

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, West Road

Various Lots and Concessions
Townships of Eastnor, Albemarle and Amabel,
Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula and
Town of South Bruce Peninsula,
Bruce County, Ontario

Submitted to:

Bruce County Highways Department
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and

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

July 25, 2017

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by The Bruce County Highways Department ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on Various Lots and Concessions Townships of Eastnor, Albemarle and Amabel, Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula and Town of South Bruce Peninsula, Bruce County, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was conducted as part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment ('Class EA') Study in advance of a regimen of proposed improvements to a 29 kilometre (km) stretch of road within the Bruce Peninsula, extending southward from Ferndale Road (Bruce Road 9), just north of the community of Spry, to Bruce Road 13 and the community of Oliphant in the south. This stretch of road is generally divided into two sections, each running generally north to south, connected by an irregular dog's leg near the community of Howdenvale. North of Howdenvale, this road is referred to as both West Road and Daddy Weir Road; south of Howdenvale, it called Huron Road and Bryant Street. The dog's leg, itself, is called Howdenvale Road. For the sake of convenience, unless referring to a specific portion, this stretch of road will be referred to for the remainder of this report as West Road. Also included within the Study Area are the adjacent lands on either side of West Road for a distance of 1km.

To meet the legislative conditions of this Class EA Study, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. A site visit was undertaken on June 20, 2017 as per Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that portions of the Study Area exhibit a moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Generally, these areas were limited to the pockets of higher quality soil throughout the Study Area; they also corresponded with areas of historical interest identified during background research. As such, **a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential (Figures 6 to 8).**

In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011), the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential that are inaccessible for ploughing, including all woodlots, manicured lawns, and derelict non-agricultural fields, will be subject to a typical test pit assessment at a 5m interval. Each test pit must be approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits will then be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil will be screened through six-millimetre (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. In accordance with Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), if archaeological resources are encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey, the test pit excavation will continue on the survey grid to determine the extent of further positive test pits. If insufficient archaeological resources are found through a continued survey of the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey coverage will be intensified around the positive test pits using either Option A or Option B of Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). UTM coordinates will then be recorded for all positive test pit in addition to a fixed reference landmark using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 17N). All artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their associated positive test pit.

All active or inactive agricultural land that retains archaeological potential and is accessible for ploughing will be subject to a typical Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5m interval, conducted according to Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The fields will be ploughed until 80% surface visibility is attained, then allowed to weather prior to assessment. As per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of

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Ontario 2011), if archaeological resources are found, the survey transects will be decreased to 1m intervals over a 20m radius around each find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories will be collected for laboratory analysis and cataloguing, including all refined ceramic sherds for 19th century archaeological sites.

If any of the areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment are determined to be low and wet, steeply sloped, or previously disturbed during the course of the Stage 2 assessment, they will be photo documented as per Section 2.1, Sections 2 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 assessment also determined that portions of the Study Area retained no archaeological potential including areas of low and permanently wet swamp land, sand dunes or exposed bedrock with intermittent patches of thin dry soil. These areas were identified as having no archaeological potential through a consideration county soil maps and historic documentation, as well as the results of the property inspection. Furthermore, West Road itself, as well as its municipal right-of-way, as well as any additional roads, laneways and standing structures were considered to be deeply disturbed and will also be photo documented as per Section 2.1, Sections 2 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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- Mr. Robert von Bitter, MTCS Toronto
- Dr. Bill Fitzgerald, Licensed Archaeologist on behalf of Saugeen Ojibwa Nation (SON)

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by The Bruce County Highways Department ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on Various Lots and Concessions Townships of Eastnor, Albemarle and Amabel, Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula and Town of South Bruce Peninsula, Bruce County, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was conducted as part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment ('Class EA') Study in advance of a regimen of proposed improvements to a 29 kilometre (km) stretch of road within the Bruce Peninsula, extending southward from Ferndale Road (Bruce Road 9), just north of the community of Spry, to Bruce Road 13 and the community of Oliphant in the south. This stretch of road is generally divided into two sections, each running generally north to south, connected by an irregular dog's leg near the community of Howdenvale. North of Howdenvale, this road is referred to as both West Road and Daddy Weir Road; south of Howdenvale, it called Huron Road and Bryant Street. The dog's leg, itself, is called Howdenvale Road. For the sake of convenience, unless referring to a specific portion, this stretch of road will be referred to for the remainder of this report as West Road. Also included within the Study Area are the adjacent lands on either side of West Road for a distance of 1km.

To meet the legislative conditions of this Class EA Study, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. A site visit was undertaken on June 20, 2017 as per Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area; and
- A windshield survey of the Study Area.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological research activities.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The Study Area comprises a 29km stretch of road within the Bruce Peninsula, referred to here as 'West Road.' The Bruce Peninsula is located between Georgian Bay and the main basin of Lake Huron. It extends in a northwesterly direction from the rest of Southern Ontario toward Manitoulin Island, where it forms the widest strait joining Georgian Bay to the lake. The Bruce Peninsula was named after James Bruce, the 8th Earl of Elgin, Governor General of the Province of Canada (Cundiff *et al* 2005). Prior to this, it was referred to as either the 'Indian' or 'Saugeen' Peninsula.

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, Bruce County as a whole was mostly likely occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups who also exhibited cultural influence from Iroquoian-speaking groups, both before and after European contact. Generally, the pre-contact Aboriginal presence in much of southern Ontario reflects occupation by Northern Iroquoian speakers. During and following the Iroquois Wars of the mid-17th century and the dispersal of the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Pentun and Neutral, a considerable reduction in the extent of territory occupied by Iroquoian speakers occurred in southern Ontario. Beginning about 1690, Algonkian speakers from northern Ontario began to move southwards (Ferris 2009; Rogers 1978: 761; Schmaltz 1991). It has been presumed that occupation of the Bruce County and the Bruce Peninsula before about 1690 would have been by Iroquoians, but the Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex, known best for locations in the Saugeen River valley such as the Donaldson Site, is most often interpreted as Algonkian (Fiedel 1999), arguing for an occupation of Bruce County by Algonkian speakers for millennia. Dating somewhat later than the Donaldson site, Wright (1974: 303, Fox 1990: 461) believed that the isolated occurrence of a palisaded village in Bruce County as the Middle Ontario Iroquoian-like (Middleport substage) Nodwell site established a case of immigration by the Iroquoian-speaking Huron. More recently, however, Rankin (2000) has argued that the Nodwell village represents a short-lived sedentary farming experiment by hunter-gatherers, probably indigenous Algonkian Speakers, who may have been ancestral to the Odawa (see also Warrick 2008: 159). French missionaries indicated relatively close ties between the Odawa and the Huron-Petun (Fox 1990; Feast and Feast 1978: 773).

Ferris (1999: 119-120) has also pointed out the potential misuse in the literature of the designation "huron" to describe sites in Bruce County. As Koenig (1005: 61) indicates, there are some who argue that the ancestors of those Algonkian speaking First Nations now occupying the Bruce Peninsula only arrived in the mid-1800s, relating to known relocations from the U.S. and the establishment of reserves (Surtees 1971: 48). In southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawami) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feast and Feast 1978: 778-779). Still, archaeological sites in Bruce County point to much earlier settlement, probably by at least some of their ancestors. To Koenig, "it seems likely...that many of the Saugeen Indians the newcomers joined had ties to the peninsula going back at least several generations" (2005: 61). So, during the Late Woodland period, there is evidence that the Study Area would have been inhabited by Algonkian or Iroquoian-speaking groups, or a combination of groups.

