
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

70 2nd Street

Part of Lot 9, Concession 7
Formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

December 12, 2025

MCM Archaeological File PIF # P244-0380-2025 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

*Submitted to Tami Ann Deiter-Lehman,
Tami-deiter@ontario.ca
70 2nd Street. | Shallow Lake, ON | N0H 2K0*

CRM Lab Archæological Services

Heritage Management Consultants

242 Joicey Boulevard, Suite 200 | Toronto, ON M5M 2V7
416-937-9003 | info@crmlab.ca | www.crmlab.ca



Table of Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Appendices</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Images</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Project Personnel</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>v</i>
1.0 Introduction & Summary	1
2.0 Project Context	2
2.1 Development Context	2
2.2 Historical Context.....	3
2.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement.....	3
2.2.2 Colonial Settler Land Use Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement.....	9
2.2.3 Saugeen Peninsula Treaty.....	10
2.2.4 Cartographic & Documentary Sources.....	12
2.2.5 Ontario Cemetery Transcriptions.....	14
2.2.6 Analysis of Historic Mapping.....	15
2.3 Archaeological Context	16
2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites.....	16
2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use.....	16
2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential.....	16
2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment.....	17
2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork.....	18
3.0 Field Methodology	18
4.0 Record of Finds	19
4.1 Soil Stratigraphy – Lots.....	19
4.2 Artifacts.....	21
5.0 Indigenous Engagement & Consultation	21
6.0 Analysis & Conclusions	21
7.0 Recommendations	22
7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	22
6.0 References	24

List of Tables

Table 1: Selected Land Records of the Project Area..... 13
Table 2: Historic Mapping of the Project Area..... 15
Table 3: Stage 2 Assessment – Summary of Test Pit Stratigraphy20

List of Appendices

- A: STAGE 2 MAPS: General Property and Historic Mapping**
- B: STAGE 2 IMAGES: General Property and Fieldwork Photographs**

List of Figures

- Figure A1 – Location of the Study Area on the National Topographic Survey Map - 1:30,000 scale**
- Figure A2 – MNRF Plan of Property Showing Detailed Property Layout & Context**
- Figure A3 – County Plan of Property**
- Figure A4 – Proposed Severance Plan**
- Figure A5 – Historic Maps & Images**
- Figure A6 – Archaeological Fieldwork & Photograph Locations**

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast**
- Plates 2 & 3: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-2-3; looking west**
- Plate 4: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-2-3; looking north**
- Plate 5: Fieldwork in progress; looking north**
- Plate 6: Fieldwork in progress; looking east**
- Plates 7 & 8: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-4; looking east**
- Plates 9 & 10: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-4; looking east**
- Plate 11: Fieldwork in progress; looking west**
- Plate 12: Fieldwork in progress; looking southwest**
- Plate 13: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast**
- Plate 14: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**
- Plate 15: Rail Bed Field Conditions; looking north**
- Plate 16: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east**
- Plate 17: Fieldwork in progress; looking north**
- Plate 18: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**
- Plate 19: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**
- Plate 20: Fieldwork in progress; looking north**
- Plates 21 & 22: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-5-6-3; looking north**
- Plate 23: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-5-6-3; looking north**
- Plates 24 & 25: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-5-6-3; looking east**
- Plate 26: Fieldwork in progress; looking west**
- Plate 27: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**
- Plate 28: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast**
- Plate 29: Fieldwork in progress; looking south**

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Shallow Lake, Ontario

- Plate 30: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west
- Plate 31: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 32: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast
- Plate 33: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 34: Rail Bed Field Conditions; looking southwest
- Plate 35: Rail Bed Field Conditions; looking northeast
- Plate 36: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast
- Plate 37: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 38: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 39: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south
- Plate 40: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west
- Plate 41: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 42: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 43: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast
- Plate 44: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west
- Plate 45: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast
- Plate 46: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east
- Plate 47: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south
- Plate 48: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east
- Plate 49: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east
- Plate 50: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 51: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east
- Plate 52: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south
- Plate 53: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest
- Plate 54: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 55: Fieldwork in progress; looking north
- Plates 56 & 57: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-3; looking north
- Plates 58 & 59: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-3; looking north
- Plate 60: Fieldwork in progress; looking east
- Plate 61: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast
- Plates 62 & 63: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 7-3; looking north
- Plates 64 & 65: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 7-3; looking north
- Plate 66: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast
- Plate 67: Fieldwork in progress; looking east
- Plate 68: Fieldwork in progress; looking east
- Plate 69: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west
- Plate 70: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast
- Plate 71: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north
- Plate 72: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast
- Plate 73: Fieldwork in progress; looking east
- Plate 74: Fieldwork in progress; looking north
- Plate 75: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south
- Plate 76: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest
- Plate 77: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south
- Plate 78: Fieldwork in progress; looking north
- Plate 79: Fieldwork in progress; looking south

Project Personnel

Archaeological Licence Holder:	Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
Field Director:	Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
Field Staff:	Brian Sutherland Mackenzie Burke Jeremy Burke
Report Preparation:	Claire Freisenhausen (P244) Katie Anderson
Graphics:	Katie Anderson
Historical Research:	Katie Anderson
Field Photography:	Brian Sutherland Jeremy Burke Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
Report Reviewers:	Jeremy Burke (R338) Mackenzie Burke

Submitted to Tami Ann Deiter-Lehman
Tami.deiter@ontario.ca
70 2nd Street | Shallow Lake, ON | N0H 2K0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November of 2025, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by Tami Ann Deiter-Lehman to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property (also known as the project area) to be impacted by the future property redevelopment following severance. Historically part of Lot 9, Concession 7, formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Ontario in the Community of Shallow Lake, located at 70 2nd Street.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's 2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, and the Grey County Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the property severance and currently undetermined future development.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the project area to be impacted by the proposed property severance and redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by residential properties to the west, east, and north, and woodland to the south. The property currently consists of a residential property, wooded areas, and a section of the former Grand Truck Railway. The project area consists of approximately 1.42 hectares.

The project area to be impacted, and the subject of the Stage 2 field assessment, has been determined to be partially disturbed by 20th century construction activities, past railway activity, and the former shoreline of Shallow Lake; however, the balance of the property remains undisturbed. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the project area. An historic transportation route (a railway line completed in 1894) ran within the project area giving the property potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. Additionally, the property is located within 200m of a former shoreline of Shallow Lake giving the property potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

The earliest depicted evidence of activity on the subject property is on the 1945 Department of National Defense Topographic which depicts two structures and the Grand Trunk Railway line within the project area. No structures are depicted on the 19th century mapping; however, these maps are not always detailed in terms of the specific locations of 19th century structures. Modern road construction impacts may have affected potential 19th century structures not necessarily mapped, as well as related property features such as privies, middens, wells, sheds and other outbuildings not always shown on the early maps.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts from any context. No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either any previous Indigenous occupations, nor to any previous Colonial Settler (formerly "Euro-Canadian") occupations have been recovered.

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Shallow Lake, Ontario

These factors indicate that there remains NO cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the project area at 70 Second Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 7 Formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Shallow Lake, Ontario.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the MCM Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0380-2025, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in November and December of 2025 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 19th -21st, 2025.

The archaeological assessment reported herein was undertaken on the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Anishinaabe People as this property is located within the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty (1854).

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made for the subject property:

- 1.** The Study Area comprising the property consisting of: 70 2nd Street, historically Part Lot 9, Concession 7, formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Ontario, Municipality of Kincardine, *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

Part of Lot 9, Concession 7
Formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County
Shallow Lake, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In November of 2025, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by Tami Ann Deiter-Lehman to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property (also known as the project area) to be impacted by the future property redevelopment following severance. Historically part of Lot 9, Concession 7, formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Ontario in the Community of Shallow Lake, located at 70 2nd Street.

Figure A1 illustrates the location of the subject property at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 041A11 - Warton, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the subject property on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the County plan of the project area.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Grey County Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the property severance and currently undetermined future development.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the project area to be impacted by the proposed property severance and redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by residential properties to the west, east, and north, and woodland to the south. The property currently consists of a residential property, wooded areas, and a section of the former Grand Truck Railway. The project area consists of approximately 1.42 hectares.

