



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH  
SEPTEMBER 9, 2024 HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING  
VIRTUAL MEETING BY ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION &  
IN-PERSON AT THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE –  
7404 WELLINGTON RD 34, PUSLINCH

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## A G E N D A

DATE: September 9, 2024

MEETING: 1:00 P.M.

≠ Denotes resolution prepared

1. Call the Meeting to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Moment of Reflection
4. Confirmation of the Agenda ≠
5. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest
6. Delegations
7. Consent Agenda ≠
  - 7.1. May 6, 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes
  - 7.2. June 26, 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee Special Meeting Minutes



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- 7.3. Wellington County Municipalities Land Acknowledgement Project Township of Puslinch  
Wellington County, Ontario
- 7.4. Community Heritage Ontario News – Spring 2024
- 7.5. Township of Puslinch Resolution 2024-123 regarding Request Amendment to  
Subsection 27(16) of the Ontario Heritage Act

8. Reports ≠

- 8.1. Report – MEMO-2024-003 – Ontario Heritage Conference
- 8.2. Report – MEMO-2024-004 – Heritage Plaque Program
- 8.3. Report – HER-2024-019 – Designation Update (Circulated under separate cover)
- 8.4. Report – HER-2024-020 – 2025 Budget Requests
- 8.5. Report – HER-2024-021 – 2022-2026 Goals and Objectives Update

9. Correspondence

10. Announcements

11. Notice of Motion

12. New Business

13. Adjournment ≠



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH  
MAY 6, 2024 HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING  
VIRTUAL MEETING BY ELECTRONIC PARTICIPTION  
& IN-PERSON AT 7404 WELLINGTON RD 34

**MINUTES**

**DATE:** May 6, 2024

**MEETING:** 1:00 P.M.

The May 6, 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee meeting was held on the above date and called to order at 1:00 p.m. via in person participation at the Municipal Office at 7404 Wellington Rd 34 and via electronic participation.

**1. CALL THE MEETING TO ORDER**

**2. ROLL CALL**

**Attendance:**

Andy Day  
Tamsin Lambert  
Kristine O'Brien  
Lily Klammer-Tsuji  
Russel Hurst  
Cheryl McLean

**Absent:**

**Staff in Attendance:**

Justine Brotherston, Interim Municipal Clerk  
Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator  
Sarah Heuther, Interim Deputy Clerk  
Mary Hasan, Director of Finance/Treasurer

**3. MOMENT OF REFLECTION**

**4. CONFIRMATION OF THE AGENDA**

**Resolution No. 2024-021:**

Moved by Tamsin Lambert and  
Seconded by Kristine O'Brien

**That the Heritage Advisory Committee approves the May 6, 2024 Agenda as circulated.**

**CARRIED**



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**5. DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

Kristine O'Brien declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.2 HER-2024-012, 2024 Heritage Register Designation Update related to the property known as 4-08900 - 7094 Concession 1 due to her employment with Presbyterian Church of Canada and will refrain from discussion and voting with respect to this item.

Kristine O'Brien declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.4 HER-2024-014, 2025 Priority Properties related to the property known as 4-08200 - 4095 Sideroad 20 S due to her employment with Presbyterian Church of Canada and will refrain from discussion and voting with respect to this item.

Cheryl McLean declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.4 HER-2024-014, 2025 Prirority Properties related to the property known as 5-12900 - 5 Victoria St due to her holding a mortgage on one of the properties and will refrain from discussion and voting with respect to this item.

**6. DELEGATIONS**

None

**7. CONSENT AGENDA**

- 7.1. March 4, 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee Minutes
- 7.2. Community Heritage Ontario – Winter 2024 News

**Resolution No. 2024-022:**

Moved by Kristine O'Brien and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

**That Consent Agenda items 7.1 and 7.2 listed for the May 6, 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee meeting be received for information.**

**CARRIED**

**8. COMMITTEE AND STAFF REPORTS**

- 8.1 Report – HER-2024-011 – Finance and Budget Training

**Resolution No. 2024-023:**

Moved by Andy Day and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert



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**That staff report HER-2024-011 regarding Finance and Budget Training be received for information.**

**CARRIED**

8.2 Report – HER-2024-012 – 2024 Heritage Register Designation Update

**Resolution No. 2024-024:**

Moved by Kristine O’Brien and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

**That report HER-2024-012 regarding 2024 Heritage Register Designations Update be received for information; and,**

**That the priority property listing and supporting materials attached to this report as Schedule A through to Schedule R for designation be endorsed by the Heritage Advisory Committee and referred to Council for consideration for intention to designate.**

**CARRIED**

Kristine O’Brien declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.2 HER-2024-012, 2024 Heritage Register Designation Update related to the property known as 4-08900 - 7094 Concession 1 due to her employment with Presbyterian Church of Canada and will refrain from discussion and voting with respect to this item.

**Resolution No. 2024-025:**

Moved by Lily Klammer-Tsuji and  
Seconded by Andy Day

**That report HER-2024-012 regarding 2024 Heritage Register Designations Update be received for information; and,**

**That the priority property listing and supporting materials attached to this report as Schedule S for designation be endorsed by the Heritage Advisory Committee and referred to Council for consideration for intention to designate.**

**CARRIED**



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH  
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8.3 Report – HER-2024-013 – 2022-2026 Goals and Objectives Update

**Resolution No. 2024-026:**

Moved by Tamsin Lambert and  
Seconded by Cheryl McLean

**That report HER-2024-013 entitled 2022-2026 Goals and Objectives Update be received for information.**

**CARRIED**

8.4 Report – HER-2024-014 – 2025 Priority Properties

**Resolution No. 2024-027:**

Moved by Lily Klammer-Tsuji and  
Seconded by Kristine O'Brien

**That Report HER-2024-014 regarding 2025 Priority Properties Update be received for information; and,**

**That Sub-committee A) Tamsin Lambert & Andy Day review properties:**

- 1-00801 – 6633 Roszell Rd
- 1-01625 – 4661 Sideroad 10 N
- 2-05510 – 4422 Wellington Rd 32
- 2-07700 – 6927 Wellington Rd 34
- 2-09200 – 4453 Sideroad 20 N
- 2-10600 – 4495 Sideroad 20 N
- 2-10900 – 6958 Wellington Rd 34
- 2-11300 – 6926 Wellington Rd 34
- 2-11530 – 6872 Wellington Rd 34
- 2-14300 – 6530 Wellington Rd 34
- 2-18200 – 6710-6714 Concession 4
- 3-00300 – 6526 Gore Rd
- 3-01303 – 6529 Concession 1
- 3-01700 – 6684 Concession 1
- 3-01890 – 6652 Concession 1
- 4-01100 – 7112 Gore Rd
- 4-01900 – 6954 Gore Rd
- 4-02500 – 6830 Gore Rd
- 4-04100 – 6639 Concession 1



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- 4-05000 – 6815 Concession 1
- 4-05100 – 6835 Concession 1
- 4-05700 – 4048 Sideroad 20 S
- 4-06200 – 7087 Concession 1

**CARRIED**

Kristine O'Brien declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.4 HER-2024-014, 2025 Priority Properties related to the property known as 4-08200 - 4095 Sideroad 20 S due to her employment with Presbyterian Church of Canada and will refrain from discussion and voting with respect to this item.

Cheryl McLean declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.4 HER-2024-014, 2025 Prirority Properties related to the property known as 5-12900 - 5 Victoria St due to her holding a mortgage on one of the properties and will refrain from discussion and voting with respect to this item.

**Resolution No. 2024-028:**

Moved by Andy Day and  
Seconded by Cheryl McLean

**That Report HER-2024-014 regarding 2025 Priority Properties Update be received for information; and,**

**That Sub-committee B) Lily Klammer-Tsuji & Russel Hurst review properties:**

- 4-06300 – 7111 Concession 1
- 4-06500 – 4071 Sideroad 25 S
- 4-06700 – 7201 Concession 1
- 4-06900 – 7243 Concession 1
- 4-08000 – 7160 Concession 1
- 4-08200 – 4095 Sideroad 25 S
- 4-09200 – 7030 Concession 1
- 4-09700 – 6920 Concession 1
- 4-10600 – 4253 Sideroad 10 S
- 4-12200 – 4227 Wellington Rd 35
- 4-12600 – 4350 Concession 7
- 5-01000 – 7329 Concession 1
- 5-01200 – 7345 Concession 1
- 5-01700 – 4062 Highway 6
- 5-06600 – 28 Badenoch St



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- 5-07300 – 12 Badenoch St
- 5-12900 – 5 Victoria St
- 5-13100 – 4 Victoria St
- 5-16300 – 4096 Highway 6
- 5-19200 – 7594 Flamborough
- 5-19400 – 4085 Victoria Rd S
- 5-20000 – 4148 Watson Rd S
- 5-20600 – 4079 Watson Rd S

**CARRIED**

**Resolution No. 2024-029:**

Moved by Lily Klammer-Tsuji and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