While, it is difficult to trace ethnic affiliation during the period of initial contact between Aboriginal and European groups, Koenig stated that "there is no doubt that some native groups regularly occupied sites on the [Bruce] peninsula at the end of [the early historic] period" (2005: 62). Feast and Feast (1978: 772-773) imply that the Bruce Peninsula was Odawa territory from 1616; early 17th century French glass trade beads at the Glen and Cripps sites on the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula appears to attest to this (Fox 1990: 465-466). Fox not only points to Odawa (or Ottawa) settlement on the Bruce Peninsula during the mid-1600s at Hunter's Point, but also to sites in the southern Bruce County littoral such as the Hunter site on the Saugeen Reserve, dating about 1600 (1990: 462, 472), as well as the Inverhuron-Lucas site (1990: 463). Abandonment of this area by the Odawa seems to have occurred, at least briefly, in the mid-1600s due to the Iroquois Wars (Fox 1990: 472).

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By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north appear to have begun to repopulate Bruce County (Rogers 1978: 761). This is the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the Lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). Although noted as “MIS” (i.e. Mississauga), Tanner (1987) shows First Nation occupation at the mouth of the Saugeen River in the late 1700s. Villages, sometimes temporary, fishing camps and portage trails were documented by surveyors and other Euro-Canadian visitors and settlers (Koenig 2005: 62). In 1818, First Nations people were living at the mouth of the Saugeen when the area was visited by a fur trader from Lower Canada, Pierre Piche (Koenig 2005: 57). The Fishing Islands, just off the Huron shore, were chartered in 1822 by Captain Bayfield as ‘Ghegheto’ (Koenig 2005: 57). Fox (1990: 462) notes the presence of earlier, possibly Odawa, ‘Puckasaw pits’. Thought to represent storm sellers (Fox 1990: 470), on these islands, similar to those found in the Bruce Peninsula. A human burial was also discovered on the islands in the 1830s, reflecting earlier Aboriginal occupation (Koenig 2005: 62). Missionaries arrived in the area in 1828 (Koenig 2005: 64). In the 1830s, the village at Saugeen was inhabited by more than 300 people, but large-scale commercial fishing by Euro-Canadians was already underway in the area (Koenig 2005). The Chippewas of “Saginge” River along with Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne, are reported to have granted fishing rights to the Huron Fishing Company, based in Gicerich (Anonymous 1839; Fitzgerald 2004:3).

In 1836, the Saugeen Ojibway signed a treaty with Sir Francis Head to cede the lands south of the peninsula to the British Government in exchange for proper housing, knowledge of agriculture, and permanent protection of the peninsula. A second treaty, Treaty Number 72, was signed with the Saugeen in 1854 for the land within the peninsula itself (Cundiff *et al* 2005).

According to Morris, Treaty Number 72 was,

...made on October 30th, 1854, between We, the Chiefs, Sachems, and Principal Men of the Indian Tribes resident at Saugeen, Owen Sound confiding in the wisdom and protecting care of 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, having now, being in full Council assembled in presence of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and of the young men of both tribes, agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full complete surrender unto the Crown of that Peninsula, known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain reservations and restrictions to the hereinafter set forth. We have therefore set our marks to this document after having heard the same read to us and do here by surrender the whole of the above names tract of country, bounded on the south by a straight line drawn from the Indian Village of Saugeen to the Indian Village of Norwash 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...

Morris 1943:34-35

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use

European settlement within the Bruce Peninsula followed shortly after the 1854 treaty, despite the thin, dry soils that characterise the peninsula. In the middle of the 19th century, however, the peninsula was still heavily forested and featured established fisheries in Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, as well as several inland lakes and rivers. The first sawmill appeared in 1881 at Tobermory; by the turn of the century, however, most of the valuable timber resources, including the majority of the large pines, were exhausted. A series of intense fires followed around the peninsula during the early 20th century, fueled by the waste left behind by the rapid logging and land clearances; by the middle of the 1920s, most of the rich forest that once covered the peninsula was barren. Furthermore, the accidental introduction of the Lamprey eel to the Great Lakes in 1932 via the recently completed Welland Canal resulted in devastation to a fish supply that had already been weakened by the overfishing of valuable fish species such as lake trout. Given the decline in forestry and fishing resources, the peninsula suffered a steady and rapid decline in population until the 1970s (Cundiff *et al* 2005).

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Despite the poor conditions for permanent settlement, the natural beauty of the peninsula attracted visitors from the growing cities of Southern Ontario and the Great Lakes States. In particular, the spectacular cliffs prevalent throughout the peninsula, complete with an intricate system of caves, as well as the crystal-clear waters of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, have made the Bruce Peninsula a haven for tourists. Following the Second World War, the pace of cottage development increased dramatically. Recreation and tourism have long since replaced logging and fishing as the top industry in the region. The remaining forest is now protected, and the Niagara Escarpment Commission controls the rugged shoreline from over-development. Today, seasonal residents outnumber permanent residents. The present settlement of the peninsula consists of a mixture of towns and hamlets; no major urban centres exist on the peninsula (Discover the Bruce Peninsula n.d.).

The portion of West Road included in the current Study Area spans three townships within the Bruce Peninsula, including, from north to south, Eastnor, Albemarle and Amabel Townships.

Eastnor Township

Eastnor Township was named in honor of John Somers Cocks, Earl of Somers, Viscount Eastnor of Eastnor Castle, in the county of Hereford. John Cocks was related to the wife of Sir Edmund Walker Head, the Governor General of British North America from 1854 to 1861 (Gardiner 1899).

Eastnor Township was first surveyed in 1856 along with the Township of Lindsay, the town plot of Wiarton, and the village of Paisley. The township was divided into 100 acre lots, each valued at \$100. The land around Stokes Bay was reserved as a town plot, identified as Hardwick, but the town never materialised. The first lots were purchased in 1862, although settlers did not occupy their land until 1869 or 1870. According to early census data, the population of Eastnor in 1871 was 51 and, given that only 23 lots were occupied, the land assessment for the entire county was determined to be \$2300. By 1872, this total had climbed to \$10,395 and by 1879, \$133,448 (Robertson 1906).

In 1869, Eastnor Township was amalgamated with Albemarle Township to the south forming a single municipality. The townships of Lindsay and St Edmunds were added in 1872. By 1877, Albemarle Township was severed from this group leaving the three northern townships as a single municipality, with Eastnor as the leading member. This union lasted until 1883, at which time Lindsey and St. Edmunds was severed from Eastnor resulting in two separate municipalities. On January 1, 1999, Eastnor was united once again with St Edmunds and Lindsay townships, as well as the Village of Lion's Head, creating the Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula (Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula 2012).

