
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

Palmer Garage

Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Part of Lot 8, Georgian Range Concession
Formerly the Township of Keppel, Grey County
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

November 9, 2024

MCM Archaeological File PIF # P244-0342-2024 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

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Table of Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Appendices</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>List of Images</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Project Personnel</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>iv</i>
1.0 Introduction & Summary	1
2.0 Project Context	2
2.1 Development Context	2
2.2 Historical Context	3
2.2.1 Regional History – Grey County	3
2.2.2 Saugeen Peninsula Treaty – Treaty 72 (1854).....	5
2.2.3 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources.....	8
2.2.4 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation.....	10
2.3 Archaeological Context	11
2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites.....	11
2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use.....	11
2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential.....	11
2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment.....	12
2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork.....	12
3.0 Field Methodology	12
4.0 Record of Finds	14
4.1 Soil Stratigraphy – Lots.....	14
4.2 Artifacts.....	14
5.0 Indigenous Engagement & Consultation	15
6.0 Analysis & Conclusions	15
7.0 Recommendations	16
7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	17
6.0 References	19

List of Tables

Table 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Subject Property..... 10

List of Appendices

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

List of Figures

- Figure A1** – Location of the Study Area on the National Topographic Survey Map 30M12 - 1:30,000 scale
- Figure A2** – MNR Plan of Property Showing Detailed Property Layout & Context
- Figure A3** – County Plan of Property
- Figure A4** – Proposed Site Plan
- Figure A5** – Historic Maps & Images
- Figure A6** – Archaeological Fieldwork & Photograph Locations

List of Plates

- Plate 1:** Project area with Grey Road 1 to the north; looking southeast
- Plates 2-3:** Project area field conditions & northeast property corner survey spike; looking east & north
- Plate 4:** Attempted Test Pit; looking southeast
- Plate 5:** Attempted Test Pit Planview; looking north
- Plate 6:** Project area field conditions & fieldwork in progress; looking southwest
- Plate 7:** Project area field conditions & fieldwork in progress; looking south
- Plate 8:** Fieldwork in progress – clearing vegetation prior to visual inspection; looking east
- Plate 9:** Fieldwork in progress – sweeping & visual inspection; looking southeast
- Plate 10:** Fieldwork in progress visual inspection in buffer area; looking east
- Plate 11:** Fieldwork in progress visual inspection in main project area; looking west
- Plate 12:** Sample 2m Visual Inspection Area; looking north
- Plate 13:** Sample 2m Visual Inspection Area; looking west
- Plate 14:** Sample 2m Visual Inspection Area with next area in progress; looking north
- Plate 15:** 2m Visual Inspection Area in progress; looking west
- Plate 16:** Fieldwork in Progress & Project Area Conditions; looking west

Project Personnel

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario

Archaeological Licence Holder:	Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
Field Director:	Jeremy Burke (R338)
Field Staff:	James Phillips
SON Field Liaison:	Dorothy Ladd
Report Preparation:	Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
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Historical Research:	Katie Anderson
Field Photography:	Jeremy Burke (R338)
Report Reviewer:	Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September of 2024, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by Robert Palmer (the property owner) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and LIMITED Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the *Project Area Portion* of the Subject Property consisting of Assessment Parcel 420362000723405 in the Township of Keppel, and historically Part of Lot 8, Georgian Range Concession, Township of Keppel, Grey County.

The current LIMITED Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Township of Georgian Bluff's Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed property development which is to include construction of a garage and the associated infrastructure on the area of land to the west of Grey Road 1, across from the property owner's current residential structure. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and LIMITED Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by forested areas to the north, south, and west, the property is bordered by Grey Road 1 to the east, with the associated residential property to the east of the road, and Georgian Bay to the east of that. The property consists forested area. The project area, consisting of approximately 0.17 hectares, within the subject property of 0.67 hectares, was historically located in the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Canada West.

The subject property has been determined to be undisturbed with the exception of the construction of the neighbouring road. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic research within the boundaries of the property.

Potential for Indigenous settlement was considered to be present on this property due to the geographic location in relation to the shore of Georgian Bay, potential for Euro-Canadian settlement was considered to be present on this property due to the geographic location in relation to Grey Road 1 which is considered to be an historic transportation route.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the project area within the subject property was not possible as there was little to no soil horizon present. Section 2.1.9; Guidelines 2 & 3 were employed consisting of a Surface Inspection strategy as an alternative. The surface inspection yielded no artifacts or evidence of cultural features or structures.

No archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to the Indigenous Occupation Period were recovered from the Stage 2 field survey of the assessed portions of the project area portion of the subject property.

These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the project area portion of the subject property.

HOWEVER, further Stage 2 Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should ANY future below grade work be planned, as the remainder of the property has not been assessed by Stage 2 fieldwork under the current PIF, and still retains archaeological potential, as well as potential CHVI.

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

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0342-2024 (Stage 1-2), held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in September of 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out on September 26th, 2024.

Given the results of the current LIMITED Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the PROJECT AREA, the following recommendations have been made:

1. The Project Area within the property consisting of Assessment Parcel 420362000723405 in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, and historically part of Lot 8 Georgian Bluffs, Township of Keppel, Grey County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required for this portion of the subject property.*
2. Additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should future below grade work be planned, under a separate PIF, as these areas remain unassessed and as such *retain their archaeological potential for the discovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. Further archaeological assessment is required as per Figure A6:*
 - a. No below grade impacts may occur in any of these areas of the Subject Property outside the areas assessed during the current Stage 2 Assessment. This includes the following:
 - i. Any soil displacement.
 - ii. Any soil removal.
 - iii. Any stockpiling of materials.
 - iv. Any storage of equipment.
 - v. Any other construction activities of any kind.
3. All archaeological excavation activities will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist as licensed by the current Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

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Figure A1 illustrates the location of the Study Area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 041A15 – White Cloud Island, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the project area on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the subject property, and **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed redevelopment plan of the subject property.

