CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

Inglis Falls Conservation Area Management Plan
Grey Sauble Conservation Authority

(DRAFT V.2)

ORIGINAL REPORT
February 18, 2022
GS21-01

Lots 9 to 13, Concession 1 and Lot 11, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Derby,
Historic Grey County in the Township of Georgian Bluffs,
Regional Municipality of Grey County

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1.0 Introduction

The following cultural heritage background report previews the known cultural histories of Indigenous Peoples and Euro-Canadian settlers within the environmental context of the Sydenham River, and the cultural heritage resources in the Inglis Falls Conservation Area (IFCA), which will herein be referred to as the "project area" (**Maps 1 to 3**). These remnants of the past are often found in the form of archaeological sites and built heritage which help characterize past human activity. This report demonstrates how past peoples over thousands of years were drawn to the location, establishing opportunities to interpret and celebrate cultural heritage within the future Management Plan of IFCA.

This report was completed with available data provided by Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (GSCA) and Grey Roots Museum and Archives (GRMA). Minimal research was conducted to fill timeline gaps. Future research and reports should include updating datasets, consultation with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) database of archaeological sites and municipal heritage divisions at the Township of Georgian Bluffs and the City of Owen Sound, as well as comprehensive research at GRMA and the Archives of Ontario.

2.0 Traditional Territories and Treaties

The GSCA's jurisdiction encompasses the Traditional territory and Treaty areas relating to the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). SON is composed of two First Nations – the Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation – with a shared history and ancestry. The Traditional Lands or Territory of SON includes over 2 million acres in Southwestern Ontario, as well as the surrounding lakebed.

During the late seventeenth century, Britain and France were locked in a struggle to establish trade dominance in the Great Lakes Region. The French had allied with the Huron-Wendat and Anishinaabe, while the British were aided by the Haudenosaunee or Five Nations Iroquois (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Nations). Both the Huron and Iroquois claimed the lands north of Lake Ontario as part of their traditional hunting territory.

The treaty making process began during the 1700s in Ontario and continued through to the twentieth century. Following the Seven Years' War, Britain became the dominant colonial power in North America. By the late eighteenth century, it was the Anishinaabeg Mississauga who resided along the north shore of Lake Ontario and in the Trent River valley, and the Chippewas resided around Lake Simcoe, the Bruce Peninsula, and the Thames River valley. The Five Nations Iroquois at the time were not residing within the region. A number of land surrenders (the Upper Canada Land Surrenders of 1763-1830) occurred between the Crown and the Chippewas, the Mississauga, and the now Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, that potentially affect lands within the study area.

Differing interpretations of these historic treaties have been the subject of several land claims brought to federal and provincial courts over Aboriginal rights, rights to land, and traditional uses of that land. Descendants of Indigenous peoples who occupied Ontario prior to European settlement are actively involved in consultations with the provincial and federal governments relating to ancestral sites (particularly burial grounds and other sacred spaces) and proposed projects that have the potential to impact ancestral territories and Indigenous rights under the Canadian constitution. These descendant communities reside on reserve lands and in urban areas throughout Ontario, in the Province of Quebec, and in the States of Kansas and New York.

The treaty most relevant to the Inglis Falls area is the Saugeen Purchase Tract or Saugeen Treaty (Treaty No. 45 ½) of 1836. The SON agreed to open up 1.5 million acres for settlement in exchange for economic assistance and protection from settler encroachment. At the time, the British promised the SON that they would protect the Indigenous peoples residing on the Saugeen Peninsula and that it would be protected for their use. However, 18 years later the Crown claimed that they could not protect these lands unless another treaty was negotiated. Consequently, this resulted in the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty or Treaty 72 in 1854, which ceded 500,000 acres of the Saugeen Peninsula to the Crown.

Other treaties that followed include: the Half-Mile Strip Treaty (Treaty 67) of 1851 for a road allowance to Owen Sound; The Owen Sound or Nawash Treaty (Treaty 82) of 1857; The Colpoy's Bay Treaty (Treaty 93) of 1861; and the 1885-1899 Islands Treaties (including the surrender of the Fishing Islands, Cape Hurd Islands, Griffith Island, Hay Island and White Cloud Island). In 1968, approximately 90 fishing islands in Lake Huron were returned to the SON. What remains today of the Saugeen territory are the villages of Saugeen, Neyashingaming at Cape Croker, and the hunting grounds north on the peninsula near Tobermory. Both the lakebed and the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula are subject to a land claim that is in the courts as of Spring 2019 (SON 2021).

We want to acknowledge the Territory of the Anishinabek Nation: The People of the Three Fires known as Ojibway, Odawa, and Pottawatomie Nations. And further give thanks to the Chippewas of Saugeen, and the Chippewas of Nawash, known collectively as the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, as the traditional keepers of this land.

3.0 Local Historic Environmental Context

3.1 Prehistoric Environment

The IFCA is 209 hectares in size and located within the Bruce Peninsula and Cape Rich Steps physiographic region of southern Ontario, as well as the Niagara Escarpment (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The Bruce Peninsula consists largely of gently rolling and irregular exposed dolostone plains, with a thin veneer of Quaternary deposits. Soils are shallow, and are classified as Breypen series in the Ontario Soil Survey. The irregular topography of the bedrock surface results in many wet swampy basins and small lakes throughout the Peninsula. Shale plains, known as the Cape Rich Steps, are located between Owen Sound and Nottawasaga Bay. This area consists of Paleozoic bedrock overlain by shallow overburden, with the plain being incised by the Beaver Valley (in the Thornbury area) and the Bighead Valley (in the Meaford area). The Niagara Escarpment extends from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula and through the Manitoulin Islands. The Escarpment is composed primarily of dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, underneath which lies red shale. Within Ontario, the Escarpment stretches 725 kilometres in length and varies in elevation between 106 metres and 545 metres (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114).

The Niagara Escarpment was formed over a million years of erosion and visible following the last glacial retreat of the North American Laurentide ice sheet about 15,000 years ago. Massive amounts of glacial meltwater expanded against the retreating ice boundary in the north, flooding modern day Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and occupying much of the Simcoe lowlands (Stewart 2013:25). This mass of water was known as Lake Algonquin and spanned all of Lake Huron, Lake Superior and the Erie basins, including Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching (Frim 2002:XI; Karrow and Warner 1990:15). The shoreline of glacial Lake Algonquin extended around the Lake Simcoe basin, the base of Bruce Peninsula and southwest to Kincardine (Karrow and Warner 1990:15). The lessening ice load created isostatic rebound and caused abandoned shorelines to tilt northward towards the ice centre. Water began to accumulate along the southern shorelines, forming the main glacial

strandline of Lake Algonquin which extended around the southern shore of Lake Simcoe (Karrow and Warner 1990:15). This strandline is marked by a number of erosional and depositional features including high bluffs, offshore bars, and limestone scarps where wave erosion cut into the bedrock (Storck 1982:9).

After 10,000 BP, a gradual increase in atmospheric humidity in conjunction with warm summers led to the replacement of spruce forests by jack pine which were dominant between 9,800 and 8,500 BP and then replaced by white pine by 8,000 BP. These forests would have been similar to (although not directly analogous with) a modern boreal forest, insofar as a variety of hardwood and mast trees such as oak were present. In this relatively open boreal forest, subsistence resources were probably woodland caribou and/or elk, moose, beaver, hare and fish (Dibb 2004:126; Lennox 2002:8). With the exception of a mid-Holocene warm/dry period between 6000 and 3000 years ago (Yu and McAndrews 1994:151), after *ca*. 7,500 years ago the southern Ontario climate shifted from deglacial to postglacial (Yu 2003:387), and experienced an essentially modern but slightly drier climate. Mixed coniferous-deciduous forests dominated the region. Subsistence resources at this time likely included a wide variety of aquatic animals, as well as waterfowl attracted to the riverine and marsh environment. Deer, fish, beaver, hare, duck and turtle as well as seasonal plants such as berries, sedges and nut trees were all possible food items established at this time (Ellis *et al*. 1990:111-114; Jamieson 2002:31; Ritchie 1994:34).

3.2 Historic Environment

The project area is situated within the Sydenham River Watershed which tumbles 20 m. (65.6 ft.) down the face of the Niagara Escarpment, becoming the focal point of the IFCA. IFCA is in the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Forest Region of Ontario, an area containing a mixture of coniferous and deciduous tree species. This region lies between the boreal forests to the north of Lake Superior and the deciduous forests along the southern Great Lakes shoreline.

Water resources are a major component in the IFCA because of the dominating presence of the Sydenham River and numerous tributaries which stretch the length of the property. Although it measures only about 23 km in length with a 206 sq. km drainage basin (half of the Bighead River basin), the Sydenham is a major river in this part of Ontario. From its source in Williams Lake, it ambles through the countryside at a gradient of only 6.7 m/km, forming extensive wetlands on level sections of the riverbed through Sullivan and Derby Townships. From lnglis Falls to Harrison Park, the river is swift flowing, dropping an average of 121.9 m/km over this distance. The river channel below the falls to Harrison Park is restricted by steep banks, and levels out and meanders towards Georgian Bay.

Early nineteenth century settler families in this area would have encountered thriving forests filled with plenty of hardwood trees important for building homes and fuelling fires. Families were fortunate if the land they acquired had a substantial water source, such as a stream, creek or spring that would attract game animals, provide fish and be a source of drinking water. Clearing the land would have been a tedious, painstaking task but of high importance for planting, growing, and harvesting crops.

In 1990, UNESCO recognized Ontario's Niagara Escarpment as a World Biosphere Reserve. This international designation distinguishes the Niagara Escarpment Plan and management system, which is complemented by continual research, monitoring activity and education. Ontario’s Niagara Escarpment is one of 12 Canadian biosphere reserves and part of a worldwide network of 440 biosphere reserves in 97 countries.

One aerial photograph was available of the project area, however, its resolution is not detailed enough to provide further interpretation (**Image 1**).

4.0 Historic Context

The following historic background was compiled to document the land use history within the project area. The Pre-Contact chronology is constructed from research contained within *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (1990) and research conducted in a nearby Stage 2 archaeological assessment completed by Archeoworks in 2016 under licence P1016-0066-2015. The Euro-Canadian period is presented from its broadest scale and refined down to individual properties. That is, the discussion reviews the history of Grey County, Derby Township, Owen Sound and any available lot and concession histories on file.

4.1 Pre-Contact History

Paleo Period – 12,000 to 10,000 BP

Twelve thousand years ago, as the glaciers retreated from Southern Ontario, nomadic peoples gradually moved into areas recently vacated by the massive icesheets. These people lived in small family groups, and it is presumed that they hunted caribou and other fauna associated with the cooler environment of this time. As the glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age, the landscape of Southern Ontario was very much like the tundra of the present day eastern sub-arctic. Traditionally, the occupation of southern Ontario during the Paleo Period has been associated with glacial lake shorelines, however recent investigations in the Toronto vicinity indicate that these peoples also exploited interior locations situated inland from the glacial lakes.

Artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, and small projectile points produced from specific chert types (Ellis and Deller 1990). Paleoindians favoured Collingwood chert from Beaver Valley, which has been found throughout Ontario and as far as Michigan (Flynn 1999:9). Distinctive dart heads were used to kill game, and knives for butchering and other tasks (Wright 1994:24). These items were created and transported over great distances while following migratory animals within a massive territory.