Early settlement in Eastnor Township was concentrated in the vicinity of Lion's Head, located on Isthmus Bay along the east coast of the township. Settlement expanded southward to 20 side-line (currently Ferndale Road, Bruce Road 9) and then westward to the community of Spry. This road marks the northern limit of the current Study Area. Prior to the emergence of Lion's Head as a village, the hub of the township was Tackaberry's Corners, located at Lots 20 and 21, Concessions 4 and 5 East of Bury Road (EBR). As of 1875, Lion's Head consisted of one post office, built that same year, and the only store in the township. In 1879, Robert Watt received a grant to build a mill at Lion's Head. This mill was constructed the following year, making it the second mill in the township; the first was built in Barrow Bay in 1874. The mill at Lion's Head burned down in 1883 and was replaced by a roller-process grist mill. At Barrow Bay, meanwhile, a steam saw-mill was added in 1883 and large roller-process grist mill, in 1892. Besides Lion's Head and Barrow Bay, the only other villages within the township were Spry and Stokes Bay. Of these, Stokes Bay was the most successful given its proximity to Lindsay and St. Edmunds Townships and its natural wharf. The lighthouse on Lyal Island, at the entrance to Stokes Bay, was added in 1885 (Robertson 1906).

In addition to the money granted to Robert Watt for the mill at Lion's Head, a number of additional debentures were issued by the township for public works between 1880 and 1906. The majority of these were granted for drainage schemes for the purpose of soil reclamation. The Judge Creek Scheme, undertaken in three issues between 1884 and 1906, served to drain the land behind Barrow Bay; the Fern Creek Scheme, undertaken in two issues between 1896 and 1906,

drained the land west of Lion's Head; and the Swan Lake Scheme drained the lands to the northwest of Lion's Head. These schemes were important to the early development of the township since, at the time of its initial settlement, much of Eastnor Township was a swamp. The 1901 Report of County Valuators, however, notes that the quality of the soil throughout much of the township had demonstrated a marked improvement by the turn of the century given the drainage schemes that had been undertaken in the late 19th century. It goes on to say that, once the balance of the Eastnor swamp was drained, one third of the township would be "first class" when compared to the other townships throughout the county. This one third was limited to the area to the north and east of the current Study Area. The remaining two thirds of the township, however, is described as useless as a result of over clearing, thin dry soil, and expansive patches of exposed bedrock (Robertson 1906).

Given the physical restraints of the township, early roads were poor and the majority of travel was conducted by water. A number of steamboats were active throughout the 1870s and 1880s, providing access from Lion's Head or Barrow Bay to major ports at Wiarton and Owen Sound. To accommodate these vessels, a new wharf and pier was constructed at Lion's Head in 1883 (Robertson 1906).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Grey and Bruce, Ontario (Historical Atlas; Belden & Co. 1880)*, demonstrates the extent to which Eastnor Township was settled by 1880. Very few landowners are listed, and most of these are depicted in the vicinity of Lion's Head or Barrow Bay. Within the Study Area, Davis Scott is listed as the owner of the 100-acre parcel at Lot 20, Concession 2 West of Bury Road (WBR). A large schoolhouse is depicted in the northwest corner of the lot and another smaller structure is depicted south of it. The Spry post office is illustrated in the southeast corner of Lot 21, Concession 3 WBR. A hotel, meanwhile, can be observed farther to the south on Lot 6, Concession 3, WBR. Although not present within the Study Area, a store, post office, schoolhouse and steam saw mill are depicted in the vicinity of Pike Bay, at the southern end of the township. It must be noted, however, that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

Albamarle Township

The name Albamarle is the title that was given to Lord Bury's family; Lord Bury himself was the seventh Earl of Albemarle (Gardiner 1899). Albemarle Township is located just south of Eastnor Township and north of Amabel Township. The northern half of the township was surveyed in 1856 as part of the survey of Eastnor Township; the southern half was surveyed by George Gould in the fall of 1855, after he had completed the survey of Amabel Township. The two survey grids meet at Lot 10, just south of the town plot of Adair, on Hope Bay. The town plot of Adair was the only town plot within the township and covered 2,025 acres in all (The Town of South Bruce Peninsula 2010).

On December 29, 1857, the Township of Albamarle was amalgamated with those of Arran and Amabel. Amabel and Albamarle were then severed from Arran in 1860. In 1869, Albamarle and Amabel were split once again; the former was amalgamated with Eastnor to the north, forming a single municipality. In 1872, this municipality was joined to the townships of Lindsay and St. Edmunds. This partnership lasted for five years before the three northernmost townships were severed to form a separate municipality leaving Albamarle as an independent township once again (Robertson 1906). On January 1, 1999, the Town of South Bruce Peninsula was formed when the Town of Wiarton, the Village of Hepworth and the townships of Albamarle and Amabel were amalgamated once again (The Town of South Bruce Peninsula 2010).

The first settlers began arriving in December 1857 and generally arranged themselves into three separate communities. The first was Colpoy's Bay, located at the southern end of the township; the second was the community of Mar, in the centre of the township; the third was concentrated around Purple Valley. Among the earliest settlers was Reverend Ludwick Kribs, who had been serving as a missionary to the aboriginal community at Colpoy's Bay since 1852 on behalf of the

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Congregational Church. In 1858, Leonard Gleason was sent to Colpoy's Bay by the Indian Department to instruct the aboriginal community there how to build and operate a saw-mill. Ludwick Kribs built a grist mill and another saw mill shortly afterwards; a post office followed in 1863 with Kribs serving as postmaster. At that time, it was anticipated that Colpoy's Bay would become a trading centre and develop into a large urban centre like Wiarton in Amabel County to the south. Later in the century, however, the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway was extended into the Bruce Peninsula, terminating at Wiarton rather than carrying on into Albamarle Township, thus stifling any future economic development at Colpoy's Bay (Robertson 1906).

By the end of the 1860s, the first road had been completed, travelling along the town line separating Amabel and Albamarle Townships before turning north toward Eastnor Township, via the community at Mar; a second road leading to the Cape Croker reserve followed shortly after. Given the challenges presented by the physical terrain, the establishment of the remaining road system was protracted (Robertson 1906).

Population growth throughout Albamarle Township as a whole was slow when compared to the more fertile townships to the south. According to the census records from 1861, the population of the entire township was only 54; ten years later it has climbed to 678 residents; by 1901 the population had reached 1,962. This slow growth was attributed to the poor physical characteristics of the township. According to the County Valuator's 1879 report, the east side of the township comprised rock and the west side, sand and swamp. They note a few scattered farms, but conclude that none of the township was suitable as village property. They provide an average price per acre of \$4, as compared to the \$11.58 per acre in Amabel Township to the south and \$10 per acre in Eastnor Township to the north (Robertson 1906). Given these conditions, no town ever developed at Adair and, by 1879, the County Council urged the Indian Land Department to sell the town plots as farm land. In 1880, in a final effort to gain a foothold at Adair, town and park lots were auctioned off at Owen Sound. By 1887, however, only 191 acres (or 9.4%) of the town plot had been cleared and the remaining lots were resurveyed into farm lots. The valuers note also that the peninsula to the east of Albamarle, 15,586 acres in all, is geographically linked to the township, but was set aside as an Indian Reserve, referred to as the Cape Croker Reserve (Robertson 1906).

In a subsequent report published in 1901, the Valuers state that, with the exception of the area around Mar, the land throughout the township was even less valuable than was originally estimated 12 years previously; consequently, its value had depreciated to a mere \$3.25 per acre by the turn of the century. The Valuers conclude their report by stating that the future prospects of Albamarle township were not bright given the dearth of arable soil and broad stretches of bare stone outcrops (Robertson 1906).

