FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

PROPOSED RE-ZONING 505153 GREY ROAD 1 - GEORGIAN ESCAPES CABIN PARK,
PART 1 PLAN 16R-5608
(PART LOTS 9 & 10, GEORGIAN RANGE, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF KEPPEL)
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS, GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

Original Report

PIF P115-0136-2024
28 October 2024

PROPOSED RE-ZONING 505153 GREY ROAD 1 - GEORGIAN ESCAPES CABIN PARK,
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(PART LOTS 9 & 10, GEORGIAN RANGE, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF KEPPEL)
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS,
GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

ORIGINAL REPORT

Property Location:
Part Lots 9 and 10 , Georgian Range
Geographic Township of Keppel, Grey County

Submitted to:
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:
Fisher Archaeological Consulting
Email: jim.molnar.fac@gmail.com

Archaeological Licence Number: P115, Jim Molnar
PIF No.: P115-0136-2024
(PIF is valid)

28 October 2024

PROPOSED RE-ZONING 505153 GREY ROAD 1 - GEORGIAN ESCAPES CABIN PARK,
PART 1 PLAN 16R-5608
(PART LOTS 9 & 10, GEORGIAN RANGE, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF KEPPEL)
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS,
GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by the landowner through their planning company to conduct the archaeological Stage 1: Background Study and Stage 2: Assessment for a proposed severance in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario. The Study Area is confined to the Study Area that is situated at 505153 Grey Road 1, in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario. The legal description is Part 1 Plan 16R-5608. The historic description is Part Lots 9 & 10 Georgian Range, Geographic Keppel Township, Grey County, Ontario. The Study Area is irregular in shape, and is 1.2 hectares (2.99 acres) in size. Most consists of steep slopes with a small portion of flat lands. The archaeological condition was triggered by a Zoning By-law Amendment under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1: Background Study determined that the Study Area possessed high potential for Indigenous archaeological sites and high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, unless extensively disturbed in modern times.

Subsequently, Stage 2 field work was undertaken, using a combination of raking (at five metre intervals and judgemental) and visual inspection. The northern portion of the Study Area consists of slope with some flat, narrow terraces, while the southern portion consists of a sharper slope and more flat ground that contained a lane leading to outbuildings, as well as an area that had been dredged to make a small, artificial basin. The entire Study Area has been adequately assessed. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was found.

Therefore, FAC recommends the following:

1) that the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 3 and 8*** has been adequately assessed, and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found (no artifacts, or sites), no further archaeological work is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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NPD TABLE FOR 505153 GREY ROAD 1, TOWN OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

Permission was obtained to enter the properties described in the above report	Yes
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project	Yes
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities	

Fieldwork Dates	**Weather**	**Ground Conditions**	**Principal Investigator**
May 31, 2024	Sunny, 22C	Dry	JF

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT 505153 GREY ROAD 1 - GEORGIAN ESCAPES CABIN PARK, PART 1 PLAN 16R-5608, (PART LOTS 9 & 10, GEORGIAN RANGE, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF KEPPEL) TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS, GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

ORIGINAL REPORT

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The following is a Stage 1 and 2 report prepared for review by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). Archaeological consultants, licensed by MCM, are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to MCM. There are four stages for archaeological work – Stages 1 to 4.

Stage 1 Background research and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s).

Stage 2 Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated.

Stage 3 Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon.

Stage 4 Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation).

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant Stage 4 – either full excavation or preservation of the site.

The archaeological work was conducted under the Provincial archaeological licence number P115, pertaining to PIF # P115-0136-2024.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by the landowner through their planning company to conduct the archaeological Stage 1: Background Study and Stage 2: Assessment for a proposed Re-zoning in Georgian Bluffs, Ontario (***Figures 1*** and ***2***). The Study Area is confined to the property situated at 505153 Grey Road 1, in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario. The historic description for the

property is Part Lots 9 & 10 Georgian Range, Geographic Keppel Township. Only a few metres overlaps onto historic Lot 10 at the southern limit.

The Study Area is irregular in shape and is 1.2 ha (2.99 acres). The original shore road allowance beside Georgian Bay forms the eastern boundary, while other recreational lots are to the north and south. Grey Road 1 abuts the Study Area to the west. ***Figure 3*** shows a survey plan.

The archaeological condition was assigned by the planning office of the Town of Georgian Bluffs in advance of planning approval for re-zoning for Plan Part 1 16R-5608. FAC had permission from the landowner to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of any artifacts that may have been found.

1.2 Archaeological Context

The Study Area is located in the former Keppel Township, now the Township of Georgian Bluffs. The Study Area is a wooded lot with an existing driveway, and outbuildings. A small cottage is on the shore road allowance on the eastern side (See ***Figure 3***). Most of the Study Area has varying degrees of slope from gentle to steep, with some flatter spaces.

The following sections present the environmental and cultural setting of the research area, with historical details outlined in **Section 1.3 Historical Context**. A number of environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, and vegetation will influence the archaeological potential of an area, and these are discussed in detail below. This discussion provides a framework for conducting the archaeological potential survey.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The Study Area is located within the Bruce Peninsula physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:162). The primary physiographic features of the wider area are Lake Huron (including Georgian Bay) and the Niagara Escarpment, but the surficial geology is also characterised by a number of less prominent physiographic features, remnants of Ontario's glacial and post-glacial geologic history.

The basin of Lake Huron formed as the result of glacial activity (Chapman and Putnam 1984:13). The continental ice sheets directly eroded the underlying bedrock during advances (GBBC 20024: 37), with more erosion by the action of meltwater during periods of warming or glacial retreat (Kesler 2019:65-66). The end of the ice age began *ca.* 18,000 years ago with periods of advance and retreat that lasted several thousand years (Karrow and Warner 1990:33; Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figures 3 & 4; Lewis *et al*. 2008:Figure 2). The final retreat left the Bruce Peninsula *ca.* 13,000 years ago (Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 5). As the ice retreated from southern Ontario and more southerly parts of the Lake Huron basin were revealed, glacial Lake Algonquin began to form in the basin against the southern margin of the ice sheet. The southern edge of the Laurentide Ice Sheet had retreated north of Georgian Bay by 12,000 years ago, but much of the Bruce Peninsula was inundated by the high water levels of the Main Lake Algonquin stage, with only the highest elevations on the east side of the Peninsula south of Lion's Head

being above water (BGGC 2004:90, Map 4; see Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 5; Lewis *et al*. 2008:Figure 3).

Around 11,000 years ago, new outlets opened up to drain Lake Algonquin via the Ottawa Valley, drastically lowering water levels in the upper Great Lakes basins (BGGC 2004:89, Map 5; Chapman and Putnam 1984:35; Larsen 1987:4; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 6; Lewis *et al.* 2008:131; Sarvis 2000:Section 5). The basin of Georgian Bay was the site of the much smaller Lake Hough, the western shoreline of which remained relatively close to the modern-day Bruce Peninsula shoreline compared with other areas of the Lake Huron basin at this time (Lewis *et al.* 1995: Figure 6). Water levels continued to fluctuate for a few thousand years due to the effects of glacial meltwater and glacial rebound in the Great Lakes region and beyond, with Lake Hough reaching its lowest stage *ca.* 7,500 years ago, at which point sediment analysis has shown that peat deposition was occurring in what is now Hope Bay (Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:908, Figure 6; Lewis *et al*. 2008:133; Sarvis 2000: Section 5). Water levels rebounded during the time of Lake Nipissing around 5,500 years ago, peaking above the present day water level and staying stable for roughly 500 years. Recession began again around 5,000 years ago, with the lake level slowly dropping over the next few thousand years, forming successive beach ridges until the present water level of Lake Huron-Georgian Bay was reached in recent times (Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 6; Lewis *et al*. 2008:133; Sarvis 2000:Section 5). Some of these beach ridges cross the Study Area, representing the higher water levels of the past.

The rim of the Niagara Escarpment is located near the Study Area. The Niagara Escarpment extends in a great arc from the Niagara River to Tobermory, and onwards to Manitoulin Island (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114). The escarpment consists primarily of "dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations while the slopes below are carved in red shale" (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114). Broadly, it defines the south edge of Georgian Bay from Owen Sound to Tobermory, and often stands out as a steep cliff above the waters (Chapman and Putnam 1984:118, 162). "The Niagara cuesta near the escarpment is generally a zone of scour and the Bruce Peninsula section is no exception" (Chapman and Putnam 1984:162).

