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Sep 2, 2022

Shane McCartney (P321)
Earthworks Archaeological Services
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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment 516681 7th Line Part of Lot 26, Concession 7 Geographic Township of Collingwood Town of The Blue Mountains Grey County ", Dated Aug 10, 2022, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on N/A, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P321-0361-2022, MHSTCI File Number 0017497

Dear Mr. McCartney:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Ken Hale, Dunncap
- -, Town of the Blue Mountains

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

516681 7th Line
Part of Lot 26, Concession 7
Geographic Township of Collingwood
Town of The Blue Mountains
Grey County

Prepared for:
Dunncap
c/o Ken Hale
40 Huron Street
Collingwood, Ontario
L9Y 4R3

Licensee: Shane McCartney
PIF: P321-0361-2022
Original Report



Earthworks
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
2365 Watts Road,
Haliburton, Ontario
K0M 1S0

August 10, 2022

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4.73 hectare area located at 516681 7th Line, part of Lot 26 Concession 7, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. The assessment was undertaken in support of a future subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirement defined in Section D3.4.1 of the *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological impact assessment in support of new plans of subdivision or condominium, where the development is being proposed on sites which have not already been significantly disturbed.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 300 metres of an unnamed watercourse which flows into Georgian Bay indicates there is potential for Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material to be identified and recovered. Additionally, the location of the study area fronting the historically mapped 7th Line indicates the potential to recover historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The overgrown and wooded nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between July 20 and July 24, 2022 under PIF #: P321-0361-2022, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 96% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey, with the remaining area determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration from the construction of several buildings, including the residence and various outbuildings, and were subsequently not assessed. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart, and to within one metre of standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied depending on the amount of boulder and cobble inclusions, but typically was between 25 and 35 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a medium to dark brown loam soil horizon overlaying a light brown silty subsoil or bedrock. No archaeological material was identified.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the surveyed area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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Project Personnel

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
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| Project Manager: | Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321) |
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| Mapping: | Kelsea Dawn, GIS (PG) |
| | Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321) |



1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4.73 hectare area located at 516681 7th Line, part of Lot 26 Concession 7, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment was undertaken in support of a future subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirement defined in Section D3.4.1 of the *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological impact assessment in support of new plans of subdivision or condominium, where the development is being proposed on sites which have not already been significantly disturbed (Town of the Blue Mountains 2016:191).

The objectives of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, the OnLand Registry Database, the Canadian County Digital Atlas, and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1 Pre-contact Culture History of Ontario

| Culture Period | Diagnostic Artifacts | Time Span (Years B.P.) | Detail |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| Early Paleo | Fluted projectile points | 11,000-10,400 | Nomadic caribou hunters |
| Late Paleo | Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano projectile points | 10,400-10,000 | Gradual population increase |
| Early Archaic | Nettling and Bifurcate points | 10,000-8,000 | More localized tool sources |
| Middle Archaic | Brewerton and Stanly-Neville projectile points | 8,000-4,500 | Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of end scrapers |
| Narrow Point Late Archaic | Lamoka and Normanskill projectile points | 4,000-3,800 | Larger site size |
| Broad Point Late Archaic | Genessee, Adder Orchard projectile points | 3,800-3,500 | Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses |
| Small Point Late Archaic | Crawford Knoll, Innes projectile points | 3,500-3,100 | Bow and arrow Introduction |
| Terminal Archaic | Hind projectile points | 3,100-2,950 | First evidence of cemeteries |
| Early Woodland | Meadowood points, cache blades, and pop-eyed birdstones | 2,950-2,400 | First evidence of Vinette I pottery |
| Middle Woodland | Pseudo-scallop shell | 2,450-1,550 | Burial Mounds |
| | Princess Point pottery | 1,550-1,100 | First evidence of corn horticulture |
| Late Woodland | Levanna points | 1,100-700 | Early longhouses |
| | Saugeen projectile points | 700-600 | Agricultural villages |
| | Nanticoke Notched points | 600-450 | Migrating villages, tribal warfare |



1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous History

Current research suggests that the study area was inhabited by the Odawa prior to contact and trade with Europeans. By 1580, the Petun Deer and Wolf tribes migrated into the region to take advantage of the fur trade and appear to have cohabited with the Odawa (Garra 2014).

The study area enters the historic record in 1616, when Samuel de Champlain, Father Joseph le Caron, and a group of French explorers entered the region, visiting the main village and up to 9 additional villages in the region (Champlain 1929). These early accounts named the confederacy as the Petun, or Tobacco people. A more accurate designation would be the Tionontaté, or “people of the place where the hills are” (Garra and Heidenreich 1978:396).

European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period until the establishment of the Mission of the Apostles by the Jesuits in 1639 (Garra 2014:210). Over the following decade a combination of worsening environmental conditions, smallpox epidemics, and escalating raids from the Five Nation Iroquois placed severe strains on the extant Petun populations, which culminated in the dispersal of the Petun from the region in 1650 following the destruction of the principal village of Etharita in December 1649.

The Odawa also vacated the area in 1650, but eventually returned shortly thereafter and resided locally through to the nineteenth century (Garra 1979:29). Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located in the historic township of Collingwood, which was first surveyed in 1833 by Charles Rankin, with assistance from local Algonquian populations (H. Belden & Co 1880:5; Winearls 1990:482). Early settlement proved difficult, as many landowners were absentees that did not tend their parcels and there proved to be significant travel impediments (Rorke 1987:99). Conditions improved by the late 1860s with the establishment of additional open roads and bridges, and by the 1880s the township contained the two major towns of Thornbury and Clarksburg. Throughout the twentieth century, the township remained as a low density agriculture and resort destination. In 1998, the township was amalgamated with the town of Thornbury to create the Town of the Blue Mountains.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is situated on the northwest corner of historic Lot 26, Concession 7. The lot was granted to the Reekie's (likely brothers), the north half (100 acres) to John Reekie in 1876 and the south half (100 acres) to George Reekie in 1878. The study area falls within the northern half

