



## **1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE**

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### **PROJECT INFORMATION:**

Corporate Project Number:

18658

MTCS Project Number:

P058-1725-2018

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Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts

Project Name:

Camperdown II Stage 4.

Project Location:

Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

### **MTCS FILING INFORMATION:**

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BdHc-27 (Camperdown II)

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**ORIGINAL**

## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), a historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 4 Mitigation consisted of mechanical topsoil removal of the entire site, as determined by the Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment, and an additional ten-metre-wide buffer around the site. The site was excavated into the first 5 centimeters of subsoil. Depth varied between 13 and 41 centimeters. The excavated area was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded. In addition, eight features with varying characteristics were uncovered, and all were shovel-shined to determine their extent. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown clay loam over a buff-grey clay subsoil. Considering further archival research, the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is thought to relate to the initial occupation by the Spies of Lot 26 Con 6 before they built their homestead/hotel near the intersection of Highway 26 and Camperdown Road. The mechanical topsoil removal, shovel shining, feature recording and feature excavation took place on 4-5, 11, 16-19, 22 & 31 October 2018. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), 340 historic artifacts were recovered as part of the Stage 4 excavations. At this point, the site has been completely excavated and sufficiently documented. There is no remaining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) at the former location of the site. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;
2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;
3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.
4. AMICK Consultants Limited was made aware of the general location of the unmarked burial of Magdaline Reekie, wife of George Reekie, who was an original settler within Collingwood Township. Although the burial is within Lot 26 Con 6, it is approximately 500 m northwest of the study area (See Map 5), its presence has come to light as a result of researching the history of Camperdown and is therefore included in this report for information purposes. This informant testimony obtained during the course of this investigation has not been independently verified through physical evidence. AMICK recommends that any future proposed development in the area associated with the reported burial location of Magdaline Reekie be preceded by an attempt to locate the burial and pursue appropriate measures for the final disposition of the remains in accordance with the Funeral Burial and Cremation Services Act.

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#### **PROJECT GRAPHICS**

Nick Kaluzny

## **5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), a historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 4 Mitigation consisted of mechanical topsoil removal of the entire site, as determined by the Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment, and an additional ten-metre-wide buffer around the site. The site was excavated into the first 5 centimeters of subsoil. Depth varied between 13 and 41 centimeters. The excavated area was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded. In addition, eight features with varying characteristics were uncovered, and all were shovel-shined to determine their extent. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown clay loam over a buff-grey clay subsoil. Considering further archival research, the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is thought to relate to the Spies initial occupation of Lot 26 Con 6 before they built their homestead/hotel near the intersection of Highway 26 and Camperdown Road. The mechanical topsoil removal and shovel shining took place on 4-5, 11, 16-19, 22 & 31 October 2018. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes 34 single detached residential units, a stormwater management pond and a block of open space. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Map 6.

## **5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

### **5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE**

The Huron, Petun and various Algonkian First Nations resided in this area for an extended period of time prior to any European visitors to the area. The County of Grey was first established in 1852. Before the county was organized, the British referred to the entire area as “The Queen’s Bush”. Until 1852 this area was known for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The first townships within Grey County were originally called “Alta” and “Zero” which were quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively. During the colonization of the County, a quickly established network of trails and roads, in an addition to several natural harbours, provided easy access for settlers. However, due to the great distances involved and dangerous traveling conditions, the early settlers of this area relied heavily on First Nations to advise on settlement area selection, crop planting, medicine and survival. From the start of colonization, it was easy to use the numerous natural resources easily available in the area as a means to generate income. Typically, fish, furs, minerals, and forestation were the initial main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2010).

The Township of Collingwood was the first Township to be surveyed within Grey County. The Township was named after Admiral Collingwood of the British Royal Navy. Land within the Township was given to United Empire Loyalists, military veterans or to settlers. Although many grants were given out, very few grantees actual settled in the area. Charles Rankin L.P.S was sent out in 1833 to survey and lay out townships in what was often referred to as the ‘wild land’ which was just beyond the border of Simcoe County. While surveying the area Rankin picked a sheltered bay west of what is now known as Thornbury for himself to settle and became the first known settler in Grey County. This bay is still known as Rankin’s Landing. Following the Rankins, were the McGuires. Settlement of this area was slow due to the difficult living conditions and lack of readily available commercial goods and services (Our Roots 2010). With the construction of the railway line completed in 1880, settlement in the area rapidly increased (Town of Blue Mountains 2010).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the 1851 Census map called Alta now Collingwood reproduced from an earlier 1838 survey entitled compiled from Richard Rorke’s notes and Charles Rankin’s 1838 survey (Rankin, 1851). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1838 overlaid with the occupants as of 1851. The study area is shown to belong to the George P. Melville and Robert Milligan; there are no structures within its boundaries. In addition, there is a settlement road adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area and one near to the western boundary of the study area. These roads are the current Old Lakeshore Road and Camperdown Road respectively. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, the coast of Georgian Bay is just to the north of



the study area, which would have been a source of potable water and a navigable waterway that would have been used for waterborne trade and communication.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Collingwood map reproduced from the Topographic Map of the Township of Collingwood, County Grey, Ontario, From Original and Other Surveys (J. Fleming, 1872). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1872. The study area is shown to belong to the Spies and there are no structures within its boundaries. In addition, there is a settlement road adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area and one near to the western boundary of the study area. These roads are the current Old Lakeshore Road and Camperdown Road respectively. There is also a historic railway to the north of the study area. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, the coast of Georgian Bay is just to the north of the study area, which would have been a source of potable water and a navigable waterway that would have been used for waterborne trade and communication.

Map 4 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Collingwood map reproduced from The Grey County Supplement, Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden, H. & Co. 1881). Map 4 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and there are no structures within its boundaries. However, a settlement structure, likely a Temperance Hall, is depicted to the west of the study area. In addition, there is a settlement road adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area and one near to the western boundary of the study area. These roads are the current Old Lakeshore Road and Camperdown Road respectively. There is also a historic railway to the north of the study area. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, the coast of Georgian Bay is just to the north of the study area, which would have been a source of potable water and a navigable waterway that would have been used for waterborne trade and communication.

Map 5 are aerial photographs taken of the area in 1938 by the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources. The aerials clearly show that the land surrounding the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) has been reclaimed for agricultural uses.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

### **5.2.2 STAGE 3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH REVISIONS**

In addition to the Stage 3 archival research, further archival research was conducted at a more local level in an attempt to corroborate the Stage 4 findings at the Camperdown II

(BdHc-27) site with a historic occupant. In addition to the archival research conducted at the Archives of Ontario for the Stage 3 report (AMICK, 2018: 7-9), the Archives of Ontario were again consulted in an attempt to locate the 1851 Census, the 1871 Census Schedules 2-9, and any Tax Assessment data that predated 1872 for Collingwood Township. The 1851 Census and the 1871 Schedule 2-9 Census data was located and, coupled with more localized research, provides insights that contradict the initial conclusions in the Stage 3 report based on archival research (AMICK, 2018: 9). However, neither the Archives, Grey Roots Museum (Sarina King, personal communication, February 4, 2019), The Grey County Historical Society (Janet Iles, personal communication, February 2, 2019), or The Craigleith Heritage Depot (Andrea Wilson, personal communication, February 6, 2019) retained copies of the Tax Assessment data predating 1872 so it is assumed they have not been preserved. Despite the missing records, a significant amount of information was found that further our understanding how Camperdown II (BdHc-27) relates to the historical record.

Section 5.2.2 is concerned with revisions based on the Stage 3 archival research and includes data that was not previously available regarding the abstract index, tax assessment rolls, and census of Collingwood Township. An emphasis is placed on the Spies within the revisions because, as will be discussed in section 5.2.3, the study area is presently understood to be within their historic property.

#### **5.2.2.1 ABSTRACT INDEX**

The following is an excerpt of the archival research discussing the Abstract Index of Lot 26 Con 6 from the Stage 3 report:

*Archival Material reviewed at the Archives of Ontario included consultation of the Abstract Index to Deeds and Assessment Roles for the Township of Collingwood. Canadian Census rolls for Lot 26 Concession 6 were consulted using the Archives of Ontario. Historical maps were consulted with the most relevant being Tremaine's Map of the County of Grey (1858).*

##### **Abstract Index to Deeds Real Estate History for Lot 26, Concession 6, Township of Collingwood**

*Consultation of the Abstract Index to Deeds for Lot 6 reveals that the Crown Patent for 150 acres was granted to Robert Milligan and George P. Melville in 1858 (GS2216). In the same year (1858), the initial buyers sold the acreage to Jonas Melville, possibly a brother or son of the original owner. The land remains with Jonas Melville until it is sold again in 1862 to a Frederick Spies for \$1,030. In 1863 and 1864, mortgage payments of \$500 and \$200 respectively were made to Mr. Joseph Leslie. In 1868, the initial 150 acres is divided for the first time: Martin Bellerby purchased 50 acres of land from Frederick Spies for the sum of \$1,000. Although there are numerous mortgages on the property paid over the years, the next buy and sell transaction isn't until 1872, when George Melville and Frederick Spies sold what appears to be 17 and 19 acres respectively to North Grey Railroad*



*Company. Thirty acres of the property was sold in 1873 by George Melville to a William Rees, and a further 30 acres sold again in 1874, this time from George Melville to Robert Milligan. In 1876, a deed of 30 acres passed from John Whitney (executor) to Thomas Fields, and another deed in 1878 granted 130 acres to Thomas Best, from George Melville. Best in turn deeded the land to John Melville the following year. In 1880, John Reekie deeded a northern portion of 50 acres to William Brown, who in turn sold that acreage in 1880 to David Liddell and John Sinclair for \$650. The following year (1883), Liddell and Sinclair sold the western portion of 9 acres to Martin Bellerby. A number of other land transactions take place between the years 1885 and 1886 between Liddell, Sinclair, and Sidney and Edwin Russell, with the land ultimately ending up in the Russell's possession. However, the poor condition of this section of microfiche does not allow for determining the amount of land sold, nor the cost of the transaction.*

AMICK, 2018: 7-8

To better visualize these transactions they have been organized into Table 1:

**Table 1 Land Registry Abstract Index for Lot 26, Concession 6**

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land (Acres)	Remarks
Patent	10 July 1858	The Crown	George P. Melville and Robert Milligan	All (150 acres)	
Bargain and Sale	5 July 1858	George P. Melville and Wife, Robert Milligan and Wife	John Melville	150	"Interest for G.P.M."
Bargain and Sale	27 Oct 1862	George P. Melville Wife	Frederick Spies	West Part	SW part? And N ½ of Lot 25
Bargain and Sale	19 April 1867	Frederick Spies and Wife	Martin Bellerby	Broken front (50 acres)	Part Lot 25

***ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey (AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)***

Bargain and Sale	18 Jan 1872	George P. Melville and Wife	North Grey Railway Company	East Part 17 Acres	
Bargain and Sale	10 Feb 1872	Frederick Spies and Wife	North Grey Railway	Part 19 Acres	North part Lot 27 included
Bargain and Sale	16 Oct 1873	George P. Melville and Wife	William Rees	East part and 30 acres	North part Lot 25
Bargain and Sale	22 Oct 1873	George P. Melville and Wife	Robert Milligan	Part 130 acres	North part Lot 25
Deed	15 Feb 1876	John W. G. Whitney et al. (Executors)	Thomas Fields	East part 30 acres	North part Lot 25; “re...rry 2 roadways ”
Deed	20 Mar 1878	George P. Melville	Thomas N. Best	Part 130 acres	With part Lot 25
Deed	2 April 1878	Thomas N. Best and Wife	John P. Melville	Part 130 acres	With part Lot 25
Will	20 April 1880	Frederick Spies	John Reekie et al (Executors)	Northwest ¼	“to sell”
Deed	1 Oct 1880	John Reekie et al (Executors)	William Brown	West part, North ½ 50 acres	With part Lot 26

Bargain and Sale	2 Oct 1882	William Brown	David J. Liddell and wife, John S. Sinclair and wife	West part North ½ 50 acres	“Less roads of...”
Bargain and Sale	10 Jan 1883	David J. Liddell and wife, John S. Sinclair and wife	Martin Bellerby	Part West ½ 9 acres	
Bargain and Sale	21 May 1883	David J. Liddell and Wife	Sidney G. Russell	North part ½, West part N ½ (50 acres)	Including part Lot 25...
Bargain and Sale	17 Sept 1884	John S. Sinclair	Sidney G. Russell	North part ½, West part N ½ (50 acres)	Including part Lot 25...
Bargain and Sale	3 June 1885	Sidney G. Russell	Edwin S. Russell	North part ½, West part N ½ (50 acres)	Including part Lot 25...
Bargain and Sale	20 August 1885	John P. Melville	Sidney G. Russell	Part, 130 acres	
Bargain and Sale	10 May 1886	Edwin S. Russell	S(i)dney G. Russell	North part ½, West part N ½ (50 acres)	
Bargain and Sale	10 May 1886	Sidney G. Russell	Edwin S. Russell	Part, 120	
Deed	13 Feb 1900	Joshua N. and Hon. V. Richardson	Alexander Reekie	Northwest part, 40 acres	

#### **5.2.2.2 CENSUSES**

##### **1851 Census**

The earliest census records that are available for the Township of Collingwood date to 1851 and are comprised of personal and agricultural data. The census denotes that, though the Crown Patent was not given until 1858 to George Melville and Robert Milligan, John Reekie occupied a portion of the land in 1851. Contrarily, Rankin's census map shows that Melville and Milligan are on Lot 26 Con 6. It should be noted that the 1851 census does not specify which areas of the Lot were under cultivation, forest, etc. Since the census predates the Crown Patent, it cannot be assumed that the land-use recorded in this census relates to the study area. The following entries are the only entries relevant to Lot 26 Concession 6:

**TABLE 2.1 PERSONAL CENSUS (1851)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Storey</i>
<b>John Reekie</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Farmer</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Presbyterian</b>	<b>Log house</b>	<b>1</b>
Agnes Reekie	29					
George Reekie	7					
Jessica Reekie	4					
Agnes Reekie	3					
Gloria	1					

**TABLE 2.2 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS (1851)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cultivated</i>	<i>Under Crop</i>	<i>Under Pasture</i>	<i>Wood/Wild</i>	<i>Wheat Acres</i>	<i>Wheat Bushels</i>	<i>Potatoes Acres</i>
John Reekie	6	26	200	20	6.5	13.5	180	6	120	0.50

**TABLE 2.3 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS (1851)**

<i>Potatoes Bush</i>	<i>Hay (Bundles/Tons)</i>	<i>Wool Lbs.</i>	<i>Maple Sugar Lbs.</i>	<i>Bulls, Oxen, Steer</i>	<i>Dairy Cows</i>	<i>Calves or Heifers</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Butter Lbs.</i>
70	4	8	100	3	1	1	5	50

## 1861 Census

The following is an excerpt of the archival research discussing the 1861 Census Data for those occupants Lot 26 Con 6 from the Stage 3 report. The additional census research discovered no further data from the 1861 census:

*According to the 1861 census of Canada (AO C-1026, C-1028), the lot was home to several families. Robert Milligan, age 42, is listed as an innkeeper, born in Canada, and owns 48 acres, of which 15 are cultivated. He is listed as living with his Scottish*

wife, Ellen (age 42), and another Ellen Milligan (age 75), who may have been his mother. They have no children living at home. They lived in a 1½ storey log house. The second of the families living on the property were Adam Melville (age 29, labourer), and his wife Isabella (age 29), both from Scotland. They lived in a one storey log house with their three children Ellen (6), Hugh (4), and Adam (2). Frederick Spies (age 54), a German farmer, possessed 100 acres, of which 17 were under cultivation, and 3 were pasture. He lived in a one storey log house with his American wife, Mary (age 45), and their eight children: John (20, worked as a labourer), Emily (16), William (15, also a labourer), George (15), Fanny (13), Frederick (11), Henry (7), and Charles (4). Lastly, a John Melville is also listed as living on one cultivated acre of the property, however, there is no other information that seems to be available on him. According to the Agricultural Census of 1861 (AO C-1028), all four families grew spring wheat, potatoes, and hay on their parcels, with the total cash value of Lot 26 being \$4,000.

AMICK 2018: 8-9

The 1861 census is divided into a personal (Table 3.1) and an agricultural section (Tables 3.2-4). The available data has been transcribed into tables below:

**TABLE 3.1 PERSONAL CENSUS (1861)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Storey</i>
<b>John Melville</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>Weaver</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>C. of E.</b>	<b>Log House</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Adam Melville</b>	25	Labourer	Scotland	C. of E.	Log House	1
Isabela	25		Scotland	C. of E.		
Ellen	6		Scotland	C. of E.		
Hugh	4		Scotland	C. of E.		
Adam	2		Canada	C. of E.		
<b>Robert Milligan</b>	42	Inn Keeper	Canada	Episcopal Methodist	Log House	1.5
Ellen	42		Scotland	C. of E.		
<b>Frederick Spies</b>	54	Yeoman	German	Lutheran	Log House	1
Mary	45		United States			
John	20	Labourer	Canada			
William	15	Labourer	Canada			
Gorge	15		Canada			
Frederick	11		Canada			
Henry	7		Canada			
Charles	4		Canada			
Emily	16		Canada			

Fanny	13		Canada			
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Below is a legend for the agricultural census of 1861. The agricultural census will be divided into 3 tables in order to legibly transcribe the relevant settler data.

A. = Acres

B. = Bushels (36.4 L)

Brls. = Barrels of 200 pounds

Q. = Quintal of 100 pounds or kilograms

y/o = years old



**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**

**TABLE 3.2 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS (1861)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cultivated</i>	<i>Under Crop</i>	<i>Under Pasture</i>	<i>Wood/ Wild</i>	<i>Cash Value Farm</i>	<i>Cash Value Machinery</i>	<i>Fall Wheat A.</i>	<i>Fall Wheat B.</i>	<i>Spring Wheat A.</i>	<i>Spring Wheat B.</i>
John Melville	6	26	1	1	1								
Adam Melville	6	26	6	6	6							4	70
Robert Milligan	6	26	48	15	15		33	2000	16			0.75	12
Frederick Spies	6	26	100	20	17	3	80	2000	201	4	128	6	100

**TABLE 3.3 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS CONT. (1861)**

<i>Potato A.</i>	<i>Potato B.</i>	<i>Turnip A.</i>	<i>Turnip B.</i>	<i>Hay (Bundle s/Tons)</i>	<i>Wool Lbs.</i>	<i>Maple Sugar Lbs.</i>	<i>Bulls, Oxen, Steer over 3 y/o</i>	<i>Steers of Heifers under 3 y/o</i>	<i>Dairy Cows</i>	<i>Horses over 3 y/o</i>	<i>Horse Value</i>	<i>Colts or Fillies under 3 y/o</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
1	60							1	1	1	40		
2	200								1				3
1	150			2 tons									
2	400	2	500	3 tons	15	20	2		3	3	240	1	4

**TABLE 3.4 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS CONT. (1861)**

<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Value of live Stock</i>	<i>Butter Lbs.</i>	<i>Beef brls.</i>	<i>Pork brls.</i>
3	82	50	2	1
	26			
3	418	60	3	2

## **1871 Census**

The following is an excerpt of the archival research discussing the 1871 Census Data for those occupants Lot 26 Con 6 from the Stage 3 report:

*According to the 1871 Personal Census of Canada (AO C-9953), Robert and Ellen Milligan are still living on the property, and are still listed as working as innkeepers. However, the other families listed in the 1861 census appear to no longer be living on the property and have instead been replaced by three other families. Martin Bellerby (age 35) was a farmer living with his wife Emma (age 35). The Kneider family also appears in the Census, consisting of Joseph (age 35), a German labourer, his wife Elizabeth (age 35), and their children Sarah (12), Robert (9), Elizabeth (7), and Agnes (2). Lastly, labourer Charles Trigger (age 43), his wife Harriet (age 44), and their two children Mary (13) and Joseph (11) also reside on a parcel. Unfortunately, the Agricultural Census for 1871 is not available, so information on acreage, houses, and agricultural returns for these families are not present. Referring to the Abstract Index of Deeds for Lot 26 seems to indicate that the Milligans and Bellerbys owned their parcels, whereas the other two families on the land, the Kneiders and the Triggers, may possibly be tenants instead of owners, as they do appear in the indices but do not seem to hold the deeds to their land.*

AMICK, 2018: 9

The census of 1871 was the first regularly scheduled national decennial census wherein nine (9) schedules of data were collected on Canadian residents. The extant census data for the occupants of the study area is reproduced below. Columns of data that contained no relevant information for the occupants in the study area were removed.

It should be noted that although the Bellerbys are said to reside in Lot 24 Con 6 in the 1871 census data, the Abstract Indices show that Martin Bellerby owned the southwest portion of Lot 26 up the mountain and part of Lot 25 (Map 3). The Spies are also attested landowners within both the Abstract Index and the historic maps (Map 3). Frederick is noted within the 1871 census as being a hotel keeper which correlates with historic information about the activities of the Spies during this time period (See below; Almond, 2019). Mr. Spies' daughter, Emily, is no longer listed as living on the property though her death has not been recorded. This is because she has married Thomas Fields, who was deeded 30 acres of Lot 26 and a north part of Lot 25 in 1876 from Frederick Spies. Information about the Spies and the Fields will be related below in section 5.2.3.

**TABLE 4.1 PERSONAL CENSUS (1871)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Married/Widowed</i>
<b>Robert Milligan</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Church of England</b>	<b>Scotch</b>	<b>Hotel Keeper</b>	<b>M</b>
Ellen	F	52	Scotland	Presbyterian	Scotch	Hotel Keeper	M
<b>John Melville</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Presbyterian</b>	<b>Scotch</b>	<b>Gentleman</b>	<b>W</b>
<b>Charles Trigger</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Church of England</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Labourer</b>	<b>M</b>
Harriet	F	44	England	Church of England	English		
Joseph	M	11	England	Church of England	English		
Mary	F	13	England	Church of England	English	Servant	
<b>Frederick Spies</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Prussia</b>	<b>Lutheran</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hotel Keeper</b>	<b>M</b>
Mary	F	54	United States	Lutheran	English	Hotel Keeper	M
William	M	26	Ontario	Lutheran	English	Farmer	-
George	M	24	Ontario	Lutheran	English	Farmer	-
Fanny	F	20	Ontario	Lutheran	English		-
Frederick	M	19	Ontario	Lutheran	English	Farmer	-
Henry	M	17	Ontario	Lutheran	English	Farmer	-
Charles	M	13	Ontario	Lutheran	English		-
<b>Joseph Krider</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Presbyterian-Canada and Lower Provinces</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Labourer</b>	<b>M</b>
Elizabeth	F	34	Ontario	Presbyterian-Canada and Lower Provinces	Scotch		M
Sarah J.	F	12	Ontario	Presbyterian-Canada and Lower Provinces	Scotch		
Robert	M	9	Ontario	Presbyterian-Canada and Lower Provinces	Scotch		
Elizabeth	F	7	Ontario	Presbyterian-	Scotch		

A.				Canada and Lower Provinces			
Agnes M.	F	2	Ontario	Presbyterian-Canada and Lower Provinces	Scotch		
<b>Martin Bellerby</b>	M	35	England	Wesleyan Methodist	English	Farmer	M
Emma	F	35	England	Wesleyan Methodist	English		M

Below is a transcription legend for Schedules 2-9 in the 1871 Census. Each schedule will be divided into separate tables in order to legibly transcribe the relevant settler data.