Archaic Period – 10,000 to 2,800 BP

As the climate in Southern Ontario warmed, Indigenous populations adapted to these new environments and associated fauna. Thus, many new technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed by the Indigenous peoples of this period. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes, and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in Southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that people were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Indigenous groups until European contact. To harvest the new riches of the warming climate, the bands residing in southern Ontario followed an annual cycle, which exploited seasonably available resources in differing geographic locales within watersheds. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel, and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

Initial Woodland Period – 2,800 BP to A.D. 700

Early in the Initial Woodland period, band size and subsistence activities were generally consistent with the groups of the preceding Archaic Period. Associated with the earliest components of this cultural period is the introduction of clay pots. Additionally, around two thousand years ago a revolutionary new technology, the bow and arrow, was brought into Southern Ontario and radically changed approaches to hunting and warfare. These two technological innovations allowed for major changes in subsistence and settlement patterns. As

populations became larger, camps and villages with more permanent structures were occupied longer and more consistently. Generally, these larger sites are associated with the gathering of macrobands. Often these larger groups would reside in favourable locations to cooperatively take advantage of readily exploitable resources. It was also during this period that elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place.

Between 200 BC and AD 900, three primary cultural complexes developed in Southern Ontario. The Couture complex was located in the southwestern-most part of Ontario (Spence et al. 1990:143). The Point Peninsula complex was "distributed throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario, the southern margins of the Canadian Shield, the St. Lawrence River down river to Quebec City, most of southeastern Quebec, along the Richelieu River into Lake Champlain" (Spence et al. 1990:157; Wright 1999:633). The Saugeen complex occupied "southwestern Southern Ontario from the Bruce Peninsula on Georgian Bay to the north shore of Lake Erie to the west of Toronto" (Wright 1999:629; Wright 1994:30). The Saugeen complex was also present along the Nottawasaga, Thames and Grand Rivers, however "sites along the Grand River have been variously assigned to Saugeen, Point Peninsula and independent complexes" (Spence et al. 1990:148).

The Saugeen and Point Peninsula cultures appear to have shared southern Ontario but the borders between these three cultural complexes are not well defined, and many academics believe that the Niagara Escarpment formed a frontier between the Saugeen complex and the Point Peninsula complex (Spence et al. 1990:143; Wright 1999:629; Ferris and Spence 1995:98). Consequently, the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies shifted territorial boundaries resulting in regional clusters throughout southwestern Southern Ontario that have been variously assigned to Saugeen, Point Peninsula, or independent complexes (Spence et al. 1990:148; Wright 1999:649). Saugeen material culture is best known from the east shore of Lake Huron (Spence et al. 1990:148).

Late Woodland Period – AD 700 to 1650

Around AD 700, maize was introduced into Southern Ontario from the south. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. These villages consisted of longhouses measuring 6 metres wide and high and extending anywhere from 3 to 15 metres in length. Quite often these villages, some of which are 1 to 4 hectares in size, were surrounded by multiple rows of palisades suggesting that defence was a community concern. Aside from villages, Late Woodland peoples also inhabited hamlets and special purpose cabins and campsites associated with larger settlements. Social changes were also taking place, reflected in the florescence of smoking pipes; certain burial rituals; increased settlement size; and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). One interesting socio-cultural phenomenon that occurred during this period was a movement away from the traditional patrilineal and patrilocal societies of the preceding band-oriented groups to a matrilineal orientation, due to a changing emphasis from hunting to horticulture subsistence practices. Warfare was also on the rise.

The movement of villages northward from Lake Ontario within individual watersheds and beyond is clearly documented over time. This movement is generally attributed to the decline of resource availability over the lifetime of the village. After which, communities continued a northward trend, eventually settling in Huronia (in the Penetanguishene Peninsula) and it was these communities that eventually interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

During this time period, two distinct linguistic groups are believed to have coexisted in southern Ontario, including Iroquoian-speaking peoples north and west of Lake Ontario and Algonkian-speaking peoples north of Lake Simcoe, along the Georgian Bay shore, on the Bruce Peninsula and in the vicinity of Lake St. Clair.

During the Late Ontario Iroquoian stage, the Iroquoian-speaking linguistic groups developed. Prior to European Contact, neighbouring Iroquois-speaking communities united to form several confederacies known as the Huron (Huron-Wendat), Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario, and the Five Nations of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Birch 2010:31; Warrick 2013:71). Each group was distinct but shared a similar pattern of life already established by the 16th century (Trigger 1994:42). The *Wendat,* who are recognized as the cultural group that inhabited the Toronto area during the Late Woodland Period, eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay and have now established communities in Wendake, Quebec and in the American States of Kansas and New York.

According to oral traditions, Algonquin-speaking *Anishinaabe* peoples migrated from the Eastern coast into the Great Lakes region. The Anishinaabe include people identified as Ojibway, Chippewa, or Mississauga and until the seventeenth century lived primarily a nomadic lifestyle north of Lake Ontario on the Canadian Shield.

4.2 Post Contact History

Post Contact Period – AD 1650 to 1778

Also called the Early Historic Period, these years are characterized by the arrival of a small number of Europeans interested in exploration, trade, and establishing missions, coupled with a gradual adoption of European materials by First Nations peoples.

Exploration and fur trade activities between Lake Ontario and the upper Great Lakes were carried out along well-established trails linking Lake Ontario to the Holland River, Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron. French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, utilized these trails to connect with the Tionnontaté and the Odawa. The Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon were called the 'Petun,' a term of Brazilian origin meaning tobacco, by Champlain who observed the Tionnontaté cultivating and trading tobacco. In 1615-1616, Champlain, along with Father Joseph Le Caron, a Recollet priest, had arrived in Tionnontaté territory and found eight occupied villages and two villages under construction. The Odawa (also referred to as the 'Ottawa'), an Algonquin-speaking cultural group known to Champlain as the *Cheveux relevés* or "standing hairs," were located along the western limits of the Niagara Escarpment within the Bruce Peninsula on Manitoulin Island, (Fox 1990:457; Feest and Feest 1978:772). The Odawa were located immediately west of the Tionnontaté and shared the resources of the Niagara Escarpment.

In 1701, following years of warfare, representatives of several bands within the Anishinaabeg Nation and the Haudenosaunee assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French (Johnston 2004:10). The Great Peace Treaty of Montreal brought peace between the Iroquoian Confederacy with the French, allowing the Odawa and the Ojibwa to travel safely to Albany to trade their furs (McArthur et al. 2013:23). The Townships of Collingwood and Nottawasaga continued to function primarily as hunting grounds until after the Seven Years War (Flynn 1999:11)

Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which passed New France into British hands, King George III issued the Royal Proclamation, a document attributed to the first formal recognition of Indigenous rights. The Royal Proclamation asserted the British Crown's sovereignty of the region, while also declaring the land to be in possession of the Indigenous peoples who lived there. It forbade non-Indigenous people from entering the land

and denied individual land purchasing rights. Only the Crown could purchase land from the Indigenous peoples living there, and this land could then subsequently be bought from the Crown.

Euro-Canadian Period – A.D. 1778 to Present

Grey County

The first settlers to arrive in the Grey County area settled in the vicinity of Collingwood and Meaford in 1825. They travelled from York from Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay. From here, they travelled by land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay. In 1837, the town of Sydenham (Owen Sound) was founded and surveyed by Charles Rankin.

In 1840, the area became part of the new District of Wellington and formed part of the County of Waterloo for electoral purposes. By 1849, Wellington District was abolished and the area, along with the Bruce Peninsula became part of Waterloo County. The Bruce Peninsula was removed from this county in 1851 and transferred to Bruce County. The following year, Waterloo County became the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey. Grey County received its name to honour the British Colonial Secretary's father, Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey, who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1830 to 1834. By 1854, the United Counties separated.

Derby Township

The land which forms Derby Township was originally surveyed by Crown land surveyor Charles Rankin in 1846, however, settlers were known to have staked their claim on tracks of land in 1842. The Township was named after Lord Derby, father of the then present Earl. Early settlement was predominantly those of Irish, Scottish and British descent.

In 2001, Derby Township was amalgamated with the townships of Keppel, Sarawak and the village of Shallow Lake, forming the Township Of Georgian Bluffs.

Owen Sound

Originally known as village of Sydenham after Lord Sydenham, Owen Sound was first surveyed in 1837 and was quickly settled by 1839 when Garafraxa Road (present day Highway 6 and 10) was completed from Guelph. Owen Sound became a harbour town in Georgian Bay, renamed in 1857 to honour William Fitzwilliam Owen, a member of the Royal Navy, who charted the local waters in the early nineteenth century. The port became a vital location for receiving supplies for the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway in 1873. The town's popularity grew as a shipping port and became known as a drinking spot. By the 1900's, there were thirteen saloons, and the town was nicknamed "Corkscrew City". Following prohibition laws in 1906, the town's nickname became "Dry Gulch". In 1920, Owen Sound was incorporated as a city and continued to prosper with the new industries of ship building, printing, and manufacturing of auto parts and industrial equipment.

Inglis Falls

The first known settler of the Inglis Falls area was Nathaniel Herriman in 1838. He built a home and a sawmill, the first mill in the area, on Lot 9, Concession I, acquiring the property title from the Crown in 1845. In 1845, Peter Inglis constructed a sawmill beyond the bridge at Inglis Falls on Lot 11, Concession I.

Inglis was a Scottish millwright who travelled from Cupar Fife, Scotland and arrived in Sydenham, married Anne Carrol in 1845 with whom he had seven children. Inglis would go on to construct a wooden dam (**Image 2**), flume and water wheel to harness the power from the Sydenham River to operate a flour mill on Lot 10, Concession I.

The 1851 Census return for this area listed Inglis, a miller, residing with his wife, Ann (Anne), their three children, Ellen, John and George in a one-storey frame house. Also listed as residing with the Inglis family were Ann Reed and Archibald Irvin who assisted at the mill. The enumerator of this census notes, the following regarding the mills in this area:

> There is a grist mill on the Sydenham River on Lot No. 10 1st Con with 2 run of stones. Water power. Cost of erecting the same seven hundred pounds. Employs 2.
>
> Also a saw mill on the same river adjacent to the grist mill with on saw. Water power. The above mills managed by Mr. Peter Inglis. Employs 1.
>
> There is a Saw Mill on 1st Con Lot N ½ 11 managed by James and George Crop. Cost 300 pounds. Employs 2.
>
> There is a on the 2nd Con S ½ 12 an oat meal mill owned by Mr. James McNab. Cost 150 pounds. Water power. Employs 2.

By 1862, the flour mill was replaced by a picturesque four-storey building at the falls, which converted the rollers and powered by turbines which had the capacity to produce 75 bags every 24 hours (**Images 3 to 7**). The mills continued to grow and prosper under many names including *King's Taste*, *Five Lily's* and *Lily White* (**Image 9**).

In 1870, Kennedy & Son built a sawmill on the same lot as Inglis, which was quickly purchased by the Inglis family. It was locally known as Stark's Mill, named after the miller who operated the equipment. This same year, Inglis constructed a woollen mill). In 1881, the woollen mill was operated by Charles Woodhead and John Benner in 1883. In 1885, the woollen mill was lost to a fire but quickly rebuilt. The mill was also turned back over to the Inglis family, and operated by Peter's son, William. In 1901, the woollen mill was lost to fire a second time and never rebuilt. 1901 also marks the passing of Peter Inglis.

The old wooden dam was fully washed out by a flood in 1912 and rebuilt with concrete, as well as an upgraded steel flume. This same flood washed out remnants of Stark's sawmill, located downstream from the Inglis mills, that stopped operating in 1901. Soon the Inglis family installed another turbine at the mill which provided electricity to nearby homes.

William Inglis ran the flour mill until his death in 1923. The flour he milled was sent overseas during World War I. His sons, Victor and Louis continued the family business until the City of Owen Sound purchased the mill site to secure water rights in 1932. The Inglis' continued operations until 1934 when they sold to Emile and Adolph Henkel, who operated the mills until 1945 when the mill was devastated by a suspicious fire. At this time, the remainder of the property was purchased by Owen Sound P.U.C. and then purchased by GSCA in 1960. Remaining features of the mill site were removed by GSCA due to hazard and risk concerns. The mill stones are all that remain of a once thriving milling industry operated by the Inglis family for 89 years.