granted to John Reekie. Though the land was granted in the 1870s, the 1851 census indicates that the Reekie family had ownership of the lot at the time (Map 2, Tile 1), and lists John Reekie (32) as a Scottish farmer whose primary residence was out of limits (Government of Canada 1853:21). The 1851 agricultural census documents a John Reekie as residing on Lot 26, Concession 6 and holding 200 acres, though it remains unknown if this is the same John Reekie. According to the 1861 census, Reekie, now 41 and married, resided in a one storey log house (Government of Canada 1863:8). Of the 95 acre property, 30 acres were under cultivation, including 20 acres of crops and 10 acres of pasture. The remaining 65 acres were left wooded. The Reekie's farmed wheat, peas, oats, Indian corn, potatoes and turnips. The 1871 census indicates that at some point John Reekie (51) began a career in weaving, as his trade is listed as a farmer and weaver (Government of Canada 1873:72). Reekie continued to hold the 95 acre property and had one dwelling, two barns and/or stables, two carriages and/or sleighs, two ploughs and/or cultivators, and one fanning mill. The 1871 agricultural census indicates 20 acres were improved, eight acres were under pasture, and three acres were under garden/orchard. The Reekie's continued growing the crops indicated in the previous agricultural census, with the addition of carrots, apples and maple sugar. The 1872 *Topographical map of the Township of Collingwood* (Map 2, Tile 2) shows the lot remained divided into northern and southern halves by the Reekie brothers. However, the 1880 *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Map 2, Tile 3) indicates the entire 200 acre lot was in the ownership of George Reekie. It is possible that John was not a subscriber to the atlas, while George was, and thus was not illustrated on the map. No structures or features are depicted within the study area. One structure is present outside of the study area to the east fronting Camperdown Road, and likely corresponds to the George Reekie residence. In 1894, by order of John's will, the property was granted to Alex Reekie, likely his son. The property remained in the ownership of the Reekie family until the mid-20th century, after which the property was divided via various deeds and grants. Analysis of historic topographic maps indicate the study area was vacant land before a residential structure was constructed on the property by 1993 (Map 3). The present land use of the study area is categorized as residential recreational (Town of the Blue Mountains 2016).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The majority of the study area consists of natural treed areas; mainly immature cedar. An extant residence is present in the west fronting 7th Line and various outbuildings dot the property (Images 1 thru 20).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area contains three physiographic landforms, including sand plains in the very northeastern corner, beaches in the centre, and clay plains in the southwestern corner (Map 4), all of which are within the Beaver Valley Physiographic Region. This small but rather well-defined

region occupies a sharply cut indentation in the Niagara cuesta, opening upon Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:122–124). Additionally, the study area falls near the estimated location of the original shorelines of glacial Lakes Algonquin and Nipissing, as indicated by old shorecliffs that are present to either side of the study area.

The surficial geological survey of the study area consists of sandy silt till (Map 5). The soil of the study area consists of Wiarton loam (Map 6), a dark brown loam surface soil with imperfect drainage and underlain by medium textured till parent material (Gillespie & Richards 1954:32-34).

The study area is within the South Georgian Bay Shoreline Watershed. The nearest water source is an unnamed watercourse (stream) located approximately 68 metres northwest of the study area. This watercourse is a perennial tributary of Georgian Bay, flowing into it approximately 1.2 km to the northeast.

The study area is located within the Meaford District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. Accordingly no archaeological resources are located within one kilometre of the study area.

1.3.4 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No archaeological assessments conducted within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0 the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 300 metres of an unnamed watercourse which flows into Georgian Bay indicates there is potential for Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material to be identified and recovered. Additionally, the location of the study area fronting the historically mapped 7th Line indicates the potential to recover historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The overgrown and wooded nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.



2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between July 20 and July 24, 2022 under PIF #: P321-0361-2022, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 96% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Images 21 & 22), with the remaining area determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration from the construction of several buildings, including the residence and various outbuildings, and were subsequently not assessed. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart, and to within one metre of standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied depending on the amount of boulder and cobble inclusions, but typically was between 25 and 35 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a medium to dark brown loam soil horizon overlaying a light brown silty subsoil or bedrock (Images 23 & 24). No archaeological material was identified.

The results of the Stage 2 assessment are presented in Map 7.

3.0 Analysis & Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 4.73 hectare area located at 516681 7th Line, part of Lot 26 Concession 7, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted between July 20 and July 24, 2022.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.



4.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 2: Information Inventory of Documentary Record

| Document | Location | Description |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Field Notes | Earthworks Office Project File | 1 pages of notes |
| Photographs | Earthworks Office Project File | 100 digital photographs |
| Field Map | Earthworks Office Project File | 1 page |



5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

7.0 References

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Town of the Blue Mountains

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.



Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.





Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest





Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.



Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.





Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest



Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.





Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.



Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing North





Image 11: Study Area Conditions. Facing East-Northeast.



Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.



Image 13: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.



Image 14: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.



Image 15: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.



Image 16: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.





Image 17: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.



Image 18: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.



Image 19: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



Image 20: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.





Image 21: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Northwest.



Image 22: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing East.





Image 23: Open Test Pit Showing Undisturbed Subsurface Stratigraphy.

