



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment – Part of
Lot 37, Concession 6, Geographic Township of
Huron, now Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce
County, Ontario

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Martin Krause (the Proponent) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of part of Lot 37, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Huron, now Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario (the study area). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in advance of property severance and land swap with an adjacent landowner. The study area includes the current property municipally identified as 60 Baseline Road, Ripley, and a portion of the adjacent property that will be added to the current property (Map 1). The study area is approximately 2.3 ha (5.7 ac).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area
- ▶ A property inspection

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment via test pit survey. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The draft Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report will be provided to Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) for review.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Areas of previous disturbance and steep slope have low archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas.
- 2) The Stage 2 test pit survey did not result in the identification of archaeological materials. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Jamie Lemon, M.A. (P1056)
Field Director (Stage 1)	Chris Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. Heritage, CAHP (R289)
Field Director (Stage 2)	Jamie Lemon
Report Preparation	Jamie Lemon

Acknowledgements

Martin Krause	Proponent
Dr. Robert Martin	Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Martin Krause (the Proponent) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of part of Lot 37, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Huron, now Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario (the study area). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in advance of property severance and land swap with an adjacent landowner. The study area includes the current property municipally identified as 60 Baseline Road, Ripley, and a portion of the adjacent property that will be added to the current property (Map 1). The study area is approximately 2.3 ha (5.7 ac).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area
- ▶ A property inspection

The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Permission to enter the property was provided by Martin Krause, and no limitations were placed on that access.

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research.

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools Introduction of bow hunting

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery Princess Point	400 BC – AD 500 AD 550 – 900	Increased sedentism Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Middle Ontario Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 900 – 1,300 AD 1,300 – 1,400 AD 1,400 – 1,650	Emergence of agricultural villages Large longhouses (100m+) Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Southern Ontario arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, and consisted of groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The ensuing period is known as the Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Ontario's first peoples moved across the landscape in small groups (i.e. bands or family units of no more than 25-35 people) followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of Paleo-Indian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish (TMHC 2018).

Early Paleo-Indian sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with

glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo-Indian sites; it appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of several generations of people. Smaller Early Paleo-Indian camps are scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

Research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). By the Late Paleo-Indian Period (8400-8000 BC) the environment of southern Ontario was dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. Large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo-Indian Period had moved further north by this time.

Similar to early Paleo-Indian peoples, late Paleo-Indian peoples covered large territories as they followed seasonal resource fluctuations. On a wider regional basis, Late Paleo-Indian projectile points are substantially more common than Early Paleo-Indian materials, suggesting an increase in population.

A search of the MCM's archaeological sites database using Bruce County as a query identified there are currently no registered Paleo-Indian sites in Bruce County, though it is likely this is a factor of a lack of systematic, widespread survey in the general area.

Archaic Period

A change in lifeways beginning circa 8000 B.C. heralds what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points, as well as the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes. The introduction of these types of tools suggests the beginnings of woodworking and also suggests some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement. A seasonal pattern of warm season river or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record (TMHC 2018). Reliance on food resources like fish, deer, and nuts becomes more noticeable through time. Archaeologically, there is evidence of larger sites and aggregation camps.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 BC) the introduction of netsinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important part of subsistence practices. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It is likely that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible to visit a primary outcrop of high quality chert at least once during a seasonal round. During the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been deposited by glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period long distance trade routes began to develop. Groups in

southern Ontario took part in long distance trade, acquiring native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior (Ellis et al. 1990).

The increase of documented Late Archaic (2500-950 BC) sites compared to Early or Middle Archaic sites suggest continued population growth. It is during the Late Archaic that recognizable cemeteries (burial pits) appear. Before this time individuals were buried close to the location where they died. The summer/winter seasonal round that continued through the Late Archaic led to evidence of secondary burials for individuals who died during winter months, whose remains were later transported to summer-time macroband occupation sites (Walker 2015).

A search of the MCM's archaeological sites database using Bruce County as a query identified there are currently 46 registered Archaic sites in Bruce County.

Woodland Periods

Circa 1000 A.D. the archaeological record in Southern Ontario documents the emergence of larger, semi-permanent settlements; corn horticulture was also adopted as a subsistence practice around this time. These developments are most often associated with Iroquoian-speaking populations who resided in Southern Ontario upon the arrival of the first Europeans. Pre-contact Iroquoian sites are identified by evidence of longhouses, pottery decorated with identifiable motifs, triangular projectile points, clay pipes, and ground stone artifacts. Generally, the pre-contact Indigenous 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-Petun and Neutral, a considerable reduction in the extent of territory occupied by Iroquoian speakers occurred in southern Ontario. Iroquoian groups lived in close proximity to and interacted with more mobile Algonquin speakers, most notably the Odawa (or "Ottawa") and Ojibwa in this the region surrounding the study area.