A. = Acres

Brls. = Barrels of 200 pounds

Lbs. = Pounds

y/o = years old

B. = Bushels (36.4 L)

KSSE = Killed or sent to slaughter, or exported

Q. = Quintal of 100 pounds or kilograms

**TABLE 4.2 FOREST RETURNS CENSUS (1871)**

Name	Cords of Fire wood
Robert Milligan	50
John Melville	10
Charles Trigger	10
Frederick Spies	50
Joseph Krider	20
Martin Bellerby	40

In addition to the above, according to the 1871 Schedule of Personal Returns the Spies are documented as occupying 60 acres, the largest acreage within Lot 26 Con 6, 45 of which are improved and 5 of which are pasture. On their 60 acres the Spies grew wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and apples. In 1871 the Spies owned numerous types of livestock including horses, oxen, sheep, and swine, from which they were able to cultivate butter, wool, and flannel. The Spies also owned a carriage, three (3) cars/wagons/sleds, four (4) ploughs or cultivators, as well as a log-house and two barns. The Spies are clearly well established within Lot 26 Con 6 as of 1871 and their early presence within the archaeological record is plausible considering the extent of development they had within their property and the time period within which such development is documented.

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**TABLE 4.3 PUBLIC RETURNS CENSUS (1871)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Grand Total A. Owned</i>	<i># Town or Village building lots</i>	<i># Dwelling Houses</i>	<i># Barns/ stable</i>	<i># Carriages/ sleighs</i>	<i># Cars, wagons, sleds</i>	<i># Ploughs and cultivators</i>	<i># Fanning Mills</i>
Robert Milligan	48		1	3	3		1	
John Melville	1.5	1	1					
Charles Trigger								
Frederick Spies	60		1	2	1	3	4	1
Joseph Krider								
Martin Bellerby	50		1	2		3	2	1

**TABLE 4.4 CULTIVATED LAND RETURNS CENSUS (1871)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Owner, Tenant, Employee</i>	<i>Total A.</i>	<i>Improved A.</i>	<i>Pasture A.</i>	<i>Garden/ Orchard A.</i>	<i>Wheat A.</i>	<i>Spring Wheat B</i>	<i>Fall Wheat B.</i>	<i>Oats B.</i>
Robert Milligan	6	26	O	48	25	10	1				
John Melville	6	26	O	1.5	1.5		1.5				
Charles Trigger	6	26	T	30	3	1					
Frederick Spies	6	26	O	60	45	5		20	200	100	100
Joseph Krider	6	26	T	0.25	0.25		0.25				
Martin Bellerby	6	24	O	50	38	8	1	4	60		70

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**TABLE 4.5 CULTIVATED LAND RETURNS CENSUS (1871) CONTINUED**

<i>Peas B.</i>	<i>Potato A.</i>	<i>Potato B.</i>	<i>Turnip B.</i>	<i>Beets B.</i>	<i>Carrots B.</i>	<i>Hay A.</i>	<i>Hay Tons/Bundles</i>	<i>Apples B.</i>	<i>Pears/Plums B.</i>
	0.5	50		2	6	10	10	1	
								10	10
	0.25	20			1	1.25			
50	1	100				23	30	2	
		10							
60	0.5	40	100			10	15		

**TABLE 4.6 LIVESTOCK RETURNS CENSUS (1871)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Hors e&gt;3 y/o</i>	<i>Work Oxen</i>	<i>Milch Cows</i>	<i>Other Horned Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Swine</i>	<i>Hive of Bees</i>	<i>Cattle KSSE</i>	<i>Sheep KSSE</i>	<i>Swine KSSE</i>	<i>Lbs. Butt- er</i>	<i>Lbs. Hon- ey</i>	<i>Lbs. Wool</i>	<i>Yards of Cloth/ Flannel</i>
Robert Milligan	2		2	2	11	5				4	150		25	31
John Melville							6					70		
Charles Trigger			1							1	75			
Frederick Spies	2	2	3	6	6	6		1	6	12	250		60	100
Joseph Krider			1											
Martin Bellerby	2		4	3	8	1	4	3	6	5	300	160	50	12



## 1881 Census

The following is an excerpt of the archival research discussing the 1871 Census Data for those occupants Lot 26 Con 6 from the Stage 3 report:

*The 1881 Personal Census of Canada (AO C-13261) indicates that Martin Bellerby (age 46) and his wife Emma are still living on the property and is still listed as a farmer. A Thomas Fields (age 41) and his wife Emily (age 36), have moved to the property with their two children: Wellington (12), and Emma (8). In addition, a John Melville appears to live on Lot 26, however his age of 92 a the lack of data on acreage makes it unclear if he is the same John Melville appearing in the 1861 Personal Census.*

AMICK, 2018: 9

In addition to the above, the Abstract Index indicates that William Brown, a 79 year old Scotch farmer, is an occupant within Lot 26 Con 6 in 1881. Unfortunately, none of the decennial schedules have survived so no further data is available. The Fields, who are now the occupants of the area that correlates to Camperdown II (BdHc-27), are documented as having John Spies and Frances Spies living with them, both of whom are listed as “deaf and dumb.” According to the Bruce-Grey Genealogical Society’s transcription of the Spies headstone, Frederick died in April 1880 (2010: 17).

### SPIES

Frederick W March 9 1803 – April 22 1880  
his wife Annie Peterson Sept 18 1814 – Dec 22 1879  
Son John D 28 Dec 1839 – Dec 20 1885

(2010: 17)

**TABLE 5.1 PERSONAL RETURNS CENSUS (1881)**

Name	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Religion	Origin	Profession	Married/Widowed	Infirmities
<b>John Melville</b>	M	92	Scotland	Pres.	Scotch	Farmer	W	
<b>Thomas Fields</b>	M	41	Ontario	Meth.	Irish	Farmer	M	
Emily	F	36	Ontario	Meth.	German		M	
Willington	M	12	Ontario	Meth.	Irish			
Emma B.	F	8	Ontario	Meth.	Irish			
John Spies	M	40	Ontario	-	German			"Deaf and Dumb"
Frances Spies	F	28	Ontario	Meth.	German			"Deaf and Dumb"
<b>William</b>	M	79	Scotland	Pres.	Scotch	Farmer	W	

<b>Brown</b>								
<b>Martin Bellerby</b>	M	46	England	Meth.	English	Farmer	M	
Emma M.	F	45	England	Meth.	English		M	

## 1891 Census

The following is an excerpt of the archival research discussing the 1891 Census Data for those occupants Lot 26 Con 6 from the Stage 3 report:

*By 1891, the only family the can be definitively verified as living on the land is the Thomas Fields family, in which Thomas is listed as a farm labourer along with his son Wellington.*

AMICK, 2018: 9

By 1891, all original landowners have either moved away or have been succeeded by their descendants.

The Stage 3 report concludes that the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) site corresponds to the Spies property in Lot 26 but not with any buildings depicted on the historic maps. The conclusions of the Stage 4 assessment and archival research support the Stage 3 conclusion that Camperdown II (BdHc-27) is a mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, and additionally suggest that Camperdown II (BdHc-27) is specifically associated with the Spies.

### 5.2.2.3 TAX ASSESSMENT ROLLS

The extant Tax Assessment rolls were consulted to clarify the land transfers and occupancies from 1872 until 1890 in the absence of the full census data; discussion will focus on the Spies. The tax assessments are transcribed in annual increments, or as closely as the existing records will allow.

The 1872 Tax Assessment Roll corroborates the information found within the 1871 census and the occupants of Lot 26 and Lot 25 of Concession 6 on the historic map (See Map 3). Robert Milligan is still listed as a Hotel Keeper on the east half of Lots 25 and 26 which suggests his business was still in operation. Interestingly, Frederick Spies is listed as a farmer rather than a Hotel Keeper as he was described in the 1871 census. It is likely that Spies was both a farmer and a Hotel Keeper and that his children inherited some of the work for both professions, as was custom in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The North Grey Railway, which ran from Barrie to Meaford, is purchasing land at this time and the line from Collingwood to Meaford was completed in April 1872 (Cooper, 2014). The reliability and safety of the railway compared to traveling by road in the 19<sup>th</sup> century would have likely disrupted any hospitality business in the area, especially those along former trade routes as they relied directly on teamsters moving product by draft animals along Old Lakeshore Road. The nearest station to Spies hotel would have been the Craighleith Train Station 6.5 km east.

Since the tax assessment doesn't specify which aspects of the farmstead generated revenue, we can only speculate that the Spies may have closed their hotel.

The 1873 Tax Assessment Roll lists the same four families again (Bellerby, Milligan, Spies, Melville). Frederick Spies' total value of real and personal property has more than doubled to \$2300, and his value of real property went from \$800 in 1872 to \$2100 in 1873. Spies' occupation is illegible although it does not appear to be a derivative of either "Hotel Keeper" or "Inn Keeper."

The 1874 Tax Assessment Roll lists the same four families as above with the addition of the executors of Dr. William Rees who operated the Delphi Inn east of the current study area. The total value of real and personal property has decreased to \$1720 for Frederick Spies, who still owns cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses and is a farmer.

The 1875 Tax Assessment Roll lists Bellerby, Milligan, and the Spies occupying Lot 26 Con 6. Frederick Spies Jr. is a tenant on George Melville's 60 acres, and Henry Spies is helping his father on their 53.25 acres. Frederick Sr.'s total value of real and personal property has decreased to \$1000 and he owns a good amount of livestock. It is possible that by this point, the presence of the railway and the ease of access to nearby Thornbury and Collingwood is having a lasting effect on his hospitality business. Additionally, Frederick Sr. is 70 years old and likely holds land in his name but does not work it himself.

The 1877 Tax Assessment Roll once again lists Bellerby, Milligan, and the Spies, as well as Jard. (?) Hooey as a tenant farmer on Frederick Spies Sr.'s 52.5 acres. Henry Spies is now on George Melville's acreage and William Spies also has a part of Lot 26. Frederick Sr. now only owns half an acre with two cattle for a total value of \$200 for real and personal property. At this point, Frederick Sr.'s sons are taking over the farm and Frederick Sr. passes away in 1880.

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**TABLE 6.1 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1872)**

Name	Occupation	Freeholder, Tenant, Householder	Age	Name and Address of Owner (if holding)	Con	Lot	Acres	A. Cleared
Martin Bellerby	Farmer	F	37		6	Northwest 25, SW 26	50	35
Robert Milligan	Innkeeper	F	52		6	W part E 1/2 L25 and 26	46	25
Charles Trigger	Farmer	T	44		6	E part L25 and 26	29	3
Jospeh Krieder	Farmer	F	65	G. P. Melville	6	Part of 26	0.25	0.25
Frederick Spies	Farmer	F	65		6	W of 26, Northwest of 25	100	70
"	"	"	"		6	27	10	

**TABLE 6.2 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1872) CONTINUED**

Name	Total Value Real Property	Total Value Real and Personal	Persons in Family	Religion	# Cattle	# Sheep	# Hogs	# Horses
Martin Bellerby	450	450	2	W.M.	6	7	1	2
Robert Milligan	550	550	2	C. of E.	3	15	5	2
Charles Trigger	100	100	4	C. of E.	3			
Jospeh Krieder	20	20	5	Pres.				
Frederick Spies								
"	900	900	9	C. of E.	8	7	6	2

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**TABLE 6.3 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1873)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Freeholder, Tenant, Householder</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name and Address of Owner (if holding)</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>A. Cleared</i>
Martin Bellerby	Farmer	F	62	Martin Bellerby	6	SW Part 26	20	20
Robert Milligan	...	F	68		6	W part of E 1/2 25 and 26	46	25
Frederick Spies	...	F	68		6	W part 25, 26, 27	100	70
George Melville	...	-	-		6	Broken 25 and 26?	27	

**TABLE 6.4 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1873) CONTINUED**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Value Real Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real and Personal</i>	<i>Persons in Family</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i># Cattle</i>	<i># Sheep</i>	<i># Hogs</i>	<i># Horses</i>
Martin Bellerby	300	1300	3	Wesl. Meth.	9	12	3	2
Robert Milligan	1100	1175	2	C. of E.	2	1	3	1
Frederick Spies	2100	2300	5	C. of E.	11	8	10	2
George Melville	165	165	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**TABLE 6.5 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1874)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Freeholder, Tenant, Householder</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name and Address of Owner (if holding)</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>A. Cleared</i>
Martin Bellerby	Farmer	F	39		6	NW part 25 SW part 26	50	35
Frederick Spies	Farmer	F	70		6	NW part 26 and 27	85.5	82
William Rees	Doctor	-	-		6	Part 25 and 26, broken front 26	84	
George Melville	-	-	-		6	25 and 26	27	
Robert Milligan	-	-	-		6	25 and 26	46	

**TABLE 6.6 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1874) CONTINUED**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Value Real Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real and Personal</i>	<i>Persons in Family</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i># Cattle</i>	<i># Sheep</i>	<i># Hogs</i>	<i># Horses</i>
Martin Bellerby	900	1075	4	W.M.	5	1	3	2
Frederick Spies	1520	1720	7	Quaker	10	1	3	2
William Rees	1280	2760	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Melville	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Milligan	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-



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**TABLE 6.7 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1875)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Freeholder, Tenant, Householder</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name and Address of Owner (if holding)</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Martin Bellerby	Farmer	F	40		6	NW part 25 SW part 26	50
Frederick Spies JR.	Farmer	T	20	George Melville	6	E part 25 and 26	60
Henry and Frederick Spies	Farmer	O/F	22/70		6	NW part 26 and 27	53.25
Robert Milligan	Gentleman	F	70		6	Part E 1/2 25 and 26	46

**TABLE 6.8 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1875) CONTINUED**

<i>Name</i>	<i>A. Cleared</i>	<i>Value Real Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real and Personal</i>	<i>Persons in Family</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i># Cattle</i>	<i># Sheep</i>	<i># Hogs</i>	<i># Horses</i>
Martin Bellerby	35		800	1000	4	W.M.	9	8	3	2
Frederick Spies JR.	32	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry and Frederick Spies	45	1000		1000	6	3	4	3	-	7
Robert Milligan	25	800		800	2	-	1	-	2	1

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**TABLE 6.9 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1877)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Freeholder, Tenant, Householder</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name and Address of Owner (if holding)</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>A. Cleared</i>
Martin Bellerby	Farmer	F	40		6	NW part 25 SW part 26	50	35
Jard. G. Hooey	Farmer	T	27	Frederick Spies	6	NW part 26 and 27	52.5	40
Frederick Spies	Farmer	T	70		6	Part 26	0.5	0.5
Henry Spies and Geo Melville	Farmer	F	29/70	Geo Melville	6	E part 25 and 26	73	40
Robert Milligan	Farmer	F	57		6	Part 25 and 26	46	30
William Spies	Farmer	F	32		6	Part 26	30	7

**TABLE 6.10 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1877) CONTINUED**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Value Real Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real and Personal</i>	<i>Persons in Family</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i># Cattle</i>	<i># Sheep</i>	<i># Hogs</i>	<i># Horses</i>
Martin Bellerby	900	150	1050	3	W.M.	8	9	3	2
Jard. G. Hooey	700	100	800	3	Pres.	2	6		2
Frederick Spies	200		200	3	3	2	-	-	-
Henry Spies and Geo Melville	900	100	1000	1	2	2	2	-	2
Robert Milligan	800		800	2	C. of E.	-	-	-	1
William Spies	300		300	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**TABLE 6.11 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1878)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Freeholder, Tenant, Householder</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name and Address of Owner (if holding)</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>A. Cleared</i>
Martin Bellerby	Farmer	F	43		6	NW part 25, SW part 26	50	35
Frederick Spies	Farmer	F	72		6	NW part 26 and 27	53	45
Henry Spies	Farmer	T	21	George P. Melville	6	E part 25 and 26	73	40
Thomas Fields	Farmer	F	35		6	part 26	30	7

**TABLE 6.11 TAX ASSESSMENT DATA (1878) CONTINUED**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Total Value Real Property</i>	<i>Value Personal Property</i>	<i>Total Value Real and Personal</i>	<i>Persons in Family</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i># Cattle</i>	<i># Sheep</i>	<i># Hogs</i>	<i># Horses</i>
Martin Bellerby	900	150	1050	4	Can. Meth.	8	8	3	2
Frederick Spies	110	100	1200	5	Pres.	6	4	1	1
Henry Spies	900	100	1000	1	Pres.		2		2
Thomas Fields									

### **5.2.3 STAGE 4 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

In addition to the above, records held at the Craigeleith Heritage Depot were consulted to further refine the search for an associated occupant to Camperdown II (BdHc-27). With the help of Andrea Wilson, Curator, copies of aerial photography of the area taken in 1938 were consulted to connect the site to a historic property (Andrea Wilson, 2019; NAPL 1938, CHD Ref. A6003.44). After meeting with local historian who had grown up in the area, Mabel (nee Reekie) Almond, it became clear that the site was connected to the Spies. In addition to a prior phone conversation on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019, Dylan Morningstar, Andrea Wilson, and Mabel Almond met for a conference at Mabel's residence on February 28, 2019, where the 1938 aerials, historic maps, and site plans were examined and the general history of the area surrounding what is now Camperdown Road was reviewed and discussed. Mrs. Almond was able to discern that, though the structure that was the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) had likely been gone by 1900, she remembered being told by her father to keep her eyes out for anything in the fields which she interpreted as a reference to artifacts that her father may have known to be associated with remnants of an old site (February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019). Mrs. Almond also noted that when the area, including Camperdown II, was owned by her father, there was a driveway leading to the property from Old Lakeshore Road that she used to drive their tractor on to access the fields (February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019). Mrs. Almond was also able to identify that the disturbed area west of Camperdown II (BdHc-27) was the disturbed remains of the Lee residence, a family that occupied the area in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (See Map 11 Supplementary Documentation) (AMICK 2017). The disturbance was further complicated by gravel mining undertaken directly south of the Lee residence for the construction of Highway 26 in 1927, the remnants of which are visible in the 1938 aerials (See Map 5).

Mrs. Almond also notified AMICK of the burial of Magdaline Reekie within Lot 26 Con 6, whose burial had been marked by a headstone until it was moved to the Thornbury-Clarksburg Union Cemetery around 1940 (Almond 1979; 2019; Reekie 1997b; Bruce Grey Genealogical Society, 2010). The Grey County Cemetery Transcription of the Thornbury-Clarksburg Union Cemetery records the following about Magdaline (nee Cooper) Reekie:

**REEKIE**

Erected by George Reekie

In memory of his wife Magdaline Cooper

Jan 18 1796-Oct 18 1857

Lot 27 Con 6 Camperdown

(2010: 71)

The wife of the original settler in Camperdown, George Reekie, died in October of 1857 and due to the frozen ground surrounding their farmstead, she was buried near the shore line where the soil was sandy (Almond, 1980; 2011; 2019). Mrs. Almond identified the general area where the headstone had been, and it has been marked on the map for future reference (See Map 5). The property on which she was buried belonged to Frederick Spies. Mrs. Almond also mentioned the presence of a fence line and a barn in close proximity to the

burial location (2019). Although the burial is approximately 500 m northwest of the study area, its presence has come to light as a result of researching the history of Camperdown and is therefore included in this report for the purposes of information to future consultants and researchers conducting investigations in the vicinity. Some effort to verify the presence of this burial site should be made in advance of any proposed landscape alteration in the immediate vicinity (i.e. within 50 metres in any direction) of the reported location.

#### **5.2.4 CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The present use of the original Stage 1-2 study area is as mainly woodlot. The study area is roughly 6.61 hectares in area. The original study area includes within it mostly woodlot. In the northwest corner of the study area is a disturbed area. A steep slope runs along the entire southern boundary of the study area. There is a small low-lying and wet area just to the north of the steep slope, located roughly centrally in the Stage 1-2 study area. The remainder of the study area is woodlot. The study area is bounded on the north by Old Lakeshore Road, on the east and west by woodlot, and on the south by residential property and woodlot. The Stage 1-2 study area is approximately 150 metres to the northeast of the intersection of Camperdown Court and Camperdown Road.

The study area conditions were mostly the same when Stage 4 fieldwork began. The current study area encompassing the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is in the eastern part of the Stage 1-2 study area, in an area roughly 68 metres north to south by 59 metres east to west (Roughly 0.3 hectares) The site is entirely within the wooded area. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 6.

#### **5.2.5 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research also indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

### **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there are two (2) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that

there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

Background research shows that four (4) previous studies have taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2017). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey*. Port McNicoll, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. PIF# P038-0895-2017.

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2018). *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey*. Port McNicoll, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. PIF# P038-0972-2018.

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2009). *The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Of The Camperdown East 1 Limited Subdivision Development, Town Of Blue Mountains, County Of Grey*. Oakville, Ontario. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto. PIF# P013-474-2009.

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2012). *The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown East 1 Limited Subdivision Development, Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey*. Oakville, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. PIF# P013-547-2010.

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

***“Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands.”***

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MTCS for the purposes of completing this study, all of the above reports detail, *“archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project”*, and all of these reports document known archaeological sites within the study area.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MTCS File

Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

*“4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands.”*

*“5. If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:*

- a. a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*

***(Emphasis Added)***

All of the above-noted reports have relevance to the lands to be potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking, they do include fieldwork or recommendations relevant to the study area, and they do document any sites within 50 metres of the study area. Therefore, there is a requirement to include the summary data for these previous reports.

The Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (AAL) Stage 1 report details background research on the study area, which has the same limits as the current report, as well as a property inspection completed 2 April, 2009 (AAL 2009: 1). Despite low potential within the study area for areas of steep slope, poor drainage, or previous disturbance, the report concludes that:

*“...some sections of the subject lands have a moderate to high potential for archaeological resources. These areas have a moderate to high archaeological potential because they consist of well drained undisturbed lands associated with several small watercourses. The subject property is also located within the area inhabited by the Petun, an Iroquoian tribal group who occupied this region in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finally, there is some potential for mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homesteads within the subject lands. Other sections of the subject lands have a low potential for archaeological resources due to areas of severe slope or disturbance caused by previous development.”*

***(AAL 2009: 7)***

As a result of these findings, AAL recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the study area.