Original Crown Grants

Table 1 is a summary of original Crown land grants identified on the land abstracts from the Ontario Land Registry Access website. While this summary documents the earliest legal transaction of land in the project area, it is possible individuals occupied the land prior to this documentation.

Table 1. Summary of Patent Dates

Lot - Concession	Grantee	Acres	Date
Lot 9 Concession 1	Johnson Reilly	50 a S ½ of S ½	1852
Lot 9 Concession 1	Deborah Reilly	50 a N ½ of S ½	1848
Lot 9 Concession 1	Nathaniel Herriman	100 a N ½	1845
Lot 10 Concession 1	Hugh McDermid	50 a S ½ of S ½	1847
Lot 10 Concession 1	Hugh McDermid	50 a N ½ of S ½	1851
Lot 10 Concession 1	John McDermid	50 a E ½ of N ½	1855
Lot 10 Concession 1	Peter Inglis	50 a NW ¼	1855
Lot 11 Concession 1	James Beatty	50 a E ½ of S ½	1844
Lot 11 Concession 1	Peter Inglis	50 a SW ¼	1847
Lot 11 Concession 1	Charles Rankin	50 a E ½ of N ½	1849
Lot 11 Concession 1	Archibald McNab	50 a W ½ of N ½	1849
Lot 12 Concession 1	Henry Rosseter	50 a S ½ of S ½	1849
Lot 12 Concession 1	James McNab	50 a N ½ of S ½	1853
Lot 12 Concession 1	William Sharp	50 a S ½ of N ½	1853
Lot 12 Concession 1	James Sharp	50 a N ½ of N ½	1853
Lot 13 Concession 1	Edward Sparling	50 a S ½ of S ½	1848
Lot 13 Concession 1	A.K.R. Mulholland	50 a N ½ of S ½	1852
Lot 13 Concession 1	James Oliver	50 a S ½ of N ½	1856
Lot 13 Concession 1	James Oliver	50 a N ½ of N ½	1847
Lot 11 Concession 2	James Beatty	50 a SW ¼	1848
Lot 11 Concession 2	Peter Inglis	50 a SE ¼	1847
Lot 11 Concession 2	James Connell	100 a N ½	1845

Nineteenth-Century Mapping

Five historical maps were identified and have been included in this report: the 1845 Patent Map of Derby Township (**Map 4**), the 1877 Map of Derby Township by Alexander McNab (**Map 5**), the 1879 Map of the County of Grey (**Map 6**) and the 1880 Map of Derby Township from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County by Belden & Co. (**Map 7**).

4.3 Twentieth Century History

Water Filtration Plant

Originally called the Rockford Water Filters, construction began on the filtration plant in 1910 **(Image 10)** and completed in 1912, serving the community of Owen Sound until the plant was decommissioned in 1969. The City of Owen Sound took water from the Sydenham River above Inglis Falls and filtered it before sending it to Owen Sound. These filters provided over nine million litres of water per day to the homes and factories of Owen Sound and relied on gravity to deliver. Construction included a water works dam, a 61 cm concrete aqueduct feed to the filter, the Rockford filters, nearly 10 km of pipe from the plant to Owen Sound and a 20 million litre reservoir in Owen Sound. Over 400 men worked on constructing the plant including mixing concrete for the filters and reservoir, digging, and covering the pipes.

The structure is in excellent condition and is a good example of a poured concrete vaulted ceiling structure. During construction they utilized lime that was produced locally. The building is representative of a time when the only treatment of water from the Sydenham River was through a sand bed to remove sediments.

Inglis Falls Conservation Area and Grey Sauble Conservation Authority

Originally founded under North Grey Conservation Authority, IFCA was established in 1959 to protect significant natural resources within this region. This included the Niagara Escarpment with its associated upland hardwood forest, the Sydenham River and the scenic Inglis Falls. The property was the first to open for the local conservation authority and long-term planning took precedence due to the property's central location, scenic waterfall, natural setting, and its significant educational and recreational value.

Between 1960 and 1974 properties were acquired from local landowners and the City of Owen Sound to form the Inglis Falls property. In 1961, the North Grey Conservation Authority established an arboretum.

Established in 1985 following the amalgamation of North Grey and Sauble Valley Conservation Authorities, GSCA was established to undertake programs designed to further jurisdictional efforts in conservation, development and management of renewable resources.

Twentieth-Century Maps and Aerial Photographs

One twentieth-century map from 1929 (**Map 8**) and one aerial photograph from 1954 (**Image 1**) was provided by GRMA, however, neither provide high enough resolution to review and identify areas of cultural heritage interest. No additional aerial photographs or twentieth century topographic maps were reviewed as part of this background study.

5.0 Built Heritage Context

The project area was reviewed for the identification of built heritage resources based on information provided by GSCA, GRMA, the Township of Georgian Bluffs and the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

5.1 Existing Cultural Heritage Resources

Heritage Register

The *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* gives municipal heritage advisory committees the responsibility of researching and recommending to municipal council properties of cultural value or interest. The properties are recorded and monitored through a heritage register as *designated* (under the OHA) or *listed* (non-designated properties with cultural heritage interest or value that may become candidates for designation).

The Township of Georgian Bluffs presently does not have a heritage advisory committee or a heritage register, however, students from Ryerson University are working on a plan which will be brought to council in December 2021. It is unknown when this plan will be made publicly available.

Commemorative Plaques

GSCA has indicated there are two plaques detailing cultural heritage information on the property. They are titled: *The History of Inglis Falls* and *Inglis Falls Filtration Plant*.

Built Heritage Features

Located throughout the property are historical or heritage features which are illustrated on **Map 9**. **Table 2** lists the historical features as they were presented in the 1980 Master Plan for Inglis Falls.

Table 2. Heritage Features at IFCA

#	Feature	Date
1	Filtration Beds	ca. 1910
2	Herriman's Sawmill	ca. 1838
3	Inglis Mills	1845
4	Kennedy's/Inglis'/Stark's Sawmill	1870
5	McMickins' 3 Mile Inn	1850s
6	Parker & Son Power Plant	1890
7	Remnants of bridge	No date
8	Tree Nursery & Log Cabin	1932
9	Waterworks Dam	1910

5.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

While no cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the IFCA, an assessment in 2000 by GSCA in conjunction with a management plan from IFCA included an inventory of trees, with over a dozen trees between the ages of 125 years and 825 years deemed as having cultural heritage value. A “heritage tree” can be defined as “a notable specimen because of its size, form, shape, beauty, age, colour, rarity, genetic constitution, or other distinctive features” (Aird 2005) including:

- A living relic that displays evidence of cultural modification by Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal people, including strips of bark or knot-free wood removed, test hole cut to determine soundness, furrows cut to collect pitch or sap, or blazes to mark a trail;
- A prominent community landmark;
- A specimen associated with a historic person, place, event or period;
- A representative of a crop grown by ancestors and their successors that is at risk of disappearing from cultivation;
- A tree associated with local folklore, myths, legends, or traditions.

This definition is used by Forests Ontario and is generally accepted among heritage tree protection advocates. However, trees can also be given heritage status when they are part of an individual property or Heritage Conservation District via Heritage Preservation Services that meets criteria for designation under the OHA.

Niagara Escarpment Parks and Open Space System (NEPOSS)

IFCA is designated within the Niagara Escarpment Commission's (NEC) *Niagara Escarpment Parks and Open Space System* (NEPOSS) as a Natural Environment (**Map 10**) which is defined as:

> Natural Environment Zones: include scenic landscapes in which minimum development is permitted to support recreational activities that have minimal impacts on the Escarpment environment.

An objective of the Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP) is to protect the scenic resources of the Escarpment. To assist regional planners with their evaluations, each area is assigned a ranking through a Landscape Evaluation Study (LES). The LES has six rankings: Outstanding, Very Attractive, Attractive, Average, Low and Very Low. These rankings were used to assessed IFCA for its visual attractiveness and the results are illustrated on **Map 11**. Most of IFCA is ranked predominantly "Low" with a portion identified as "Attractive". The "Attractive" areas offer significant views of the Niagara Escarpment.

Additionally, the NEP has policies related to cultural heritage located in Section 2.10. The objective is to conserve the Escarpment's cultural heritage resources, including significant built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources.

1. Development shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources are conserved.
2. Where proposed development is likely to impact cultural heritage resources or areas of archaeological potential, the proponent shall undertake a heritage impact assessment and/or archaeological assessment. The proponent must demonstrate that heritage attributes will be conserved through implementation of proposed mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.
3. Reconstruction, alterations and consideration of a second dwelling under Part 2.2.7 should be compatible with the area's community character.
4. Where the implementing authority has approved the construction of a second single dwelling on an existing lot where the existing dwelling has heritage attributes and is subject to a heritage conservation easement agreement, the property and details regarding its size and location shall be recorded and listed in Appendix 3.

5. Removal of the property from the list on Appendix 3 shall require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Additionally, an argument could be made that the area around Inglis Falls is a cultural heritage landscape candidate based on the presence of ruins, heritage trees, historic industries, and local historical knowledge of property.

A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report would provide a detailed assessment of the property's broader cultural heritage context on the Niagara Escarpment.

6.0 Archaeological Context

Archaeological context is considered through the review of previous archaeological sites registered in the vicinity, site predictive models and previous archaeological assessments within the current project area.

6.1 Known Archaeological Sites within the Project Area

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) was consulted to determine if there were any archaeological sites within two kilometres and five kilometres of the IFCA. MHSTCI reported no archaeological sites within two kilometres of IFCA.

6.2 Reports Documenting Archaeological Assessments

MHSTCI provided several archaeological reports near the IFCA, one of which abuts the eastern project limits along Highway 6/10. Project P007-414-2012 was a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment ahead of road rehabilitation along Highway 6/10 from Chatsworth to Owen Sound. No artifacts or cultural heritage resources were encountered during this assessment. To the best of TRCA's knowledge, no archaeological assessments have occurred on the IFCA property.

6.3 Archaeological Potential Modelling

TRCA recognizes that GSCA does not have an Archaeological Site Predictive Model (ASPM). However, as these tools assist in determining the probability of encountering archaeological sites, a brief summary of the utility of an ASPM has been included for future consideration by GSCA.

Probability models are created under careful consideration of several variables including: distance to water, stream order, soil type, drainage, physiographic region, degree of slope, proximity to registered archaeological sites, and degree of disturbance.

In 1990, TRCA's Archaeological Master Plan was designed to assess the potential for cultural resources within a particular property. The model employs High, Medium and Low probability categories based on the several variables noted above. The three most significant factors that determine settlement location of past peoples are close proximity to water, well drained soils, and flat to gently sloping terrain. While the model does not forecast exact site locations, it does present a generalized prediction based on the known settlement patterns of Indigenous populations. The accuracy of such models has not been thoroughly studied and compared with archaeological finds in the last two decades; however, it is quite clear that most sites are located in high probability areas. A scenario where archaeological potential is nil occurs when there is reliable, convincing data to determine that a location has been thoroughly disturbed and that no potential remains for intact archaeological resources to survive. Nevertheless, even in areas of disturbance, there is still the possibility to encounter deeply buried deposits containing cultural resources. Low potential is often found in low lying

wetlands and scenarios like this greatly reduce the potential for encountering archaeological sites, except in small pockets of undisturbed land at higher elevated locations within the study area.