The study area and surrounding area was occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups who were likely influenced by Iroquoian-speaking groups, both before and after European contact. It has been presumed that occupation of Bruce County before about 1690 would have been by Iroquoians, with Algonkian speakers from northern Ontario moving southward circa 1690; however, the Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex, known from archaeological sites in the Saugeen River valley, is most often interpreted as Algonkian (Fiedel 1999), arguing for an occupation of the territory by Algonkian speakers since circa 400 BC – AD 900.

During the Late Woodland period, there is evidence that the study area could have been inhabited by Algonkian- or Iroquoian-speaking groups, or a combination of groups. As described by GAL (2015:2):

While it is difficult to trace ethnic affiliation during the period of initial contact between Aboriginal and European groups, Koenig states 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). Feest and Feest (1978) imply that the Bruce [Saugeen] Peninsula was Odawa territory from 1616 and early 17th century French glass trade beads at the Glen and Cripps sites on the northern tip of the Bruce [Saugeen] Peninsula appear to attest to this (Fox 1990). Fox not only points to

Odawa (or Ottawa) settlement on the Bruce [Saugeen] 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), as well as the Inverhuron-Lucas site (1990). 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).

By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north appear to have begun to repopulate Huron and Bruce County (Rogers 1978).

A search of the MCM's archaeological sites database using Bruce County as a query identified there are currently 54 registered Woodland sites in Bruce County.

European Treaties and Deeds

The study area is on lands that were a part of Treaty Number 45 ½ (referred to below as the Treaty of Manitowaning), the first major treaty specific to the Saugeen Peninsula; the treaty was signed in 1836, the same year Sir Francis Bond Head took up his post as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. As detailed in Wright (2017:217-220):

The Jesuit reduction model inspired Head's proposal in Saugeen...Shortly after his arrival in Upper Canada in 1836, Head set out to secure 1.5 million acres of Saugeen Territory.

Head attended the annual gift-giving ceremonies at Manitoulin Island in 1836 and called all Saugeen who were present to attend discussions regarding a land surrender. Approximately 7000 peoples from different Indigenous groups were expected at the ceremonies, and Head was supposed to be in attendance in order to do a general inspection of 'Indian settlements'. The annual gift-giving ceremonies were not a meeting called for the expressed intent of treaty negotiations, so Bond Head's meeting with the Saugeen was in violation of the terms set forth in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. He told those who attended the meeting that the encroachment of white settlers was inevitable, and the government could only help them protect their way of life if the Saugeen Ojibway Nation agreed to remove themselves to reserves. The treaty document states that "your Great Father (the government) engages forever to protect you from encroachment of whites", with regard to the reserved lands. Head claimed that the Saugeen Ojibway Nation "cheerfully gave up this great tract of land"; however, an eyewitness to the proceedings had a very different account...Whether it was 'cheerfully' or 'with tears in their eyes', both accounts indicate that members of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation in attendance agreed to Treaty 45 ½. However, the fact that the negotiations took place unannounced and not on the territories under discussion made the treaty illegal. Furthermore, three of the four principal chiefs – Nawash, Wahbadick, and Wahwahnosh – did not sign the treaty document. This was an additional factor that should have immediately nullified the document. Head was aware of the property protocol for negotiating treaties, but he had chosen to not follow protocols.

Saugeen Ojibway Nation disputed the legitimacy of Treaty Number 45 ½ almost immediately; in 1843 the government recognized that Head had violated treaty protocol, but the government was not willing to renegotiate (Wright 2017). Saugeen Ojibway

Nation's title and treaty claim against the Government of Canada is in progress, with court proceedings commencing in 2019:

SON's Treaty Claim was also about its relationship to its homelands. In 1836, SON agreed to Treaty 45 1/2, which surrendered 1.5 million acres of its lands south of Owen Sound to the Crown. In exchange for those rich farming lands, the Crown made SON an important promise: to protect the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula for SON, forever. But, 18 years later the Crown came back for a surrender of the Peninsula. The Crown said that they could no longer protect SON's remaining lands from settlers, and Treaty 72 was signed in 1854 where SON surrendered most of the Peninsula.

Justice (Wendy) Matheson's decision agreed with SON that there was a treaty promise to protect the Peninsula for SON, and found that the Crown breached that treaty promise. She said that the Crown could have and should have done more to protect SON's lands on the Peninsula. Because it didn't, she found that the Crown breached its honour. Justice Matheson concluded that one of the Crown's negotiators, T.G. Anderson, breached the honour of the Crown by saying that the Crown would not honour its promise to protect the Peninsula.