The project area to be impacted, and the subject of the Stage 2 field assessment, has been determined to be partially disturbed by 20th century construction activities, past railway activity, and the former shoreline of Shallow Lake; however, the balance of the property remains undisturbed. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the project area. An historic transportation route (a railway line completed in 1894) ran within the project area giving the property potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. Additionally, the property is located within 200m of a former shoreline of Shallow Lake giving the property potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

The earliest depicted evidence of activity on the subject property is on the 1945 Department of National Defense Topographic which depicts two structures and the Grand Trunk Railway line within the project area. No structures are depicted on the 19th century mapping; however, these maps are not always detailed in terms of the specific locations of 19th century structures. Modern road construction impacts may have affected potential 19th century structures not necessarily mapped, as well as related property features such as privies, middens, wells, sheds and other outbuildings not always shown on the early maps.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts from any context. No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either any previous Indigenous occupations, nor to any previous Colonial Settler (formerly “Euro-Canadian”) occupations have been recovered.

These factors indicate that there remains NO cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the project area at 70 Second Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 7 Formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Shallow Lake, Ontario.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the MCM Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0380-2025, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in November and December of 2025 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 19th -21st, 2025.

The archaeological assessment reported herein was undertaken on the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Anishinaabe People as this property is located within the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty (1854).

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains within the confines of the project area to be impacted by the redevelopment of the property. Historic land records, mapping and aerial photographs were analyzed to determine the cultural heritage value of the subject area, complying with Ministry’s *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted at the request of the proponent in order to fulfill the requirements of the Grey County Planning Department under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to the proposed property severance and any future property development.

As the project area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, as required, was obtained from the

representative of the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property, including the recovery of artifacts.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of Lot 9, Concession 7, in the Township of Keppel, Grey County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background research. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures - if any - on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Grey County Archives, the Metro Toronto Reference Library and the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-15). As is clearly evident in the detailed ethnographies of Anishinaabek populations, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it

was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. Several discrete settlement clusters have been identified in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas, which are attributed to Iroquoian populations. These settlement clusters are believed by some scholars to have been inhabited by populations of the Neutral Nation or pre- (or ancestral) Neutral Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee, who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the mid seventeenth-century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the “Iroquois du Nord” occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

Shortly after dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saukteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened

the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.

After the Huron-Wendat had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690’s, Ojibwa soon replaced, the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the 18th century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades

were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-17th century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the 18th century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the 20th century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early 18th century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods." With British land purchases and treaties, the communities at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as "Chippewa" while the communities at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as "Mississauga." The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as "Ojibbewas" in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early 19th century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

During the American Revolution, Mississauga warriors supported the English military. Rebel forces destroyed the villages of the Six Nations Iroquois in New York and many people were forced to move to the Niagara area. When Six Nations Iroquois leaders learned that the English planned to make a peace treaty with the Americans and establish a boundary line that would give away their homelands they

were angry. The English government offered to protect Six Nations Iroquois peoples and give them land within their boundaries. On August 8, 1783, Lord North instructed Governor Haldimand to set apart land for the Six Nations Iroquois and ensure that they carried on their hunting and fur trading with the British. On May 22, 1784, a tract of land along the Grand River was purchased by the British government from the Mississaugas who lived in the vicinity (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). The land set apart is called the Haldimand Tract. Joseph Brant led Haudenosaunee loyalists (1600 people) to the Haldimand tract in 1784 and in the fall of 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand formally awarded the tract to the Mohawks “and others of the Six Nations [Iroquois].” They were authorized to “Settle upon the Banks of the River” and were allotted “for that Purpose six miles [10 km] deep from each Side of [it] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head.” The precise boundaries of the grant were unclear as there was no survey; for example, the northern boundary of the original deed from the Mississaugas to the Crown stated that the line extended “from the creek that falls from a small lake into...the bay known by the name of Waghquata [Burlington Bay]...until it strikes the river La Tranche [Thames].” The 1790 survey by Augustus Jones intentionally failed to include the headwaters of the Grand, an action made all the more difficult to address given the unclear description of the extent in the original deeds (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Brant regarded the territory as his own to manage on behalf of the Confederacy and interpreted the proclamation as tantamount to full national recognition of the Mohawks and fellow tribesmen. This interpretation was strongly denied by the British (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). Appointed as Lieutenant Governor of the new colony of Upper Canada in 1791, Simcoe refused to permit the Six Nations Iroquois to sell/lease any part of their reserve because they were arranged independently of the Crown. Brant, on the other hand, argued for the Six Nations Iroquois’ need for an immediate assured income from land sales as they could no longer hope to survive by hunting exclusively. Simcoe thought that if such practices were permitted, it could lead to other Europeans attempting to seize control by any means of the better part of the Six Nations Iroquois’ reserve and it was therefore unresolved as to whether Six Nations Iroquois people could dispose of their lands directly to whomever they chose (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In the first few years, Brant, who had been described, by some, as a Europeanized entrepreneur, took the initiative and invited white friends and acquaintances to the tract and provided them with rough land titles. Over the next 25 years (1784-1810), a considerable number of Europeans and Americans obtained similar leases authorizing them (in Brant’s opinion) to occupy and improve lots overlooking the river (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

The subsequent Peter Russel administration (1797-1798), however, recognized the leases and the sales that Brant arranged with white settlers along the Grand River Valley. Trustees were appointed to act on the behalf of the Six Nations Iroquois with the authority to receive payment of purchases. On the other hand, some Six Nations Iroquois thought that the land sale practices violated the ancient principle that land was not a “commodity which could be conveyed.” Two Mohawk sachems even tried to take up arms to depose Brant because they did not agree with his ways. Their efforts were for naught and they returned to the Bay of Quinte where other Six Nation Iroquois peoples, led by Sachem John Deseronto, had settled after the American Revolution (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

A formal investigation of the matter was launched in 1812 although leases were not set aside. Due to problems of white encroachment including squatters without titles, settlers who bought land from

individuals or through other transactions with Six Nations Iroquois, many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5. Unauthorized sales and agreements remained rampant (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In 1841, Samuel P. Jarvis (Indian Superintendent) informed the Six Nations Iroquois that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for them to surrender it to the Crown, to be administered for their sole benefit. With this plan, the Six Nations Iroquois would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 8,094 ha. The surrender of land was made by the Confederacy in January, 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Today, this history and those surrenders are still contested and there are numerous specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations Iroquois with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

The following history of the Wendat was provided by the Wendat Nation:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the 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 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 Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the 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 Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

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

The Council of the Wendat Nation 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 Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The 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.

2.2.2 Colonial Settler Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Grey County was established in 1852, relatively late for Upper Canada as it took longer for permanent settlement to be established along Georgian Bay. Townships from varying counties were combined to form the new county. Initially the county would still be administrated from Wellington County until the proper infrastructure could be created (history-articles.com). Initially Sydenham (Owen Sound) was suggested as a capital for the county, but it was judged to be unsuitable until new buildings were constructed for the courthouse and jail. This was completed in 1852. (ibid)

The early history of Grey County was closely tied to the military development of Upper Canada. The first settlers were either military men and their families or refugees from the United States. Following the American Revolutionary War people who were loyal to the British, known as United Empire Loyalists, were exiled. They were granted free land in Upper Canada by the British for their support. Both the United Empire Loyalists and military families were considered “official” or non-resident patentees and were free to clear the land they received as they wished (Johnson 1973).

Early European settlements in Upper Canada were localized to the northern shore of Lake Ontario. It was a much slower process for townships in the northern part of Grey County, including Keppel Township – the location of the project area.

Township of Keppel and the Village of Shallow Lake

The Township of Keppel was originally opened for settlement in 1855 after it was purchased in a Treaty in 1854. The closest settlement area to the project area was the Village of Kemble

The Shallow Lake United Church has a history of Shallow Lake on their website:

VILLAGE OF SHALLOW LAKE

The Village of Shallow Lake dates its history back to the year 1862. Its first settlers were Mr. & Mrs. Butterworth, and Mrs. Butterworth’s eldest son, John Spencer and his bride of six months. They came here from Whitby where they had first settled on their arrival from Ireland, a few years before.