It should be stressed that accessible water is one of the most fundamental influences on human settlement and is therefore a major indicator of archaeological potential. In the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, the MHSTCI notes that archaeological sites are likely to be discovered in project and study areas that are within 300 metres of primary water source (lakes, rivers, streams and creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps) and features that indicate past or ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines). Thus, areas with high probability to contain Pre-Contact cultural resources are approximately within 300 metres of a water source with good soil drainage and level to gently undulating topography.

Euro-Canadian settlers faced the same environmental constraints as Indigenous peoples including good access to water and arable soil. Primary and permanent water resources were crucial for establishing mills and well drained soils were important for gardens, crops, and livestock. Roads established at this time were vital for access to settlements and transportation of goods. As a result, areas with high probability to contain Euro-Canadian sites are typically located within 100 metres of historic roads. In many cases modern roads follow these original alignments.

Based on the variables presented above, IFCA would demonstrate high potential to locate intact archaeological resources.

7.0 Summary and Growth Opportunities

This report was completed with available data provided by GSCA and GRMA. Inquiries were made to MHSTCI for site and report data, the Township of Georgian Bluffs and the Niagara Escarpment Commission on behalf of GSCA.

The following are the results of this research and evaluation:

- The IFCA has a rich history in the early development of the township, as well as milling and water industries which supported the surrounding communities. This is exemplified by the property's location on the Niagara Escarpment.
- The Township of Georgian Bluffs does not presently recognize any heritage assets in the jurisdiction.
- The Niagara Escarpment Commission has designated IFCA as a Natural Environment under NEPOSS.
- No archaeological sites have been registered within 2 km of the property. However, settler activities have been well documented in the area and there are visible remnants of the past.
- The IFCA demonstrates high potential to encounter cultural heritage resources from all past cultural periods in the form of archaeological sites.

The following recommendations will add value and strengthen the protection of cultural heritage features and resources at IFCA. These efforts to be led by GSCA, GRMA, Township of Georgian Bluffs, Ontario Heritage Trust and/or hired archaeological/cultural heritage consultants:

- Engage Indigenous communities to learn about traditional use areas, sacred sites, and Indigenous place names within and surrounding the IFCA project area;
- Engage Indigenous communities through participation and consultation to develop cultural programming including, but not limited to Saugeen First Nation, the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and The Metis Nation of Ontario – Owen Sound Office;
- Conduct in-depth archival research to establish a comprehensive timeline of people, places and industries to learn more about the communities within and adjacent to IFCA beyond the milling industry, incorporate the families and individuals who lived and worked there; build greater awareness for cultural heritage resources at IFCA and beyond;
- Hire a consultant to complete a Conditions Report on the Inglis Falls Water Treatment Plant. This report will provide a comprehensive construction history of a potential heritage asset and to set a baseline to determine areas at risk of deterioration;
- Hire a consultant to complete a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report to comprehensively evaluate the potential of IFCA as a cultural heritage landscape, including but not limited to the ruins of settler occupations and heritage trees;
- Implement recommendations for cultural heritage preservation in the Niagara Escapement Plan (2017), Section 3.1., The Niagara Escarpment Parks and Open Space Systems (NEPOSS). This includes inventorying all cultural heritage assets to establish procedures surrounding their protection and celebration. Assets include but are not limited to archaeological sites, built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage trees and viewshed or viewscapes;
- Follow up with the Township of Georgian Bluffs regarding the heritage study conducted by students of Ryerson University;

- Create an Archaeological Master Plan for GSCA and/or Sydenham Watershed that will include open-ended cultural heritage inventory and cultural heritage landscape identification in order to preserve the cultural integrity within the watershed, integrating those into future development initiatives;
- Conduct archaeological assessments prior to ground disturbance or change of land use and protect any archaeological sites that are discovered on IFCA;
- Advocate for more systematic archaeological assessments with some community assistance throughout the township. Extensive and systematic Stage 2 pedestrian surveys conducted on ploughed farm fields and test pit surveys in forests, grasslands and meadows in high probability areas will provide a more robust indicator of archaeological potential and enhance local and regional knowledge of past peoples. These projects must be led by a licenced archaeologist;
- Develop a process to identify areas of known cultural heritage features to project managers and ensure future property development does not impact these potential sites. Should construction or ground-breaking activities be necessary, conduct an archaeological assessment to preserve the history of IFCA;
- Create educational opportunities through interpretation with local institutions. With increased knowledge of cultural heritage resources in the Township, greater opportunities become available to celebrate cultural heritage in the form of archaeological sites, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes;
- Develop stewardship opportunities to engage regular visitors to the property to document and help preserve areas containing cultural heritage features, known and unknown;
- Develop opportunities to engage the community at large online such as a geospatial Story Map which provides a virtual opportunity for the public to explore the rich natural and cultural heritage features of IFCA;
- Programming opportunities: guided hikes showcasing cultural heritage points throughout the property;
- Partnership opportunities: Saugeen First Nation, Metis Nation of Ontario – Owen Sound, Grey Roots Museum and Archives, Grey County Historical Society, Community Waterfront Heritage Centre, Billy Bishop Home and Museum, Grey Bruce Chinese Heritage and Culture Association;

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Archival Material

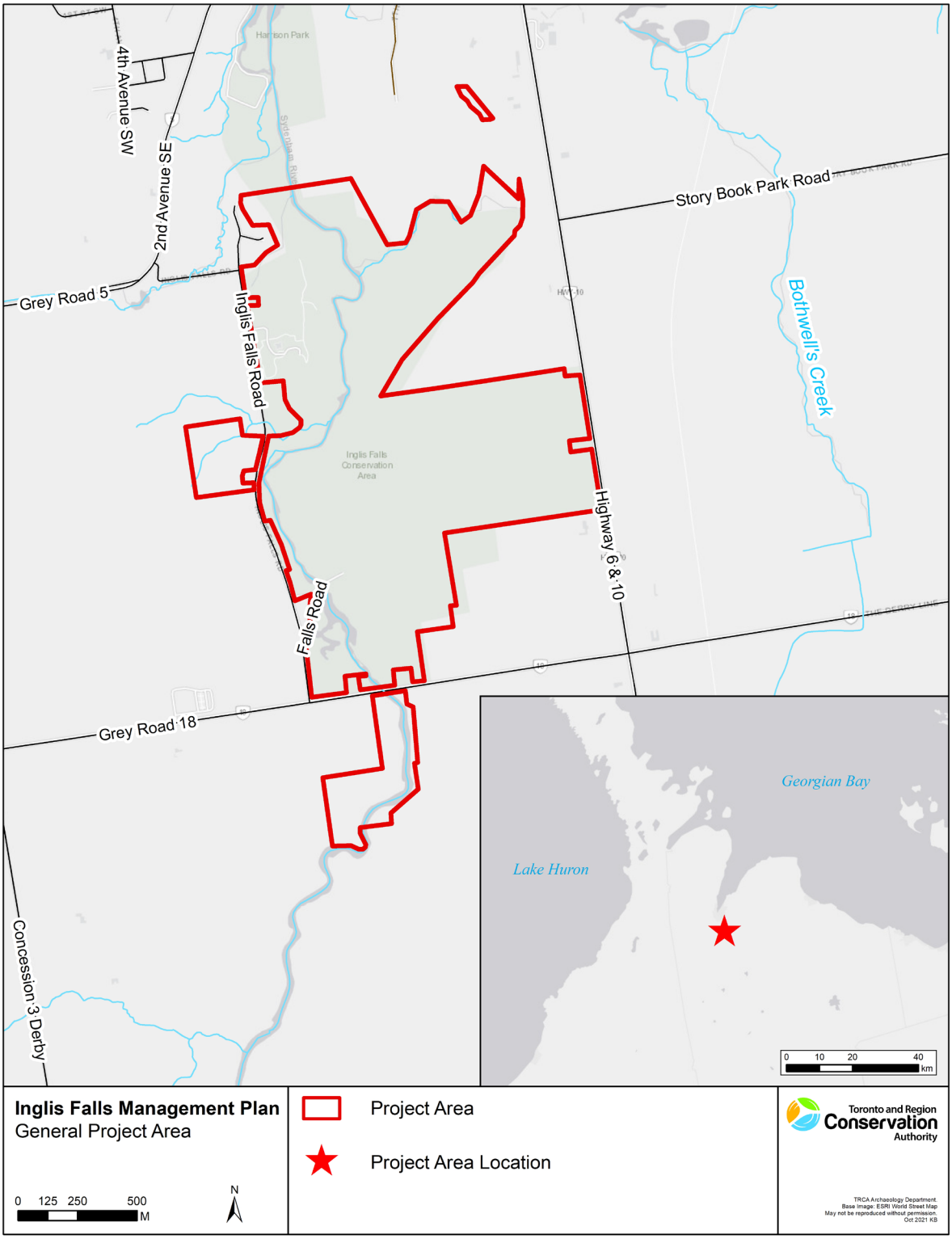
Land Abstracts

Lots 9 to 13 Concession 1 and Lot 11 Concession 2 Geographic Township of Derby, Historic Grey County in the Township of Georgian Bluffs. Accessed online at OnLand.ca.

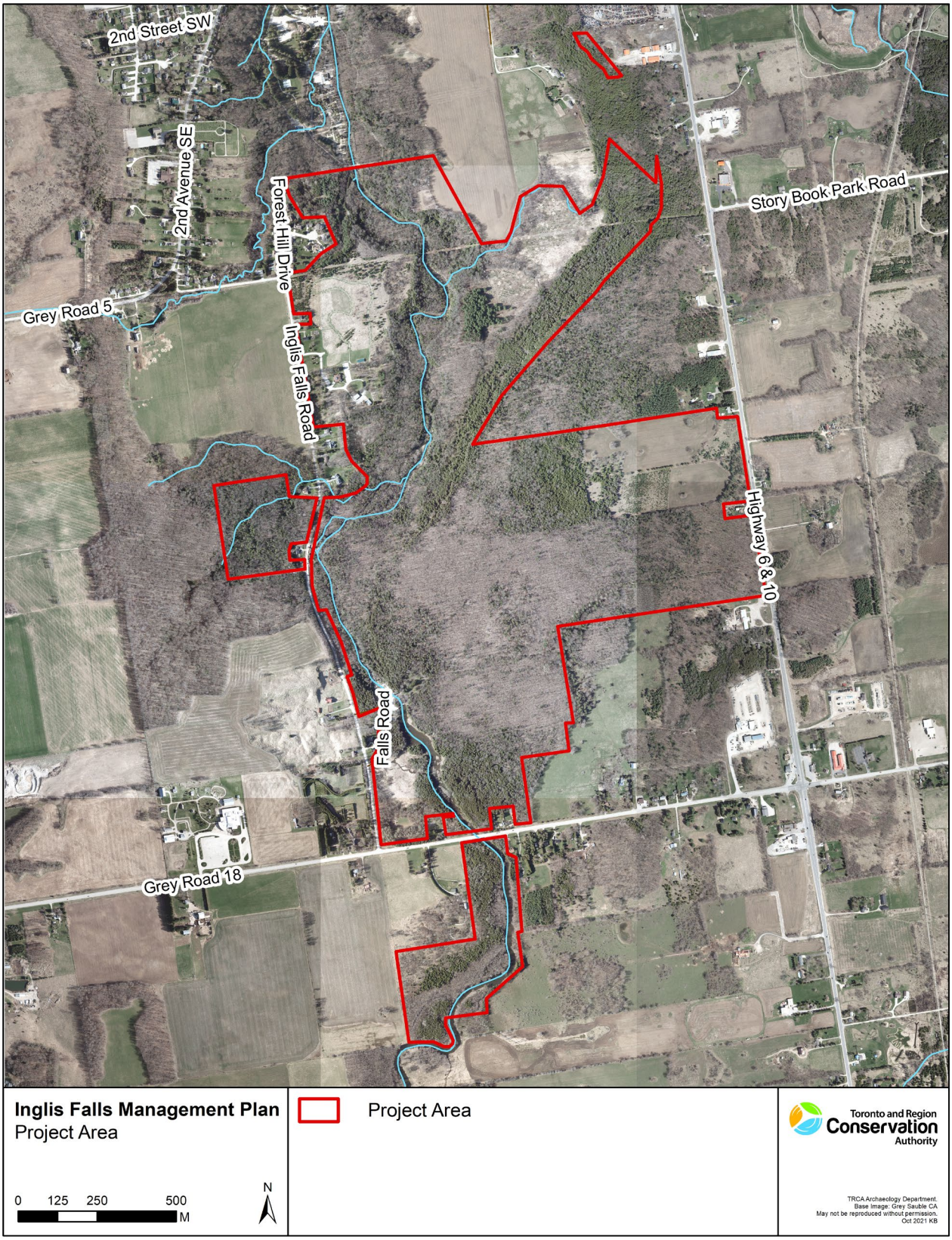
Maps and Aerial Photographs

1845 Patent Map of Derby Township, Grey County. Thomas Parke. On file at Grey Roots Museum & Archives.
1877 Map of the Township of Derby by Alexander McNab. On file at Grey Roots Museum and Archives.
1879 Map of the County of Grey
1880 Map of Derby Township, Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County. H. Belden & Co.
1929 Map of Grey County. On file at Grey Roots Museum and Archives.
1954 Aerial Photograph. On file at Grey Roots Museum and Archives.