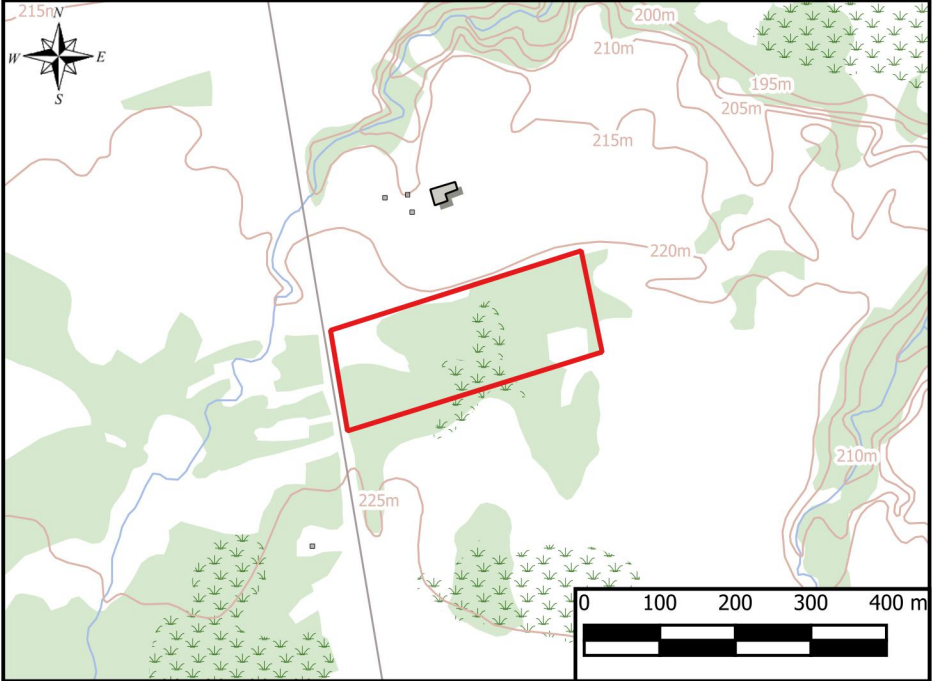
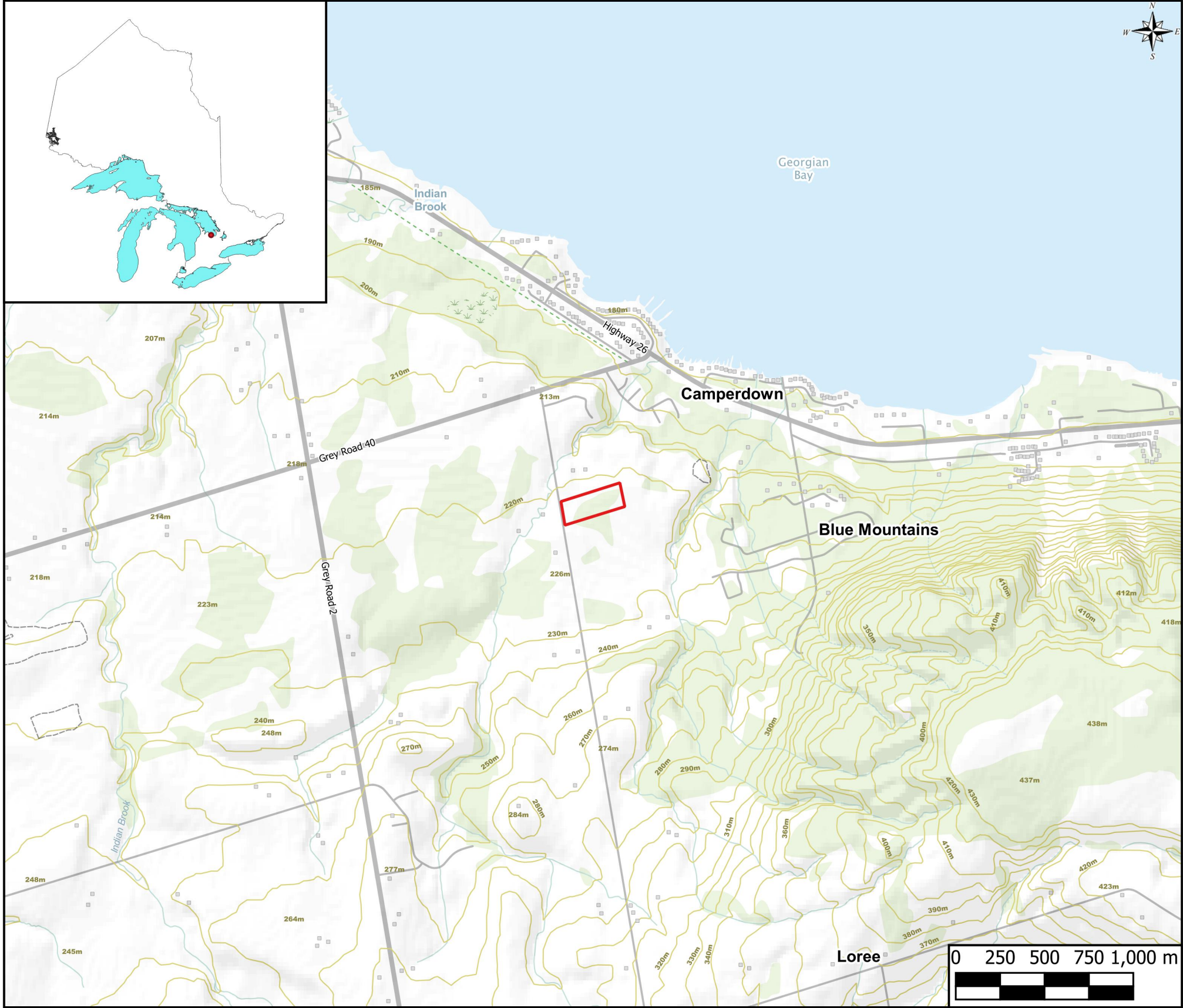


Image 24: Open Test Pit Showing Undisturbed Subsurface Stratigraphy.