At that time Shallow Lake was a dense forest, blazes on the trees being the only means of knowing how to get around. These pioneers set to work to build a home and before the winter set in they had a fine log house and barn on the property now occupied by Mr. & Mrs. A. Dymott. The house was torn down many years ago to make room for the present building. The barn was torn down just a few years ago and the logs were used to build a cottage at Sauble Beach.

<https://www.shallowlakeunitedchurch.ca/history>

2.2.3 Saugeen Peninsula Treaty – Treaty 72 (1854)

The government of Ontario has a summary of the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty:

Treaty 72 was signed on October 13, 1854, by First Nations residing on the “Saugeen Peninsula” and representatives of the Crown. The Treaty area covers most of what is now known as the Bruce Peninsula.

At the time of signing, the peninsula was known as the Saugeen Peninsula. The treaty is sometimes today referred to as the Bruce Peninsula Treaty.

Current communities in the area include Sauble Beach, Tobermory, and Southampton.

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves#t26>

The Treaty itself reads:

“SURRENDER OF THE SAUGEEN PENINSULA

We, the Chiefs, Sachems and Principal Men of the Indian Tribes resident at Saugeen, Owen Sound, confiding in the wisdom and protecting care our Great Mother across the Big Lake, and believing that our Good Father, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, is anxiously desirous to promote those interests which will most largely conduce to the welfare of His red children, have now, being in full Council assembled, in presence of then Superintendent General of Indians Affairs, and of the young men of both tribes, agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full and complete surrender unto the Crown of that Peninsula known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain restrictions and reservations to be hereinafter set forth. We have therefore set our marks to this document, after having heard the same read to us, and do hereby surrender the whole of the above named tract of country, bounded on the south by a straight line drawn for the Indian village of Saugeen to the Indian village of Nawash, in continuation of the northern limits of the narrow strip recently surrendered by us to the Crown; and bounded on the north-east and west by Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, with the following reservations, to wit: 1st. For the benefit of the Saugeen Indians we reserve all that block of land bounded on the west by a straight line running due north from the River Saugeen, at the spot where it is entered by a ravine immediately to the west of the village, and over which a bridge has recently been constructed, to the shore of Lake Huron; on the south by the aforesaid northern limit of the lately surrendered strip; on the east by a line drawn from a spot upon the coast at a distance of about (9 ½) nine miles and a half from the western boundary aforesaid, and running parallel thereto until it touches the aforementioned northern limits of the recently surrendered strip; and we wish it to be clearly understood that we wish the Peninsula at the mouth of the Saugeen River to the west of the western boundary aforesaid to be laid out in understood that our surrender includes that parcel of land which is in continuation of the strip recently surrendered to the Saugeen River.

We do also reserve to ourselves that tract of land called Chief's Point, bounded on the east by a line drawn from a spot half a mile up the Sable River, and continued in a northerly direction to the bay, and upon all other sides by the lake.

2nd. We reserve for the benefit of the Owen Sound Indians all the tract bounded on the south by the northern limit of the continuation of the strip recently surrendered; on the north-west by a line drawn from the north easterly angle of the aforesaid strip (as it was surrendered in 1851, in a north easterly direction); on the south-east by the sound extending to the southern limit of the Caughnawaga Settlement; on the north by a line two miles in length and forming the said southern limit. And we also reserve to ourselves all that tract of land called Cape Crocker, bounded on three sides by Georgian Bay, on the south-west by a line drawn from the bottom of Nochemowenaing Bay to the mouth of Sucker River, and we include in the aforesaid surrender the parcel of land contained in the continuation to Owen's Sound of the recently surrendered strip aforesaid.

3rd. We do reserve for the benefit of the Colpoy's Bay Indians, in the presence and with the concurrence of John Beattie, who represents the tribe at this Council, a block of land containing 6,000 acres, and including their village, and bounded on the north by Colpoy's Bay.

All which reserves we hereby retain to ourselves and our children in perpetuity, and it is agreed that the interest of the principal sum arising out of the sale of our lands be regularly paid to them so long as there are Indians left to represent our tribe without diminution at half yearly periods.

And we hereby request the sanction of our Great Father the Governor General to this surrender, which we consider highly conducive to our general interests.

Done in Council, at Saugeen, this thirteenth day of October, 1854. It is understood that no islands are included in this surrender."

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation's Environmental office describes Treaty 72 as following:

1854 - Saugeen Peninsula Treaty No. 72

Negotiated with the Crown. Interpreted by settler governments as the surrender of the Saugeen Peninsula in exchange for reserves - certain tracts of land set aside - and proceeds from the sale of the land "...agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full and complete surrender unto the Crown of that Peninsula known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain restrictions and reservations to be hereinafter set forth."
<https://www.saugeenojibwaynation.ca/node/75#:~:text=1854%20%2D%20Saugeen%20Peninsula%20Treaty%20No.&text=agreed%20that%20it%20will%20be,hereinafter%20set%20forth>.

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation is currently undertaking a court case to hold the Government of Canada to promises made in the original treaty. Their legal website outlines the court cases, which SON is currently appealing to the Supreme Court of Canada:

ABORIGINAL TITLE CLAIM

SON's claim about ownership of lands under water is a claim about title to SON's traditional homelands that were not surrendered by treaty. SON's traditional homelands includes the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and about 1 ½ million acres of land to the south of it, stretching from Goderich to Collingwood. It also includes the waters surrounding those lands. Those are the waters of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, and SON is asking the court to recognize SON's 'Aboriginal title' to those waters.

Aboriginal title, in Canadian law, is an Indigenous land right that is recognized and protected by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. While First Nations in Canada have successfully brought court claims about Aboriginal title to lands, this is the first time that the issue of Aboriginal title to waters will be decided by a court.

TREATY CLAIM

SON's second claim is about Treaty 72. In 1836, the British Crown pressed SON to surrender 1.5 million acres of its lands south of Owen Sound. In exchange for those rich farming lands, the Crown made SON an important promise: to protect the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula for SON, forever. But, 18 years later the Crown came back for a surrender of the Peninsula. The Crown said that they could no longer protect SON's remaining lands from settlers, and Treaty 72 was signed in 1854.

SON's claim is that the Crown could have protected the Peninsula and misled SON in the negotiations of a surrender of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula. SON's claim is that this was a breach of the Crown's fiduciary duty. What SON is seeking is a declaration the Crown breached this duty. If successful, in a later phase of this claim, SON will be looking for recognition of its ownership interests in lands on the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula that are still owned by Ontario or Canada or have not been bought and paid for by third parties (so, municipal roads, for example), as well as compensation.

The trial of both claims began on April 23, 2019, and is being presided over by Justice Wendy Matheson of the Ontario Superior Court."

(https://www.oktlaw.com/services/cases/son_titleclaim/)

2.2.4 Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current project area consists in part of the parcel of land, which was historically designated as part of Lot 9, Concession 7, formerly Keppel Township in the County of Grey.

A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the project area is outlined in **Table 1** below.

TABLE 1: Selected Land Records of the Project Area

Dates	Description	Source
1863	Patent: The Crown to Thomas Gillis all 122	Abstract to Deeds
1867	M: John Spencer and wife to Alexander Scott all 30 acres for \$200	Abstract to Deeds
1868	M: John Spencer and wife to John F___ all 30 for \$225	Abstract to Deeds
1870	B&S: Alexander Scott to Stephen Spencer N pt 30 acres for \$2	Abstract to Deeds
1871	B&S: Thomas Gills/ Gillis and wife to Joseph D Rallenworth N 30	Abstract to Deeds
1871	B&S: Joseph Rallenworth and wife to John Spencer all 30 acres for \$ 40	Abstract to Deeds
1883	B&S: Stephen spencer and wife to _____ N pt 30 for 400	Abstract to Deeds
1889	B&S: Frederick Spencer to Keit _____ pt 1 1/2 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1891	B&S: Frederick Spencer to John Thompson pt 5 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1892	Plan: by D M North PLS for Fred Spencer pt Lot	Abstract to Deeds
1893	B&S: Fred Spencer and wife to Grand Truck Railway Company part	Abstract to Deeds
1894	B&S: John Thompson and wife to Grand Trunk Railway Company	Abstract to Deeds
	records obscured	Abstract to Deeds
1897	B&S: John Thompson and wife to Henry Robertson pt 5 1/2 acres for \$200	Abstract to Deeds
1897	B&S: Frederick Spencer and wife to Lafayette Patterson pt 4 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1898	B&S: Frederick Spencer and wife to James H___ pt	Abstract to Deeds
1898	B&S: B&S: Frederick W Spencer and wife to ___ Cochran part	Abstract to Deeds
1899	B&S: Frederick Spencer and wife to Sarah B Ferris part 23 3/5 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1899	B&S: William J Cochran and wife to Richard Fawley part	Abstract to Deeds

The land has had a series of owners, and several individuals have been identified, with their particular information presented below.