OKT 2023

Prior to 1836, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation's territory included over 2 million acres. Between 1836 and 1861, after the Crown obtained five separate treaties, the territory was reduced by over 98%, to under 29,000 acres.

Historic Period

The first documented Euro-Canadian visit to the Bruce Peninsula dates to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the area with Indigenous guides. At this time, the Bruce Peninsula was occupied by Algonquin-speaking Odawa groups who maintained a close relationship with the Iroquoian-speaking Petun peoples living along the southern shore of Nottawasaga Bay (Fox 1990). As detailed in TMHC (2018:10):

The Ojibwa (a.k.a. the "Chippewa", who called themselves "Anishnabe") who are also Algonquian speakers, lived in the region extending from the Georgian Bay area to the north shore of Lake Superior prior to European contact (Schmalz 1991). Both the Odawa and Ojibwa were disrupted and displaced by Iroquois hostilities in the 1650s (Schmalz 1977), but regrouped by the last quarter of the 17th century (Ferris 1989) and returned to their homeland. About the year 1696, a fierce battle between the Ojibwa and Iroquois nations took place at Saugeen (present site of Southampton), resulting in the Ojibwa moving into the area where they remain today on a reserve adjoining the eastern boundary of the Town of Southampton. The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

The (Saugeen) Ojibwa surrendered portions of Grey and Wellington Counties in 1818 (McMullen 1997:28). This was done with the understanding that they would have continued use of Bruce County and that they would receive annuities for the lands surrendered. Further land was surrendered in the area with the establishment of the Huron Tract in 1825, later to be followed by the surrender of Bruce County in 1836 (Lee

2004:21). *The surrender of Bruce County did not include the Bruce Peninsula, known as the Saugeen Peninsula by the resident Ojibwa. The Neyaashiinigiing Indian Reserve Number 27 on the southeast side of the Bruce Peninsula (Nawash Ojibwa) and the Saugeen Indian Reserve Number 29 above Southampton (Saugeen Ojibwa) were established in 1854 (Chippewas of Nawash 2014).*

Furthermore, Schmalz (1977:1) indicates that a group of Ojibwa (including Mississauga), Potawatomi (sic), Ottawa and Caughnawaga settled in the Saugeen Township. The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation share the same traditional territories in southwestern Ontario. They were a part of the ancient Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibwa, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Throughout the 18th century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibwa whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnoses, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands.

What was to become Saugeen Township formed part of a parcel of land that was subject to a surrender by the Ojibwa to the Crown in 1836 called the Treaty of Manitowaning (Lee 2004:21). The land surrendered accounted for 1,500,000 acres (Schmalz 1977:233). The Treaty formalized the surrender of the County of Bruce which included the townships of Saugeen, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, Kincardine, Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinloss, Culross, and Carrick (Robertson 1906). The Treaty was concluded by Sir Francis Bond Head at Manitowaning on August 9, 1836. Shortly thereafter, the townships were surveyed for settlement.

Beginning in the 1830s, the Bruce Peninsula and surrounding areas became the focus of Methodist missionary work. Methodist missionaries became very involved with the Ojibway settlements of Newash and Saugeen (Enemikeese 1867; McMullen 1997).

Historic Saugeen Métis

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descendants from unions between European traders and Saugeen Ojibway Nation women who traded at Southampton and throughout the Lake Huron watershed. On a wider regional scale, “the genesis of a new Indigenous people called the Métis resulted from the subsequent intermarriage of these mixed ancestry individuals” (MNO 2023). These Métis “lived, fished, hunted, trapped and harvested the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula, the Lake Huron proper shoreline and its watershed” (Historic Saugeen Métis, n.d.).

During the 18th century Métis people began to identify as a separate indigenous group, with Métis populations located throughout Ontario (Stone & Chaput 1978). During the early 19th century, many Métis families moved to Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound. In 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The contemporary Saugeen Métis community covers an area approximately 275 kms along the Lake Huron shoreline from Tobermory to south of Goderich (Historic Saugeen Métis n.d.).

Bruce County and Township of Huron

In the 1840s, a number of petitions were made to the Crown Lands Department demanding for the opening of more lands suitable for Euro-Canadian peoples. At this time, Upper Canada was a favoured destination for immigrants, and the numbers were rising each year. In 1845, there were 25,375 new settlers, which increased to 89,440 in 1847, and the population of Upper Canada grew 100% between 1842 and 1852 (Robertson 1906). As demand for lands increased, plans were made to open the “Queen’s Bush” for settlement, which was passed by an Order-in-Council on April 19, 1847.

