

Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation:

Process and Standards for Approval Authorities, Development Proponents and Consultant Archaeologists



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Our people have been driven from their homes, and have been cajoled out of the few sacred spots where the bones of their ancestors and children lie; and where they themselves expected to lie, when released from the trials and troubles of life. Were it possible to reverse the order of things, by placing the whites in the same condition, how long would it be endured? There is not a white man, who deserves the name of man, that would not rather die, than be deprived of his home, and driven from the graves of his relatives. "Oh shame, where is thy blush!"

*Kahgegagahbowh
Ojibway Methodist missionary
Saugeen village 1843, 1845*

*The Life, History, and Travels of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh
(George Copway), 1847*

Cover illustration:

Paul Kane

Indian Wigwams Owens Sound

June/July 1845

[Stark Museum of Art, Orange, Texas]

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1.0 Introduction

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (“SON”) consists of the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation. The people of SON reside in the SON Traditional Territory (“SONTT”), known to SON as *Anishnaabekiing*, and the identity of the people of SON grows out their relationship with the land and waters in the SONTT.

The *Anishnaabekiing* is the traditional homeland of the people of SON and that of their ancestors. They have occupied the SONTT since time immemorial. A map of the SONTT is attached to these guidelines for reference purposes.

The Crown has a duty to consult and accommodate SON with respect to any projects or related Crown decision-making that might adversely affect SON’s Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests in the SONTT.

Specifically for archaeology, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (“MTC”) has defined, for consultant archaeologists, mandatory and recommended rules of engagement with Aboriginal communities - *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)* and *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin (2011)*.

Cultural heritage sites are irreplaceable. The archaeological manifestations of the habitation, resource-procurement, ritual, and burial sites of the Saugeen Ojibway and their ancestors continue to be threatened and destroyed across traditional territory. Left unchecked, all present-day land use activities - regardless of their scale, have the potential to erase these dwindling heritage resources from the historical record.

SON requires that approval authorities, development proponents, and consultant archaeologists make every reasonable effort to locate, properly evaluate, and thoroughly investigate all archaeological manifestations of these non-renewable cultural heritage sites before land is impacted by any type of surface or sub-surface alteration. Where appropriate, cultural sites must be protected from development.

The SONTT is composed of a diversity of landscapes, some of which cannot be adequately investigated for cultural sites using MTC-defined and commonly-practiced archaeological field methods.

Furthermore, many archaeological sites in this area can easily avoid detection when MTC-defined and commonly-practiced archaeological investigative strategies are implemented. For instance, cultural sites tend to be small and of short duration - leaving behind small amounts of cultural material, and they can

be buried below the shallow depths that archaeological assessment methods penetrate.

There is a need for the implementation of enhanced, area-specific archaeological standards within the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway and their ancestors. They will benefit approval authorities, development proponents, and consultant archaeologists who lack familiarity with the landscape and cultural history of the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation.

To ensure that the cultural heritage sites of the Saugeen Ojibway and their ancestors are neither overlooked or destroyed, approval authorities, development proponents and consultant archaeologists must engage with SON during all project phases - from conception through completion, and, if warranted, beyond. SON must review all archaeological assessment reports before they are provided to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture for review.

SON requires proponents and developers to comply with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's requirements and SON's Archaeological Standards. SON strongly encourages proponents to negotiate an Archaeological Protocol with SON to address process and capacity issues for individual or multiple projects at the earliest possible stage, and well in advance of any actual construction.

2.0 Saugeen Ojibway Nation Traditional Territory

A map of the SONTT is attached to these standards which illustrates the SONTT.

The SON traditional territory includes the Saugeen Peninsula (a.k.a. Bruce Peninsula), the waters and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay surrounding the Saugeen Peninsula, and extends south to include the Maitland River watershed and east to include the Nottawasaga River watershed.

