

FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

**345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, PART LOT 21 CONCESSION 3
GEOGRAPHIC SARAWAK TOWNSHIP, TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS,
GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1 AND 2: BACKGROUND STUDY
AND ASSESSMENT**

**FINAL REPORT
(Revised)**

Property Location: Lots 52, 52A, Part Lot 51, and Original Shoreline Road Allowance of
RP 447, Part Part Lot 21, Concession 3, Sarawak Geographic Township,
Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario

**P115-0045-2019
P115-0049-2019
23 September 2019**



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Lots 52, 52A, Part Lot 51 and Original Shore Road Allowance of RP 447,
Part Lot 21, Concession 3, Geographic Sarawak Township,
Township of Georgian Bluffs,
County of Grey, Ontario

Submitted to:

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

&

Mehran Shahabi
1535 16th Street East
Owen Sound, Ontario, N4K 5N3
Telephone: (519) 376-5225
Email: mehran.shahabi@gmail.com

Project No.: NA

Prepared by:

Fisher Archaeological Consulting
452 Jackson Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1N4
Telephone: (905) 525-1240
Fax: (905) 525-4683
Email: jacquie.fisher@sympatico.ca

Archaeological Licence Number: P115, Jim Molnar PhD
PIF Nos.: P115-0045-2019 and P115-0049-2019
(PIFs are valid)

4 December 2019

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**345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, PART LOT 21 CONCESSION 3
GEOGRAPHIC SARAWAK TOWNSHIP, TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS,
GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1 AND 2: BACKGROUND STUDY AND ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Mehran Shahabi of Cuesta Planning Consultants, Inc. to conduct the Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study and Stage 2: Assessment for proposed development at 345 & 355 Balmy Beach Road, Township of Georgian Bluffs. The Study Area is confined to the proposed development of this address, situated on the east side of Balmy Beach Road in part Lot 21, Concession 3 (geographic Township of Sarawak), comprising all of Lot 52, 52A and part of Lot 51, Registered Plan 447, and part of the Original Shore Road Allowance along Georgian Bay abutting Lot 50, Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario (**Figures 1 and 2**).

The Study Area is a roughly rectangular-shaped plot of land, defined by the Balmy Beach Road right-of-way to the west, the border with adjacent properties on the north and south, and on the east by an irregular line 15 m inland from the waterline. The entirety of the Study Area is 1.71 hectares in size. The archaeological condition was proposed by the County of Grey during the pre-submission consultations for a proposed subdivision. This report, therefore is being prepared in advance of the formal planning process for this property. A 15 m shoreline setback has been created for flood protection and this no-build zone has been excluded from the Study Area.

As a result of the Stage 1: Background Study, the Study Area was determined to have high potential for the recovery of archaeological resources based on its proximity to water and documented historical use in the nearby area. The eastern half of the property has been modified in the early 20th century – it was part of “The Martins,” an estate developed by David Martin Butchart. The western half of the property has been less impacted and features a series of cobble beach ridges running through the woods.

The archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian material within the Study Area is high, except for the eastern half where the Stage 1 Property Inspection determined that it had been extensively disturbed in modern times. The remainder of the Study Area was subjected to Stage 2: Assessment using a combination of systematic shovel testing and alternative methods (raking the beach ridges), and no archaeological artifacts or sites were found. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was noted.

Therefore, FAC recommends the following

- 1) that the Study Area has been adequately assessed. Those areas that have been identified on **Figure 9** as having no archaeological potential do not require further archaeological work. Those areas identified on **Figure 9** as having archaeological potential have been subjected to Stage 2: Assessment following the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011) and nothing having CHVI was found. No further archaeological work is necessary.

**345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, PART LOT 21 CONCESSION 3
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GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1 AND 2: BACKGROUND STUDY AND ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT - REVISED

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Stage 1 | Background research and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s). |
| Stage 2 | Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated. |
| Stage 3 | Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon. |
| Stage 4 | Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation). |

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

The archaeological work was conducted under Ontario archaeological licence number P115, pertaining to PIF# P115-0045-2019 (Stage 1) and PIF# P115-0049-2019 (Stage 2).

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Mehran Shahabi of Cuesta Planning Consultants, Inc. to conduct the archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study and Assessment for a proposed development at 345 and 355 Balmy Beach Road, Township of Georgian Bluffs (*Figures 1-2*). The Study Area is situated on the east side of Balmy Beach Road in the north-easternmost part of Lot 21, Concession 3 (geographic Township of Sarawak), comprising all of Lot 52 and 52A, part of Lot 51, Registered Plan 447, and part of the Original Shore Road Allowance, Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario. The

Study Area is irregular in shape, and is 1.71 hectares in size. **Figure 3** depicts the Study Area on a current survey plan. The archaeological condition was proposed by the County of Grey during the pre-submission consultations for a proposed subdivision. This report, therefore is being prepared in advance of the formal planning process for this property.

During planning pre-consultations, the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority noted that a shoreline planning regulation applies to this property (See **Supplementary Documentation**). Ontario Regulation 151/06: Regulation of Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses creates a 15 m flood protection setback from the waterline of Georgian Bay, and this setback becomes a no-build zone (**Figure 3**). For this reason, the client has removed the setback from the Study Area, and as a result it was not assessed archaeologically.

1.2 Archaeological Context

The Study Area is located on the west side of the body of water known as Owen Sound, approximately five kilometres north of the city of Owen Sound. The road allowance for Balmy Beach Road forms the western boundary of the property; the eastern edge is bounded by an irregular surveyed line (**Figures 1-2**). In the early 20th century, the Study Area was part of “The Martins,” a summer estate developed by the Butchart family (see **Section 1.3.3**).

Several cottages, outbuildings, driveways, and concrete landscape features are present within the Study Area, and these have heavily impacted the eastern portion. In contrast the western half of the property retains much of its natural topography of low cobble beach ridges gradually descending towards the lakeshore, and its natural mixed forest vegetation.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The Study Area is located within the Bruce Peninsula Physiographic Region; the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island divide Lake Huron from Georgian Bay. The primary physiographic features of the area are the basin of Lake Huron and the Niagara Escarpment.

The wider region in which the Study Area is located has been shaped and re-shaped by glacial events. The basin of Lake Huron is thought to have resulted from glacial activity, as its greatest depth below sea-level could not result solely from riverine erosion (Chapman and Putnam 1984:13). The Late Wisconsin ice sheet covered the area, as well as most of southern Ontario, until around 17,000 B.P. when it started to retreat (Morgan *et al.* 2000:9). During the Port Bruce Stade of 15,000 to 14,500 B.P. there was another glacial advance and most of Ontario was again under the grinding weight of ice. It was during the Port Bruce time frame that the succession of glacial lakes was initiated, forming most of southwestern Ontario’s glacial features (Karrow and Warner 1990:8-9). During the period of glacial Lake Warren, the entire Study Area would have been concealed by glacial ice (Karrow and Warner 1990:33). The area was initially exposed during the glacial Early Lake Algonquin period (12,300 B.P.), was then submerged during the time of the Main Lake Algonquin, approximately 11,500 B.P. (Bruce-Grey Geology Committee 2004:90, Map 4). By the Fossmill stage (beginning 10,800 B.P.) it would have been exposed land again before being submerged once again by the waters of the Nipissing Great Lakes (Bruce-Grey Geology Committee 2004:89, Map 5; Chapman and Putnam 1984:35; Larsen 1987:4). The Nipissing lake level finally receded around 5000 B.P., slowly dropping over the next few thousand years, forming successive beach ridges until the present water level of Lake Huron-Georgian Bay was reached in recent times.

The Niagara Escarpment is located immediately west of the Study Area. At a macro scale, it extends from the Niagara River on the south side of Lake Ontario to Tobermory on the Bruce Peninsula, and onwards to Manitoulin Island (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114). The Escarpment consists primarily of “dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations while the slopes below are carved in red shale” (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114). It forms the south edge of Georgian Bay from Owen Sound to Tobermory, and often stands out as a steep cliff above the waters, with the highest bluffs rising 60m above the surrounding lake (Chapman and Putnam 1984:118, 162). The eroding Escarpment has contributed the dolostone cobbles that are scattered across its lower slopes, and which have been reworked by the successive post-glacial lakes to form the beach ridges that line the west side of the Study Area.