The current LIMITED Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Township of Georgian Bluff's Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed property development which is to include construction of a garage and the associated infrastructure on the area of land to the west of Grey Road 1, across from the property owner's current residential structure. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and LIMITED Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

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Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

The subject property has been determined to be undisturbed with the exception of the construction of the neighbouring road. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic research within the boundaries of the property.

Potential for Indigenous settlement was considered to be present on this property due to the geographic location in relation to the shore of Georgian Bay, potential for Euro-Canadian settlement was considered to be present on this property due to the geographic location in relation to Grey Road 1 which is considered to be an historic transportation route.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the project area within the subject property was not possible as there was little to no soil horizon present. Section 2.1.9; Guidelines 2 & 3 were employed consisting of a Surface Inspection strategy as an alternative. The surface inspection yielded no artifacts or evidence of cultural features or structures.

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HOWEVER, further Stage 2 Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should ANY future below grade work be planned, as the remainder of the property has not been assessed by Stage 2 fieldwork under the current PIF, and still retains archaeological potential, as well as potential CHVI.

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

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0342-2024 (Stage 1-2), held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in September of 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out on September 26th, 2024.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current LIMITED Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains in the project area portion of the subject property which may be impacted by the proposed redevelopment of the project area (see **Figure A4**). Historic land records, mapping and aerial photographs were analyzed to determine the cultural heritage value of the subject area, complying with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted at the request of the proponent in order to fulfill the requirements of the Township of Georgian Bluffs Planning Department under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to the proposed redevelopment of the subject property under a Minor Variance Application. The proposed enhancements include construction of a new garage and storage space on the west side of Grey Road 1, across the road from the existing residential dwelling. The proposed development is not to include any below ground hydro services.

As the project area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities was obtained from the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property, including the recovery of artifacts.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of the Township of Keppel, Grey County; consisting of Assessment Parcel 420362000723405.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background research. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage, and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures - if any - on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Provincial Archives of Ontario.

2.2.1 Regional History – Grey County

Southern Ontario has been occupied by Indigenous groups from approximately 13,500 years ago (Ferris 2013). These populations were highly mobile and lived in an environment similar to the modern sub arctic. The warming of 10,000 before present (BP) resulted in shoreline sites becoming submerged, and evidence of heavy woodworking tools suggests greater investment in prolonged seasonal residency at these sites. Evidence of communal cemeteries and funerary customs indicate shared meaning within a community and reflect shared cosmology (Brown 1995). By approximately 2,000 BP evidence indicates band camps had formed that were focused on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990), and by the period between 1450-1649 populations communally occupied sites throughout the year and coalesced into larger communities. This process created the socio-political organization of Indigenous Nations that were described by early French and English explorers visiting southern Ontario (Birch & Williamson 2013).

By 1600 the Five Nations were the main group using the central north shore of Lake Ontario for hunting, fishing, and participating in the fur trade, but by the late 1600's the Seneca took control (ASI 2004). Their occupation was less intensive than the New York Iroquois and only seven villages were identified by early European cartographers. Beginning in the mid-late 17th century the

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Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

Mississauga's began to replace the Seneca and, due to the overstretching of territory by the Five Nations, an agreement was struck to share hunting territories (Williamson 2008). The 18th century saw the ethnogenesis of the Métis in Ontario, a group of mixed First Nations and French, Scottish and Irish ancestry (MNC n.d.). They lived in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, acted as agents of the fur trade and interpreters, crossing boundaries (Stone and Chaput 1978).

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

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

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

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

Grey County

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

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

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

Township of Keppel

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

2.2.2 Saugeen Peninsula Treaty – Treaty 72 (1854)

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

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

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

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

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

The Treaty itself reads:

“SURRENDER OF THE SAUGEEN PENINSULA

We, the Chiefs, Sachems and Principal Men of the Indian Tribes resident at Saugeen, Owen Sound, confiding in the wisdom and protecting care our Great Mother across the Big Lake, and believing that our Good Father, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, is anxiously desirous to promote those interests which will most largely conduce to the welfare of His red children, have now, being in full Council assembled, in presence of then Superintendent General of Indians Affairs, and of the young men of both tribes, agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full and complete surrender unto the Crown of that Peninsula known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain restrictions and reservations to be hereinafter set forth. We have therefore set our marks to this document, after having heard the same read to us, and do hereby surrender the whole of the above named

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Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

tract of country, bounded on the south by a straight line drawn for the Indian village of Saugeen to the Indian village of Nawash, in continuation of the northern limits of the narrow strip recently surrendered by us to the Crown; and bounded on the north-east and west by Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, with the following reservations, to wit: 1st. For the benefit of the Saugeen Indians we reserve all that block of land bounded on the west by a straight line running due north from the River Saugeen, at the spot where it is entered by a ravine immediately to the west of the village, and over which a bridge has recently been constructed, to the shore of Lake Huron; on the south by the aforesaid northern limit of the lately surrendered strip; on the east by a line drawn from a spot upon the coast at a distance of about (9 ½) nine miles and a half from the western boundary aforesaid, and running parallel thereto until it touches the aforementioned northern limits of the recently surrendered strip; and we wish it to be clearly understood that we wish the Peninsula at the mouth of the Saugeen River to the west of the western boundary aforesaid to be laid out in understood that our surrender includes that parcel of land which is in continuation of the strip recently surrendered to the Saugeen River.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1854 - Saugeen Peninsula Treaty No. 72

Negotiated with the Crown. Interpreted by settler governments as the surrender of the Saugeen Peninsula in exchange for reserves - certain tracts of land set aside - and proceeds from the sale of the land "...agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full and complete surrender unto the Crown of that Peninsula known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain restrictions and reservations to be hereinafter set forth."

<https://www.saugeenojibwaynation.ca/node/75#:~:text=1854%20%2D%20Saugeen%20Peninsula%20Treaty%20No.&text=agreed%20that%20it%20will%20be,hereinafter%20set%20forth>.