1.2.2 Soils and Bedrock Geology

The Study Area is located on Manitoulin formation bedrock, which is a series of thin dolostone beds (BGGC 2004: 23).The soils found within the Study Area are the Breypen land type, described as a variable shallow soil over bedrock (Gillespie and Richards 1954; ***Figure 4***). Generally, a preference for Indigenous settlement sites would be on well-drained soils. However, soil type cannot be used as the sole criterion for predictive modelling of site locations, as has been observed through archaeological survey and excavation.

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

Proximity to water sources is a key criterion for considering archaeological site potential. The availability of water is crucial to settlement viability, varied resource procurement, transportation, *etc.* A property located within 300 metres of a water source is considered of high archaeological potential in **Section 1.4.1 Standard 1 cii** of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011).

The Study Area is located in close proximity to the shore of Georgian Bay. Also as noted above, the Study Area was at times inundated by the glacial and post-glacial lakes that formed at a higher elevation than that of present day Lake Huron-Georgian Bay. The mapping produced for Chapman and Putnam (1984) shows a strandline parallel to Grey County Road 1 in the vicinity of the Study Area (reproduced as BGGC 2004, Map I).

The forest vegetation of southern Ontario has undergone considerable change since the last deglaciation. Following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet beginning *ca.* 15,000 BP, the region was colonised first by small tundra plants, similar to the landscape north of the tree line in Ontario today (McCarthy *et al.* 2015:14; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). Tree species like poplar, tamarack, and spruce began to establish themselves within a few hundred years, creating a "harsh forest-tundra transitional habitat" ecosystem, home to caribou, mammoth, mastodon, giant beaver, and a few other large mammal species but incapable of supporting large human populations (Stewart 2013: 26-27; Storck and Spiess 1994; Suffling *et al.* 2003:486; Yu 2003). Over the next several thousand years, this spruce parkland gradually gave way to a boreal forest dominated by jack and red pine, which in turn was succeeded by white pine boreal woodland (McCarthy *et al.* 2015:14; Stewart 2013:28). The climate was "colder and drier than present" until around 8,000 BP (O'Shea and Meadows 2009:10120; also McCarthy *et al.* 2015:15) when a "rapid increase in mean annual precipitation" across eastern North America shepherded the migration of deciduous woodland species from regions to the south (McCarthy *et al.* 2015:15; also Julig and Beaton 2015; Suffling *et al.* 2003:486).

Between 9,500 and 7,000 BP, deciduous tree species overtook boreal species to become dominant, creating woodland of a decidedly different character and one much more similar to modern conditions (Julig and Beaton 2015:54; Stewart 2013:28). Species such as sugar maple, beech, hemlock, and birch provided the preferred habitat for white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, and important fur-bearing species such as striped skunk and muskrat (Maynard and Wilcox 1997:60; Stewart 2013:28). Today, the Bruce Peninsula is within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, characterised by a wide variety of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The northern Peninsula is colonised by the coniferous woods of the Canadian Zone (balsam, spruce, and pine), with mixed deciduous Transition Zone woodland (white cedar, ironwood, maple, beech, spruce, *etc.*) better established towards the southern end (Bennett 1992:8; Hosie 1979:22).

While it was not until the mid- to late-1800s that the original forests of the Bruce Peninsula were accessed for the Settler timber industry, once logging began they quickly disappeared, and much of today's woods are consequently second growth (see Fox 1952). Personal observation during the field work noted a mixed woods of spruce, white cedar, ironwood, balsam, poison ivy, paper birch, maple, and dogwood.

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-Contact Indigenous peoples. The Niagara Escarpment has the potential to contain chert. The Amabel Formation includes three chert bearing members – Lion's Head, Eramosa, and Wiarton. The chert is white in colour and chalky in appearance, and tends to occur in small nodules (Eley and von Bitter 1989:21). One outcrop in the Lion's Head member is supposed to be located north of the Study Area (MCM 2016). Chert from the

Fossil Hill and Manitoulin Formations are also available elsewhere near the Georgian Bay shoreline, but no outcrops are known in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area. Finally, other high quality chert – including Kettle Point from the southeast Lake Huron shoreline; Detour and Bayport chert from Michigan; Bois Blanc Formation chert from the Lake Erie shoreline; and Lockport Formation Onondaga chert also from Lake Erie would have been accessible to past peoples via well-established Great Lakes trade networks.

1.2.5 Registered Sites

FAC conducted a data search for registered archaeological sites listed in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD), within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. No sites were found.

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the MCM archaeological report database for previous work in the vicinity of the Study Area returned zero results. Search criteria was based on Keppel Township, Lots 9 and 10, Georgian Range and Grey Road 1.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous History[1]

Indigenous peoples have been living in Ontario since time immemorial, something that is generally not acknowledged or reflected in the archaeological practice of subdividing the past. Discussions in the Ontario archaeological community have started to recognise the sharp divide between Indigenous and archaeological understandings of the past, and to acknowledge the negative effect that certain archaeological terminology has on the ongoing process of reconciliation (Hazell 2019; Hinshelwood 2019; Taylor-Hollings 2019). In light of this, FAC would like to discuss Indigenous history of southwestern Ontario using the Pleistocene and Holocene, recognizing that these also have limitations (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Chronology for Southern Ontario

	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene				
Early	13,500 - 11,500 BP	- Tundra giving way to tamarack and spruce parkland	- Lake Algonquin in the Huron Basin	- Small sites associated with shorelines - Large fluted points such as Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield - Use of primary sources of rock for making tools
Late	11,500 - 10,000 BP	- Red and jack pine forests, eventually replaced by white pine forests	- Low water stages in Great Lakes	- Small sites; lack of fluting of projectile points - Holcombe points - Hi-Lo points in south - Lanceolate points in the north

[1] Aspects of this section are adapted from previous FAC reports submitted to MCM.

	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
Middle Holocene				
Early	10,000 - 5,500 BP	- White pine forests, eventually replaced by deciduous-dominant forests	- Low water stages in Great Lakes	- Groundstone tools - Bannerstones - Notched projectile points
Middle	5,500 - 4,500 BP	- Deciduous forests - Temporary disappearance of hemlock	- Nipissing high water levels	- Hammered copper tools - Bone tools - Appearance of fish weirs - Grouped burials
Late	4,500 - 3,000 BP	- Deciduous forests	- Essentially modern lake levels	- Groundstone artifacts: bird effigies, gorgets, net weights, grinding stones - Exotic traded materials showing extensive trade networks - Early cemeteries
Late Holocene				
Early Woodland	3,000 BP - 400 BCE	- Deciduous forests, with more open areas of oak savanna and tallgrass prairie	- Essentially modern lake levels	- Consistently reinhabited warm season sites - Cemeteries established - Ceramics present (at first thick & friable, later thinner & fired at higher temperatures) - Small projectile points
Middle Woodland	400 BCE - 500 CE			- Coil-built ceramics - Sites with large middens - Lots of fish and deer remains - Elaborate burial customs
Late Woodland	500 - 1600 CE		- Beginning of the Little Ice Age	- Agriculture with the Three Sisters: maize, beans, and squash - Smoking pipes - Large, consistently re-inhabited warm season sites
Contact (Settler)				
	1600 CE - present	- Beginning of large-scale deforestation	- Essentially modern lake levels	- European trade goods - Evidence of disease - Large-scale social upheaval – mass movements of people across large territories -reduction of population -smaller footprints within older continuously-reinhabited sites

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

The First Peoples began to move into what is now southern Ontario as the ice sheet retreated and water levels in the Great Lakes basins lowered. As populations increased in southeastern North America around 13,000 years ago, small groups of people gradually moved north into a newly-revealed land (Chaput *et al.* 2015; Lothrop *et al.* 2016). The landscape that greeted them would have been open and cold, sparsely vegetated with tundra plants such as lichens and sedges, with spruce and tamarack trees growing up over time (McCarthy *et al.* 2015; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). The spruce parkland was home to mammoth, mastodon, stag-moose, giant beaver, caribou, arctic fox and snowshoe hare, California condors, and many other boreal species which no longer call the area home (Ellis 2013; Stewart 2013; Storck and Spiess 1994). The First Peoples would have moved across this landscape in small groups, following herds of migrating animals and searching for food in a post-glacial landscape that was constantly changing. As they moved across the landscape, they often followed the shoreline of Lake Algonquin or one of the waterways that shifted across the clay plains, camping close to the water's edge: gathering nearby stones to support a portable shelter, cooking meals prepared from animals hunted, trapped, or fished that day, resharpening large fluted spear points or remaking them into smaller tools for other uses Ellis 2013; Julig and Beaton 2015).