1.2.2 Soils and Bedrock Geology

The bedrock of the Study Area is located roughly at the border of Middle and Lower Silurian Clinton Group/Cataract Group deposits with the Upper Ordovician Queenston Formation (OGS 1991). Soils in the wider area are Vincent series silty clay loam (Gillespie and Richards 1954: North Map)(**Figure 4**). This is a slightly stony soil with good drainage. Cobble beach ridges line the western side of the Study Area and these have very little soil materials apart from cobbles and humus.

Generally, a preference for Indigenous settlement sites would be on well-drained soils. However, soil type cannot be used as the sole criterion for predictive modelling of site locations, as has been observed through archaeological survey and excavation.

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

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

The Study Area is located along the shore of Owen Sound Harbour, an important inlet of Georgian Bay. Through Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, the Study Area is linked to the larger Great Lakes-St Lawrence region, crucial for trade, transportation, and subsistence for the entirety of human occupation of southern Ontario. Much of the Study Area was reportedly quite swampy prior to the installation of a drainage system in the early 20th century by David Martin Butchart (Legate 1995:17-18).

The Study Area’s vegetation cover has been greatly impacted by human activities. The Bruce Peninsula is within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, characterised by a wide variety of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The northern Peninsula is colonised by the coniferous woods of the Canadian Zone (balsam, spruce, and pine), with mixed deciduous Transition Zone woodland (ironwood, maple, beech, spruce, cedar, *etc.*) better established towards the southern end (Bennett 1992:8); the Study Area lies firmly within this latter Transition Zone woodland.

While it was not until the mid- to late-1800s that the original forests of the Bruce Peninsula were accessed for the Settler timber industry, once they were opened they quickly disappeared, and much of today’s woods are consequently second growth. Personal observation of the vegetation during the Stage 1 and 2 field work noted a second-growth woodland populated with hemlock, sugar maple, beech, white cedar, and trembling aspen.

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-Contact Indigenous peoples. The Study Area is located over or adjacent to Silurian age bedrock, which has a few surficial outcrops of Amabel chert on the Bruce Peninsula. The Amabel Formation is Middle Silurian in age, and includes three chert members - Lion's Head, Eramosa, and Wiarton. The chert is white in colour and chalky in appearance, and tends to occur in small nodules (Eley and von Bitter 1989:21). The closest known outcrops are of the Lion's Head member, with one located twelve kilometres north of the Study Area and another located twelve kilometres to the south (MTCS 2016). Fossil Hill and Manitoulin Formation cherts are available elsewhere on Georgian Bay, and additional cherts commonly used in tool production were easily accessible in the wider Great Lakes region.

1.2.5 Registered Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) was conducted by FAC for registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the Study Area; no sites were identified within this radius. An expansion of the search radius to five kilometres identified four registered archaeological sites (Table 1). Two post-Contact homesteads are 4.5 km west of the Study Area; an isolated Archaic-era findspot is five kilometres to the north; and a Late Woodland fishing and hunting site is two kilometres to the south.

Table 1:
Registered Sites within 5 km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BeHf-1	Smith axe	Archaic	Indigenous
BdHg-2		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BdHg-1		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BdHf-1	Balmy Beach	Late Woodland	Indigenous Algonkian, Odawa

The four sites represent both pre- and post-Contact habitation, and reflect the types of archaeological sites which may also be present in the current Study Area. Similar to the current Study Area, BdHf-1 and BeHf-1 are located within forested areas close to the shoreline of Owen Sound.

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of OASD for previous archaeological work was undertaken on the following criteria: Lots 19, 20 and 21 of Concession 3, Township of Georgian Bluffs (geographic Township of Sarawak), Grey County. No work has been conducted in the vicinity, with the exception of a Stage 1 and 2 Background Study and Assessment conducted by FAC in 2017 on the adjacent property to the south.

- 1) Fisher Archaeological Consulting (2018). *319 Balmy Beach Road, Township of Georgian Bluffs, Grey County, Ontario, Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study & Stage 2: Assessment*. PIF# P359-0076-2017.

This report concluded that the lands under consideration had high potential for archaeological finds. The field work was conducted, and this yielded no finds of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous History¹

Indigenous peoples have inhabited Southern Ontario for over 11,000 years. The earliest recognized population inhabiting Ontario were Palaeo people who depended upon hunting and foraging of wild foods. They would have moved their camps on a regular basis to areas that would have provided resources as they became available through the seasons. The size of the groups of people would in part depend upon the size and nature of those resources available at a particular location and time (Ellis and Deller 1990:52). People would have gathered or dispersed through the year depending on the availability of resources and social constraints. The environmental conditions of spruce parkland/woodland to pine forests would have necessitated frequent moves and a large range of territory in order to acquire adequate resources.

The transition from the Palaeo to the Archaic period in southern Ontario occurred c. 10,000 B.P.; this subsequent period lasted substantially longer than the Palaeo-period until c. 2,800 B.P. Archaeological evidence indicates that Indigenous peoples were subsisting in smaller territories than the former Palaeo-peoples, thereby becoming more regionalised. Their population was increasing, probably due to the more reliable food resources as well as greater biodiversity in these resources. The Early Archaic peoples continued to share some characteristics with the Palaeo peoples, but also developed some of their own, as no culture is ever static.

The Archaic is commonly divided into three periods: Early (10,000 - 8,000 B.P.), Middle (8,000 - 4,500 B.P.), and Late (4,500 - 2,800 B.P.) (Ellis *et al.* 2009). The Middle Archaic, characterised by the substantially lower water levels of Lake Stanley and Lake Hough, is poorly understood in Ontario, as many sites from the period are now submerged beneath present-day Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, or obscured by later resettlement (Ellis *et al.* 1990:80; Wright 1999). Despite this, evidence does suggest that subsistence practices began to shift during the Middle Archaic, with netsinkers, bannerstones, and groundstone tools becoming more common on sites of this period (Ellis *et al.* 1990:81). Changes in the Late Archaic include the development of new mortuary practices through the use of cemeteries, and the expansion of previously-existing trade networks to include more exotic materials (Ellis *et al.* 1990:120).

One of the major differences between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (2800 B.P. - 2000 B.P.) in the archaeological record of southern Ontario is the appearance of pottery. Additionally, by the time of the Middle Woodland (2,500 B.P. - 1,300 B.P.), there was a major shift in the way people settled on the landscape and procured foods. Although hunting and foraging were still practised, it is around this time that people were making fish a more important component of their diet. As a consequence, rich and expansive sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm season 'macroband' base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on this resource. This resulted in a more sedentary settlement pattern and restricted band territory when compared with the Archaic. When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but

¹ Aspects of this section are adapted from previous FAC reports submitted to MTCS.

the designation tends to be based on a number of distinct material differences from the Middle Woodland. These differences include new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of new projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally held that the Late Woodland period began at around 1,200 B.P. and continued until A.D. 1650 (generally used as the start of the post-Contact period).

It is during the Woodland period that archaeological evidence suggests the ancestors of the Odawa first inhabited the Bruce Peninsula, though indigenous tradition contends that the Odawa had already lived in the area for thousands of years prior to this. In contrast to the more settled agricultural system of the Iroquoians and other indigenous groups to the south, the Odawa followed a subsistence pattern focussed on hunting, fishing, and gathering with some small-scale horticulture (Fox 1990:457). Samuel de Champlain, who encountered the Odawa in 1632, described them as heavily-engaged in trade with other Indigenous groups in southern Ontario (Fox 1990:457); archaeologically-identified Odawa habitation sites are associated primarily with productive fishing grounds or known trade and portage routes (Fox 1990:466). In 1650, the Odawa joined the diaspora of nations displaced during the Beaver Wars, including the Huron-Wendat and Petun (Waisberg 1977).

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Ojibway, another Algonquian language-speaking group, began their expansion into southern Ontario from the western Great Lakes region (Handy 1978; McMullen 1997:8). Like the Odawa, the Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990:457; Handy 1978: Ch.3-4; McMullen 1997:40-41). The Ojibwa settlement of Nish-na-beg (Newash) was founded near present-day Owen Sound in the early 1700s, situated close to productive fishing grounds (McMullen 1997:10). By the mid-1830s, Ojibway lands on the Bruce Peninsula constituted the last large tract of unceded territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use.