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

ABORIGINAL TITLE CLAIM

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

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

TREATY CLAIM

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

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

Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

The trial of both claims began on April 23, 2019, and is being presided over by Justice Wendy Matheson of the Ontario Superior Court.”
(https://www.oktlaw.com/services/cases/son_titleclaim/)

2.2.3 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current project area consists in part of a parcel of land which was historically in the Township of Keppel in Grey County.

A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the Study Area is outlined in **Table 1** below. The land has had a series of owners throughout history. Several individuals have been able to be identified, and additional information is also included.

George McHardy

George McHardy was granted the patent for Lot 8 in 1866. George McHardy was born in 1806 in Scotland, and died in Nichol Township, Ontario in 1896 (findagrave.com). He was married to Margaret [Marshall] McHardy and the couple had at least nine children. The 1851 census contains an entry for McHardy, in it he is described as: occupation: farmer, born in Scotland, Religion as Presbyterian, age as 48. Also listed was his wife Margaret and their children.

The website familysearch.org contains a biographical profile of McHardy:

“George McHardy Sr was born on 11 June 1806, in Lethendy and Kinloch, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom. He married Margaret Marshall on 8 March 1835, in Lethendy and Kinloch, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 3 daughters. He lived in Nichol Township, Wellington, Ontario, Canada in 1881. He died on 20 April 1896, in Fergus, Wellington, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 89, and was buried in East Luther Township, Dufferin, Ontario, Canada.”
(<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/KLJR-BJP>)

James McHardy

James McHardy acquired Lot 8 from his father George in 1869. He is listed in the 1865 Directory of Grey County under Lot 8, Concession Georgian Range, in this directory his last name is spelled McHardie. The 1871 census of Keppel Township contains an entry for McHardy. In it he is described as: Age 34, born in Ontario, religion as: United Presbyterian Church, ethnicity as Scottish. Also listed is his wife Barbara (age 33, born in Scotland) and their 7-year-old daughter Margaret.

The website familysearch.org contains a biographical profile of McHardy:

When James McHardy was born on 16 August 1836, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, his father, George McHardy Sr, was 30 and his mother, Margaret Marshall, was 27. He married Barbara B. Hutcheon on 5 December 1861, in Durham, West Grey Township, Grey, Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 5 daughters. He lived in Wellington North, Wellington,

Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

Ontario, Canada in 1881 and Wellington, Ontario, Canada for about 10 years. He died on 22 November 1915, in West Luther Township, Wellington, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 79, and was buried in Greenfield Cemetery, Arthur, Arthur Township, Wellington, Ontario, Canada. (<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KJPL-NTQ/james-mchardy-1836-1915>)

Adam Beattie

In 1886 Adam Beattie acquired the land in Lot 8 from Malcolm McPhatter. He was born in 1860 in Sydenham Ontario and was married to Anne Gilchrist (winters-online.net). The 1901 census of Keppel Township contains an entry for Beattie. In it he is listed as: age: 41, born in Ontario, ethnicity as Scottish, religion as: Presbyterian, occupation as: farm labourer. Also listed is his wife Ann (age 44), and their two sons William (17), and Adam (10).

Malcolm McPhatter

In 1884 Malcolm McPhatter acquired the land in Lot 8 from Josh Hoskin. McPhatter was born in 1806 and died in 1892 in Keppel Township, Grey County. The website puslinchhistorical.ca contains a historic letter that contains information about Malcolm's life:

My brother-in-law Malcolm was the first blacksmith in the Killean area and came to Lot 19, F. Concession 1 in 1832. He was born in Scotland in 1805 and was one of Neil's two brothers to also settle in Puslinch. He set up shop at the side of the road and used dried hemlock bark in his forge instead of coal in those early days. Neil and my son James McPhatter, Malcolm's nephew on lot 18, would steal into his shop on a Sunday and raise a racket by hammering on the anvil and making other loud noises, making it sound as though Neil was working on the Sabbath - much to the embarrassment and annoyance of his upright uncle. My father-in-law Archibald McPhatter followed his sons to Canada and lived with Malcolm but died just a few years after his arrival in Puslinch. Malcolm's wife was Barbara Patton, and they had 10 children. She died in 1857 when the youngest, Donald, was only 4 years old. Malcolm remarried and moved to Grey County in 1865.

(<https://puslinchhistorical.ca/research.php?page=2017Spirit-grace-mcphatter>)

A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the Project Area, or within the Subject Property itself; the nearest cemetery is the Big Bay Cemetery approximately 9.6 km to the north-west of the project area along Grey Road 1.

*Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario*

TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area

Dates	Description	Source
1856	The patent plan of Keppel Township shows the Lot as owned by George McHardy. No structures are depicted	Library and Archives Canada
1866	Patent: The Crown to George McHardy all 139 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1869	B&S: George McHardy + Wife to James McHardy all 139 acres for 200	Abstract to Deeds
1878	B&S: Canada L. G. Company to John Hoskin all 139 acres for \$700	Abstract to Deeds
1880	The Atlas of Keppel Township depicts a road in the approximate location as the modern Grey Road 1. No structures are depicted	H. Belden Atlas Figure A5
1884	B&S: John Hoskin and wife to Malcolm McPhatter 140 acres for \$600	Abstract to Deeds
1886	B&S: Malcolm McPhatter to Adam Beattie 48 acres for \$400part	Abstract to Deeds
1945	No structures are depicted within the project area. The project area is shown to be in an area with varying elevation	Department of National Defense Topographic Map Figure A5
1954	No structures are depicted within the project area. The area appears to be forested	University of Toronto Aerial Photos Archive Figure A5
2009	Satellite Image depicts project area as it currently appears.	Google Earth/MNRF
2014	Satellite Image depicts project area as it currently appears.	Google Earth/MNRF
2022	Satellite Image depicts the Project Area as it currently appears.	Google Earth/MNRF Figure A5

2.2.3 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

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

The 1880 H. Belden Atlas of Grey County depicts no structures within the Project Area. No lot owner is listed. A road in the same location as Grey Road 1 can be seen on the map.