Middle Holocene

As time passed and the First Peoples became more familiar with the seasonal changes and the habits of local animals, they began to establish regular camps to return to on a seasonal basis. Some of these camps could have been at chert sources near Collingwood, to gather stone and prepare blanks to eventually turn into notched spear points; or at wetlands where waterfowl gathered annually to lay eggs and raise young; or river crossings where migrating herds of caribou were forced to slow down and bunch up (Ellis 2013). The most evocative example of large, seasonally-visited sites is the evidence, now submerged beneath the waters of Lake Huron, of caribou hunting structures on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge (AAR). The network of hunting blinds, drive lines, cairns, caches, stone rings, and shelters are all that remains of a landscape in which, between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago, many of those living in the Great Lakes area would gather to take advantage of a constricted area on the annual caribou migration route (Julig and Beaton 2015; Lemke and O'Shea 2015; O'Shea and Meadows 2009). While this is a good distance from the Study Area, there are few landscapes like the AAR which can be examined on a large scale archaeologically, and the identification of sites of a similar age on the Bruce Peninsula can be difficult due to their small size.

As the climate warmed around 9,000 years ago, the land in southern Ontario became more hospitable and food resources more abundant. Some groups began to establish claims over specific areas of land and to follow the seasonal round within a more restricted territory, often within a particular watershed (Ellis 2013). One side effect was that access to the highest quality tool stone was no longer available to all groups (Fox 2013). Poorer quality local chert sources were sufficient for making everyday tools, but as a result the spear points and other lithic objects were never as finely made as those carried by earlier hunters (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Groundstone axes and adzes were added to the toolkit as coniferous forests established themselves in southern Ontario and the people made wooden dugout canoes and cooking troughs; other

new groundstone tools were used to process a diversifying array of plant resources, or as weights for fishing nets (Ellis 2013; Kapches 2013).

Ways of life changed slowly over the next few millennia, as deciduous woodlands replaced the coniferous forests, and the post-glacial tundra became a distant cultural memory. Warmer waters in the Great Lakes, and stable stream and river beds provided new habitats for many of the fish species still found in the region today. These were caught using fish hooks made of bone or antler, or copper transported by canoe from the western end of Lake Superior (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Increasingly, large groups of people gathered together during spring and autumn fish spawning runs to catch fish in nets and to cooperate in the cleaning and processing of large catches (Needs-Howarth 2013). In parts of Ontario, fish weirs built at river narrows during this period were subsequently used for thousands of years; even when no longer used to harvest fish, the weirs still served as important gathering places for ceremonies and trading (Needs-Howarth 2013). More changes to food gathering came with the introduction of the bow and arrow, which allowed hunters to target smaller game with something other than traps and snares (Needs-Howarth 2013). A surplus of food, hides, or fur could be exchanged in trade or as gifts for exotic materials, allowing copper from Lake Superior, marine shells from the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and finely-made Onondaga chert bifaces from the Niagara Peninsula to find their way into the hands of people living in diverse parts of eastern North America (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). By about 3,500 years ago, favoured resource sites on the seasonal round were being re-inhabited year after year, with some groups beginning to establish cemeteries for their dead, marking ritually and territorially important places on the landscape (Ellis 2013; Spence 2013; Stewart 2013).

Late Holocene

Around 3,000 years ago, people in southern Ontario began to make low-fired ceramics, a change in technology which would eventually have a profound impact on ways of life. The earliest pots broke or wore out quickly, and so were made and used in the same camp and disposed of before moving on to a new location (Kapches 2013). They did not at first replace the string bags, birch bark containers, and skin sacks which were already being used as storage vessels but were instead used to cook foods at a simmer, allowing the integration of more plant foods into the diet (Kapches 2013; Williamson 2013).

Changes that had begun on a small scale in earlier times were now more entrenched, especially regarding treatment of the dead. The ancestors were buried in knolls, sandbanks, and other visible natural features, often close to a favoured camp re-inhabited on an annual basis (Spence 2013; Williamson 2013). The remains of those who died close to the cemetery were buried soon after death, some with finely-made stone objects, or with red ochre, or with exotic traded materials like marine shells or galena (natural form of lead sulphite) obtained through exchange networks built up over the preceding millennia (Spence 2013; Williamson 2013). The remains of those who died at a distance from the cemetery were temporarily laid to rest on platforms or cremated, until they could be reunited with their community in the cemetery, often bundled together with other ancestors (Spence 2013). The gatherings around this reinterment may have coincided with the spring resource harvest and included feasting and the presentation of gifts to the ancestors in the form of caches of stone tools, gorgets, and food such as turkey, deer, fish, and dog which

were buried within the bounds of the cemetery but not necessarily with any particular individual (Spence 2013).

It is by this period that Indigenous people on the Bruce Peninsula were living in ways that archaeologists recognise as characteristic of the Odawa, an Anishinaabe people, although the Odawa connection to the region stretches back thousands of years into the above-mentioned periods. In contrast to the more settled agricultural system of the Iroquoians and other Indigenous groups to the south, the Odawa followed a subsistence pattern focussed on hunting, fishing, and gathering with some small-scale horticulture (Fox 1990:457). Samuel de Champlain, who encountered the Odawa in 1632, described them as heavily-engaged in trade with other Indigenous groups in southern Ontario (Fox 1990:457); archaeologically-identified Odawa habitation sites are associated primarily with productive fishing grounds or known trade and portage routes (Fox 1990:466). In 1650, the Odawa joined the diaspora of nations displaced during the Beaver Wars, including the Huron-Wendat and Petun (Waisberg 1977).

Contact Period

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Ojibway, another Anishinaabe group, began their expansion into southern Ontario from the western Great Lakes region (Handy 1978; McMullen 1997:8). Like the Odawa, the Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990:457; Handy 1978:Ch.3-4; McMullen 1997:40-41). The Ojibway settlement of Nish-na-beg (Nawash) was founded near present-day Owen Sound in the early 1700s, situated close to productive fishing grounds (McMullen 1997:10).

In 1760, the French surrendered their holdings in the Great Lakes region to the British following significant military setbacks in the Seven Years War (see below). The French had maintained stable alliances with local Indigenous peoples throughout the 18th century through gift giving and somewhat equitable trade, but the transfer of the region to British control was seen by Indigenous groups as being conducted without their consent (Douglas 2001; Middleton 2007). Following the British takeover, a change in trade practices and a refusal to participate in political gift giving with local Indigenous groups caused significant hostilities which eventually broke out in 1763 in a conflict known as Pontiac's War (Middleton 2007; Plain n.d.). The conflict involved a number of Indigenous nations from the wider Great Lakes region and resulted in the capture of multiple British forts and a months-long siege of the fort at Detroit. The Royal Proclamation in 1763 was issued by the British Crown to cease the hostilities, and the following year Sir William Johnson was sent to secure an alliance with the Anishinabeg. The resulting alliance was documented by two wampum belts, the Covenant Chain Belt and the Twenty-four Nations Belt, presented by Johnson to a gathering of Anishinabeg chiefs (Johnston 2006:23-25). Taken together, the belts exemplified a promise by the British Crown to restrict their occupation to the eastern part of the Great Lakes region, and to form a "live-giving [sic] and sustaining, not impoverishing" alliance with the Anishinabeg in perpetuity, respecting Indigenous traditions of gift-giving (Johnston 2006:23-24).