9.0 Maps





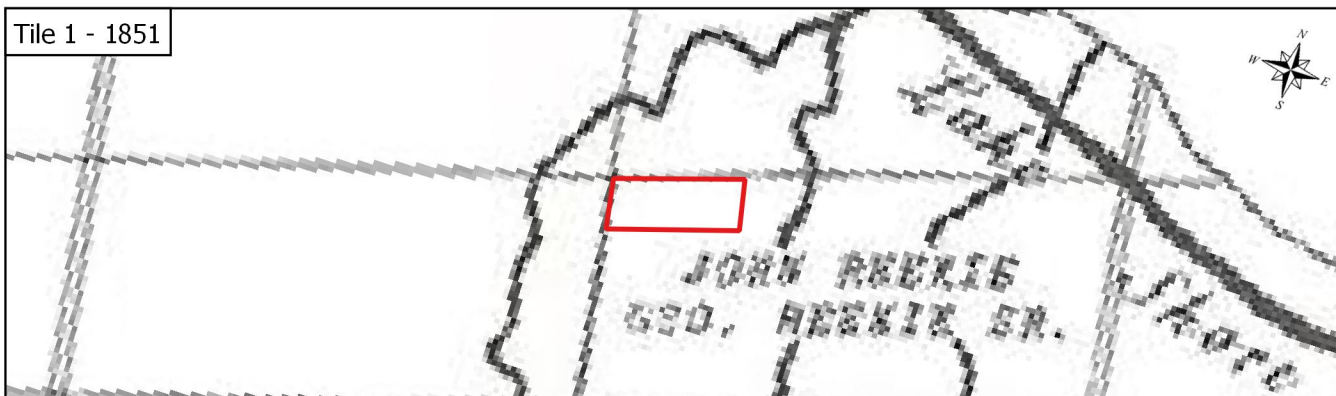
Legend

Study Area

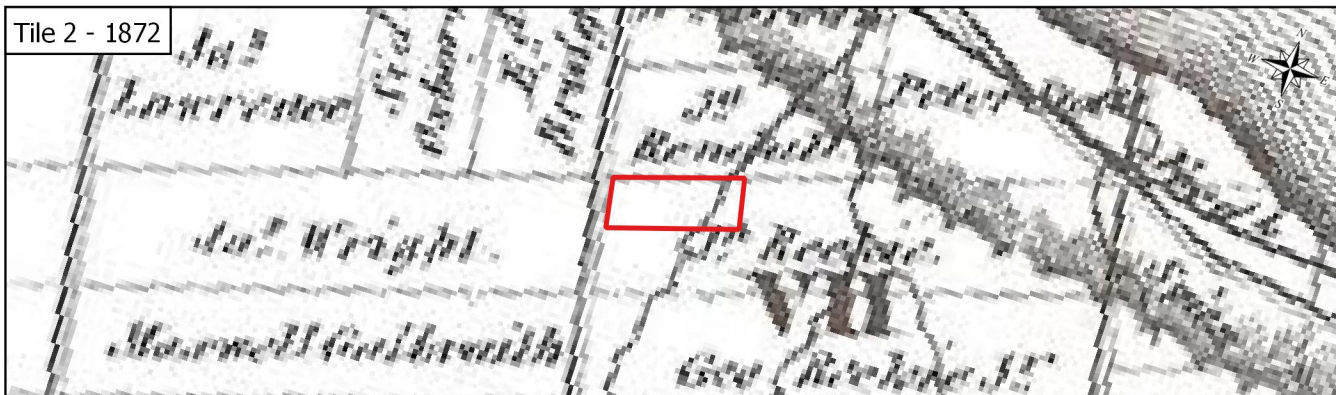
Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Grey County 2020 Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Regional Map

Tile 1 - 1851



Tile 2 - 1872



Tile 3 - 1881



Legend

 Study Area