The Stage 2 assessment was carried out by AAL in June 2010 and resulted in the discovery of two sites during test pit survey on a 5 metre grid: Camperdown I (BdHc-26) and Camperdown II (BdHc-27) (AAL 2012: 5). The following is an excerpt of the Stage 2 results in regard to the sites encountered:

*The Camperdown I site (BdHc-26) likely represents the location of a mid to late 19th Century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site is located along the north edge of the subject property between Lots #15 and #16 of the proposed development (Figure 4). The site is situated in open scrub vegetation on low, flat ground at the bottom of a north facing slope immediately adjacent to Old Lakeshore Road. The site consists of 8 positive test pits spread over an area measuring 25 metres east-west by 10 metres north-south. The topsoil in this area is a imperfectly drained clay with depths of approximately 30cm. A GPS reading was taken in the centre of the positive test pits and the Latitude and Longitude coordinates are N 44° 32' 05.3" and W 80° 23' 32.8" (UTM 17T).*

*A total of 32 historic artifacts were collected from the 8 positive test pits and include 9 ceramics, 7 pieces of window glass, 6 brick fragments, 4 bottle glass, 3 cut nails, one pipe stem, one fragmented nail and one brass horse harness bell. The ceramic assemblage included 5 red earthenware, one ironstone, one whiteware, one banded ware, and one unidentified fragmented ceramic. The pipe stem was labeled "Montreal-Bannerman" indicating that it was manufactured sometime between 1857 and 1907. The small artifact assemblage from the site suggests that it represents the location of a homestead that was occupied sometime between the 1840's and the 1880's.*

*The Camperdown II site (BdHc-27) also likely represents the location of a mid to late 19th Century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site is located up a slight hill on a higher elevation than the Camperdown I site (BdHc-26), in the eastern section of the subject property. The site is situated in the "Condo Road A" corridor near Lots #17 and #18 of the proposed development (Figure 4). The site is located in a open scrubland to partly forested area on high, relatively level ground. The site consists of 7 positive test pits spread over an area measuring 20 metres east-west by 25 metres north-south. The topsoil in this area was a clay loam with a depth of approximately 25cm. A GPS reading was taken in the centre of the positive test pits and the Latitude and Longitude coordinates are N 44° 32' 03.4" and W 80° 23' 31.8" (UTM 17T).*

*A total of 21 historic artifacts were collected from the 7 positive test pits and includes 13 ceramics, 4 cut nails, 2 brick fragments, one plain pipe bowl fragment and one piece of bottle glass. The ceramic assemblage included 7 whiteware, 2 transfer printed, one red earthenware, one edge ware, one painted ware and one unidentified fragmented ceramic. The transfer printed ceramics included one blue pattern and one possible piece of flow blue. The edge ware was a blue pattern but was too small and fragmented to determine its shape or type. The painted ware appeared to be a late palette polychrome pattern. The small artifact assemblage from the site suggests that*



*it may represent the location of another homestead that was occupied sometime between the 1840's and the 1880's.*

(AAL 2012: 5-6)

The report concludes that both sites exhibit potential CHVI and must proceed to Stage 3 in order to gain a more in-depth understanding of the occupational time line of each site (AAL 2012: 6). In preparation for the Stage 3, archival research will be done in order to reconstruct the land use history of the study area (AAL 2012: 6). The Stage 3 assessment should consist of 1 metre square test units on a 5 metre grid at each site, as well as additional units amounting to 20% of the initial grid total in "areas of interest within the sites" (MTC 2011:28) (AAL 2012:6).

More recently, AMICK Consultants Limited in September and October of 2017 completed a Stage 1-2 Archaeological assessment on the current study area. Below is a summary of the Assessment and the resulting recommendations:

*This report describes the results of the 2017 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTC). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).*

*AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment consisting of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, and by intensified test pit survey at an interval of two and a half metres on 19-20 September 2017, 19, 23-26 and 30 October 2017. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the*

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

*As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, 131 artifacts over 41 positive test pits were encountered. All positive test pits seemed to be within the extent of the previously identified Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site. The Camperdown I Site (BdHc-26) was not relocated despite numerous attempts to determine the original location. Based on the characteristics of these sites, previous research, and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:*

- 1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site requires Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
- 2. A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).*
- 3. The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.*
- 4. Intensified test pit survey has been completed as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment and are not required as part of the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site.*
- 5. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report, or within the area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.*
- 6. Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as Camperdown II within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site.*
- 7. The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this*

- report filed with MTCS prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.
8. *A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.*
  9. *The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.*
  10. *The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site identified within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.*
  11. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.*
  12. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.*
  13. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.*
  14. *It is anticipated that the fieldwork and reporting of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts (if required) will be completed in the spring of 2018 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers prior to the fall of 2018.*
  15. *The Camperdown 1 Site (BdHc-26) was not relocated despite return visits to the property. The mapped location of the site, the described location of the site, and the GPS coordinates provided do not correspond to the same location. All of these locations were subjected to intensified test pit survey. A historic site as described in the previous Stage 2 Property Assessment when the site was found should be easy to relocate by test pit methodology. It is suspected that this site is not located within the study area and may be situated just outside of the study area. No further work is recommended with respect to this site within the study area.*
  16. *The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.*

17. *It is recommended that the balance of the study area outside of the site areas and surrounding Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.*  
(AMICK 2017: 2-4)

Following that study, AMICK Consultants Limited conducted a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment on the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) in August and September of 2018. Below is a summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

*This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) located within Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).*

*The Stage 3 assessment strategy for the site was consistent with that outlined in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for small post contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of 55 one-metre square test units at five-metre intervals followed by an additional 11 test units (i.e. 20%) of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. A total of 1,336 artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. No midden areas or other cultural features were noted. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.*

*The results of the test unit excavations, artifact analysis, and detailed archival research, indicate that the site retains further cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, it is recommended that Stage 4 mitigation is necessary.*

*More specifically the following recommendations are made:*

- 1. Further archaeological assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is warranted;*
- 2. A Stage 4 Mitigation of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) must be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for 19<sup>th</sup> century sites;*
- 3. The Stage 4 mitigation strategy will follow that outlined in Sections 4.2, 4.2.3, and 4.2.7 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*
- 4. Given that no midden areas were identified during the Stage 3 assessment, the site should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation by excavation via the mechanical removal of topsoil for an area extending at least 10 metres beyond each feature, as per Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.7. The features themselves must be excavated via hand as per Section 4.2.2.*

(AMICK 2018: 2, 29-30)

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

### **5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that there are no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past.

The study area lies approximately 300 metres to the south of Georgian Bay, which is a source of potable water and a navigable water way. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

Table 7 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily



representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

**TABLE 7 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

### 5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 8:

**TABLE 8 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Camperdown I	BdHc-26	Homestead	Post-Contact
Camperdown II	BdHc-27	Homestead	Post-Contact

Both of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within the original Stage 1-2 study area boundaries, with the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) being the subject of this report. Therefore, they demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

### 5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning

Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the original Stage 1-2 study area is as mainly woodlot. The study area is roughly 6.61 hectares in area. The original study area includes within it mostly woodlot. In the northwest corner of the study area is a disturbed area. A steep slope runs along the entire southern boundary of the study area. There is a small low-lying and wet area just to the north of the steep slope, located roughly centrally in the Stage 1-2 study area. The remainder of the study area is woodlot. The study area is bounded on the north by Old Lakeshore Road, on the east and west by woodlot, and on the south by residential property and woodlot. The Stage 1-2 study area is approximately 150 metres to the northeast of the intersection of Camperdown Court and Camperdown Road.

The study area conditions were mostly the same when Stage 4 fieldwork began. The current study area encompassing the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is in the eastern part of the Stage 1-2 study area, in an area roughly 68 metres north to south by 59 metres east to west (Roughly 0.3 hectares) The site is entirely within the wooded area. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 6.

## **6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

This report confirms that entirety of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) based on the Stage 2 and Stage 3 results was subject to Stage 4 Mitigation through mechanical topsoil removal and shovel shining on 4-5, 11, 16-19, 22 & 31 October 2018.

The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. Since the location and direction from which photographs were taken directly relate to the location of the site, each photograph is illustrated as a plate in Maps 11-13 in the Supplementary Document.

In accordance with the recommendations from the Stage 1-3 assessment, both the Stage 2 and Stage 3 results were incorporated into the formulation of the Stage 4 strategy. Due to the nature of the site, it was decided that it would be appropriate to conduct mechanical topsoil removal of the entire site, and an additional ten-meter-wide area around the boundary of the site. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

## **6.1 MECHANICAL TOPSOIL REMOVAL**

As the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is a 19<sup>th</sup> century site with no middens, the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists deems mechanical topsoil removal of the entire site, and an additional ten-meter area around the site to be appropriate.

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), a historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 4 Mitigation consisted of mechanical topsoil removal of the entire site, as determined by the Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment, and an additional ten-metre-wide buffer around the site. The mechanical topsoil removal employed the use of an excavator that pulled soil away, to remove the topsoil and expose the subsoil. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown clay loam over a buff-grey clay subsoil. The excavated area was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 mm width. All artifacts were retained and recorded. When cultural features were discovered in the subsoil, the features were excavated by hand by shovel-shining, to ensure the entire feature was documented. The site was excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil; depth varied between 13 and 41 cm.

## **7.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 137-138) outlines the requirements of the Record of Finds component of a Stage 4 report:

1. *For all archaeological resources and sites that are identified in Stage 4, provide the following:*
  - a. *a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*
  - b. *a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in density*
  - c. *a catalogue and description of all artifacts retained*
  - d. *a description of the artifacts and features left in the field (nature of material, frequency, other notable traits).*
2. *Provide an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (e.g. photographs, maps, field notes).*
3. *Submit information detailing exact site locations on the property separately from the project report, as specified in section 7.6. Information on exact site locations includes the following:*
  - a. *table of GPS readings for locations of all archaeological sites*
  - b. *maps showing detailed site location information.*



## **7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

As a result of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), 340 historic artifacts were recovered. A summary of the types of artifacts that were found is listed below in Section 7.1.1. The complete artifact catalogue for the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) site is appended to the end of this report in Appendix A. A detailed description of the location of this site can be found in the supplementary documentation for this report filed under separate cover with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Eight (8) features were uncovered during the mechanical topsoil stripping and divided into occupational (Features 1-4) and non-occupational (Features 5-8) features which respectively relate to the Spies occupation and the subsequent reclamation of the property for agricultural use. Summaries of the exposed features are listed below in Section 7.1.2 and plan and profile drawings are located at the end of the report (Drawing 1-17). The 340 artifacts recovered were collected and recorded by their associated features as there were no other activity areas identified during the stripping. Artifacts that were left on site include a small number of disassociated ceramic sherds that were visible in the back dirt of the mechanical topsoil stripping. The locations of these finds were not recorded because they were too few, too widely dispersed, and not associated with any cultural feature.

### **7.1.1 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS**

The Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) consists of 340 artifacts covering an area approximately 68 metres from north to south and 60 metres from west to east. The Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is a historic Euro-Canadian site, the artifacts provide a date range from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and likely represent the initial log cabin occupation of the Spies family in Camperdown, before they constructed their homestead near the intersection of Highway 26 and Camperdown Road. The number and types of artifacts collected from the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) are listed below in Table 9. The artifacts were collected, recorded, and catalogued by their associated feature. A discussion of the features encountered during the mechanical topsoil stripping are discussed in section 7.1.3.

**TABLE 9 CAMPERDOWN II SITE (BdHc-27) ARTIFACT COUNTS AND TYPES**

DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Bone, faunal	78	22.9
Ceramic	164	48.2
Glass	6	1.8
Metal	78	22.9
Mortar	5	1.5
Kaolinite/white ball clay	3	0.9
Utensils	4	1.2
Wood	2	0.6

#### **7.1.1.1 CERAMIC ANALYSIS**

A total of 164 ceramic artifacts were identified. Ceramics account for 48.2% of the artifacts. Distinguishing the ceramic ware types within an artifact assemblage is a useful method of relative dating for archaeologists because of the historical progression of styles in industrial-era ceramic production. The ceramic assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the site is comprised of the following diagnostic wares and motifs. Table 10 provides the frequency of recovered ceramics that could be assigned to ware.

<b>Table 10: Camperdown II Site Stage 4 Ceramic Ware Frequencies</b>		
<b>Type/Ware</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage of Ceramic Total</b>
Ironstone	38	23.17
Red earthenware	13	7.93
Buff earthenware	16	9.76
Refined White Earthenware	94	57.31
Yellowware	1	0.61
Brick sample	2	1.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **Refined Earthenwares:**

Refined white earthenware was one of the most popular mid-nineteenth century ceramics in the English market. RWE represented a change in glaze composition, from a lead-based to a lead-free glaze (Kenyon 1980). Several different motifs were applied to whiteware pieces with the most common being hand-painted or transfer printed designs. Transfer print was produced most commonly in blue until the 1820s when other the metallic oxides for other ink colours could be stabilized during the firing process (Stamford 2000: 58). A total of 94 RWE sherds (57.31%) were recovered from the site during the Stage 4 assessment. Decorated sherds exhibited the following motifs: scalloped and impressed blue edgware; unscalloped and impressed blue edgware; red/blue spongware; blue floware; blue, green, and brown transfer print; and hand painted

#### **Plain Refined White Earthenware**

Lacking any definitive attributes, these sherds (n=15) have been assigned a date of post 1825.

#### **Polychrome Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware**

Polychrome painted refined white earthenware is simply refined white earthenware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There have been some attempts to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should

remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of, the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means. The assemblage contains 12 sherds all of which are late palette floral motifs and are given an approximate date of 1830-1870 (Miller 1991:18).

#### **Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware**

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels. Slip or “dipped” ware was produced between the 1770s and the end of the nineteenth century (Stamford and Miller 2002). Slip decorated “banded ware” was present on 3 fragments from the assemblage. Due to its ubiquity as a ceramic decoration, it is given an approximate date of 1840+ (Stamford and Miller 2002).

#### **Shell Edged Decorated White Earthenware**

Shell edge came into production on creamware during the 1770s. It remained a status item of the middle and upper classes until the close of the century. Following the War of 1812, transfer printed wares began to rise very quickly in popularity and edged wares quickly became the cheapest of the decorated wares in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Edged wares remained in production on refined white earthenware long after pearlware ceased to be produced as a table ware around 1830 (Miller 1990: 115). The 9 shell edged (scalloped) and impressed decorated white earthenware sherds are given an approximate date of 1840-1860 (Miller 2000: 13); the 5 sherds of unscalloped and impressed decorated white earthenware are given an approximate date of 1860 onwards (Hunter and Miller 2009: 13).

#### **Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware**

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145). There are two forms of sponge decoration identified in the catalogue: sponge and cut sponge. Sponge decorated wares are decorated with closely spaced, repeating dabs used as background or borders with a lack of interstitial openings within the pattern (Majewski and

O'Brien 1987: 162). These are the classic "spatter" patterns that were popular *circa* 1830-1860 (Robacker and Robacker 1978). Cut sponge decorated wares are decorated with a colour-filled sponge in repeating patterns using geometric shapes, leaving more interstitial openings than sponge decorated wares but still covering large portions of the vessel; they were popular from 1840-1870 (Miller 1991: 6; Earls 2004). There are 10 sponge and 21 cut sponge sherds in the assemblage.

### **Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware**

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels that was developed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118). There are 12 blue, 1 green, and 2 brown transfer print sherds in the assemblage.

Cat# 40 was recovered with a legible though incomplete maker's mark that reads "IRONSTONE SIAM...-EMENTSON..." and depicts a phoenix with its wings spread in profile looking to the left. The mark belongs to J. Clementson, a manufacturer of earthenwares at Phoenix and Bell Works, Shelton, Hanley from 1839-1864. The Clementson Phoenix as it is portrayed in Cat# 40 began in 1840 and was used at least through 1856 (thepotteries.org, 2016; Kowalsky 1999: 402). Cat# 40 is also stamped with the "SIAM" pattern, which was displayed by Clementson at the Great Exhibition of 1851 (Ellis 1851), and gives a date range for the sherd of approximately 1851-1856. Two other sherds (Cat# 39 and Cat#46) exhibited marker's marks but they were too fragmentary or damaged to decipher.

### **Flown Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware**

Flown transfer print wares get their distinct blurred or "halo" effect due to a volatile chemical reaction during firing that causes the colours to "flow" outside of their engraved pattern lines (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum 2002). This distinctive pattern incorporated many different motifs, often in blue, including Chinoiserie, Romantic, and floral (Collard 1984: 118). The earliest known reference to flown transfer print in North America date to 1844 (Collard 1984: 118; Miller 1991: 9), but their production in certain motifs continue well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Lacking a diagnostic motif, an approximate mean production date of 1845-1870 is given for the 1 flown transfer print sherd in this assemblage.

### **Ironstone**

Ironstone is partially vitrified white earthenware. Plain ironstone was first produced in the 1840s and featured no decorative elements apart from ribs, scrolls, or panels which were an intrinsic part of the vessel design. Various designs in relief moulded decoration were patterned from 1848 onward. One pattern, known generally as the "wheat" Pattern has

remained in production in various styles from 1848 up to the present day (Sussman 1985: 7). Ironstone is first mentioned on Ontario store records in 1847 (Kenyon 1988: 25). This ware gained popularity throughout the second half of the nineteenth century until by the 1880s it far outsold other ceramic types (Kenyon 1988: 20).

Ironstone was manufactured specifically for the North American market. In general, those potteries which produced this ceramic did so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985: 8). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was evidently as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman 1985: 9). This ware was being advertised in London (Ontario) newspapers by the early 1860s and by the 1870s was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon n.d.: 11). By 1897 it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985: 9).

A total of only 38 pieces of ironstone ceramics were recovered from the site. Ironstone accounts for approximately 23.17% of all ceramics, a much higher percentage than recorded in the Stage 3. Of the 38 identified pieces of ironstone, a total of 12 are undecorated. The remaining pieces of ironstone included the following motifs: moulded (n=10), slip decorated (n=1), and sponge decorated (n=17).

### **Plain Ironstone**

These pieces are not precisely datable and were most likely produced some time after 1840. Ironstone and a number of related vitrified and semi-vitrified wares were produced in great quantities during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. These ceramics were a continuation of the development techniques and styles employed in the production of other earlier contemporary wares. There are 12 plain ironstone sherds in the assemblage.

### **Relief Moulded Ironstone**

The most common decorative technique identified with ironstone is relief moulding. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone. There are 10 moulded ironstone sherds in the assemblage, 8 of which are from a vessel moulded in a floral motif with embossing around the rim; the other 2 sherds are panel moulded ironstone.

### **Slip Decorated Ironstone**

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels. There is 1 sherd of slip decorated ironstone in the assemblage.

### **Sponge Decorated Ironstone**

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup>

Century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145). The same decorative techniques applied to refined white earthenware were used to decorate ironstone. There were 17 sherds of cut sponge ironstone in the assemblage.

Yellow ware (n=1) is noted in the assemblage. It is generally considered to be a later 19<sup>th</sup> century commonly used ware. However, yellow ware started appearing in merchants records in Ontario around the same time as ironstone, i.e. 1840s, and was used primarily as kitchenware. Some variants of it are still used today (Kenyon 1995).

### **Coarse Earthenware and Stoneware**

Coarse red earthenware refers to a class of ceramic which was used largely for general purpose utilitarian kitchen and household wares. It is very difficult to date with precision as this form of vessel manufacture was pursued in the main by small cottage industries supplying what was normally a local market. As a result, they appear in highly variant forms based upon the clays, glazes, and techniques of each potter. They are common on historic sites from the beginning of settlement in North America until 1900. Many potteries were soon established which provided domestic and utilitarian wares to primarily local consumers. The local Ontario manufacturing of coarse red earthenware began by at least the late 1820s (possibly earlier) when German-speaking potters immigrated into the areas of Waterloo County and the Niagara Peninsula (Newlands 1979:22). A total of 13 red earthenware ceramic sherds were recovered from the site. These include examples of glazed coarse red earthenware, manganese or iron spatter, lead glazed, and unglazed examples. A less temporally specific ware recovered from this site is buff earthenware (n=16).

#### **7.1.1.2 NON-CERAMIC ANALYSIS**

A total of 176 non-ceramic artifacts were recovered that includes glass, metal, personal, and faunal remains.

##### **Glass**

The 6 glass artifacts include window glass (n=2), bottle glass (n=3), and unidentified glass fragments (n=1). None of the glass is diagnostic.

##### **Metal Artifacts**

A total of 78 metal artifacts were recovered. Of these, 67 are nails including machine cut (n=46), and the rest are too corroded to identify (n=21). Around 1800, machines for cutting nails began to be used. At first these were simple machines resembling a table with a guillotine-like knife at one end (Wells 1998: 84-86). Strips of metal which were as broad as the resulting nails were to be long were fed against the blade (Wells 1998: 84-86). The strip of metal was shifted from side-to-side following each cut which produced the tapered shank of the nail (Wells 1998: 84-86). Nails made by this method remained square in cross section and still required heads to be fashioned by hand. Around 1820 improved machines were developed for the manufacture of cut nails, which included mechanical headers (Rempel



1980: 369). In general terms, cut nails dominated the construction industry from roughly 1825 to 1890 when they were displaced by wire nails.

Two (2) fork heads were recovered, both of which have tines in tact. One fork consists of a nearly complete head (2/3 tines) and shaft with fastening pins, along with a fitted, decorative bone scale exhibiting copper oxide staining. Forks in European and North American culinary culture are a relatively new instrument, as their use did not catch on with zeal until the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Defenbacher et al. 1951: 22). It is difficult to date flatware and utensils in assemblages due to the lack of research interest (Webster 2012; Dunning 2000), although both forks in this assemblage are 3-tined and both likely had bone scales. As the fork grew in popularity in North America, it diversified stylistically from 2-tines to 3-tines, as well as the complexity of the handle (Dunning 2000: 37). The fork is presumed to date to the later end of the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date range associated with the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27).

All the metal artifacts are corroded with some exhibiting severe corrosion that impedes possible identification. The remaining metal artifacts in the assemblage consist of a chain link, and miscellaneous or unidentifiable metal fragments (n=10).

### **Personal Artifacts**

Two pipe stems and a pipe bowl were the only personal items recovered. Only one fragmentary pipe stem was marked with “-OUGALL,” which indicates a McDougall pipe. McDougall pipes were manufactured in Glasgow from 1846-1967 and were floruit from 1875-1885 (Walker 1970: 23).

### **Faunal Artifacts**

A total of 78 pieces faunal bone and teeth were presented for analysis. The faunal assemblage was analyzed by Mr. Norbert Stanchly of AS&G Archaeological Consulting as per Table 6.3, Standards 1 and 2 of the *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The standards require that the analyst:

- 1) Provide counts, by excavation context, identified to the lowest identifiable taxon;
- 2) Provide separate counts of all heat-altered specimens.