In 1836, the signing of Treaty 45 ½ ceded Ojibwa territory south of a line drawn between the mouth of the Saugeen River and the southern tip of Owen Sound, resulting in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the restriction (in theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (LAC 2017a; McMullen 1997:32)². The surrender of this territory came with an annual annuity paid to the Ojibway beginning in 1840, which in turn encouraged the annual gathering of Euro-Canadian traders at Owen Sound looking to treat with the Ojibway at Newash (McMullen 1997:36). The Euro-Canadian settlement at Owen Sound was founded in 1840; early settlers recall that its initial remoteness from other Euro-Canadian settlements encouraged frequent interaction with the Ojibway at Newash (McDougall 1895; see **Section 1.3.2** of this report). In an attempt to secure the Bruce Peninsula from Euro-Canadian settlement, the Ojibway at Newash at times encouraged other Indigenous groups to settle in the Saugeen Tract; some of those who relocated during the first half of the 19th century were Pottawatomi from the northern United States, Mississaugas of the Credit from the north shore of Lake Ontario, and Caughnawaga Mohawks from near Montreal. Documentary evidence from this time also suggests that some of the Ojibway at Newash began

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

Euro-Canadian-style farming during this period, encouraged by the Methodist missionaries who had taken up residence at the settlement (Enemikeese 1867:120).

By the 1850s, settlement pressure from the town of Owen Sound and lands to the south led the British Crown to push for a new land surrender. In 1854, the signing of Treaty 72 ceded the entirety of the “Saugeen Reserve,” or the Bruce Peninsula, save for five smaller reservations: Nawash, Colpoy’s Bay, Cape Croker, the Saugeen Tract, and Chief’s Point (LAC 2017b). The Study Area lies within the Nawash reserve (*Figures 5-6*).

Despite the promise that the above reservations would be retained by the Ojibwa and their descendants “in perpetuity,” increasing pressure from the British Crown, threats from Euro-Canadian squatters, and internal Ojibway divisions resulted in the signing of Treaty 79 in 1857 and the encouragement of all Bruce Peninsula Ojibway to remove to the one remaining reserve at Cape Croker (LAC 2017c; McMullen 1997:67). At this time, some of the Indigenous residents of the Nawash Reserve attempted to remain on the land which they had inhabited and modified for agricultural purposes prior to 1857. The efforts of three of these - Catherine Sutton, David Sawyer, and Abner Elliott - are well documented (see Enemikeese 1867), though other families may also have farmed or cleared lots prior to Treaty 79. All three had farmed and made substantial improvements to their respective allotments prior to the treaty signing³, and all attempted to purchase their lots when they were put up for auction in September 1857 (Enemikeese 1867:120). They were subsequently barred from taking up “official” ownership of their purchased allotments by the Indian Department, and only Catherine Sutton eventually succeeded in acquiring title to land in the former Nawash Reserve. None of these disputed lands were located within the current Study Area, all were situated further north.

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian History

Euro-Canadian knowledge of the Bruce Peninsula dates back to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the nearby area with Indigenous guides. At this time, European trade goods became highly sought after by the Indigenous residents of the peninsula, although much of the actual trade was carried out by Indigenous traders, with little direct Euro-Canadian presence in the region until the 19th century. The Bruce Peninsula and surrounding Ojibway territory became the focus of Methodist missionary work beginning in the 1830s (McMullen 1997:17; Semple 1996:169). Methodist missionaries such as Conrad van Dusen became heavily-involved with the Ojibway settlements of Nawash and Saugeen, offering assistance with “civilisation” projects, as interpreters, and in correspondence with the Indian Department and other British authorities (see Enemikeese 1867; McMullen 1997).

Following the land surrenders associated with Treaty 45 ½ (see above), the Euro-Canadian settlement of Owen Sound (then Sydenham) was laid out in 1840. The early Euro-Canadian settlers were in close contact with the local Indigenous population. John McDougall, who was born in Owen Sound in 1842, claimed that he “spoke Indian before I spoke English” (McDougall 1895:12). McDougall recalled participating in hunting and fishing with the Ojibway, including night-time spear-fishing from birch bark canoes. The population of the settlement grew quickly, and Grey County was officially established in 1852. Advertisements for free 50-acre plots of land in the “Queen’s Bush,” land surrendered under Treaty 45 ½, were posted at immigration

³See *Figure 6*, an 1857 historic map which shows clearings on the lots to the N and S of the Study Area.

ports to lure new settlers, and demand quickly outstripped supply (Legate 1995:59-60). Squatters, poachers, and others were beginning to push into Ojibway land on the adjacent Nawash Reserve, and pressure from the British Crown forced the Nawash band to surrender the land in 1857. Charles Rankin and Edwin Kertland surveyed the area later that year, and an auction to land speculators and potential settlers occurred in September (Enemikeese 1867). Owen Sound continued to grow, becoming the terminus of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway in 1873 serving as an important Great Lakes port.

1.3.3 History of Lot 21, Concession 3

Lot 21, Concession 3 is part of the traditional territory of the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation, and remained under their control as part of the Nawash Reserve until the signing of Treaty 79 in 1857. While there is no evidence from this period that directly relates to the Study Area, it is located between the former settlement of Newash (now part of Owen Sound) and the farms of Catherine Sutton (Nahnebahwequa) and David Sawyer, both located to the north.

The Study Area was part of land surveyed by Edwin H. Kertland in 1857 and offered at auction in September of that year. The area was described as forested, primarily with beech, maple, elm, and hemlock; no specific mention was made of any improvements on the lot at the time of survey (Kertland 1857).

The first Euro-Canadian owner of the Lot was a William J. Lee, who purchased the land *ca.* 1877. The Gamble family purchased the Lot in 1889, by which time much of Lot 21 had been cleared, with a house built (Legate 1995:66-67; MacLeod 1973:313). The Gambles sold the portion of the Lot along the waterfront to David Martin Butchart in 1910, who used it to build “The Martins,” a summer estate whose gardens served as a popular local attraction during the first half of the 20th century (Legate 1995; MacLeod 1973:313).

David Martin Butchart made his fortune in the production of Portland cement, which he and his brother, Robert Pim Butchart, introduced to Canada in the 1890s. The brothers were majority investors in the Owen Sound Portland Cement Company. Their plant near Shallow Lake was the first commercial-scale producer of the material in Canada (Legate 1995:1). In 1909, the company merged with several others to form Canada Cement, which allowed David Martin Butchart to devote his time to other interests (Legate 1995:78). One interest was the development of “The Martins” - a swampy, forested parcel of lakeshore which became an impressive estate with several cottages, formal gardens, swimming pools, and exercise courts. The gardens served as a popular local tourist attraction, seeing 5,000 visitors a year at the peak of their popularity (Legate 1995:85-88). The estate remained in the Butchart family until the end of the 20th century, but the death of David Martin Butchart in 1947 and significant property damage as a result of Hurricane Hazel in 1952 contributed to its gradual decline (Legate 1995).

1.3.4 Summary of Historical Context

A number of resources were consulted to determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Resources included historic maps, street maps, and government topographic series maps. **Table 2** summarizes these results.