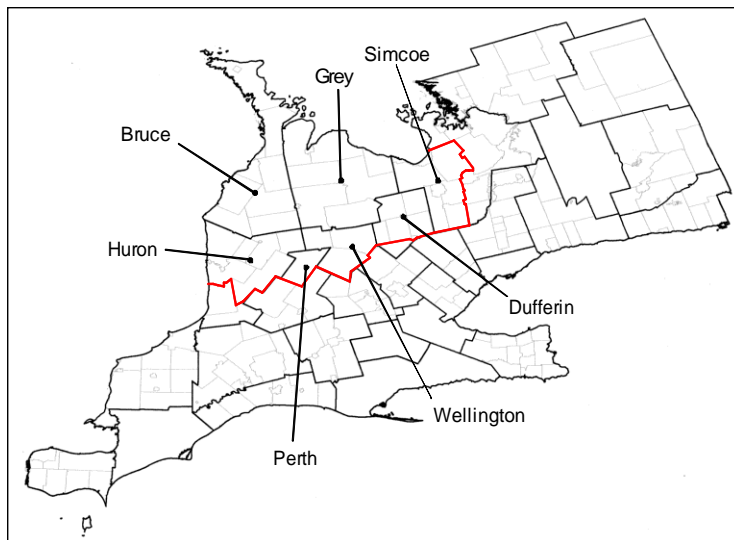


Figure 1. Counties that fall within Saugeen Ojibway Nation traditional territory

3.0 Current Archaeological Process and Practice

SON acknowledges that consultant archaeologists must legally comply with the relevant archaeological statutes and regulations of the *Ontario Heritage Act (1990)*. This includes the standards and guidelines outlined in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010)* and *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin (2010)*.

Consultant archaeologists must, however, acknowledge their ethical and professional responsibilities to conduct themselves in a manner that will not overlook or result in a negative impact on cultural heritage resources.

For an archaeological consultant to knowingly furnish false information to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture is an offence under section 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act (1990)*. It could result in a fine or imprisonment as set out in section 69 and/or the suspension or revocation of the consultant archaeologist's licence in accordance with section 48(9) of the Act.

Archaeological obligations are also defined for approval authorities and development proponents in other provincial legislation and policies:

- Provincial Policy Statement (1995)
- *Planning Act* (1990)
- *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990)
- *Aggregate Resources Act* (1990)
- *Cemeteries Act* (Revised)(1990)
- *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act* (1990)
- *Green Energy Act* (2009)

3.1 MTC Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2010) supersedes the Ministry's 1993 technical guidelines for any stage of archaeological investigation that commences on or after January 1, 2011. The MTC *Standards and Guidelines* set out that a development project may have as many as four sequential stages:

- **Stage 1:** Background study and optional property inspection
- **Stage 2:** Property assessment
- **Stage 3:** Site-specific assessment
- **Stage 4:** Mitigation (site protection or removal)

Within each of the four investigative stages MTC presents basic, mandatory "standards" that all consultant archaeologists must follow. In addition there are more comprehensive "guidelines" that *may* be implemented based on the "professional judgement" of a consultant.

3.2 Aboriginal Engagement

When and how Aboriginal communities are to be engaged in the archaeological process is defined within MTC's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2010) and *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin* (2010).

While MTC defines "engagement" as involving Aboriginal communities in each stage of an archaeological project, it is only under the following circumstances that MTC standards mandate consultant archaeologists must engage Aboriginal communities:

- at Stage 3 when assessing the cultural heritage value of an archaeological site that is:
 - known to have or appears to have sacred or spiritual importance
 - associated with traditional land uses

- associated with geographic features of cultural heritage interest
- the subject of Aboriginal oral histories

[The above considerations all presume that consultant archaeologists are able to recognize sites that have "sacred or spiritual importance" and that they are familiar with local Aboriginal oral tradition.]

- at the end of Stage 3 when formulating a Stage 4 strategy for certain types of sites:
 - rare Aboriginal sites
 - sites identified as sacred or known to contain human remains
 - Woodland period Aboriginal sites
 - Aboriginal sites where topsoil stripping is contemplated
 - undisturbed Aboriginal sites
 - sites previously identified as of interest to an Aboriginal community

With these few exceptions, MTC only "encourages" consultant archaeologists to engage Aboriginal communities throughout the four stages of archaeological investigation.

4.0 The Need for Enhanced Archaeological Standards and Engagement

Existing provincially-mandated archaeological processes and practices are considered by SON to be, in many instances, insufficient for the proper identification, investigation, and protection of cultural heritage resources.

The role of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in the archaeological process is rather limited and its ability to "conserve, protect, and preserve" the cultural heritage of Ontario is not sufficient in SON's view. MTC's archaeological review officers offer technical advice to consultant archaeologists and review the archaeological assessment reports they submit to determine if the reports comply with MTC's standards and guidelines. The archaeological review officers, however, rely exclusively on information provided by the consultant archaeologist - they do not fact-check or conduct field inspections.