John Spencer

John Spencer is first mentioned in the land records in 1867. Spencer was one of the first European settlers in the area and it was his arrival in 1866 that started the community of Shallow Lake.

The website familysearch.org contains a biographical summary of Spencer:

When John Albert Spencer was born in April 1834, in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom, his father, William Spencer, was 26 and his mother, Mary Elizabeth Dent, was 23. He married Mary Ann White on 18 April 1862, in Ontario, Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 4 daughters. He lived in Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire, England, United Kingdom in 1841 and Scawby, Lincolnshire, England, United Kingdom in 1851. He died on 12 December 1870, in Shallow Lake, Huron, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 36, and was buried in Boyd Cemetery, Shallow Lake, Grey, Ontario, Canada. <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/GSYX-CYB/john-albert-spencer-1834-1870>

Frederick Spencer

Frederick Spencer is first mentioned in the land records in 1889. The website familysearch.org contains a biographical summary of Spencer:

When Frederick William Spencer was born on 14 January 1867, in Amabel Township, Bruce, Ontario, Canada, his father, John Albert Spencer, was 32 and his mother, Mary Ann White, was 25. He married Margaret Jane Curry on 12 April 1892, in Keppel Township, Grey, Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 1 daughter. He lived in Keppel Township, Grey, Ontario, Canada in 1871 and Grey, Ontario, Canada in 1911. He died about 1945, at the age of 79, and was buried in Shallow Lake, Grey, Ontario, Canada. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/about/9J67-4CZ>

John Thompson

John Thompson is first mentioned in the land records in 1891. The website wikitree.org contains a biographical summary of Thompson:

John, born about 1840, was the son of Scottish immigrants Thomas "Tam" Thomson and Elizabeth Brodie. He grew up on his parents' farm in Claremont, Canada West (Ontario). In 1865 he married Margaret Matheson.

At the time of his death in 1930, he was a retired farmer.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Thomson-6369#Biography>

The 1865 Directory of Grey County contains no entries for this Lot

2.2.5 Ontario Cemetery Transcriptions

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within Lot 9. The closest cemetery is the Boyd Cemetery, located approximately 2.4km southwest of the project area.

2.2.6 Analysis of Historic Mapping

TABLE 2: Historic Mapping of the Project Area

Dates	Description	Source
1800s	No structures are depicted. The shoreline of Shallow Lake runs along the southern border of the property, and a stream runs through the project area	Patent Plan, Keppel Township Figure A5
1880	No individual structures are depicted, the roadway in the same location as Highway 6 th has been constructed. The shoreline of Shallow Lake is within the project area. A stream runs though the project area.	H. Belden Grey Atlas Figure A5
1945	One structure is depicted within the project area, with another structure bordering the project area. A railway line runs though the project area. 2 nd Street has been constructed	Department of National Defense Topographic Mapping Figure A5
1954	The streets around the project area have been laid out. A railway line is shown running though the project area; however, the image is not high enough resolution to definitively determine the extent of any disturbance or the location of structures within the property	University of Toronto Aerial Photo Archive Figure A5
2025	The project area is as it currently appears	MNRF Satellite Imagery Figure A5

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the project area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the project area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**).

The 1800's Patent Plan show the Lot, including the property, no structures can be seen, and the property has the shoreline of Shallow Lake and a stream within the property boundaries.

The 1880 Atlas mapping shows that the project area is located within Lot 9, Concession 7. No structures are depicted within the project area. The shoreline of Shallow Lake and a stream are depicted within the property boundaries

The 1945 Department of National Defense topographic mapping shows that the streets around the project area have been laid out. A railway line is shown running though the project area; however, the image is not high enough resolution to definitively determine the extent of any disturbance or the location of structures within the property

The 1954 aerial mapping depicts that the streets around the project area have been laid out. There appears to be building activity in the vicinity of the project area, however the image is not high enough resolution to definitively determine the extent of disturbance.

The 21st century satellite imagery depicts the property as it currently appears.

There are no structures on any of the historic mapping consulted. All of these maps have been discussed in **Table 1** above. The aerial photography depicts the 20th century construction activities impacting the subject property.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m), or within 300m of the project area. There are no previously registered sites within 2.0 km.

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is bounded by residential properties to the west, east, and north, and wooded land to the south. The property currently consists of residential properties, wooded areas, and a section of the former Grand Trunk Railway. The project area consists of approximately 1.42 hectares.

The property owner confirmed the location of a large septic field and leaching bed as well as the cistern and septic holding tank adjacent to the house. Essentially, the entire flat area south of the house consists of a septic field and leaching bed, which was avoided during fieldwork due to the biohazard threat it contains.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The Study Area, located in this part of Grey County is part of the Bruce Peninsula physiographic region. The geographic of this region is dominated by thin soil over grey dolostone. The bedrock surface is irregular which facilitates the creation of many swamp areas and lakes. The soils in the region are generally quite shallow. The project area is located close to the boundary of a second physiographic region- the Arran Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177). The region was described as:

“Between Owen Sound and Southampton, lying mainly in the townships of Arran, Amabel, Keppel, and Derby, is an area of 200 square miles containing several hundred long narrow Drumlins. Since the township of Arran is central to the area and is almost entirely drumlinized its name has been applied to the whole field. In part of the area lacustrine clay occurs between drumlins.

This group lies to the north of the Horeshoe Moraines and is younger than the Teeswater drumlin field father south. In addition to the difference in shape already noted, theses are oriented almost

southwest having been formed by the advance of an ice lobe from the basin now occupied by Georgian Bay.”

The soil in the project area is made up of Osprey loam which is a brown forest soil described as medium textured derived from dolomitic limestone till, this soil area is characterized by over 2-4 inches brown loam over 2 inches of brown clay loam with good drainage.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential. The MCM Standards & Guidelines (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The historic shoreline of Shallow Lake ran within the project area, and additionally a stream ran through the project area giving the property potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources.

For the Colonial Settler period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The project area is located within 200m of a mapped historic railway which gives the property potential for the recovery of Colonial Settler (formerly “Euro-Canadian”) archaeological resources. This railway is not depicted on any of the historic mapping, however it is known that the Shallow Lake station was constructed in 1894, and that the land owner sold land to the railway company in 1893.

Based on analysis of the 20th century aerial photography and current conditions it appears that the subject property has been partially disturbed by a several 20th century structures, and a previous rail line however portions of the property remains undisturbed. According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to have had no mapped 19th century structures other than the bordering transportation routes.

Notwithstanding potential 20th century disturbances, the property was considered to retain some integrity of early Colonial Settler (formerly “Euro-Canadian”) and Indigenous occupations in any remaining undisturbed areas.

2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There are no known previous archaeological assessments completed for this property.

2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

Stage 1 historic research was conducted in November of 2025 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 19th-21st, 2025.

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Test Pit survey by CRM Lab were conducted in all accessible areas of the property to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the project area. The property is bounded by roads on two sides, and neighbouring properties with clear property lines on the remaining two sides which clearly delineate the boundaries. Furthermore, clear mapping was also provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries. **Figure A6** illustrates the areas of test pit survey of the project area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field and included in the current report. **Plates 1-79** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as samples of the types of stratigraphy encountered.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Indigenous and 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the proposed alterations.

The weather was seasonable during fieldwork; between 3-7 degrees Celsius with low humidity, and partially overcast to sunny skies and no precipitation during fieldwork. Visibility for fieldwork remained most excellent at all times.

The areas excavated represents the accessible portions of the property (i.e.: not covered by gravel paths, structures, decks, clear of utilities or extensive root mats related to the trees within the area, less than a 20 degree slope and not permanently wet) in order to complete the requirements of a Stage 2 Assessment of the project area.

Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree - if any - of subsurface disturbances on the site. Hand dug shovel test pits were excavated and a trowel was used where necessary to clear off test pit walls and floors for photography or closer inspection. The areas tested easily accommodated a 5x5m grid.

Approximately 80% of the subject property was subject to the Stage 2 field assessment by test pit survey as illustrated in **Figure A6**. The remaining 20% consisting of the former rail line (10% total), the septic field and leaching beds constituting a biohazard (5% total), or under structures and paving (5% total).

Elevations for each test pit were taken from the surface of the ground, and representative test pits were documented photographically. Schematic profile drawings of stratigraphy were drawn on the field iPad for representative types of the test pits excavated, noting soil types, inclusions, any 20th century objects and lot thickness. Soil layers were identified, described and designated as "Lots" according to the Parks Canada classification system.

All soils removed during excavation were screened using 6mm (1/4") diameter wire mesh screen to determine artifact and inclusion content. Test pits were 30cm in diameter, and subsoil was encountered in all of the excavated test pits; each test pit was backfilled at the conclusion of its respective investigation, and test pits were advanced to within 1m of all build structures.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

None of the excavated test pits yielded artifacts or evidence of prior structural or other features. The following description of the archaeological findings in the test pits includes the stratigraphy of the general soil lots encountered. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include 99 digital photographs, digital field notes and digitally drawn maps located in the field iPad. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the same digital file as all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs, and artifact catalogue are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high-resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives.

All records, documentation, fieldnotes and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A total of 7 discrete Lots were recorded in the test pits excavated to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment; **Table 2** below lists the stratigraphy in the areas of excavation. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent with only slight depth variations across the areas of excavation. No discrete Indigenous occupation or Colonial Settler lots were observed; no original in situ cultural deposits were recovered.

TABLE 3: Stage 2 Assessment – Summary of Test Pit Stratigraphy

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 1	<p>Sod & Topsoil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dark greyish brown sandy loam; medium to loose compaction - 7-10cm average thickness - Present in all <i>lawn</i> Test Pits throughout the property (see Figure A6) - Overlies Lot 2 in all <i>lawn</i> Test Pits. - <i>No artifacts, no 19th – 21st c. objects.</i>
Lot 2	<p>Landscaping/Construction Fill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dark-medium greyish brown clay sand displaced fill - 7-17cm average thickness; medium to heavy compaction - Overlies Lot 3 in all <i>lawn</i> Test Pits around house & garage(see Figure A6) - Underlies Lot 1 in all Test Pits around house & garage - <i>No artifacts, late 19th – 21st c. objects: red brick, foil, wire nails, glass</i>
Lot 3	<p>Sterile Subsoil Type I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light yellowish-grey silty clay subsoil - medium compaction - Excavated 6-9cm to confirm interpretation where unclear - Present in all test pits throughout the property; except in northeast “grassy knoll” & forest (see Figure A6) where it is replaced by Lot 4 (Type II subsoil) - underlies Lot 2 consistently where present - <i>No artifacts, no 19th – 21st c. objects</i>
Lot 4	<p>Sterile Subsoil Type II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light yellowish-buff silty clay with same coloured rock, sand & gravel limestone subsoil - medium to dense compaction - Excavated 11-23cm to confirm interpretation where unclear - Present in all test pits in northeast “grassy knoll” & forest (see Figure A6) - underlies Lot 2 consistently where present - <i>No artifacts, no 19th – 21st c. objects</i>
Lot 5	<p>Former Railbed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - light yellowish buff sand & gravel lenses in cinder & coal rail bedding - quite dense compaction - 11-22cm average thickness - Present in all test pits on either side of former rail bed (see Figure A6) - underlies Lot 1 consistently where present - overlies Lot 6 consistently where present - <i>No artifacts, no 19th – 21st c. objects</i>
Lot 6	<p>Displaced Fill Associated with Railbed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grey brown clay fill - quite dense & firm compaction - 20-21cm average thickness - Present in all test pits on either side of former rail bed (see Figure A6) - underlies Lot 5 consistently where present - overlies Lot 3 consistently where present - <i>No artifacts, no 19th – 21st c. objects</i>

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 7	<p>Forest Surface Topsoil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rich dark brown organic humus loam - medium to loose compaction. - 22-36cm average thickness - Present in all Test Pits in forested areas (see Figure A6) - Overlies Lot 3 in all Test Pits where present - <i>No artifacts, some late 19th – 21st c. objects: container glass, aluminium cans, plastic</i>

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either an Indigenous nor pre 20th century Colonial Settler (formerly “Euro-Canadian”) occupation were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no direct occupation within the assessed areas prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

Contact was made with Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) prior to commencement of fieldwork as the project area lies within the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty – Treaty 72 (1854). SON did not provide Indigenous Liaison Monitors for this particular fieldwork. This report was submitted to SON for their review prior to final submissions to the Ministry; any comments resulting from SON’s review have been incorporated into this final report.

6.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The property at 70 2nd Street, Shallow Lake. Historically part of Lot 9, Concession 7, formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Ontario; to be impacted by future property redevelopment following severance has been the subject of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

Stage 1 historic research was conducted in November of 2025 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted in November of 2025. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study and by the existing site conditions.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Grey County Planning Department under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13.

Potential for Colonial Settler (formerly “Euro-Canadian”) cultural occupations was identified by the documentary and cartographic research during the Stage 1 Background Study due to proximity to historic transportation routes. Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources was considered to be present on this property due to the property’s location in proximity to a wetland and a secondary water source.

Analysis of 20th century aerial photography and mapping, in addition to current property conditions indicate partial disturbances to the property.

No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM lie directly adjacent to (within 50m) or within 300m of the project area. No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM lie within 2km of the subject property.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts in any of the soil lots excavated. The stratigraphy in the areas subject to test pit survey was generally consistent across the area. No archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to an Indigenous occupation of the property have been recovered.

The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the subject property does not contain archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made for the subject property:

- 1.** The Study Area comprising the property consisting of: 70 2nd Street, historically Part Lot 9, Concession 7, formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Ontario, Municipality of Kincardine, *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

- 1.** This report has submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (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 to be reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be 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 & 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*.

3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and *the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
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, except by a person holding an archaeological license

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) AND the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) should immediately be notified.

8.0 REFERENCES

Primary Sources

NTS Topographic Map 1:30,000 041A11 – Wiaraton

Library and Archives Canada

1800s Patent Plan of Keppel Township. Item - RG 1-100-0-0-2491

Smith, William Wye

1866 Gazetteer and Directory for the County of Grey for 1865-6. Toronto.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

Ontario Archaeological Sites Database

Onland.ca

Ontario Crown Land Records Township of Keppel

Keppel Township Abstract Index to Deeds GSU 179767

University of Toronto

1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario. <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index>

Maps

Belden, H.

1880 *Grey County in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada*. McGill University.

Department of National Defence

1945 Topographical Map of Wiaraton

Secondary Sources

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

2004 *A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto: Interim Report*. Heritage Preservation Services, Culture Division, City of Toronto.

2013 Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region. Final Report. On file with ASI.

Birch, J., and R. Williamson

2013 *The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Lanham.

Bowman, I.

1975 *History of the Peninsula Portage and Canoe Route: Colpoy's Bay to Lake Huron - with an Overview of Indian Occupation of the Bruce Peninsula.* Toronto.

Brown, J.

1995 *On Mortuary Analysis – with Special Reference to the Saxe-Binford Research Program. In Regional Approaches to Mortuary Analysis.* Edited by L.A. Beck. Plenum Press, New York, pp. 3-2.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario.* Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2, Ministry of Natural Resources

Copway, G.

1850 *The Traditional History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation.* Charles Gilpin, London.

1851 *The Traditional History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation.* Benjamin B. Mussey & Co., Boston.

1858 *Indian Life and Indian History.* Albert Colby and Company, Boston.

Dodd, C.F., D.R. Poulton, P.A. Lennox, D.G. Smith, and G.A. Warrick

1990 *The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage.* In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds, pp. 321–360. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London, ON.

Edwards, T.W.D., and P. Fritz

1988 *Stable-Isotope Palaeoclimate Records from Southern Ontario, Canada: Comparison of Results from Marl and Wood.* *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences* 25:1397–1406.

Ellis, C.J., and D.B. Deller

1990 *Paleo-Indians.* In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds, pp. 37–64. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London, ON.