Table 2:
Summary of Historical Visual Records Examined

Title	Date	Comments
<i>Novae Franciae Accurata Delineatio</i> Bressani MIKAN no. 3805607 Library and Archives of Canada	1657	- Shows a deep inlet at the base of the Bruce Peninsula (Owen Sound), but does not include any description of the area
<i>Upper Canada</i> David H. Burr Scale 1 : 2 280 960	1835	- Labels "Owens Sound" - Study Area is included in the "London District," no other description is given
<i>Saugeen Indian Peninsula Shewing the Townships of Albermarle, Keppel, and Amabel</i> Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co. Scale 1 : 63,360 (Figure 5)	1856	- Study Area is located within "Indian Reserve"
<i>Map of the Township of Sarawak</i> Edwin H. Kertland Scale 40 chains : 1 inch (Figure 6)	1857	- Study Area is part of newly-surveyed Lot 21 Con. 3, a 76 acre parcel - The Study Area's eastern edge appears to be part of a strip of marsh or swamp along the shore of Owen Sound
<i>*Ontario No. 1</i> Rand, McNally & Co. Scale 1:1,100,000	1880	- Owen Sound is clearly labelled, with the railroad leading up to the town
Map of Sarawak and Keppel Townships <i>Illustrated Historic Atlas of Grey and Bruce Counties</i> Belden & Co. (Figure 7)	1880	- No name or buildings associated with Lot 21 - A school is depicted on the lot to the north
<i>Plan of the Township of Sarawak</i> Robert McDowall Scale 40 chains : 11 inches	ca. 1889	- Lot 21 Conc. 3 comprises 78 acres; no owner listed - Lot to the south owned by J. Wilson; Mrs. Brown owned the lot to the north
National Topographic System (NTS) 41A/10, Edition 2 Scale 1 : 50,000 (Figure 8a)	1953	- The Balmy Beach shore road has been put in along the lakefront, and terminates at the northern end of The Martins - Five buildings are visible within the bounds of the estate
NTS 41A/10, Edition 3 Scale 1 : 50,000 (Figure 8b)	1973	- Balmy Beach Road has been constructed, as well as a row of buildings along the shore north of the Study Area, the southern-most of which abuts the northern boundary
NTS 41A/10, Edition 4 Scale 1 : 50,000	1975	- No change from 1973

Title	Date	Comments
NTS 41A/10, Edition 5 Scale 1 : 50,000	1979	- No change from 1973
NTS 41A/10, Edition 6 Scale 1 : 50,000 (<i>Figure 8c</i>)	1993	- The shore road which passes through the Study Area is no longer shown - The orientation of the buildings on the estate is changed, with buildings are now clustered closer together
NTS 41A/10, Edition 7 Scale 1 : 50,000	1999	- No change from 1993
Google Earth Image Maxar Technologies	7 June 2005	- Study Area is partly under tree coverage, with several buildings visible. Grassy areas are also visible
Google Earth Image CNES/Airbus	14 Aug. 2009	- Satellite imagery is of a poor resolution, but there are no obvious changes from 2005.
Google Earth Image Maxar Technologies	3 July 2010	- No change from 2005
Google Earth Image Maxar Technologies	29 Mar. 2014	- No change from 2005
Google Earth Image Maxar Technologies	24 Sept. 2014	- No change from 2005

As shown by the above-mentioned resources, the Study Area has seen little development until relatively recently. It remained part of the territory of the Ojibway until 1857, when it was surrendered and surveyed; the lot in which the Study Area is located was purchased in 1877 and turned into farmland. Construction of “The Martins”, the summer estate of cement entrepreneur David Martin Butchart, was begun in 1910, and this estate includes the Study Area. Alterations made during Butchart’s tenure include construction of several cottages, outbuildings, garden beds, a pool, and exercise courts, as well as paving the Balmy Beach shore road which passes through the property (Legate 1995:13-28). An examination of the 20th century mapping shows that the estate has little changed since its early decades, although at least one house has been demolished. Descriptions of the estate suggest that any parts of the Study Area which are not forested have been heavily modified since 1910. In areas unaffected by construction and landscaping activities, any potential for Indigenous archaeological sites would be retained.

1.3.5 Historical Plaques

A search of historical plaques in Ontario did not reveal any located within two kilometres of the present Study Area. The nearby city of Owen Sound has two plaques which relate to the history of the Study Area: “The Newash Indian Village” and “Survey of the Great Lakes.” The former describes the foundation of the Nawash Reserve in 1836 (OHP 2019b) which includes the Study Area. The latter plaque commemorates the two earliest surveys of the Great Lakes (OHP 2019c). A third plaque located farther away in Thornbury describes the activities of surveyor Charles Rankin (OHP 2019a), who was responsible for most of the early surveys of the Bruce Peninsula.

1.3.6 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

Information about the archaeological potential of the Study Area was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for Indigenous settlement and Euro-Canadian sites have been assessed using the data collected from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD); environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps; historic maps; primary historic documentation including treaties; and from secondary historic sources.

The Property Inspection was conducted on 19 June 2019 as part of the Stage 1: Background Study to observe the topography and current land use of the Study Area. The weather was sunny and cool (see **NPD Table**); lighting and ground conditions were excellent. All work was recorded through photo-documentation, field notes, and mapping.

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

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

The background research had determined that there was a high potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological material within the Study Area. Adjacency to open water, the presence of marshland along the shore, and information contained in historical records all suggest a high probability of discovering Indigenous archaeological sites. Proximity to water and records of historic settlement also suggest high potential for discovering Euro-Canadian sites. Given these criteria and the results of the background research, the Study Area as a whole retains both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The property inspection showed that the eastern half of the Study Area has been thoroughly landscaped and impacted by 20th century development. Any archaeological potential that may have existed has been removed from this zone (**Figure 9**).

2.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY

The Stage 2: Assessment for the Study Area was undertaken on 15 August 2019 and this work was conducted according the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, **Section 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey** and **Section 2.1.9 Property Survey of Undisturbed Forest Floors** (MTC 2011). The weather for the field work was sunny in the morning and cloudy in the afternoon with a temperature of 26°C. The lighting and work conditions were excellent both days and the ground surface was dry.

The shovel testing was conducted at variable intervals. The northwest section of lawn was found to have been disturbed and test pits were dug at 10m intervals to confirm the disturbance. The northern cobble beach ridges had enough soil to be shovel tested and these were sampled at 5m intervals. Test pits were dug within 1 m of extant structures as *per* **Section 2.1.2 Standard 4**. Each of the shovel test pits had a minimum diameter of 30 cm, and extended 5 cm into subsoil. All shovel tests were backfilled, and the backdirt tamped down to the level of the surrounding soil. All shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically, and any artifacts that may have been found would have been kept according to provenience. Soils were screened through 6mm mesh. All work was photo-documented.

The southern portions of the west side of the Study Area did not have enough soil to allow them to be shovel tested as these were a series of cobble beach ridges. Alternative methods were used in this area following **Section 2.1.9** (MTC 2011). A stiff-tined leaf rake was used to clear the ground surface of leaves and debris in 2 m by 2 m squares placed every five metres. Once raked, the ground surface was examined for artifacts or arrangements of rocks suggestive of features.

Approximately 10% of the Study Area was assessed by shovel testing at 5 m intervals, 15% was shovel tested at 10m intervals, 25% was raked at 5m intervals, and the remaining 50% was not assessed due to previous extensive modern disturbance (cottage construction and landscaping). **Figure 9** depicts the Stage 2: Assessment methodology.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The results of the Stage 2: Assessment are presented on **Figure 9**. Nothing of archaeological significance, or Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was discovered during the Stage 2: Assessment of the Study Area.

Documentary Record for Stage 2

Field notes	- FAC 2019 Book 4, and in this report
Field photographs, digital	- see Appendix A , Photographic Catalogue
Maps based on field work	- Results, in this report - On field map

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The section of the Study Area north of the driveway for 355 Balmy Beach Road and west of the lowest beach ridge was shovel tested at 10m intervals to confirm that this area was disturbed by modern landscaping. Soils were shallow sand with limestone pebbles over limestone cobbles. Nothing of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was observed.

South of the driveway, the west half of the Study Area had only small pockets of modern landscaping, the rest of this part of the Study Area was covered in cobble beach ridges that were laid down in the past when water levels were higher. Only the northernmost portion of these ridges possessed enough soil to be testable by conventional shovel testing. The majority of the beach ridge area had so little soil that alternative assessment methods were used to rake the ground surface and visually inspect the cleared areas.

Near the south end of the Study Area, a few broken igneous rocks were observed on a beach ridge. The nearby ridge was extensively raked for 10m on either side of the rocks and the ground surface was closely examined. No artifacts were observed. No distributional patterning, such as a hearth, was observed. The broken igneous rocks were determined not to be Fire Cracked Rock as their exterior surfaces had varying degrees of patina and lichen growth, indicating that they were frost cracked in the relatively recent past. Two broken pieces fit together to form a larger cobble and three other pieces also fit together to form another cobble. These igneous rocks seem to have been naturally transported and deposited on the cobble beach.