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation identifies three aspects of the archaeological process that can be improved through engagement:

- approval authorities, development proponents, and consultant archaeologists must engage with SON at all stages of a development project and archaeological assessment

- SON must be involved in all decision-making activities related to the application of an archaeological condition, fieldwork strategies, and evaluation of assessment reports
- SON monitors must accompany consultant archaeologists in all field activities - i.e., Stages 2 through 4
- MTC's Stage 1 and Stage 2 standards do not fully address the search for and investigation of certain types of sites in SON traditional territory, therefore SON traditional territory specific Stage 2 standards must be implemented
- MTC lacks the capacity to enforce their archaeological standards. There is a demonstrated need for compliance monitoring, especially during field activities

5.0 Stage 1: Background Study and Property Inspection

The outcome of taking an exam or going into battle if unprepared is obvious. Failure is also inevitable if a consultant archaeologist, development proponent, approval authority, or even the Ministry of Tourism and Culture attempts to determine archaeological potential without a thorough knowledge of the natural and cultural heritage of a property and its surrounding area. Unfamiliarity has resulted in significant archaeological sites being missed by consultant archaeologists.

While MTC presents a list of the types of cultural information, landscape features, and natural resources that could be used to indicate a property's archaeological potential, it does not mandate that approval authorities, development proponents, or consultant archaeologists must have regard for the sources that would provide such insight.

SON requires that consultant archaeologists consult with the sources listed in Appendices 9.2 through 9.5. These Appendices provide sources of readily accessible information that will facilitate a better understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway and their ancestors.

SON requires that all initial determinations of a property's archaeological potential and Stage 1 background studies must be based on all MTC *Standards and Guidelines* with an especial focus on:

- a thorough examination of MTC's Ontario Archaeological Site Database for registered sites

- if a registered site is present on an impacted lot the site record must be examined, site location(s) confirmed, and location(s) and nature of existing artifact collections documented
- a search for accounts of and artifact collections from unregistered archaeological sites
- a detailed overview of the property's Quaternary geology (including glacial landforms and especially pro- and post-glacial lakeshore complexes) and present-day drainage systems and wetlands for areas of potential cultural activity (habitation, resource procurement, ritual, burial)
- an examination of provincial land surveyors' maps, field books, journals and diaries from the 1820s through 1870s for accounts of Native and Euro-Canadian activity
- a visual inspection of the property to confirm and supplement information pertaining to landscape features and field conditions defined in the background study

Many cultural sites within the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway and their ancestors tend to be small - be they habitation, resource-procurement, ritual or burial. Therefore, any type or scale of surface alteration could SON history and damage archaeological artifacts vital to SON and protected by the *Heritage Act*. Property developments of any size -- even for single residential units if necessary, must be subjected to archaeological assessment.

Those properties or areas of properties deemed by approval authorities, development proponents, and consultant archaeologists to be disturbed and unworthy of archaeological assessment must be shown to be disturbed. SON has had experience in which proponents or their archaeologists make unsupported statements that sites are disturbed, but when the site is actually investigated a significant, multi-component site is found.

For industrial wind developments, the archaeological potential of each concession lot that will be impacted by construction must be individually assessed. A collective, superficial evaluation of the archaeological potential of a large study area is not acceptable. The Stage 1 assessment (including a visual inspection) must identify, with justification, those areas that would or would not require Stage 2 field investigations.

Based on well-documented errors and omissions by consultant archaeologists, approval authorities, development proponents, and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, SON must immediately be provided with the results and recommendations of all Stage 1 assessments, both those where the assessment

is elevated to Stage 2 and those where no archaeological concerns are identified. SON must have the opportunity to comment on the report content and recommendations prior to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture accepting any report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports.

6.0 Stage 2: Property Assessment

Great scrutiny must be employed by consultant archaeologists when searching for the evidence of past cultural activity within the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway and their ancestors.

Stage 2 property assessments must take into consideration that even into the 21st century the Saugeen Ojibway continue to pursue seasonally-available food sources away from their principal residence or community. Short-duration resource-procurement sites - past and present, tend to be small and leave behind limited evidence. This, however, does not lessen their cultural importance. Equally inconspicuous to the archaeologist are other small, special-purpose sites - notably locations of ritual activity and unmarked burying grounds.

While river mouths, confluences, and banks adjacent to rapids tend to be the foci of repeated visitations – in some instances for millennia (and hence highly-visible to most archaeologists) – it is becoming evident, based on an increasing number of interior isolated artifact finds, that there is likely a significant number of less-visible cultural sites awaiting discovery.