That Report HER-2024-014 regarding 2025 Priority Properties Update be received for information; and,

That Sub-committee C) Kristine O'Brien & Cheryl Mclean review properties:

- 5-20700 – 7735 Leslie Rd W
- 6-00100 – 4240 Victoria Rd S
- 6-00501 – 4304 Victoria Rd S
- 6-02250 – 4512 Victoria Rd S
- 6-03300 – 381 Maltby Rd E
- 6-05500 – 77 Brock Rd N
- 6-05610 – 63 Brock Rd N
- 6-09100 – 84 Brock Rd S
- 6-12100 – 95 Brock Rd S
- 6-15500 – 68 Brock Rd N
- 7-02000 – 4556 Concession 11
- 7-02800 – 4402 Concession 11
- 7-04600 – 4217-4223 Watson Rd S
- 7-06001 – 4435 Watson Rd S
- 7-08800 – 4272-4276 Watson Rd S
- 7-08900 – 7704 Wellington Rd 36
- 7-09100 – 7697 Wellington Rd 36
- 7-09300 – 7661 Wellington Rd 36
- 8-01500 – 7737 Stone Rd E
- 8-03200 – 711 Arkell Rd
- 8-05700 – 4715 Watson Rd S





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- 8-08700 – 845 Watson Rd S
- 8-11500 – 596 Arkell Rd
- 8-15200 – 880 Victoria Rd S
- 8-16800 – 86 Farnham Rd

**CARRIED**

**Resolution No. 2024-030:**

Moved by Cheryl Mclean and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

**That the three sub-committees submit their rankings to staff to report back at the special meeting to be scheduled by staff for the end of June with a recommended list of 2025 priority properties and proposed action plan.**

**CARRIED**

8.5 Report – HER-2024-015 – Black and Ord Family Plaque

**Resolution No. 2024-031:**

Moved by Tamsin Lambert and  
Seconded by Kristine O'Brien

**That report HER-2024-015 entitled Black and Ord Family Plaque be received for information; and,**

**That staff proceed with contacting the Black and Ord Families to advise of the purchase and installation of the Plaque at the Puslinch Community Centre Grounds with the following messaging as outlined in the report.**

**CARRIED**

8.6 Report – HER-2024-016 – Proposed 2025 Heritage Advisory Committee Meeting Schedule

**Resolution No. 2024-032:**

Moved by Kristine O'Brien and  
Seconded by Lily Klammer-Tsuji

**That report HER-2024-016 entitled Proposed 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee Schedule be received for information; and further,**

**That the 2025 Heritage Advisory Committee Schedule be approved as presented.**

**CARRIED**



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8.7 Report – HER-2024-017 – Heritage Permit By-law

**Resolution No. 2024-033:**

Moved by Kristine O'Brien and  
Seconded by Andy Day

**That report HER-2024-017 regarding the Heritage Permit By-law be received for information; and,**

**That the following comments be forwarded to Council for their consideration:**

**The Committee requests that staff provide quarterly reports to the Heritage Advisory committee, to notify them of all Heritage permits received and issued during each quarter of the calendar year**

**CARRIED**

8.8 Memo – MEMO-2024-002 – Exploring Designated Plaque Design Options

**Resolution No. 2024-034:**

Moved by Andy Day and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

**That memo MEMO-2024-002 New Plaque Design Details be deferred to the Special Heritage Advisory Committee Meeting.**

**CARRIED**

**9. CORRESPONDENCE**

None

**10. ANNOUCEMENTS**

None

**11. NOTICE OF MOTION**

None



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**12. NEW BUSINESS**

None

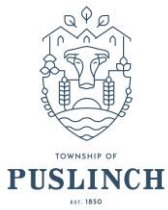
**13. ADJOURNMENT**

**Resolution No. 2024-035:**

Moved by Andy Day and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

**That the Heritage Advisory Committee hereby adjourns at 2:41 p.m.**

**CARRIED**



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH  
JUNE 26, 2024 SPECIAL HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING  
VIRTUAL MEETING BY ELECTRONIC PARTICIPTION  
& IN-PERSON AT 7404 WELLINGTON RD 34

MINUTES

DATE: June 26, 2024

MEETING: 1:00 P.M.

The June 26, 2024 Special Heritage Advisory Committee meeting was held on the above date and called to order at 1:01 p.m. via in person participation at the Municipal Office at 7404 Wellington Rd 34 and via electronic participation.

1. CALL THE MEETING TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

Attendance:

Andy Day  
Tamsin Lambert  
Kristine O'Brien  
Lily Klammer-Tsuji  
Russel Hurst  
Cheryl McLean

Absent:

Staff in Attendance:

Justine Brotherston, Interim Municipal Clerk  
Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator  
Sarah Heuther, Interim Deputy Clerk  
Katie Groshok, Heritage Summer Student

3. MOMENT OF REFLECTION

4. CONFIRMATION OF THE AGENDA

Resolution No. 2024-036:

Moved by Kristine O'Brien and  
Seconded by Andy Day

That the Heritage Advisory Committee approves the June 26, 2024 Agenda as circulated.

CARRIED



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH  
JUNE 26, 2024 SPECIAL HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING  
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& IN-PERSON AT 7404 WELLINGTON RD 34

5. DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

Cheryl McLean declared a potential conflict of interest related to item 8.1 HER-2024-018, 2025 Priority Properties Update related to the property known as 5-12900 - 5 Victoria St due to her holding a mortgage on one of the properties. This property declared was not discussed further in report 8.1 HER-2024-018 2025 Priority Properties Update.

6. DELEGATIONS

None

7. CONSENT AGENDA

7.1. Ontario Historical Society – Heritage Organization Development Grant Applications  
Now Open

Resolution No. 2024-037:

Moved by Tamsin Lambert and  
Seconded by Lily Klammer-Tsuji

That Consent Agenda items 7.1 listed for the June 26, 2024 Special Heritage Advisory Committee meeting be received for information.

CARRIED

8. COMMITTEE AND STAFF REPORTS

8.1 Report – HER-2024-018 – 2025 Priority Properties Update

Resolution No. 2024-038:

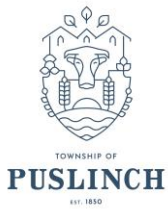
Moved by Kristine O'Brien and  
Seconded by Tamsin Lambert

That report HER-2024-018 regarding 2025 Priority Properties Update be received for information; and,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee recommends the following properties for Council's consideration, as priority properties for designation in 2025 and that three sub-committees be established to review the property materials and statements of cultural heritage value or interest:

That Sub-committee A) Tamsin Lambert & Andy Day review properties:

1. 4-05700 – 4048 Sideroad 20 S
2. 4-01100 – 7112 Gore Rd



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3. 2-07700 – 6927 Wellington Rd 34
4. 2-10900 – 6958 Wellington Rd 34
5. 1-00801 – 6633 Roszell Rd
6. 2-09200 – 4453 Sideroad 20 N
7. 3-01303 – 6529 Concession 1
8. 3-01890 – 6652 Concession 1
9. 2-05510 – 4422 Wellington Rd 32

That Sub-committee B) Lily Klammer-Tsuji & Russel Hurst review properties:

10. 3-01700 – 6684 Concession 1
11. 2-18200 – 6710-6714 Concession 4
12. 4-04100 – 6639 Concession 1
13. 4-06300 – 7111 Concession 1
14. 4-06900 – 7243 Concession 1
15. 4-10600 – 4253 Sideroad 10 S
16. 5-01000 – 7329 Concession 1
17. 5-19400 – 4085 Victoria Rd S

That Sub-committee C) Kristine O'Brien & Cheryl Mclean review properties:

18. 5-20700 – 7735 Leslie Rd W
19. 7-02000 – 4556 Concession 11
20. 8-16800 – 86 Farnham Rd
21. 7-09100 – 7697 Wellington Rd 36
22. 8-03200 – 711 Arkell Rd
23. 8-08700 – 845 Watson Rd S
24. 8-11500 – 596 Arkell Rd
25. 6-05610 – 63 Brock Rd N
26. 6-15500 – 68 Brock Rd N; and,

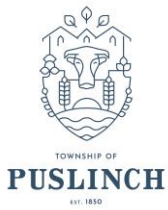
That the Heritage Advisory Committee endorse the action plan as presented for Council's consideration.

CARRIED

8.2 Memo – MEMO-2024-002 – New Plaque Design Details

Resolution No. 2024-039:

Moved by Cheryl McLean and  
Seconded by Kristine O'Brien



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That memo MEMO-2024-002 New Plaque Design Details be received for information; and,

That a sub-committee be established to develop a Goals and Objectives proposal to support the Committee's proposed budget request for the installation of plaques on designated properties for the 2025 budget to be considered by the Committee at its September 9, 2024 meeting; and,

That the following members be appointed to the sub-committee:

Cheryl Mclean and,  
Lily Klammer-Tsuiji.