Alex Wilkinson was directed to begin surveying the tract in 1847 and began at Wawanosh Township in neighbouring Huron County, and running a line to Lake Huron and plotting the first lots within the Townships of Kinloss and Huron (Robertson 1906). During this time, Wilkinson surveyed part of what would become Bruce County; his survey ran from the southeast corner of Kinloss to the lake and northward along the shore line, but did not continue on to the interior of the county. Some of the tract remained unsurveyed at this time, including 11 townships that would eventually form part of Bruce County (Robertson 1906).

Prior to the first settlers in the county, the area was used by fur trappers, which is evidenced by the remains of forts at Cape Crocker, Stokes Bay, Red Bay, and Southampton (Robertson 1906). The first permanent Euro-Canadian settlers in Bruce County arrived in 1848 following the Wilkinson survey, during which time there were only about a dozen lots ready for Euro-Canadian settlement. The communities of Kincardine and Southampton were the first in the county to become established by Euro-Canadians, with the remainder of the county infilling by immigrants somewhat rapidly, due to the government’s offer of free land grants on select concessions (Robertson 1906). In order to obtain the free land grants settlers had to agree to continuous settlement, clearing of 12 acres within four years, and building a home that is at least 18 feet by 24 feet (Robinson 1906).

As Euro-Canadians moved into the county it was still referred to as the “Queen’s Bush” and fell into the Huron District. It was not until May 30, 1849 that an Act of Parliament divided the district of Huron into three united counties: Huron, Perth, and Bruce (Robertson 1906). Bruce County was named after James Bruce, who was Earl of Elgin and Kincardine and Governor-General of Upper Canada at the time the “Queen’s Bush” was surveyed. At the same time the Act of Parliament was passed, the townships within Bruce County were established, and the land between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay (Bruce Peninsula), which had been set aside as reserve land, were annexed to form part of the County of Waterloo (Robinson 1906). This land was later withdrawn from Waterloo County in 1851 and transferred to Bruce County. The counties remained united until 1866, when legislation was passed separating them.

The Geographic Township of Huron was located in the southwest corner of Bruce County, with Lake Huron abutting its western border. The township was surveyed in 1847, with Euro-Canadian settlement beginning in earnest in 1851, when a group of

Scottish immigrants from Ross-shire arrived in the township (Middleton and Landon 1927). As described in the Report of County Valuers, 1901 (Robertson 1906:415).

This township possesses a very large proportion of first-class land, and farm property is changing hands readily at good figures. The reputation of Huron stands high as an agricultural district; goods roads, good fences and level land, little or no stone, it is fast becoming an ideal township. The chief drawbacks are scarcity of wood and water, although a large number have overcome the latter want by drilling deep wells and pumping by wind power. There are two light streaks across the township, the quality of which is very poor, which our figures will bear out. The Lake Range affects this township somewhat, but not to any very great extent, as the good land comes much closer to the lake shore than in the townships to the north. The rate per acre for Huron, including the village of Ripley, is \$37.31, Ripley making a sum equal to \$2.25 of this amount per acre.

The first post office in the township (Pine River) was located at the mouth of the river and was opened in 1853; the first sawmill in Huron was also on the Pine River, opening in 1855 with a grist mill later being added (Robertson 1906).

Past and Current Uses of the Study Area

The study area is located on Part of Lot 37, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Huron. Table 2 summarizes the historic map and aerial image review undertaken as part of this archaeological assessment. Land registry records indicate the Crown Patent for the portion of Lot 37 that includes the study area was issued in 1880 to Catharine Britt.

TABLE 2: REVIEW OF HISTORICAL MAPS AND RECORDS

Date	Map/Record	Comments
1835	Upper Canada (David H. Burr)	Study area within London District, no other description in general area
1851	Township of Huron Surveyors Map, E. R. Jones	Lot 37 illustrated with Pine River in north part of Lot, no other details noted (Map 2)
1880	Township of Huron	Lot 37 illustrated with Pine River in north part of Lot, no other details noted within Lot 37 (Map 3)
1946	1:63,360 Topographic Map	Two structures located within study area, likely representative of barn that was subsequently demolished and extant house
1954	Aerial photograph	Study area shown as predominately cleared area, bisected by Pine River and surrounded by agricultural fields (Map 4)

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

According to the MCM's archaeological sites database, no archaeological sites are registered within 1 km of the study area. When the site search is expanded to 5 km around the study area, eight archaeological sites are present, including four pre-contact Indigenous sites. This speaks to the use of the immediate area around the study area during pre-contact and historical periods, though this knowledge is not necessarily reflected in the current archaeological records, due to a lack of archaeological assessments in the immediate area.