These are presented in Table 11 below.

<b>Table 11: List of Faunal Remains</b>	
<b>Taxon</b>	<b># of Specimens</b>
Domestic cow ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	15
Indeterminate bird (Class Aves)	1
Indeterminate mammal (Class Mammalia)	50
Artiodactyl (Order Artiodactyla)	2
Domestic pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	10
Total	10

A total of two taxa are identified. Domestic mammals typically found on historic sites include cow and pig. These two taxa account for 25 specimens. It is likely that the two identified artiodactyl remains represent either pig or cow. All of the taxa listed above are the by-products of food consumption.

Butchering was noted on one specimen, a cow radius, mainly in the form of saw cutmarks. Of the 78 faunal remains recovered, only a single fragment showed signs of heat alteration. The specimen was a calcined piece of an unidentifiable mammal. The full catalogue of faunal finds from the site can be found in Appendix B.

The collection of artifacts from this assessment is packaged in a single banker's box and housed at the Port McNicoll office of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time as an appropriate permanent location, as approved by MTCS, is located and appropriate arrangements for the transfer of the collection and associated responsibilities for the material is made.

### **7.1.2 FEATURE ANALYSIS**

The Camperdown Site (BdHc-27) contains eight (8) features (Drawing 1-17) that are categorized into occupational and post-occupational features. The distinction between the two follows the narrative that the occupational features are contemporaneous with the occupation of the Spies and their associated homestead whereas the post-occupational features are associated with the degradation, or purposeful destruction, of the Spies homestead and the reclamation of the area for agricultural purposes. The occupational features are Features 1-4 and the post-occupational features are Features 5-8.

Each feature was documented photographically and plan drawing was completed before the feature was cross-sectioned along its longest axis and a profile drawing was completed. Features 3 and 4 were not drawn in profile since their only component was less than a centimeter thick and a profile drawing would not provide any clarification. Artifacts were recovered from the initial shovel shining and recorded along with the artifacts recovered during the sectional excavation. All soil from the cross-section excavation was screened through 6 mm mesh and all artifacts were collected according to their associated feature.

#### **7.1.2.1 OCCUPATIONAL FEATURES**

##### *Feature 1*

Located in the southwest of the activity area, Feature 1 (Drawing 1-5) consists of two approximately 11.2 m long (east timber) pieces of circular structural timber. The two pieces of timber run north-south parallel to one another in a rough semi-circle. The beams are overlaid by wider, perpendicular beams that are poorly preserved and exist as a thin (< 1 cm) sheet of compressed timber fibres. The wide, perpendicular beams are a consistent width (~30 cm) and the extant beams are placed at irregular intervals along the two parallel beams. Cut nails were encountered adjacent to the parallel beams in some places and there is evidence of rust stains on the subsoil interface. The length, width, and formation of Feature 1



is consistent with a string or plate beam, which would have been laid on top of the foundation to serve as a floor joist. It may also have been used in the roof due to the thinness of the parallel beams. Two 10 cm pieces of the parallel beams were cut from the feature by saw for dendrochronological analysis.

#### *Feature 2*

Located at the northernmost point within the activity area, Feature 2 (Drawing 6-7) consists of a rectangular dark grey clay stain with charcoal inclusions (3.1 m N-S by 2.4 m E-W). Within the rectangular feature two pieces of thin (<1 cm) structural timber preserved as a compressed sheet were located in the north half. Below the compressed timber were three large rocks with large pieces of ceramic sherds adjacent to the rocks on the west and south. A full brick was located to the east of the rocks, and large pieces of mortar were located to east of the brick. A large piece of mortar was located along the south boundary, within the stain, and another large piece of mortar was located northeast of the former piece. Out of the 163 artifacts associated with Feature 2, 32 of them were bone. The structural nature of the feature, burnt timber and ceramic sherds, as well as the geometric shape and dimensions of the stain suggest that Feature 2 may have been a large hearth.

#### *Feature 3*

Feature 3 (Drawing 8) consists of two poorly preserved, thin (<1 cm) sheets of compressed timber fibers located west of Feature 1; Features 1 and 3 are likely associated. The two sheets, presumed to have been timber beams, are structural in nature and are oriented north-south roughly parallel with the south half of Feature 1. No artifacts were associated with Feature 3.

#### *Feature 4*

Located south centrally within the activity area, Feature 4 (Drawing 9) consists of an approximately 1.5 m E-W by 0.4 m N-S piece of thin (<1 cm) layer of compressed timber fibers. Feature 4 is likely structural in nature but not enough of the feature is preserved to make an accurate assumption to its use. There were no artifacts associated with this feature.

### **7.1.2.2 NON-OCCUPATIONAL FEATURES**

#### *Feature 5*

Feature 5 (Drawing 10-11) is located north centrally within the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) activity area and consists of a large, amorphous stain of red-orange and very dark brown clay. The stain is approximately 1.1 m N-S by 1 m E-W. There were 83 artifacts associated with Feature 5 that include edge ware, spongeware, and hand painted refined white earthenware, as well as over half the total number of bone fragments recovered from the site. The amorphous and erratic shape of Feature 5 suggests that it may be a root stain from a tree that was removed and subsequently filled in before the area was reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

#### *Feature 6*

Located east centrally within the activity area, Feature 6 (Drawing 12-13) consists of what seems to be the remnants of a rusted metal bucket (approximately 27 cm in diameter) filled with broken ceramic shreds and loose, dark grey clay loam. Artifacts were recovered from inside the circumference of the oval-shaped rusted bucket. The artifacts include moulded ironstone, blue transferprint, and scalloped edge ware. A semi-rectangular stain of dark grey mottled clay with burnt wood, cut nails, ceramic sherds, brick, and mortar inclusions extends northeast from the bucket (70 cm N-S by 41 cm E-W). As a result of shovel shining and cross-sectioning Feature 6, 163 artifacts were recovered. The artifacts include bone, ceramic sherds, nails, painted ware, edge ware. Although the artifacts recovered from Feature 9 date from the earliest occupation of the site to the latest presumed occupation, Feature 6 is considered non-occupational because the artifacts associated with the feature do not point to a specific activity. Additionally, the fact that artifacts recovered the span of the occupation in association with burnt wood, mortar, and brick seem to suggest Feature 6 is likely a collection of discarded items or a midden. Whether Feature 6 can be associated with occupation is uncertain but given that it is surrounded by other non-occupational features, it will be defined as such.

#### *Feature 7*

Located east centrally within the activity area, Feature 7 (Drawing 14-15) consists of an amorphous red-orange clay stain (approximately 1.4 m N-S by 0.7 m E-W). As a result of shovel shining and cross-sectioning Feature 10, 34 artifacts were recovered. These artifacts include bone fragments, ceramic sherds, and miscellaneous metal. The amorphous and erratic shape of Feature 7 suggests that it may be a root stain from a tree that was removed and subsequently filled in before the area was reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

#### *Feature 8*

Located east centrally within the activity area, Feature 8 (Drawing 16-17) consists of an amorphous, semi-rectangular dark grey clay stain (approximately 2.8 m N-S by 0.9 m E-W). As a result of the shovel shining and cross-sectioning of Feature 11, 53 artifacts were recovered which include bone fragments, nails, 2 forks, and ceramic sherds. A high frequency of cut nails were recovered from Feature 8, suggesting it may have been the remnants of a structural component of the site. However, no timber sheet fibers, wood beams, or other definitively structural artifacts were recovered. The absence of structural components may be a result of the recovery and reuse of old structural components for use in another, later structure that may not be directly related to either the site or its occupants.

## **7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION**

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: twelve sketch maps, two pages of photo log, three pages of field notes, and 64 digital photographs.

## **8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) based on the Stage 2 and Stage 3 results was subject to mechanical topsoil removal with any cultural features being excavated and shovel shined by hand. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

## **8.1 STAGE 4 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Section 7.11.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 154-155) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts.

- 1. Provide analysis and conclusions regarding the cultural history of the archaeological site, including the following:*
  - a. cultural affiliation*
  - b. dates or age*
  - c. place in the context of the archaeological history of Ontario*
- 2. Provide analysis and conclusions regarding the development and use history of the archaeological site, including the following:*
  - a. site type*
  - b. depositional events*
  - c. settlement and structural organization*
  - d. functional areas*
  - e. evidence of ceremonial or ritual use*
  - f. evidence of group or individual expression*
- 4. For historical archaeological sites, provide historical documentation from previous Stages, as available.*

A total of 340 historic artifacts were collected during the Stage 4 Mitigation of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27). The historic finds included wooden structural beams, brick, mortar, ceramics, nails and bone fragments. The artifacts provided a date range dating back to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These findings are similar to the prior findings from the Stage 2 and Stage 3 Assessments of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), which found similar material indicating historic occupation as part of the early settlement of the area. The location of the features within the activity area discovered in the Stage 4 coincides with Stage 3 test units that had high artifact counts centrally and along the west edge of the site. The N-S orientation of Feature 1 in regard to the rest of the features, particularly Feature 2, seems to suggest that a structure that was oriented N-S in the activity area defined in the Stage 4 topsoil stripping.

There is a paucity of window glass (n=2) within the Stage 4 assemblage and the Stage 3

assemblage comprised of only 9.9% window glass (AMICK 2018: 26). The lack of glass suggests that either the windows were reclaimed, or that there were few to no windows in the structure that stood at Camperdown II (BdHc-27). If there indeed were few or no windows, it would suggest that the site may have been an early Canadian “shanty”, which often had no windows and was quite small (apprx 3.7 m x 6.1 m) (Rempel 1980: 20). However, the length of Feature 1 is 11 m, over twice as long as Rempel’s dimensions for a shanty, and may not even represent the extent of the original beam. There are no extant corners to determine keying styling, nor are parallel beams squared to suggest being hewn—in fact, they are round and suggest that they were harvested locally for ease of use and not necessarily longevity (Rempel 1980: 22). Yet, Feature 3, presumed to be structural, looks as though both beams were once hewn, although not enough is extant to conclusively say. No evidence of a foundation was uncovered during excavation. Feature 2 is presumed to be a hearth stain since it is roughly square-shaped (apprx. 2.5 m by 3.1 m) and, given that the hearth stones were likely excavated to be repurposed (MacDonald 1997: 60), it is close to the dimensions given by Rempel (4 ft -6 ft or 1.2 m – 1.8 m) of an average hearth size (1980: 58). All of these factors suggest that the structure may have been a well built log cabin, whose larger than average size (approx. 11 m) may have been thanks to the Spies German heritage (Rempel 1980: 14-18). However, due to the poor preservation of the structural features and the plough disturbed context, all that can be definitively noted is that a wooden structure once stood at the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27).

As shown above, Camperdown II (BdHc-27) was shown to fall within the historic property of Frederick Spies rather than Robert Milligan or George P. Melville, who resided further east within Lot 26 Con 6. Frederick Spies operated a hotel along Old Lakeshore Road. During discussions with Mrs. Almond, it was confirmed that the Spies operated their hotel out of their one-storey log house northeast of the intersection of Highway 26 and Camperdown Road (2019). The Spies house was demolished in 1927 during the construction of Highway 26 but others in the hotel industry have thrived in the area around Camperdown, and still do presently. Though the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is not the Spies hotel, the location of the site within the Spies property, the proximity of the site to Old Lakeshore Road, and the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century date range of the artifact assemblage suggest that the site may be a log cabin the Spies occupied before building their residence and hotel.

The site has been subject to intensive investigation through mechanical topsoil removal during the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts. As such the site has been entirely mitigated and retains no potential for further significant data. The site has been completely documented and there is no remaining CHVI.

## **9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 STAGE 4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Under Section 7.11.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 155) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts are described.

*1. When an archaeological site has been fully excavated and documented to the extent required under these Standards and Guidelines, state in the recommendations that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest.*

As a result of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), 340 historic artifacts were recovered as part of the Stage 4 excavations. At this point, the site has been completely excavated and sufficiently documented. There is no remaining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) at the former location of the site. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*
- 4. AMICK Consultants Limited was made aware of the general location of the unmarked burial of Magdaline Reekie, wife of George Reekie, who was an original settler within Collingwood Township. Although the burial is within Lot 26 Con 6, it is approximately 500 m northwest of the study area (See Map 5), its presence has come to light as a result of researching the history of Camperdown and is therefore included in this report for information purposes. This informant testimony obtained during the course of this investigation has not been independently verified through physical evidence. AMICK recommends that any future proposed development in the area associated with the reported burial location of Magdaline Reekie be preceded by an attempt to locate the burial and pursue appropriate measures for the final disposition of the remains in accordance with the Funeral Burial and Cremation Services Act.*

## **10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. 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 at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. 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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## 12.0 MAPS



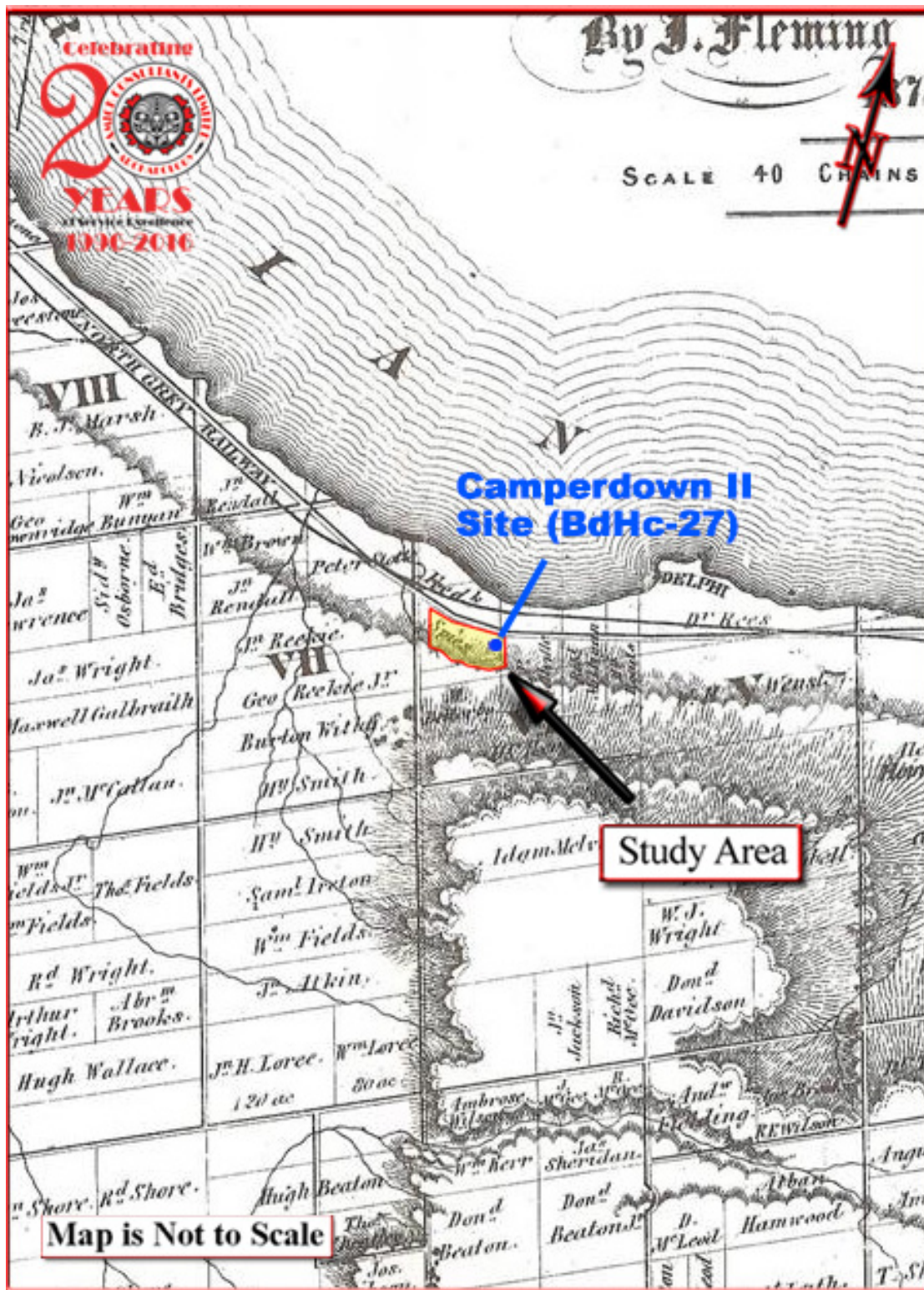
**MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE MAPS 2012)**





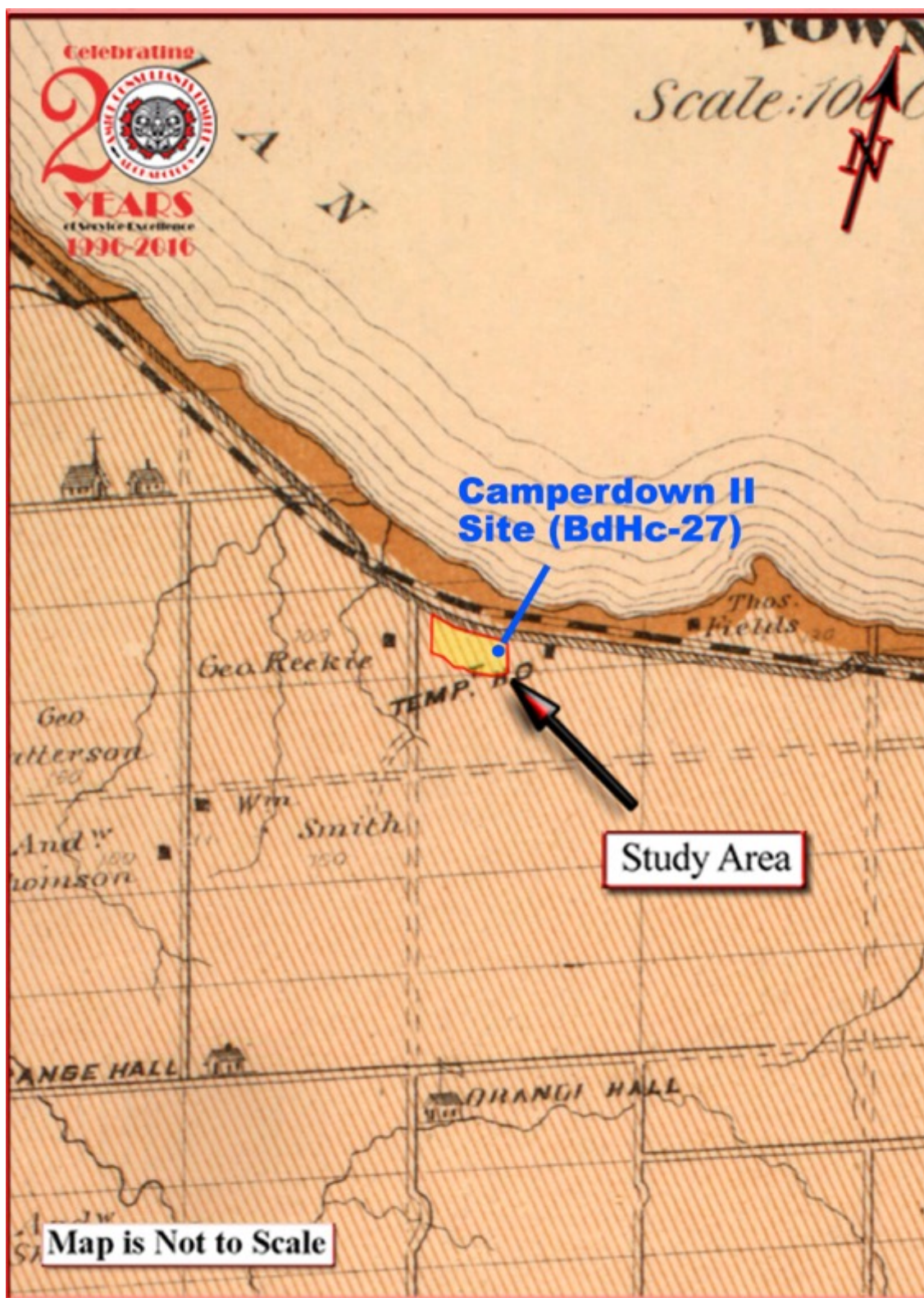
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF RANKIN'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF COLLINGWOOD (RANKIN 1851)





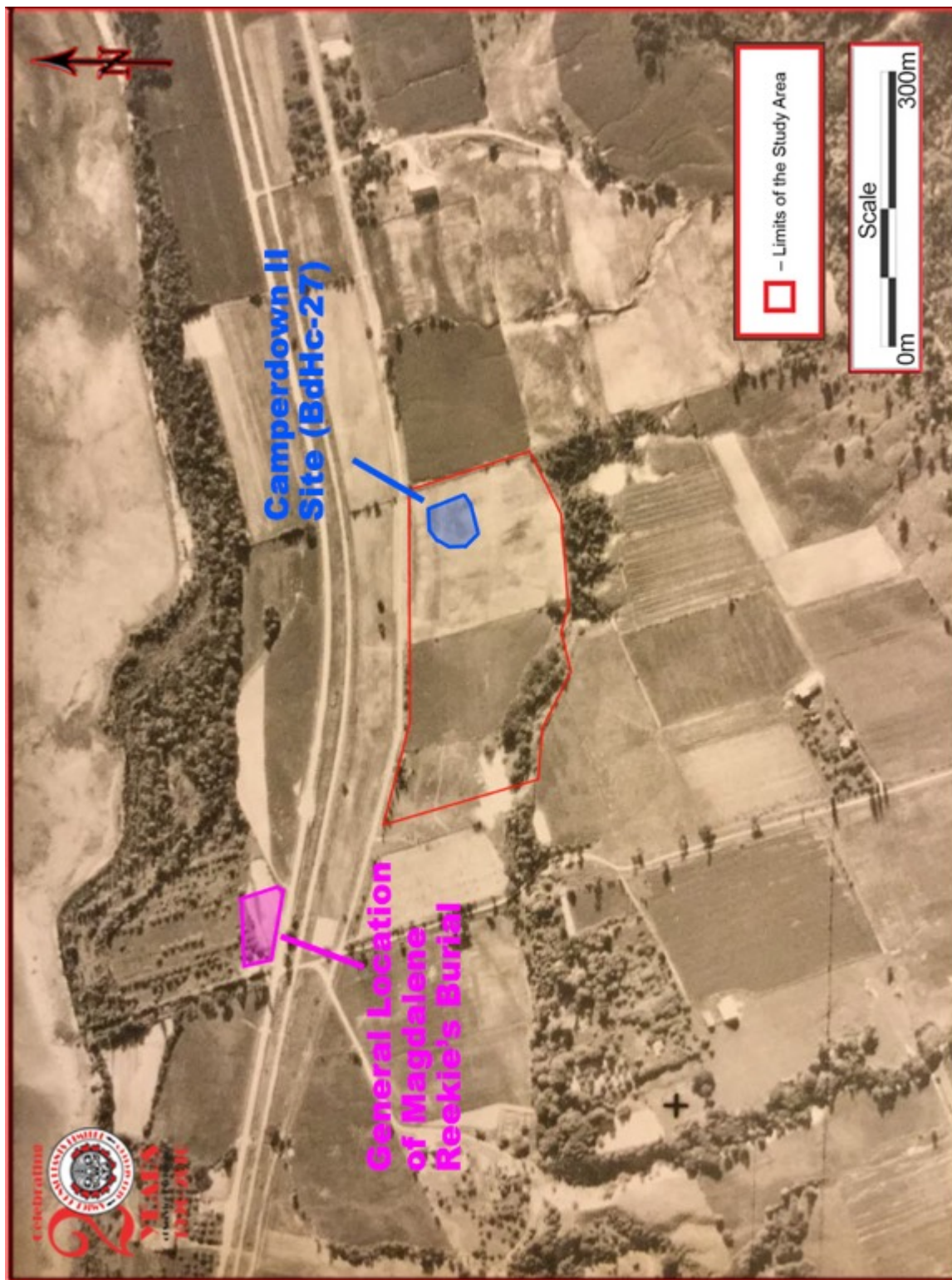
**MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP (FLEMING 1872)**