Tile 1 - Collingwood Township Census of 1851. Prepared from Richard Rorke's notes and original 1834 map by Charles Rankin

Tile 2 - J. Fleming 1872 Topographical Map of the Township of Collingwood.

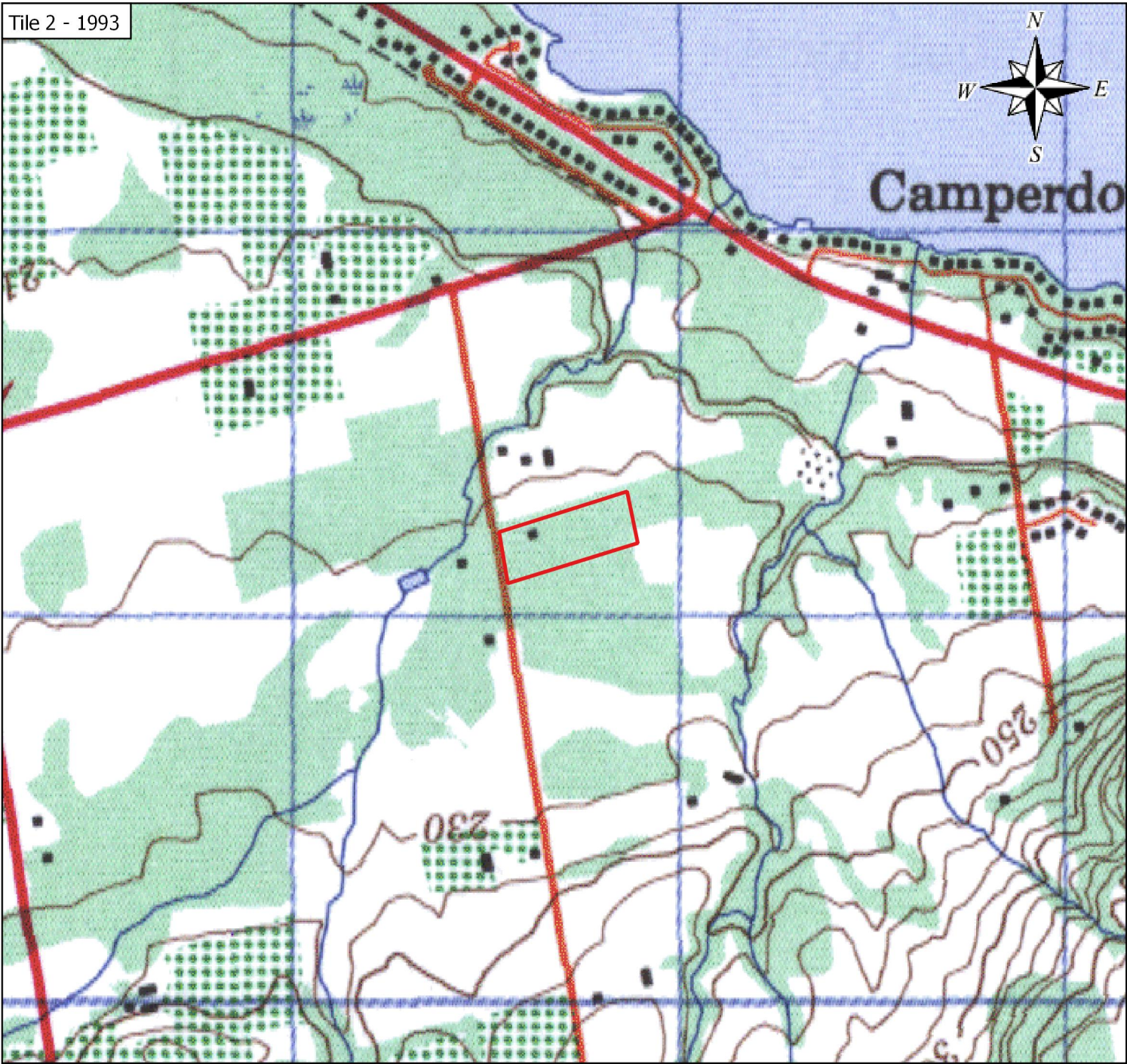
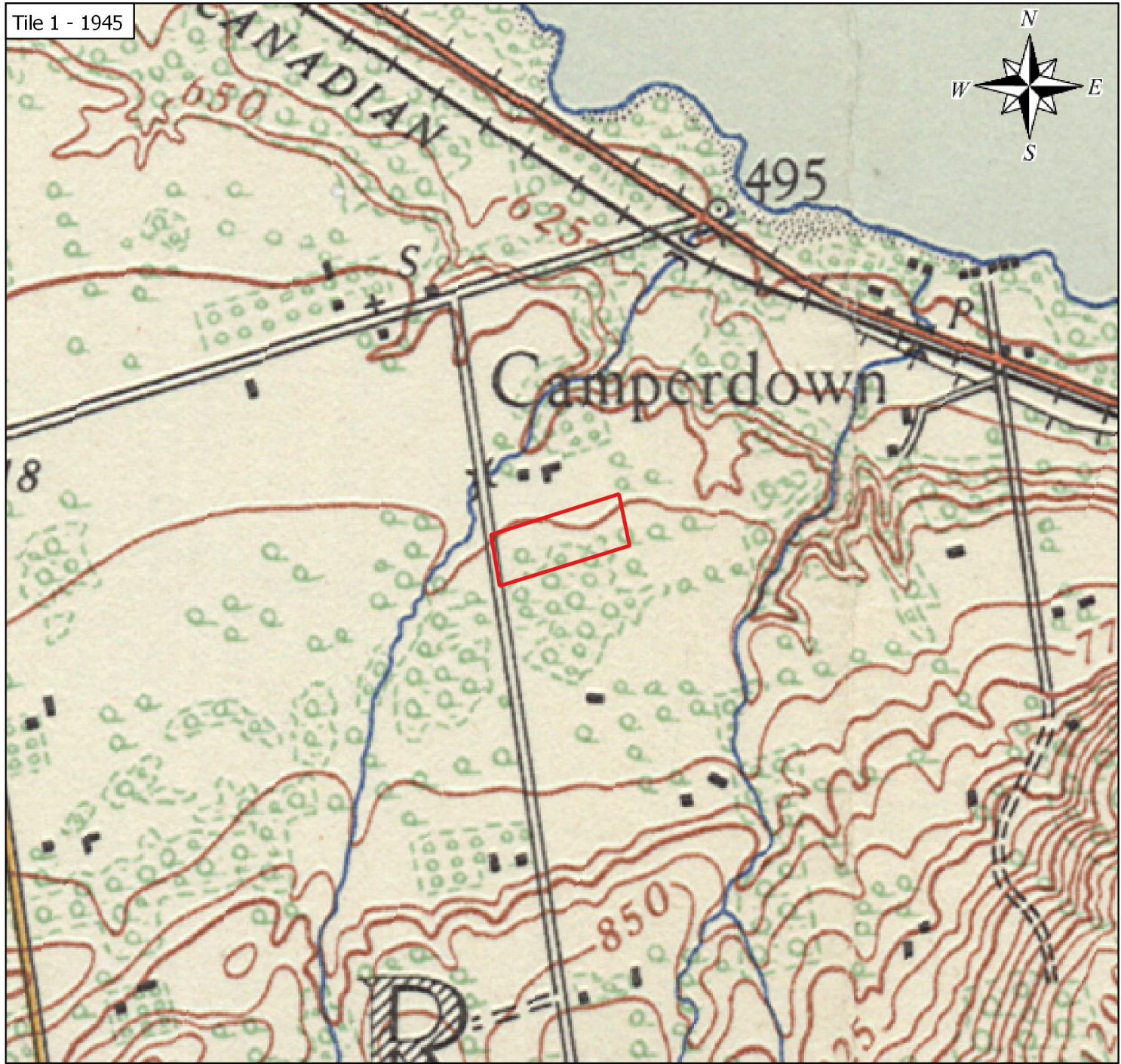
Tile 3 - Illustrated historical atlas of Counties Grey & Bruce, Ont. H. Belden & Co, 1880.