CARRIED

9. CORRESPONDENCE

None

10. ANNOUCEMENTS

Committee Secretery Laura Emery discussed the Indigenous Land Acknowledgement Open House that happened at the Puslinch Community Centre on June 17, 2024. Archaeological Services Inc came and gave a presentation on Puslinch's Indigenous history as well as the archeology of Puslinch.

The Committee discussed the designation timelines on the 2025 priority properties as well as best practices on how to engage with property owners.

11. NOTICE OF MOTION

None

12. NEW BUSINESS

None

13. ADJOURNMENT

Resolution No. 2024-040:

Moved by Tamsin Lambert and  
Seconded by Kristine O'Brien

That the Heritage Advisory Committee hereby adjourns at 1:53 p.m.

CARRIED

# Wellington County Municipalities Land Acknowledgment Project

## Township of Puslinch Wellington County, Ontario

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Prepared for:

**Glenn Schwendinger, C.A.O.**

Township of Puslinch

7404 Wellington Road 34

Puslinch, ON NOB 2J0

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 23CH-136

August 2023

(This living document was last updated September 2023)





## Executive Summary

ASI was retained by the Chief Administrative Officers (C.A.O.s) of six of the local municipalities within Wellington County to assist in the development of Indigenous land acknowledgements for the municipalities. The six municipalities involved in the Land Acknowledgement Project include:

- Township of Centre Wellington
- Township of Guelph/Eramosa
- Township of Mapleton
- Town of Minto
- Township of Puslinch
- Township of Wellington North

This report focuses on the land acknowledgement for the Township of Puslinch.

A territorial or land acknowledgement involves making a statement acknowledging the presence of Indigenous peoples past and present and recognizing Indigenous traditional lands and treaties. The land acknowledgements will also identify the displacement and exclusion of Indigenous peoples from their traditional territories.

In addition to developing land acknowledgements for the municipalities, the Land Acknowledgement Project also included the development of a short information booklet about land acknowledgements and their importance that can be used by municipal staff.

This report, as well as the land acknowledgements developed as part of this project, should be considered living documents to be reviewed on a regular basis and updated as needed.



## Acknowledgements

The study team would like to, first and foremost, thank the nations that have received this report as well the following individuals for their contributions and feedback: Lonny Bomberry, Trevor Bomberry, Daylon Gee, Peter Graham, Tayler Hill, Lauren Jones, Phil Montour, Dawn Russel, Lauren Vanderlingen, and Robbin Vanstone, Six Nations of the Grand River; Darin Wybenga, Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Coordinator, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation; and, Emily Martin, Resources and Infrastructure Manager, Saugeen Ojibway First Nation.

The study team also thanks the members of the Working Group which included the Chief Administrative Officers for participating municipalities, including Chairs Andy Goldie (Township of Centre Wellington), Derrick Thomson (Town of Minto), and Glenn Schwendinger (Township of Puslinch), as well as:

- Township of Centre Wellington: Dan Wilson
- Township of Guelph/Eramosa: Ian Roger
- Township of Mapleton: Manny Baron
- Town of Minto: Mark Potter (interim)
- Township of Wellington North: Mike Givens, Matthew Aston (interim), and Darren Jones (interim), and Brooke Lambert



## Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at [aveilleux@asiheritage.ca](mailto:aveilleux@asiheritage.ca) or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



## Project Personnel

**Principal-in-Charge:** Rebecca Sciarra, M.A., C.A.H.P., Partner, Director – Cultural Heritage Division

**Project Manager:** Annie Veilleux, M.A. C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

**Indigenous Engagement Lead:** Martin Cooper, M.A., Senior Archaeologist, Senior Associate

**Project Coordinator:** Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Dip. Heritage Conservation, Project Administrator – Cultural Heritage Division

**Archival Research:** Leora Bebko, M.M.St., Cultural Heritage Technician – Cultural Heritage Division

Michael Wilcox, P.h.D., Cultural Heritage Technician - Cultural Heritage Division

**Report Production:**

- Martin Cooper
- Annie Veilleux

**Graphics Production:** Peter Bikoulis, P.h.D., Archaeologist, Geomatics Technician – Operations Division

**Report Reviewer(s):** Robert MacDonald, P.h.D., Managing Partner

- Rebecca Sciarra



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## 1.0 Introduction

Canadian societal perceptions of Indigenous histories are changing and there is increased appetite to discuss and learn about Indigenous identity within Canada today. In order to move forward with reconciliation as a nation, we need to explore every opportunity to discuss Indigenous culture past and present. Supporting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples' cultural revitalization and integrating Indigenous knowledge systems, oral histories, laws, protocols, and connections to the land into the reconciliation process are essential.

Reconciliation must become a way of life. It will take many years to repair damaged trust and relationships in Aboriginal communities and between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples. Reconciliation not only requires apologies, reparations, the relearning of Canada's national history, and public commemoration, but also needs real social, political, and economic change. Ongoing public education and dialogue are essential to reconciliation. Governments, churches, educational institutions, and Canadians from all walks of life are responsible for taking action on reconciliation in concrete ways, working collaboratively with Aboriginal peoples. Reconciliation begins with each and every one of us.

### **Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, p. 185**

Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.) was retained by the Chief Administrative Officers (C.A.O.s) of six of the local municipalities within Wellington County to assist in the development of Indigenous land acknowledgements for the municipalities. The six municipalities involved in the Land Acknowledgement Project include (Figure 1):

- Township of Centre Wellington
- Township of Guelph/Eramosa
- Township of Mapleton
- Town of Minto



- Township of Puslinch
- Township of Wellington North

A territorial or land acknowledgement involves making a statement acknowledging the presence of Indigenous peoples past and present and recognizing Indigenous traditional lands and treaties. The land acknowledgements will also identify the displacement and exclusion of Indigenous peoples from their traditional territories.

In addition to developing land acknowledgements for the municipalities, the Land Acknowledgement Project also included the development of a short information booklet about land acknowledgements and their importance that can be used by municipal staff (Appendix B).

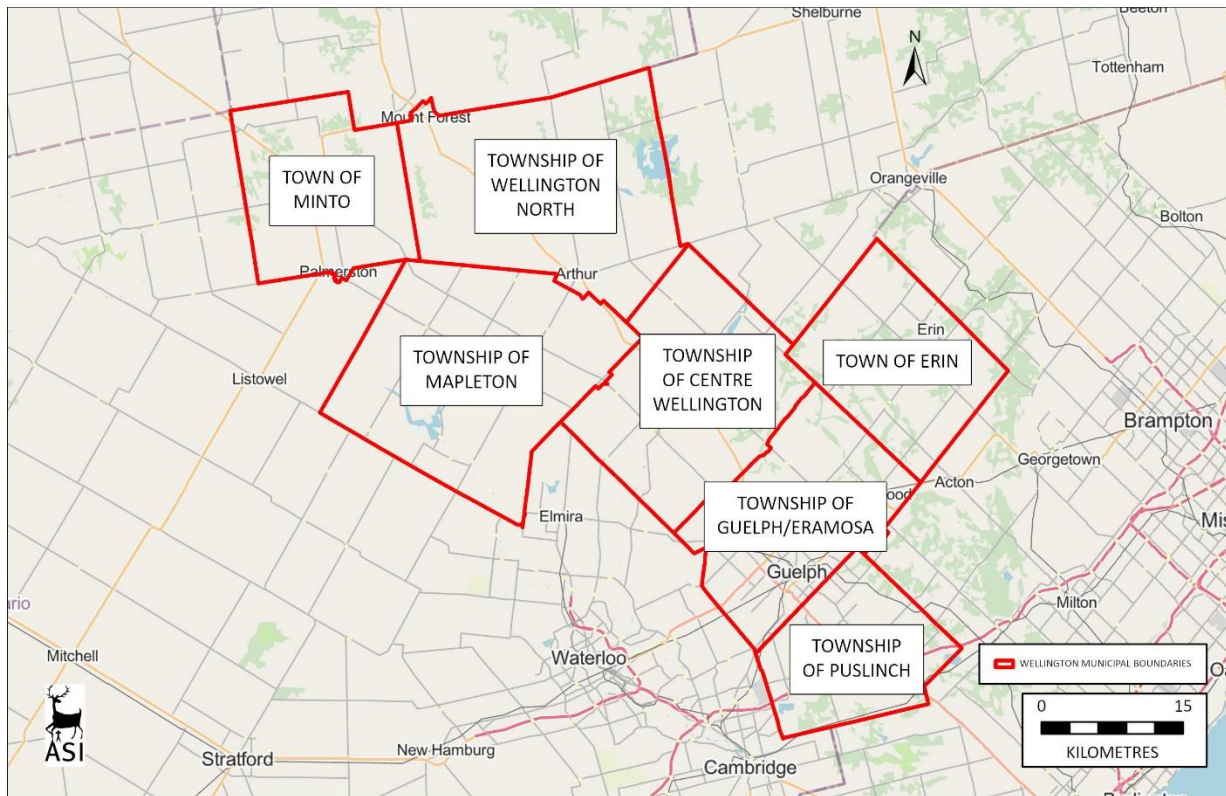


Figure 1: Municipalities within Wellington County.