Also hindering the discovery of sites of all sizes across a substantial portion of traditional SON territory are capping deposits of sterile, wind-borne sand and beds of sand and cobbles pushed by storm surges onto and beyond active shoreline beaches. Too often during Stage 2 assessments when consultant archaeologists not familiar with the area's landscape and post-glacial lakeshore environments encounter a sterile sand or cobble horizon they proceed no further. Not infrequently, once-stable surface horizons that may contain cultural material are capped by these sterile deposits. They will be visible as organic lenses sandwiched between sterile deposits of sand, pebbles, or cobbles.

MTC's Stage 2 *Standards and Guidelines* for the physical investigation of a property, with the modifications detailed below, must be rigorously applied to increase the probability that small sites, lower artifact density sites, and deeply-buried sites are found.

6.1 SON Modifications and Amplifications of MTC Standards and Guidelines

1. **bedrock exposures:** with much of the Bruce Peninsula consisting of exposed bedrock, MTC's 2. 1 *Property Survey Standard 2.a.ii* must be ignored - areas of exposed bedrock must be examined for evidence of cultural activity
2. **pedestrian survey:** all active agricultural fields [short-term rotation crops (e.g., corn, beans, wheat, rye), long-term rotation crops (e.g., clover, alfalfa, canola), and grazing pastures], abandoned agricultural fields, and meadows must be completely ploughed and weathered prior to assessment
 - since each ploughing is unlikely to produce consistent surface artifact exposures - especially on low artifact density sites, fields must be ploughed, weathered, and assessed on two occasions
3. **controlled surface pick-up:** the precise recording of all individual artifact locations identified on the surface of a site must be undertaken during the Stage 2 property assessment, not during the Stage 3 site-specific assessment
 - MTC's 2.1.1 *Pedestrian survey Standard # 8* only requires that formal artifact types ("goodies") be collected from the surface at Stage 2. Not recording the precise location within a site of artifacts recovered results in a loss of contextual information
 - MTC's 3.2.1 *Controlled survey pick-up* standards and guidelines should be implemented
4. **shovel test-pitting:** in conditions where this is the only option (e.g., woodlots with soil development, regenerated agricultural fields), consultant archaeologists must excavate proper shovel test-pits at 5-metre intervals [400 shovel test-pits per hectare (1 hectare = 2.47 acres)]
 - 10-metre intervals can be implemented in areas more than 300 metres from any landscape feature of archaeological potential – the consultant archaeologist must convincingly demonstrate such an absence
 - SON monitoring is required when consultant archaeologists undertake shovel test-pitting and is critically important
5. **test-excavation:** where there is a reasonable expectation that cultural deposits may be deeply buried, heavy excavating machinery can only be used to remove surface capping material (eg., a road surface or fill that can be demonstrated to be of recent origin)

- if there is no recent capping material or once the recent capping material has been mechanically removed, a 1-metre by 1-metre excavation unit must be manually excavated to determine if there are buried ground surfaces.

For industrial wind developments, once the concession lots are identified that will contain turbines, infrastructure, and assembly areas, it would be preferable to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the entirety of those lots. With the inevitable movement of these construction and assembly areas throughout all phases of a project, the Stage 2 assessment of an entire concession lot would provide placement flexibility without the need to constantly assess shifting site-specific locations within a concession lot. If, however, the development proponent insists on limiting Stage 2 assessments to the locations of turbines, infrastructure, construction, and assembly activity, they must inform SON of each and every shift of those placements throughout the planning and construction process and have those areas assessed.

6.2 Site Significance

Large-scale systematic archaeological investigations are a relatively recent phenomenon within traditional SON territory. To get a better appreciation of the nature, distribution, and density of cultural sites across the area, all cultural discoveries located during a Stage 2 property assessment-including isolated finds, must be provided with Borden numbers and be registered within the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's Ontario Archaeological Site Database.

Furthermore, all of these registered archaeological sites - regardless of size or artifact density, must be subjected to an MTC Stage 3 site-specific assessment to better understand their size, function, and chronological placement.

Even sites consisting of Euro-Canadian material dating into the late-19th century (especially if situated away from concession and side roads) must be investigated. The Saugeen Ojibway continue to pursue traditional subsistence activities throughout their territory. Sites with Euro-Canadian material should not automatically be considered to be ethnically Euro-Canadian.

7.0 Stage 3: Site-specific Assessment

With the exception of the aforementioned controlled surface pick-up methodology that must be implemented during Stage 2, consultant archaeologists must follow MTC's Stage 3 *Standards and Guidelines*.

8.0 Stage 4: Mitigation and Protection

Cultural heritage sites and artifacts of SON and its ancestors are of spiritual, cultural and educational value to the SON. Accordingly, the protection and

conservation of archaeological sites and artifacts is of the highest importance to SON.