In summary, the archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian material within the Study Area is high, except for the eastern half. The Stage 1 Property Inspection determined that the eastern half had been extensively disturbed in modern times. The remainder of the Study Area was subjected to Stage 2: Assessment, and no archeological artifacts or sites were found and nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was noted.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, FAC recommends the following

- 1) that the Study Area has been adequately assessed. Those areas that have been identified on **Figure 9** as having no archaeological potential do not require further archaeological work. Those areas identified on **Figure 9** as having archaeological potential have been subjected to Stage 2: Assessment following the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011) and nothing having CHVI was found. No further archaeological work is necessary.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the minister stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has complete archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

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

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Jacqueline Fisher (P042)

Project Licensee: Jim Molnar, PhD (P115)

Background Research: Julia Wither (R1055) Aaron Clemens (R329)

Field Work:

Field Director (St1&2): Jim Molnar

Stage 1 Crew:: Aaron Clemens Drew Smith (R480)
 Nick Williams

Stage 2 Crew: Garrett Hunt Mike McLean
 Nick Williams

Report Authors: Julia Wither Aaron Clemens
 Jim Molnar

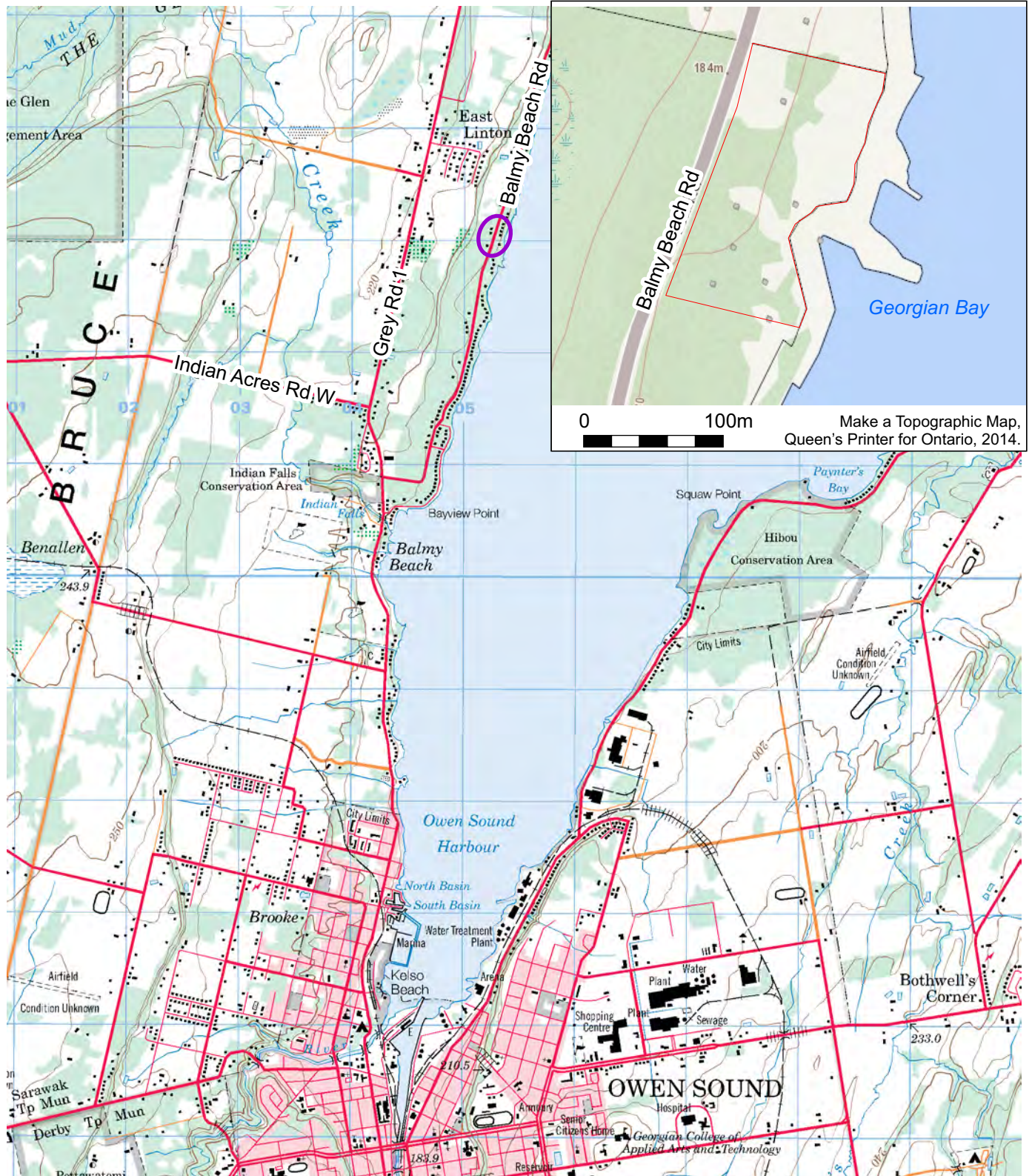
Graphics: Aaron Clemens Garrett Hunt
 Jim Molnar

Report Editor: Jacqueline Fisher

First Nation Liaison: Adrienne Brennan, Saugeen Ojibway Nation

NPD Table for 345 and 355 Balmy Beach Road, Township of Georgian Bluffs Archaeological Stage 1 and 2 : Background Study and Assessment

Permission was obtained to enter the property in the above report – conducted from ROWs only			NA
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities			
Dates	Weather	Ground Conditions	Principal Investigator
19 June 2019	High cloud, 16°C	Dry	JM
15 August 2019	Sunny AM, cloudy PM, 21°C	Dry	JM



NTS 41 A/10, 1999.