**MAP 4 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE THE GREY COUNTY SUPPLEMENT, ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (BELDEN, H. & Co. 1881).**





**MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OF CAMPERDOWN AREA (NAPL, 1938)**

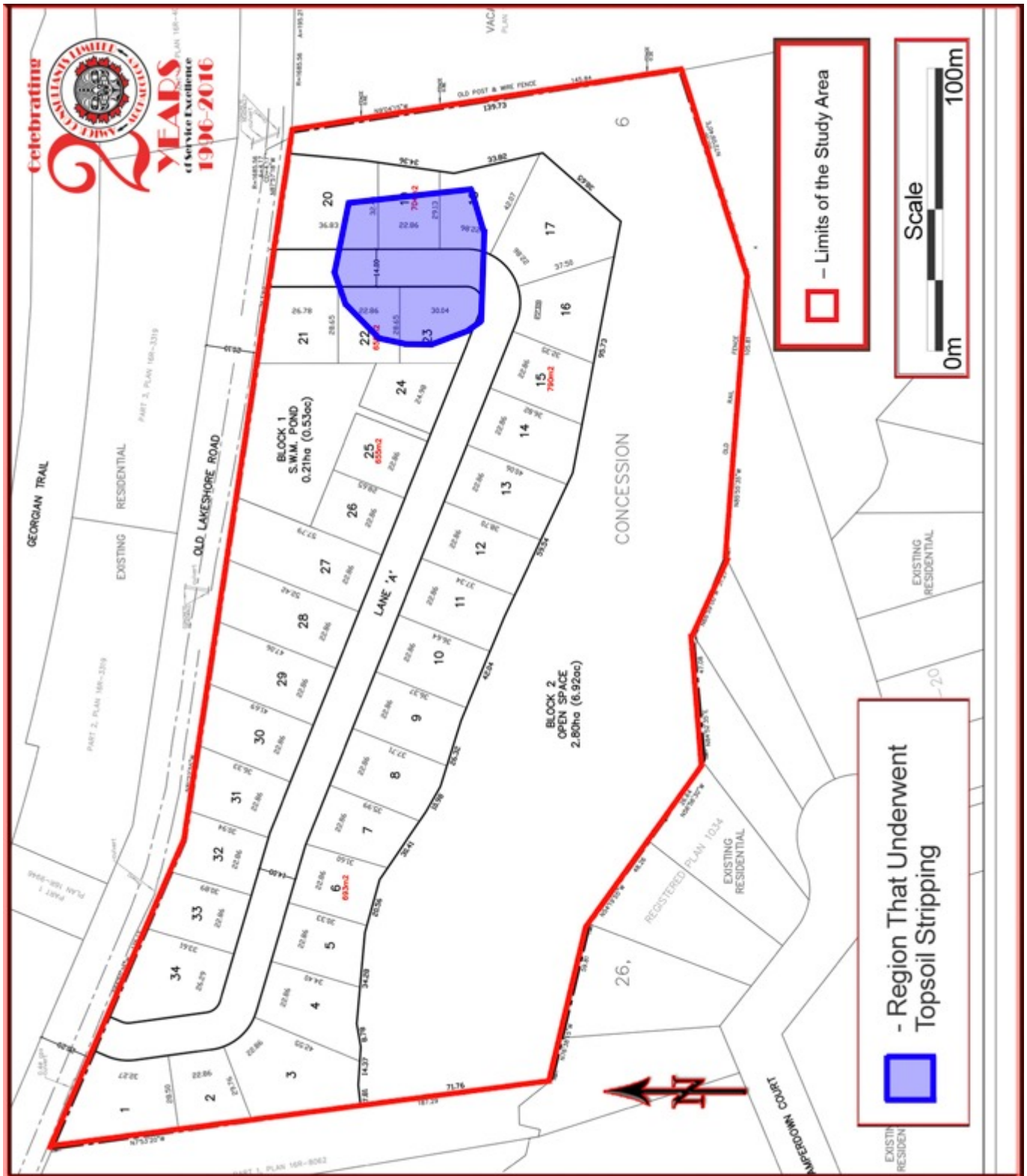
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**MAP 7 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)**



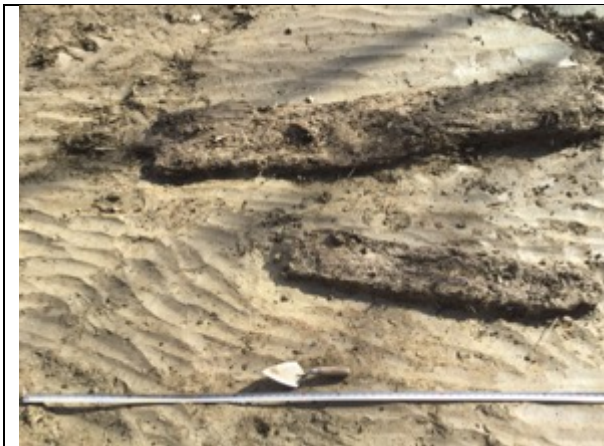
**MAP 8 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA**



## 13.0 IMAGES

	
<b>IMAGE 1    FEATURE 1</b>	<b>IMAGE 2    FEATURE 1</b>
	
<b>IMAGE 3    FEATURE 2</b>	<b>IMAGE 4    FEATURE 2</b>
	
<b>IMAGE 5    CREW AT WORK SECTIONING FEAT. 2</b>	<b>IMAGE 6    FEATURE 5</b>





**IMAGE 7 FEATURE 3**



**IMAGE 8 FEATURE 4**



**IMAGE 9 FEATURE 6**



**IMAGE 10 FEATURE 7**



**IMAGE 11 FEATURE 7**



**IMAGE 12 FEATURE 8**



**IMAGE 13 FEATURE 8**



**IMAGE 14 FEATURE 8**



**IMAGE 15 CREW INITIATING CROSS SECTION FEAT 8**



**IMAGE 16 FEATURE 5 PROFILE**





**IMAGE 17 REPRESENTATIVE HEAT ALTERED ARTIFACTS**  
(Left to right, Top: Cat# 45, 47. Bottom: Cat#46)



**IMAGE 19 REPRESENTATIVE ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS**  
(Left to right, Top: Cat# 61. Bottom: Cat# 50, 52)



**IMAGE 18 REPRESENTATIVE CERAMIC ARTIFACTS**  
(Left to right, Top: Cat# 66, 68, 90, 77. Middle: Cat# 88, 70, 87, 36. Bottom: Cat# 26, 27)



**IMAGE 20 REPRESENTATIVE COARSE RED EARTHENWARE (BUFF) ARTIFACTS**  
(Cat# 43)



**IMAGE 21 REPRESENTATIVE GLASS AND CRE ARTIFACTS**  
(Left to right, Top: Cat# 19, 22, 35. Bottom: Cat# 33, 34)



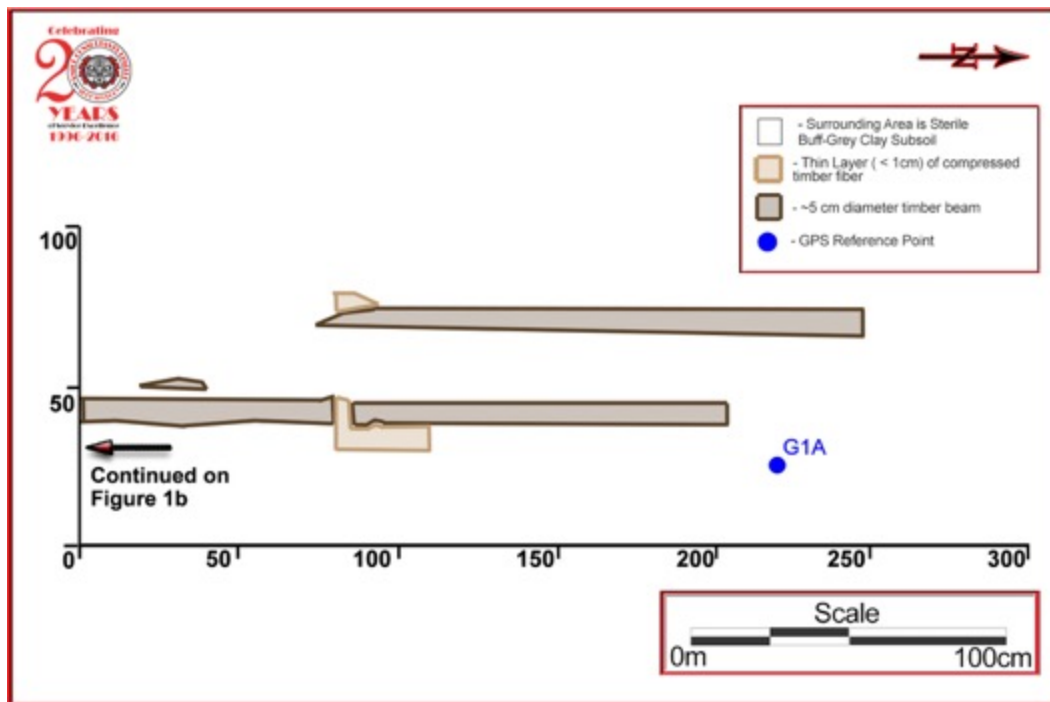
**IMAGE 22 REPRESENTATIVE ARTIFACTS**  
(Left to right, Top: Cat# 14-16 (fork and scale), 47 (pipe stem). Bottom: Cat# 40)