## 2.0 Approach

### 2.1 Background Research and Municipal Consultation

As part of this project, A.S.I. worked with a working group made up of the municipal C.A.O.s which was led by Andy Goldie (former C.A.O. of the Township of Centre Wellington) in 2019, Derrick Thomson (former C.A.O. of the Town of Minto) between January and March, 2022, and Glenn Schwendinger (C.A.O. of the Township of Puslinch) for the remainder of the project. The working group provided A.S.I. with an understanding of any research and work done to date in the individual municipalities as it pertains to land acknowledgements. Documents shared by the working group were reviewed as part of the background research.

A.S.I. also conducted a critical review of land acknowledgements to get an understanding of both the best practices associated with creating and giving land acknowledgements, as well as the criticisms that have been raised regarding this practice. Information was gathered from opinion pieces by Indigenous and non-Indigenous individuals, from existing land acknowledgements, and through ongoing conversations with Indigenous nations. A summary of this review is included in Section 5.0.

A review of primary and secondary sources was also undertaken to get an understanding of the Indigenous history of the area as well as an understanding of the treaties covering the municipalities within Wellington County. Research was also conducted with the specific intent to try to identify specific examples of exclusion and displacement that could be recognized in a land acknowledgement. This included a review of select diaries of early settlers and/or surveyors, township histories, and early newspaper articles. Results of this research are summarized in Section 4.0.

It should be noted that information on specific encounters and interactions with Indigenous individuals or groups in the archival record is quite sparse and much



of it may be anecdotal or third hand accounts. In many communities in south-central Ontario, there were no or only transitory Indigenous inhabitants at the beginning of European settlement. Further archival research could lead to more information, although this would be quite time consuming. Additional information may emerge when this report is circulated to the municipalities and Indigenous nations. This document should therefore be treated as a living document that will be added to as new information becomes available.

## 2.2 Indigenous Engagement Program

Input from Indigenous nations is integral to the success of the Land Acknowledgement Project. A list of Indigenous nations that have established or potential Aboriginal or Treaty rights within Wellington County, or who have an established interest in the region, has been consolidated from several sources. Based on these criteria, ten nations were contacted about the project:

- Aamjiwnaang First Nation
- Beausoleil First Nation
- Chippewas of Georgina First Nation
- Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point
- Chippewas of Rama First Nation
- Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via Haudenosaunee Development Institute
- Métis Nation of Ontario
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
- Saugeen Ojibway Nation
- Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation Elected Council

The approach and results of the Indigenous engagement program are described in Section 5.0 below.



## 3.0 Land Acknowledgements: A Critical Review

Land acknowledgements are a traditional Indigenous practice that have been used since time immemorial. They honour, respect, and recognize the Nations that live within a given territory. Land acknowledgements originating from settler-colonial institutions and governments, however, are more recent, having been around for almost a decade. They have increased in use following the Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action. Land acknowledgements have also been the subject of much criticism from both Indigenous and non-Indigenous commentators. Some critics have pointed out that poorly conceived land acknowledgements can have the opposite effect of what they are intended to do. Instead of contributing towards the goal of truth and reconciliation they can be seen as just one more example of lip service being paid to centuries of oppression and injustice meted out to Indigenous peoples in Canada. Land acknowledgements are an opportunity for the larger society to state the wrongs of the past and contribute to a feeling of inclusivity and should not be the source of further alienation. As Anishinaabe author Lynn Gehl has pointed out, a land acknowledgement “should not be an attempt to appease non-Indigenous guilt” (Mascoe, 2018).

More importantly, a land acknowledgement should not be the culmination of a municipality’s attempt at reconciliation but a starting point (Deer, 2021). Once adopted, one should seek opportunities to improve the relationship between non-Indigenous and Indigenous members of the community as well as ways to reach out and support Indigenous communities. Finally, a land acknowledgement should not be static but fluid and open to revision.

It is important that, before the creation of a land acknowledgement, serious thought be given to the wrongs committed to Indigenous peoples in the past and how that has continued to the present. This can be done at a local level through historical research and interviewing Indigenous knowledge keepers to reveal specific examples of exclusion and displacement. This information should be included when it is available. For example, the Township of Lake of Bays land



acknowledgement, adopted in 2021, alludes to Indigenous people's legacy and respectful stewardship for the land, but does not refer to any specific group:

“We want to acknowledge that we are on lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous Peoples. Their legacy and respectful stewardship for this land continues to shape Lake of Bays today and we want to show our respect. Centuries after the first treaties were signed, they remain relevant today in guiding our decisions and actions.” (The Corporation of the Township of Lake of Bays, 2021).

This land acknowledgement could be enhanced with more specific information, especially since this information is available. It would be much more effective and truthful if this land acknowledgement recognized that the Lake of Bays area was used for centuries by the Bigwin family who, until the 1930s, travelled each spring from the narrows at Lake Couchiching to Lake of Bays until they were forcibly excluded and denied access to their traditional lands and ancestral burial grounds. It should also be noted that the land acknowledgement incorrectly refers to treaties being signed centuries before even though the Treaty dealing with this area was signed in 1923.

Dr. Hayden King, who helped develop the original land acknowledgement for Toronto Metropolitan University (previously Ryerson University) has become a staunch critic (King, 2019). He identifies the redundant use of certain terms as being problematic, with certain land acknowledgements using different terms to refer to the same group. For example, referring to both the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and Anishinaabe is redundant since the Mississaugas are Anishinaabe. Of even greater concern, he also points out that land acknowledgements are at times historically inaccurate and recognize and acknowledge the wrong nations.

The identification and acknowledgement of incorrect Indigenous groups can be seen with the City of Hamilton's land acknowledgement which refers to the Erie (Hamilton, 2021). The Erie was an Iroquoian-speaking confederacy of nations that lived on the south side of Lake Erie between present day Buffalo and Erie, Pennsylvania There is no evidence that they ever resided in Ontario. Western



University uses the term Chonnonton to refer to the Hatiwendaronk (Attiwandaron, or Neutral) in their land acknowledgements (*Land Acknowledgement - More Than Words*, n.d.). This is derived from an article on the Hatiwendaronk in the Canadian Encyclopedia written in 2015 by William C. Noble who believed, based on some undisclosed source, that Chonnonton was an endonym for the Hatiwendaronk (Noble, 2015). He believed this word translated as “people who tended deer” and that this was evidence that they had domesticated deer. This has been picked up on the internet and Wikipedia in particular. The term Chonnonton, however, has no validity as a Hatiwendaronk referent. The name appears only once; on Samuel de Champlain’s 1612 map and is certainly the Wendat word for the Seneca (see also Heidenreich, 1976, p. 82). Champlain later refers to the Seneca in his written account as Chouontouarouon. Unfortunately, it is not known what the Hatiwendaronk called themselves. The term Hatiwendaronk is Wendat and can be roughly translated as those who speak a slightly different language. The Hatiwendaronk referred to the Wendat by a similar name.

When referring to a particular Indigenous community in a land acknowledgement, it is important that the term used by the Nation or community should be used, rather than the moniker coined by the Europeans who encountered them. For example, the term Hatiwendaronk should be used instead of Neutral, Wendat instead of Huron when discussing the ancestors of the Huron Wendat in Ontario, and Haudenosaunee instead of Six Nations Iroquois. The term Iroquois in general is considered derogatory by some Haudenosaunee.

There are also examples of land acknowledgements that do not name Indigenous groups at all, such as the case with the Toronto Pride Land Acknowledgement which alludes to a “spiritual connection and relationship to mother earth” (Isador, 2019). One Indigenous critic responded to this lack of recognition by stating: “We’ve been getting erased for years and now that there is finally some acknowledgement, we’re being erased again.” It should be noted that the Toronto Pride Land Acknowledgement has since been amended.



Dr. King also points out that references to treaties between Nations are used out of context and often do not reflect the original intent of the agreement. As Dr. King states: "It really actually becomes harmful to the actually existing Indigenous nations that are still trying to negotiate and unravel their diplomatic relationships with each other." (Deer, 2021). Land acknowledgements should not exacerbate current tensions between existing nations.

Another criticism is that land acknowledgements are often recited by rote without giving thought to their meaning or whether it is even appropriate for the occasion. Bob Goulais, an Anishinaabe leader and traditional teacher states that a land acknowledgement should not be recited like the American Pledge of Allegiance and without thinking about the meaning and spirit behind the words. It is important that the land acknowledgement not simply be a laundry list read without meaning and sincerity. The person reading the land acknowledgement should fully understand what is being said. As stated by Shana Dion, Assistant Dean of First Nations, Métis and Inuit Students at the University of Alberta: "it resonates within yourself when you're saying it, so that it's not just words you're reading from a script, but that it comes more from the heart." (APTN InFocus, 2019; McLaughlin, 2020).

It is also important to ensure that the correct pronunciation is used. Dr. King points out that if you are not able to correctly pronounce the name of the Indigenous group, you should not do the land acknowledgement. This lack of care can have the opposite effect of making it seem that little thought has gone into the delivery of the land acknowledgement.