A search of archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 m) to, the study area was conducted. To the best of our knowledge, no archaeological assessments were previously completed within the limits of or adjacent to the study area.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the bevelled till plains of the Huron Slope physiographic region, which is described as:

Occupying an area of about 1,000 sq miles along the eastern side of Lake Huron, the land between the Algonquian shorecliff and the Wyoming moraine slopes gently upward from 600 feet to 850 or 900 feet a.s.l. It is essentially a clay plain modified by a narrow strip of sand, and by the twin beaches of glacial Lake Warren which flank the moraine...Farmers generally emphasize the raising of livestock, grazing is featured, and grass farms...are common.

Chapman and Putnam 1984:160-161

The Huron Slope is flat to undulating and is primarily composed of low-stone content till soils. The soil of the study area consists of alluvial bottom land soils associated with Pine River, and Perth Clay Loam. Perth Clay Loam is a heavy-textured limestone and shale till with imperfect drainage (Hoffman and Richards 1954). The topography associated with these soils is smooth to gently sloping, with few stones. In the mid-20th century, Perth Clay Loam within Bruce County was primarily used for general farming and cattle raising; where used for crops, fairly good yields of cereal grains and hay could be obtained (Hoffman and Richards 1954).

Primary water sources are present within the study area; notably, Pine River bisects the study area, and two oxbows of the river are located immediately north and south of the study area.

Field Methods

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon by the MCM (P1056-0240-2023). Field director duties were delegated to Chris Lemon (R289), per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Stage 1 property assessment was conducted on 20 November 2023. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The weather during the property inspection was partly sunny with mild temperatures.

The property inspection found the study area to consist of areas of manicured lawn around an extant house, wooded areas around where Pine River bisects the study area, and agricultural fields. Localized areas of previous disturbance were identified, associated with the footprints of extant buildings (including the foundation of the barn) and the driveway. Adjacent to Pine River, areas of steep slope were encountered. A reforested area is also present within the study area.

The property owner provided PHC with the following information:

- ▶ There was an apple orchard between the house and the creek that was bulldozed in the later years of the 1960s.
- ▶ A foundation was dug in the 1980s to provide for the addition at the rear of the existing house that was built circa 1890.
- ▶ There is hand dug well to the rear of the house.
- ▶ The large driving shed [now just a foundation] would have been constructed near the same time as the house.
- ▶ The property around the house was farmed after the orchard was bulldozed until the trees and the grass that is currently on the property were planted by the property owner's father in the early 1970s.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon by the MCM (P1056-0254-2024). Jamie Lemon was on site as the field director during the Stage 2 fieldwork.

Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on May 15, 2024. The weather during the property inspection was sunny with mild temperatures. Assessment conditions were ideal and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the identification of archaeological materials.

Per MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the study area underwent test pit and pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals in areas identified as archaeological potential during the Stage 1 site visit. All test pits were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated, where possible, to within the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material. All test pits were backfilled once complete. When the field crew was test pitting in around the extant house, shed, and barn foundation disturbed soils were encountered; in this area, test pit interval was extended to 10 m, until undisturbed soils were encountered. This area of judgmental test pitting corresponds to an area identified by the property owner as an area was bulldozed in the 1970s after being previously farmed as an orchard. Information provided by the property owner, who was on site during the Stage 2 fieldwork, identified the septic system immediately north of the extant house.

Two small areas of weathered agricultural fields were subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The pedestrian survey was conducted to a 5 m interval. Where archaeological resources were encountered, survey intervals were reduced to 1 m for a 20 m radius around recovered artifacts, to investigate the surface scatter.

The soils of the study area were found to consist of a topsoil of dark brown clay loam over light yellow-orange clay subsoil. In some areas of the study area, in close proximity to the watercourse, test pits with a higher clay content were encountered. Depth of excavated test pits ranged from 20 – 25 cm in depth, to top of subsoil.

Dr. Robert Martin, representative of SON's Environmental Office, was on site during the Stage 2 fieldwork and conducted the test pit and pedestrian survey with Jamie Lemon of PHC.

Images 1-15 document the Stage 1 and 2 fieldwork. Map 5 provides the Stage 2 results and photographic key.

Record of Finds

No archaeological materials were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey. An inventory of the documented record generated from the assessment is provided in Table 3.

TABLE 3: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	1 lined sheet stored in project file	1 page
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	2 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	50 photographs

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
 1. Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 2. Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 3. Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 4. Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- ▶ Resource areas including:
 1. Food or medicinal plants;
 2. Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 3. Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
 4. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
 5. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;

- ▶ No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage, and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

Areas that have been subject to ploughing and agricultural uses are not considered to be disturbed to the extent that the potential to identify and recover archaeological resources has been negated.