By the mid-1830s, Ojibway lands on the Bruce Peninsula constituted the last large tract of unceded territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use. In 1836, the signing of Treaty 45 ½ ceded Ojibway

territory south of a line drawn between the mouth of the Saugeen River and the southern tip of Owen Sound, resulting in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the restriction (in theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (LAC 2017a; McMullen 1997:32)[2]. The surrender of this territory came with an annual annuity paid to the Ojibway beginning in 1840, which in turn encouraged the annual gathering of Euro-Canadian traders at Owen Sound looking to treat with the Ojibway at Nawash (McMullen 1997:36). The Euro-Canadian settlement at Owen Sound was founded in 1840; early settlers recall that its initial remoteness from other Euro-Canadian settlements encouraged frequent interaction with the Ojibway at Nawash (McDougall 1895; see **Section 1.3.2** of this report). In an attempt to secure the Bruce Peninsula from Euro-Canadian settlement, the Ojibway at Nawash at times encouraged other Indigenous groups to settle in the Saugeen Tract; some of those who relocated during the first half of the 19th century were Potawatomi from the northern United States, Mississaugas of the Credit with Kahkewaquonaby (the Reverend Peter Jones) from the north shore of Lake Ontario, and Caughnawaga Mohawks from near Montreal. Documentary evidence from this time also suggests that some of the Ojibway at Nawash began Euro-Canadian-style farming during this period, encouraged by the Methodist missionaries who had taken up residence at the settlement (Enemikeese 1867:120).

By the 1850s, settlement pressure from the town of Owen Sound and lands to the south of the Bruce Peninsula led the British Crown to push for a new land surrender. In 1854, the signing of Treaty 72 ceded the entirety of the "Saugeen Reserve," or the Bruce Peninsula, save for five smaller reservations: Nawash, Colpoy's Bay, Cape Croker, the Saugeen Tract, and Chief's Point (LAC 2017b). This surrender came with additional promises of annuities as well as a portion of royalties from land sales to Euro-Canadian settlers. The Study Area is included within one of these five reservations, Nawash. Survey maps made in 1857 point to the locations of clearings where Indigenous homesteads were located (Fitzgerald 2000), all of these were near the lakeshore, while nothing is depicted on the 1857 map in the vicinity of the Study Area (Kertland 1857, see **Table 2**, below).

Despite the promise that the above reservations would be retained by the Ojibway and their descendants "in perpetuity," increasing pressure from the British Crown, threats from Euro-Canadian squatters, and internal Ojibway divisions resulted in the signing of Treaty 82 in 1857 and the encouragement of all Bruce Peninsula Ojibway to remove to the reserve at Cape Croker (Neyaashiinigmiing) (McMullen 1997:67; LAC 2017c). The Nawash reserve became Sarawak Township at this time.

Today, the nearest First Nations are the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation in Neyaashiinigmiing and the Saugeen First Nation near Southampton, who together form the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON).

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

Euro-Canadian knowledge of the Bruce Peninsula dates back to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the nearby area with Indigenous guides. At this time, European trade goods became highly sought after by the Indigenous

[2] For a detailed discussion of Bruce Peninsula land surrenders and 19th-century Ojibway internal conflicts, see S. McMullen (1997).

residents of the Peninsula, although much of the actual trade was carried out by Indigenous traders, with little direct Euro-Canadian presence in the region until the 19th century. The Bruce Peninsula and surrounding Ojibway territory became the focus of Methodist missionary work beginning in the 1830s (McMullen 1997:17; Semple 1996:169). Methodist missionaries such as Conrad van Dusen became heavily-involved with the Ojibway settlements of Nawash and Saugeen, with some acting as interpreters and in correspondence with the Indian Department and other British authorities (see Enemikeese 1867; McMullen 1997).

Following the land surrenders associated with Treaty 45 ½ (see above), the Euro-Canadian settlement of Owen Sound (then Sydenham) was laid out not far from the Ojibway winter village of Nawash in 1840. Advertisements for free 50-acre plots of land in the "Queen's Bush," land surrendered under Treaty 45 ½, were posted at immigration ports to lure new settlers, and demand quickly outstripped supply (Legate 1995:59-60). Squatters, poachers, and others were beginning to push into Ojibway land on the adjacent Nawash Reserve, and pressure from the British Crown forced the Nawash band to surrender more land in 1854 under Treaty 72.

The Bruce Peninsula was laid out in several townships, including Keppel which was surveyed in 1855 by Charles Rankin (Belden 1880: 11). There is no compilation of the surveyor's records of the vegetation for Keppel, unlike other townships in Grey County (Findlay 1973). Euro-Canadian settlement in Keppel was slow, due to the rocky nature of the land. The Historic Atlas concludes its discussion of Keppel Township in this way, "no great results can be expected very soon, as the territory generally is such as must be described as poor, and the settlers have disadvantages to contend against which the majority of those in more favoured localities know little or nothing of" (Belden 1880: 11).

A topographic map (***Figure 7***) and aerial photograph (***Figure 6***) from the mid 20th century show that much of the land near the Study Area had been cleared of vegetation, with patchy woodlots and areas of regrowth. Shadowy former fields and lanes are visible from short-lived farms, and few structures are present below the Niagara Escarpment. In the following decades, the forest has reclaimed most of this area.

1.3.3 Lot History

The Study Area is located within *Anishnaabekiing*, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation Traditional Territory (SONTT). It is covered by Treaty 72 (Saugeen Peninsula Treaty). The land patent map for Sarawak and Keppel Townships records that Lot 9 and 10, Georgian Range was deeded to Elizabeth P Garvin (spelling?), while Lot 10 was patented to John Guthrie (Ontario Archives 2024).

Lot 9

The land registry abstract index records that Lot 9, Georgian Range was patented to Elizabeth Garvin (spelling?) in July 1862. The directory for Grey county in 1865/66 lists Alex Garvin and Hugh Garvin as residing on Lot 9 (Smith 1866: 141). Elizabeth Garvin mortgaged the property in 1872 and then lost it in 1874 when the bank sold it to Samuel I. Lorne. The next year, Lorne sold Lot 9 and other lands worth $3,000 to William Beatty. By 1877, the lot was deeded to E. M Chadwick who promptly sold it to Joseph Beatty. In 1881, the property is divided, with Joseph Beatty selling the 90 acres "east top of rock," i.e. east of the

Niagara Escarpment brow, to Henry Pyette. This 90 acre portion continues to appear at intervals in the registry, being sold from one person to another (Teranet and Service Ontario 2024a).

Lot 10

The registry records for this lot show that the Crown patented 141 acres to John Guthrie in May 1867. In 1869, he sold 50 acres on the west side, while mortgaging the eastern 90 acres, leaving one acre unaccounted for. In 1875, the Guthrie sold his remaining part of the lot to Henry Robinson for $127.25; Robinson had held the earlier mortgage. By 1885, Henry Pyette acquires the 90 acre portion of the lot. Like Lot 9, this portion of Lot 10 is sold and resold a number of times in the following years (Teranet and Service Ontario 2024b).

1.3.4 Summary of Historical Context

A number of resources were consulted to determine the historical archaeological potential of the Study Area and to identify any modern disturbances. Resources included historic maps, street maps, and government topographic series maps. FAC also consulted resources listed in SON's *Process and Standards* (EO SON 2011) where relevant to the Study Area. In addition to information synthesized in proceeding sections, the following table summarizes the results:

Table 2: Summary of Historical Visual Records Examined

Title	Date	Comments
A Map of the Province of Upper Canada D.W. Smyth, Sigmund Samuel Collection, Royal Ontario Museum.	1800	- No details of any features near Study Area
A Draft of the Coast of Little Cabotia from Cape Liverpool to Point Rich 1 Nov. 1815. WF Owen (map provided by W.Fitzgerald)	1815	- Outline of shores of Bruce Peninsula, showing Colpoy's Bay, Cape Commodore and Owen Sound - No details of any inland features
Lake Huron, Lieutenant HW Bayfield RN and Mr. P.E. Colins midshipman (map provided by W.Fitzgerald)	1819	- Shoreline depicted with the description "stoney beach" - No details of any inland features
Map of the Township of Keppel B81	n.d	- Lots are depicted with their acreage. No other details are shown.
Townships of Sarawak and Keppel *Historical Atlas of Grey and Bruce Counties*, H. Belden & Co. ***Figure 5***	1880	- Study Area (SA) is listed as being part of the Georgian Range. - - A road is shown running parallel to the shore of the bay before curving inland on Lot 7. - No other details are depicted.
Owen Sound, NTS 41/A10 Cape Croker, NTS 41/A14 Department of National Defence	1945/ 1946	- SA is located below a steep slope that runs parallel to the lake, a trail is shown west of the SA which matches the path of the road depicted in the 1880 Atlas. - No structures are depicted.