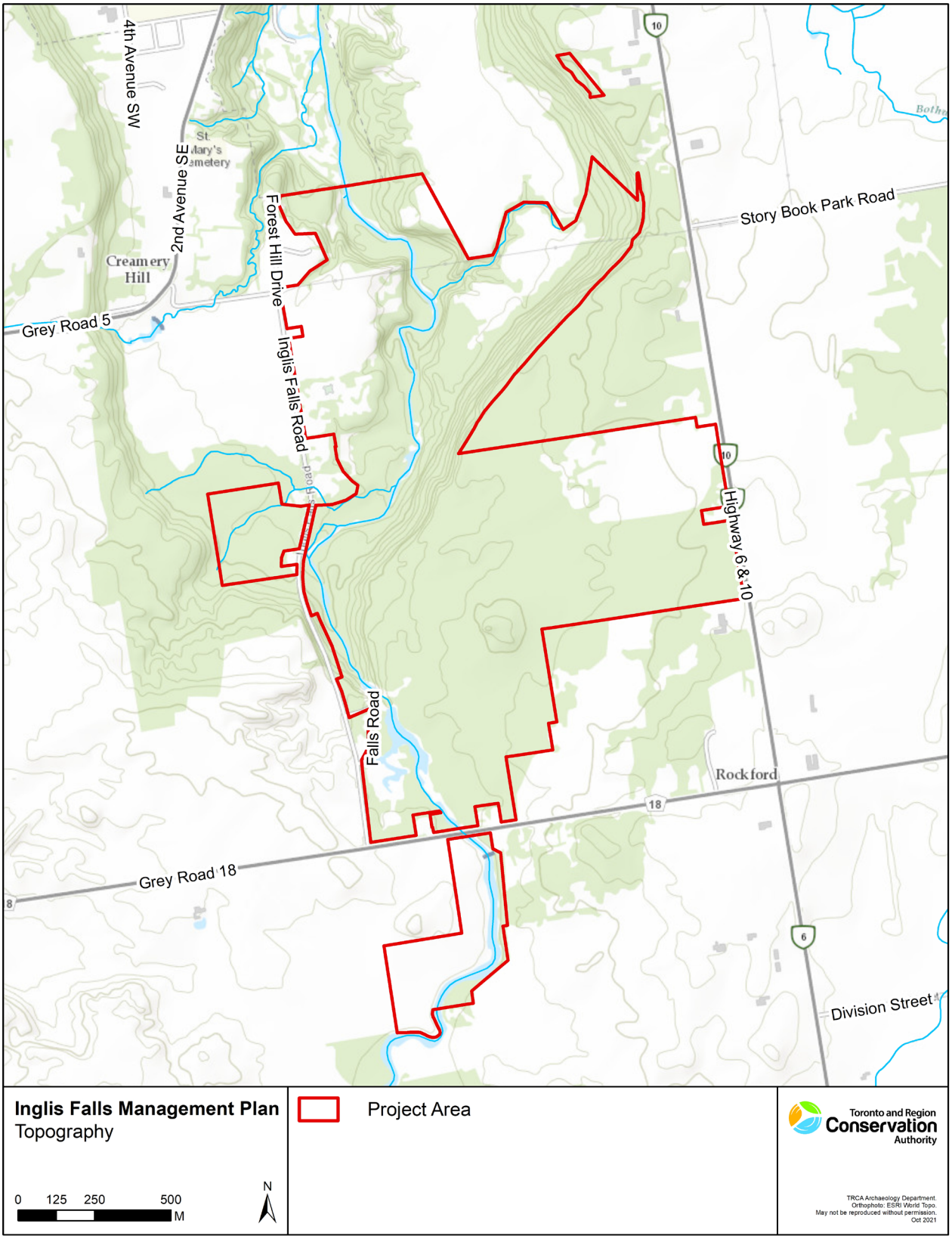
Appendix A: Maps



Map 1. General Project Area



Map 2. Orthographic Map



Map 3. Modern Topography

Inglis Falls Management Plan
1845 Patent Map of Derby Township

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Approximate Location of Project Area on Lot 9, Concession III; Lot 10, Concession I; Lot 11, Concessions I and II; Lot 12, Concession I; and Lot 13, Concession I

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

TRCA Archaeology Department
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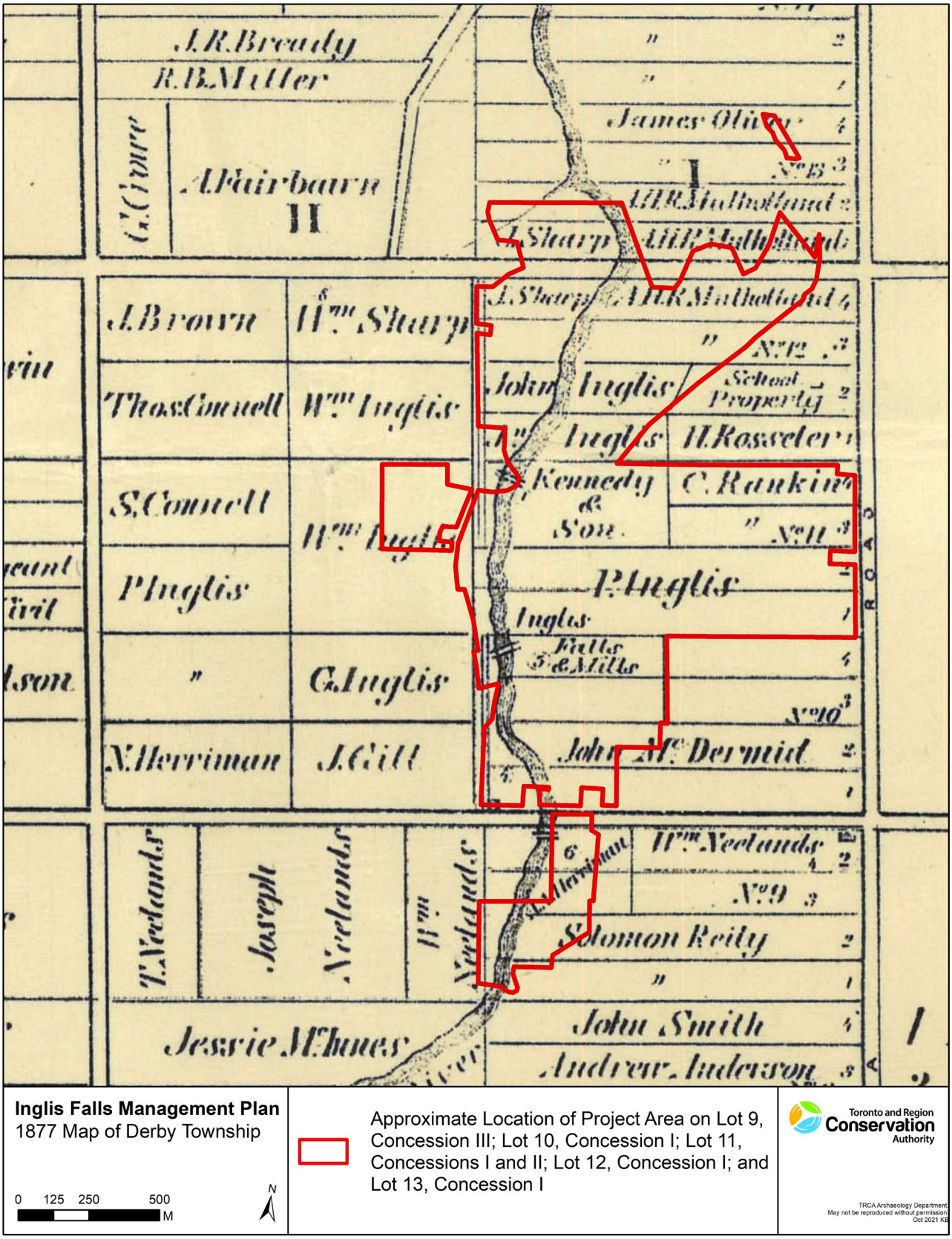
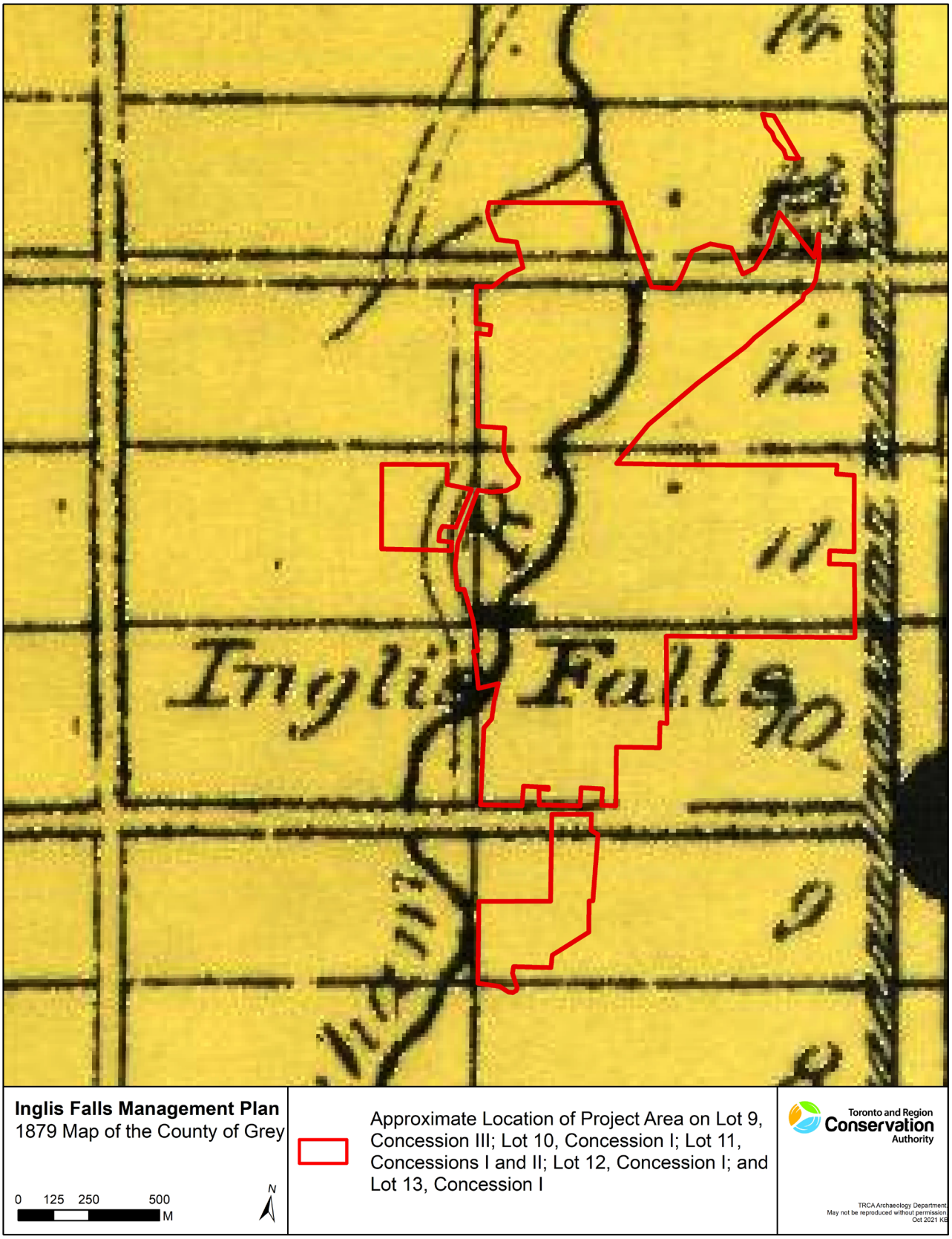
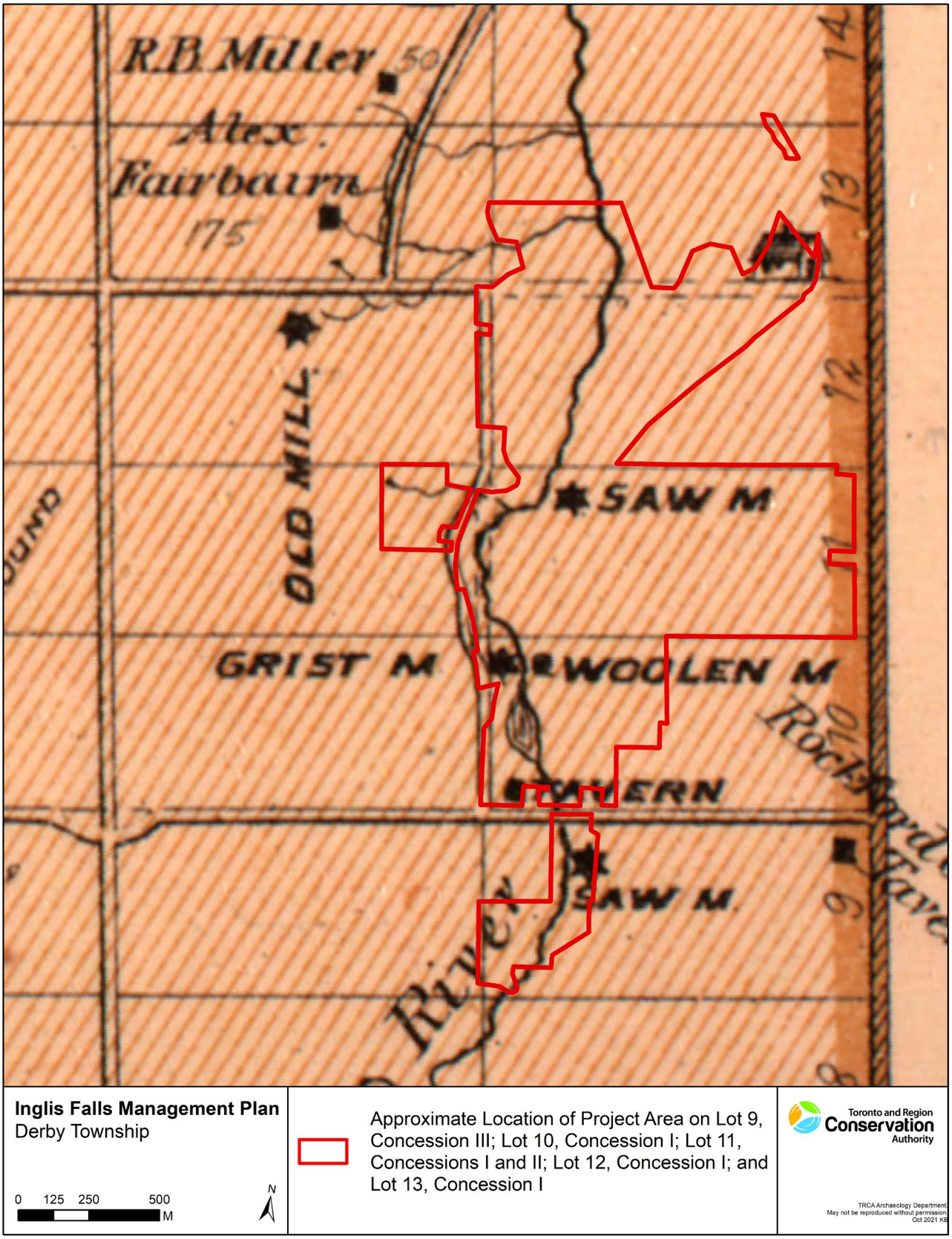
Map 4. 1845 Patent Map of Derby Township – Grey County