A land acknowledgement should originate with non-Indigenous members of a community since it is a statement of respect and an offer of reconciliation to Indigenous people. However, one must also keep in mind the Indigenous axiom "Nothing about us without us," which requires going to the relevant Indigenous community(s) with a draft land acknowledgement to solicit comment and input. When engaging Indigenous nations, one should seek input from recognized representatives or knowledge holders. Some Indigenous nations in southern Ontario have Knowledge Keepers who have been identified as contacts for



assisting with land acknowledgements. Several First Nation web sites provide land acknowledgement guidelines, probably reflecting the volume of requests from municipalities and organizations for this type of information. In an area such as Wellington County where there are overlapping treaty and traditional territories, one must reach out to multiple nations with rights and interests.

## 4.0 Indigenous History of Wellington County

### 4.1 Historical Summary

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. At this time, the open boreal woodlands likely offered a rather limited selection of floral resources, hence subsistence would have been primarily oriented towards hunting and fishing. Archaeological data suggests that populations would gather near large bodies of water formed by the melting glaciers and would travel inland in pursuit of large game such as caribou, mammoth, and mastodon. Mammoth and mastodon bones have been found in several locations in the Township of Centre Wellington (Pat Mestern, personal communication). By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (T. W. D. Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories as they were able to take advantage of a greater availability of resources (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4500-3000 B.P. and



is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3000-2500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990) and by approximately 2000 B.P., evidence exists for macroband camps focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch & Williamson, 2013). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

The Princess Point complex (A.D. 500-1000) represents the first shift to horticulture in Ontario and is considered to be the precursor to the later Iroquoian-speaking populations in southern Ontario. Princess Point archaeological sites are characteristically located immediately adjacent to water, and most have been found within the paleosols of the lower reaches of the Grand River floodplain, with concentrations in the Kitchener-Waterloo and Brantford regions, such as the Grand Banks site near Cayuga (Crawford et al., 1998; Walker et al., 1997).

From approximately 1000 B.P. until approximately 300 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. By approximately A.D. 1000-1300, the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990). By the second quarter of the first millennium B.P., from approximately A.D. 1300-1450, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990). From the middle of the fifteenth century until the period of contact with European explorers (A.D. 1450-1649) this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch & Williamson,





2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral Nation (Hatiwendaronk), but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Hatiwendaronk whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists (Lennox & Fitzgerald, 1990).<sup>1</sup>

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee<sup>2</sup>. Many of the surviving members were adopted by the Haudenosaunee, most notably the Seneca Nation. The Haudenosaunee subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the late seventeenth century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the “Iroquois du Nord” occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and

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<sup>1</sup> Information on Hatiwendaronk sites excavated in the Township of Puslinch is found in Section 3.6 of the Information Booklet in Appendix B.

<sup>2</sup> The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking nations - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad, 1974; von Bitter & Williamson, 2023).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabe Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabe Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (D. Johnston, 2004). During these negotiations, captives were exchanged and the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Haudenosaunee delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabe Nations. This agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe nations is referred to as the Dish with One Spoon (Jacobs and Lytwyn 2020).

In 1701 the Haudenosaunee entered into the Treaty of Fort Albany (Nanfan) with the British Crown where they agreed to place their beaver hunting grounds under the protection of the King of Britain and to reject the French from building forts on their lands, which included most of southcentral and southwestern Ontario, including Wellington County.

In the following years, the Haudenosaunee called upon the King to honour his Treaty and “tear down” the French Forts at Detroit, Niagara, and Fort Frontenac (Kingston) from their Beaver Hunting Grounds. The King did honour the terms of the 1701 Treaty. To confirm the King’s commitment to the Five Nations and to allow their castles (forts) in the Five Nations lands as protection against the French, an affirming agreement was entered into on September 14, 1726.

The protection of the Five Nations interests throughout their Beaver Hunting Grounds is affirmed in Article 15 of the Treaty of Utrecht between the British and the French, wherein the Five Nations specifically would not be molested between (Lakes) Ontario, Erie, and Huron.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century. The Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas of the Credit as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for



additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement. Historical accounts suggest that the County continued to be used by the Mississaugas of the Credit following these cessions.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council, n.d.b). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (Métis National Council, n.d.b; Stone & Chaput, 1978). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (Métis National Council, n.d.a). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (*R. v. Powley*, 2003; *Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development)*, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

## 4.2 Early Encounters in Wellington County

As recently recognized in the Council-endorsed heritage register in Puslinch Township, written and verbal accounts indicate that the Anishinaabe ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, who had long established camps in the area, interacted with the settlers in a friendly and cooperative manner. These accounts are found in excerpts from letters and diaries of early settlers. For example, Martin Cassin remembers as a young boy in the mid-nineteenth century that Indigenous people would camp in the area to hunt and would trade deer for bread. He would play with the Indigenous boys around their tents and in the forest. Similarly, Charles Callfas recalled trading with the First Nations, trading milk, bread and potatoes for venison (*Annals of Puslinch 1850-1950*,



1950). Accounts from the Winer family, who still reside in Puslinch today, include grateful assistance from the Indigenous group living at Morriston pond: “Arriving too late in the season to plant crops on land that had not been cleared, they were shown how to scavenge for fruit and berries and were given game to sustain them through that first winter. With help from this group, they built their first home: a lean-to shelter made of trees and sod.”<sup>3</sup>

Similar accounts are provided from the historical Township of Guelph. For example, when discussing the diet of early settlers and his family in particular, David Kennedy wrote that early settlers rarely succeeded in capturing deer. His father, in fact, would never venture into the woods to hunt deer for fear of getting lost or being attacked by wolves or bears. Deer could be bought or traded from “the Indians that came up from the Credit in the fall of the year who would kill deer by the dozen” (Kennedy, 1903, p. 131).

It is understood that the Haudenosaunee also travelled to this area to hunt (personal communication, Peter Graham, 26 January 2023).

In the middle part of the County in the Township of Centre Wellington, A.D. Ferrier, one of the earliest settlers in Fergus, recorded the early history of Fergus in three lectures he gave at the Fergus Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Institute in 1864 and 1865. The lectures were subsequently published in 1866 and include a description of a Mississauga encampment on his lands:

... in the winter of 1841 or 1842 a large encampment of Indians was made in my woodland, and of course I went up to see them. They were very respectable people from the river Credit, and Wesleyan Methodists. We used to hear them in the evenings singing hymns, and they had testaments in their wigwams, and many of them could read. They were well behaved and honest, and the [women] made quantities of baskets and sold them in the village. (...) They had one long shaped wigwam, and two or three small round ones, and were quite pleased when lady visitors, especially, called

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<sup>3</sup> This information was provided by a member of the Winer family following a Puslinch Council meeting discussing the endorsement of the Puslinch Heritage Register.



upon them. I paid them a visit once with a lady visitor, and we sat and cracked away as well as we could for some time. (...) They killed a great many deer, and stayed almost till spring. (Ferrier, 1923)

In the northern reaches of Wellington County, in the Township of Wellington North, there are well-known reports of the contributions of Ojibway Chief James Nawash (Nawash) to the early surveyors of Wellington and Grey County, notably Charles Rankin. In his survey of the Garafraxa Road in 1837, Rankin took a northwestern course to avoid the swamps of Luther until he reached a river with high banks and rapid current in what is now Mount Forest. Rankin was told by Chief Nawash, who travelled from his village near Owen Sound, that the river was a branch of the 'Saugin' and the name was recorded by Rankin in his report. Rankin is said to have thought that the Chief provided him with most accurate information about the country and the rivers and streams within it (W. J. Edwards, 1979, p. 15; Wright, 1928, p. 91).

### **4.3 Treaties Signed within the Municipalities of Wellington County**

It is important to recognize that long-standing land use practices by Indigenous communities, such as transportation routes, had an effect on the eventual settlement of the area by European communities. This also included the cessions of land in the county through six separate treaties. The land division which occurred in the area of the Township of Centre Wellington was strongly influenced by the Grand River and its tributaries. The Grand River dictated Indigenous transportation through the area and defined the Treaties lands in that area.

Wellington County is covered by several treaties related to the period of land cessions in Southern Ontario (Figure 2). These treaties describe the historical Nations with whom the Crown negotiated the transfer of land and in some cases the rights that are assured to these Nations within the lands.

The advent and significance of historical treaties are rooted in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, issued by King George III. The Proclamation affirmed that



Indigenous people lived under the protection of the Crown and that they were not to be “molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds...”. This statement recognized the existence of Aboriginal rights and title to vast areas within North America. In particular, the Royal Proclamation identified the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains, not including Rupert’s Land in the north, as being Indigenous land and therefore subject to land acquisition agreements between the Crown and the affected nations. Between 1764 and 1815, the government acquired the lands of the shoreline of the upper St. Lawrence as well as the lower Great Lakes. While the earliest treaties were related to the use of land for military and defensive purposes, following the American Revolutionary War many treaties were for the purposes of settling the roughly 30,000 United Empire Loyalists who refused to accept American rule. After the War of 1812, the colonial administration of Upper Canada focused on greater settlement of the colony, and land purchases were then concerned with those lands beyond this first range of settlement (Hall, 2019; Surtees, 1984).