Ellis, C.J., I.T. Kenyon, and M.W. Spence

1990 *The Archaic.* In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds, pp. 65–124. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London, ON.

Ellis, C.J., P.A. Timmins, and H. Martelle

2009 At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent.*, T. D. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier, eds, pp. 787–837. State University of New York Press, Albany, New York.

Ferris, Neal

2013 *Introduction: Seeing Ontario's Past Archaeologically. IN: Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province.* Edited by: M. Munson and S. Jamieson. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston, pp. 3-23.

2013 Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, pp. 99–111. McGill-Queen's University Press.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt32b7n5.15>.

Fisher Archaeological Consulting

2023 *Proposed Residential Development -Division And Gosford Street, Southampton (Town Lots 1 To 3 And 7 To 11, Part Lots 4 And 5, North Of Gosford Street; Town Lots 1 To 11, Part Lot 12 South Of Edmund Street; Town Lots 1 And 2, South Of Huron Street; And Unopened Road Allowances, Town Plot Of Southampton), Town Of Saugeen Shores, Bruce County, Ontario Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment. PIF: P115-0117-2023*

Hicks, Kathleen A.

2005 *Lakeview: A Journey from Yesterday.* The Friends of the Mississauga Library. Mississauga Ontario.

Hoffman and Richards

1955 *Soil Survey of Bruce County: Report #19 of the Ontario Soil Survey.* Guelph, Ontario. Research Branch, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

Johnson, I.V.B.

1986 The Early Mississauga Treaty Process, 1781-1819 in Historical Perspective. PhD Dissertation, University of Toronto.

Johnston, D.

2004 Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal in Cultural Context. Unpublished paper prepared for the Ipperwash Commission of Inquiry.
<http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/transcripts.pdf>.

Johnson, Leo A.

1973 *History of the County of Ontario 1615-1875*. The Corporation of the County of Ontario: Whitby.

Marsh, Edith Louise

1931 *A History of the County of Grey*. Grey County Council. Owen Sound, Ontario. Fleming Publishing Company.

Karrow, P.F., and B.G. Warner

1990 The Geological and Biological Environment for Human Occupation in Southern Ontario. In *The Archaeology of Ontario to A.D. 1650*, pp. 5–36. Occasional Publications 5. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, London.

Konrad, V.A.

1974 Iroquois Villages on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, 1665-1687. presented at the Fall Meeting of the Ontario Historical Geographers, November 9, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario.

1981 An Iroquois Frontier: The North Shore of Lake Ontario during the Late Seventeenth

Lennox, P.A., and W.R. Fitzgerald

1990 The Culture History and Archaeology of the Neutral Iroquoians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds, pp. 405–456. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.

MacLeod, P.

1992 The Anishinabeg Point of View: The History of the Great Lakes Region to 1800 in Nineteenth-Century Mississauga, Odawa, and Ojibwa Historiography. *Canadian Historical Review* 73(2):194–210.

MNC (Metis National Council)

n.d. *The Metis Nation*. <http://www.metisnation.ca/index.php/who-are-the-metis>

Rogers, D.P.

1962 Indian Rock Paintings. *Ontario Archaeology* 7:47–48.

Rogers, E.S.

1978 Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians: The Northeast*, 15:. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Schmalz, P.S.

1977 The History of the Saugeen Indians. Ontario Historical Society, Ottawa.

- 1991 The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario. University of Toronto Press.
- Senior, Hereward
1976 *George Strange Boulton*. In Dictionary of Canadian Biography. Volume 9. University of Toronto
- Smith, D.B.
1975 Who Are the Mississauga? Ontario History 67(4):311–222.
- 2000 Kahgegagahbowh. Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online. http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=4517.
- Spence, M.W., R.H. Pihl, and C. Murphy
1990 Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.
- Surtees, R.
1985 A Cartographic Analysis of Indian Settlements and Reserves in Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec, 1763-1867. Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa.
- Tanner, H. H., ed,
1987 Atlas of the Great Lakes Indian History. Oklahoma University Press, Norman.
- Thwaites, R.G.
1896 The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travel and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791; the Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes. 73 vols. Burrows Brothers, Cleveland.
- Von Gernet, A.
2002 'Within the Prick'd Line': The Historical Context of the 1701 Deed from the Iroquois to the King of England of a Vast Tract of Land. Report Prepared for the Province of Ontario.
- Williamson, Ron
1990 The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds, pp. 291–320. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.
- Williamson, R.F., D.A. Robertson, M.S. Cooper, R.I. MacDonald, S.J. Austin, and R.H. Pihl
2008 Life and Death at the Quarry: The Early Woodland Archaeology of the Peace Bridge Site. Ontario Archaeology 85–88:39–68.

Websites

<https://ontario.heritagepin.com/sarawak-keppel-township-in-grey/>

https://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/on17/on17_map_south.jpg

<https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index>

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=3228265061904245acfbefaac6c73eaf>

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=3228265061904245acfbefaac6c73eaf>

<https://www.shallowlakeunitedchurch.ca/history>

https://archive.org/details/gazetteerdirecto00smit_0/page/142/mode/2up

https://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/on17/on17_map_north.jpg

<https://ontariorailwaystations.wordpress.com/home/grey-county/shallow-lake-railway-stations/>

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/GSYX-CYB/john-albert-spencer-1834-1870>

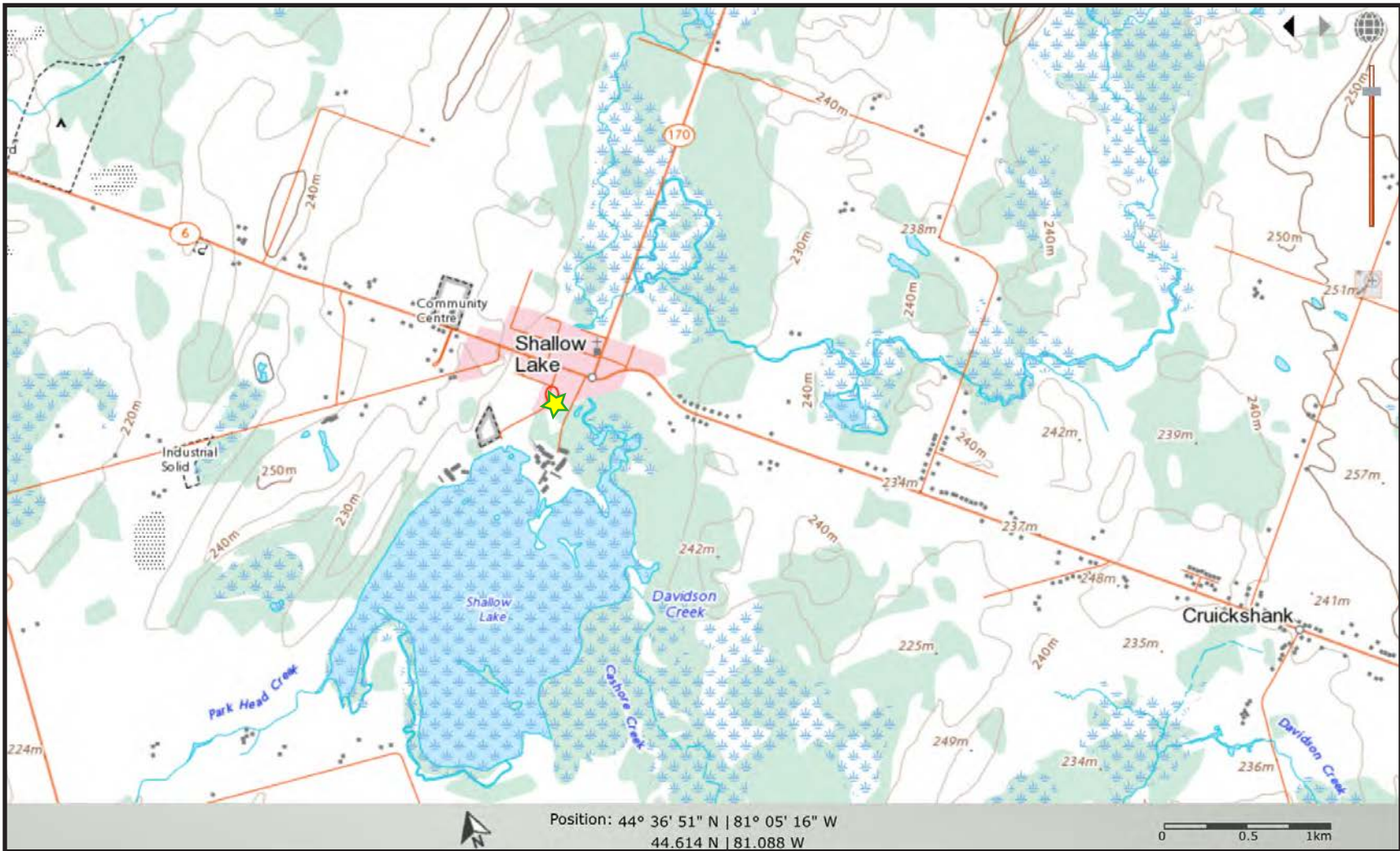
<https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/about/9J67-4CZ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Thomson-6369#Biography>