The 1945 Topographic mapping appears to indicate that there were no structures within the project area. The project area is marked as a wooded area surrounded elevation changes to the east and west.

The 1954 aerial photo depicts no structures within the project area. The area is shown as forested.

No structures appear within the project area on modern satellite imagery, the only disturbance indicated in the vicinity of the property is the creation and servicing of Grey Road 1. All of these maps have been discussed in **Table 1** above.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m) the Study Area, or within 300m of the Study Area.

There are no previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the Study Area.

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is bounded by forested areas to the north, south, and west, the property is bordered by Grey Road 1 to the east, with associated residential property to the east of the road, and Georgian Bay to the East of that. The property consists forested area, with recently felled trees in the immediate area slated for the garage construction. The project area slopes up and away from the road in undulating rows of paleo-strands composed of highly compacted rocks and gravel. The project area, consisting of approximately 0.17 hectares, within the subject property of 0.67 hectares, was historically located in the Township of Keppel, Grey County, Canada West.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The Study Area, located in this part of Grey County is part of the Bruce Peninsula physiographic region. The geographic of this region is dominated by thin soil over grey dolostone. The bedrock surface is irregular which facilitates the creation of many swamp areas and lakes.

The soil in the project area is Breypen variable soil, which is defined as “shallow soils over bedrock”. It consists of 0-12 inches of soil mantle, over limestone bedrock. Numerous outcroppings and large boulders”. It has variable drainage and is “nearly level with numerous rock outcrops, very stony”.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern

Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The *Ministry's Standards & Guidelines* (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The entire project area is located within 200 metres of the shoreline of Gerogian Bay, giving the project area potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The project area is located along a historic road, which gives the property potential for the recovery of intact archaeological resources.

According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property has had no mapped 19th century buildings constructed on it.

2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There is no known previous archaeological assessment of the subject property, or in the direct vicinity.

2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

Stage 1 historic research was conducted in September 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out on September 26th, 2024,

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

The project area slopes up and away from the road in undulating rows of paleo-strands composed of highly compacted rocks and gravel. Only the tops of the strands were deemed to bear archaeological potential as the sides of the strands are on a slope greater than 20°, and thus exempt from test pitting, as outlined in the S&G per Section 2.1.2.a.iii. The surface in the project area was found to be

exceptionally hard, and there was zero stratigraphy to speak of. Surface vegetation was limited to those tough, hardy plants that require little topsoil to thrive, with much poison ivy.

Initial Test Pit survey was found to be impossible as the stratigraphy consisted only of some accumulated hummus and dead leaves on the top, with round pebbles and rocks in dark greyish-brown sandy loam below. The rocks were found to be so dense that it was impossible to penetrate very far into the ground.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the project area within the subject property was ultimately not possible as there was little to no soil horizon present. After consulting with the SON Indigenous Monitor, and then the Standards and Guidelines (pg.39, Sect. 2.1.9); professional judgement of the circumstances on the ground led us to switch to a Surface Inspection strategy as an alternative. Section 2.1.9 *Property Survey of Undisturbed Forest Floors*; Guidelines 2 & 3 were employed – Guideline 1 was not employed in terms of utilizing Surface Inspection in addition to test pit survey as test pit survey was utterly impossible.

As per Guidelines 3a & 3b, a soft toothed leaf rake was employed, with the assistance of a hand brush, with areas at least 2m in diameter cleared, spaced at no more than 5m intervals between the centres of cleared areas. As per 3c, dense live vegetation cover areas were visually inspected with a close “hands and knees” strategy. Guideline 3d was not employed as no archaeological resources were found; neither artifacts nor evidence of cultural features or structures.

Clear mapping was provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries, as well as survey markers of the project area. The area assessed extended to the north, south and east property lines, with a 10m buffer as per SON requirements to the west end of the project area. **Figure A6** illustrates the area of Stage 2 field assessment within the property, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field which are included in the current report. **Plates 1-16** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as fieldwork in progress.

The weather was seasonally warm during fieldwork; with temperatures ranging from 10-14 degrees at morning commencement to 15-22 degrees upon completion in the afternoons, with a mix of sun/cloud in and no precipitation during any of the fieldwork periods. Fieldwork was conducted when lighting conditions allowed for most excellent visibility.

The area subject to the Stage 2 Forest Floor Surface Inspection represents the entire Project Area to complete the requirements of the Stage 2 Assessment of the Project Area.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Indigenous and/or 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the redevelopment of the Project Area. Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree of subsurface disturbances on the site.

Approximately 25% of the *property* within the current project area was subject to the visual survey following the guidelines set out under Section 2.1.9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM). 100% of the *project area* was subject to visual survey. The remaining 75% of the *property* remains unassessed as it falls outside the current area of impact for the proposed redevelopment.

Figure A6 illustrates the area Stage 2 Forest Floor Surface Inspection, as well as locations of the photographs taken in the field, and other relevant physiographic features of the project area.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Stage 2 Forest Floor Surface Inspection yielded no artifacts. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

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

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

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

As the project area consisted of a locale with little to no soil horizon no test pits were possible; hence the description of the stratigraphy consists of some accumulated hummus and dead leaves on the top, with rocks in dark greyish-brown sand below. No discrete 19th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed.

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either the Euro-Canadian nor the Indigenous Periods were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no intact occupation within the assessed areas prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

Contact was made with The Environment Office of the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation (SON) prior to commencement of fieldwork as the project area lies within the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty (1854). SON did request to participate in the fieldwork, and a SON FLR was dispatched to participated in the fieldwork. The current report was submitted to SON prior to final submissions to the Ministry for SON review.

Records of Indigenous Engagement is included in the Supplementary Documentation under Separate Cover.

6.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The project area consisting of part of the property known as the Palmer Garage consisting of Assessment Parcel 420362000723405, in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, and historically part of Lot 8, Georgian Range Concession, Township of Keppel, Grey County has been subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Township of Georgian Bluffs Planning Department as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed construction and property redevelopment under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 Background Study was carried out in September of 2024 with the Stage 2 fieldwork occurring on September 26th, 2024. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study, by the existing site conditions, and by the appropriate sections of the 2011 S&G.