Not to Scale

Map 2: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



Earthworks
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.



Legend

 Study Area

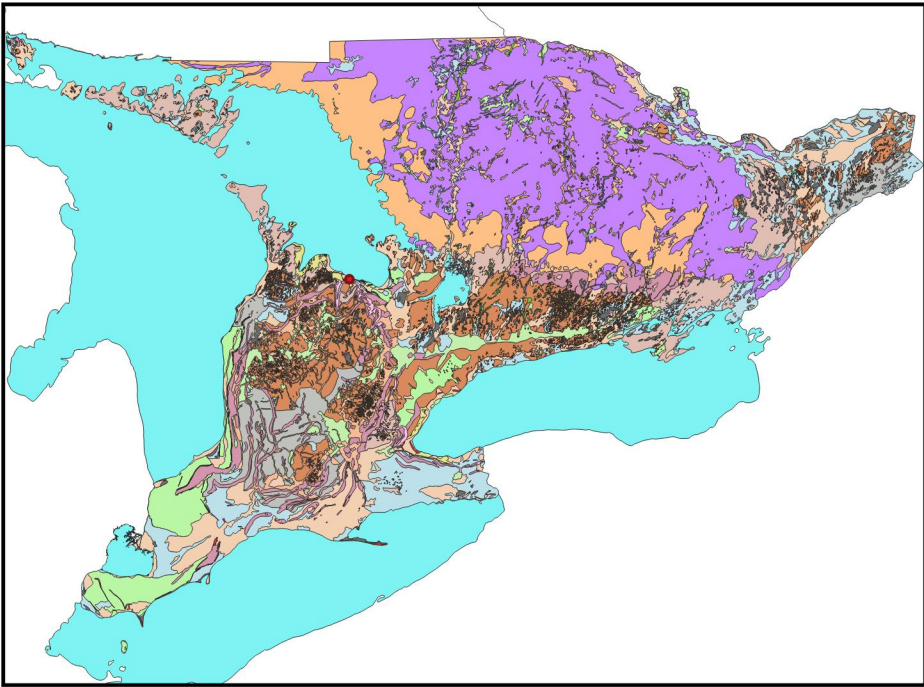
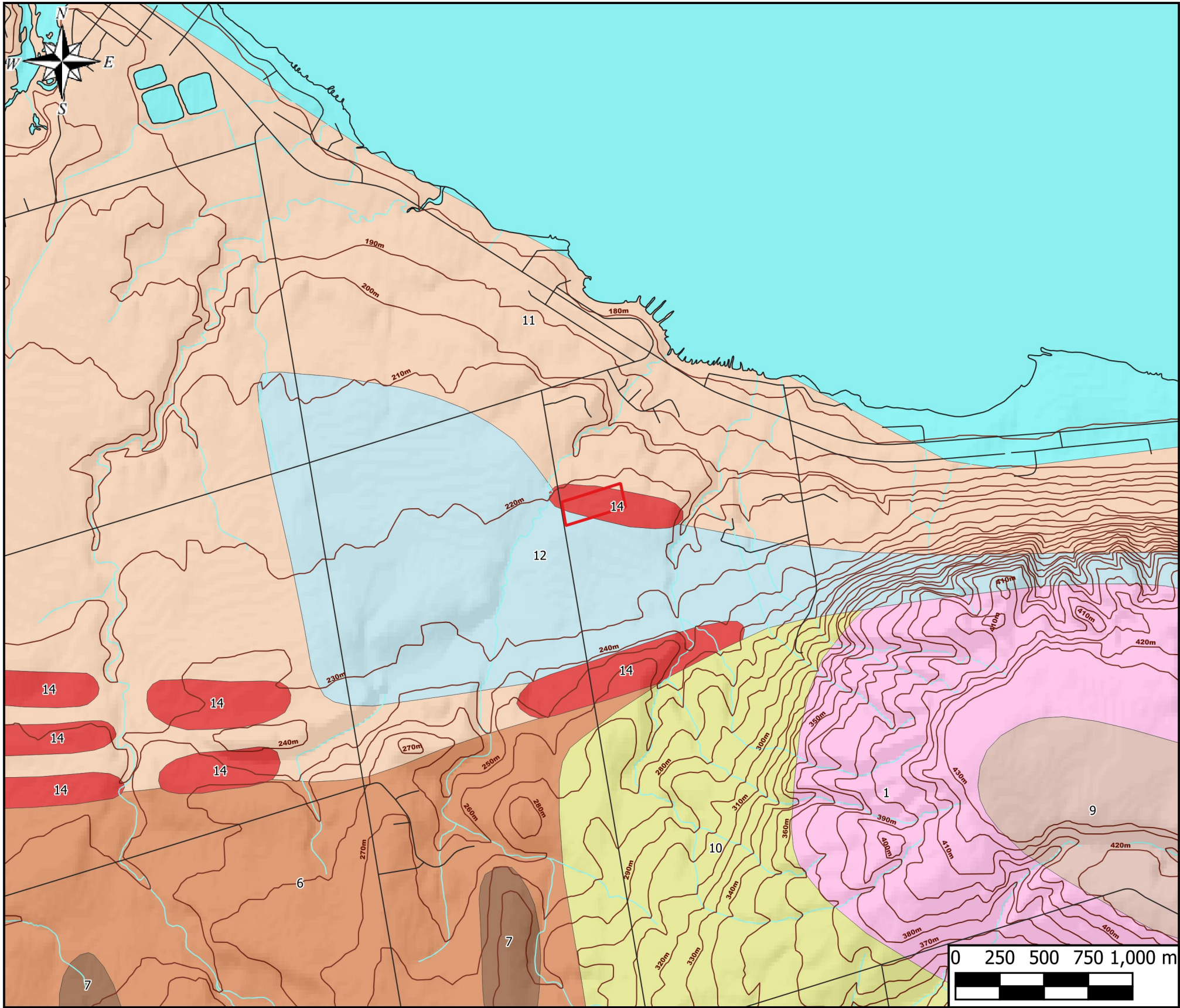
0 250 500 750 1,000 m



Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Nottawasaga, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 0041A09, [ed. 1], ungridded, 1945.

Tile 2 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Nottawasaga Bay, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 41 A/9, [ed. 4], 1993.