FAC

Date: 13/02/19

Designer: AC

KEY

 Study Area Vicinity

 Study Area



Scale

0 1Km

**345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
and Assessment**

Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topography



Imagery: Ministry of Natural Resources 2012



FAC

Date: 13/02/19

Designer: AC

KEY

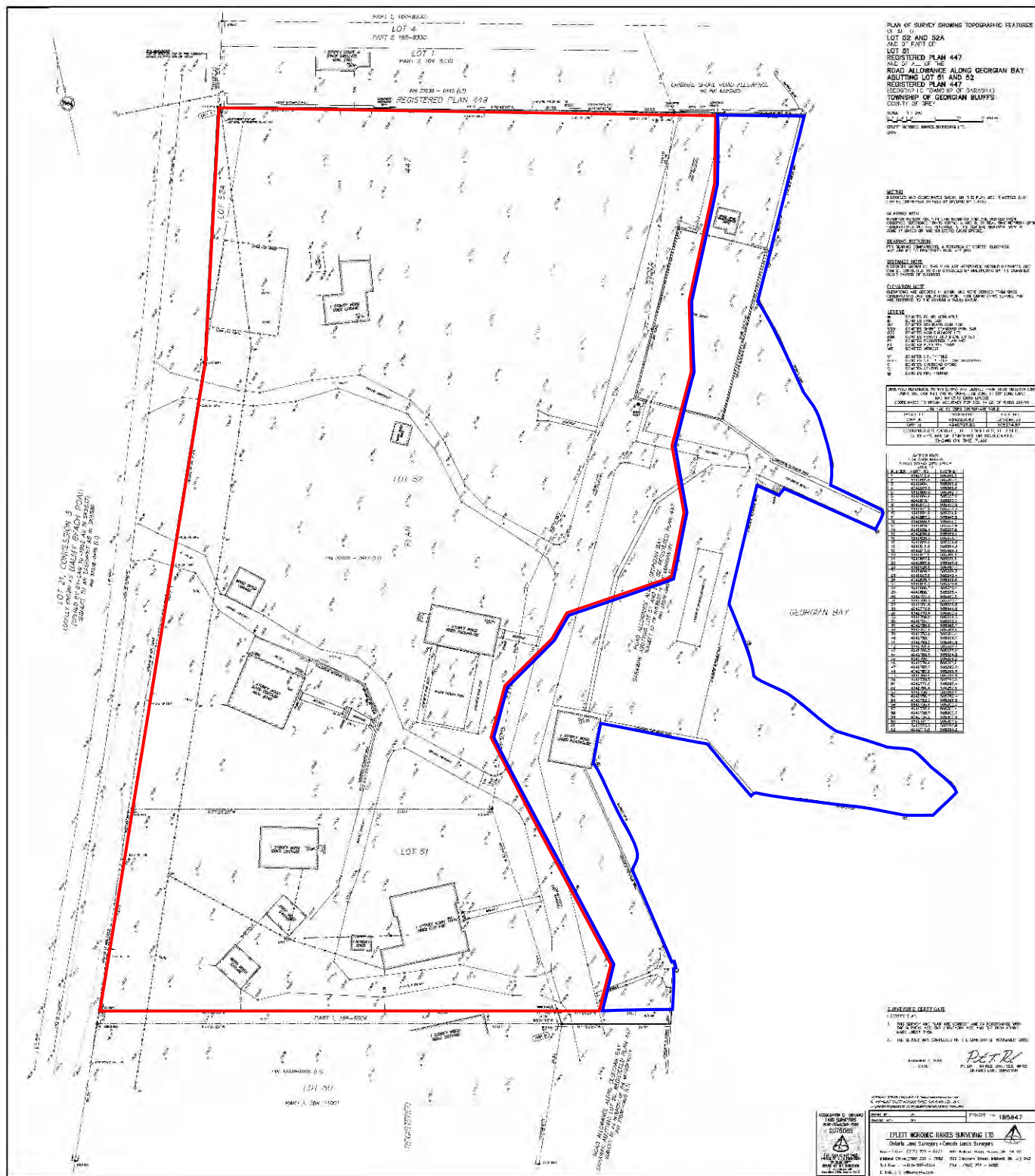
— Study Area Boundary



0 Scale 40m

345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
and Assessment

Figure 2: Aerial View of Study Area



FAC

Date: 04/12/19
 Designer: JM

KEY

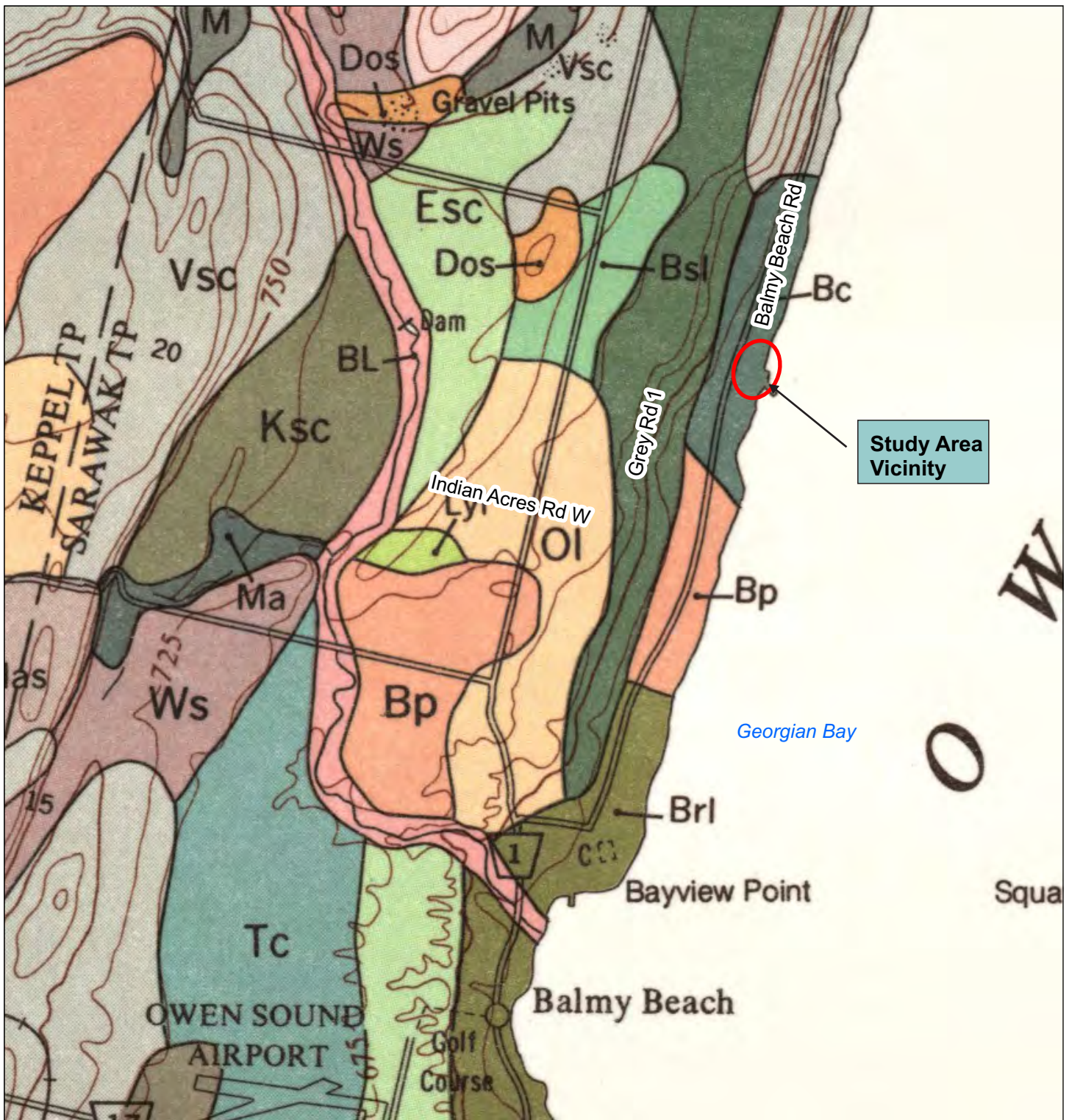
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- 15 m Setback (excluded)



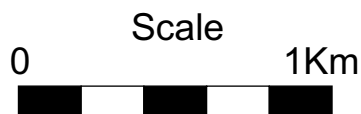
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345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
 GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
 Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
 and Assessment

Figure 3: Survey Plan



Soils of Grey County, Ontario, North Sheet. Soil Survey Report No. 17. Agriculture Canada, 1981