The potential for cultural occupation had been identified by the documentary and cartographic research. Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources in any undisturbed areas of the property was considered to be high on this property given its proximity to the shoreline of Georgian Bay. Potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources in any undisturbed areas of the property was considered to be present on this property given its proximity to a historic road.

Analysis of 20th century mapping, in addition to current property conditions indicated limited disturbances to the property with the exception of the construction and servicing of the adjacent Grey Road 1; otherwise, the property remains undisturbed.

No sites previously registered with the Ministry's Archaeological Database lie directly adjacent to the Study Area. There are no previously registered Sites in the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM within 2km of the Study Area.

Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

Neither artifacts nor archaeological features related to either the Euro-Canadian, nor to the Indigenous periods of occupation in the project area were recovered in situ during the current Stage 2 field assessment.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the project area within the subject property was not possible as there was little to no soil horizon present. Section 2.1.9; Guidelines 2 & 3 were employed consisting of a Surface Inspection strategy as an alternative. The surface inspection yielded no artifacts or evidence of cultural features or structures. The field conditions were consistent across the project area.

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

HOWEVER, further Stage 2 Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should ANY future below grade work be planned, as the remainder of the property has not been assessed by Stage 2 fieldwork under the current PIF, and still retains archaeological potential, as well as potential CHVI.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current LIMITED Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the PROJECT AREA, the following recommendations have been made:

1. The Project Area within the property consisting of Assessment Parcel 420362000723405 in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, and historically part of Lot 8 Georgian Bluffs, Township of Keppel, Grey County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required for this portion of the subject property.*
2. Additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should future below grade work be planned, under a separate PIF, as these areas remain unassessed and as such *retain their archaeological potential for the discovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. Further archaeological assessment is required as per Figure A6:*
 - a. No below grade impacts may occur in any of these areas of the Subject Property outside the areas assessed during the current Stage 2 Assessment. This includes the following:
 - i. Any soil displacement.
 - ii. Any soil removal.
 - iii. Any stockpiling of materials.
 - iv. Any storage of equipment.
 - v. Any other construction activities of any kind.

3. All archaeological excavation activities will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist as licensed by the current Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is to be reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 & 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and *the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Southgate, Ontario

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

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Palmer Garage
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Keppel, Ontario

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*Palmer Garage
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APPENDIX A:

MAPS

Site Maps

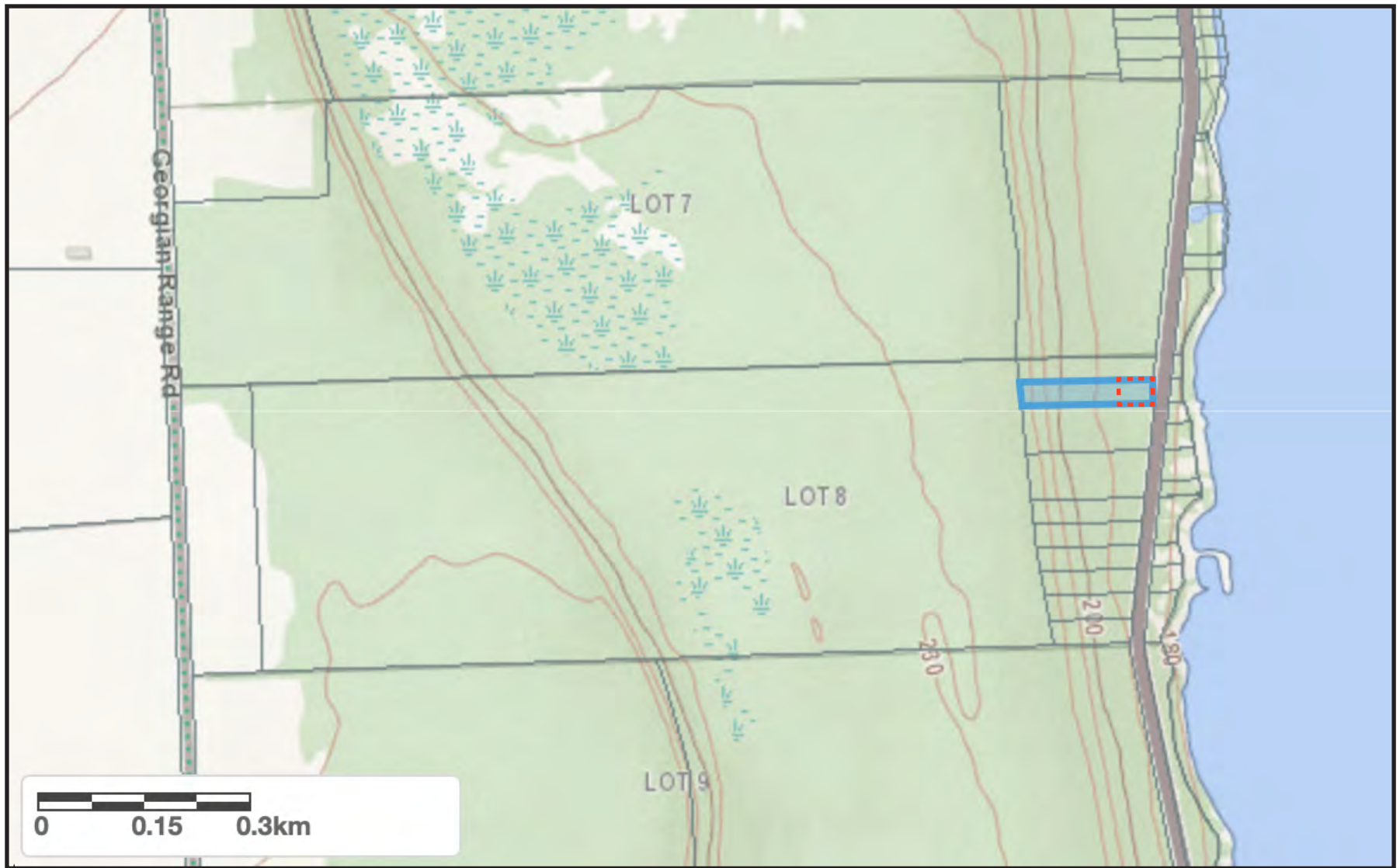


1:30,000 NTS 41A15 - White Cloud Island



★ Project Area Location

Palmer Garage
Township of Georgian Bluffs
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A1: Location of the Project Area