Consultant archaeologists and proponents are required to respect the recommendations of SON regarding the mitigation procedures for any Stage 4 site. SON may require that avoidance and protection are the sole mitigation measures appropriate for a site.

SON requires that any mitigation plan include provisions that address long-term protection of the artifacts and/or the culture heritage site.

The details of the implementation of mitigation procedures should be negotiated with SON as part of an Archaeological Protocol.

9.0 Appendices

9.1 Counties and municipalities located within SON traditional territory

Bruce County (entire 4156 km²)

- Township of Huron-Kinloss (*former Village of Lucknow, Village of Ripley, Huron Township, Kinloss Township*)
- Municipality of South Bruce (*former Village of Mildmay, Village of Teeswater, Hamlet of Formosa, Carrick Township, Culross Township*)
- Municipality of Brockton (*former Town of Walkerton, Brant Township, Greenock Township*)
- Municipality of Kincardine (*former Town of Kincardine, Kincardine Township, Bruce Township*)
- Town of Saugeen Shores (*former Town of Southampton, Town of Port Elgin, Saugeen Township*)
- Municipality of Arran-Elderslie (*former Town of Chesley, Village of Paisley, Village of Tara, Arran Township, Elderslie Township*)
- Town of South Bruce Peninsula (*former Town of Wiarton, Village of Hepworth, Amabel Township, Albemarle Township*)
- Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula (*former Village of Lion's Head, Eastnor Township, Lindsay Township, St. Edmunds Township*)

Dufferin County (partial)

- Town of Mono (278 km²) (*former Mono Township*)
- Township of Amaranth (264 km²)
- Township of East Garafraxa (166 km²)
- Township of Melancthon (313 km²) (*transferred from Grey County in 1881*)
- Mulmur Township (287 km²)
- Township of East Luther-Grand Valley (158 km²) (*former East Luther Township – transferred from Wellington County in 1883*)
- Town of Shelburne (5 km²)
- Town of Orangeville (16 km²)

Grey County (entire 4426 km²)

- Municipality of West Grey (*former Town of Durham, Village of Neustadt, Normanby Township, Glenelg Township, Bentinck Township*)
- Township of Southgate (*former Village of Dundalk, Proton Township, Egremont Township*)
- Municipality of Grey Highlands (*former Village of Flesherton, Village of Markdale, Artemesia Township, Euphrasia Township, Osprey Township*)
- Town of the Blue Mountains (*former Town of Thornbury, Collingwood Township*)
- Municipality of Meaford (*former Town of Meaford, St. Vincent Township, Sydenham Township*)
- Township of Chatsworth (*former Village of Chatsworth, Holland Township, Sullivan Township*)
- Township of Georgian Bluffs (*former Derby Township, Sarawak Township, Keppel Township*)
- City of Owen Sound

Huron County (partial)

- Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh (598 km²) (*former Ashfield Township, Colborne Township, West Wawanosh Township*)
- Town of Goderich (8 km²)
- Township of North Huron (179 km²) (*former East Wawanosh Township, Town of Wingham, Village of Blyth*)
- Municipality of Morris-Turnberry (377 km²) (*former Morris Township, Turnberry Township*)
- Township of Howick (287 km²)
- Municipality of Huron East (669 km²) (*former Town of Seaforth, Village of Brussels, Grey Township, McKillop Township, Tuckersmith Township*)

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- Municipality of Central Huron (448 km²) (*former Town of Clinton, Goderich Township, Hullett Township*)

Perth County (partial)

- Municipality of North Perth (493 km²) (*former Wallace Township, Elma Township, Town of Listowel*)

Simcoe County (partial)

- Clearview Township (557 km²) (*former Nottawasaga Township, Sunnidale Township, Town of Stayner, Village of Creemore*)
- Springwater Township (536 km²) (*former Flos Township, Vespra Township, part Medonte Township, Village of Elmvale*)
- Essa Township (280 km²)
- Adjala-Tosorontio Township (372 km²) (*former Township of Adjala, Township of Tosorontio*)
- Town of New Tecumseth (274 km²) (*former Tecumseth Township and Town of Alliston*)
- Town of Collingwood (34 km²)
- Town of Wasaga Beach (58 km²)
- Canadian Forces Base Borden (90 km²)

Wellington County (partial)

- Township of Wellington North (524 km²) (*former Village of Arthur, Town of Mount Forest, West Luther Township, Arthur Township, part of West Garafraxa Township*)
- Mapleton Township (535 km²) (*former Maryborough Township and Peel Township*)
- Town of Minto (300 km²) (*former Minto Township, Town of Palmerston, Town of Harriston, Village of Clifford*)

9.2 Natural Heritage Sources

Paleozoic and Quaternary maps and reports can be downloaded from:
www.geologyontario.mndmf.gov.on.ca/

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1979 Quaternary Geology of the Chesley-Tiverton Area, Southern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey Map P.2314.