Title	Date	Comments
Flights 446.804 and 447.804 *Southern Ontario, 1954* Dept of Lands and Forests ***Figure 6***	1954	- Study Area is shown as having scattered trees, few details are visible.
Owen Sound, Ontario 41A-10 Department of National Defence 1: 50, 000 ***Figure 1***	1999	- Study Area depicted as forested land. - One structure is depicted south of the Study Area
Grey County Interactive Mapping	2006	- Most of the Study Area is wooded - A driveway entrance is present on Grey Road 1 and this leads towards a structure
Grey County Interactive Mapping	2010	- No change from previous aerial image
Google Earth Image, CNES / Airbus	2010	- No change from previous aerial image.
Google Earth Image, CNES/Airbus	2014	-No change from previous aerial image.
Grey County Interactive Mapping	2015	-No change from the 2010 interactive mapping.
Google Earth Image CNES / Airbus	July 2019	- No change from previous aerial image
Google Earth Image CNES / Airbus	Aug. 2021	- No change from previous aerial image
Land Information Ontario "Make a Topographic Map" ***Figure 1 inset***	2024	- Study Area shown as wood lot.

Although the lots that contain the Study Area were patented in the 1860s, and then subsequently sold and divided, there is no sign of any building or development until 2006, when a small house appears on an aerial image. The current owner (pers. comm 2024) indicated that in speaking with the former owner of the property, he had told him that he had moved the cabin (a log structure) had been moved onto the property a number of years ago. This would be in keeping with the appearance of the structure in the 2000s.

1.3.5 Historic Plaques

A search of historical plaques in Ontario did not reveal any plaques related to the history of the Study Area.

1.4 Background Research Methodology & Archaeological Potential

Information about the archaeological potential of the Study Area was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for pre-Contact/historic Indigenous habitation has been assessed using the data collected from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) and environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps. Historic Euro-Canadian site potential has been

assessed using data from the OASD system, from primary sources such as the Land Registry records, historic maps, 20th century mapping and aerial photography, and from secondary historic sources.

The *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011) **Sections 1.3.1 and 1.4.1** indicate that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water sources
  - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) ✓
  - secondary water sources (intermittent streams/creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
  - features indicating past water sources
  - accessible or inaccessible shorelines ✓
- Elevated topography (drumlins, plateaux, dunes)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- Distinctive land formations (waterfalls, caves)
- Resource areas
  - food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas)
  - scarce raw materials (copper, chert outcrops)
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting)
- Early historic transportation routes (roads, rail, portages) ✓
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources due to environmental factors such as the proximity to water sources, both in the present day and in the past when water levels were higher. The Study Area also has high archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources due the proximity of water noted above and to historic roads (the trail that became Grey Road 1). These areas of high potential could be reduced if there has been extensive disturbance.

2.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY

While pedestrian survey and test pit survey are the usual methods employed during Stage 2, the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011) includes modifications of the Stage 2 survey methodology for different conditions; one of these modifications, **Section 2.1.9 Property Survey of Undisturbed Forest Floors**, was used in this case. Very little soil has developed within the Study Area, as is common on the Bruce Peninsula, preventing shovel testing from being employed. In areas with level ground (i.e. the terraces) which had

neither boulders nor outcrops of bedrock, a stiff-tined leaf rake was used to clear the ground surface of leaves and vegetation debris in 2 m by 2 m squares placed every five metres or judgementally where possible. Once raked, the ground surface was examined for artifacts or arrangements of rocks suggestive of features. Sloped areas that were accessible were also raked as per the direction of the SON EO staff.

Additionally, FAC conducted all field work activities in line with SON's own *Process and Standards* guidance document for archaeological assessments (EO SON 2011). This document highlights the unique and often ephemeral nature of cultural heritage resources in SONTT, and the need for modified assessment strategies, including a close visual inspection of areas of exposed bedrock for cultural features (EO SON 2011:9). Therefore, the Study Area was also visually inspected.

The weather was warm and the ground was dry during the fieldwork (see **NPD Table**). Lighting and ground conditions were excellent throughout. All work was recorded through photo-documentation, field notes, and mapping. ***Figure 8*** presents the Stage 2 methodology and the locations of photo plates. The entire Study Area was visually inspected and subjected to raking where possible.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Documentary Record for Stage 2

Field notes	- FAC 2024 Book 4, and in this report
Field photographs, digital	- see Table of Contents, List of Plates
Maps based on field work	- Field maps and in this report

The Stage 2: Assessment did not result in the identification of any artifacts or archaeological features.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 work started with an orientation of the property and its limits. These were easily discernible using the AllTrails app, printed mapping, and identifiable markers on the ground, i.e. the cabin, iron bars, shoreline etc. Based on the nature of the ground surface, consisting of cobbles and pebbles (***Plates 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13***), it was determined that shovel testing was not possible and the methodology was switched to raking.

Raking was started on the north side of the driveway, and proceeded with the crew spread out in five metre transects. Raking on each line occurred where it was possible. The Study Area slopes down from Grey Road 1 to the water, with a difference in elevation of about six metres from the road to the eastern limit of the Study Area.

As the crew worked our way north, the old shoreline road was obvious as it route had been flattened, and was lower than the surrounding area. The old road was to the east of our Study Area limits. There were a

number of places in this northern section that could be raked (***Plates 1, 2, 3***). A couple of machine made (backhoe) test trenches were noted and these showed cobbles with minute traces of soil interlaced between the rocks, but did not show any pockets of soil (***Plates 3 and 4***). There were a couple of narrow terraces of flat ground within the sloped land, and these were raked. The slope was raked where it was safe to do so. The bottom of the slope within the Study Area was also raked. The whole of this northern section was visually inspected for any cultural features such as deliberate rock arrangements, but nothing was noted. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found in the northern section of the Study Area.

The southern part, from the driveway to the south end of the Study Area was then assessed. The driveway itself cuts across the slope (***Plate 6***), coming down from the road southeasterly, and it ends at the cottage which is outside the Study Area. The driveway surface is gravelled. The area around the house and outbuildings has been highly modified, and beach cobbles are entirely exposed in the driveway area, the turn around, and the areas around the house and outbuildings (***Plates 11 - 13***). It should be noted that the cottage (actually a re-located cabin) and the pool (highly landscaped and on in-filled land) belong to the adjacent property (Part 2 Plan 16R-5608) and are not located within the Study Area. The outbuildings, including a bunkie, a large shed, and a larger outbuilding (the southernmost structure indicated as shed on ***Figure 3***) are within the Study Area.

The slope in this area is more pronounced in the southern area and forms a drop of 14 metres in elevation from top to bottom of slope (***Plate 10***). Areas of the slope that could be safely raked were raked (***Plate 9***). The flat areas were wider and more numerous than in the northern section, and again were raked as there was no real soil development (***Plates 7 and 8***). This area has been more highly modified than the northern section, and there were more exposed cobbles without any soil or vegetation in this area too. These exposed cobble areas were visually inspected. The remainder of the area was raked where possible. One other large area of modern disturbance was noted; this was the dredged basin at the Georgian Bay shore. This artificial basin extended west into the Study Area, and has boulders lining its edges. This area was visually inspected and deemed disturbed. Therefore, the whole of this southern section was visually inspected for any cultural features such as deliberate rock arrangements/artifacts, but nothing was noted. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found in the southern section of the Study Area.

In summary, the whole of the Study Area has been visually inspected, and nothing indicating cultural features was noted. All areas that could be assessed were raked. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (ie archaeological sites or artifacts) was discovered.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1: Background Study determined that the Study Area possessed high potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, unless extensively disturbed in modern times. Potential determinations were based on environmental and historical factors.