Map 3: Twentieth Century Topographic Mapping

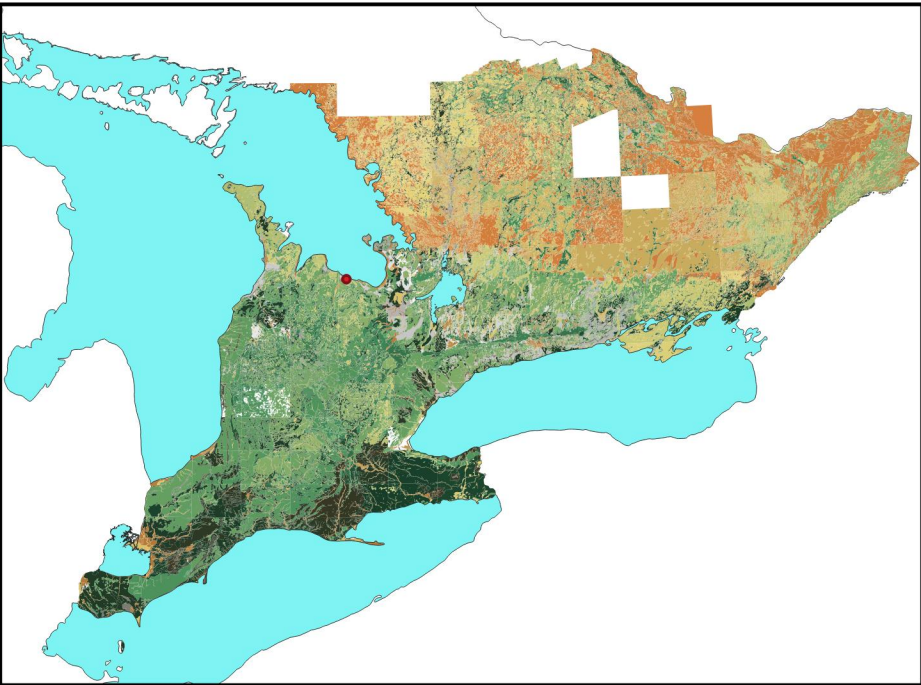
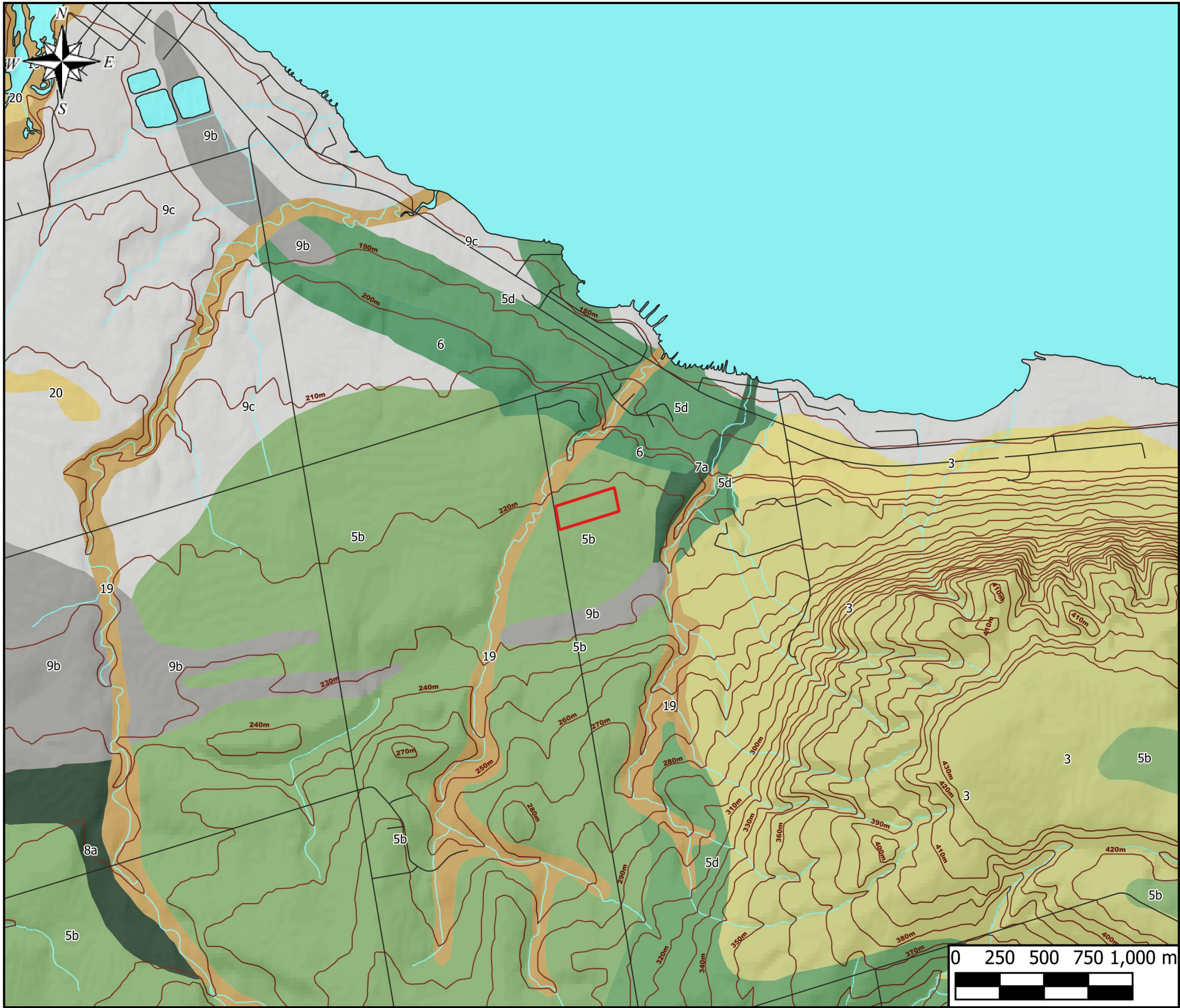


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 1 - Escarpments
- 6 - Till Plains (Drumlinized)
- 7 - Drumlins
- 9 - Limestone Plains
- 10 - Shale Plains
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 12 - Clay Plains
- 14 - Beaches

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—
Data 228.