Sharpe, D.R. and G.R. Jamieson
1982 Quaternary Geology of the Wiarton Area, Southern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey Map P.2559.

Soil Surveys

All Ontario Soil Survey reports and maps can be downloaded from:

<http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/on/index.html>

Gillespie, J.E. and N.R. Richards

1954 Soil Survey of Grey County. Report No. 17 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hoffman, D.W. and N.R. Richards

1952 Soil Survey of Perth County. Report No. 15 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hoffman, D.W. and N.R. Richards

1954 Soil Survey of Bruce County. Report No. 16 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hoffman, D.W., B.C. Matthews and R.E. Wicklund

1963 Soil Survey of Wellington County. Report No. 35 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hoffman, D.W., B.C. Matthews and R.E. Wicklund

1964 Soil Survey of Dufferin County. Report No. 38 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hoffman, D.W., N.R. Richards and F.F. Morwick

1952 Soil Survey of Huron County. Report No. 13 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hoffman, D.W., R.E. Wicklund and N.R. Richards

1962 Soil Survey of Simcoe County. Report No. 29 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Appendix 9.3 Culture History Sources

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1922-

1936 *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*. The Champlain Society, Toronto.

Bohaker, Heidi Rosemary

2006 *Nindoodemag: Anishinaabe Identities in the Eastern Great Lakes Region, 1600-1900*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Canada

1891 *Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Volume 1: Treaties 1-138*. Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Davidson-Hunt, Iain and Fikret Berkes

2003 *Learning as you Journey: Anishinaabe Perception of Social-ecological Environments and Adaptive Learning*. *Conservation Ecology* 8(1).

Enemikeese (Conrad van Dusen)

1867 *The Indian Chief: An Account of the Labours, Losses, Sufferings, and Oppression of Ke-zig-ko-e-ne-ne (David Sawyer) a Chief of the Ojibbeway Indians of Canada West*. 66 Paternoster Row, London.

Fitzgerald, William

2004 *Digging Deeper into Sarawak's Past: Old Myths and New Insights*. *The Grey County Historian* 6:32-39.

2005 *Paul Kane: On the Threshold of a Dream*. Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre, Southampton.

McMullen, Stephanie

1997 *Disunity and Dispossession: Nawash Ojibwa and Potawatomi in the Saugeen Territory, 1836-1865*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Calgary, Calgary.

Robertson, Norman

1906 *The History of the County of Bruce*. William Briggs, Toronto.

Schmalz, Peter S.

1977 *The History of the Saugeen Indians*. Ontario Historical Society Research Publication No. 5.

1991 *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Smith, Donald B.

2001 *Important Evidence: Nineteenth Century Anishinabeg Perspectives on the Algonquian-Iroquois Wars in Seventeenth Century Southern Ontario*. In, *Aboriginal People and the Fur Trade: Proceedings of the 8th North American Fur Trade Conference, Akwesasne*. Edited by Louise Johnston, pp.122-128.

Steckley, John

1990 *Names for the Odawa*. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 90(3):47-52.

Strickland, Samuel

1853 *Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West or the Experience of an Early Settler*. Richard Bentley, London.

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Archaeological Standards

Thwaites, Reuben G. (editor)
1896-

1901 The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Burrows Brothers, Cleveland.

Waisberg, Leo Gilbert

1978 The Ottawa: Traders of the Upper Great Lakes. Unpublished M.A. thesis, McMaster University, Hamilton.

Provincial Surveyors' Plans, Field Books, Notes, and Diaries

[an important source of SON and Euro-Canadian cultural information for the period between treaty signings and land sales – include locations of homesteads, maple sugar camps, mills, burial grounds, trails, portages...]