FAC

Date: 13/02/19
Designer: AC

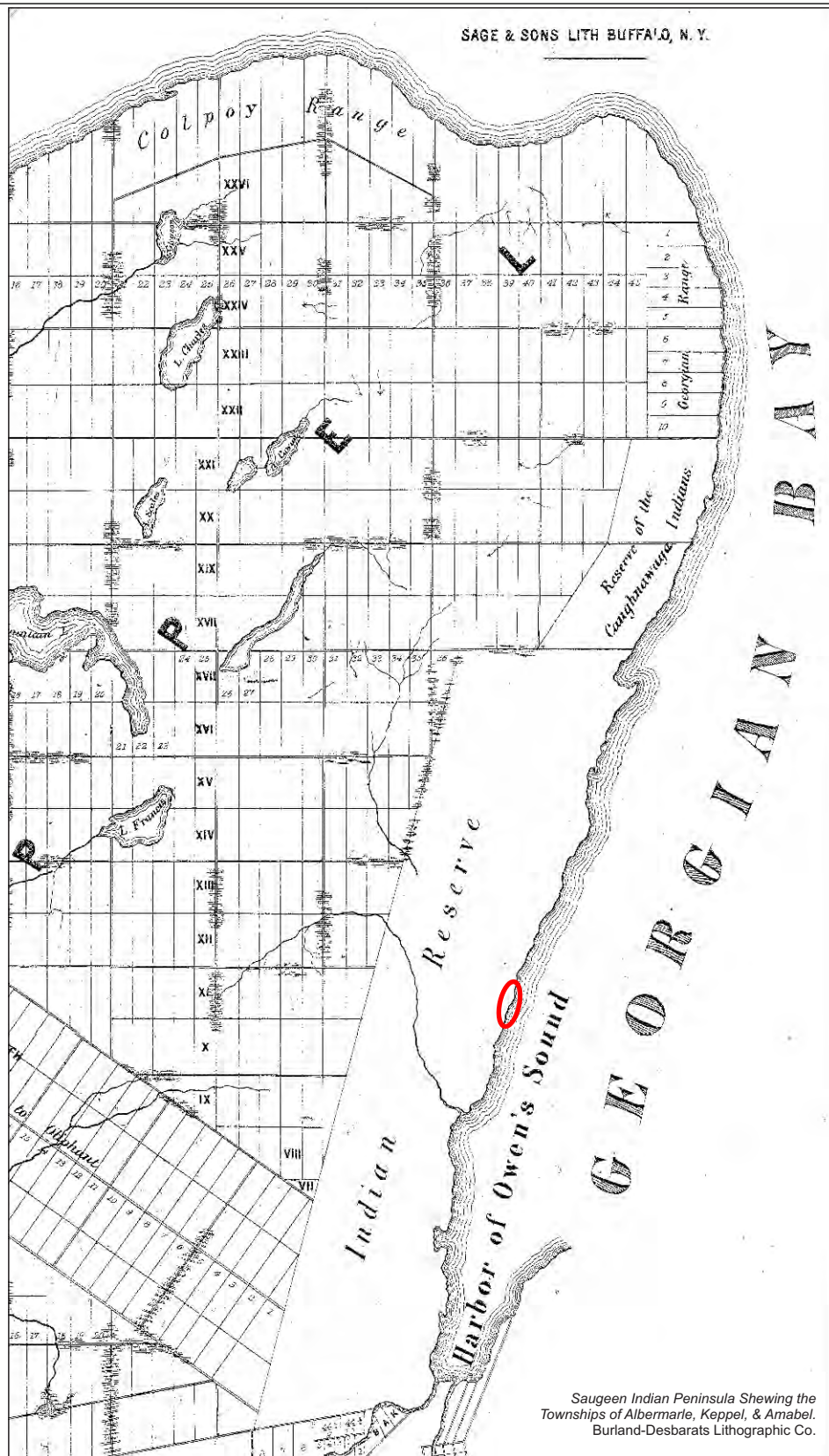
KEY

- Bc Brookston clay loam
- Bp Breypen variable
- Brl Brighton loam
- Ol Osprey loam



345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
and Assessment

Figure 4: Soils in the Vicinity of the Study Area



FAC

Date: 14/02/19

Designer: AC

KEY

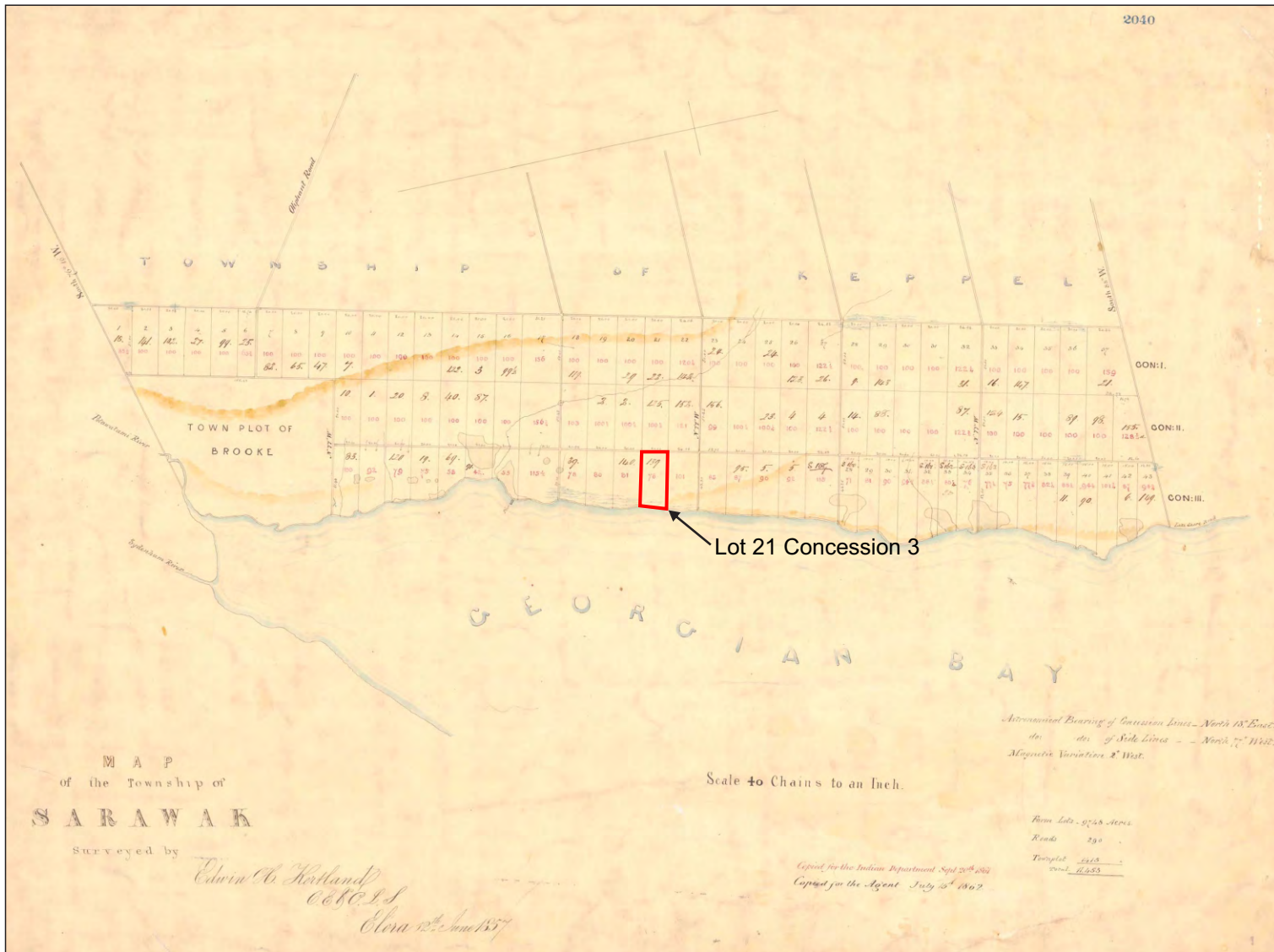
○ Study Area Vicinity

Scale
(approximate)
0 4km



345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
and Assessment

Figure 5: Saugeen Indian Peninsula, 1856



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources, 2040 C21 SARAWAK



FAC

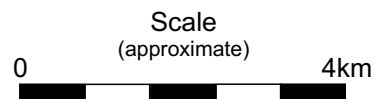
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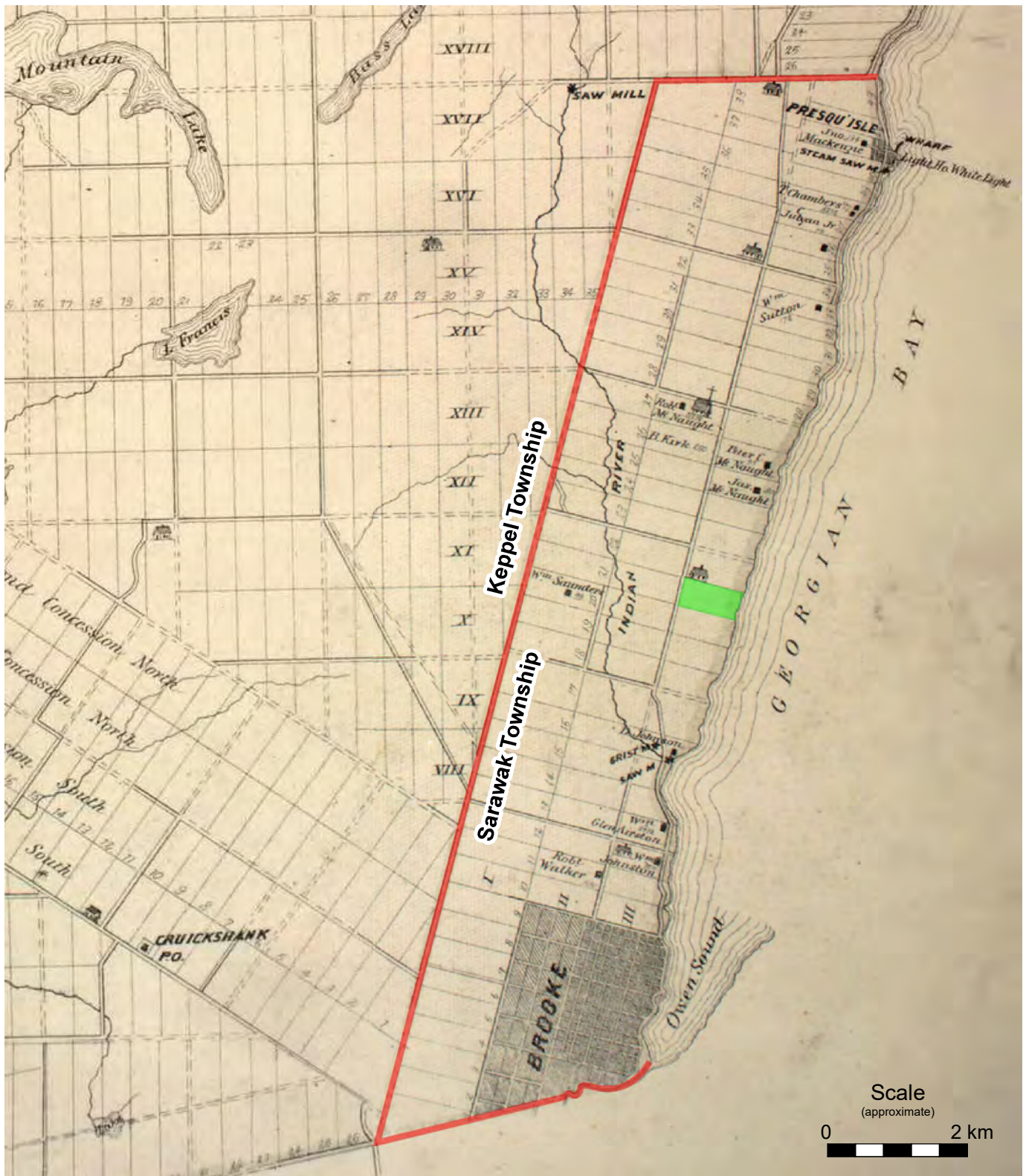