The Township of Puslinch is located within the lands covered by the Nanfan Treaty (1701) and the Between the Lakes Purchase/Treaty 3 (1792).



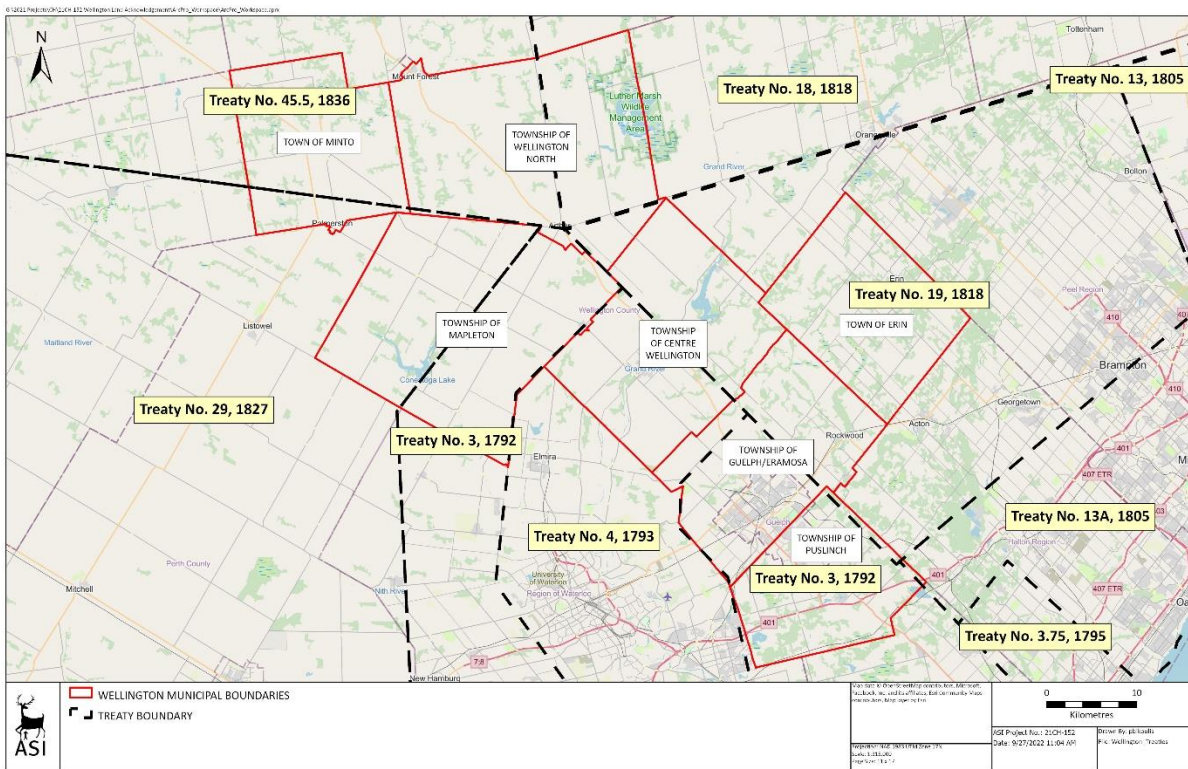


Figure 2: Treaties in Wellington County

### 4.3.1 Nanfan Treaty

In 1701 the Haudenosaunee entered into the Treaty of Fort Albany (Nanfan) with the British Crown where they agreed to place their beaver hunting grounds under the protection of the King of Britain and to reject the French from building forts on their lands, which included most of southcentral and southwestern Ontario, including Wellington County.

In the following years, the Haudenosaunee called upon the King to honour his Treaty and “tear down” the French Forts at Detroit, Niagara, and Fort Frontenac (Kingston) from their Beaver Hunting Grounds. The King did honour the terms of the 1701 Treaty. To confirm the King’s commitment to the Five Nations and to allow their castles (forts) in the Five Nations lands as protection against the French, an affirming agreement was entered into on September 14, 1726.

The protection of the Five Nations interests throughout their Beaver Hunting Grounds is affirmed in Article 15 of the Treaty of Utrecht between the British



and the French, wherein the Five Nations specifically would not be molested between (Lakes) Ontario, Erie, and Huron.

### **4.3.2 The Between the Lakes Purchase and the Haldimand Grant (1784)**

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. Due to their service to the Crown during this war and the dispossession of Indigenous lands in New York State by American forces, the English Colonial government offered to protect Six Nations peoples and give them land within their boundaries of English territory in Upper Canada. On August 8, 1783, Lord North instructed the Governor of Quebec, Sir Frederick Haldimand, to set apart land for the Six Nations and ensure that they carried on their hunting and fur trading with the British. The Crown initially planned to provide lands for Loyalist settlers in Quebec and southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte for Six Nations settlement. This was not suitable for many of the members of Six Nations and a contingent of approximately 1,800 community members, led by Chief Joseph Brant, requested land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River. Brant felt that the location in the Bay of Quinte was too isolated and that his followers could be better served by being closer to the Six Nations communities that chose to remain in the United States in western New York (Surtees, 1984).

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation the land needed to be purchased prior to settlement, Colonel John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit for lands east of Lake Ontario and north of Lake Erie. On May 22, 1784, the Mississaugas of the Credit agreed to cede approximately 3,000,000 acres of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade





goods. Of the 3,000,000 acres, approximately 950,000 acres were set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people (Surtees, 1984).

On October 25, 1784, Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 km) on either side of the Grand River from its mouth at Lake Erie to its headwaters near Dundalk, Ontario. This land was to be used solely by the people of Six Nations, who were also granted the right to sell or lease the land within this territory providing the Crown was first offered to purchase the land (Filice, 2018; Surtees, 1984). Under the terms of the Haldimand Proclamation, Six Nations people were authorized to “Settle upon the Banks of the River” and were allotted “for that Purpose six miles [10 km] deep from each Side of [its] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head.” (Filice, 2016; C. E. Johnston, 1964) (Figure 3).





Figure 3: The Haldimand Tract, as defined by the 1784 Haldimand Proclamation (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2019).

### **4.3.3 Renegotiation of Treaty 3 and the Simcoe Patent/Treaty 4 (1793)**

Due to uncertainties with the description of the lands in the original surrender, Treaty 3 was renegotiated on December 7, 1792 to clarify what was ceded. This largely revolved around the northern boundary of the Treaty area and in particular the area set aside for Six Nations settlement along the Haldimand Tract. The signees of the treaty on the side of the British included Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, John Butler, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill, and Davie William Smith. The signees of the treaty on the side of the Mississauga included Chiefs Wabakyne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaniship, and Mottotow (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016b; Surtees, 1984).

As part of the 1792 renegotiation of Treaty 3, the Crown also redefined the boundaries of the Haldimand Tract. Upon review of the Haldimand Proclamation, politician and Indian Department official Sir John Johnson noted an error involving the location of the northern boundary of the tract. Haldimand had mistakenly assumed in 1784 that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the area negotiated under Treaty 3. However, the northern reach of the Haldimand Tract was within lands that were not negotiated until 1818 under Treaties 18 and 19 (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016b; Filice, 2018; Surtees, 1984). In order to clarify the boundaries of the tract, the Crown appointed surveyor Augustus Jones to complete a survey of the Haldimand Tract in 1791. In so doing, Jones redefined the borders of the Six Nations' land parcel. This included defining the northern limit of the Haldimand Tract as Jones Base line near the Town of Fergus in the Township of Centre Wellington (Figure 4). In addition, Jones established straight-lined boundaries, rather than sinuous boundaries following every curve in the river, which can still be seen in today's municipal boundaries. Six Nations and Joseph Brant were not in agreement with this new definition and petitioned the government for control over the tract. This eventually led to the 1793 Simcoe Patent which defined the rules of land ownership and leasing within the revised 30,000 acres of land provided to Six Nations. This 1793 patent did not address those lands



northeast of the Jones Base line and continues to be a source of dispute between Six Nations and the Crown.

The difference between the original land grant of the Haldimand Proclamation and the Simcoe Patent was significant. Not only did the new territory remove the upper 275,000 acres of the tract north of Jones Baseline, Jones' redefinition of the boundaries along the portions of the Haldimand Tract within the Treaty 3 lands did not consistently provide 6 miles on either side of the Grand River. Six Nations of the Grand River contend that they were not involved in the renegotiation of this land and therefore the redefined territory is not consistent with the terms of the original land grant. In particular, it is the view of Six Nations of the Grand River that it was the responsibility of the Crown to provide the land that was agreed to in the Haldimand Proclamation (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2019).