Map 4: Physiographic Landforms

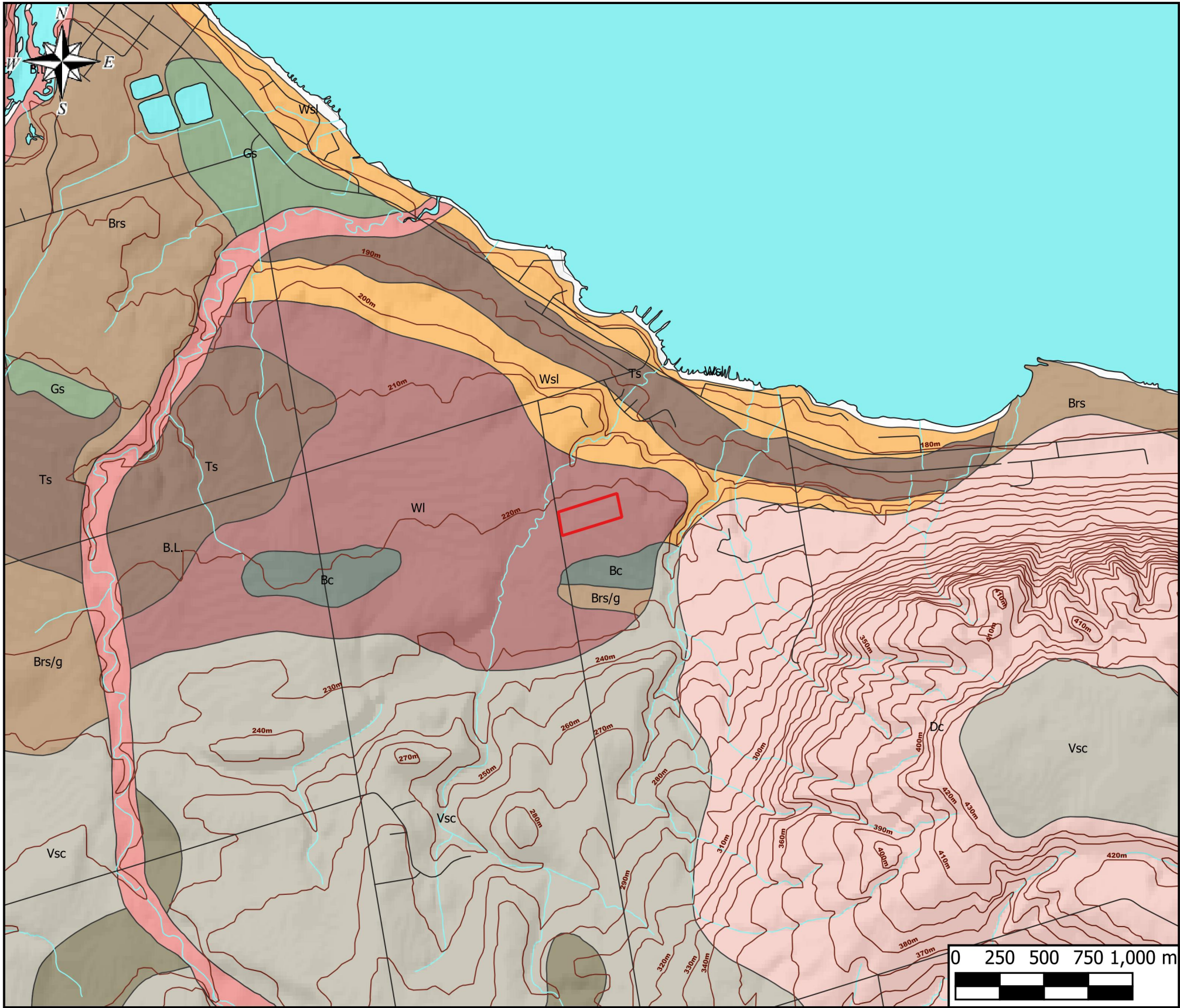


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 3 - Blue, brown and black shale, dark grey limestone
- 3 - Grey fossiliferous limestone
- 3 - Sandstone, dolostone, shale
- 5b - Sandy silt till
- 5d - Clayey silt till
- 5d - Silty clay to clayey till
- 6 - Gravel and sand
- 7a - Mainly sand
- 8a - Silt, clayey to sandy
- 9b - Sandy gravel
- 9c - Sand, minor fine gravel
- 19 - Sand and silt present on floodplains
- 20 - Mud, muck, peat; inadequately drained basins

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data
128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 5: Surficial Geology

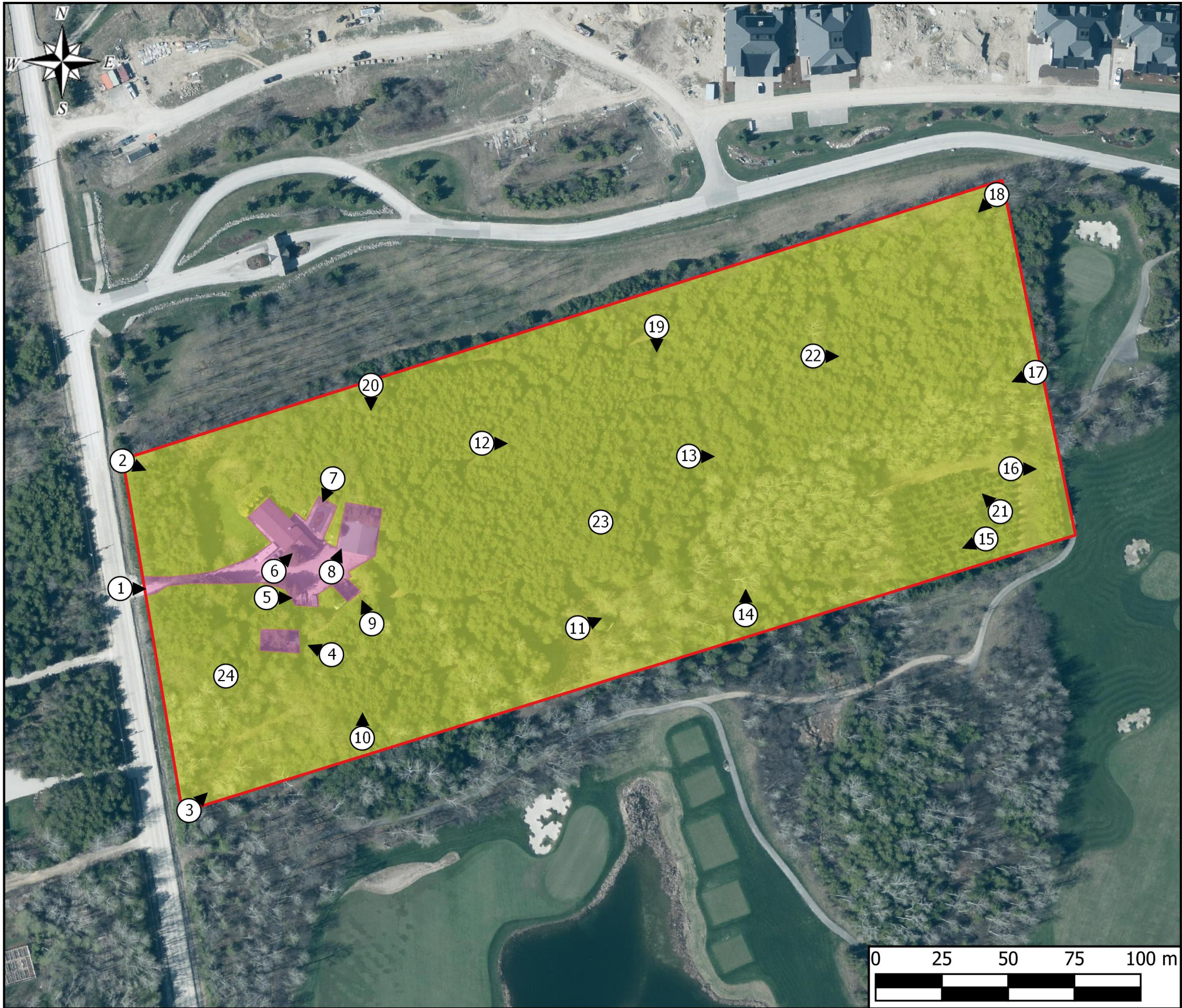


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- B.L. - Bottom Land
- Bc - Brookston Clay Loam
- Brs - Brighton Sand
- Brs/g - Brighton Sand over Gravel
- Dc - Dunedin Clay
- Gs - Granby Sand
- Ksc - Kemble Silty Clay
- Ts - Techumseh Sand
- Vsc - Vincent Silty Clay Loam
- WI - Warton Loam
- Wsl - Waterloo Sandy Loam

Reference:
Soil Map of Grey County. Soil Survey Report No. 17. Scale 1:63,360

Map 6: Regional Soil Map



Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
- Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
- # Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Grey County 2020 Aerial Imagery

**Map 7: Stage 2
Assessment Results**