Subsequently, Stage 2 field work was undertaken, using a combination of raking (at five metre intervals and judgemental) and visual inspection. The northern area consists of slope with some flat, narrow terraces, while the southern area consists of a sharper slope and more flat ground that contained a lane to outbuildings, as well as an area that had been dredged to make a small, artificial basin. The entire Study Area has been adequately assessed. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was found.

Therefore, FAC recommends the following:

1) that the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 3 and 8*** has been adequately assessed, and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found (no artifacts, or sites), no further archaeological work is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the minister stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 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, c.33requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

1) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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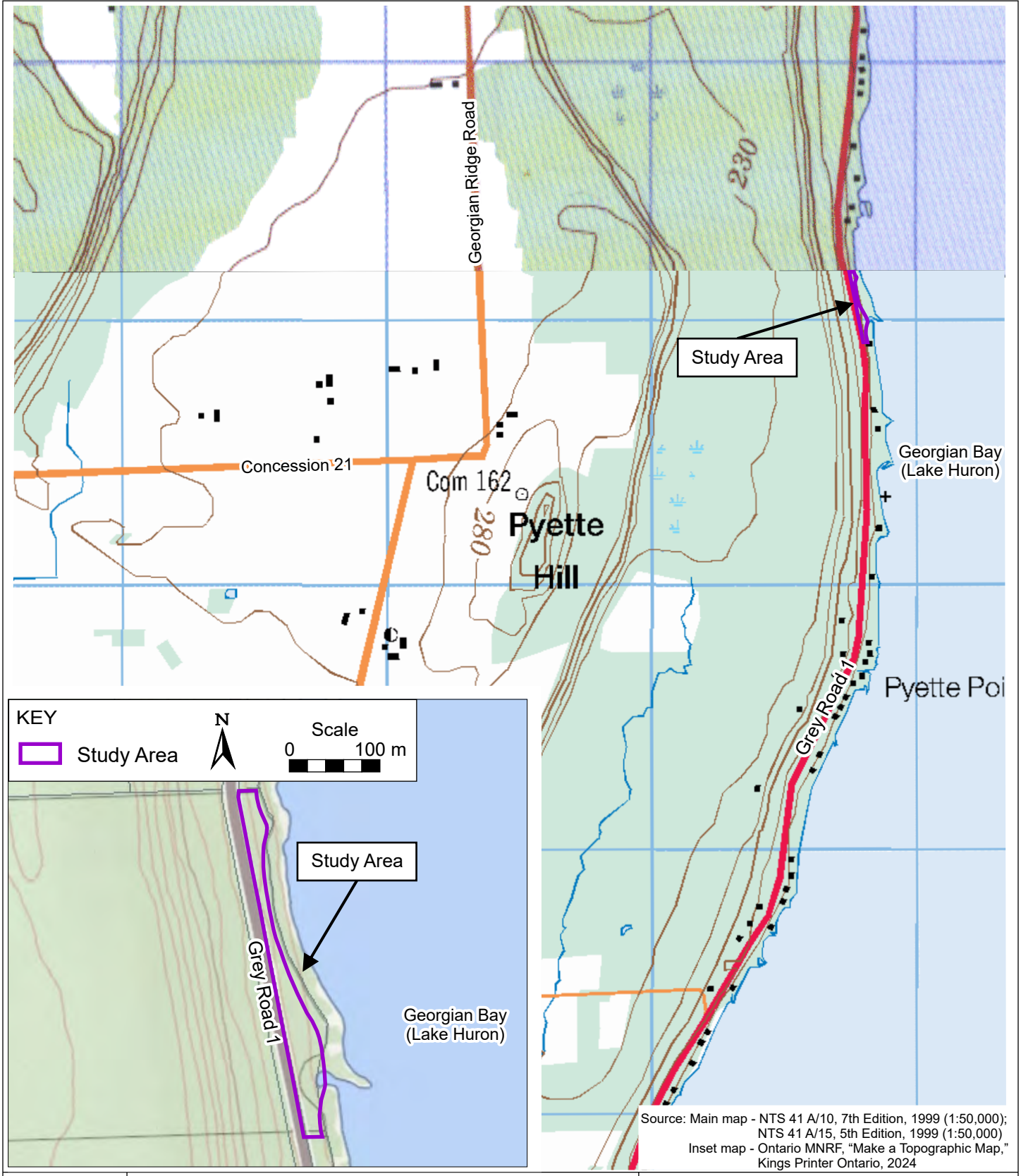


Source: Main map - NTS 41 A/10, 7th Edition, 1999 (1:50,000); NTS 41 A/15, 5th Edition, 1999 (1:50,000)
Inset map - Ontario MNRF, "Make a Topographic Map," Kings Printer Ontario, 2024

FAC

Date:25/04/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Study Area

N

Scale

0 1 km

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topography

FAC

Date: 29/04/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Study Area

Source: Grey County Interactive Mapping, 2020

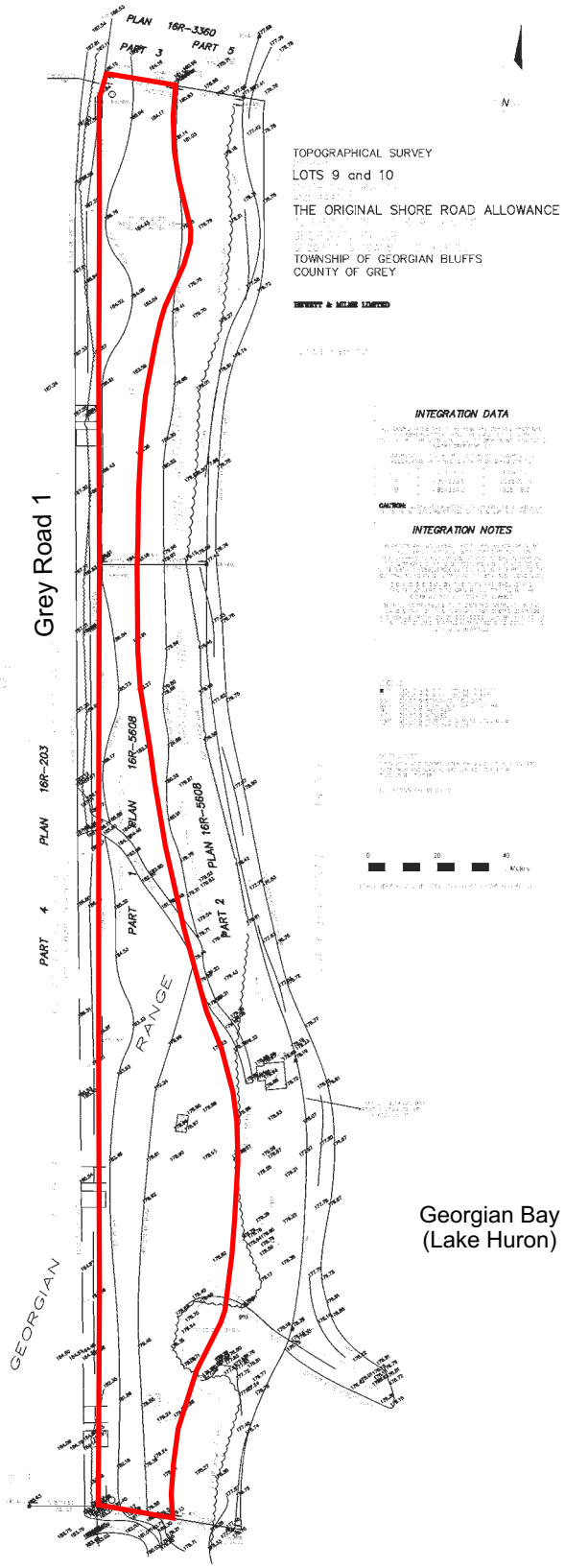
N

Scale

0 100 m

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2:
Background Study and Assessment