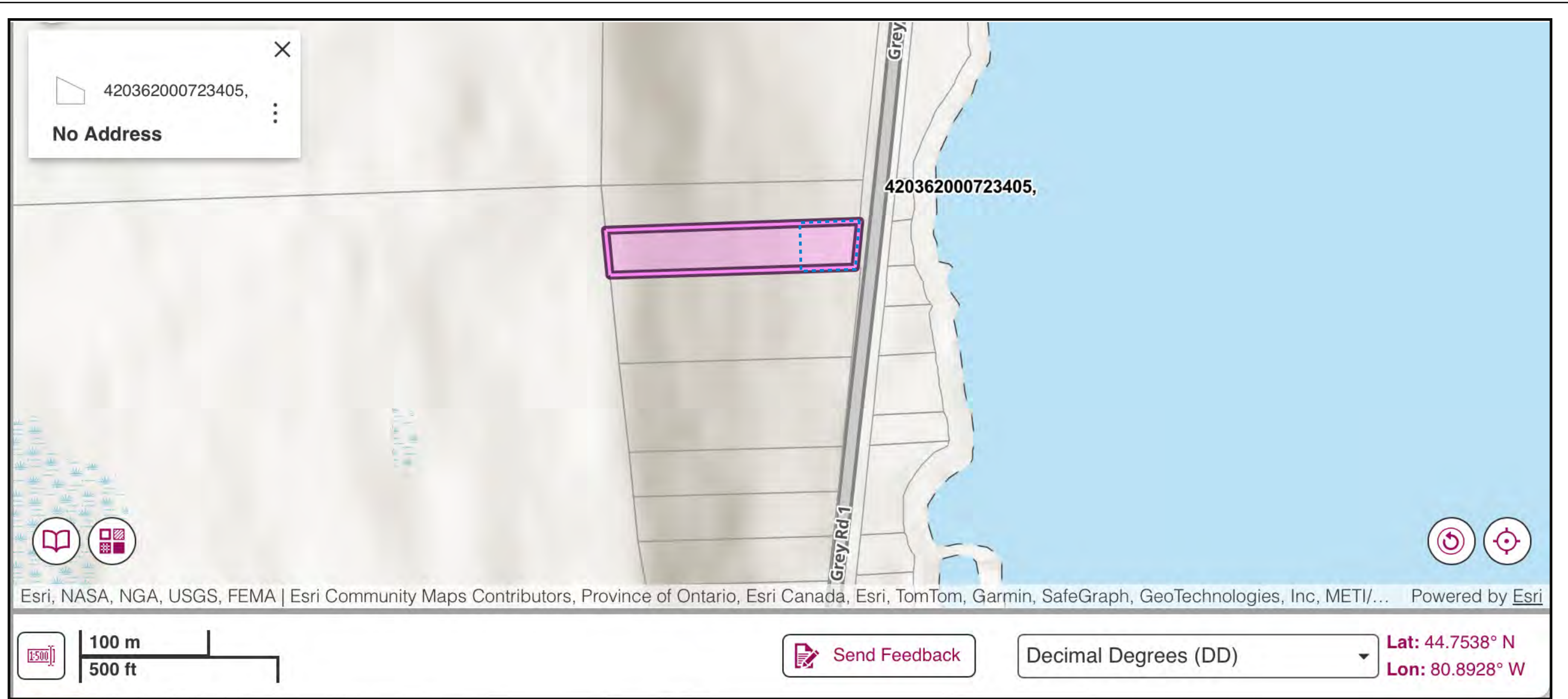


MNRF Topographic 41A15 - White Cloud Island



-  Subject Property Boundaries
-  Project Area Boundaries

Palmer Garage
 Township of Georgian Bluffs
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A2: Detailed Location of Project Area