Winearls, Joan

1991 Mapping Upper Canada 1780-1867: An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Natural Resources Canada

615 Booth Street

Room 558

Ottawa, Ontario

Office of the Surveyor General

Ministry of Natural Resources

300 Water Street

2nd Floor South Tower

Peterborough, Ontario

The Archives of Ontario

134 Ian Macdonald Boulevard

Toronto, Ontario

Toronto Reference Library

789 Yonge Street

Toronto, Ontario

Land Sales Books and Crown Patents

[documents payments and transfer of interest from initial installment to issuance of Crown Patent]

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Geomatics and Imagery

10 Wellington Street

Room 1720H

Gatineau, Québec

Crown Lands Registry

Ministry of Natural Resources

300 Water Street

5th Floor South Tower

Peterborough, Ontario

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Archaeological Standards

Land Registry Offices

[generally only record land ownership after Crown Patent issued – owners may not always be tenants]

Bruce County
203 Cayley Street
Walkerton, Ontario
Dufferin County
41 Broadway Avenue
Unit 7
Orangeville, Ontario

Grey County
1555 16th Street East
Suites 1 and 2
Owen Sound, Ontario

Huron County
38 North Street
Goderich, Ontario

Perth County
5 Huron Street
Stratford, Ontario

Simcoe County
Court House
114 Worsley Street
Barrie, Ontario

Wellington County
1 Stone Road West
Guelph, Ontario

Federal Census Reports, County Directories, and Township Papers

[initial census reports document Saugeen Ojibway presence within and outside of reserves]

Ryder, Dorothy E.
1979 Checklist of Canadian Directories, 1790-1950. National Library of Canada, Ottawa.

Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre
33 Victoria Street North
Southampton, Ontario

Dufferin County Museum and Archives
936029 Airport Road
Rosemont, Ontario

Grey Roots Museum and Archives
102599 Grey Road 18
Owen Sound, Ontario

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Archaeological Standards

Huron County Museum and Historic Gaol
110 North Street
Goderich, Ontario
Simcoe County Archives
1149 Highway 26
RR2
Minesing, Ontario

Stratford-Perth Archives
24 St. Andrews Street
Stratford, Ontario

Wellington County Museum and Archives
0536 Wellington Road 18
Fergus, Ontario

Appendix 9.4 Archaeological Sources

Published Reports

Boyle, David

1888 Archaeological Report. In, Annual Report of the Canadian Institute, Session 1886-1887, being Part of Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario 1887, pages 9-17. Warwick & Sons, Toronto.

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Burse, J.A.

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Clark-Wilson, Elizabeth and Michael Spence

1988 The Port Elgin Burial. KEWA (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 88(7):11-19.

Fecteau, Rodolphe David

2004 Preliminary Analysis of Carbonized Macro-botanical Remains from Petun Sites in Grey and Simcoe Counties, Ontario. Ontario Archaeology 77/78:160-170.

Finlayson, William D.

1977 The Saugeen Culture: A Middle Woodland Manifestation in Southwestern Ontario. Archaeological Survey of Canada Mercury Series Paper 61, National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

Fitzgerald, William and Camille Ramlukan

1995 Accessing the Supernatural: Algonkian Devotional Items from the Hunter's Point (BfHg-3) Site. Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society) 95(2):8-17.

Fitzgerald, William, Ruth-Erika Romanowski and Darlene Johnston

1998 When a Sacred Site might not be Considered Sacred: The Case of Hunter's Point, Georgian Bay, Ontario. In, Sacred Lands: Aboriginal World Views, Claims, and Conflicts. Edited by Jill Oakes, Rick Riewe, Kathi Kinew, and Elaine Maloney. Canadian Circumpolar Institute Occasional Publication No. 43:173-188.

Fox, William A.

1979 Lithic Tools from the Sidey-Mackay Site (BbHa-6). Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society) 79(2):6-11.

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1979 Lithic Tools from the Haney-Cook Site (BcHb-27). KEWA (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 79(9):2-8.

1980 Lithic Tools from the McEwen Site (BcHb-17). KEWA (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 80(4):2-13.

1984 An Early Woodland Camp on Inverhuron Bay. KEWA (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 84(6):3-14.

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Archaeological Standards

1990 The Odawa. In, *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5:457-473.

1992 Odawa Lithic Procurement and Exchange: A History Carved in Stone. *ArchaeoLogiques* 5/6:52-58.

Garrad, Charles

1969 Bear Jaw Tools from Petun Sites. *Ontario Archaeology* 13:54-60.

1978 The Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site in 1977. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 78(2):14-27.

1986 Paradise, a Dinner Plate and a Pickering Pot. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 86(4):18-20.

1989 The Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 Site: A Review. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 89(3):7-25.

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2003 The MacMurchy Site: Fifty Years On. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 8(3):8-29.

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2005 The Duggan Site: Finding the Unfindable in the Petun Country. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 10(5):12-19.

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2006 The Black Bears at the Plater-Fleming Site. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 11(3):11-16.