Figure 2: Aerial View of the Study Area



Source: Plan provided by proponent

FAC

Date:07/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

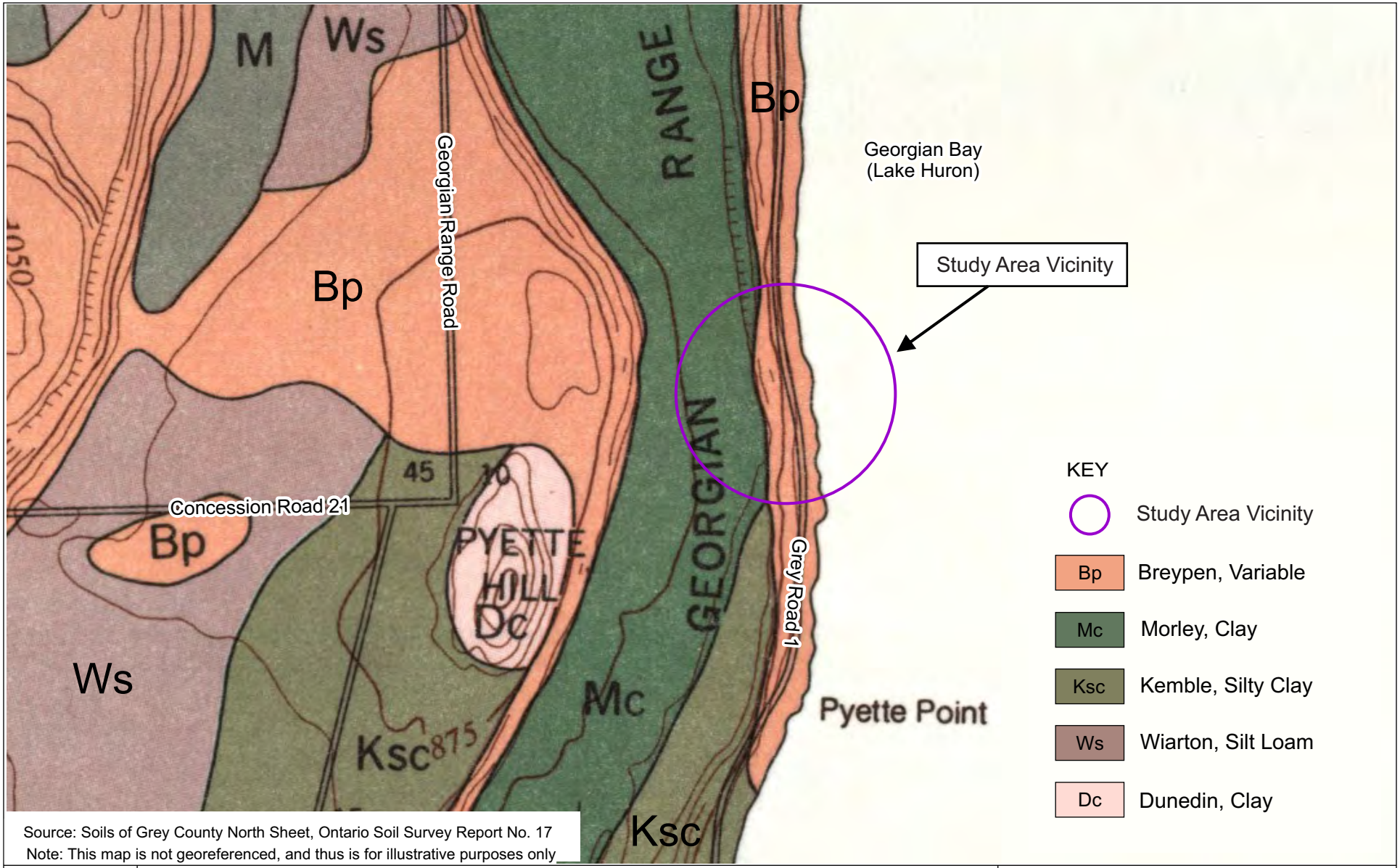
N

Scale

0 100 m

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 3: Plan of Survey



Source: Soils of Grey County North Sheet, Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 17
Note: This map is not georeferenced, and thus is for illustrative purposes only

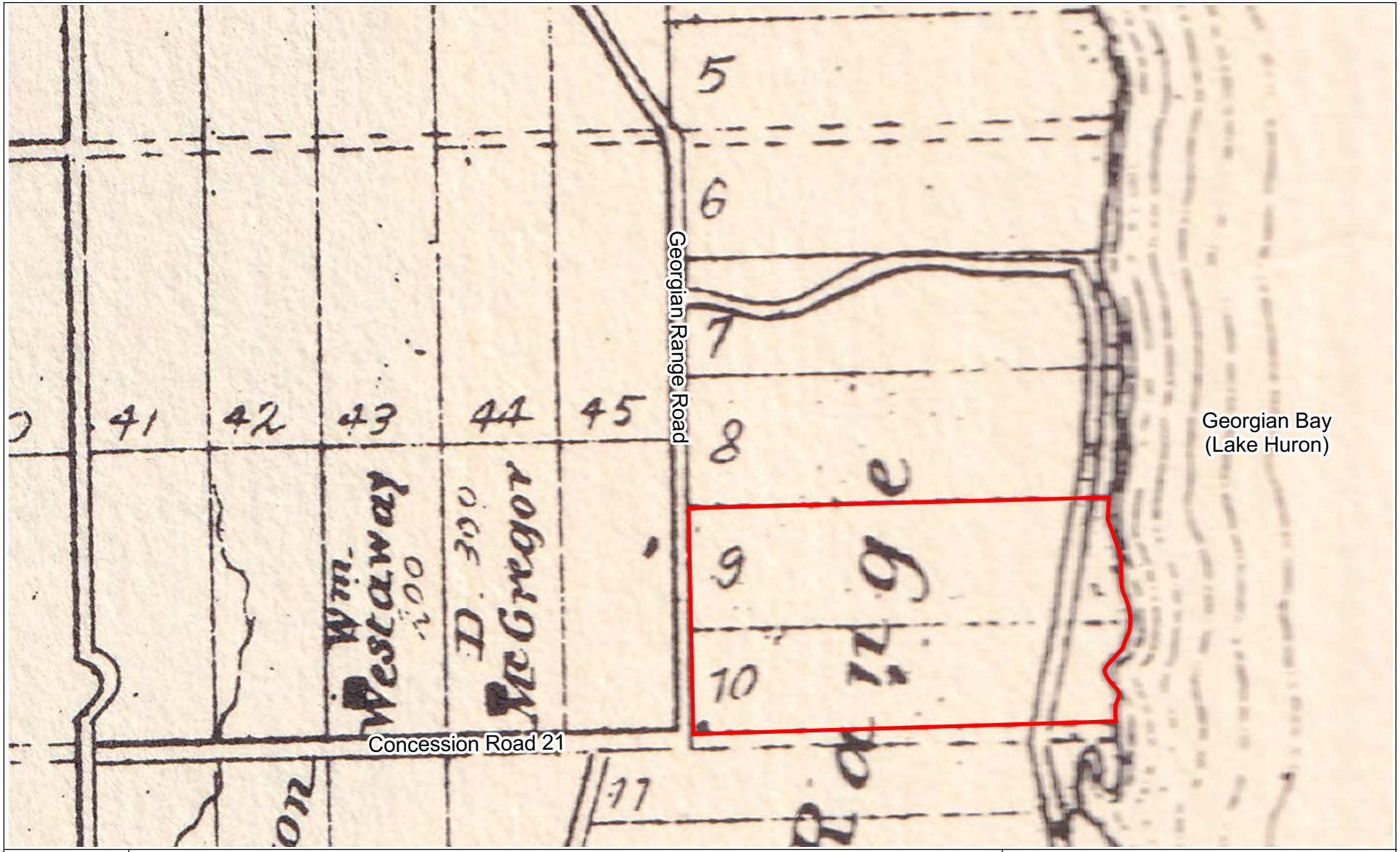
FAC
Date: 29/04/24
Designer: NW

N

Scale
0 1 km

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2:
Background Study and Assessment

Figure 4: Soils in the Vicinity of the Study Area



FAC

Date: 29/04/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Lots 9-10, Georgian Range

N

Source: *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey & Bruce Counties, 1880.* Toronto: H. Beldon & Co.