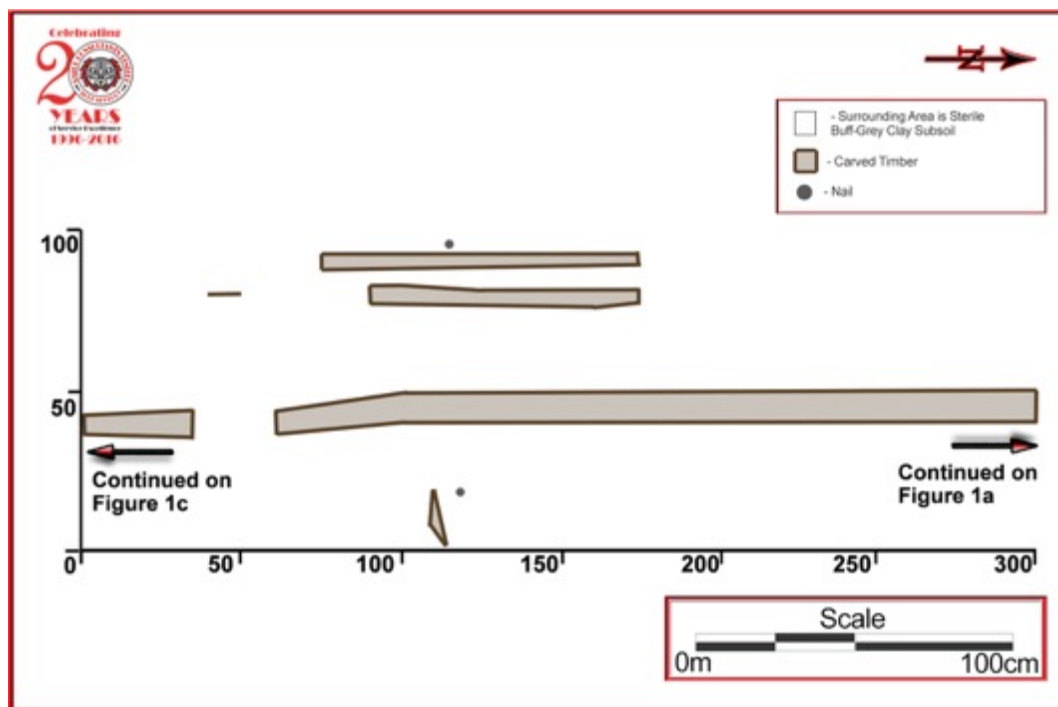


**IMAGE 23      REPRESENTATIVE CERAMIC ARTIFACTS**  
(Left to right, Top: Cat# 59, 58. Bottom: Cat# 57)

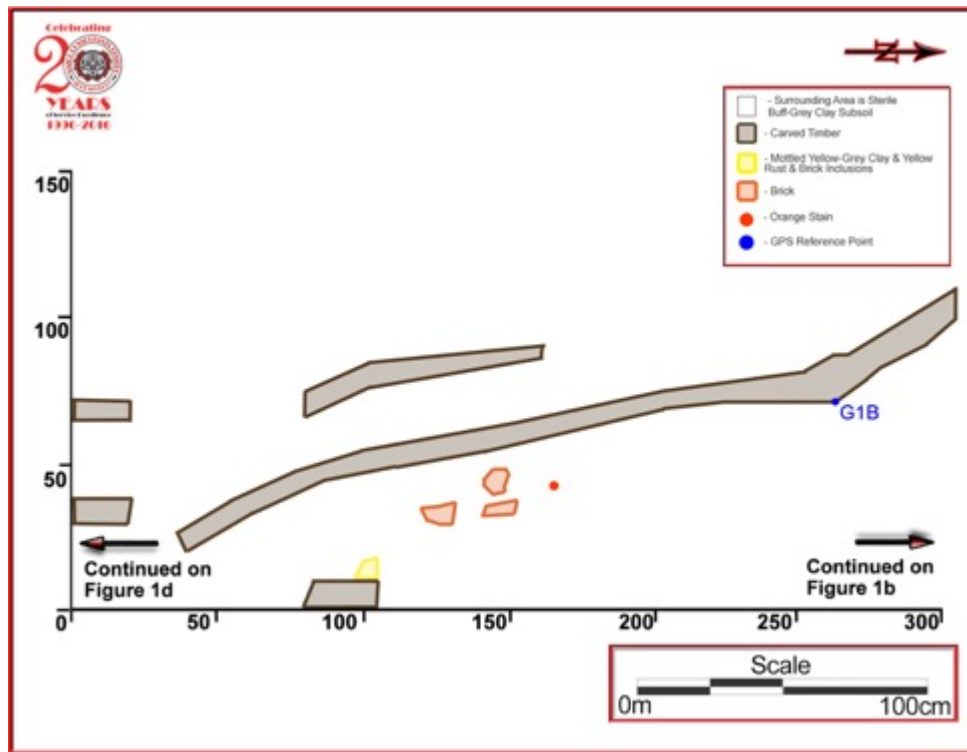
## 14.0 FEATURE DRAWINGS



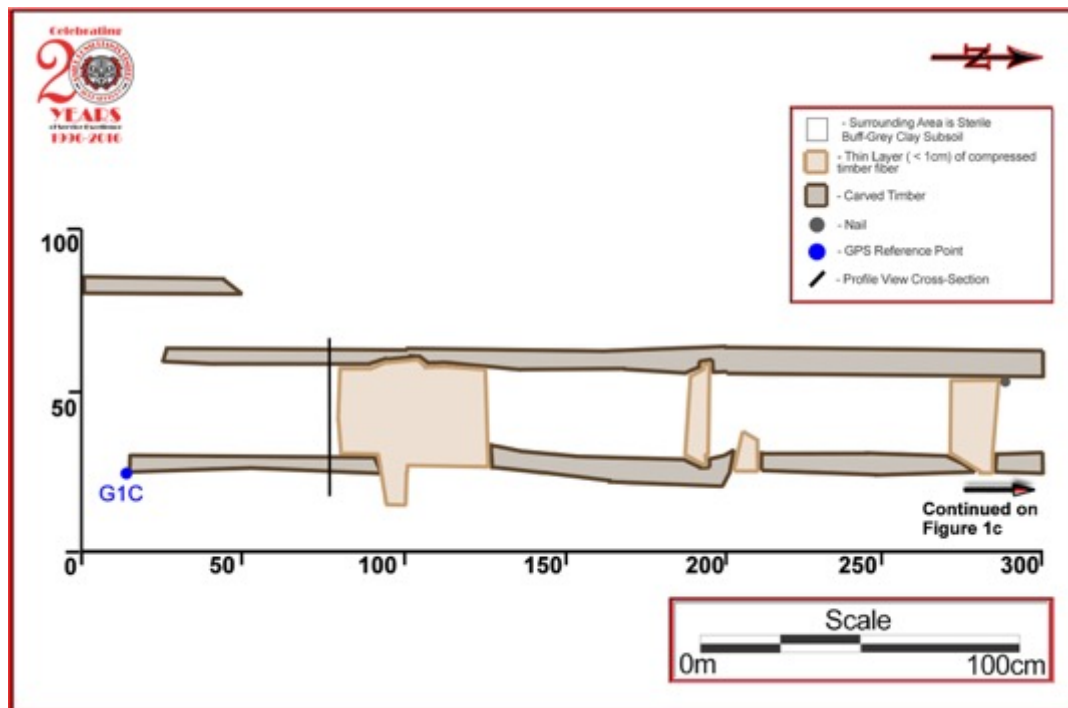
**DRAWING 1 FEATURE 1A PLAN**



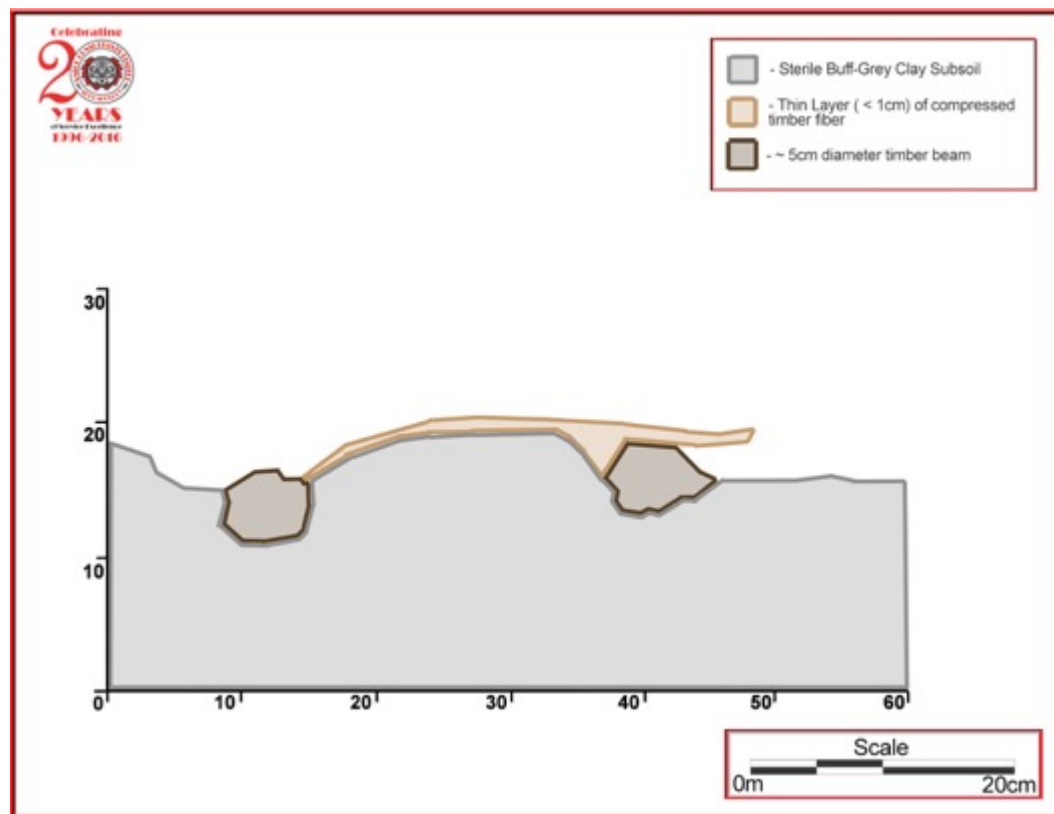
**DRAWING 2 FEATURE 1B PLAN**



**DRAWING 3 FEATURE 1C PLAN**

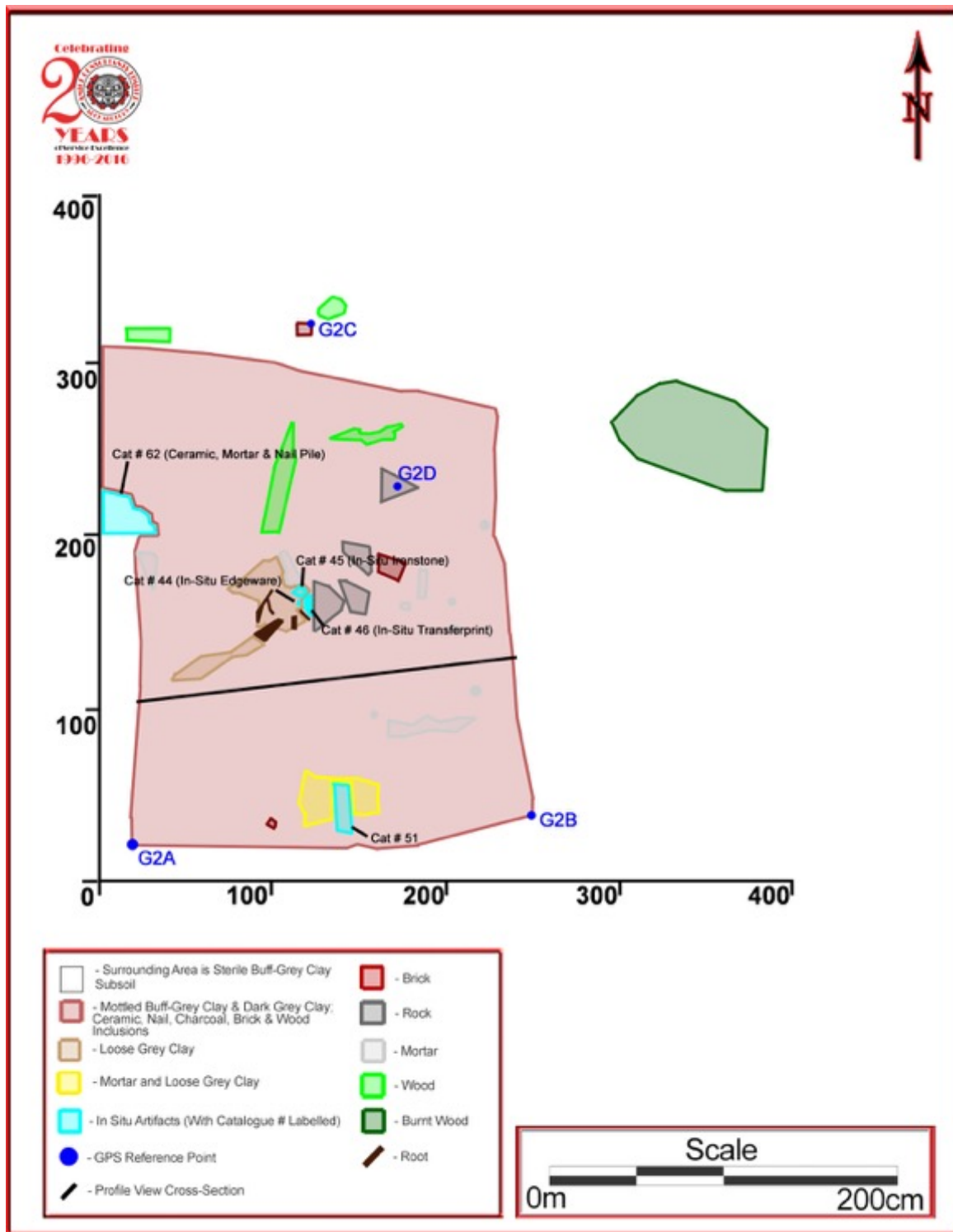


**DRAWING 4 FEATURE 1D PLAN**

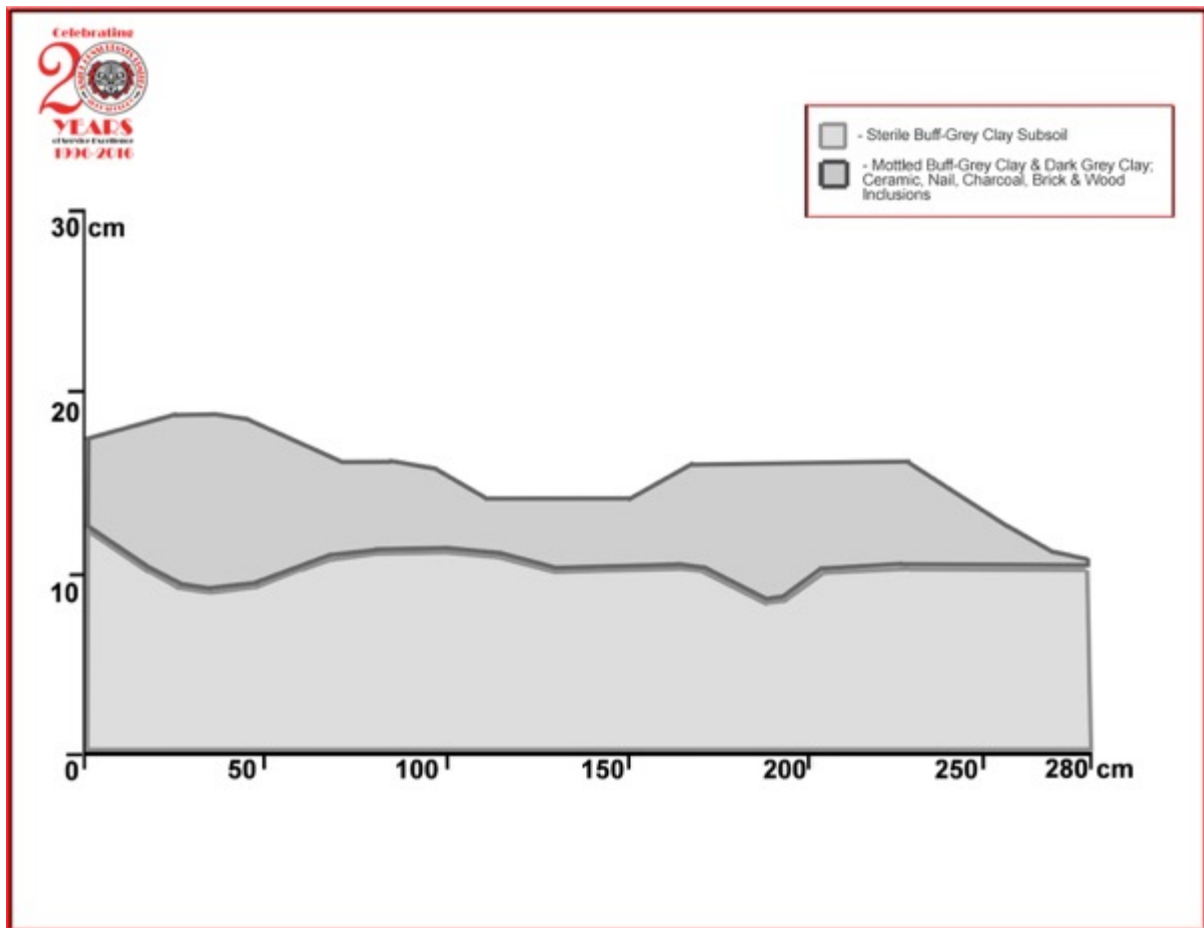


**DRAWING 5    FEATURE 1 PROFILE**

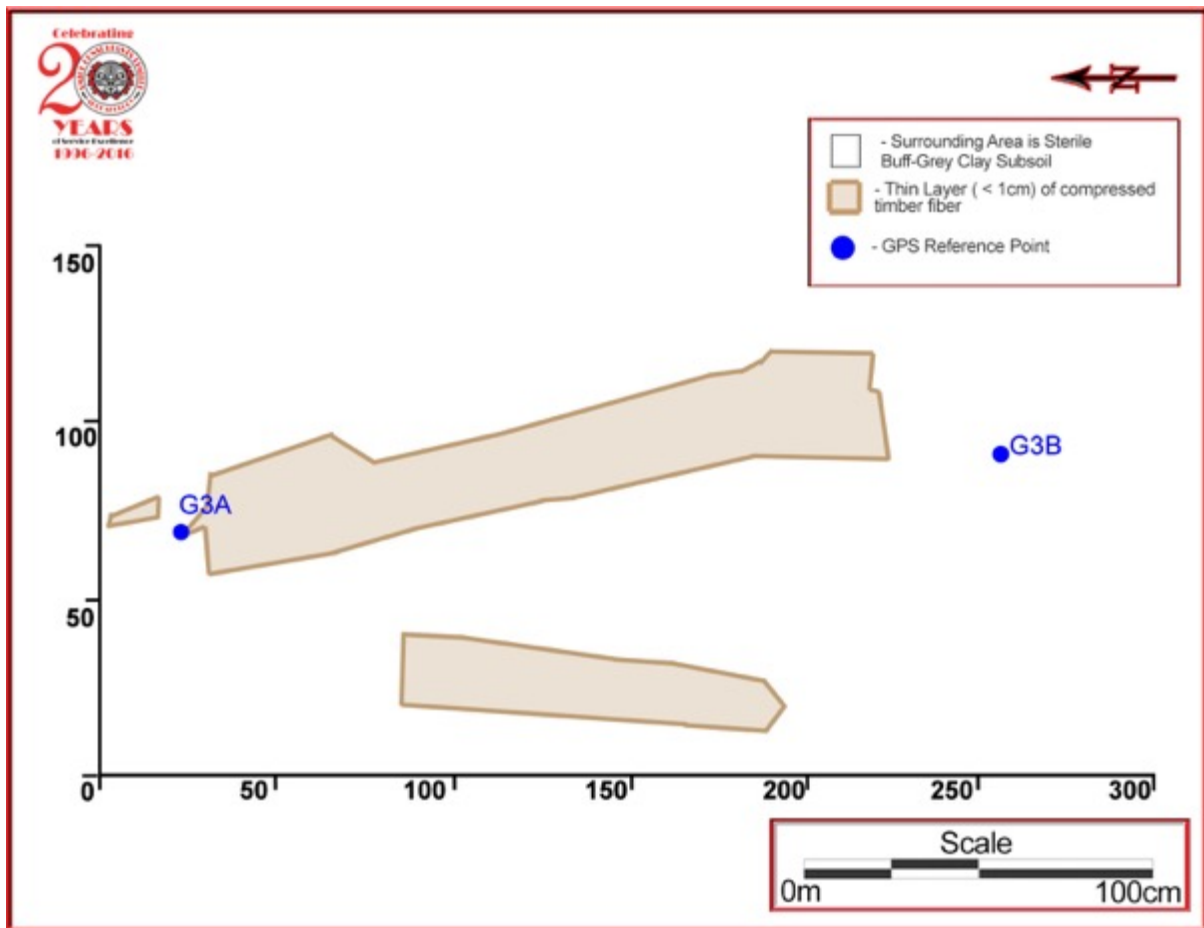




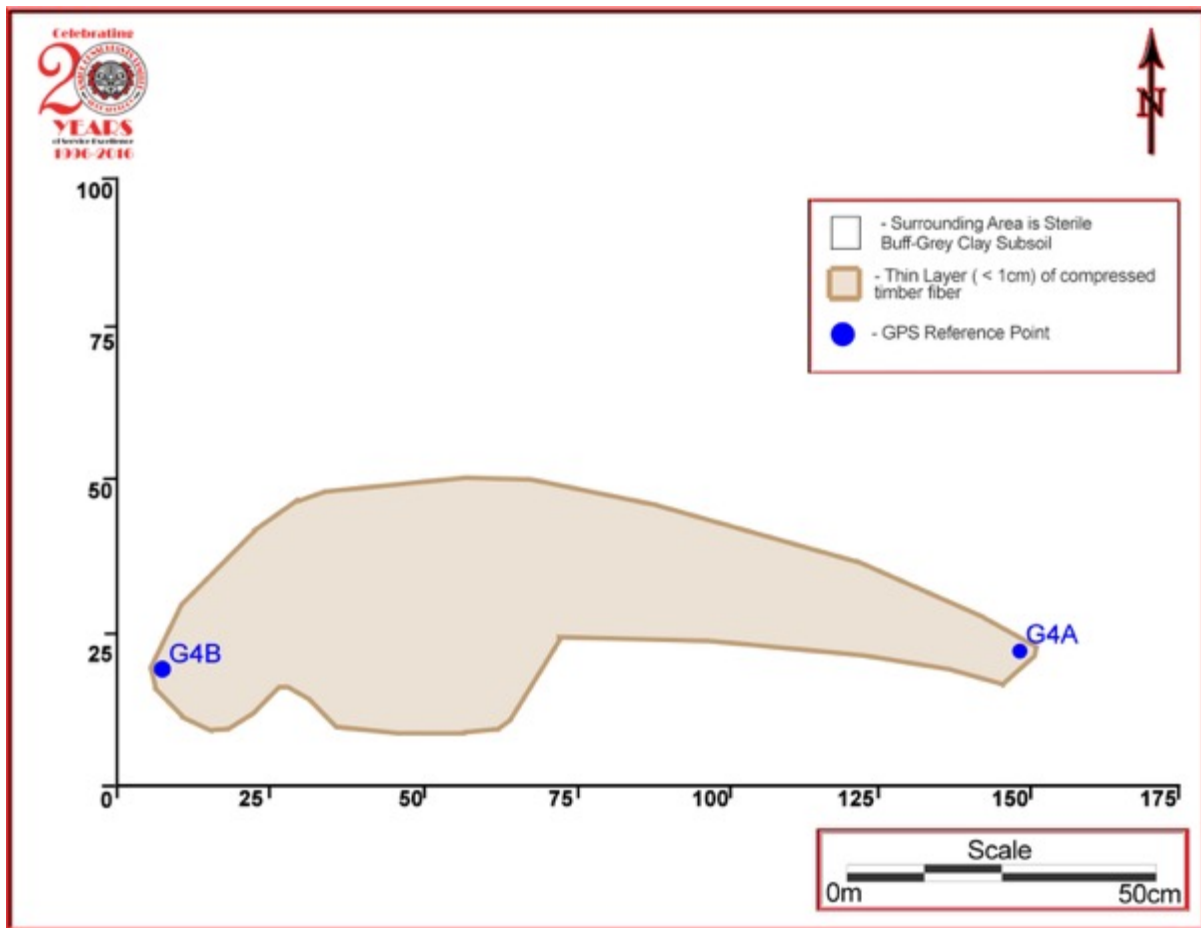
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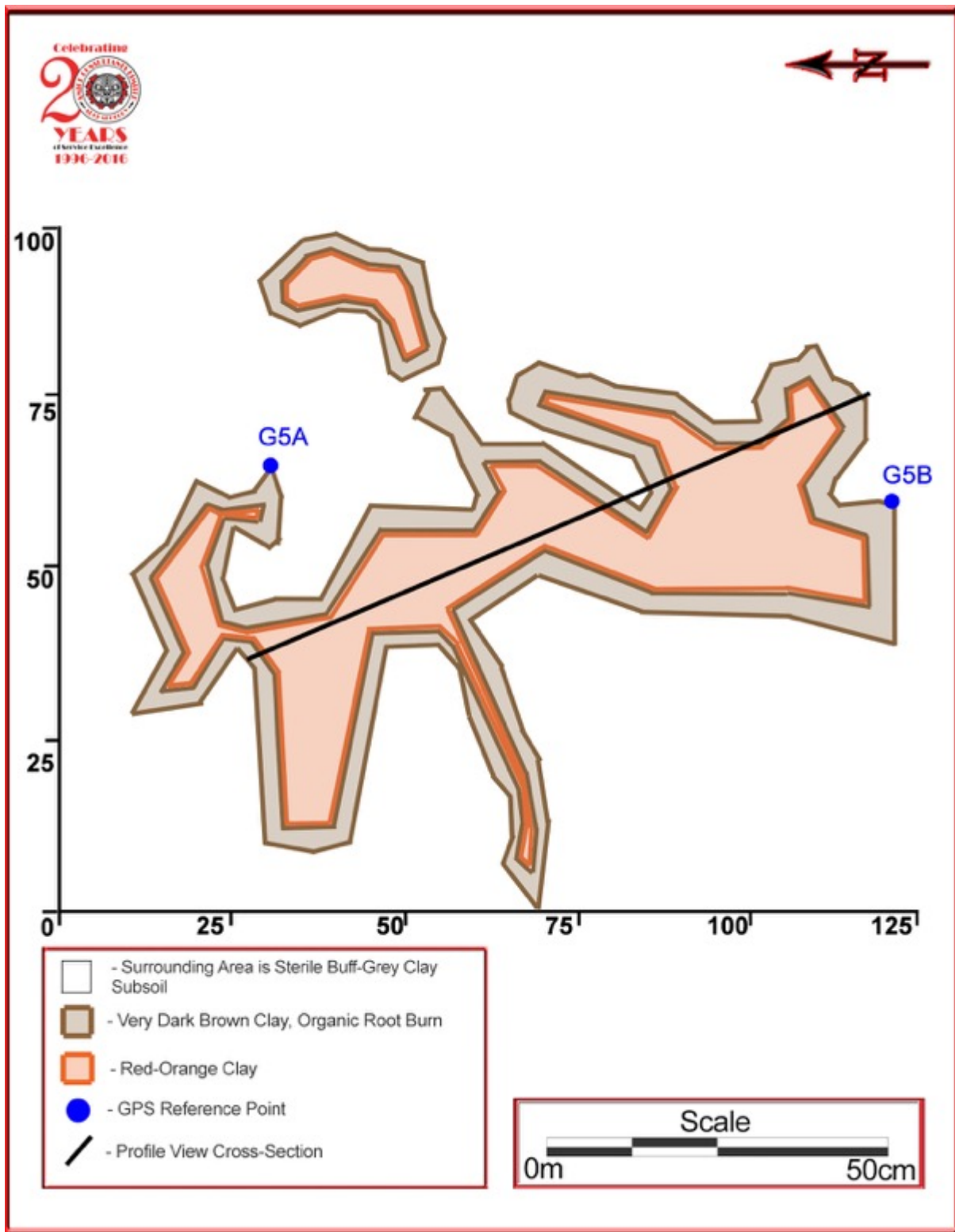
**DRAWING 7 FEATURE 2 PROFILE**