APPENDIX A:

MAPS

Site Maps



1:30,000 NTS 041A11- Warton

★ Project Area Location

70 2nd Street
Community of Shallow Lake
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

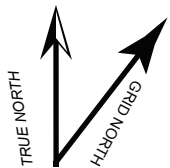
Figure A1: Location of the Project Area



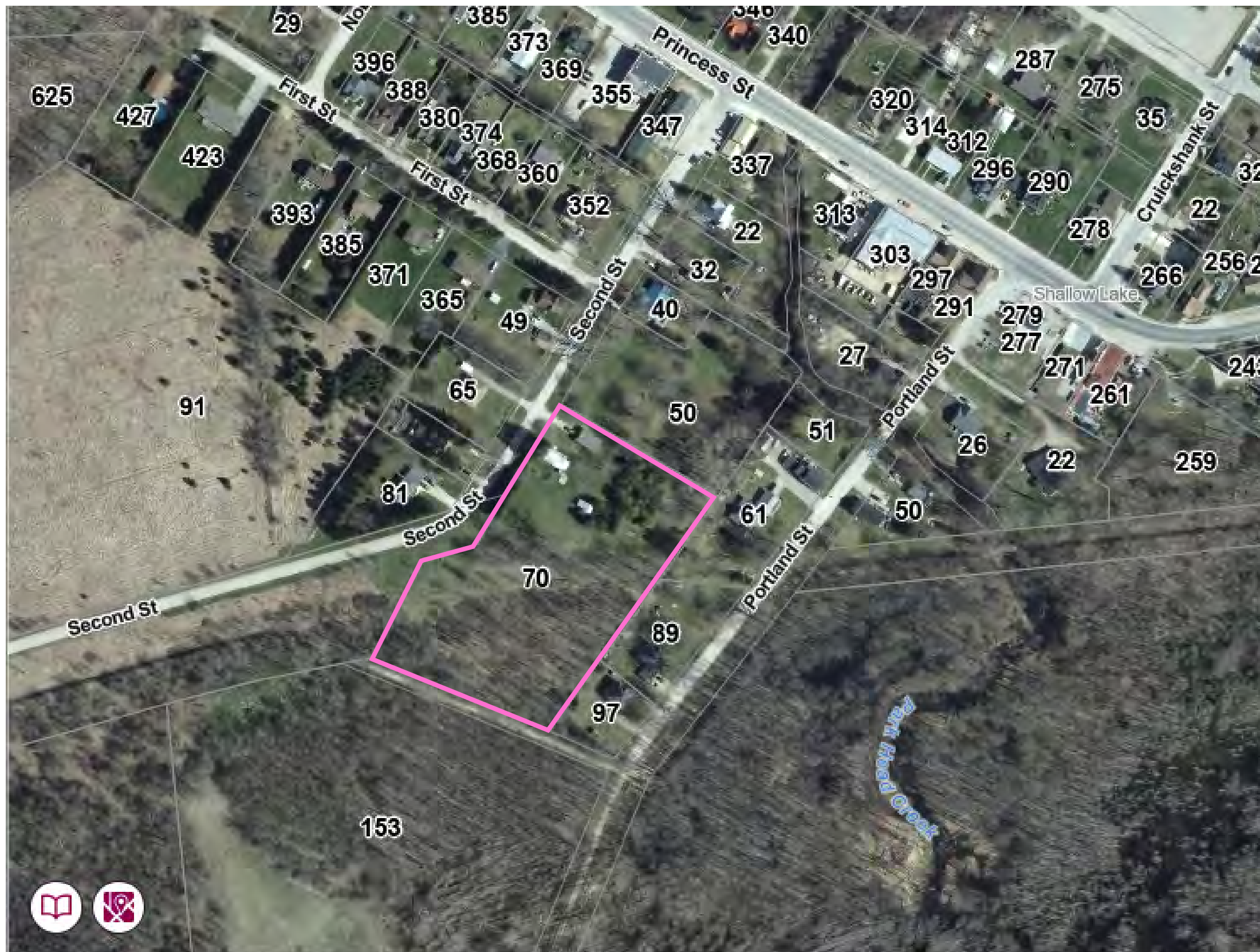
MNRF Topographic 041A11- Warton

70 2nd Street
 Community of Shallow Lake
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

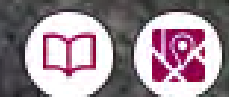
Figure A2: Detailed Location of Project Area



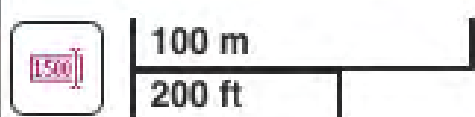
 Project Area Boundaries



Project Area Boundaries



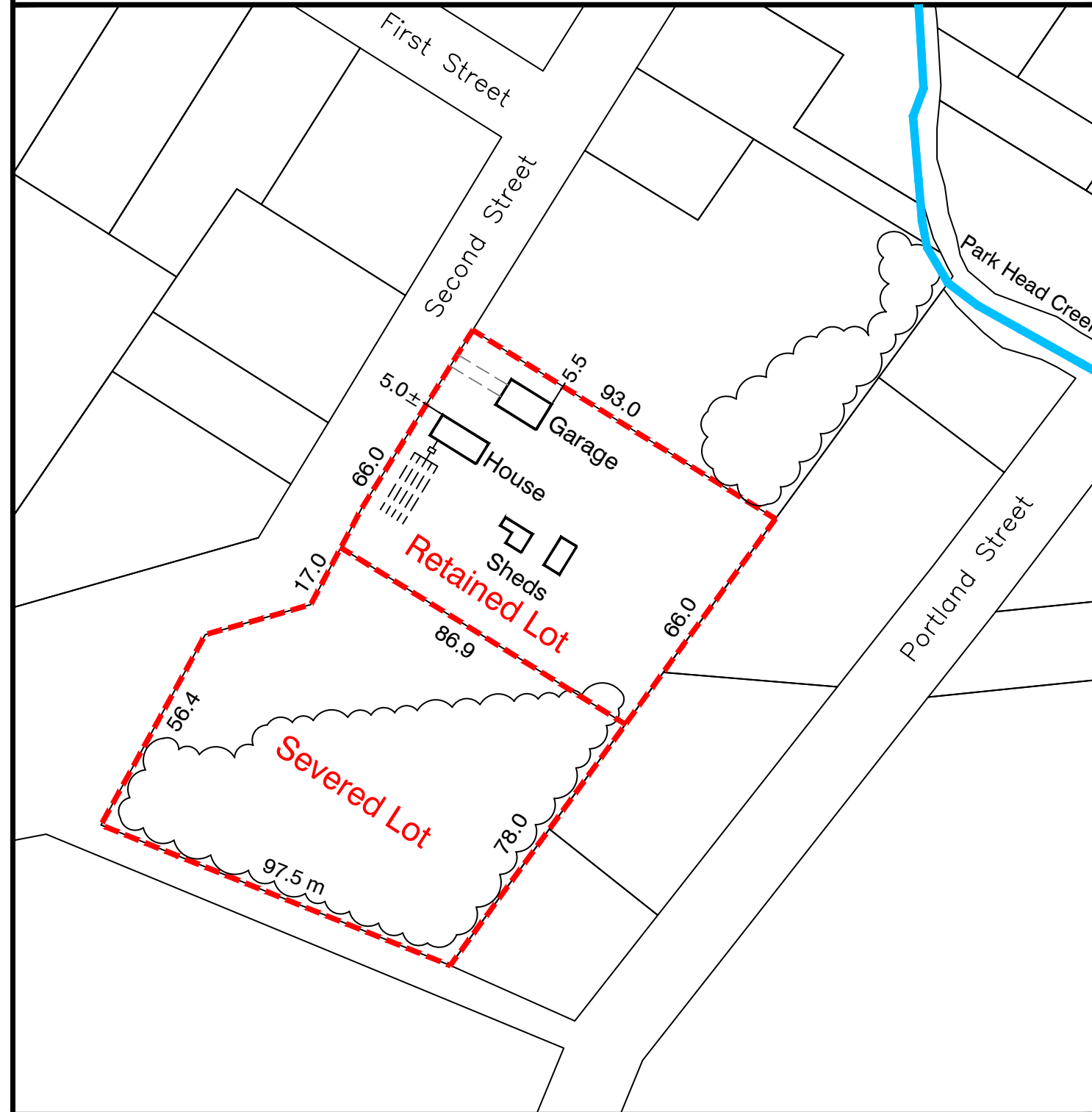
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry | Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Ga