The *Historical Atlas* map (*Historical Atlas*; Belden & Co. 1880) demonstrates the extent to which Albamarle Township was settled by 1880. Very few landowners are listed, and most of these are located within the vicinity of Colpoy's Bay or south of the Adair town plot. Within the Study Area, George Petteplace is illustrated as owning 225 acres on Lot 15, Concession 1 EBR and presumably also Lot 14 to the north. A small structure is depicted in the northeast corner of Lot 14 with a written reference to a letter box on a stump. Farther to the south, School No. 6 is depicted at Red Bay on Lot 19, Concession 5 WBR. Also visible on the *Historic Atlas* map is the Mar post office in the centre of the township on Lot 18, Concession 3 EBR and the McIver post office and store along the eastern edge of the township adjacent to the Cape Croker Reserve.

A small Euro-Canadian cemetery is currently located at Red Bay on Lot 19, Concession 4 WBR, immediately adjacent to the west side of Huron Street within the limits of the Study Area. A total of 152 occupants are listed for the cemetery, over 90% of which were interred after World War II (approximately 15 of 152). Only a handful of the earliest graves date to the 19th century, with the earliest examples belonging to the McFarlane family. One of these graves belongs to John McFarlane (1826-1905), who served as the postmaster of the Red Bay Post Office in 1882. McFarlane succeeded James Christian, who was appointed as the inaugural postmaster in 1881 (Canada Gen Web. 2004-2017a).

Amabel Township

Amabel Township is the southernmost township within the Bruce Peninsula and was one of the constituent components of the aforementioned Town of South Bruce Peninsula. It was named after Lady Amabel, the sister of Lord Bury and wife of Sir Edmund Walker Head (Gardiner 1899; Bruce County Genealogical Society 2003).

The township was first surveyed in 1855. Lots went for sale by auction on September 2, 1856. Most of the early lots were purchased by land speculators who did not intend to settle in the township (Robertson 1906). As a result, early settlement was slow.

According to the Report of County Valuers from 1879, the south end of the township featured a considerable amount of “ordinary land” that was suitable for agriculture. The north half, however, was mostly bare rock, interspersed with lakes and swamps, as was the case with the adjacent Albamarle Township. The east side of the township, meanwhile was described as wet sandy land, and the west side, sandy hills. The subsequent 1901 Report of County Valuers confirms that a number of good farms were present within the township, concentrated well south of Wiarton. The soil in this area was described as being “as good as any we have come across in the county,” although the terrain was fairly hilly making road development difficult. Most of the area from the 10th concession northward, conversely, wherein the current Study Area lies, was characterised by exposed bedrock and is described as “almost valueless.” The report goes on to state that a large number of lots within this northern portion of the township are “of no use whatsoever” and retained “no prospective value” (Robertson 1906). The valuers note also the northwestern section of the township, through which the Study Area passes, as being unproductive given its hilly and sandy nature. The majority of the small and scattered settlements that were once established in the northern half of the township were abandoned once the timber industry collapsed and remained deserted (Robertson 1906). Despite the paucity of quality land, the area was well watered by the Sauble River and its tributaries. A number of smaller streams and an abundance of lakes also provided good sources of potable water.

Given the hilly terrain of Amabel Township, the first road was not completed until 1865. At this time, the course of the North Gravel Road, or Owen Sound post road, was cleared providing access to Southampton; it was gravelled the following year. The North Gravel Road served to replace the Gimby Trail, which was the only route linking Owen Sound and Southampton prior to this. This path, described as an old Indian trail, originated from the Saugeen village and travelled due east into Amabel before bending to the southeast and cutting across the farm lots in the area. This path was cleared in 1855 by a man named Gimby, but remained a wooded path that was unsuitable for wheeled transport and barely distinguishable from the forest it traversed (Robertson 1906).

Amabel hosted the first school in the peninsula, founded in 1863 on Concession B, north of Elsinore. A second school was opened the following year at Chelsey Lake and a third, in the fall of 1865, at Allenford (Robertson 1906). Given the density of the original forest cover, mills were prevalent throughout the township from the period of its original settlement. The most successful mill was operated by the McLean Brothers. In 1883, the McLean Brothers purchased a small steamer, the Water Witch, which they used to tow logs on Boat Lake, Pike River, and Lake Sky. This vessel represented the only use of steam travel for commercial purposes on the inland waters of the Bruce Peninsula (Robertson 1906).

Two town plots were incorporated into the original survey. The first was Oliphant, located on an old portage route near the western terminus of the ‘Diagonal Road,’ which extended from near Owen Sound to Lake Huron in the vicinity of the Fishing Islands. The other was Wiarton, situated on the county line at the point where it meets Colpoy’s Bay (Robertson 1906; Bruce County Genealogical Society 2003). Wiarton is the largest settlement within the township, founded in the 1860s. The community was elevated to village status in 1880 and was later incorporated as a town in 1894 (Bruce County Genealogical Society 2003). Of the two, Oliphant is located within the current Study Area.

Oliphant was named after Laurence Oliphant, who served as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in 1854 and negotiated the surrender of the Bruce Peninsula that year. The Report of County Valuers, 1901, describes the town plot a “disappointment,” never developing into even a

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village. Oliphant was intended to serve a business centre, given its proximity to the Fishing Islands. The first post office was established there in 1874. In the 1880s, after the fishing industry collapsed, the numerous town lots within Oliphant were resurveyed and made into park lots for agricultural purposes. By the late 19th century, the locality became a destination for visitors from Wiarton and other nearby communities who erected summer cottages (Robertson 1906).

A small cemetery, the Balsam Grove Cemetery, is located within the current community of Oliphant along Boulton Street, approximately 1.22km west of Bryant Street, just outside the limits of the current Study Area (Lots 13-15, Oliphant Town Plot; Billion Graves 2017a). This cemetery was originally located at 3 Lakeview Avenue behind the Oliphant Methodist Church, founded in 1899. This church is still visible at the crossing of Bryant Street and Lakeview, well within the limits of the Study Area (Krassoc 2014). According to the historic plaque, this church was founded in 1899. Less than 5% of the documented graves, however, date to the 19th century. Many of the earliest graves belong to the Moore family, the descendants of whom still reside in the area. William Moore, born 1831, was buried in Balsam Grove in 1899. He was buried next to his wife Janet Moore, formerly Janet Kerr, who was interred twenty years earlier in September, 1879. Janet herself likely died in childbirth and was buried with her infant son, Andrew. Two additional children, both named Margaret Moore, were buried in the family plot in 1878 and 1886 respectively (Canada Gen Web. 2004-2017a).

The *Historical Atlas* map (Belden & Co. 1880) demonstrates the extent to which Amabel Township was settled by 1880. Very few landowners are listed throughout the township, and none within the Study Area. A large structure, presumably a schoolhouse, is illustrated within the Oliphant town plot, in the general vicinity of the Oliphant Methodist Church, suggesting that an earlier place of worship existed prior to the 1899 foundation date of the current building. A second small structure is illustrated just north of the church. To the west of the town plot are the fishing islands, while the historic community of Wiarton is visible farther to the east. Between the two communities, a number of water bodies can be observed, including Spry Lake, Boat Lake, Jordan Bay, Silver Creek, Pike Bay, and Silver Creek. To the south of Oliphant, a mill, post office and school house on the Sable (sic) River, near where it meets Lake Huron, along the southern edge of the 'Indian Reserve.' A stretch of the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway is depicted running adjacent to the eastern edge of the township linking Wiarton to Allenford.