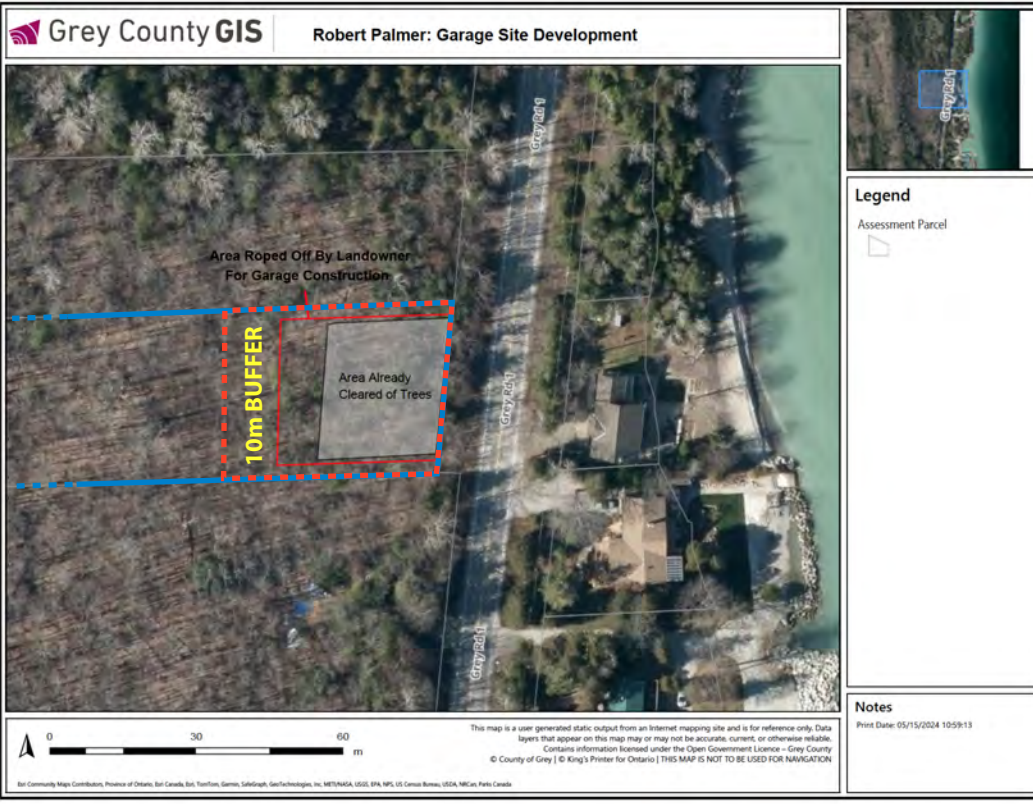


Grey County Planning Map

-  Subject Property Boundaries
-  Project Area Boundaries

Palmer Garage
Township of Georgian Bluffs
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

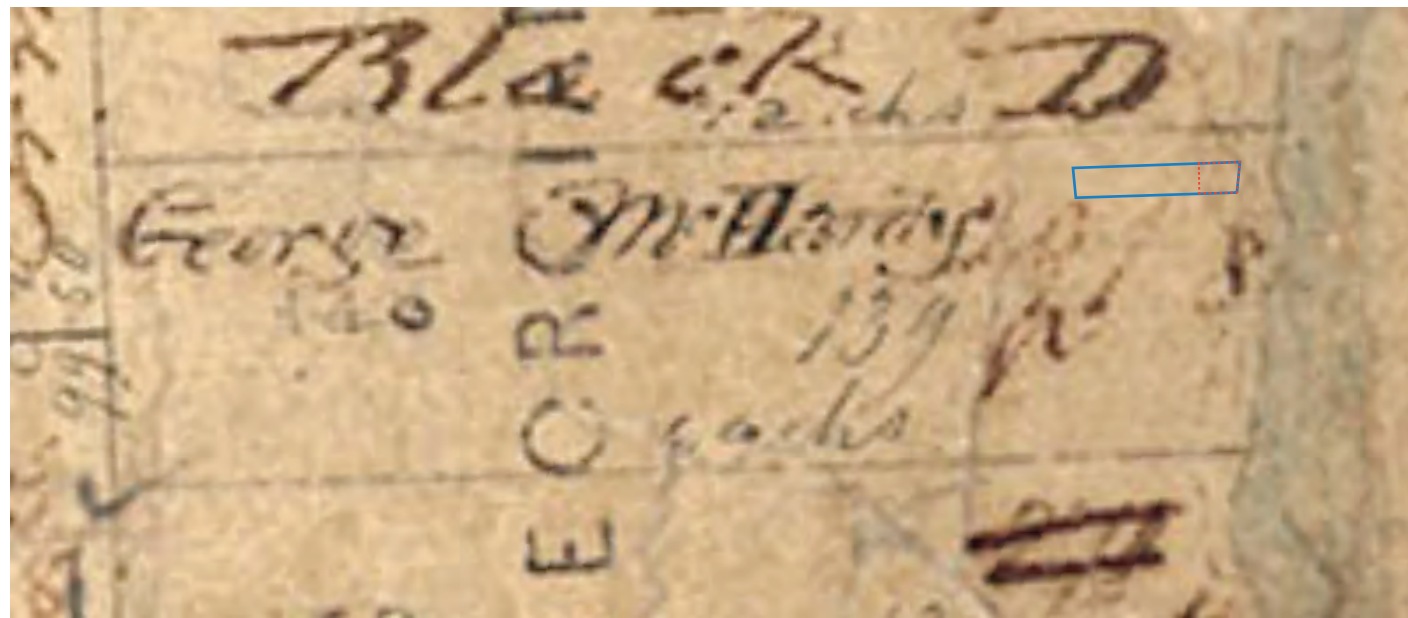
Figure A3: County Plan of Project Area



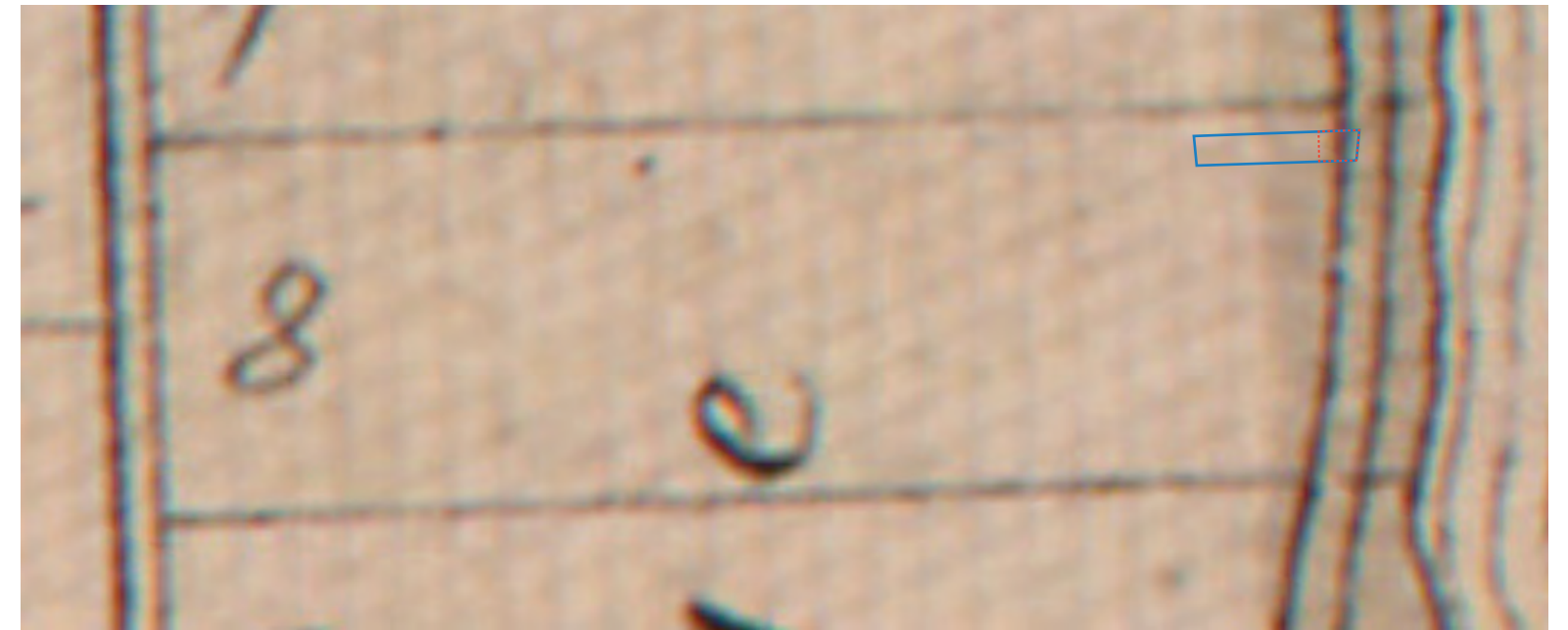
- Subject Property Boundaries
- Project Area Boundaries