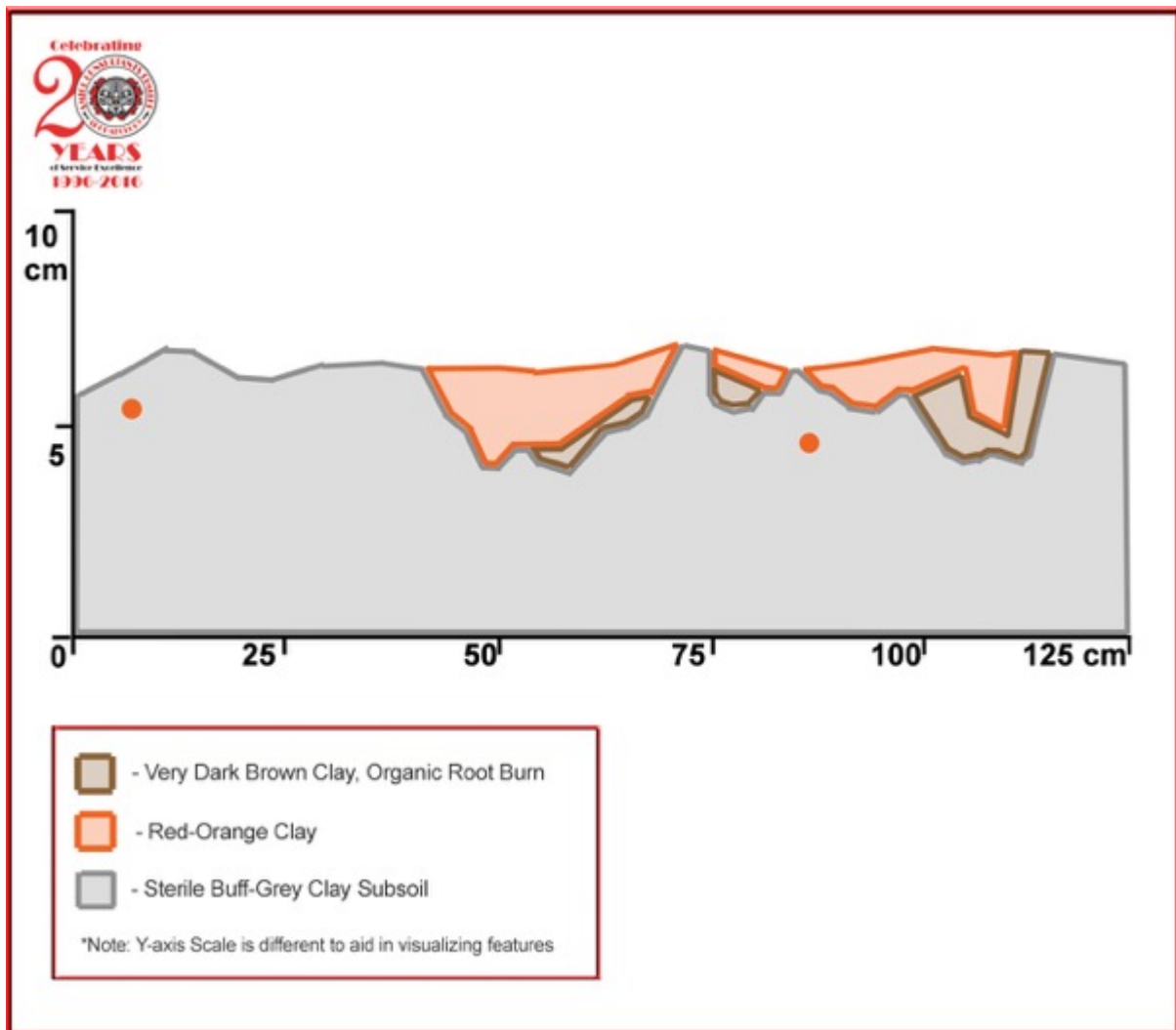
**DRAWING 8    FEATURE 3 PLAN**



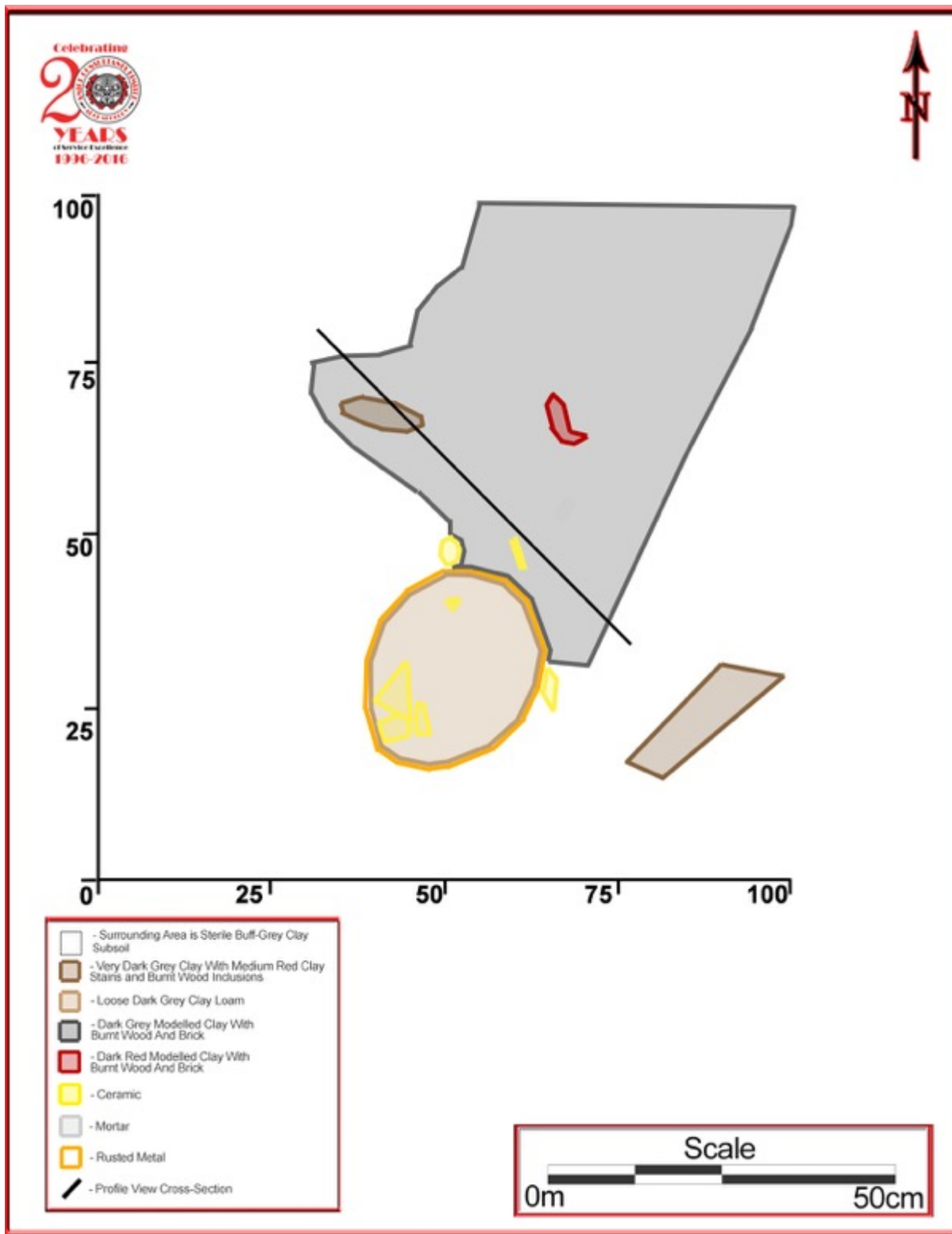
**DRAWING 9    FEATURE 4 PLAN**



**DRAWING 10 FEATURE 5 PLAN**

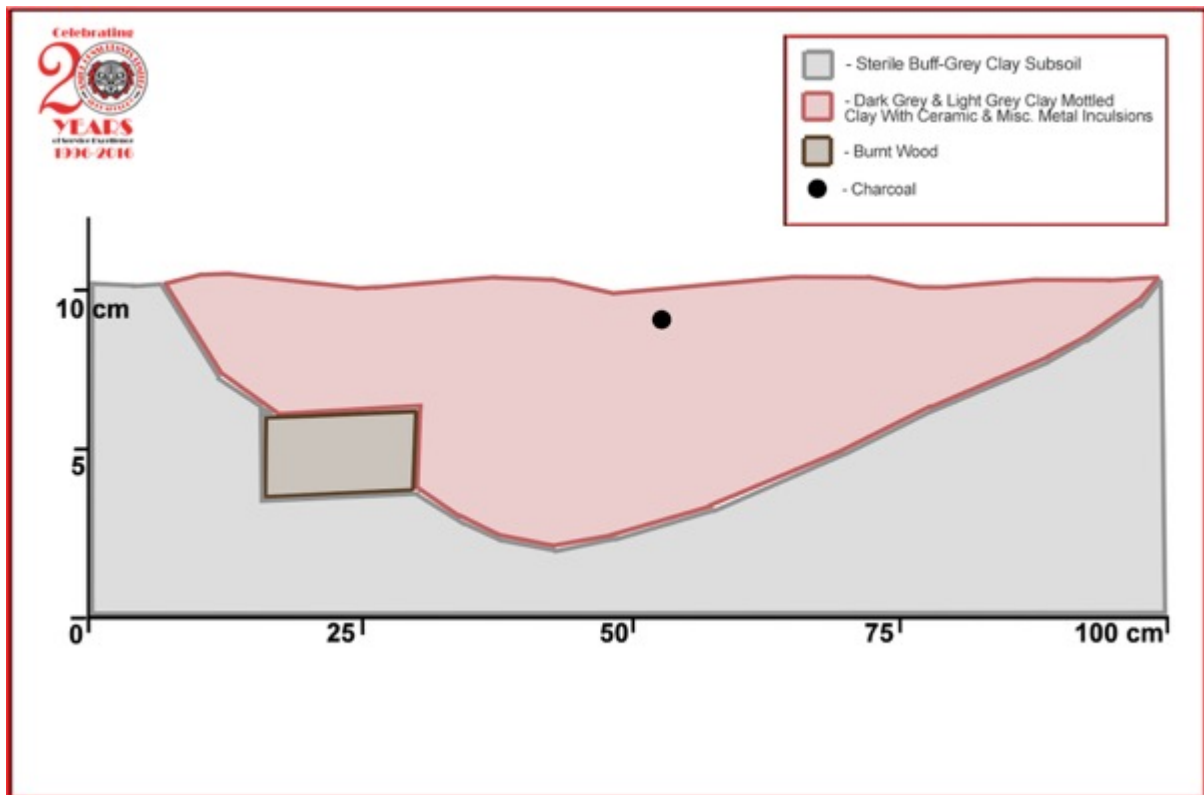


**DRAWING 11 FEATURE 5 PROFILE**

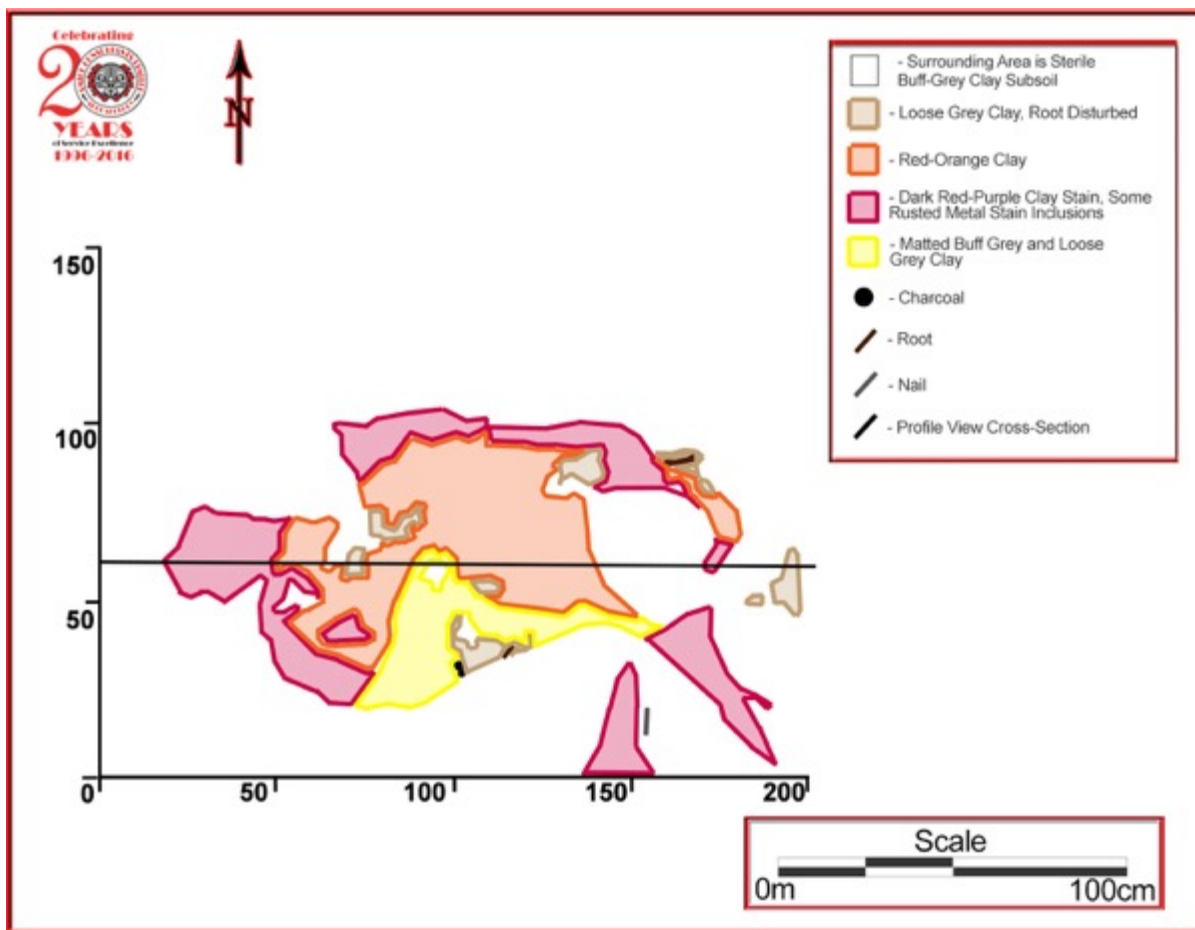


**DRAWING 12 FEATURE 6 PLAN**

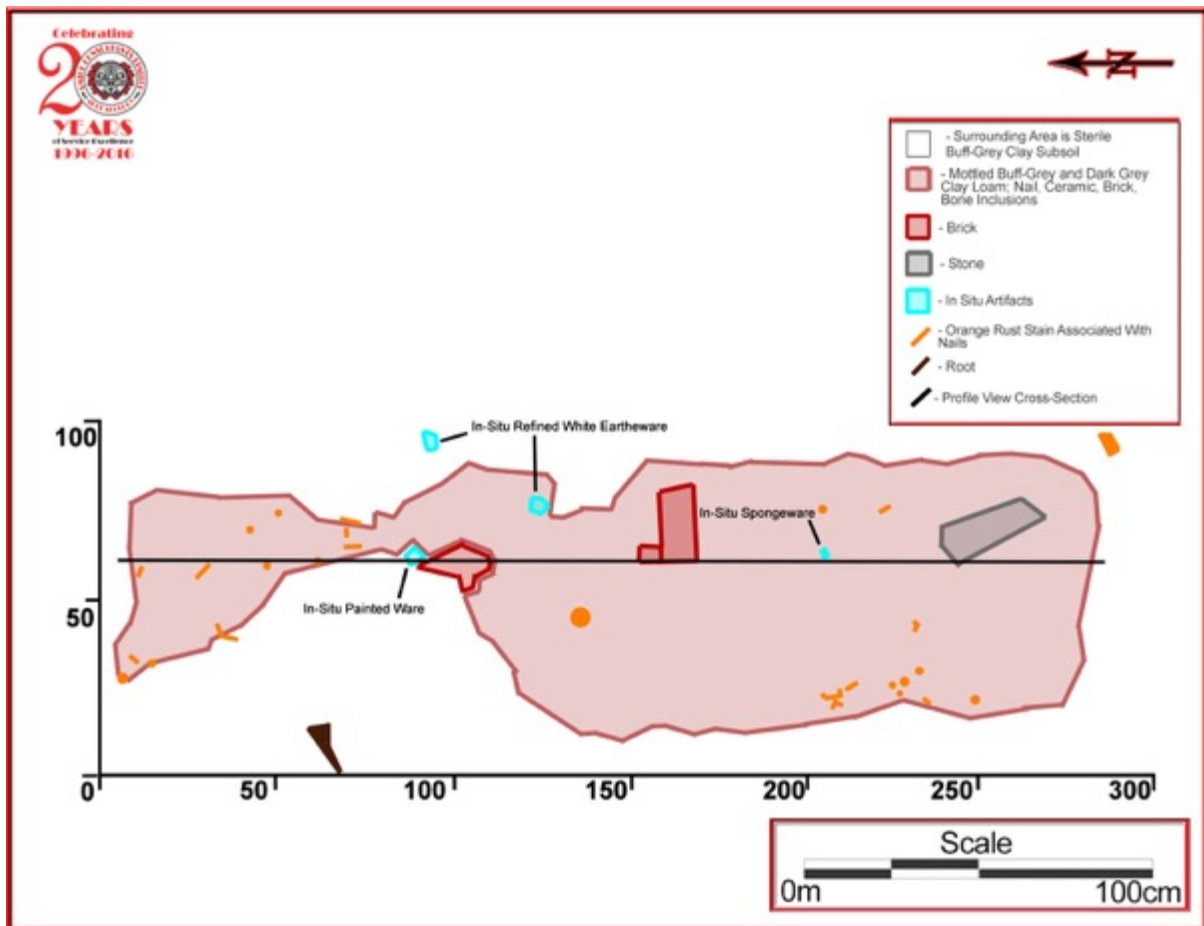
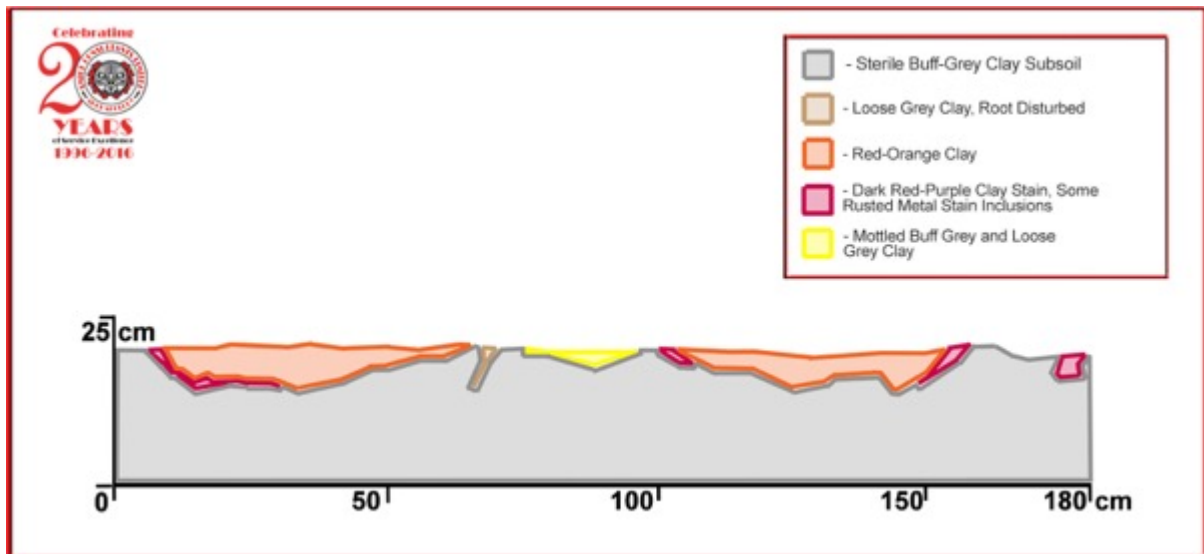


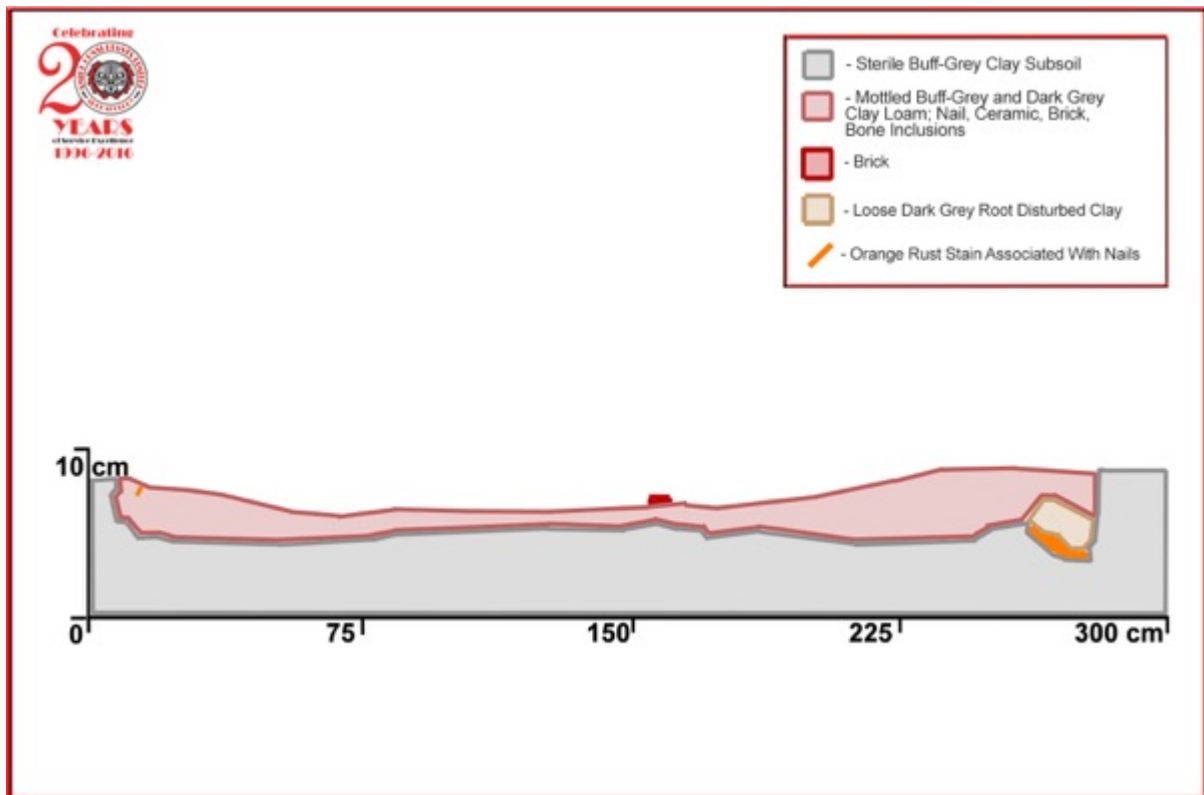


**DRAWING 13 FEATURE 6 PROFILE**



**DRAWING 14 FEATURE 7 PLAN**





**DRAWING 17 FEATURE 8 PROFILE**

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**

**APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE**

<b>CSC No.</b>	<b>Cat No.</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Analytical Attributes</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Prod Range</b>
Feat 8	1	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, cut sponge (cobalt blue)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1840-1870
Feat 8	2	3	Bone	Mammalian	Large Quadruped	Long bone fragment, phalange, pelvic frag.			N/A
Feat 8	3	1	Ceramic	Refined	Kaolinite	"-OUGALL" maker's mark	Pipe Stem	Smoking	1846 +
Feat 8	4	1	Ceramic	Refined	Kaolinite	fragmentary	Pipe Bowl	Smoking	N/A
Feat 8	5	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Slip Decorated, blue	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1840 +
Feat 8	6	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted, chrome red rim frag.	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Feat 8	7	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, rim frag. (cobalt blue)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1830-1860
Feat 8	8	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Flown Transfer Print (cobalt blue), rim frag.	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1845-1870
Feat 8	9	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware, unscaloped, impressed, blue rim frag.	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1860 +
Feat 8	10	5	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1825 +
Feat 8	11	4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, cut sponge (red), hand painted horizontal green band	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840-1890
Feat 8	12	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware		Brick	Architecture	N/A
Feat 8	13	2	Metal	Iron	Miscellaneous		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**

Feat 8	14	2	Metal	Iron	Utensil	fork with head (2/3 tines intact), shaft, metal handle, and fastening pins [mends with cat #15]	Fork	Food Consumption	N/A
Feat 8	15	2	Bone	Decorative	Utensil	bone fork scale [mends with cat #14], 1 complete, 1 is 1/2 with copper oxide staining	Inlay	Food Consumption	N/A
Feat 8	16	1	Metal	Iron	Utensil	fork head (1/2 of 1/3 tines intact) with shaft	Fork	Food Consumption	N/A
Feat 8	17	2	Glass	Clarified	Window Glass		Sheet Glass	Window Pane	N/A
Feat 8	18	2	Glass	Clarified	Bottle Glass	Undiagnostic	Bottle	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 8	19	1	Glass	Clarified	Bottle Glass	Moulded letter "N"	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 8	20	12	Metal	Iron	Cut	cut nail, varying lengths	Nail	Architecture	1825-1890
Feat 8	21	8	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	nail shafts, probably cut	Nail	Architecture	1825-1890 ?
Feat 7	22	1	Glass	Clarified	Indeterminate	moulded design	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 7	23	2	Metal	Iron	Cut		Nail	Architecture	1825-1890
Feat 7	24	2	Bone	Mammalian	Large Quadruped	long bone frag., molar frag			N/A
Feat 7	25	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware		Brick	Architecture	N/A
Feat 7	26	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted, polychrome; 1 rim frag (mends)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Feat 7	27	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Moulded, 1 rim frag (mends)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1860 +



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Feat 7	28	6	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840 +
Feat 7	29	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, 1 lid frag. (rim), 1 frag.	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1830-1860
Feat 7	30	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (cobalt blue), 1 rim frag. (mends)	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1785-1870
Feat 7	31	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	chain link?	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 7	32	5	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand painted and sponged, blue, 2 rim frag., 1 base frag.	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840 +
Feat 7	33	2	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	led glazed interior, maganese interior and exterior, 1 rim frag.	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	N/A
Feat 7	34	2	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	led glazed interior, maganese iron spatter	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	1810 +
Feat 7	35	2	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	grey paste lead glaze, iron oxide flecks (mends)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	N/A
Feat 7	36	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Slip Decorated, probable chain or worm	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1825 +
Feat 2	37	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware, unscaloped, impressed, blue rim frag. (same vessel as cat #82)	Flatware	Food Consumption	1860 +
Feat 2	38	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware, unscaloped, impressed, blue rim frag.	Flatware	Food Consumption	1860 +
Feat 2	39	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (green), "-vian -rs"	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1830-1860
Feat 2	40	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (cobalt	Indeterminate	Food	1851-

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**

						blue), 1 rim frag., 1 base frag (mends); "IRONSTONE SIAM - EMENTSON-"	Flatware	Consumption	1856
Feat 2	41	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (cobalt blue)	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1830 +
Feat 2	42	4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, 2 rim frag., 2 body	Indeterminate Flatware	Indeterminate	1830-1860
Feat 2	43	13	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	grey buff, lead glazed iron oxide fleck (5/13 mend)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	
Feat 2	44	5	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware, 2 rim frag, 3 base frag (5/5 mends)	Flatware	Platter	1860-1870
Feat 2	45	8	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Floral motif, embossed (mends)	Flatware	Saucer	1850-1860
Feat 2	46	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (cobalt blue), "L...ARDY; J. HEATH" (2/3 mend)	Flatware	Food Consumption	1825 +
Feat 2	47	1	Ceramic	Refined	Kaolinite	unmarked	Pipe Stem	Smoking	N/A
Feat 2	48	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (brown), 1 rim frag.	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Feat 2	49	7	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted, polychrome (red, blue, green); 4 rim frag. (3/7 mend)	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Feat 2	50	5	Ceramic	Coarse	Mortar		Mortar	Architecture	N/A
Feat 2	51	2	Metal	Iron	Miscellaneous	misc. metal	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 2	52	5	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 2	53	1	Bone	Avian		long bone frag			N/A
Feat 2	54	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	red paste, lead glaze	Indeterminate	Utilitarian	N/A