Following the establishment of the Haldimand Tract, Six Nations of the Grand River began to negotiate leases within the Haldimand Tract as a means of generating income for the community. In 1796, the Six Nations agreed to share 302,907 acres of land in North and South Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich, Pilkington, and Nichol townships. These transactions were made under the understanding that this would provide a continuous revenue stream for the Confederacy and that these represented long term leases rather than formal land sales (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2019). The Crown was responsible for administering these funds which Six Nations of the Grand River argue they never received. Many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5, although unauthorized sales and squatting by settlers remained a significant issue (C. E. Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005). In 1841, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Samuel P. Jarvis, informed the Six Nations of the Grand River that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for the Crown to manage these lands on behalf of the Nation, to be administered for their sole benefit. Under this plan, the Six Nations of the Grand River would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 20,000 acres near the present-day city of Brantford. This transfer of land to the Crown was made by the Six Nations in January 1841 (C. E. Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005).



This history and those surrenders are still contested by the Confederacy and there are currently 29 specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations of the Grand River with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (C. E. Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005; Six Nations of the Grand River, 2019). Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council commenced litigation against Canada and Ontario in 1995 to challenge the validity of the land transactions, resources and revenue associated to the entire Haldimand Tract (personal communication, Peter Graham, 18 April 2023).

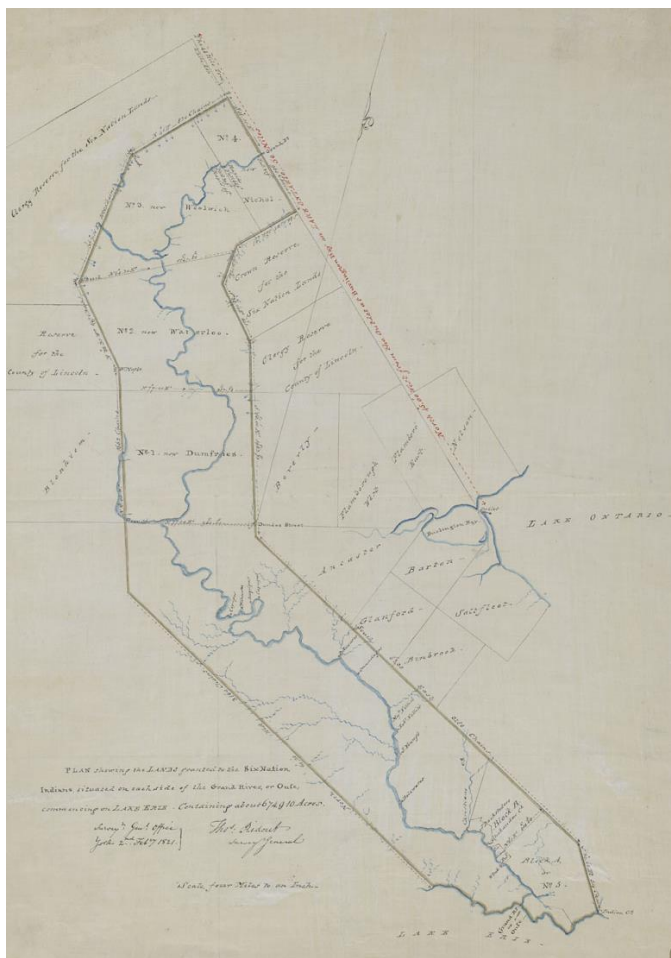


Figure 4: “Plan shewing the Lands granted to the Six Nation Indians, situated on each side of the Grand River, or Ouse, commencing on Lake Erie, containing about 674,910 Acres. Thos. Ridout Surveyor General, survey Gen. Office York 2nd February 1821.” (Library and Archives Canada, Mikan 4129506).



### 4.3.4 Nottawasaga Purchase/Treaty 18 (1818)

The last unceded portion of Simcoe County west of Lake Simcoe was formally obtained on October 17, 1818, when the “Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Purchase” was negotiated with the Chippewa nations. This purchase involved the acquisition of approximately 1.59 million acres (647,000 ha) of land to the west of Lake Simcoe.

The land subject to the purchase is described in the treaty as bounded by the District of London on the west, by Lake Huron on the north, by the Lake Simcoe purchase (Treaty #16, 1815) on the east, by the south shore of Kempenfelt Bay, the western shore of Lake Simcoe and Cook's Bay and the Holland River to the north-west angle of the Township of King to the south. In payment for these lands, the Crown agreed to pay the value of £1,200 currency in goods annually to the nations.

The signees of the treaty on the side of the British included J. Givens, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Alex McDonnell, John Claus, and William Claus on behalf of the Crown. The signees of the treaty on the side of the Chippewa included Musquakie [*Misquuckkey*], Kaqueticum, Muskigonce, and Manitonobe (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016d; Surtees, 1984).

This treaty was meant to bring all lands between lakes Huron and Ontario under treaties, however several areas were left out and were not negotiated until the signing of the Williams Treaties. In October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the various Chippewa and Mississauga nations for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario which had never been included in previous treaties (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2013). The Williams Treaties First Nations are comprised of the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017).



### 4.3.5 Ajetance Purchase/Treaty 19 (1818)

The Ajetance Purchase, or Treaty 19, included 648,000 acres of land occupying portions of present-day Halton and Peel Region as well as Dufferin and Wellington County. This area was the last large tract of land ceded by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, following the settlement of the Head of Lake purchase (Treaty 14) in 1806, and is also surrounded by Treaty 3 (1784/1792), Treaty 13 (1788/1805) to the east, and Treaty 18 (1818) to the north (Government of Canada, 2016). By 1818, the Mississaugas were experiencing a rapid decline in population due to increased encroachment by settlers and declining resources, and the area to the north had just been ceded by Chippewa nations (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

On October 23, 1818, Deputy Superintendent William Claus met with Chief Ajetance and other delegates of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to negotiate the sale of the land. The payment offered for this land consisted of “the yearly sum of 522 pounds ten shillings in goods annually”. By 1820, the Mississaugas of the Credit negotiated the sale of the remainder of their lands except for a 200-acre parcel near the mouth of the Credit River (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016a; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017; Surtees, 1984).

The Ajetance Purchase is also significant due to its relationship to the Haldimand Tract. On October 25, 1784, the Governor of Quebec Sir Frederick Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 km) on either side of the Grand River to the Six Nations People for their assistance during the American revolutionary war (Filice, 2018; Surtees, 1984). Upon review of the Haldimand Proclamation, however, politician and Indian Department official Sir John Johnson noted an error involving the location of the northern boundary of the tract. Governor Haldimand had mistakenly assumed in 1784 that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the area negotiated under Treaty #3. However, the headwaters of the Grand River extend to the present-day community of Dundalk, Ontario, in Grey County, which was not negotiated until 1818 under Treaty #18. Additionally, the northern reach of the Grand River



crosses through the northwestern corner of the Ajetance Purchase lands in Dufferin and Wellington County (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016a; Filice, 2018; Surtees, 1984). Due to this inconsistency, the northern boundaries of the Haldimand Tract were redefined in 1793 under the Simcoe Patent to end at Jones Base Line in Fergus, Ontario – at the boundary of Treaty #3 and Treaty #19. This decision to end the Haldimand tract within Treaty #3 lands rather than continuing the tract up to the headwaters of the Grand River is still disputed by Six Nations of the Grand River and the community continues to contest the redefined territory with the Government of Canada (Filice, 2018).

#### **4.3.6 Huron Tract Purchase/Treaty 29 (1827)**

On October 16, 1818, John Askin met at Amherstburg with various Anishinaabe Chiefs who agreed to sell land south of Lake Huron. A provisional agreement was signed by the Chiefs of the Chenail Ecarte, St. Clair River, and Ausable River on March 30, 1819. The final agreement, Treaty #29, was not signed until 8 years later, on July 10, 1827.

The Huron Tract comprises 23,054 acres (9,330 ha.) of land south of Lake Huron up to the Nine Mile river and bordering, to the south and east, the land ceded in Treaties #7, 21, 6, and 3. It includes most of the drainage of the St. Clair River and the present communities of Stratford and Sarnia.

The Indigenous leaders retained land for the use of their communities below the St. Clair River rapids, at Sombra Township, at Kettle Point, and at the Ausable River. The signatory bands agreed on an annual payment of £1,100 to be distributed equally between the 460 persons inhabiting the tract in 1825.

The signees on the British side included Superintendent of Indian Affairs George Ironside, Captain Joseph de la Hay and Lieutenant William Taylor of the 70<sup>th</sup> regiment, Lieutenant H.D.C. Douglas, and M.P. Bailey.

The signees on the side of the Anishinaabeg included Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukinince, Negig, Cheebican, Mukatuokijigo, Mshinikaibik,





Animikince, Peetawtick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Annotowin, Pinessiwagum, Shaiowkima, Chekateyan, Mokeetchewan, and Quaikeegon (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016c; Surtees, 1984, pp. 80–85).