Lot 21 Concession 3



345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
and Assessment

Figure 6: Map of the Township of Sarawak,
Edwin H. Kertland, 1857



FAC

Date: 14/02/19

Designer: AC

KEY

- Township Limit
- Lot 21, Concession 3, Sarawak Township



345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 7: Historical Atlas of Grey and Bruce Counties



Figure 8a: 1953 NTS Sheet 41 A/10 Ed. 2



Figure 8b: 1973 NTS Sheet 41 A/10 Ed. 3




Figure 8c: 1993 NTS Sheet 41 A.10 Ed. 6



FAC


Date: 14/02/19
Designer: AC

KEY

 Study Area Vicinity



Scale

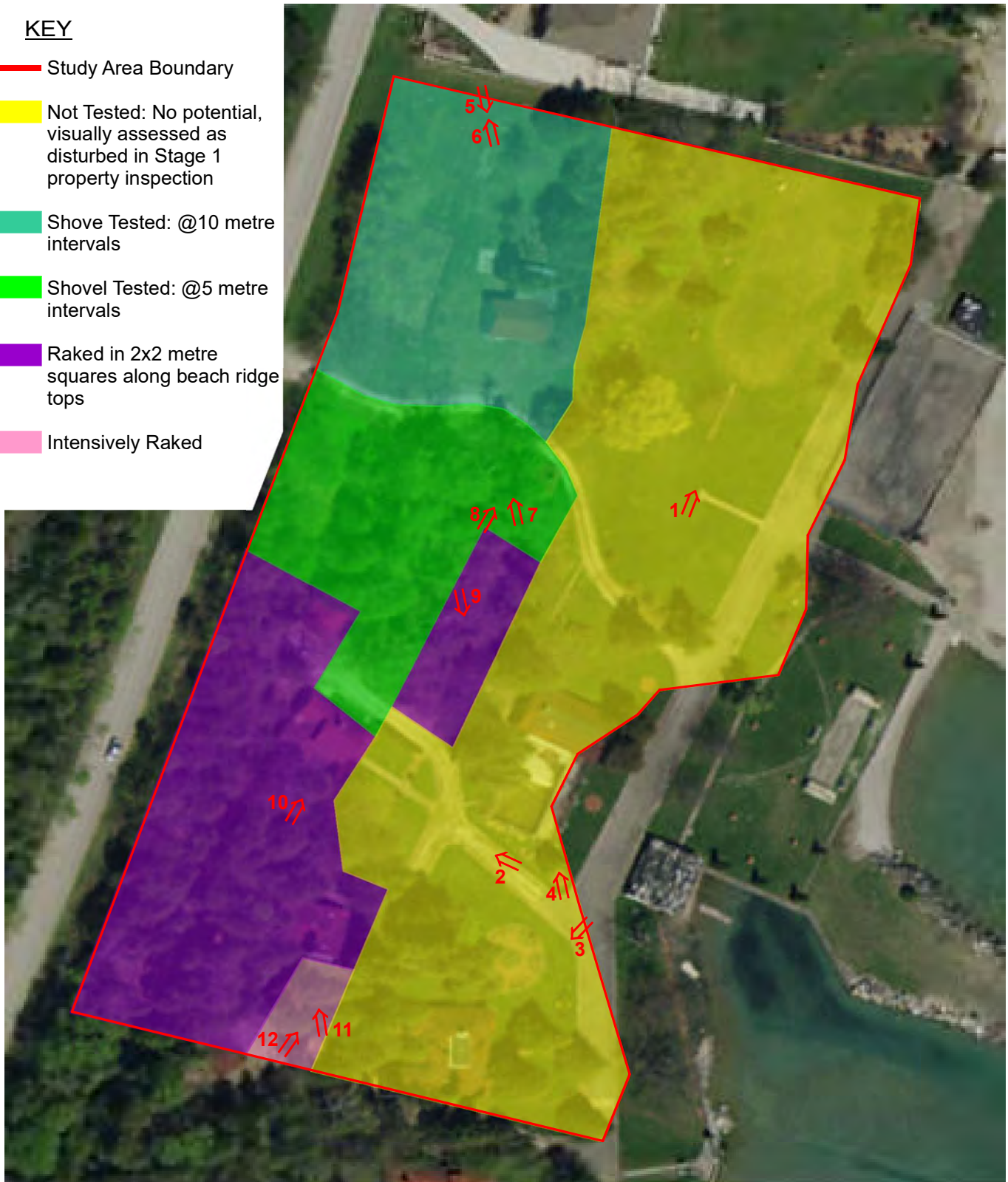
0  1 km

345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study
and Assessment

Figure 8a-c: NTS Maps 1953, 1973, and 1993
Showing Study Area Vicinity

KEY

- Study Area Boundary
- Not Tested: No potential, visually assessed as disturbed in Stage 1 property inspection
- Shove Tested: @10 metre intervals
- Shovel Tested: @5 metre intervals
- Raked in 2x2 metre squares along beach ridge tops
- Intensively Raked



Imagery: Ministry of Natural Resources 2012



FAC

Date: 29/08/19
Designer: GH JM

Nothing with Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Was Found or Observed



➡ Photo Plate Number & Direction

0 Scale 40m

345 & 355 BALMY BEACH ROAD, TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 and 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 9: Methods and Results



Plate 1: Location of demolished house and landscaping, facing north northeast (Photo #4005).



Plate 2: Landscaping and “terrace” cottage, facing northwest (Photo #4021).



Plate 3: Garden bed and cottage, facing west southwest (Photo #4059).



Plate 4: Pool and pool house, facing north (Photo #4072).



Plate 5: Shovel testing northwest lawn at 10 m intervals, all disturbed to subsoil, facing south (Photo #9271).



Plate 6: Test pit #1 showing sand fill on top of cobble layer, facing north (Photo #9269).



Plate 7: Test pit #5 showing excavation of a test pit on a beach ridge, facing north (Photo #9297).



Plate 8: Test pit #5 in context, facing north-northeast (Photo #9300).



Plate 9: Raking on the beach ridge, facing south (Photo #9311).



Plate 10: Raked area on beach ridge, facing north-northeast (Photo #9333).



Plate 11: Frost cracked igneous rock noted on surface of beach ridge, facing north (Photo #9377).



Plate 12: Intensively raked area surrounding igneous rock finds, facing north northeast (Photo #9342).