2.0 Archaeological Context

2.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area comprises a 29 km stretch of road within the Bruce Peninsula ('West Road'), extending southward from Ferndale Road (Bruce Road 9), just north of the community of Spry, to Bruce Road 13 and the community of Oliphant in the south. This stretch of road is generally divided into two sections, each running generally north to south, connected by an irregular dog's leg near the community of Howdenvale. North of Howdenvale, this road is referred to as both West Road and Daddy Weir Road; south of Howdenvale, it called Huron Road and Bryant Street. The dog's leg, itself, is called Howdenvale Road. Also included within the Study Area are the adjacent lands on either side of West Road for a distance of 1km. Table 1 provides a list of all the lots and concessions included within the current Study Area.

Table 1: Lots and Concessions of the Study Area

Township	Lot	Concession
Eastnor	1 to 22	2 West of Bury Road
Eastnor	1 to 22	3 West of Bury Road
Albemarle	1 to 16	2 West of Bury Road
Albemarle	1 to 16	3 West of Bury Road
Albemarle	9 to 16	1 West of Bury Road
Albemarle	10 to 15	1 East of Bury Road
Albemarle	11 to 19	4 West of Bury Road
Albemarle	12 to 29	5 West of Bury Road
Amabel	49	20
Amabel	5 to 10 and 22	21
Amabel	Town Plot of Oliphant & P.O.	
Amabel	5 to 10 and 22	23
Amabel	22 to 26	24
Amabel	22 to 26	25

Generally, the Study Area is situated within the Bruce Peninsula and Huron Fringe physiographic regions.

The Bruce Peninsula physiographic region has...

only a little overburden scattered on the grey dolostone. The surface of the rock is more irregular than that of the limestones and dolostones of central and eastern Ontario and many wet swampy basins and lakes appear... The greater part of the Bruce Peninsula has very shallow soils, with much bare rock exposed... in Amabel and Keppel Townships, there is much rough, stony land with soils similar to those of the moraines and drumlins farther south.

Chapman and Putnam 1984: 162

The Huron Fringe physiographic region, meanwhile, is the result of the glacial scouring of limestone located just above the current lake level and is backed by either beaches or sand dunes and the occasional swamp (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 161). This physiographic region lies over the Norfolk formation which consists of fine grained limestone, magnesium limestone and dolomite bedrock (Hoffman and Richards 1954: 14).

Much of the Study Area along the northern stretch of the Study Area has been identified as Breypan, which is described as bare bedrock with small pockets of soil or muck scattered throughout (Figure 2). The southern stretch, meanwhile, is dominated by dry sandy soil, sand dunes and muck, none of which would have been suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-Aboriginal, or Euro-Canadian agricultural use. Not surprisingly, most of the Study Area is currently occupied by mature forest, and was likely never utilised for agriculture. Pockets of higher quality sandy loam or silty clay loam are present throughout the Study Area, but generally limited to its northern half between Spry and Howdenvale. Despite being suitable for agriculture, only a small portion of this land is currently being cultivated.

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The sources of potable water throughout the Study Area are numerous. Lake Huron and its various inlets and tributaries generally form the western boundary of the entire Study Area. Within Eastnor Township, the Study Area is spanned by a tributary of Old Woman’s River, a tributary of Little Pike Bay, and a tributary of Pike Bay. Judge’s Creek, Sucker Creek, Beattie Lake, North Hodgins Lake, Hodgins Lake and various tributaries of Red Bay, meanwhile, occupy the portion of the Study Area within Albamarle Township. Finally, Hodgins Lake, Patterson Lake, and Spry Lake are the largest sources of potable water within the portion of the Study Area spanning Amabel Township.

2.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Given the length of occupation of the Study Area prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high. Table 2 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Bruce County, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 2: Cultural Chronology for Bruce County

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000-8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400-8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000-6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000-2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000-1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800-1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500-1100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100-950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 -400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-Scallop/Dentate Pottery (Saugeen Complex)	500 B.C. -A.D. 700/1000	large fisher-gatherer-hunter basecamps, cemeteries
	Pre-Iroquoian Late Woodland	A.D. 1000-1250	continued pattern of traditional fishing, gathering and hunting
	Middle Iroquoian-like (Uren and Middleport)	A.D. 1250-1400	longhouse village, continued fishing, gathering and hunting
	Late Ontario Iroquoian-like	A.D. 1400-1650/1690	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1690-present	early written records and treaties
Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1818-present	European Settlement

2.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is

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referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is within Borden Block BeHh.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are two archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 3). Both sites are dated to the Late Archaic period.

Table 3: Registered Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural/Age Affiliation
BeHh-4		Unknown	Late Archaic
BeHh-7	Meier	Campsite	Late Archaic

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other work has been conducted within 50 metres of the Study Area.

3.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment compiled the available information concerning any known and/or potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area. A property inspection was conducted under PIF P389-0282-2017 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MTCS. The property inspection was completed on June 20, 2017. In accordance with Section 1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the property inspection involved random spot-checking of the Study Area. During the property inspection, the weather was warm and overcast, and visibility of land features was excellent. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential.

The Study Area comprises a 29 km stretch of road within the Bruce Peninsula, extending southward from Ferndale Road (Bruce Road 9), just north of the community of Spry, to Bruce Road 13 and the community of Oliphant in the south. This stretch of road is generally divided into two sections, each running generally north to south, connected by an irregular dog's leg near the community of Howdenvale. North of Howdenvale, this road is referred to as both West Road and Daddy Weir Road; south of Howdenvale, it called Huron Road and Bryant Street. The dog's leg, itself, is called Howdenvale Road. Also included within the Study Area are the adjacent lands on either side of West Road for a distance of 1km.

The photography from the property inspection is presented in Section 9 and confirms that the requirement for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Photos 1 to 8, 10, 16-18 all shows areas of archaeological potential. These areas include derelict fields, agricultural fields, woodlots, manicured lawns.

Photos 8, 9, 11 to 15 all show areas of no archaeological potential, including lakes, swamps, woodlots, manicured lawns, derelict fields, sand dunes and previously disturbed storage unit business. The areas of no archaeological potential are areas where soil has been determined to not be suitable for pre-contact, post-contact and Euro-Canadian needs.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

4.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, bandbars stretching into marsh.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The sources of potable water throughout the Study Area are numerous. Lake Huron and its various inlets and tributaries generally form the western boundary of the entire Study Area. Within Eastnor Township, the Study Area is spanned by a tributary of Old Woman's River, a tributary of Little Pike Bay, and a tributary of Pike Bay. Judge's Creek, Sucker Creek, Beattie Lake, North Hodgins Lake, Hodgins Lake and various tributaries of Red Bay, meanwhile, occupy the portion of the Study Area within Albamarle Township. Finally, Hodgins Lake, Patterson Lake, and Spry Lake are the largest sources of potable water within the portion of the Study Area spanning Amabel Township.

Despite the abundant sources of potable water, the majority of the land throughout the Study Area would have been unsuitable for agricultural production during any period of occupation. Much of the northern half is characterised by exposed bedrock with pockets of soil and muck scattered throughout. The southern half, meanwhile featured dry sand layers, swamp and muck. These areas are considered to retain no archaeological potential. This conclusion is supported by the Reports of the County Valuers, which discuss in detail the poor quality of the land throughout the three townships represented within the Study Area. The Valuers conclude that most of the land within the three townships, including the majority of the area occupied by the Study Area, was of low settlement value.

