)**



**Image 3: Study Area from SE Corner (Facing NW)**



**Image 6: Disturbances Near Southern Edge of Study Area (Facing NE)**



**Image 7: Disturbed Gravel Driveway (Facing NE)**



**Image 10: Disturbed Gravel Driveway (Facing S)**



**Image 8: Study Area from SW Corner (Facing NE)**



**Image 11: Disturbed Gravel Driveway (Facing E)**



**Image 9: Study Area from Western Edge (Facing SE)**



**Image 12: Study Area from Western Edge (Facing SE)**



**Image 13: Disturbed Concrete Pad & Former House Location (Facing S)**



**Image 16: Disturbed Gravel Driveway & Former House Location (Facing SW)**



**Image 14: Disturbed Former House Location (Facing N)**



**Image 17: Study Area from Western Edge (Facing E)**



**Image 15: Disturbed Gravel Driveway (Facing W)**



**Image 18: Study Area from Centre (Facing S)**



**Image 19: Study Area from Centre (Facing W)**



**Image 22: Study Area from NW Corner (Facing SE)**



**Image 20: Study Area from Centre (Facing N)**



**Image 23: Study Area from Northern Edge (Facing S)**



**Image 21: Study Area from Centre (Facing E)**





## 11.0 APPENDICES

### Appendix A – Image Log

Image #	Description	Direction
1	Study Area from NE Corner	SW
2	Study Area from Eastern Edge	W
3	Study Area from SE Corner	NW
4	Study Area from Southern Edge	N
5	Disturbances Near Southern Edge of Study Area	NW
6	Disturbances Near Southern Edge of Study Area	NE
7	Disturbed Gravel Driveway	NE
8	Study Area from SW Corner	NE
9	Study Area from Western Edge	SE
10	Disturbed Gravel Driveway	S
11	Disturbed Gravel Driveway	E
12	Study Area from Western Edge	SE
13	Disturbed Concrete Pad & Former House Location	S
14	Disturbed Former House Location	N
15	Disturbed Gravel Driveway	W
16	Disturbed Gravel Driveway & Former House Location	SW
17	Study Area from Western Edge	E
18	Study Area from Centre	S
19	Study Area from Centre	W
20	Study Area from Centre	N
21	Study Area from Centre	E
22	Study Area from NW Corner	SE
23	Study Area from Northern Edge	S