Hamalainen, Peter

1984 Bear Claw Artefacts from the Plater-Martin Site. *Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)* 84(3):40-41.

Heidenreich, C.E.

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Jackson, Lawrence J., Christopher Ellis, Alan V. Morgan and John H. McAndrews

2000 Glacial Lake Levels and Eastern Great Lakes Palaeo-Indians. *Geoarchaeology* 15:415-440.

Kenyon, Water

1959 The Inverhuron Site, Bruce County, Ontario. Art and Archaeology Division, Royal Ontario Museum Occasional Paper 1, Toronto.

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Archaeological Standards

Lee, Thomas E.

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1959 An Archaeological Survey of Southwestern Ontario and Manitoulin Island. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 29(2):80-92.

1960 The Lucas Site, Inverhuron, Ontario. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 167:29-65, Ottawa.

Lennox, Paul A.

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Molto, J.E.

1979 Saugeen Osteology: The Evidence of the Second Cemetery at the Donaldson Site. Museum of Indian Archaeology Bulletin 14, London.

Pearce, Robert J.

1989 Preliminary Assessment of Site BdHb-2 (formerly known as the Plater-Fleming Site), Collingwood Township, Grey County. Arch Notes (Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society) 89(2):9-15.

Ramsden, Peter

1976 Rocky Ridge: A Stratified Archaic Site near Inverhuron, Ontario. Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning & Research Branch Research Report 7, Toronto.

Storck, Peter L.

1997 The Fisher Site: Archaeological, Geological and Paleobotanical Studies at an Early Paleo-Indian Site in Southern Ontario, Canada. Museum of Anthropology Memoir No. 30, Ann Arbor.

2004 Journey to the Ice Age: Discovering an Ancient World. UBC Press, Vancouver.

Storck, Peter L. And Peter von Bitter

1989 The Geological Age and Occurrence of Fossil Hill Formation Chert: Implications for Early Paleoindian Settlement Patterns. In, Eastern Paleoindian Lithic Resource Use. Edited by Christopher J. Ellis and Johnathan C. Lothrop. Westview Press, Boulder, pp.165-189.

Wright, J.V.

1972 The Knechtel I Site, Bruce County, Ontario. National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper 4, Ottawa.

1974 The Nodwell Site. National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper 22, Ottawa.

Wright, J.V. and J.E. Anderson

1963 The Donaldson Site. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 184, Ottawa.

Unpublished Reports, Field Notes, Site Records, Artifact Collections

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (license reports and artifact repositories)
Archaeological field notes and site records (1920s onward)

Canadian Museum of Civilization
[Research and Collections (Archaeology and History); Library, Archives and Documentation Services]
100 rue Laurier
Gatineau, Québec

Royal Ontario Museum
[Department of World Cultures; Library and Archives]
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario

Artifact collections

Museum of Ontario Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road
London

University of Toronto
[Department of Anthropology]
19 Russell Street
Toronto

Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre
33 Victoria Street North
Southampton

Dufferin County Museum and Archives
936029 Airport Road
Rosemont

Grey Roots Museum and Archives
102599 Grey Road 18
Owen Sound

Meaford Museum
111 Bayfield Street
Meaford

Simcoe County Museum
1151 Highway 26
Minesing

Collingwood Museum
45 St. Paul Street
Collingwood

Wellington County Museum and Archives
0536 Wellington Road 18
Fergus

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Archaeological Standards

Stratford-Perth Museum
270 Water Street South
Stratford

Huron County Museum and Historic Gaol
110 North Street
Goderich

North Huron District Museum
274 Josephine Street
Wingham

Craigleith Station Heritage Museum
113 Lakeshore Road
Town of the Blue Mountains

Huronina Museum
549 Little Lake Park Road
Midland

Appendix 9.5 Air Photos and Topographic Maps

Air Photos (1930s onward)

National Air Photo Library
Centre for Topographic Information
Natural Resources Canada
615 Booth Road
Room 180
Ottawa, Ontario

Grey Sauble Conservation Authority
237897 Inglis Falls Road
Owen Sound, Ontario

Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority
261123 Grey Road 28
Hanover, Ontario

Maitland Valley Conservation Authority
1093 Marietta Street
Wroxeter, Ontario

Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority
71108 Morrison Line
Exeter, Ontario

Grand River Conservation Authority
400 Clyde Road
Cambridge, Ontario

Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority
8195 8th Line
Utopia, Ontario

Topographic Maps (first editions – 1940s/1950s based on aerial photography)

Lloyd Reeds Map Collection
McMaster University
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario