

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
PART LOTS 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 21
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EGREMONT
MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTHGATE
COUNTY OF GREY, ONTARIO
ORIGINAL REPORT**

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And

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Executive Summary

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment on property proposed for a subdivision development, hereafter referred to as the Study Area.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponent. The Study Area is an existing golf course located on Part Lots 3 and 4, Concession 21, in the Geographic Township of Egremont, Municipality of Southgate, in the County of Grey. The Study Area is 18.94 hectares in size.

The County of Grey required an archaeological assessment for the proposed subdivision development. The archaeological assessment was conducted as part of the pre-application phase of the project. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act*.

Background research indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. There are no commemorative plaques located within or near the Study Area. The Study Area is located within an existing golf course. There are seven small two-bedroom cabin structures located directly within the Study Area.

Soils of the Study Area are identified as the Pike Lake Loam and Bottom Land series. Field observations noted that the topography of the Study Area was gently rolling with an elevation ranging from 415 to 430 metres above sea level. The Study Area lies directly on the western shore of Wilder Lake. Within the Study Area there is a small creek that leads to the lake and traverses the northern portion of the Study Area running in an approximate east-west direction. This creek includes a small natural pond near the lakeshore. In addition, on the far northwest end of the Study Area is a small man-made pond (golf course hazard).

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF#: P027-0365-2018) over a period of six days from November 1 to November 9, 2018 under good assessment weather conditions. No archaeological materials or features were located during the assessment.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area;
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

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

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment on property proposed for a subdivision development. For the purposes of this report the property undergoing archaeological assessment will hereafter be referred to as the Study Area.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponent. The Study Area is located on part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 21, in the Geographic Township of Egremont, Municipality of Southgate, in the County of Grey and is approximately 18.94 hectares in size (Maps 1 – 4).

The County of Grey required an archaeological assessment for the proposed subdivision development. The archaeological assessment was conducted as part of the pre-application phase of the project. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act*.

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

1.2 Indigenous Engagement

The proponent entered into an agreement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) First Nation. Two archaeological monitors from SON were present during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Current Environment

The Study Area measures approximately 750 metres deep (approximately east-west) by 620 metres wide (approximately north-south). The Study Area is located within an existing golf course (Maps 4 and 5). There are seven small two-bedroom cabin

structures located directly within the Study Area, situated along the shoreline of Wilder Lake.

1.3.2 Prehistory of Study Area

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

Between 12,500-10,000 BP, the climate in the area was warming, however, from 11,200-10,300 BP a colder interval occurred, which later gave way to a second period of cooling from 9,700-9,400 BP (ibid: 14). These climatic episodes loosely coincide with technological changes associated with the efforts of these small hunting groups to most effectively survive in a changing environment (i.e. changes in available fauna and flora). The Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000-10,400 BP), and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,400-9,500 BP) are both defined by notch-less and stem-less, lance-(leaf-) shaped projectile points (Fitzgerald 2016:14). Changes in lithic tool styles from the Early-to-Late periods are represented by a shift from points with channel flutes running along the central axis (Early), to those which lack fluting (Late).

Sites from this period are represented solely by lithic assemblages, however due to low population densities and shifting lake levels throughout the period, there is a paucity of archaeological evidence for these groups. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (2018) has indicated that there are no registered Early or Late Paleo-Indian sites located on or in the vicinity of the Study Area.

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

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

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

The Late-Archaic period is one of projectile point style proliferation that is divided into three main complexes, including: Narrow Point (4,500-3,800 BP), Broad Point (4,000-3,400 BP), and Small Point (3,500-2,800 BP) styles (ibid: 17-18). These lithic complexes also have numerous and various sub-types that are attributed to specialized hunting technologies. It was also during the Late-Archaic period that trade and exchange networks began to enlarge, as did habitation and workshop site areas. There are no archaeological sites identified as Early, Middle or Late Archaic period sites within one kilometer of the study area.

Although they shared many traits with the earlier Late Archaic period, the Woodland period (2,800-350 BP / ca. 800 BC-1650+ AD) groups are typically defined by the appearance of the first fired ceramics in Ontario (Fitzgerald 2016:18). This period is also further subdivided into Early (2,800-2,400 BP), Middle (2,400-1,300 BP) and Late (1,300-350 BP) facets. These phases are defined by various technological and organizational changes and subsistence practices, as well differing ceramic styles, forms, decorative motifs, and uses. Also, it was during the Early Woodland period that plants were first domesticated (i.e. horticulture and agriculture). Additionally, throughout the Woodland periods settlement sizes began to increase and populations became more sedentary. These groups were now comprised of small nuclear- and extended-family groups that would congregate in the spring and early summer when food supplies were abundant and reliable. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Pastportal 2018) has indicated there are no archaeological sites of the Woodland period within one kilometer of the study area.

1.3.3 Indigenous Historic Period

The Indigenous Historic Period runs from ca. 1700 to 1865 AD. About the year 1696, a fierce battle between the Ojibwa and Iroquois nations took place at Saugeen (present site of Southampton), resulting in the Ojibwa (known as “Chippewa”) moving into the area where they remain today on a reserve adjoining the eastern boundary of the town. The prelude to the “Battle of Skull Mound” had been shaping throughout the preceding decade as the two nations struggled for fur trade supremacy. Prior to moving into the Saugeen region, the Ojibwa (who called themselves “Anishnabe”) lived around Lake Superior and traveled annually to trade with the French at Quebec and Montreal. The Iroquois attacked and killed several Ojibwa trade parties enroute to Quebec prompting a meeting of the Council of Chiefs at Saugeen to discuss the situation. After this meeting, the Iroquois agreed to pay a bale of furs for each man killed and to allow future parties to pass peaceably to Montreal. This arrangement worked well for three years until the Iroquois began once again attacking and killing Ojibwa trade parties on their return

journeys. A full-scale war was put off until the following spring, giving each side time to call in their allies. Bloody battles occurred throughout the spring and summer culminating in the vicious meeting at Saugeen in which the Iroquois were defeated and driven south of Lake Ontario. The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

Schmalz (1977:1) indicates that a group of Ojibway (including the Mississauga), Potawatomi, Ottawa and Caughnawaga settled in the Saugeen Township.

The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation share the same traditional territories in southwestern Ontario. They were a part of the ancient Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibway, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Prior to 1650, these groups inhabited the lands bordering on Lake Huron but after that year they moved westward to escape the Iroquois. After the defeat of the Iroquois, some Ojibway settled in the Saugeen Territory. [The route taken by the Three Fires to war with the Iroquois at the mouth of the Saugeen parallels the Lake Huron shoreline].

Throughout the eighteenth century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibway whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnoses, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands (Schmalz 1977:2-9).

It should also be noted that there were many “foreign” Indigenous settlements of the territory coming from the United States. “Between 1837 and 1840, approximately 2000 Potawatomi refugees from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin moved into Ojibway/Chippewa and Odawa communities in southwestern Ontario - including those of the Saugeen Ojibway. As supporters of the British during the War of 1812 and being on the losing side of the 1832 Black Hawk War, the United States insisted that they abandon their traditional territory. The influx into southwestern Ontario resulted in the American Potawatomi immigrants soon outnumbering their Ojibway/Chippewa hosts” (Fitzgerald 2016:30).

“Into the 1850s the number of Euro-Canadian squatters was increasing on Crown and Saugeen Ojibway peninsula lands. The Colonial government argued that the increasing occurrences of violence and squatting could be avoided if more land was freed up for settlers. It was further suggested that if the land was not sold, their children would be left with no resources. Over the night of October 12-13, 1854, the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Civil Secretary to Governor-General James Bruce, negotiated the surrender of most of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula to the Crown. Excluded from Treaty No. 72 were the Saugeen, Cape Croker, Chief’s Point, Newash (Owen Sound), and Colpoy’s Bay reserves” (Ibid).

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation traditional territories cover the watersheds bounded by the Maitland River and the Nottawasaga River (east of Collingwood on Georgian Bay). The area includes all the Bruce Peninsula (which was once known as the Saugeen

Peninsula), all of Grey and Bruce Counties, and parts of Huron, Dufferin, Wellington and Simcoe Counties.

1.3.4 Historic Métis

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

“In 1816-1818, Wampum, strings of beads, was presented to Piché as a tangible reminder, and enduring record, of the historic diplomatic exchange, and the words spoken between the Ojibwe and Métis, that formed their peaceful and sharing relationship in the Saugeen territory” (HSM 2018).

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

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

There are no registered historic Métis archaeological sites located within the Study Area.

1.3.5 Euro-Canadian Historic Period

To accommodate British and European immigration, officers of the Crown began their quest to secure lands from the Indigenous people toward the end of the 18th century. Large portions of the Mississauga Tract along the northern shore of Lake Ontario had been obtained in 1792 and the bulk of the Huron Tract south of present-day Bruce County in 1825. On August 9, 1836 after negotiations on Manitoulin Island between the chiefs of the Saugeen Ojibwa and the Government of Upper Canada led by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Crown gained title to approximately 1.5 million acres (~607,028 hectares) of Indigenous land along the shores of Lake Huron (Map 6). The “Saugeen Tract Agreement” as it was called, was registered as Crown Treaty # 45 ½ and included all of present-day Bruce County save and except the peninsula area north of Southampton. That was surrendered to the Crown through Crown Treaty # 72 dated October 12, 1854. Both treaties provided for reserve areas for the Ojibwa, one of which is the current Saugeen Reserve adjacent to present day Southampton.

Unlike other areas of Upper Canada surrendered by the Indigenous people to the Crown, the Saugeen Tract was not immediately assigned to a district under the new system of geographic division set up after the proclamation of 1788. While the land immediately to the south was assigned to either the Huron or Wellington District, the Saugeen lands became an area of unknown designation referred to simply as the “Queen’s Bush”. In order to provide for the administration of justice, Act of Parliament (9 Vic, Ch. 47) was passed May 23, 1846 as follows:

“That portion of the province lying to the northward of the District of Huron, bounded on the north by Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, which is not included in either of the Districts of Wellington or Simcoe (which) is declared, for all purposes of and connected with the administration of justice, civil and criminal, to form part of the District of Huron”.

The migration of early Euro-Canadian settlers to Egremont Township began in 1850. Before this, the Iroquois had hunted the land since c. 1640, but were driven out by the Ojibway who resided in Grey County when settlers first arrived. In 1837, Charles Rankin, a Provincial Land Surveyor (PLS), was instructed by the Government of Upper Canada to mark a trail from Fergus to Sydenham (modern-day Owen Sound), and the trail was named the Garafraxa Road (Highway 6). In 1841, the Government deemed the road too long and crooked, so a second surveyor was sent, John McDonald. McDonald not only straightened the road out, but added concessions and lots on either side of the road, which was later expanded upon by Robert W. Kerr (PLS) in 1845 when he added Concessions 2 and 3. In 1851, J.D. Daniels traveled from Owen Sound and began the survey of Egremont Township, beginning at the rear of Concession 1. Egremont was one of the last sections of Grey County to be settled, with early settlers choosing to pass through the land in favour of settling closer to water. The early settlers of Egremont were Loyalists or recent British immigrants.

The Township of Egremont takes its name from a town in England, and has one of the highest elevations in the county, with a northeast corner of the town being 1550 feet (472.44 m) above sea-level. The township itself is sloped, with the northern part being hilly with limestone, the central portion being flat and the southern part rises including various soil types ranging from sand to clay. Egremont Township encompasses 72,000 acres (29,137.37 ha.) and boasted a population of 3,949 in 1871, which had decreased to 2,018 by 1984.

1.3.5.1 Specific Lot History: Lots 3 and 4, Concession 21, Township of Egremont

The Crown gave the patent for both Lots 3 and 4, Concession 21 to David Wilder in November 1870. The original patent included 280 acres (113.31 hectares) and ‘other lands’ for Lot 3, and 200 acres (80.94 ha.) with Lot 4. David Wilder mortgaged the land to John Gavincross for \$1,000, who in turn deeded the land to Archibald Park in 1875 for \$1,500. The land was deeded to David Jackson Jr. in 1881, and included 323 acres (130.71 ha.), and just seven years later David Jackson Jr’s widow sold that land to John Lawrence for \$400. John Lawrence and his wife began to sell off parts of Lot 4 in 1901, including two sales to National P. Cement Co. in 1901 and 1902, as well as a sale to George D. Lawrence in 1903. The National P. Cement Co. granted the land to The

Standard Bank of Canada in 1920, who then granted the land to David Jamieson in 1921. George D. Lawrence and his wife granted 200 acres (80.94 ha.) within Lot 4 to Newell Falkingham in 1927 who granted the land to George H. Morrison in 1943 for \$3,000. In 1946, George A. Morrison and his wife granted part of Lot 4 to Lloyd N. Morrison for \$1,000. Lloyd N. Morrison sold part of lots 3 & 4 to Clarence Young in 1948 as well as to Albert Morrison in 1952. In 1953, D.B. Jamieson had a Quit Claim for 141.5 acres (57.26 ha.) of Lot 3 and 4 to Clarence W.J. Young. In the same year, George Albert Morrison and his wife granted Clarence W.J. Young the same lands for \$4,500. Clarence Young later gave an oil and gas lease to D.M. Surkis in 1954, and granted 141.5 acres (57.26 ha.) of Lots 3 and 4 to Stanley G. Lawrence in 1956. D.M. Surkis proceeded to give an Assignment of Lease to Chateaugusy Oil and Gas Ltd. in 1956. D. B. Jamieson granted his portion of the lots to Stanley G. Lawrence and Arlene B. Lawrence in 1959. A year later, Stanley G. Lawrence and his wife granted the land to Wilder Lake Resorts Limited. A reference plan for the land was undertaken in 1995. The land was held by Wilder Lake Resorts Limited until 1996 when it was transferred to Ontario Ltd. 1028541. Ontario Ltd. 1028541 mortgaged the land to Business Development Bank of Canada in 2003, and in 2009 another reference plan was undertaken for the land.

The patent for Lot 4 was acquired from the Crown by David Wilder in 1870, and included 280 acres (113.31 ha.) including Lot 3. David Wilder mortgaged the land to John Gavincross for \$1,600, who in turn granted the land to Archibald Park for \$1,500. Archibald Park later mortgaged the land to David Jackson Jr., in 1888, who with his wife, granted the land out to National P. Cement Co. (1901, 1902) and William F. Lawrence in 1920, which included the northeast corner of the lot. The National P. Cement Co. granted the land to the Standard Bank of Canada in 1920, who a year later granted the land to David Jamieson. In 1927, George D. Lawrence and his wife sold Newell Falkingham 200 acres (80.94 ha.). In 1932, William F. Lawrence and his wife sold the northeast corner of the lot to David B. Jamieson and in 1941, David Jamieson and his wife granted a portion of their land to Peter Gagnon. Newell Falkingham and his wife granted their land to George A. Morrison in 1943 for \$3,000. In 1944, David B. Jamieson and Peter Gagnon, executors of the Estate of David Jamieson, granted the land to David B. Jamieson, who in turn issued a quit claim in 1953 to Clarence W.J. Young. Lloyd N. Morrison sold two portions of his land, one in 1948 to Clarence Young for \$4,500, and one to Albert Morrison in 1952. In 1954, Clarence Young granted an oil and gas lease including 150 acres (60.70 ha.) of Lot 3 to D.M. Surkis, and two years later sold 141.5 acres (57.26 ha.) of land to Stanley G. Lawrence. In 1956, D.M. Surkis transferred the oil and gas lease to Chateaugusy Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. for \$2,100. In 1957, another quit claim was issued, transferring the land from Peter Gagnon and his wife to David Bradshaw Jamieson. David Bradshaw Jamieson granted the land to Stanley G. Lawrence and Arlene B. Lawrence and his wife as joint tenants in 1959 for \$25,000.00. Just a year later, Stanley G. Lawrence and his wife, Arlene B. Lawrence granted the land to Wilder Lake Resorts Limited. David Bradshaw Jamieson granted a right-of-way to Stanley G. Lawrence and his wife Arlene B. Lawrence in 1961. From 1961-1962, there were six contract notices of confidential sales, transferring the land

from Algonquin Building Credits Ltd. to S.G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd. The first contract was for \$5,095, and the following five contracts were for \$3,143.

1.3.6 Plaques or Monuments

There are no commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the Study Area. There is, however, one commemorative plaque located approximately eight kilometres from the Study Area, at the entrance of the Durham Conservation Area which has indirect association with the study area. The plaque reads:

“When the Durham Road was surveyed in 1848-49, it crossed the earlier Owen Sound Road at the village of Durham and was given that name. Laid out from east to west through the "Queen's Bush" in the old Wellington District, it crosses Grey and Bruce Counties and is now followed from Kincardine to beyond Greenock by Highway 9 and from Walkerton to Priceville by Highway 4. The road was opened in sections between 1849-51. Allocation of free 20 ha lots along its course began in September, 1841, and was well advanced by 1851. Villages soon formed along the route which became a model for later colonization roads”.

1.3.7 Determination of Archaeological Potential

There are a number of variables that are evaluated when determining archaeological potential. These include:

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

1.3.8 Rationale for Fieldwork Strategy

The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to both primary and secondary water sources, as well as being an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement in the township, and having potential for pre-contact and historic Indigenous sites.

Approximately 45% of the Study Area is identified as having archaeological potential and was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Maps 10 and 11). These portions of the Study Area include the golf course fairways and wooded/brush areas that are not permanently wet, or have terrain that does not include slopes exceeding 20°. The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at five metre intervals as the area is an existing golf course with undisturbed wooded areas (Maps 4 and 5).

Approximately 55% of the Study Area has been disturbed and has been evaluated as areas of low archaeological potential (Map 10). Area of low archaeological potential include: areas with both permanently wet soils and slopes exceeding 20° (15%); areas with slopes exceeding 20° (10%); former railway spur line (5%); existing cabins area (5%); existing roadways (5%); former fence row push-ups (5%); and, existing golf green, tee-off and bunker (sand trap) areas (10%). The small man-made pond has been included in the areas with both permanently wet soils and slopes exceeding 20° category as it is adjacent to a natural stream that traverses the northern end of the Study Area.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Previously Known Archaeological Resources/Assessments

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PastPortal database site (2018) indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometer radius of the Study Area.

1.4.2 Current Environment – Existing Features

The Study Area consists of an existing golf course (Homestead Golf and Winter Resort – Maps 4 and 5) located on part Lots 3 and 4, Concession 21, in the Township of Egremont, Grey County. There are seven small two-bedroom cabin structures located directly within the Study Area, along the shoreline of Wilder Lake.

1.4.3 Physiography, Bedrock and Topography

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

The Study Area lies in the physiographic region known as the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Horseshoe Moraines region is comprised of two main land-form components. The first is irregular, stony knobs and ridges which contains till and kamey deposits. The second land-form includes horizontally bedded sand and gravel terraces and swampy valleys. The entire physiographic region encompasses 2,158 square miles (3,472.96 km²). Huron clay loam is the most common

soil type on the moraine ridges, with the average Huron depth ranging from 18 to 20 inches (45.72 – 50.80 cm), and Dumfries Series is the second most common, with an average depth of 18 to 24 inches (45.72 – 60.96 cm). The majority of slopes in this region are moderate and are subject to slight erosion, but flat and gently sloping areas can still be found. The subsoil of the region does not develop a true B horizon and tends to remain wet throughout the year. The northern portions of the region have clay till ridges that are in good form and comprise the Greenock Swamp, while the eastern region has gravelly hills that contain large areas with coarse and poorly sorted materials as well as sandy materials. Old spillways with broad gravel and sand terraces can be found throughout the moraines, with soils being slightly acidic and underlying materials being highly calcareous (Chapman and Putnam 1973).

The Study Area has an elevation ranging from 415 - 430 metres above sea level.

1.4.4 Prehistoric Shorelines

About 18,000 years ago, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered all of southeastern Canada including what is now the County of Grey. Some 5,000 years later, the sheet began to melt and recede northward exposing the Grey-Bruce area. At that time, all of the County of Grey lay submerged under the glacial waters of the lake and, over the next few millennia, the lake waters lashed and beat the land. The waves of Algonquin reworked the sand and gravel deposited by the glaciers and formed terraces with boulders, gravel bars and sand dunes while building a massive leaving behind what is now Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Glacial Lake Algonquin as well as Lake Nipissing left behind traces of their beaches along both the shores of Georgian Bay as well as Lake Huron. For example, some of these terraces can be seen in the sand dunes that stretch from Sauble Beach south across the mouth of the Saugeen River where a massive beach of sand and gravel was built by Lake Algonquin. Just below this is the beach line of Lake Nipissing, which is ribbed with gravel bars (Goldthwait 1910:265).

There are no prehistoric shorelines on or near the vicinity of the Study Area.

1.4.5 Soils

Soils of the Study Area are identified as the Pike Lake Loam and Bottom Land Variable series (Agriculture Canada 1981). The Pike Lake Loam soils are grey-brown Podzolic with good drainage. These soils consist of a thin very dark-grey loam over a slightly thicker yellow-brown sandy loam sitting above a layer of thin brown clay loam over poorly sorted gravel interspersed with stony till. The soils of the Bottom Land Variable series include alluvial deposits on land lying along stream courses which have poor drainage and are subject to seasonal flooding. Site observations noted that the soils within the Study Area were relatively rock free, and consist of a dark-brown sandy loam over a yellow-gold sandy loam subsoil.

1.4.6 Drainage

The Study Area lies directly on the western shoreline of Wilder Lake. Within the Study Area is a small creek that leads to the lake and traverses the northern portion of the Study Area running in an approximate east-west direction. This creek includes a small natural pond near the lakeshore. In addition, on the far northwest end of the Study Area is a small man-made pond (i.e. a golf course hazard).

1.4.7 Vegetation

The Study Area consists of an existing golf course with manicured fairways and greens and several pockets of brush, shrubbery and wooded areas. The vegetation includes several hedgerows of mature deciduous trees, stands of mixed forest species, and several mature trees interspersed throughout.

1.4.8 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 1 to 2nd; November 5th, Nov 7th to 9th, 2018. November 1st was overcast with a high of 7°C; November 2nd was overcast with a light rain and a high of 5°C; November 5th was overcast with a light rain and a high of 7°C; November 7th was overcast with a light rain and a high of 2°C; November 8th was overcast with light flurries and a high of 3°C; and, November 9th was overcast with light flurries and a high of 0°C.

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

2.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

2.1 Stage 1 (Background Research)

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

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

There are no registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Study Area, and no archaeological assessments are located within 50 metres. Topographic and historic maps are presented in the Map sections at varying scales. The County of Grey does not have an archaeological management plan. There are no commemorative plaques in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area.

2.2 Stage 2 (Archaeological Assessment)

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted over a period of six days from November 1st to November 9th, 2018, under good assessment weather conditions.

Approximately 45% of the Study Area was evaluated as having archaeological potential and was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Maps 10 and 11). These portions of the Study Area include the golf course fairways and wooded/brush areas. The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at five metre intervals as the area could not be ploughed (active golf course) (Maps 4 and 5).

Approximately 55% of the Study Area has been disturbed and evaluated as areas of low archaeological potential (Map 10). Portions of the Study Area consisting of areas of disturbances and low archaeological potential include: areas with both permanently wet soils and slopes exceeding 20° (15%); areas with slopes exceeding 20° (10%); former railway spur line (5%); existing cabins area (5%); existing roadways (5%); former fence row push-ups (5%); and, existing golf green, tee-off and bunker (sand trap) areas (10%). The small man-made pond has been included in the areas with both

permanently wet soils and slopes exceeding 20° category as it is adjacent to a natural stream that traverses the northern end of the Study Area.

Maps 1 - 4 illustrate the location of the Study Area. Map 5 illustrates the Study Area in relation to the existing golf course. All field activities were photo documented and are presented in Images 1 - 62, and Map 9. Map 10 illustrates the archaeological potential of the Study Area, and, Map 11 illustrates assessment methodology.

No archaeological materials or features were located within the Study Area.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibited archaeological potential based on its proximity to both primary and secondary water sources, as well as being an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement in the township, and having potential for pre-contact and historic Indigenous sites.

3.2 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

No archaeological materials or features were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

3.3 Inventory of Documentary Records Made In Field

Documents made in the field include:

- Daily record log and field notes – 7 pages (double-sided)
- Image log – 2 pages (double-sided)
- Digital images – 62 colour images
- Field map showing location and orientation of image(s) taken – 1 page.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Approximately 45% of the Study Area was evaluated as exhibiting archaeological potential and was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Maps 10 and 11). These portions of the Study Area include the golf course fairways and wooded/brush. The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at five metre intervals as the area is an existing golf course.

Approximately 55% of the Study Area has been disturbed and is evaluated as areas of low archaeological potential (Map 10). Portions of the Study Area consisting of areas of disturbances and low archaeological potential include: areas with both permanently wet soils and slopes exceeding 20° (15%); areas with slopes exceeding 20° (10%); former railway spur line (5%); existing cabins area (5%); existing roadways (5%); former fence row push-ups (5%); and, existing golf green, tee-off and bunker (sand trap) areas (10%). The small man-made pond has been included in the areas with both permanently wet soils and slopes exceeding 20° category as it is adjacent to a natural stream that traverses the northern end of the Study Area.

No archaeological materials or features were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Based on Section 2.2 of the 2011 MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, no further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area;
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be an archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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1981 **Soils of Grey County, South Sheet, Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 17.**

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2016 **Archaeological Assessments within the Bruce Peninsula National Park [93H] and Fathom Five National Marine Park [92H]: Emmett Lake Road/Halfway Log Dump Road [93H24], Cyprus Lake Trail [93H25], Beachy Cove (Flowerpot Island) [92H7], April-June 2015.** Permit No. BPF-2015-19499. Tiverton, Ontario.

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1990a **The Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990. Ontario Regulation 9/06, made under the Ontario Heritage Act.** Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

1990b **The Planning Act.** R.S.O. 1990.

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2018 **The Piche Wampum of 1818 and the Saugeen Carriers.** Electronic resource, <http://saugeenmetis.com/heritage/>, accessed October 31, 2018.

McArthur, Patsy Lou Wilson (ed.)

2005 **Historic Saugeen & Its Metis People.** Saugeen Metis Council, Epic Press, Belleville.

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2011 **Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists.** Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

2018 **Archaeological Data Base Files.** Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. Provided through Pastportal.

Schmalz, Peter S.

1977 **The History of the Saugeen Indians.** Ontario Historical Society Research
Publication No. 5, Toronto.

On Line and Other Sources

Topographic Mapping

www.atlas.nrcan.gc.ca

The Atlas of Canada, Map of the Area of the 9 August 1836 Treaty

<http://atlas.gc.ca/sites/english/maps/historical/indiantreaties/historicaltreaties>

Map: First Nations and Treaties

www.Ontario.ca/treaties

8.0 TABLES

Table 1: Abstract Index for Lot 4, Concession 21, Township of Egremont

Instr. No.	Instr. Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
334	M	1 Oct 1870	Daniel Wilder and Wife	John Gavincross	280 acres \$1000 with other lands
	Patent	7 Nov 1870	Crown	David Wilder	280 acres with other lands
942	B&S	9 Jan 1875	John Gavincross	Archibald Park	280 acres \$1500 with other lands
2566	M	28 Feb 1881	Archibald Park	David Jackson Jr	323 acres \$300, Lot 4 and 2 Con 22
4273	Conveyance widow of sale	26 Dec 1888	David Jackson Jr	John Lawrence	323 acres \$400
	Patent	7 Nov 1870	Crown	Daniel Wilder	200 acres with Lot 4
6783	Grant	27 June 1901	John Lawrence et ux	National P. Cement Co.	\$1034 P ^t 51 7/10 acres with p ^t . Lot 4
6942	Grant	7 Mar 1902	John Lawrence et ux	National P Cement Co.	\$19.20 96/100 acre with p ^t . lot 4
7197	Grant	21 Mar 1903	John Lawrence et ux	George D. Lawrence	\$1900 140 acres with lot 4 less parts sold
11798	Rel E of R	20 Apr 1920	National P Cement Co.	Standard Bank of Canada	Revenues and \$1.00 2 parts and other lands
11826	Grant	20 Apr 1921	Standard Bank of Canada	David Jamieson	Valuable considered and \$500, Part 51 7/10 acres and P ^t 96/100 acre with P ^t 4 and other lands
12421	Grant	9 May 1927	George D Lawrence et ux	Newell Falkingham	\$6000, 200 acres with Lot 4 less 62 acres
13957	Grant	30 Apr 1943	Newell Falkingham et ux	George H Morrison	\$3000, With Lot 4 less 62 acres sub to mortgage
14108	Grant	11 Dec 1944	Can Per Trust Co. David B Jamieson and Peter Gagnon	David B. Jamieson	\$1.00, Part as described in 11826 and other land, Treas Consents
14294	Grant	8 Apr 1946	George A Morrison et ux	Lloyd N Morrison	\$1000, and lot 4 less 62 acres

Instr. No.	Instr. Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
14570	Agreement for sale	9 Apr 1948	Lloyd N Morrison	Clarence Young	\$4500 Lots 3 & 4 less 62 acres
15132	Grant	15 Apr 1952	Lloyd N Morrison et ux	Albert Morrison	Other consid and \$1.00, Lots 3 & 4 less 62 acres subject to agreement for sale
15362	Q.C.	21 Aug 1953	D. B. Jamieson widower	Clarence W. J. Young	\$1.00 Parts of lots 3 and 4 141.5 acres
15365	Grant	7 July 1953	George Albert Morrison et ux	Clarence W. J. Young	\$4500 Parts of lots 3 & 4 141.5 acres
15690	Oil and Gas Lease	20 Oct 1954	Clarence Young	D M Surkis	\$250 150 acres wutg 4
25626	Grant	26 Apr 1956	Clarence W. J. Young et ux	Stanley G Lawrence	\$8000 Parts of Lots 3 and 4 141.5 acres
26766	Assignm of Lease	23 Oct 1956	D. M Surkis	Chateaugusy Oil and Gas Co. Ltd.	\$2100 150 acres assigns #15690
32695	Grant	9 July 1959	David Bradshaw Jamieson (widower)	Stanley G Lawrence, Arlene B Lawrence his wife, Joint Tenants	\$25, 000.00 Part and other lands as undivided ½ lot in part and other lands
35836	Grant	4 Jan 1960	Stanley G Lawrence and Arlene B Lawrence his wife	Wilder Lake Resorts Limited	Other Consid and \$2.00 part 141.5 acres with part lot 4 and part lot 4 other lands and undivided ½ lot in prt and other lands.
16R-6386	R-Plan	19 Dec 1995			Parts 1, 2 and 3 (Inst. 35836) and OL
366130	Transfer	21 Feb 1996	Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd.	1028541 Ontario Ltd.	\$1, 000, 000.00 Parts 1, 2 7 3 16R-6386 Consent Re: Planning Act-Reserving a R of W over Part 2 16R-6386 & OL
366131	Transfer	21 Feb 1996	Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd.	1028541 Ontario Ltd.	\$2.00 Easement over-Part and OL

Instr. No.	Instr. Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
366533	Notice of Right of First Refusal	06 Mar 1996	Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd.	1028541 Ontario Ltd.	\$2.00 Part and OL
476422	Charge	26 Nov 2003	1028541 Ontario Ltd.	Business Development Bank of Canada	\$1, 000, 000.00 Parts 1, 2 and 3 16R-6386 and OL
16R962	R-Plan	13 Mar 2009			Part 1 9Instr. 366130)
R5683628	Transfer	23 Sept 2009	1028541 Ontario Ltd.	1028541 Ontario Ltd	Part 1 16R-9620 consent re: The Planning Act

Table 2: Abstract Index for Lot 3, Concession 21, Township of Egremont

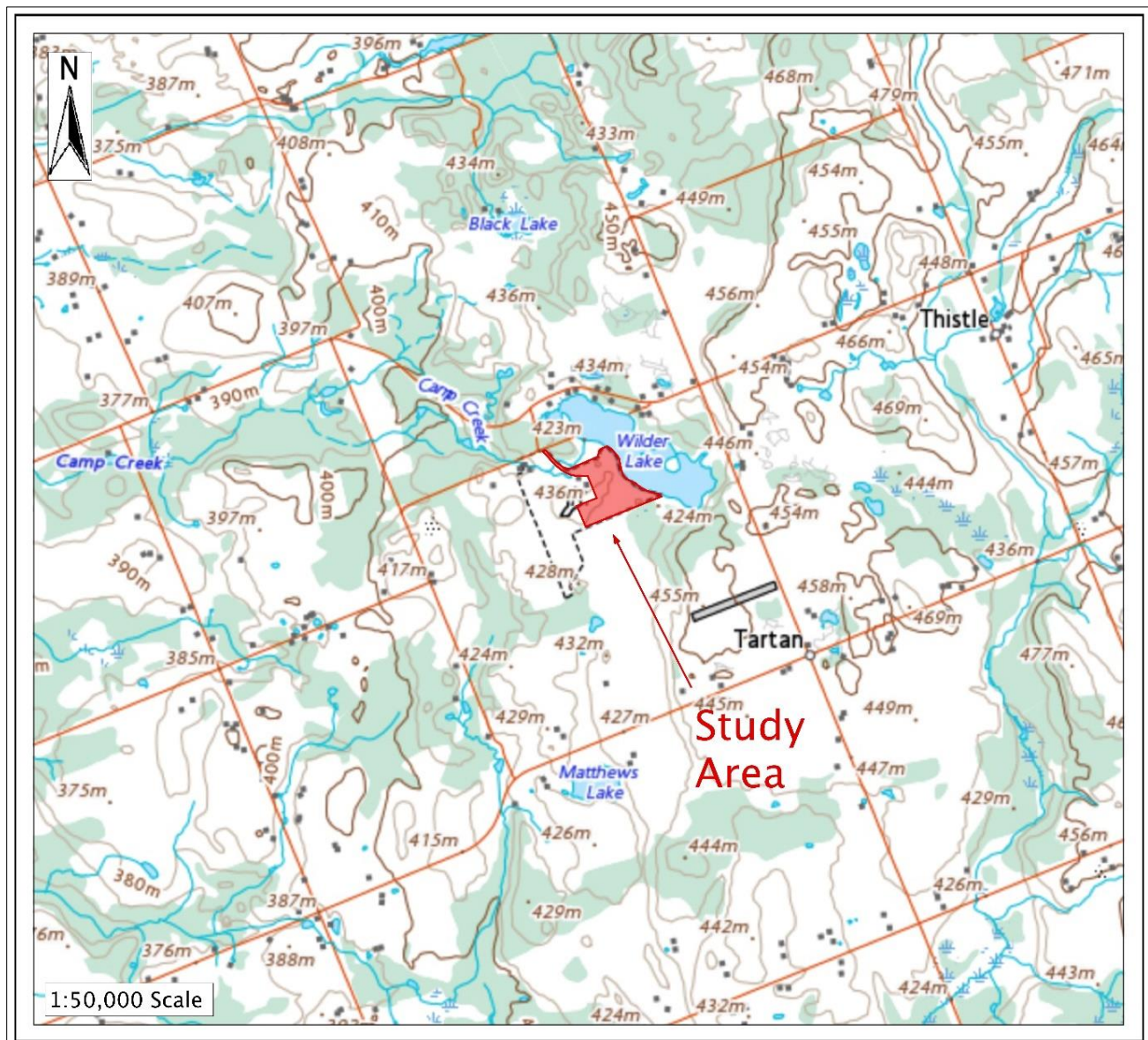
Instr. No	Instr. Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
334	M	1 Oct 1870	Daniel Wilder and Wife	John Gavincross	280 acres \$1600 Includes Lot 3
	Patent	7 Nov 1870	Crown	David Wilder	280 acres includes Lot 3
942	B&S	9 Jan 1875	John Gavincross	Archibald Park	280 acres \$1500 includes Lot 3
2566	M	28 Feb 1881	Archibald Park	David Jackson Jr	323 acres \$300, Lot 3 and 2 Con 22
4273	Conveyance widow of sale	26 Dec 1888	David Jackson Jr	John Lawrence	323 acres \$400
5837	Deed	17 Nov 1896	John Lawrence et ux	James G Wilson	9 1/10 acres \$37 NE Corner
6783	Deed	27 June 1901	John Lawrence et ux	National P Cement Co.	Prt 51 7/10 acres \$1034 with Part lot 3
6786	Grant	29 June 1901	James G Wilson et ux	National P Cement Co.	\$256 Part 3 acres with prt Lot 5
6942	Grant	7 Mar 1902	John Lawrence et ux	National P Cement Co.	\$19.20 Part 96/100 ac. With Part Lot 3
7197	Grant	21 Mar 1903	John Lawrence et ux	George D Lawrence	\$1900 140 acres with Lot 3 less parts sold
11467	Grant	1 June 1920	James G Wilson et ux.	William F. Lawrence	\$1500 NE corner 9 1/10 acres less part to Cemen Co. and N ½ 5

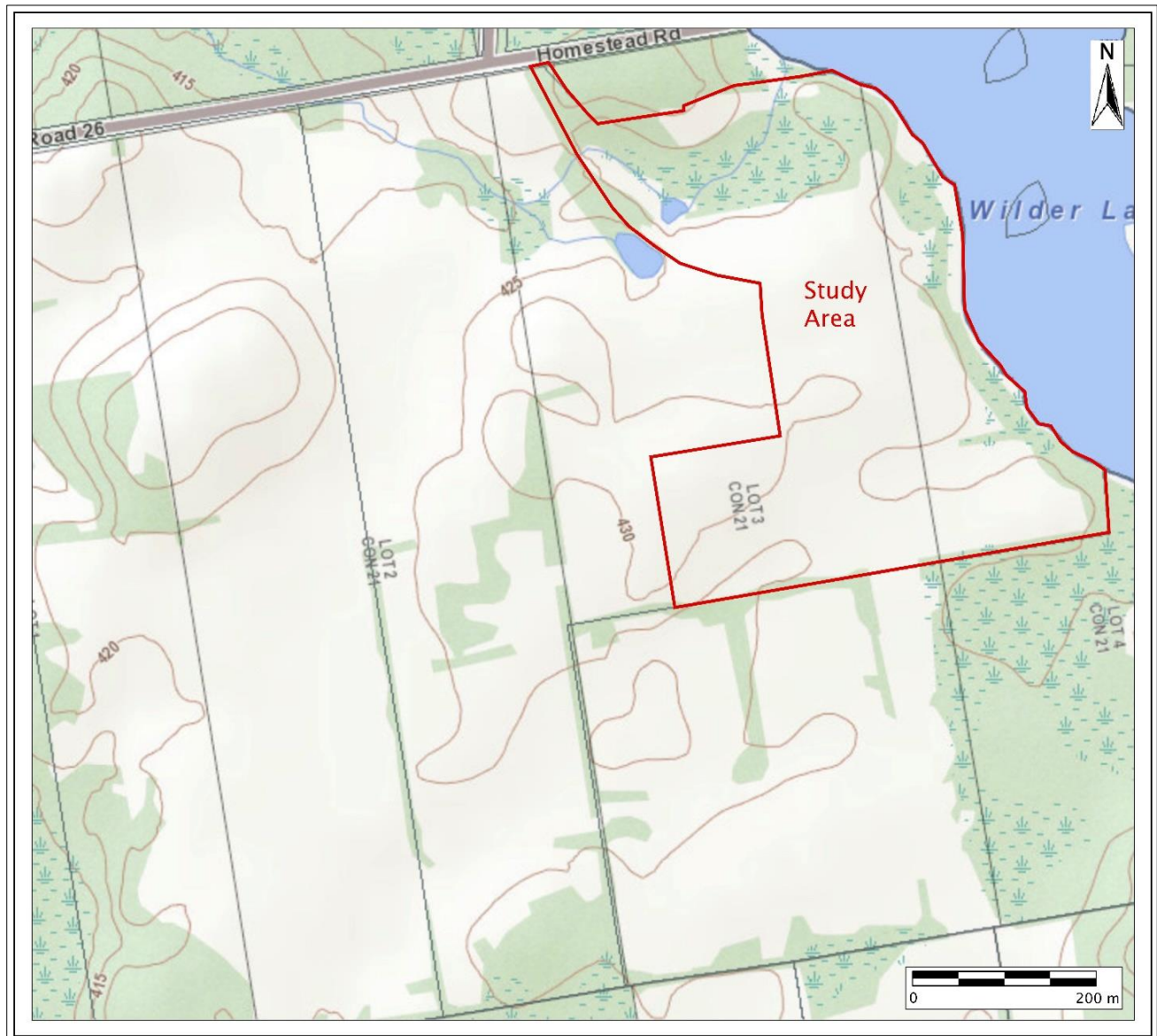
Instr. No	Instr. Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
11792	Rel E. R	20 Apr 1920	National P Cement Co.	Standard Bank of Canada	Premises and \$1.00, 3 Parts and Other Lands
11826	Grant	20 Apr 1921	Standard Bank of Canada	David Jamieson	Valuable Consid and \$500Part 51 7/10 acres Part 96/100 acres, Roadway Part 3 acres with Lot 3
12421	Grant	9 May 1927	George D Lawrence et ux	Newell Falkingham	\$6000 200 acres with Lot 3 less 62 acres
12968	Grant	15 Oct 1932	William F Lawrence et ux.	David B Jamieson	\$200 NE Corner 9 1/10 acres less prt. Sold.
13820	Grant	2 Sept 1941	David Jamieson et ux	Peter Gagnon	\$1.00 Part
13937	Grant	30 Apr 1943	Newell Falkingham et ux.	George A. Morrison	\$3000 with Lot 3 less 62 acres subject to mortgage
14108	Grant	11 Dec 1944	Can Per Trust Co David B Jamieson and Peter Gagnon Exers Estate of David Jamieson, deceased	David B Jamieson	\$1.00 part as described in No 11826 and other land Treas Consents
14870	Agreement for sale	9 Apr 1948	Lloyd N Morrison	Clarence Young	\$4500 Lots 3 and 4 less 62 acres
15132	Grant	15 Apr 1952	Lloyd N Morrison et ux	Albert Morrison	Other consid and \$1.00 Lots 3 and 4 less 62 acres subject to agreement for sale
15362	Q.C.	21 Aug 1953	D. B. Jamieson, widower	Clarence W. J. Young	\$1.00 Parts of Lots 3 and 4 141.5 acres
15365	Grant	7 July 1953	George Albert Morrison et ux	Clarence W. J. Young	\$1.00Parts of Lots 3 and 4 141.5 acres
15690	Oil and Gas Lease	20 Oct 1954	Clarence Young	D M Surkis	\$250 150 acres with Lot 3
25626	Grant	26 Apr 1956	Clarence W. J. Young et ux	Stanley G Lawrence	\$8000 Parts of lots 3 an 4 141.5 acres
26766	Assignm of Lease	23 Oct 1956	D. M Surkis	Chateaugusy Oil and Gas Co. Ltd.	\$2100 150 acres assigns #15690

Instr. No	Instr. Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
28690	Q.C.	7 Oct 1957	Peter Gagnon et ux	David Bradshaw Jamieson	\$1.00 Park
32695	Grant	9 July 1959	David Bradshaw Jamieson (widower)	Stanley G Lawrence and Arlene B Lawrence his wife, joint tenants	\$25, 000.00 Part and other lands as undivided ½ lot in part and other lands
35836	Grant	4 Jan 1960	Stanley G Lawrence and Arlene B Lawrence his wife	Wilder Lake Resorts Limited	Other Consid and \$2.00 part 141.5 acres with part lot 3 and part lot 3 other lands and undivided ½ lot in prt and other lands.
		1961	David Bradshaw Jamieson (widower)	Stanley G Lawrence and Arlene B Lawrence his wife	\$1.00 right of way on part and other lands
38319	Notice of Conditional Sale	24 Nov 1961	Algonquin Building Credits Ltd.	S. G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd.	\$5095 Part
38554	Contract Notice of Conditional Sale	17 Jan 1962	Algonquin Building Credits Ltd.	S. G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd.	\$3143 Part
38555	Contract Notice of Conditional Sale	17 Jan 1962	Algonquin Building Credits Ltd.	S. G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd	\$3143 Part
38626	Contract Notice of Conditional Sale	6 Feb 1962	Algonquin Building Credits Ltd.	S. G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd	\$3143 Part
38627	Contract Notice of Conditional Sale	6 Feb 1962	Algonquin Building Credits Ltd.	S. G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd	\$3143 Part
38628	Contract Notice of Conditional Sale	6 Feb 1962	Algonquin Building Credits Ltd.	S. G. Lawrence and Wilder Lake Resorts Ltd	\$3143 Part

9.0 MAPS

Map 1: Regional Location of Study Area



Map 2: Topographic Map of Study Area

Map 3: Aerial of Study Area

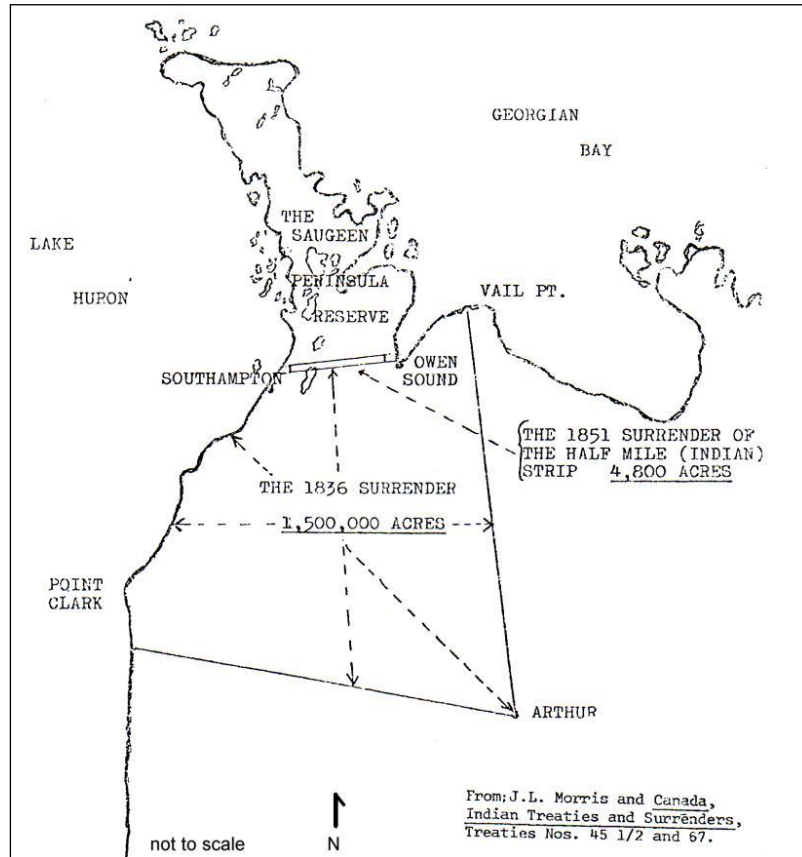
Map 4: Concept Plan (H. Bye Construction Ltd. 2018)



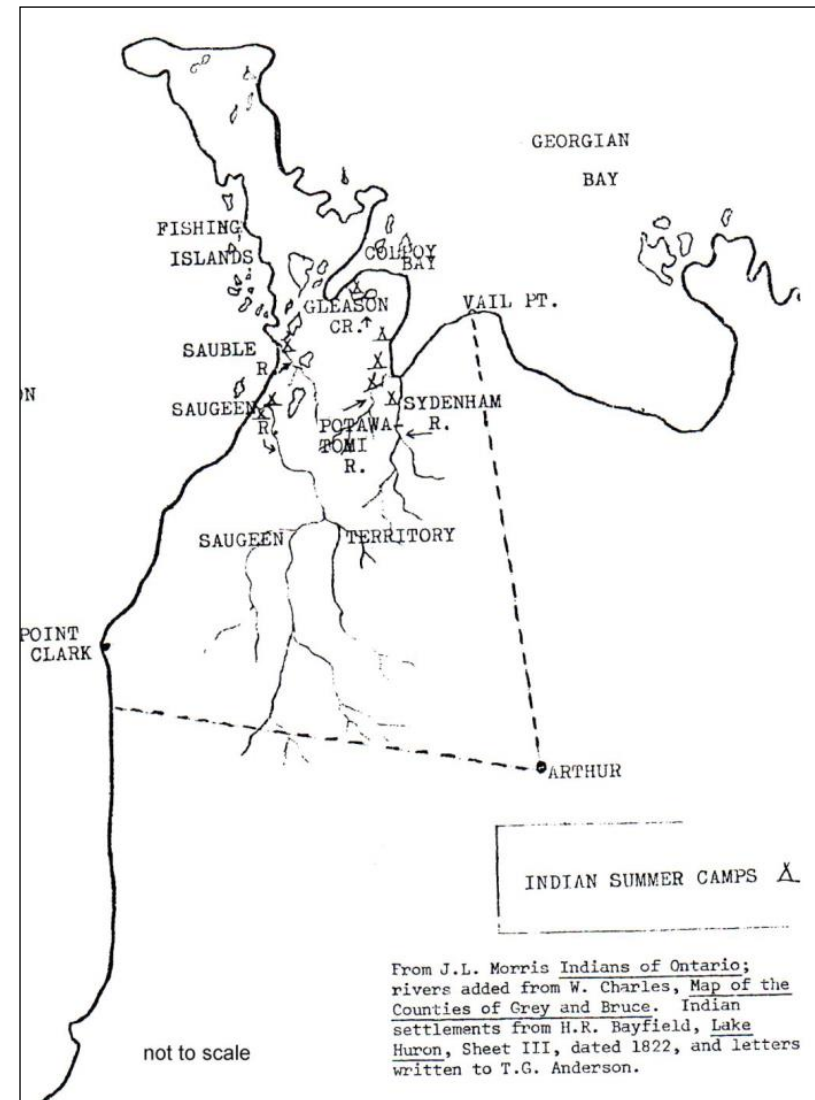
Map 5: Study Area in Relation to Existing Golf Course (The Homestead)



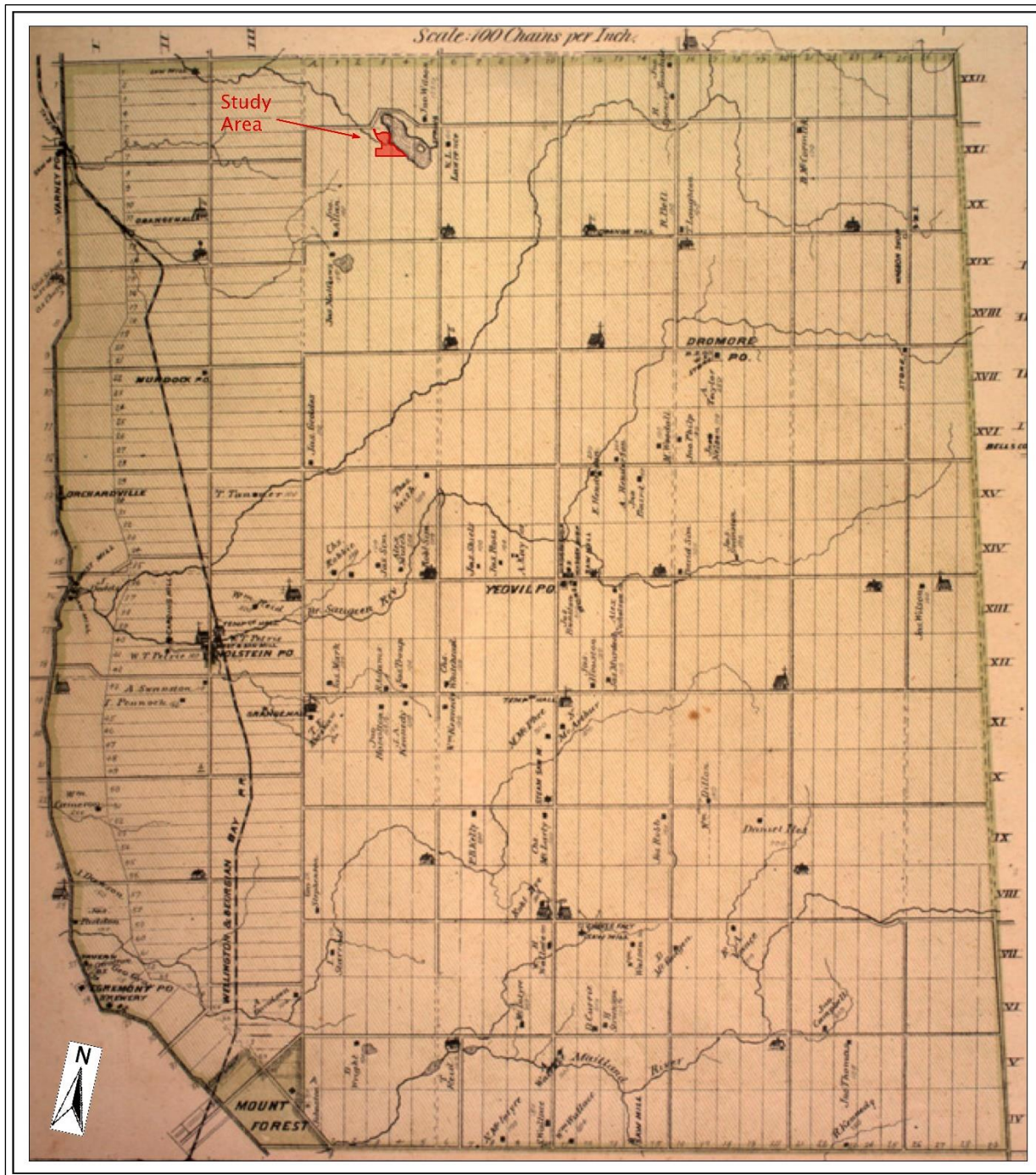
Map 6: 1836 Surrender (Schmalz 1977:233)



Map 7: Saugeen Lands Before Surrender (Schmalz 1977)

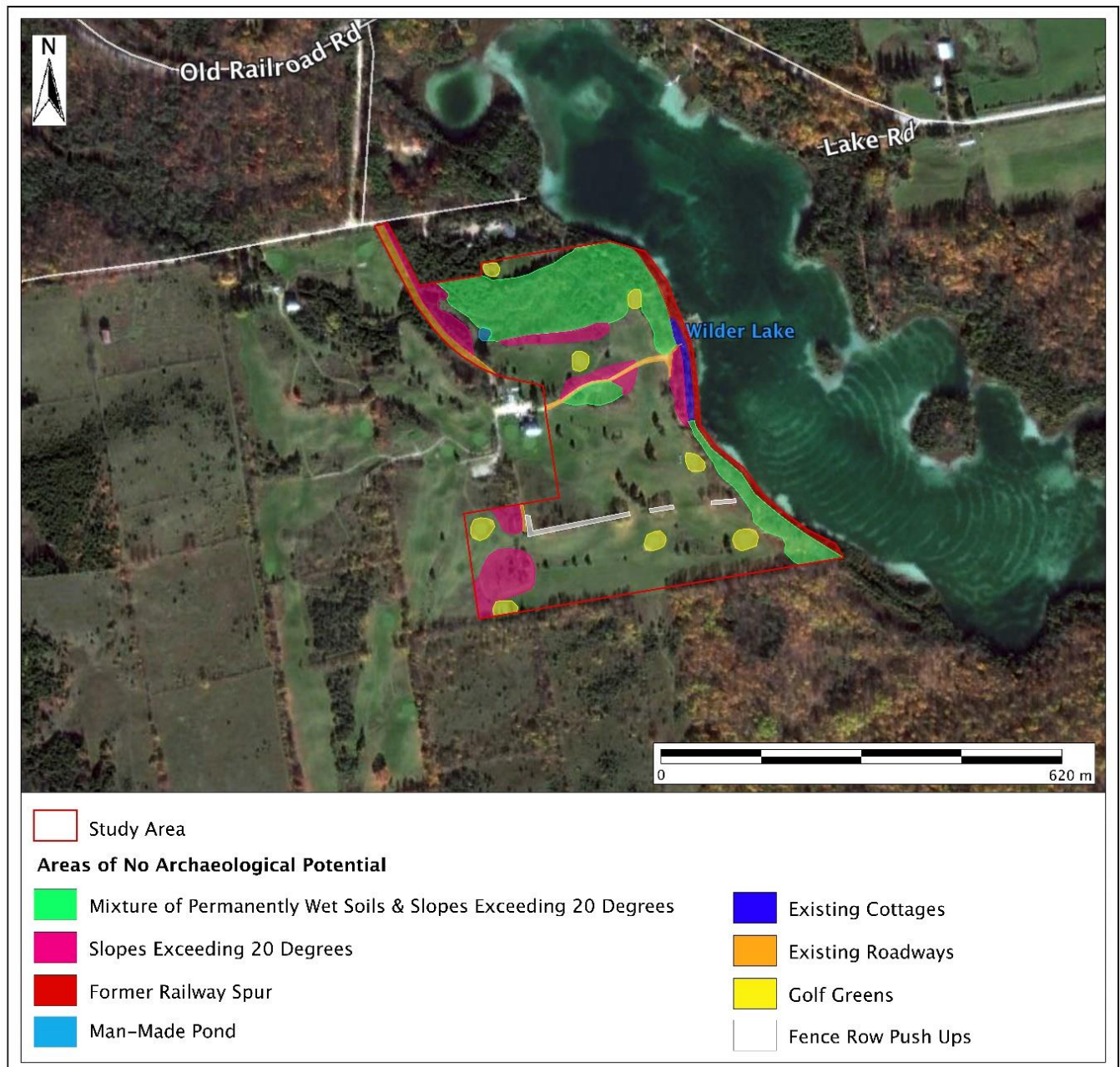


Map 8: 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map of Egremont Township (Belden & Co)

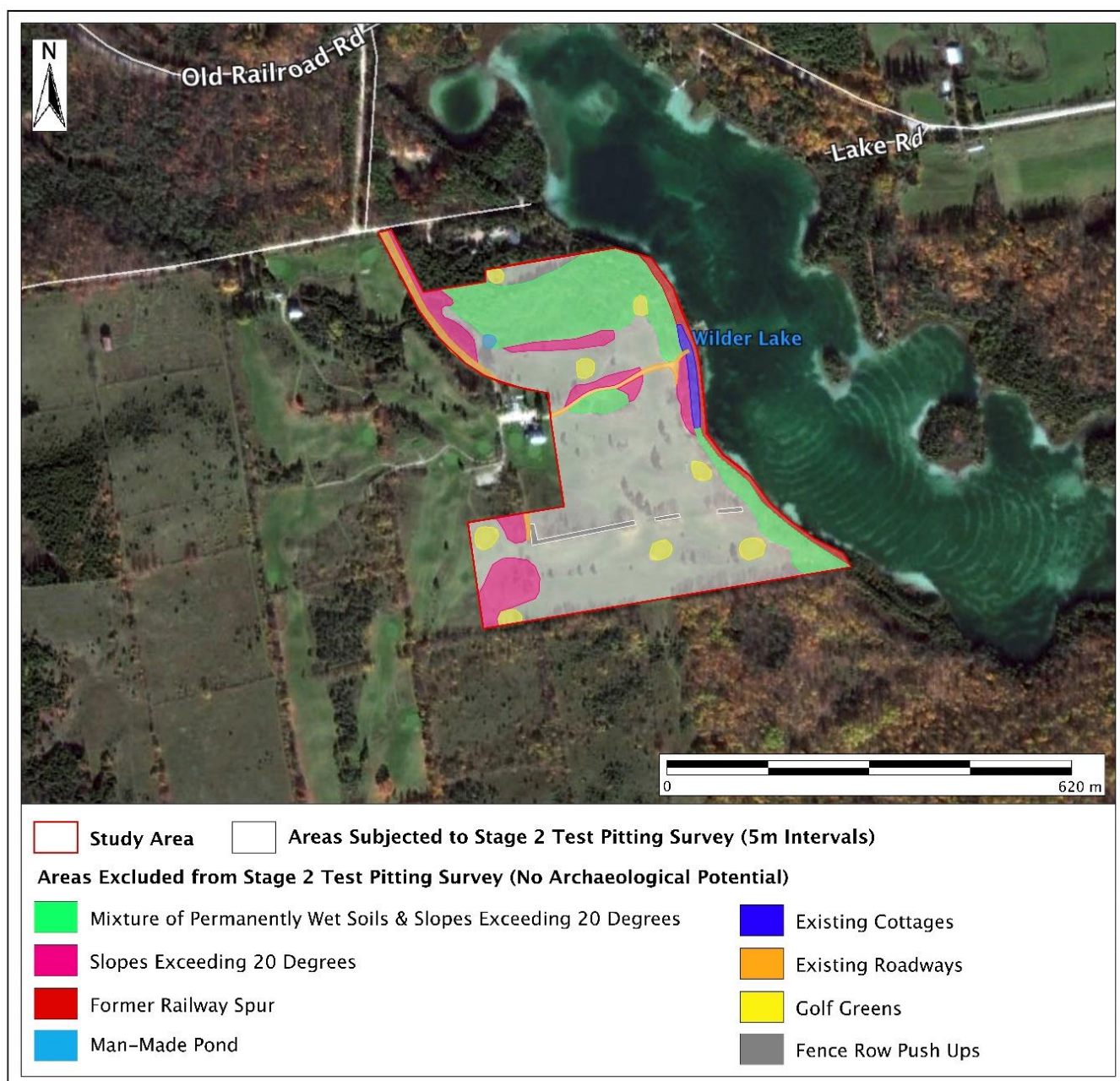


Map 9: Location and Direction of Images

Map 10: Areas of Archaeological Potential



Map 5: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology



10.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway (Facing SW)



Image 2: Sample Undisturbed Test Pit



Image 3: Sample Disturbed Golf Green Area (Facing W)



Image 4: Natural Pond, Slope & Disturbed Golf Cart Path (Facing NE)



Image 5: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway (Facing SW)



Image 6: Sample Disturbed Test Pit Near Golf Tee Area



**Image 7: Permanently Wet Area
(Facing SE)**



**Image 10: Sloped Area Near Golf
Fairway & Wet Area (Facing E)**



**Image 8: Sloped Area Near Golf
Fairway & Wet Area (Facing E)**



**Image 11: Permanently Wet Area
(Facing SE)**



**Image 9: Sloped Area Near Golf
Green & Wet Area (Facing W)**



**Image 12: Culvert Near Natural Pond
& Golf Cart Path (Facing NW)**



Image 13: Creek Exiting Culvert into Permanently Wet Area (Facing W)