Potential for Archaeological Resources Within Study Area

Following the criteria outlined above to determine archaeological potential, background research identified the study area to exhibit archaeological potential for the following reasons:

- ▶ Pine River bisect the study area
- ▶ The soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agricultural practices
- ▶ The study area is along a historical transportation route

Conclusion

Background research identified the study area to exhibit archaeological potential. The property inspection identified that the study area to include a range of existing conditions. Based on the property inspection, the following statements can be made:

- ▶ The study area includes localized areas of previous disturbance which exhibit low archaeological potential

- ▶ The study area includes areas of slope associated with Pine River that exhibit low archaeological potential
- ▶ The study area includes wooded areas, areas of manicured lawn, and agricultural fields that exhibit archaeological potential

While the Stage 1 archaeological assessment concluded parts of the study area exhibited archaeological potential, no archaeological materials were encountered during the Stage 2 property survey.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Areas of previous disturbance and steep slope have low archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas.
- 2) The Stage 2 test pit survey did not result in the identification of archaeological materials. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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Images



IMAGE 1: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE RELATED TO FORMER BARN, GRAVEL FILL NOTED IN CENTRE OF IMAGE, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 2: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE RELATED TO FORMER BARN, NORTHEAST



IMAGE 3: SLOPE DOWN TO PINE RIVER, FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST



IMAGE 4: REFORESTED AREA, FACING EAST



IMAGE 5: AREA OF SLOPE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 6: AREA OF SLOPE DOWN TO PINE RIVER, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 7: PINE RIVER, FACING EAST



IMAGE 8: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 9: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 10: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 11: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING WEST



IMAGE 12: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, AGRICULTURAL FIELD SUBJECT TO PEDESTRIAN SURVEY IN BACKGROUND, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 13: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 14: JUDGMENTAL TEST PIT SURVEY, DISTURBED SOILS, FACING NORTH