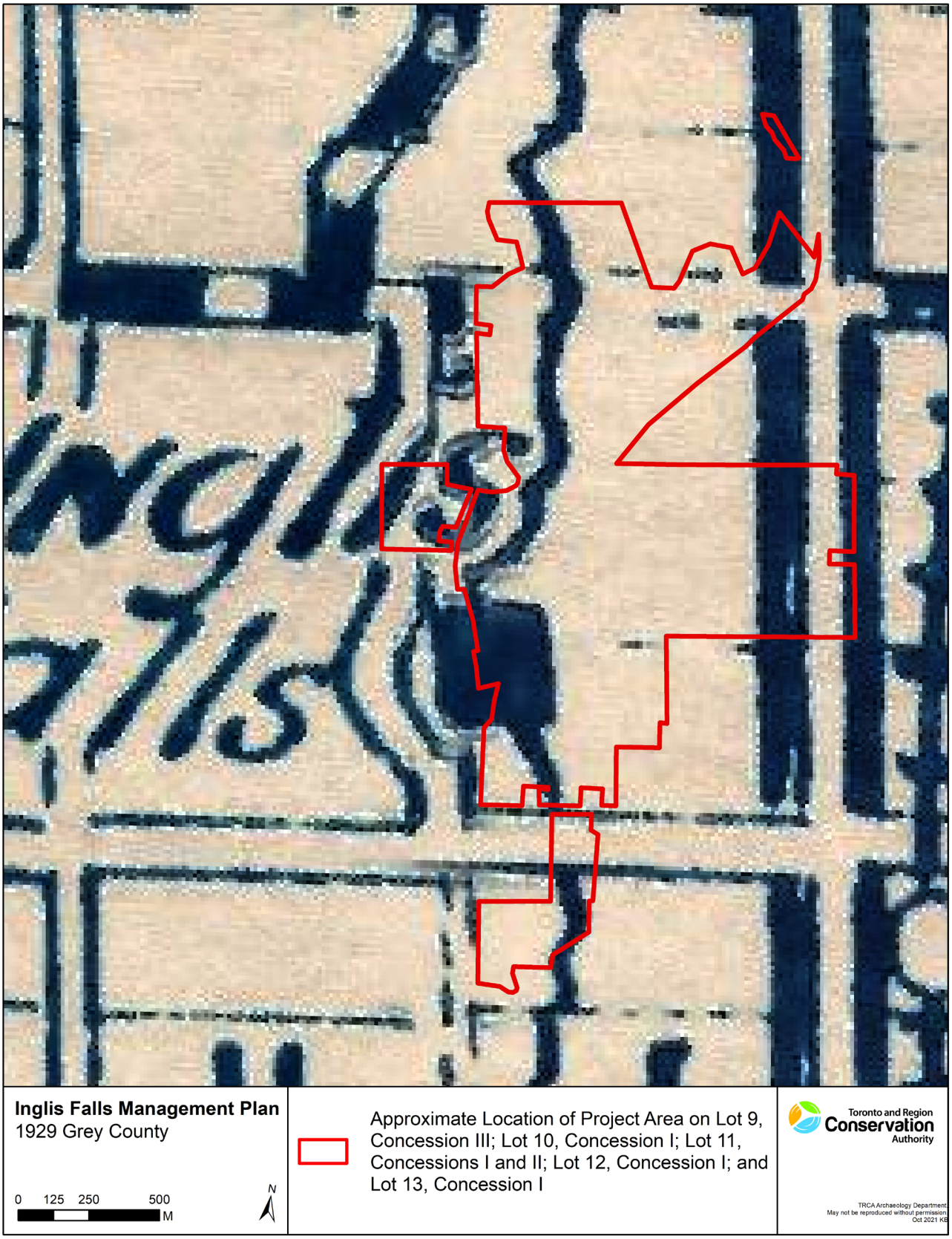
Map 5. 1877 McNab Map of Derby Township



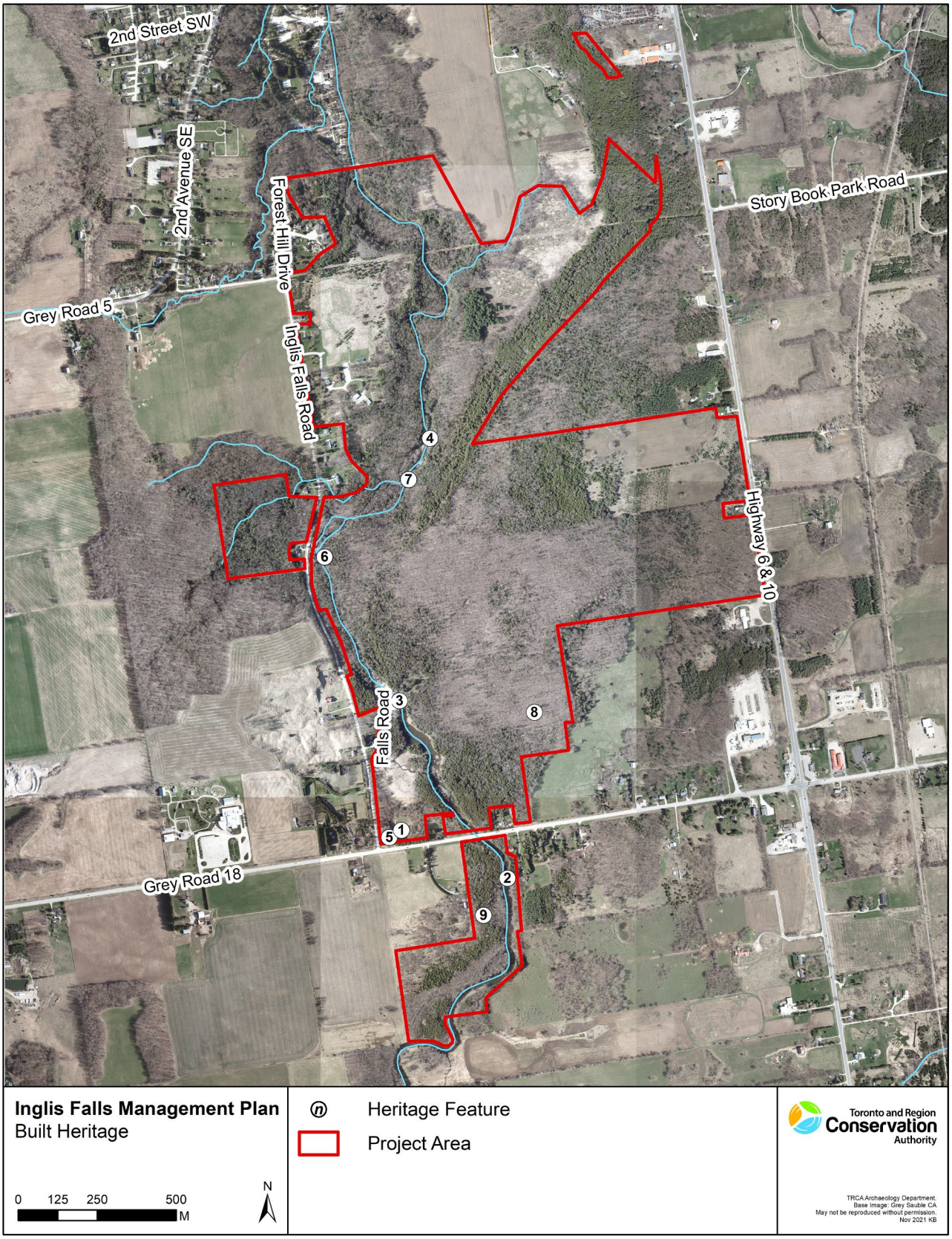
Map 6. 1879 Map of the County of Grey



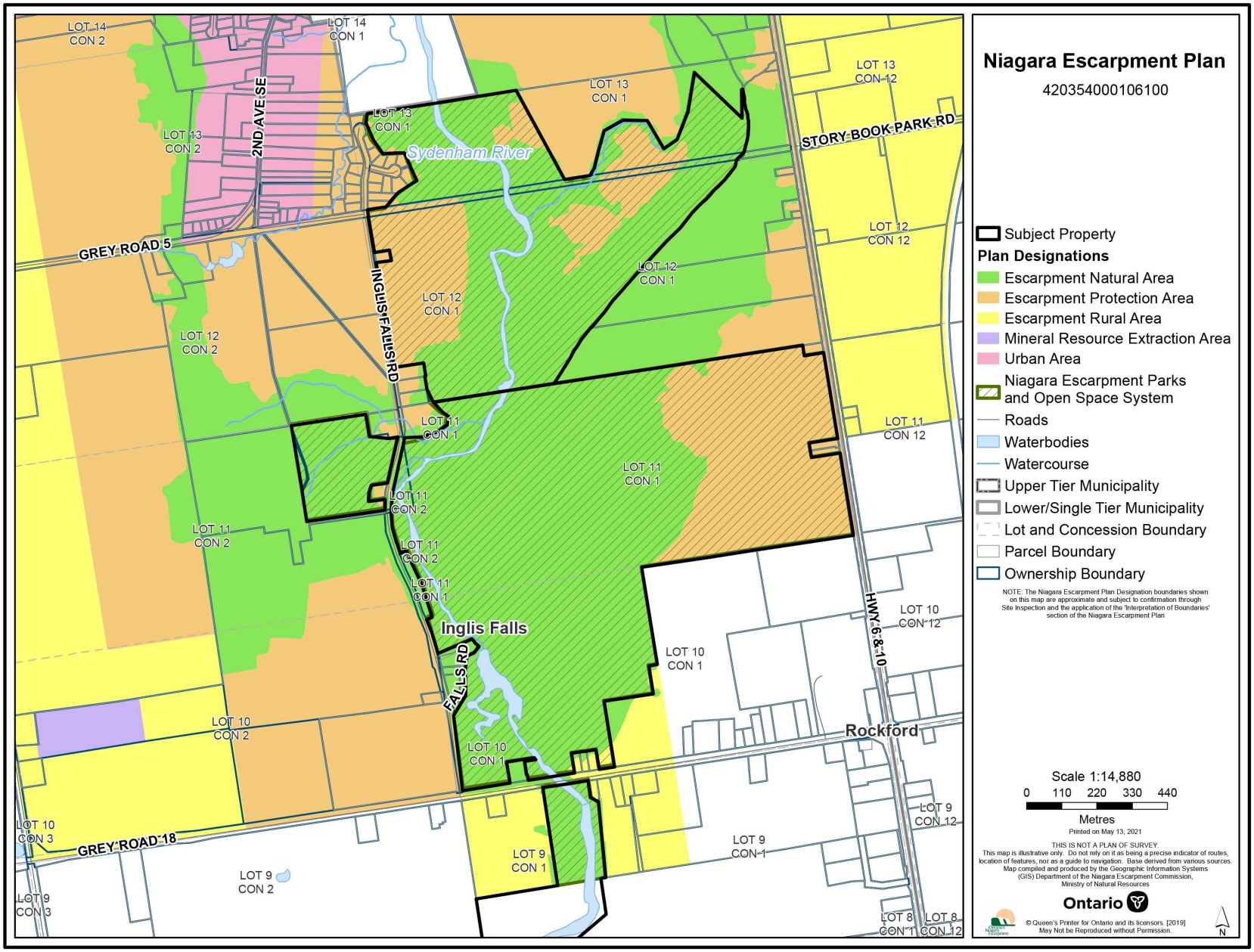
Map 7. 1880 Derby Township, Belden & Co. Illustrated Atlas of Grey County