70 2nd Street
 Community of Shallow Lake
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Figure A3: County Plan of Project Area

Severance Sketch

 Subject Lands



 Project Area Boundaries

Lot Creation
70 Second Street
Shallow Lake, ON

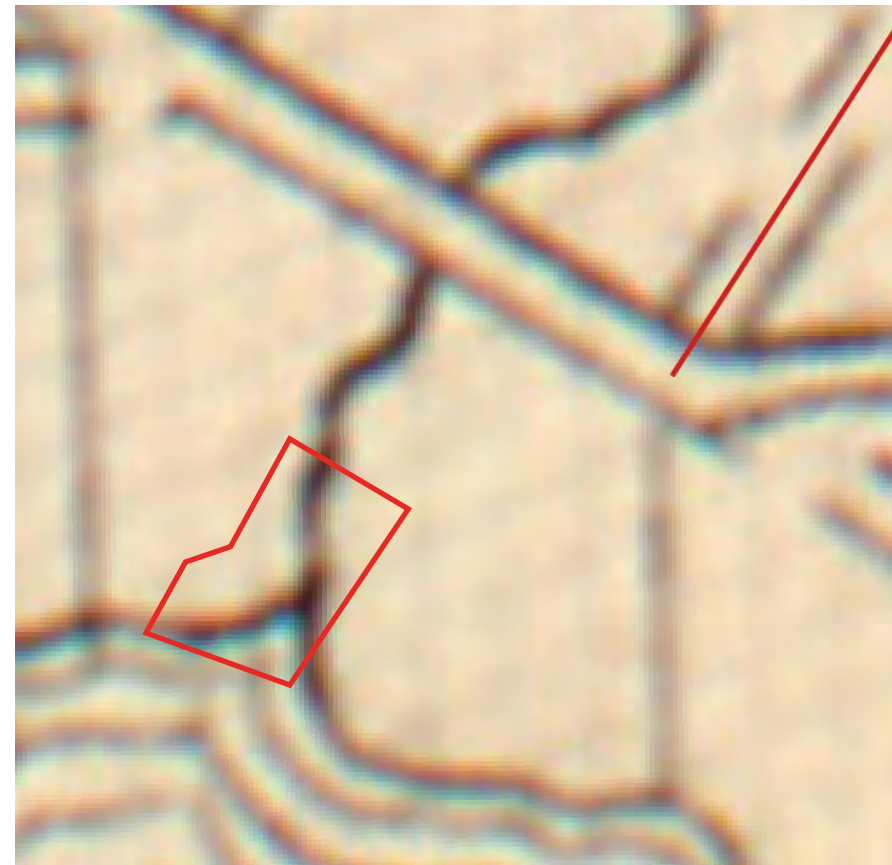
RD **RON DAVIDSON**
LAND USE PLANNING CONSULTANT INC
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO
SCALE 1:1500

70 2nd Street
Community of Shallow Lake
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A4: Proposed Severance



1880



1880



2025



1945



1954

**NB: Mapping
@ various scales & visual distortions
in historic mapping**







 Property Boundaries

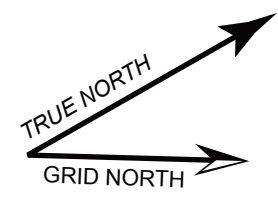
70 2nd Street
Community of Shallow Lake
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A5: Location of the Project Area
on the 19th & 20th Century Mapping



KEY

-  Project Area Boundaries
 Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
 @5m intervals
 *except as noted below
 No Archaeological Potential/CHVI
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required
-  Disturbed by Existing Structures:
 NOT Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
 No Archaeological Potential/CHVI
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required
-  Disturbed by Existing Paving:
 NOT Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
 No Archaeological Potential/CHVI
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required
-  Disturbed by Existing Septic Field
 & Leaching Bed: *BIOHAZARD*
 NOT Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
 No Archaeological Potential/CHVI
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required
-  Disturbed by Existing Railbed
 NOT Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
 No Archaeological Potential/CHVI
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required
-  Fieldwork Photograph
 Location & Number



70 2nd Street
 Community of Shallow Lake
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A6: Fieldwork Mapping

APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs



Plate 1: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast



Plates 2 & 3: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-2-3; looking west



Plate 4: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-2-3; looking west

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 5: Fieldwork in progress; looking north Plate 6: Fieldwork in progress; looking east



Plates 7 & 8: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-4; looking east



Plates 9 & 10: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-4; looking east

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 11: Fieldwork in progress; looking west **Plate 12: Fieldwork in progress; looking southwest**



Plate 13: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 14: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast **Plate 15: Rail Bed Field Conditions; looking north**



Plate 16: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast

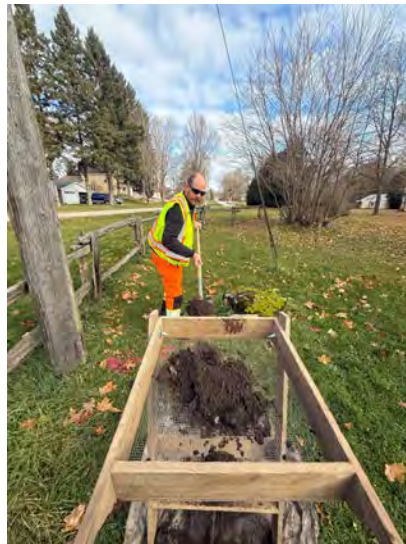


Plate 17: Fieldwork in progress; looking north



Plate 18: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast **Plate 19: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**



Plate 20: Fieldwork in progress; looking north



Plates 21 & 22: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-5-6-3; looking north



Plate 23: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-5-6-3; looking north



Plates 24 & 25: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-5-6-3; looking east

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 26: Fieldwork in progress; looking west



Plate 27: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 28: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 29: Fieldwork in progress; looking south



Plate 30: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 31: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 32: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast



Plate 33: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 34: Rail Bed Field Conditions; looking southwest **Plate 35: Rail Bed Field Conditions; looking northeast**



Plate 36: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 37: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 38: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 39: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 40: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 41: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 42: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 43: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 44: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west

Plate 45: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 46: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 47: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south **Plate 48: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east**



Plate 49: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east **Plate 50: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 51: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 52: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 53: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest **Plate 54: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 55: Fieldwork in progress; looking north



Plates 56 & 57: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-3; looking north



Plates 58 & 59: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-3; looking north

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 60: Fieldwork in progress; looking east Plate 61: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast



Plates 62 & 63: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 7-3; looking north



Plates 64 & 65: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 7-3; looking north

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 66: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast



Plate 67: Fieldwork in progress; looking east



Plate 68: Fieldwork in progress; looking east

70 2nd Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Community of Shallow Lake, Ontario



Plate 69: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west **Plate 70: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast**



Plate 71: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 72: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast **Plate 73: Fieldwork in progress; looking east**



Plate 74: Fieldwork in progress; looking north



Plate 75: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 76: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 77: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 78: Fieldwork in progress; looking north



Plate 79: Fieldwork in progress; looking south