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Pockets of higher quality sandy loam or silty clay loam are present throughout the Study Area, but generally limited to its northern half between Spry and Howdenvale. These areas of higher quality soil generally correspond with places of historical interest, as indicated in the Reports of the County Valuers and the *Historical Atlas* maps of Eastnor, Albemarle and Amabel Townships (Figures 3 to 5; Belden & Co. 1880). Given the coinciding evidence, these areas were considered to exhibit medium to high archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites, and thus retain cultural historical value or interest.

In Eastnor Township, the portions of the Study Area featuring higher quality loams correspond with the general locations of the historic community of Spry (Lot 21, Concession 3 WBR), the property owned by David Scott with its resident schoolhouse (Lot 20, Concession 2 EBR), and a hotel (Lot 6, Concession 3 EBR, south of a tributary of Pike Bay), as indicated on the *Historical Atlas* map.

In Albemarle Township, similar correlations were observed in the vicinity of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 1 EBR and the 225 acres of land owned by George Petteplace, and also the location of School House No. 6 at Red Bay on Lot 19, Concession 5 WBR is School House No. 6. Archaeological potential was extended also to the area of the Red Bay Cemetery, located on Lot 19, Concession 4 WBR (Figure 4).

Most of the Study Area within Amabel Township comprises sand and muck that was unsuitable for agriculture and occupies the broad area north of Concession 10 that was described by the County Valuers as being worthless. Nevertheless, archaeological potential was assigned to Oliphant Methodist Church churchyard, located on Lot 9, Concession 21, north of what is now called Lakeview Avenue. The Oliphant Methodist Church was founded in 1899, and was the original location of the Balsam Grove Cemetery prior to its transfer to a new location in Oliphant. A schoolhouse and two smaller structures are indicated on the earlier 1880 *Historical Atlas* map.

Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the current Stage 1 archaeological assessment of West Road, Bruce County has determined that portions of the Study Area exhibit moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources (Figures 6 to 8).

5.0 Recommendations

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on various lots and concessions Townships of Eastnor, Albemarle and Amabel, Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula and Town of South Bruce Peninsula, Bruce County, Ontario (Figure 1) as part of a Class EA. The Study Area comprises a 29 km stretch of road within the Bruce Peninsula, extending southward from Ferndale Road (Bruce Road 9), just north of the community of Spry, to Bruce Road 13 and the community of Oliphant in the south. This stretch of road is generally divided into two sections, each running generally north to south, connected by an irregular dog's leg near the community of Howdenvale. North of Howdenvale, this road is referred to as both West Road and Daddy Weir Road; south of Howdenvale, it called Huron Road and Bryant Street. The dog's leg, itself, is called Howdenvale Road. For the sake of convenience, unless referring to a specific portion, this stretch of road will be referred to for the remainder of this report as West Road. Also included within the Study Area are the adjacent lands on either side of West Road for a distance of 1km.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that portions of the Study Area exhibit a moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Generally, these areas were limited to the pockets of higher quality soil throughout the Study Area; they also corresponded with areas of historical interest identified during background research. As such, **a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential (Figures 6 to 8).**

In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011), the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential that are inaccessible for ploughing, including all woodlots, manicured lawns, and derelict non-agricultural fields, will be subject to a typical test pit assessment at a 5m interval. Each test pit must be approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits will then be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil will be screened through six-millimetre (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. In accordance with Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), if archaeological resources are encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey, the test pit excavation will continue on the survey grid to determine the extent of further positive test pits. If insufficient archaeological resources are found through a continued survey of the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey coverage will be intensified around the positive test pits using either Option A or Option B of Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). UTM coordinates will then be recorded for all positive test pit in addition to a fixed reference landmark using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 17N). All artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their associated positive test pit.

All active or inactive agricultural land that retains archaeological potential and is accessible for ploughing will be subject to a typical Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5m interval, conducted according to Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The fields will be ploughed until 80% surface visibility is attained, then allowed to weather prior to assessment. As per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), if archaeological resources are found, the survey transects will be decreased to 1m intervals over a 20m radius around each find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories will be collected for laboratory analysis and cataloguing, including all refined ceramic sherds for 19th century archaeological sites.

If any of the areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment are determined to be low and wet, steeply sloped, or previously disturbed during the course of the Stage 2 assessment, they will be photo documented as per Section 2.1, Sections 2 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

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The Stage 1 assessment also determined that portions of the Study Area retained no archaeological potential including areas of low and permanently wet swamp land, sand dunes or exposed bedrock with intermittent patches of thin dry soil. These areas were identified as having no archaeological potential through a consideration county soil maps and historic documentation, as well as the results of the property inspection. Furthermore, West Road itself, as well as its municipal right-of-way, as well as any additional roads, laneways and standing structures were considered to be deeply disturbed and will also be photo documented as per Section 2.1, Sections 2 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