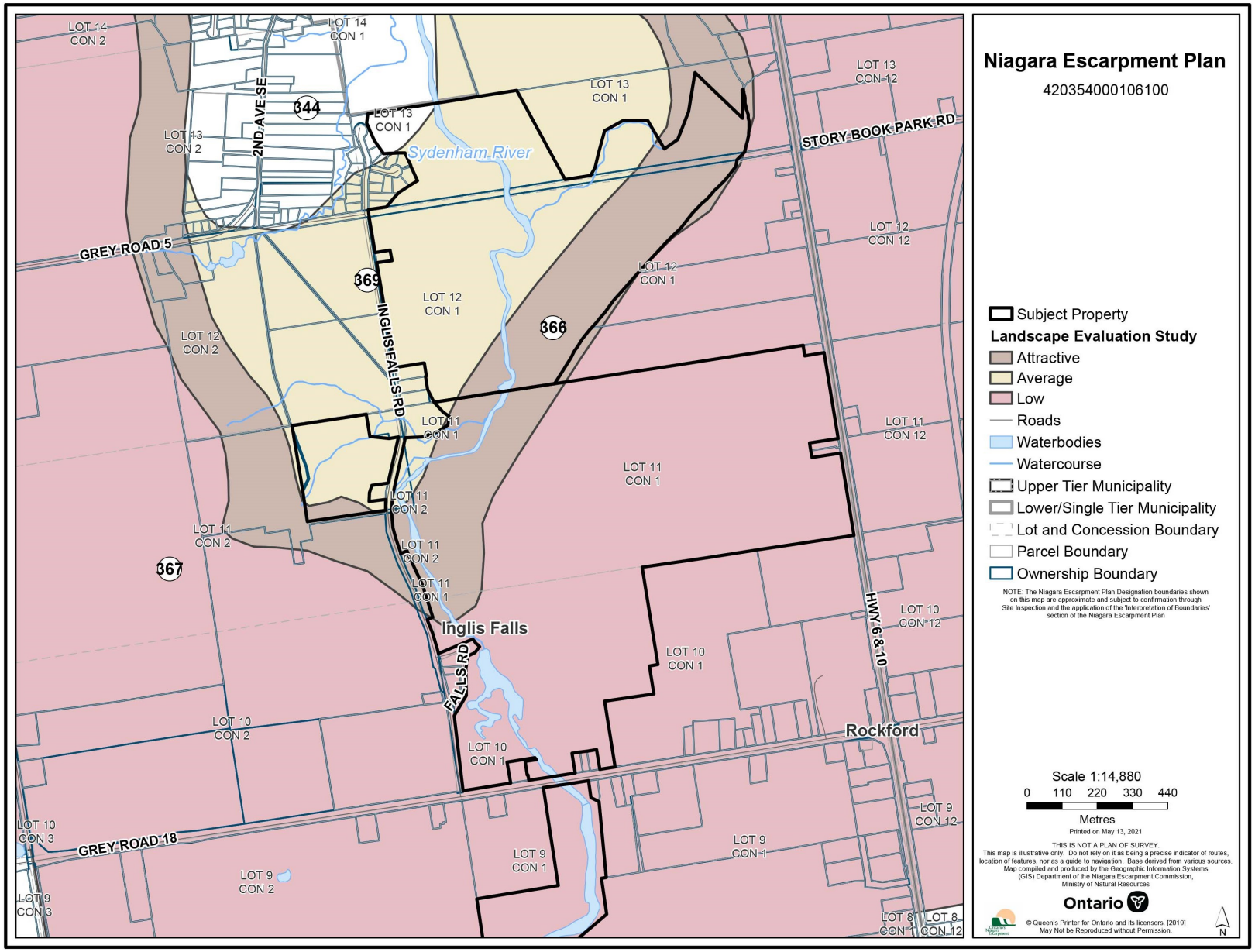
Map 8. 1929 Grey County Map



Map 9. Built Heritage Resources within IFCA



Map 10. NEC Designations at Inglis Falls



Map 11. NEC Landscape Evaluation of Inglis Falls

Appendix B: Images

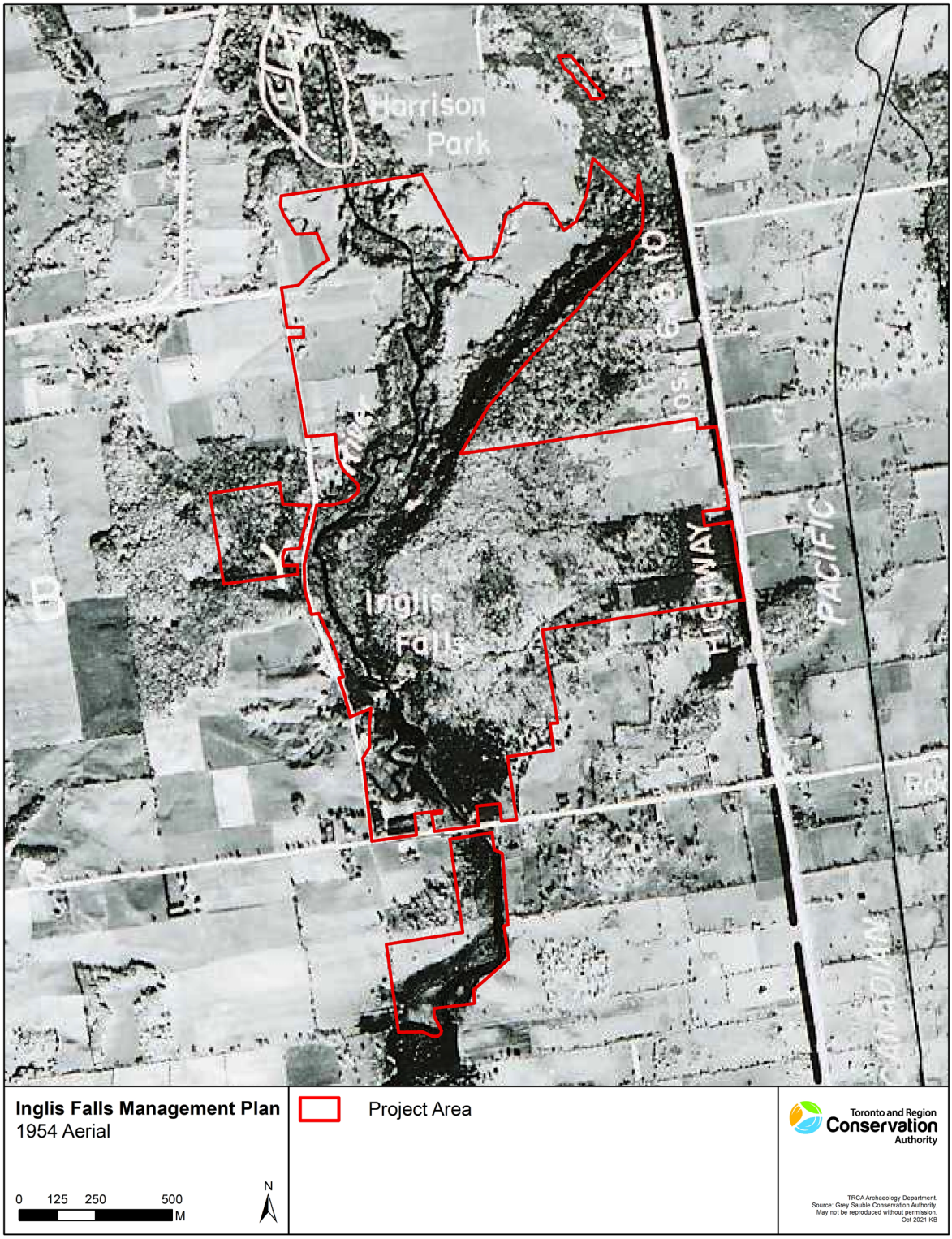


Image 1. 1954 Aerial Photograph

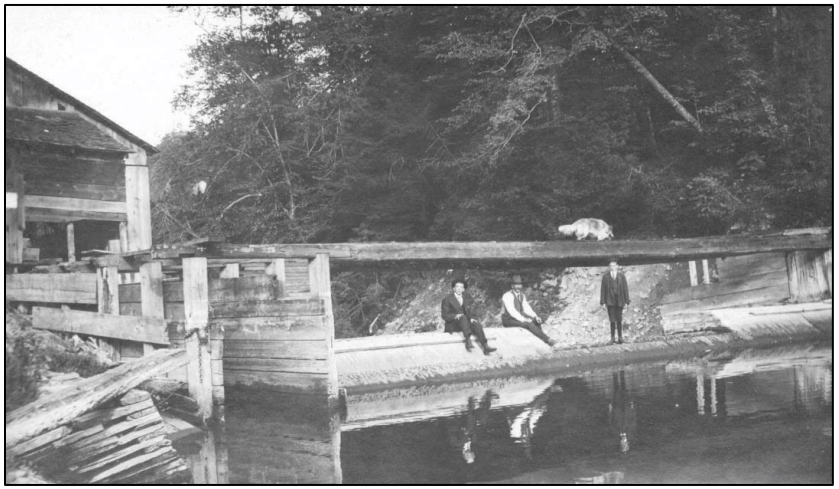


Image 2. Mill workers on dam, no date (GSCA)

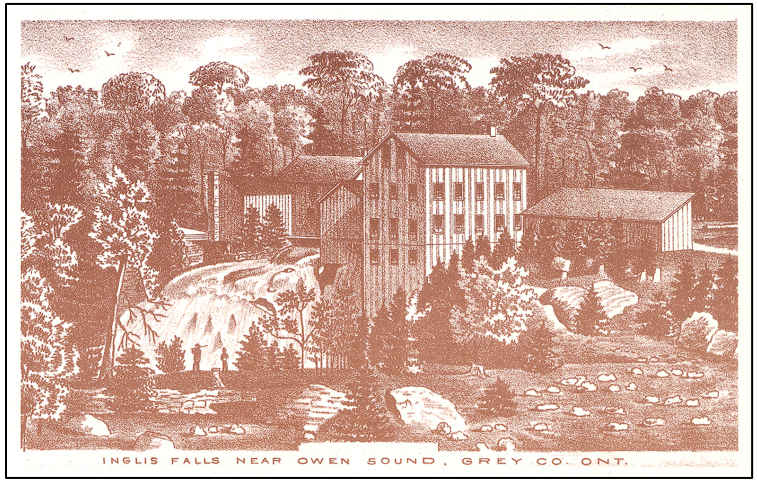


Image 3. Inglis Falls, 1880 (Belden & Co.)

Image 4. Frozen Inglis Falls, ca1930s (GRMA)

Image 5. Inglis Falls, no date (GSCA)

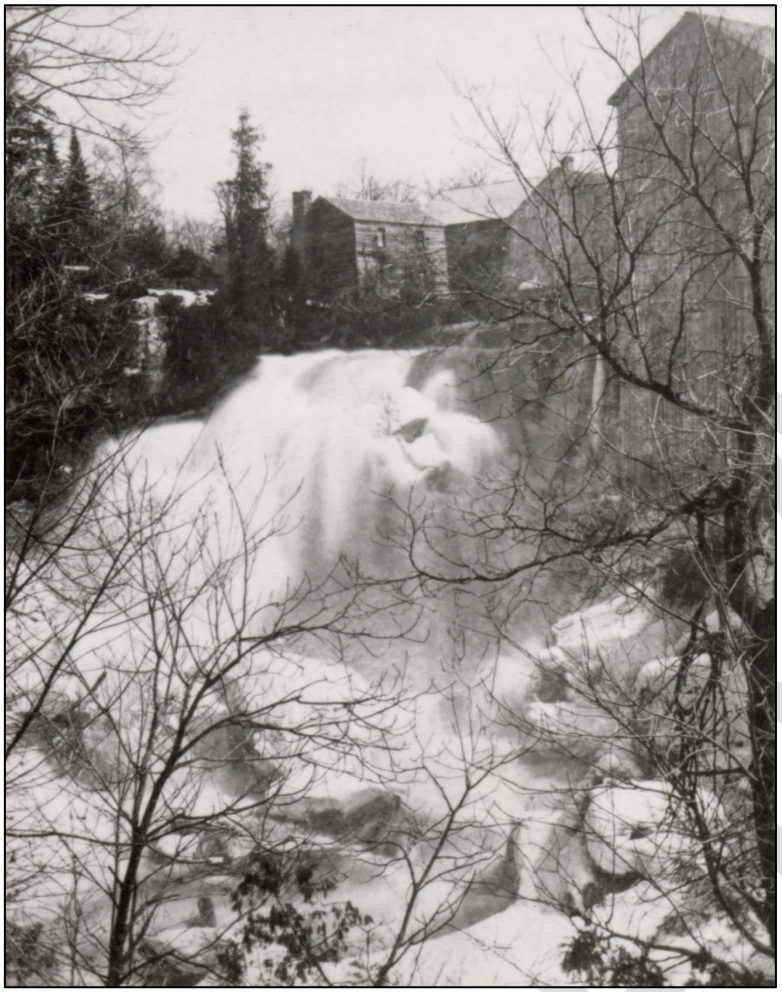


Image 6. Inglis Falls, no date (GRMA)

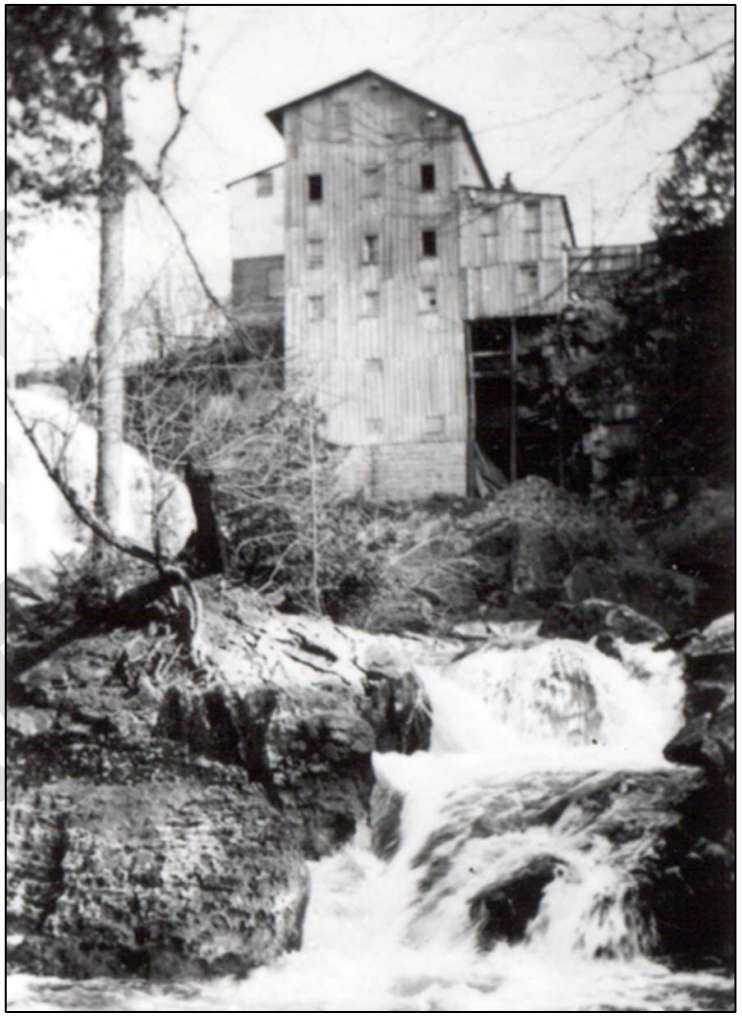


Image 7. Inglis Falls, no date (GSCA)

Image 8. Inglis Family Home, no date (GSCA)

Established 1845—22 Years Before Confederation

W. A. INGLIS & SONS Limited

Manufacturers of and Dealers In

Welcome

Old Boys - Old Girls