*Palmer Garage
Township of Georgian Bluffs
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment*

Figure A4: Proposed Site Plan



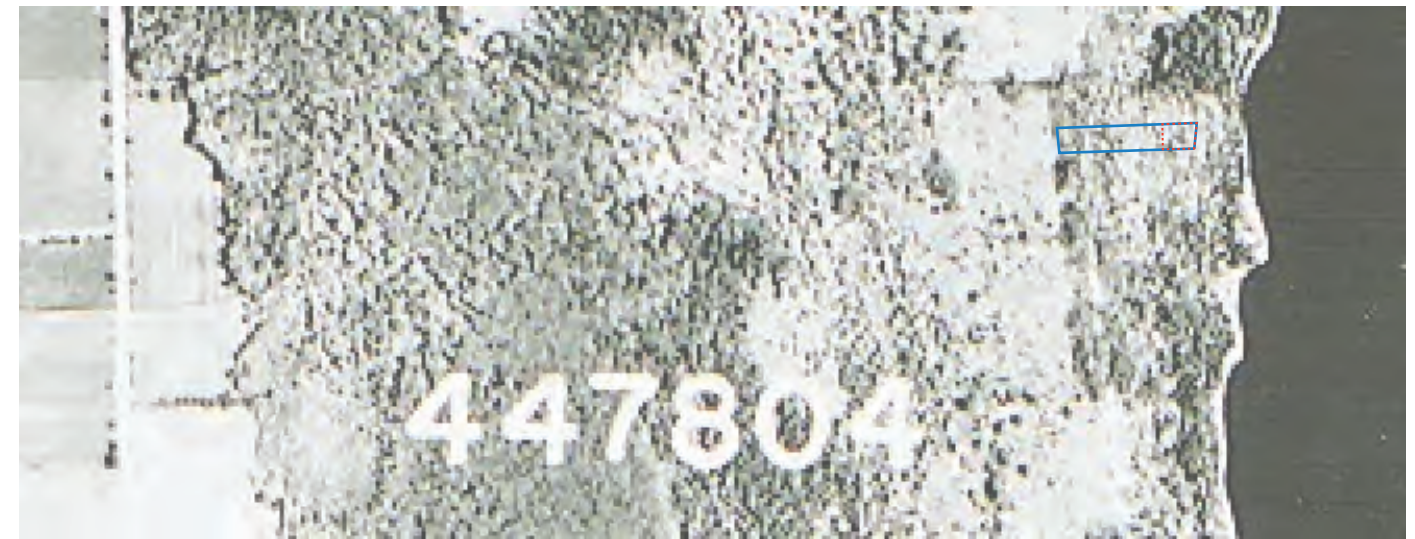
1856





1880



1945



1954

-  Subject Property Boundaries
-  Project Area Boundaries

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



2023

Palmer Garage
Township of Georgian Bluffs
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

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

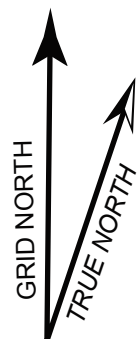


KEY

Subject Property Boundaries:
 Subject to Stage 2 Assessment as per below
 Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential
***Further Archaeological Assessment Required
 Except within Assessed Project Area***

Project Area Boundaries:
**includes 10m buffer beyond limits of area of impact*
 Subject to Stage 2 Visual Inspection Survey @5m intervals
NO CHVI - NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required

 **7** Fieldwork Photograph Location & Number



APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 1: Project area with Grey Road 1 to the north; looking southeast



Plates 2-3: Project area field conditions & northeast property corner survey spike; looking east & north

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 4: Attempted Test Pit; looking southeast



Plate 5: Attempted Test Pit Planview; looking north

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 6: Project area field conditions & fieldwork in progress; looking southwest



Plate 7: Project area field conditions & fieldwork in progress; looking south

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 8: Fieldwork in progress – clearing vegetation prior to visual inspection; looking east



Plate 9: Fieldwork in progress – sweeping & visual inspection; looking southeast

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 10: Fieldwork in progress visual inspection in buffer area; looking east



Plate 11: Fieldwork in progress visual inspection in main project area; looking west

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 12: Sample 2m Visual Inspection Area; looking north



Plate 13: Sample 2m Visual Inspection Area; looking west

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 14: Sample 2m Visual Inspection Area with next area in progress; looking north



Plate 15: 2m Visual Inspection Area in progress; looking west

Palmer Garage
Assessment Parcel 420362000723405
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario



Plate 16: Fieldwork in Progress & Project Area Conditions; looking west