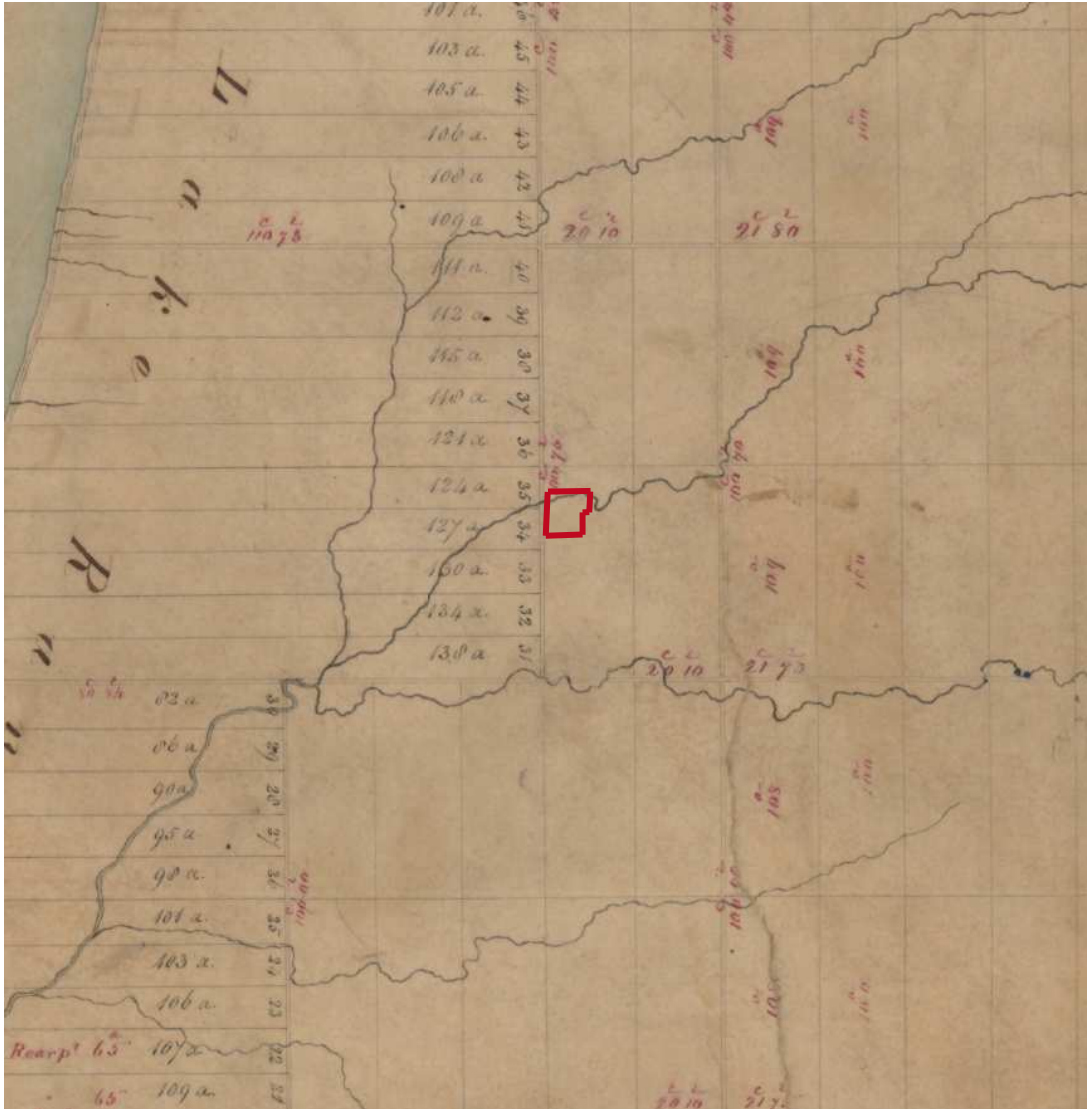


IMAGE 15: JUDGMENTAL TEST PIT SURVEY, DISTURBED SOILS, FACING NORTH

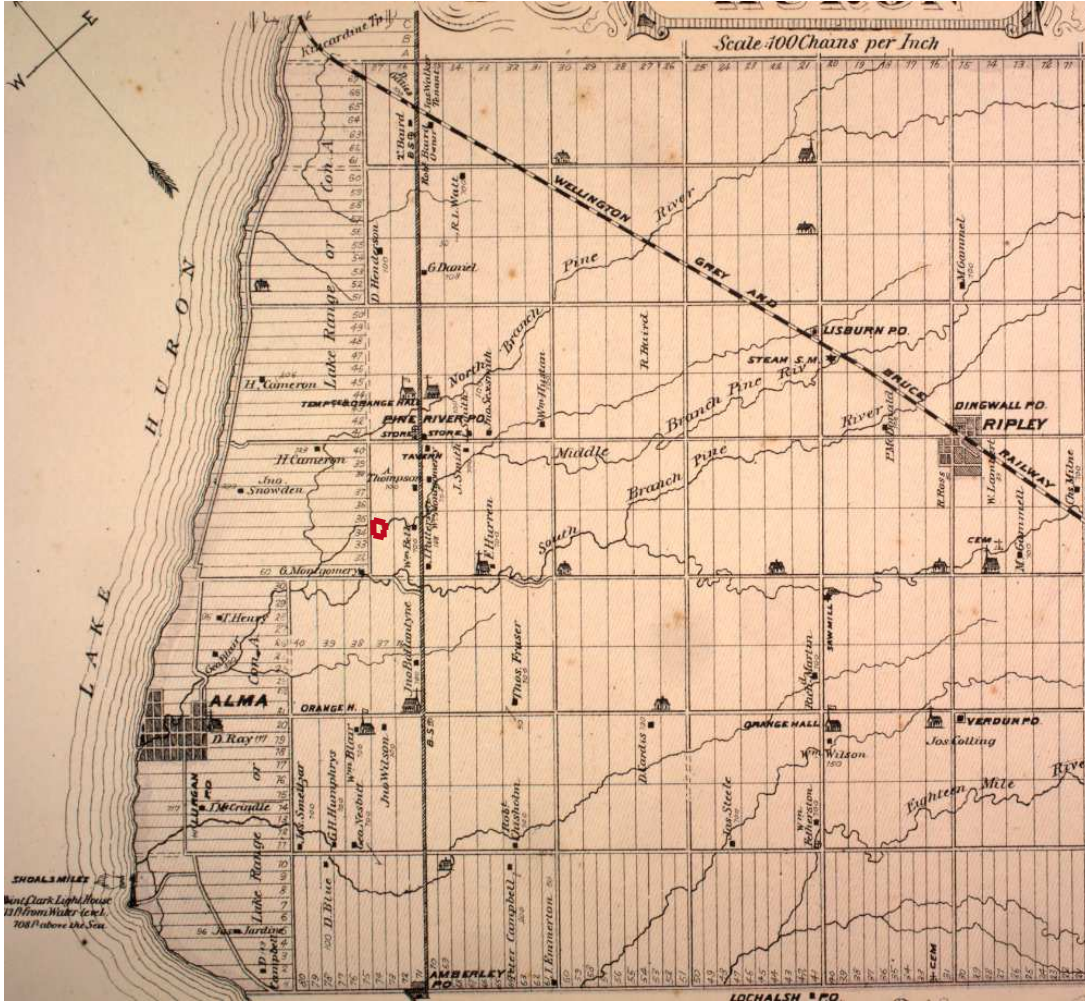
Maps



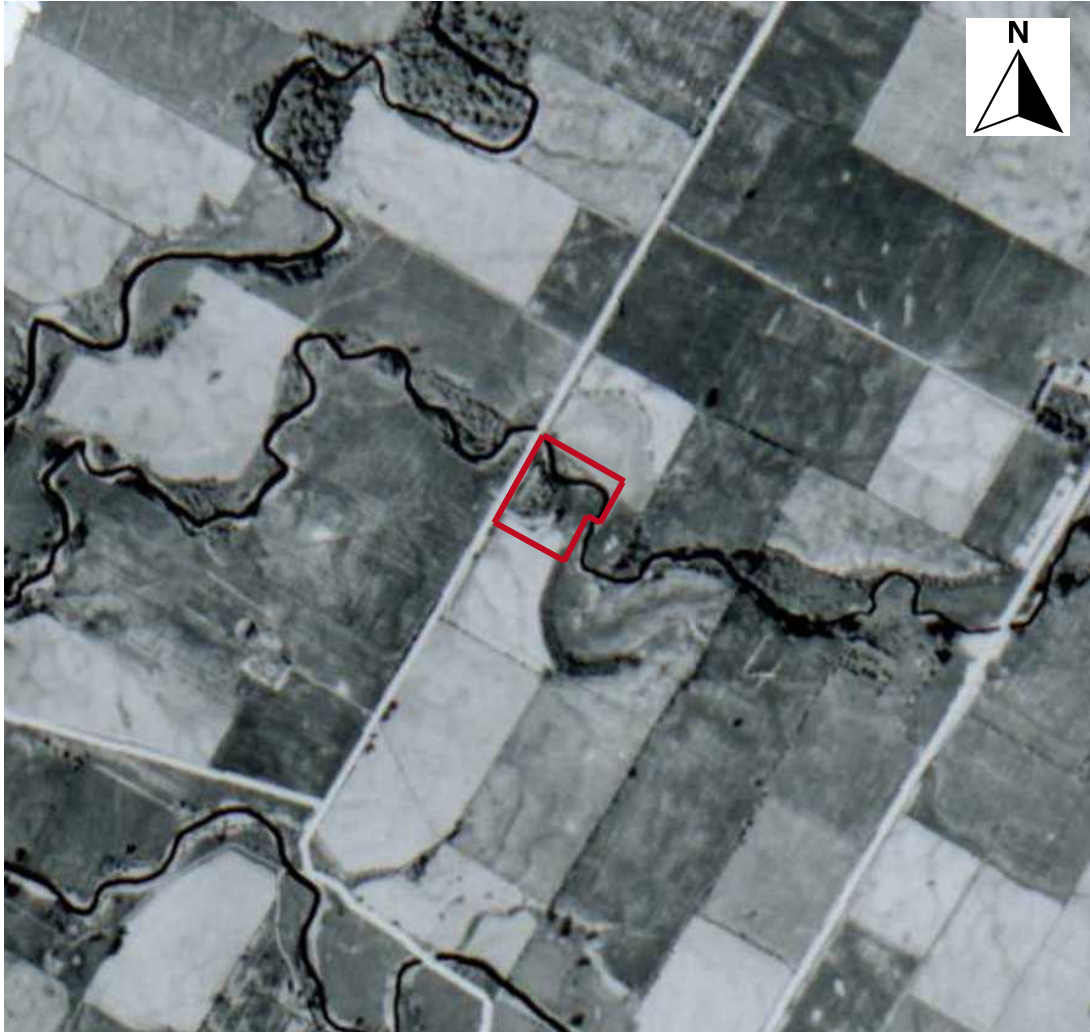
MAP 1: STUDY AREA ON TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



MAP 2: STUDY AREA ON 1851 TOWNSHIP SURVEY MAP



MAP 3: STUDY AREA ON 1880 HURON TOWNSHIP MAP



MAP 4: STUDY AREA ON 1954 AERIAL IMAGE



- Study Area
- Area of previous disturbance, low archaeological potential
- Area of slope to watercourse, low archaeological potential
- Test pit survey at 10 m interval, disturbed soils
- Test pit survey at 5 m interval
- Pedestrian survey at 5 m interval
- Photo location and direction

MAP 5: STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND PHOTO LOCATIONS

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