**Image 14: Sample Ground Cover
Image - Permanently Wet Area**



Image 15: Golf Fairway (Facing E)



Image 16: Man-Made Pond & Natural Creek Near Golf Tee (Facing NE)



**Image 17: Disturbed Golf Tee Area
Near Man-Made Pond (Facing NW)**



**Image 18: Undisturbed Test Pit in
Golf Fairway Area**



Image 19: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway (Facing NE)



Image 22: Slope Bordering Golf Fairway & Wet Area (Facing W)



Image 20: Permanently Wet Area & Natural Creek (Facing W)



Image 23: Slope Bordering Golf Fairway & Wet Area (Facing E)



Image 21: Permanently Wet Area & Natural Creek (Facing E)



Image 24: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway (Facing NW)



Image 25: Crew Test Pitting Brush Area Next to Golf Fairway (Facing NE)



Image 28: Sample of Slopes within Golf Fairways (Facing NW)



Image 26: Sample Disturbed Bunker Next to Golf Green (Facing NW)



Image 29: Crew Test Pitting Break of Slope in Golf Fairway (Facing NE)



Image 27: Crew Test Pitting Break of Slope Next to Cart Path (Facing NE)



Image 30: Sample Sloped Area Next to Golf Fairway (Facing N)



Image 31: Sample Undisturbed Test Pit in Golf Fairway



Image 32: Sample of Slopes within Golf Fairways (Facing SW)



Image 33: Permanently Wet Area Next to Fairway & Cabins (Facing SE)



Image 34: Sloped Area Near Golf Fairway & Cabins (Facing N)



Image 35: Slopes Near Permanently Wet Area (Facing E)



Image 36: Permanently Wet Area Near Natural Creek (Facing W)



Image 38: Crew Test Pitting in Brush Area at Break of Slope (Facing E)



Image 40: Crew Test Pitting Near Fence Row Push-Up (Facing W)



Image 38: Disturbed Test Pit Near Golf Tee & Man-Made Pond



Image 41: Sample Fence Row Push-Up (Facing SW)



Image 39: Sample Test Pit Near Golf Tee & Man-Made Pond (Wet Soils)



Image 42: Permanently Wet & Sloped Area (Facing SW)



Image 43: Sample of Slopes within Golf Fairways (Facing E)



Image 46: Sample Undisturbed Test Pit in Golf Fairway



Image 44: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway (Facing SE)



Image 47: Sample of Disturbed Golf Green & Bunker (Facing NW)



Image 45: Crew Test Pitting Level Areas of Golf Fairway (Facing NE)



Image 48: Sample of Slope Near Golf Green & Railway Spur (Facing SW)



Image 49: Slopes & Permanently Wet Area Near Railway Spur (Facing SE)



Image 52: Crew Test Pitting Brush Area (Facing SE)



Image 50: Sample of Railway Spur Line on Lake Shore (Facing SE)



Image 53: Sample Disturbed Test Pit Near Golf Green & Bunkers



Image 51: Sample of Railway Spur Line on Lake Shore (Facing NW)



Image 54: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway Near Green (Facing NE)



Image 55: Showing Slope within Golf Fairway (Facing W)



Image 58: Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway (Facing NW)



Image 56: Crew Test Pitting Brush Between Golf Fairways (Facing NW)



Image 59: Sample of Relatively Level Golf Fairway (Facing E)



Image 57: Crew Test Pitting Even Areas of Golf Fairway (Facing NW)



Image 60: Crew Test Pitting Level Golf Fairway (Facing SW)



Image 61: Relatively Level Golf Fairway (Facing W)



Image 62: Roadway Leading into Golf Course - Top Centre (Facing NW)



11.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A – Image Log

Image #	Description	Direction	Date
1	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway	SW	Nov. 1, 2018
2	Sample Undisturbed Test Pit	-	Nov. 1, 2018
3	Sample Disturbed Golf Green Area	W	Nov. 1, 2018
4	Natural Pond, Slope & Disturbed Golf Cart Path	NE	Nov. 1, 2018
5	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway	SW	Nov. 1, 2018
6	Sample Disturbed Test Pit Near Golf Tee Area	-	Nov. 1, 2018
7	Permanently Wet Area	SE	Nov. 1, 2018
8	Sloped Area Near Golf Fairway & Wet Area	E	Nov. 1, 2018
9	Sloped Area Near Golf Fairway & Wet Area	W	Nov. 1, 2018
10	Sloped Area Near Golf Fairway & Wet Area	E	Nov. 1, 2018
11	Permanently Wet Area	SE	Nov. 1, 2018
12	Culvert Near Natural Pond & Golf Cart Path	NW	Nov. 1, 2018
13	Creek Exiting Culvert into Permanently Wet Area	W	Nov. 1, 2018
14	Sample Ground Cover Image – Permanently Wet Area	-	Nov. 1, 2018
15	Golf Fairway	E	Nov. 1, 2018
16	Man-Made Pond & Natural Creek Near Golf Tee	NE	Nov. 1, 2018
17	Disturbed Golf Tee Area Near Man-Made Pond	NW	Nov. 1, 2018
18	Undisturbed Test Pit in Golf Fairway Area	-	Nov. 1, 2018
19	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway	NE	Nov. 1, 2018
20	Permanently Wet Area & Natural Creek	W	Nov. 1, 2018
21	Permanently Wet Area & Natural Creek	E	Nov. 1, 2018
22	Slope Bordering Golf Fairway & Wet Area	W	Nov. 1, 2018
23	Slope Bordering Golf Fairway & Wet Area	E	Nov. 1, 2018
24	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway	NW	Nov. 1, 2018
25	Crew Test Pitting Brush Area Next to Golf Fairway	NE	Nov. 2, 2018
26	Sample Disturbed Bunker Next to Golf Green	NW	Nov. 2, 2018
27	Crew Test Pitting Break of Slope Next to Cart Path	NE	Nov. 2, 2018
28	Sample of Slopes within Golf Fairways	NW	Nov. 2, 2018
29	Crew Test Pitting Break of Slope in Golf Fairway	NE	Nov. 2, 2018
30	Sample Sloped Area Next to Golf Fairway	N	Nov. 2, 2018
31	Sample Undisturbed Test Pit in Golf Fairway	-	Nov. 2, 2018
32	Sample of Slopes within Golf Fairways	SW	Nov. 2, 2018
33	Permanently Wet Area Next to Fairway & Cabins	SE	Nov. 5, 2018
34	Sloped Area Near Golf Fairway & Cabins	N	Nov. 5, 2018
35	Slopes Near Permanently Wet Area	E	Nov. 5, 2018
36	Permanently Wet Area Near Natural Creek	W	Nov. 5, 2018
37	Crew Test Pitting in Brush Area at Break of Slope	E	Nov. 5, 2018
38	Disturbed Test Pit Near Golf Tee & Man-Made Pond	-	Nov. 5, 2018
39	Sample Test Pit Near Golf Tee & Man-Made Pond (Wet Soils)	-	Nov. 5, 2018
40	Crew Test Pitting Near Fence Row Push-Up	W	Nov. 5, 2018
41	Sample Fence Row Push-Up	SW	Nov. 5, 2018
42	Permanently Wet & Sloped Area	SW	Nov. 5, 2018

43	Sample of Slopes within Golf Fairways	E	Nov. 5, 2018
44	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway	SE	Nov. 7, 2018
45	Crew Test Pitting Level Areas of Golf Fairway	NE	Nov. 7, 2018
46	Sample Undisturbed Test Pit in Golf Fairway	-	Nov. 7, 2018
47	Sample of Disturbed Golf Green & Bunker	NW	Nov. 7, 2018
48	Sample of Slope Near Golf Green & Railway Spur	SW	Nov. 7, 2018
49	Slopes & Permanently Wet Area Near Railway Spur	SE	Nov. 7, 2018
50	Sample of Railway Spur Line on Lake Shore	SE	Nov. 7, 2018
51	Sample of Railway Spur Line on Lake Shore	NW	Nov. 7, 2018
52	Crew Test Pitting Brush Area	SE	Nov. 8, 2018
53	Sample Disturbed Test Pit Near Golf Green & Bunkers	-	Nov. 8, 2018
54	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway Near Green	NE	Nov. 8, 2018
55	Showing Slope within Golf Fairway	W	Nov. 8, 2018
56	Crew Test Pitting Brush Between Golf Fairways	NW	Nov. 8, 2018
57	Crew Test Pitting Even Areas of Golf Fairway	NW	Nov. 8, 2018
58	Crew Test Pitting Golf Fairway	NW	Nov. 9, 2018
59	Sample of Relatively Level Golf Fairway	E	Nov. 9, 2018
60	Crew Test Pitting Level Golf Fairway	SW	Nov. 9, 2018
61	Relatively Level Golf Fairway	W	Nov. 9, 2018
62	Roadway Leading to Golf Course – Top Centre	NW	Nov. 9, 2018