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**

Feat 2	55	2	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	red paste, salt glazed interior, iron spatter slip	Indeterminate	Utilitarian	N/A
Feat 2	56	7	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undiagnostic	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1820 +
Feat 2	57	11	Bone	Mammalian	Medium Quadruped	maxilla and mandible frags, teeth, probable canid			N/A
Feat 2	58	17	Bone	Mammalian	Large Quadruped	Long bone frag., phalanges, vertebra			N/A
Feat 2	59	2	Bone	Mammalian	Medium Quadruped	claws, canine?			N/A
Feat 2	60	13	Metal	Iron	Miscellaneous	nail shafts, probably cut	Nail	Architecture	1825-1890 ?
Feat 2	61	30	Metal	Iron	Cut	cut nail, varying lengths	Nail	Architecture	1825-1890
Feat 2	62	7	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Sponge Decorated, cut sponge (cobalt blue), pear-shaped motif with thick painted horizontal band above and below (4/7 mend)	Hollowware	Tea Cup	1840-1870
Feat 2	63	10	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Sponge Decorated, cut sponge (cobalt blue), flower-shaped and shell-shaped central motif, 2 painted horizontal bands border motif above and below (8/10 mend)	Hollowware	Tea Cup	1840-1870
Feat 9	64	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware		Flatware	Indeterminate	1820

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**

									+
Feat 9	65	2	Metal	Iron	Miscellaneous	flat	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 9	66	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (cobalt blue), rim frag	Flatware	Indeterminate	1830 +
Feat 9	67	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, exterior: cut sponge (red) cross motif, blue and green horizontal bands above and below motif; interior: thin green horizontal band above thicker light blue horizontal band below rim (mends with cat# 70)	Hollowware	Tea Cup (?)	1840-1870
Feat 9	68	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated, 1 tea cup base	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840 +
Feat 9	69	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	grey paste, lead glaze exterior, base frag.	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	N/A
Feat 5	70	4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, exterior: cut sponge (red) cross motif, blue and green horizontal bands above and below motif; interior: thin green horizontal band above thicker light blue horizontal band below rim (2/4 mend, mends with cat# 67)	Hollowware	Tea Cup (?)	1840-1870
Feat 5	71	30	Bone	Mammalian		1 cut long bone			N/A

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
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Feat 5	72	11	Bone	Mammalian	Large Quadruped	cranial, teeth			N/A
Feat 5	73	2	Teeth	Mammalian	Omnivore	canines, possibly dog?			N/A
Feat 5	74	2	Metal	Iron	Cut		Nail	Architecture	1825-1890
Feat 5	75	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 5	76	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, exterior (cobalt blue), all rim frag.	Hollowware	Indeterminate	1830-1860
Feat 5	77	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, interior (cobalt blue), rim	Hollowware	Indeterminate	1830-1860
Feat 5	78	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Printed (cobalt blue)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1830 +
Feat 5	79	4	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840 +
Feat 5	80	4	Metal	Iron	Miscellaneous		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Feat 5	81	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Slip Decorated, blue	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840 +
Feat 5	82	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware, unscaloped, impressed, blue rim frag. (same vessel as cat #37)	Flatware	Food Consumption	1860 +
Feat 5	83	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware (cobalt blue), exterior: blue painted band on rim	Flatware	Food Consumption	1840-1860
Feat 5	84	4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1820 +
Feat 5	85	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware (cobalt blue)	Flatware	Indeterminate	1840-1860
Feat 5	86	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware (cobalt	Flatware	Indeterminate	1840-

**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
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						blue) (mends)			1860
Feat 5	87	1	Ceramic	Refined	Yellow Ware	Lead glazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840 +
Feat 5	88	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted, polychrome (red green), rim	Hollowware	Indeterminate	1830-1870
Feat 5	89	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, cut sponge (cobalt blue) floral motif exterior, rim frag.; blue band above motif on rim, blue band below visible motif	Hollowware	Indeterminate	1840-1870
Feat 5	90	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Decorated, cut sponge (cobalt blue) oval motif (eggplant?) exterior; think blue band above and below motif	Hollowware	Indeterminate	1840-1870
Feat 1	91	2	Wood	Sample	Dendrochronology	approximately 5 cm long saw cut sample of wood beam	Beam	Architecture	N/A



## **APPENDIX B: FAUNAL BONE ANALYSIS RESULTS**

<b>CSC No.</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Feat. 2	1	Bird, indeterminate	
Feat. 5	6	Bos taurus	
Feat. 5	1	Bos taurus	butchered, saw cut
Feat. 8	3	Bos taurus	
Feat. 7	1	Bos taurus	
Feat. 2	3	Bos taurus	
Feat. 2	1	Bos taurus	
Feat. 2	1	Family Artiodactyla	immature
Feat. 2	1	Family Artiodactyla	
Feat. 5	4	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 5	27	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 5	1	Mammal, indeterminate	calcined
Feat. 7	1	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 2	12	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 2	1	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 2	2	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 5	2	Mammal, indeterminate	
Feat. 2	10	Sus scrofa	



## **14.0 PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

### **LICENSEE INFORMATION:**

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Licensee:

Ontario Archaeology Licence:

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P058

### **PROJECT INFORMATION:**

Corporate Project Number:

18658

MTCS Project Number:

P058-1725-2018

Investigation Type:

Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts

Project Name:

Camperdown II Stage 4.

Project Location:

Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of  
the Blue Mountains, County of Grey

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

### **MTCS FILING INFORMATION:**

Site Record/Update Form(s):

BdHc-27 (Camperdown II)

Date of Report Filing:

TBD

Type of Report:

**ORIGINAL**

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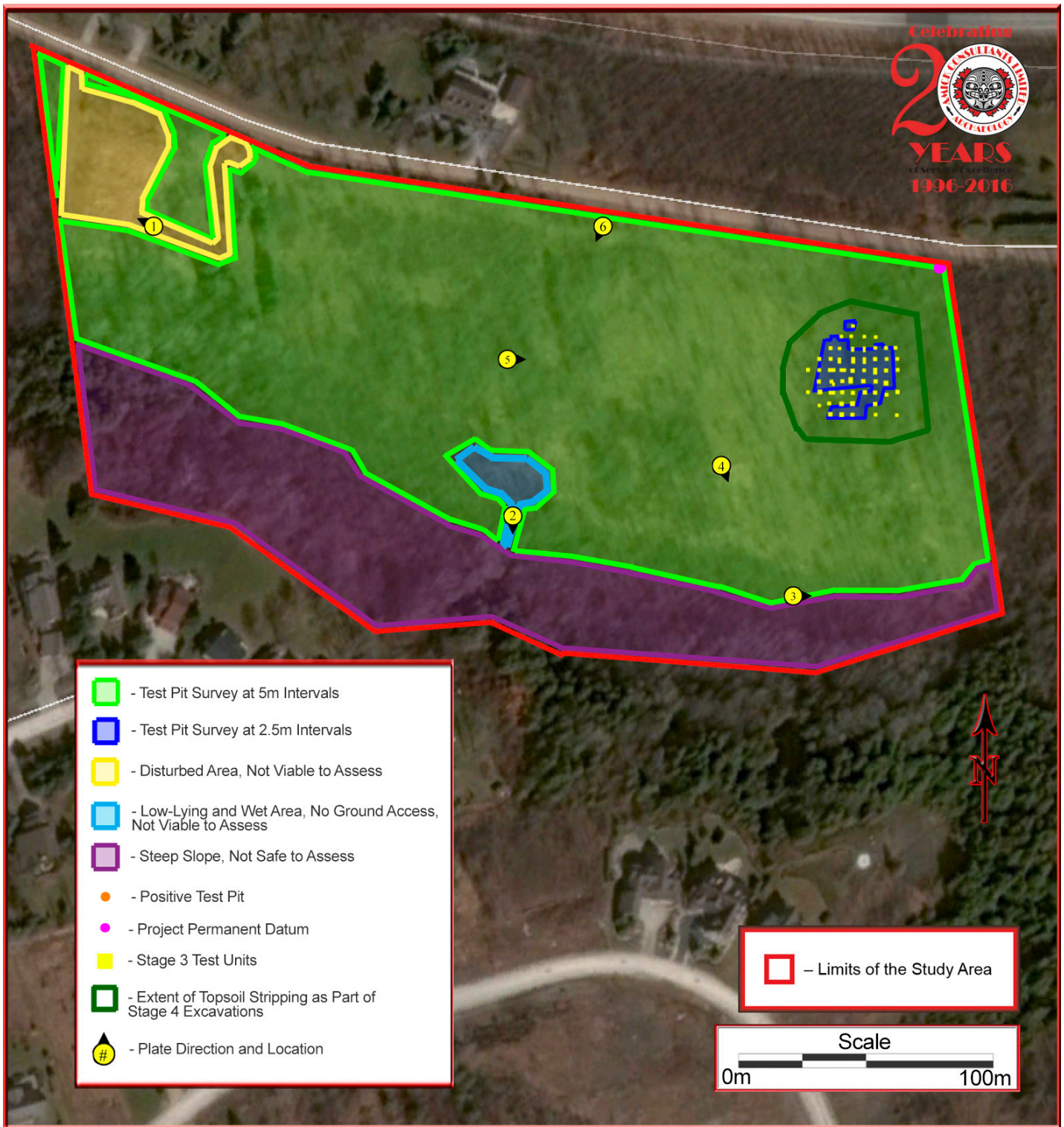
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## 15.0 MAPS



**Map 9 Results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Stripping**



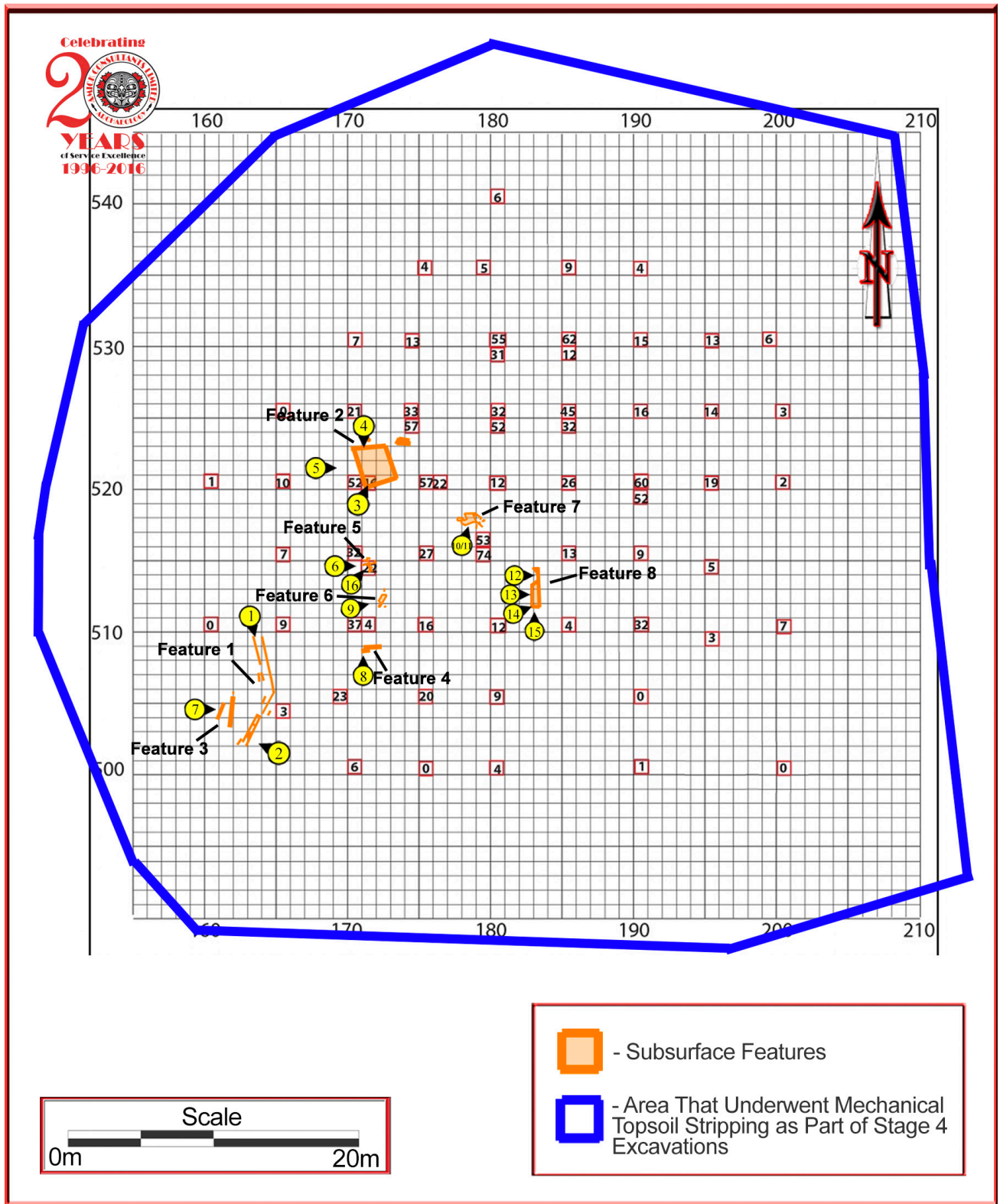
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**Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains,**  
**County of Grey (AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**



**Map 10 Results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Stripping**



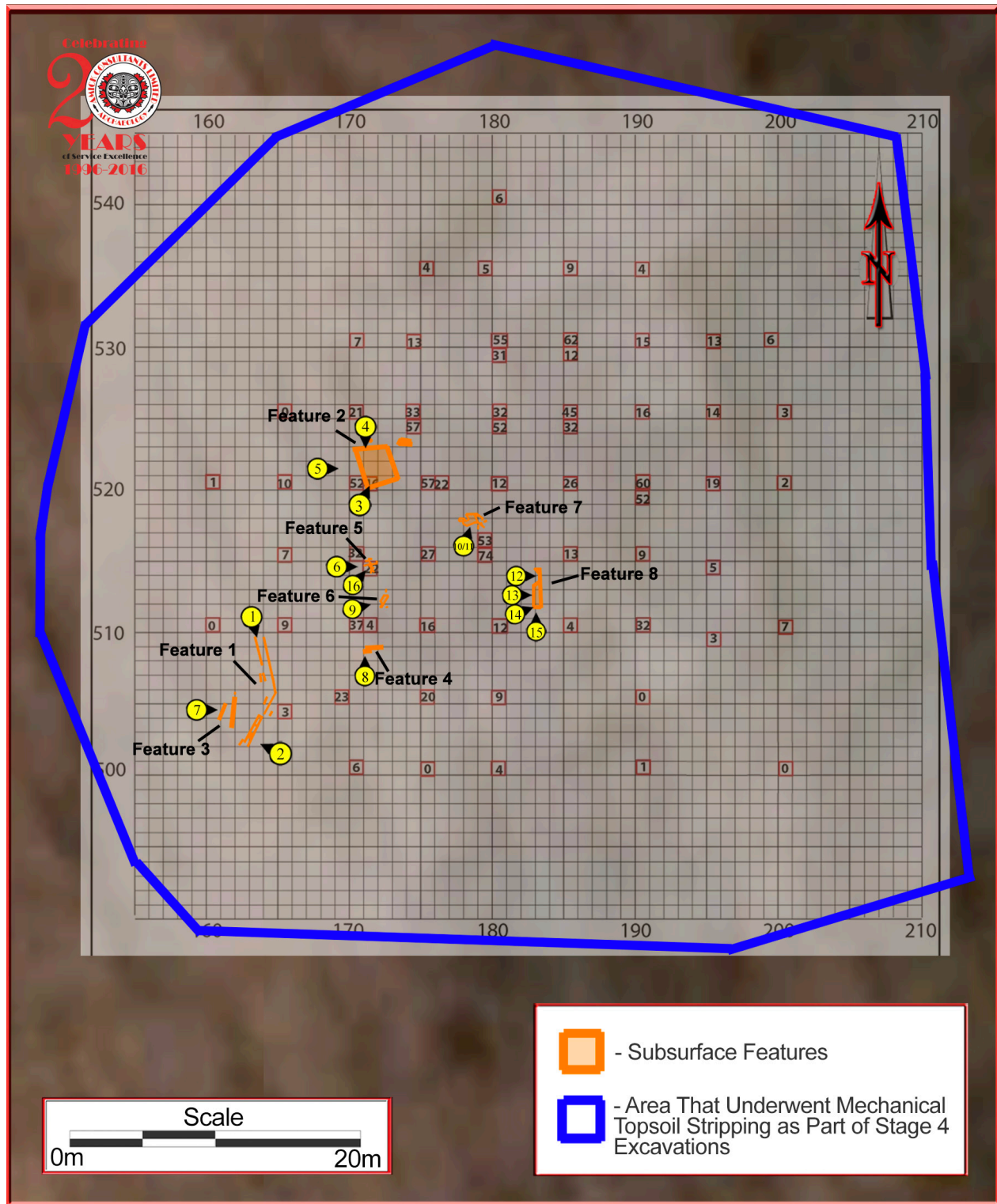
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**ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27),**  
**Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains,**  
**County of Grey (AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)**



**Map 11 Location of Mechanical Topsoil Stripping and Features 1-8 at Camperdown II (BdHc-27)**

PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

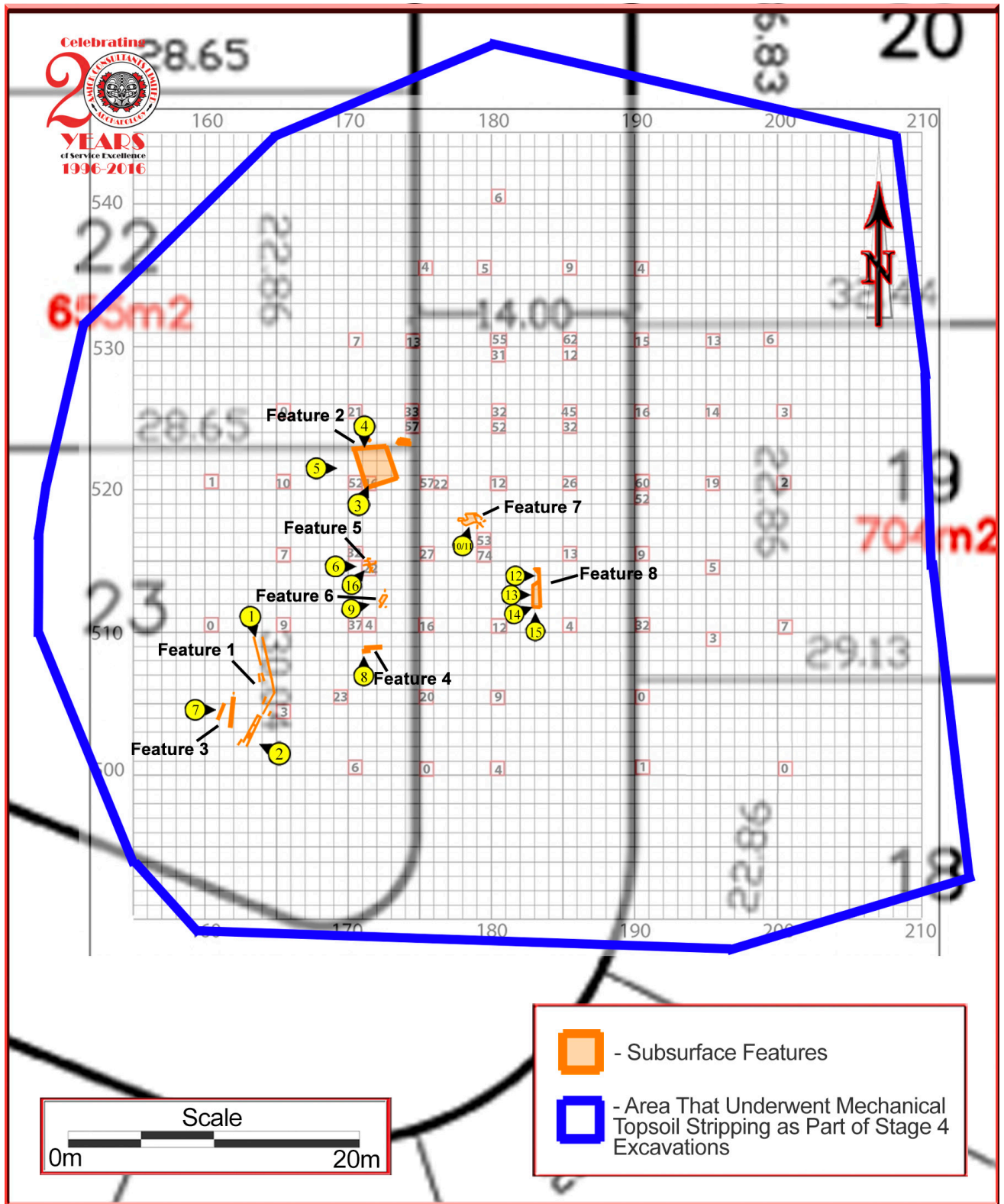
*ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27),  
Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains,  
County of Grey (AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)*



**Map 12 Aerial View – Composite Results Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment and Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Stripping of Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27)**

PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

*ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27),  
Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains,  
County of Grey (AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)*



**Map 13 Plan View – Composite Results Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment and Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Stripping of Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27)**



## APPENDIX B

### GPS COORDINATE DATA FOR THE CAMPERDOWN II SITE (BdHc-27)

#### GPS Receiver:

#### Specifications Juniper Archer Longbow

Form-factor	Ultra-rugged remote positioning GPS handheld
CPU Speed	Intel PXA270/520 MHz
OS	Windows Mobile 6.1
RAM/ROM	128MB RAM/512MB Flash
Card slots	SD/SDHC Card with SDIO support
Interface	RS232 9-pin serial
GPS	2-5 meter (S/A off); 2 meters (WAAS)
Wireless	Archer: Bluetooth Class II; optional WiFi and wireless modems via cards Longbow/ikeGPS adds: 3 or 5 megapixel camera, DGPS, eCompass, laser rangefinder

#### Project Permanent Datum:

Near the northeast corner of the original Stage 1-2 study area is a hydro pole – this was used as the project datum.

Latitude/Longitude

44°32'05.21" North, 80°23'29.73" West

UTM Grid reference

17T NJ 548338 Easting 4931452 Northing

NAD 83

#### Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) GPS Coordinates

UTM Grid reference 17T PJ

NAD 83

Point	Lat	Long
G1A	44.534247	-80.392342
G1B	44.534214	-80.392313
G1C	44.5341801	-80.3923407
G2A	44.534376	-80.392213
G2B	44.534388	-80.392175
G2C	44.534388	-80.392175
G2D	44.534385	-80.3921778
G3A	44.534161	-80.392273
G3B	44.534178	-80.392307
G4A	44.534262	-80.392202

**PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**  
***ORIGINAL 2018 Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27),  
Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of the Blue Mountains,  
County of Grey (AMICK File #18658/MTCS File #P058-1725-2018)***

G4B	44.534243	-80.392213
G5A	44.534315	-80.392205
G5B	44.53432	-80.392206