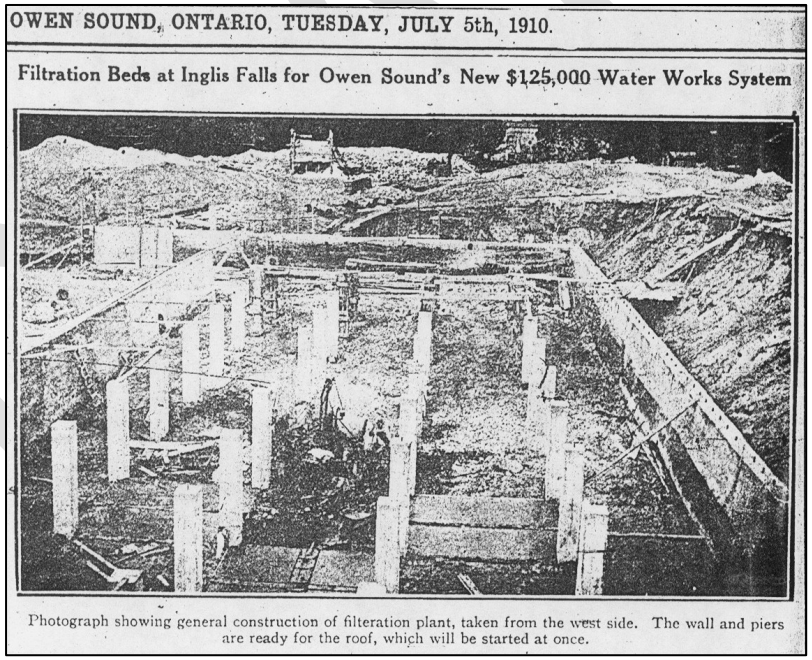
We hope that your visit to the old town for Old Home Week will be most delightful and that you will have the time of your life with the old gang.

"Five Lillies" Flour
"Lilly White" Flour
"King's Taste" Pastry Flour
—also—
Bran, Shorts, Mill Feeds and Cereals

Mills at Inglis Falls

Retail Store—181 8th St. East—Owen Sound, Ont.
—PHONE 86—

Image 9. Inglis Advertisement, 1927 (GSCA)



OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1910.

Filtration Beds at Inglis Falls for Owen Sound's New $125,000 Water Works System

Photograph showing general construction of filteration plant, taken from the west side. The wall and piers are ready for the roof, which will be started at once.

Image 10. Filtration Plant Under Construction, 1910 (GSCA)

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

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