Scale

0 1 km

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2:
Background Study and Assessment

Figure 5: 1880 Historic Atlas

FAC

Date: 29/04/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Study Area Vicinity

N

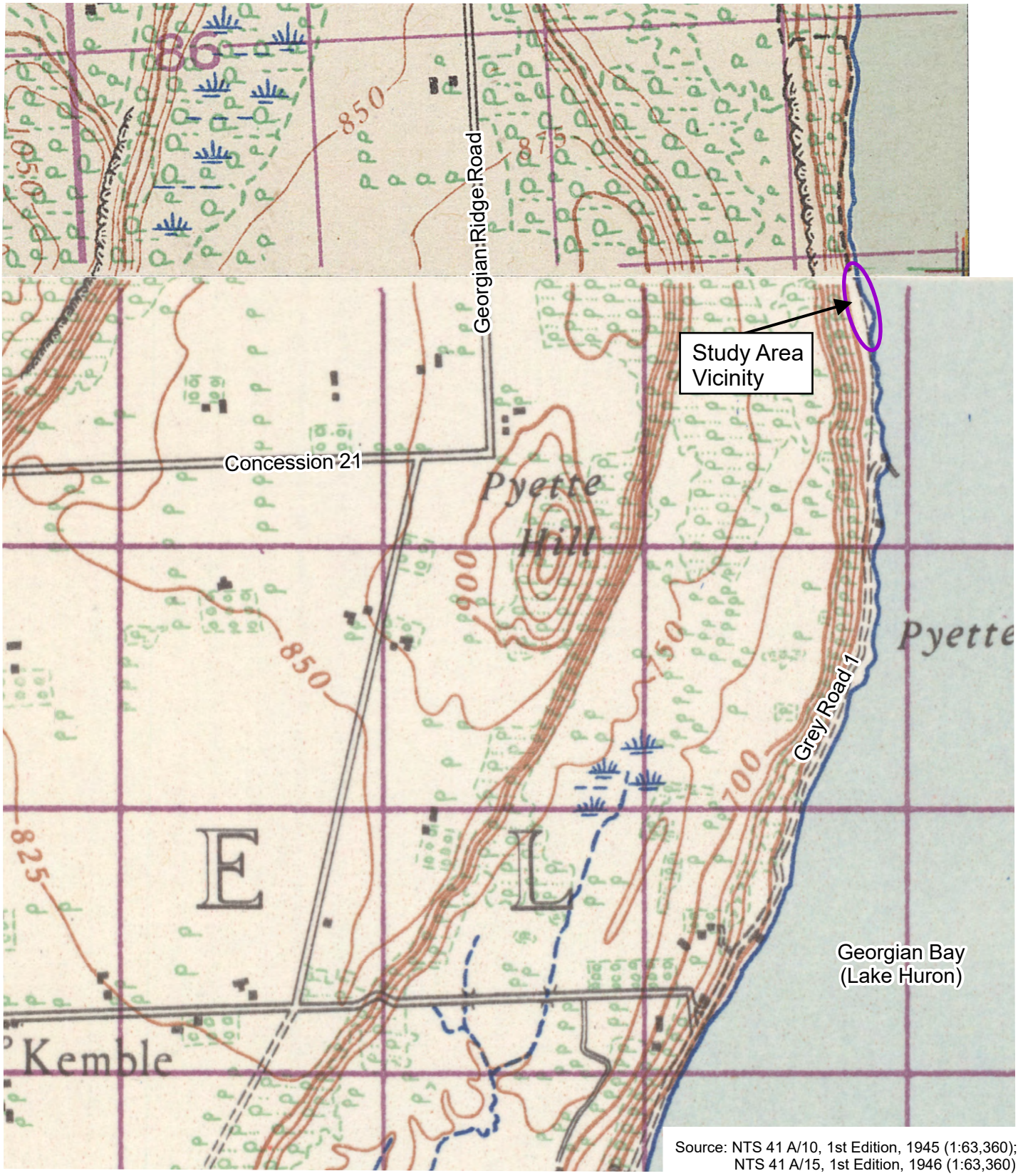
Scale

0 500 m

Source: McMaster Map Library, 446.804 and 447.804

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2:
Background Study and Assessment

Figure 6: 1954 Aerial Photograph



Source: NTS 41 A/10, 1st Edition, 1945 (1:63,360);
NTS 41 A/15, 1st Edition, 1946 (1:63,360)

FAC

Date:2/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area
Vicinity

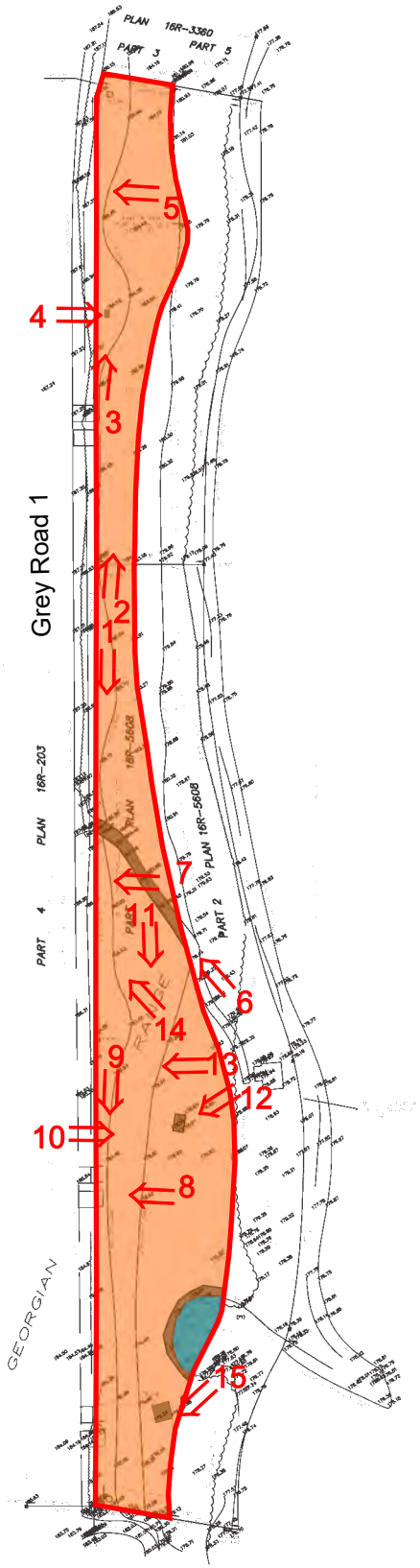
N

Scale

0 1 km

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2:
Background Study and Assessment

Figure 7: Superceded Topographic Maps



Scale

0 100 m

Source: Plan provided by proponent

FAC

Date:14/10/24

Designer: JM/JF

KEY

Study Area

1 Photo Plate

Water - Dredged, Low potential, Not Assessed
No further Archaeological Work Recommended

Raked 5M Interval & Judgementally
No further Archaeological Work Recommended

Disturbed, Low potential, Not Assessed
No further Archaeological Work Recommended

N

505153 GREY ROAD 1
GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2:
Background Study and Assessment

Figure 8: Methodology and Recommendations

Plate 1: Raking on north side of driveway, on flat area; facing S (Photo 7479).

Plate 2: Crew conducting raking north of driveway on slope; facing N (Photo 7483).

Plate 3: Raking north of driveway, test trench behind crew member, on slope; facing N (Photo 7487).

Plate 4: Backhoe trench profile showing rocky nature of landscape; facing E (Photo 7490).

Plate 5: Condition of slope with no vegetation and surface consisting of cobbles and pebbles; facing W (Photo 7486).

Plate 6: Looking up the driveway showing cut either side, and general slope in this area; facing NW (Photo 7496).

Plate 7: Conditions south of driveway, on slight slope; facing W (Photo 7507).

Plate 8: Conditions south of drive, showing cobbles and pebbles, lack of vegetation; facing W (Photo 7518).

Plate 9: Raking south of drive, on slope; facing S (Photo 7519).

Plate 10: At top of slope, looking down to flat area with shed in background; facing E (Photo 7522).

Plate 11: Photo showing lane consisting of cobble beach pavement, with bunkie and shed in background; facing S (Photo 7525).

Plate 12: Area devoid of vegetation showing cobble beach pavement, shed and steep slope in background; facing SW (Photo 7530).

Plate 13: Conditions south of driveway, on flat cobble beach pavement; facing W (Photo 7532).

Plate 14: Raking at base of slope, south of drive; facing NW (Photo 7533).

Plate 15: Structure at southern end of Study Area, showing conditions; facing SW (Photo 7539).