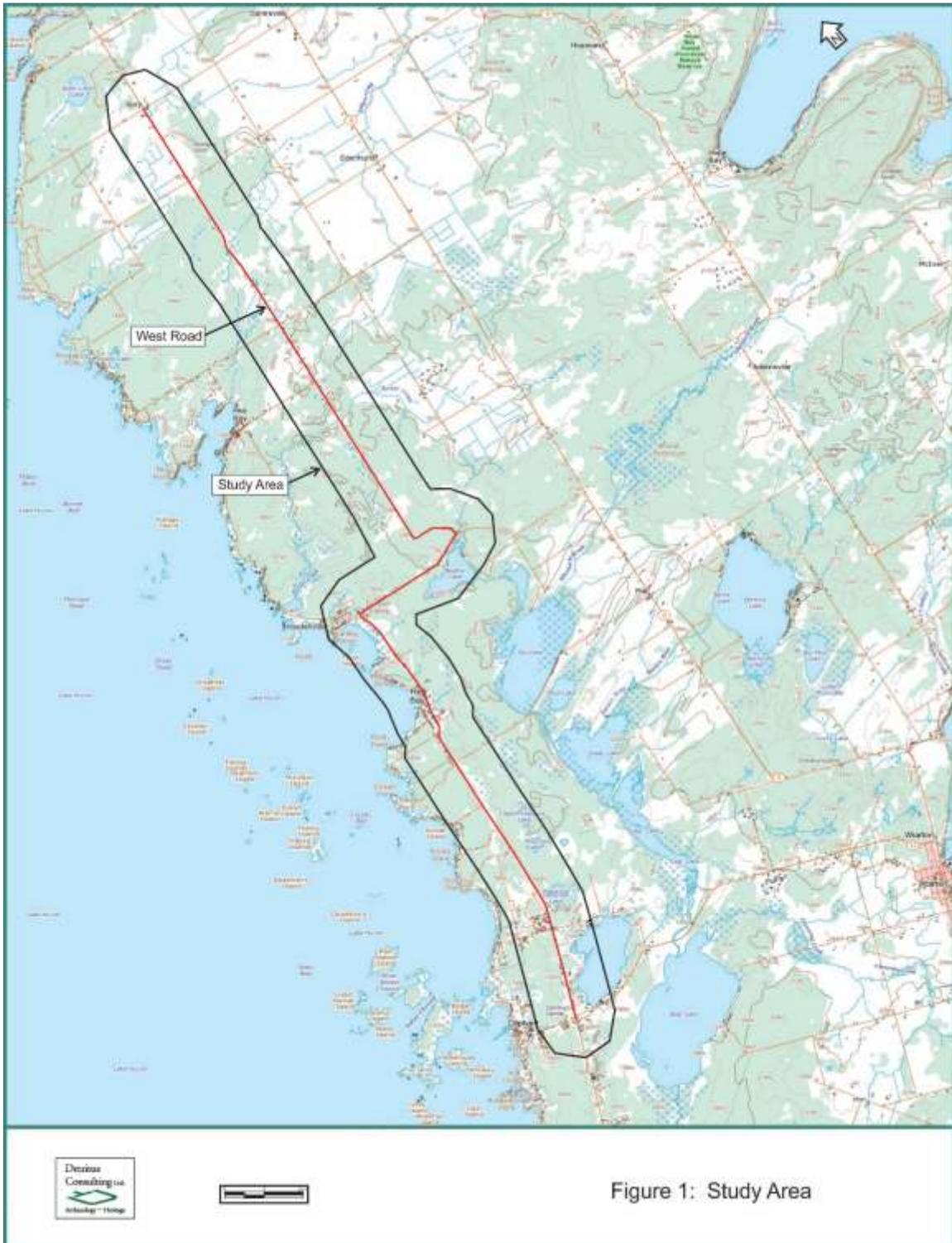
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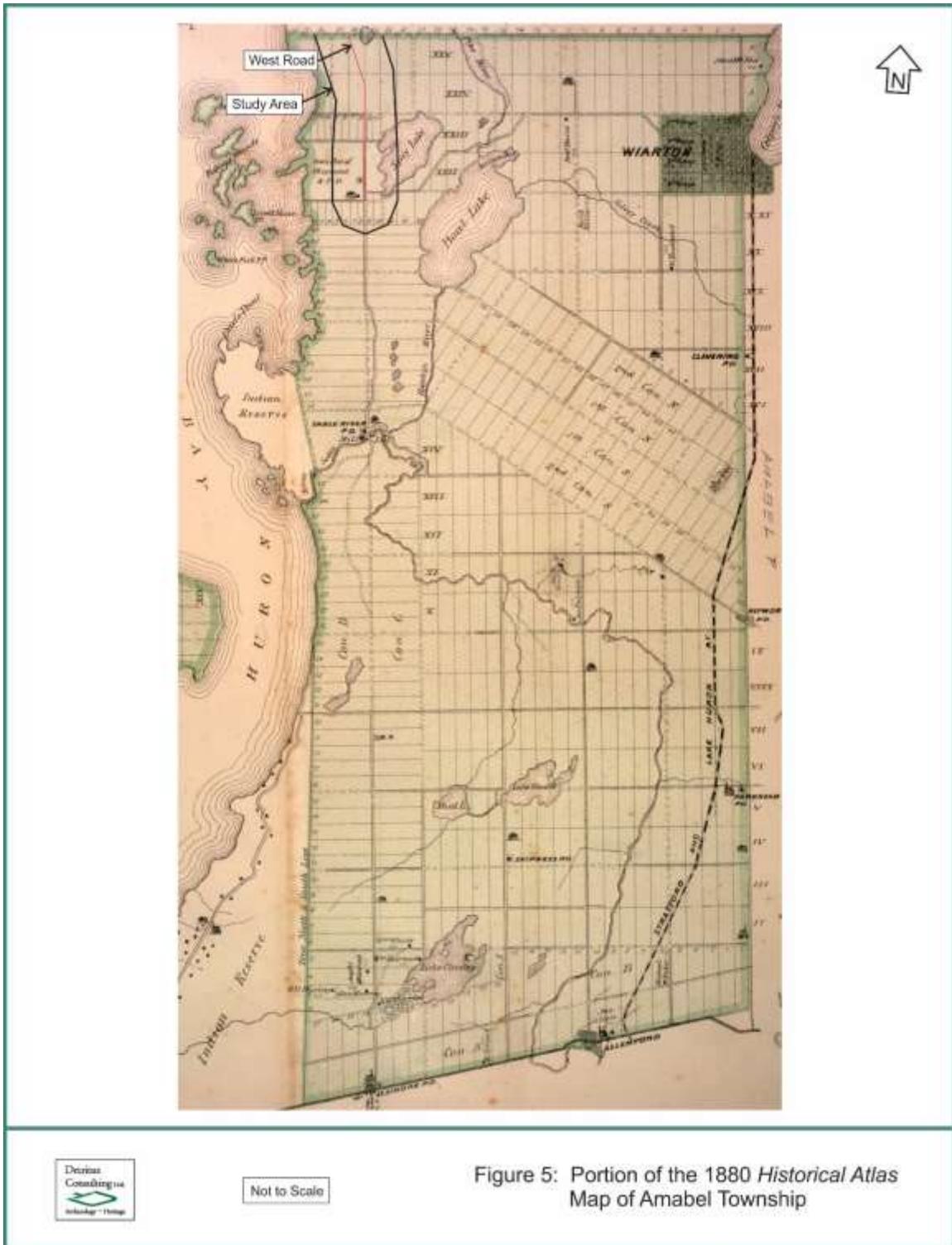
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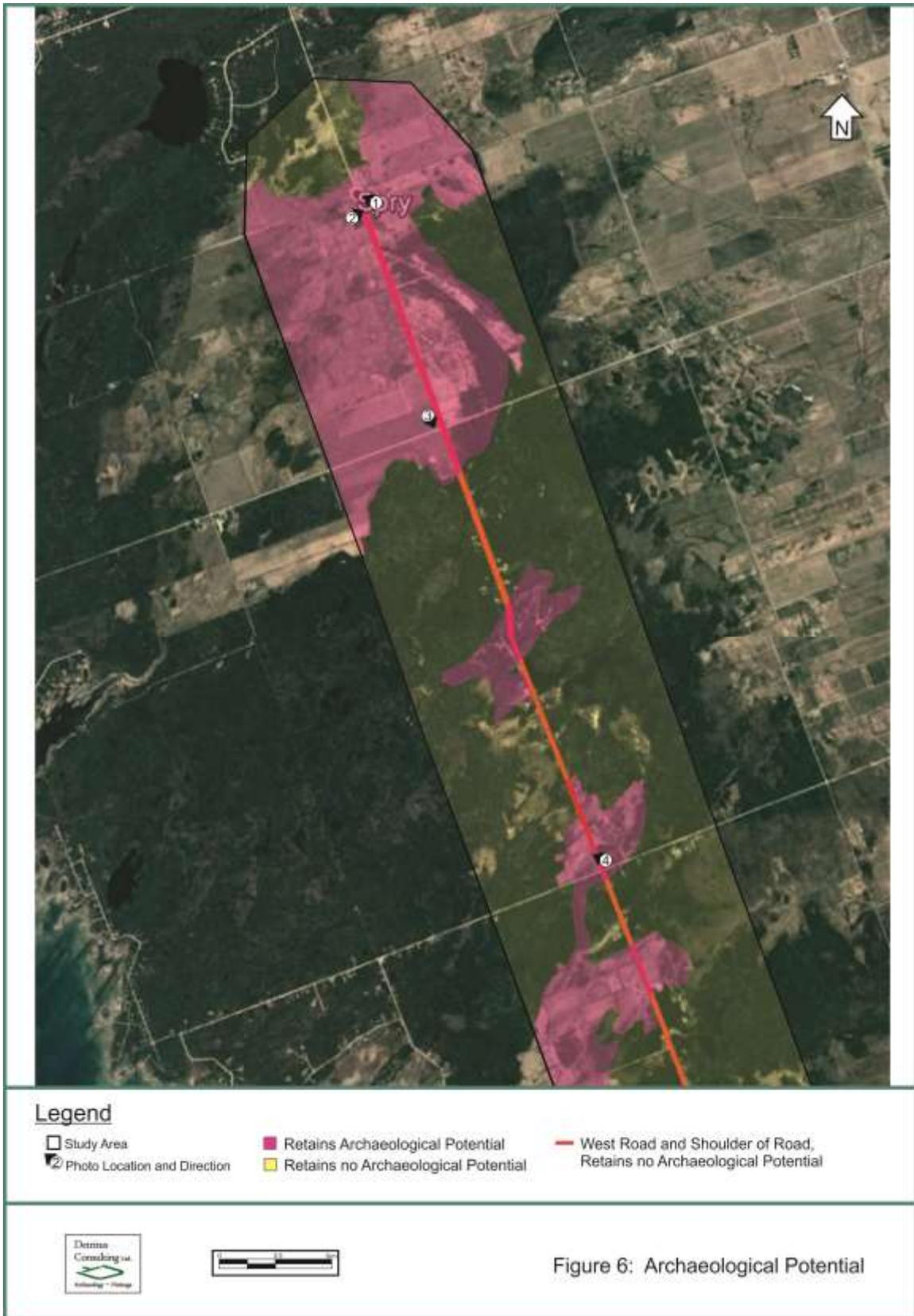
8.0 Maps



Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County



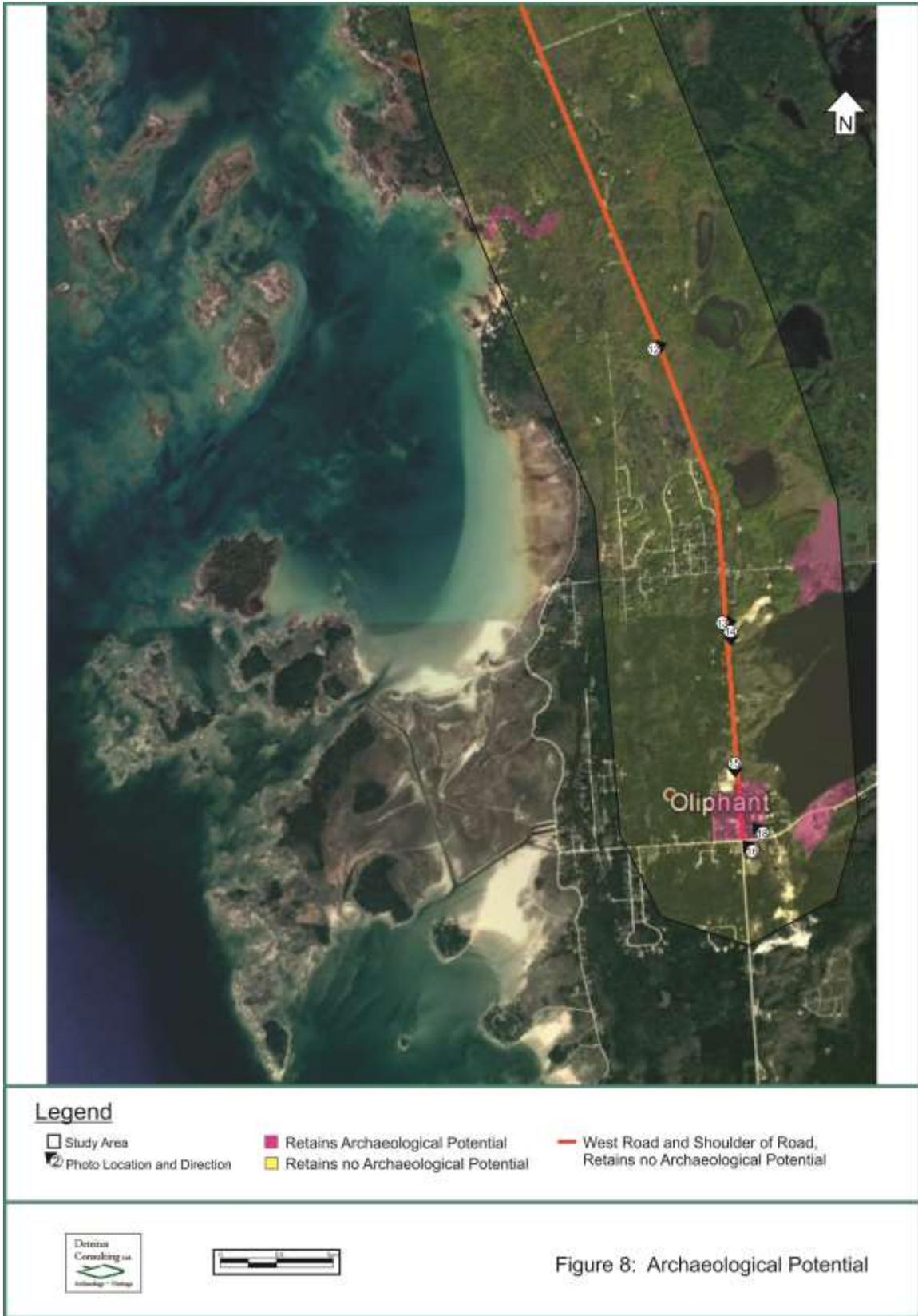
Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County



Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County



Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County



9.0 Photos

Photo 1: Area of Archaeological Potential, Former Spry Post Office, Area of no Archaeological Potential, West Road, facing northwest



Photo 2: Area of Archaeological Potential, Former Location of a School House and a Structure on the David Scott Property, facing east



Photo 3: Area of Archaeological Potential on east and west side of West Road, West Road and Shoulder of Road contains no Archaeological Potential, facing south



Photo 4: Area of Archaeological Potential, Former Location of a Hotel on West Road, facing northwest



Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County

Photo 5: West Road, Area of No Archaeological Potential, Area of Archaeological Potential on both sides of West Road, facing south



Photo 6: West Road, Area of No Archaeological Potential, Area of Archaeological Potential on both sides of West Road, facing south



Photo 7: Area of Archaeological Potential, Former Location of Letter Box on Stump on the George Petteplace Property, facing northwest



Photo 8: Area of Archaeological Potential East of West Road and Area of No Archaeological Potential Beattie Lake, facing east



Photo 9: Areas of No Archaeological Potential, Permanently Wet Swamp and West Road, facing northeast



Photo 10: Area of Archaeological Potential, North of West Road, Area of No Archaeological Potential, West Road, facing east



Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County

Photo 11: Area of No Archaeological Potential, East and West of West Road and West Road Itself, facing south



Photo 12: Area of No Archaeological Potential, West of West Road and Hodgins Lake, facing northeast



Photo 13: Area of No Archaeological Potential, West of West Road and West Road Itself and Spry Lake, facing east



Photo 14: Area of No Archaeological Potential, East of West Road and West Road itself, facing northeast



Photo 15: Area of No Archaeological Potential, Former Location of Structure within the Oliphant Town Plot, facing south



Photo 16: Area of Archaeological Potential, Former Location of the Oliphant Post Office, facing northwest



Stage 1, West Road, Bruce County

Photo 17: Area of Archaeological Potential, Red Bay Cemetery (Lambert 2017), facing southwest



Photo 18: Area of Archaeological Potential, Oliphant Methodist Church (Krassoc 2014), facing northwest