### **4.3.7 Saugeen Tract Purchase/Treaty 45 ½ (1836)**

Anishinaabe Chiefs granted approximately 1.5 million acres of land in an effort to secure a land base on Manitoulin Island along the shores of Lake Huron and southern Georgian Bay to the Crown with the signing of the 1818 Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty #18 and the 1836 “Saugeen Tract Agreement” Treaty #45 ½ (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016f). The encroachment of Euro-Canadian settlement did not lessen and, in 1847, Queen Victoria issued a Royal Declaration in order to support the rights of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The Proclamation also established strict rules for the purchase and surrender of native lands in Canada. The Declaration confirmed that the Bruce Peninsula belonged to the Saugeen Ojibway Nation.

Additional acts were passed in 1850 and 1851 in order to protect lands from squatters and loggers but these documents did little to stem the tide of Euro-Canadian encroachment. The pressure from the settlers was increasing and the Crown was sympathetic to their cause. When the local Indian agent T.G. Anderson organised a council on August 2, 1854, he met strong resistance from the Ojibway Chiefs who were not willing to sell their land. Anderson was ready to force the surrender but the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, L. Oliphant, set up a council in October 1854 to pursue the negotiations. Oliphant managed to convince the Chiefs to surrender the bulk of the Saugeen Peninsula. The Ojibway retained some reserves including Chief’s Point Saugeen Reserve (Owen Sound), Colpoy’s Bay Reserve (Big Bay), Cape Croker Reserve #27, the Fishing Islands in Lake Huron, Cape Hurd Islands, and three islands at the entrance of Colpoy’s Bay. In 1857, the Nawash Reserve on the west side of Owen Sound Bay was surrendered (Treaty #82) and in 1861 the Colpoy Bay Reserve was reduced (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016e; Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2018; Surtees, 1984, pp. 102–105).



Treaty #72 was signed on October 13, 1854. The signees on the side of the Crown included the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs L. Oliphant, Missionary Peter Jacobs, James Ross, C. Rankin, and Crown Land Agent A. McNabb.

The signees on the side of the Ojibway included John Kaduhgekwun, Alex Madwayosh, John Manedswab, Jno. Thos. Wahbuhdick, Peter Jones, David Sawyer, John H. Beaty, Thomas Pabahmosh, John Madwashemind, John Johnston, John Aunjegahbowh, James Newash, Thomas Wahbuhdick, and Charles Keeshick.

Between 1885 and 1899, several islands were surrendered including the Fishing Islands and Cape Hurd Islands of Lake Huron. Griffith, Hay, and White Cloud Islands of Georgina Bay were also surrendered. In 1994, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation launched a land claim for part of their traditional territory, claiming breach of trust by the Crown in failing to meet its obligations to protect Aboriginal lands. The claim sought the return of lands still retained by the Crown and for financial compensation for other lands. In July 2021, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice agreed that the Crown failed to protect Aboriginal land from encroachment by settlers as they had agreed to in the 1836 Treaty (Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation, 2014; *Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation et al. v. The Attorney General of Canada et al.*, 2021; Saugeen Ojibway Nation, 2011).

## 5.0 Indigenous Engagement

Engagement with rights-bearing Indigenous nations as it relates to the Wellington County Municipalities Land Acknowledgement Project began in December 2021 with a circulation of a project notice by email to identified nations. The notice described the decision to undertake the project, its goals and timelines, and provided the contact information for the Working Group Chair. Additionally, the notice invited recipients to contact the Chair of the Working Group if they would like to discuss the project further or request a meeting. The Six Nations of the Grand River identified interest in being involved in discussions for the project.



The Chair of the Working Group circulated a project update on May 3, 2022, to inform the nations that a draft report with draft land acknowledgements had been produced. The draft report with draft land acknowledgements was circulated to the nations for review and comment. Additionally, the notice invited recipients to contact the Chair of the Working Group if they would like to discuss the project further or request a meeting.

Representatives of the Six Nations of the Grand River, the Mississauga of the Credit First Nation, and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation provided written comments on the report. ASI met with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to discuss technical aspects of the report. Members of the Working Group and ASI met twice with representatives of the Six Nations of the Grand River to discuss their comments and concerns on the report. ASI worked with the community to address these concerns and have made revisions to relevant sections of the report.

The C.A.O.s of the municipalities involved in this project are committed to continued engagement with identified Indigenous nations with rights and interests in the project. The final report will be circulated to the nations as well as a notice of project completion.

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## Appendix A: Land Acknowledgement

### Township of Puslinch

The lands we know today as the Township of Puslinch have been home to Indigenous peoples since time immemorial. We acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Hatiwendaronk, as well as the treaty lands and traditional territory of the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee.

With increasing encroachment by non-Indigenous settlers in the Township of Puslinch, the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee could not continue their traditional lifestyle and settled in their villages along the Credit River and in the Grand River Valley. These Indigenous nations uphold their Treaty Rights within our jurisdiction.

Today, the Township of Puslinch remains home to Indigenous peoples from across Turtle Island. We are grateful to have the opportunity to share and respect Mother Earth and are committed to building constructive and cooperative relationships with Indigenous nations.



## Appendix B: Information Booklet

### 1.0 Objectives of this Document

The following document provides further information for municipal staff and partners to guide their practice and actions around Land Acknowledgements.

Land acknowledgements are a traditional Indigenous practice that have been used since time immemorial. They honour, respect, and recognize the Nations that live within a given territory. Land acknowledgements originating from settler-colonial institutions and governments, however, are more recent, having been around for almost a decade. They have increased in use following the Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action. A territorial or land acknowledgement involves making a statement acknowledging the presence of Indigenous peoples past and present and recognizing Indigenous traditional lands and treaties. The land acknowledgements can also identify the displacement and exclusion of Indigenous peoples from their traditional territories. Land Acknowledgements are a small yet significant way to show respect and acknowledge the presence of Indigenous peoples past and present.

### 2.0 Best Practices

The following are some important points to consider when creating and giving land acknowledgements. More detailed information on these points is included in Section 3.0 of the report (Land Acknowledgements: A Critical Review).

- Needs to come from a non-Indigenous source, e.g., municipality
- Be inclusive, identify rights holders
- Avoid redundancy, e.g., Anishinaabe and Mississaugas
- Should be a simple sign of respect
- Recognize past injustice, e.g., Exclusion and dispossession
- Speak to the past, present, and the future



- Be historically accurate, based on factual information and further fact checked and verified.
- Use self-identifying names wherever possible, e.g., Haudenosaunee instead of Iroquois
- Correct pronunciation of names is important, practice correct pronunciation and use audio clip if necessary (see Section 2.1)
- Use for significant events
- Avoid rote recital, give thought and meaning to the words
- Engage with Indigenous Nations on content

## 2.1 Pronunciation Guide

Anishnaabe: Ah-nish-ih-nah-bey

Haudenosaunee: hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee

Hatiwendaronk: hati-wen-da-ronk

## 3.0 Indigenous Nations

The following provides a brief introduction to the Indigenous nations contacted as part of this project and/or recognized and acknowledged in the land acknowledgements.

### 3.1 Aamjiwnaang First Nation

The following history is provided on the Aamjiwnaang First Nation website (Plain, n.d.):

In the mid eighteenth century Aamjiwnaang territory covered a vast expanse of land on both sides of the waterway between Lakes Huron and Erie. Bounded by the Maitland River in the east and the Flint River in the west it contained some nine villages supporting a population of 15,000. Aamjiwnaang is an Ojibwa word denoting an important gathering place that had been used by First Nations for millennia. This



gathering place was located at the foot of Lake Huron. The people who lived in this vibrant and prosperous band called Aamjiwnaang were members of the Anishinaabek First Nation. The French called us Saulteaux Ojibwe. The British and later the Americans called us Chippewa.

Beginning in the 1750's Aamjiwnaang's prosperity and population came under siege. We were allies first with the French and then the British. Multiple wars took their toll on our young men. At the same time outbreaks of cholera and small pox further decimated the population. In 1827 our population was enumerated at 440 on the Ontario side of the border and 275 in Michigan. Aamjiwnaang's territory had also been reduced by several land cessation treaties to seven small reserves containing a total of approximately 25,000 acres. (Courtesy of David D. Plain)

In 1807 we signed the Treaty of Detroit ceding all of our territory in Michigan. The treaty created two reservations, one at Swan Creek just south of Algonac and one at the mouth of the Black River at Port Huron. In 1827 we signed Treaty 29 ceding the remainder of our lands in Ontario to the British Colonial Government. This treaty created four reserves, one along the southern boundary of St. Clair Township, one at Sarnia, and two on Lake Huron. One located at Kettle Point and the other at the mouth of the Au Sauble River. The name Aamjiwnaang would disappear from the written record and fall out of general use until recently when it was revived and adopted as the name of the reserve located at Sarnia.

During the decades between 1850 and 1950 the community of Sarnia began to encroach upon the north end of Aamjiwnaang. Through a series of treaties our lands were reduced from over 10,000 acres to approximately 3,100 acres. Today Aamjiwnaang remains a vibrant, prosperous community interacting on excellent terms with the communities that surround us. (Courtesy of David D. Plain)



## 3.2 Beausoleil First Nation

The following history is provided in the Christian Island Community Plan (*Ge'ni'zhaaying: The Direction We Will Go, Christian Island Community Plan 2018*, n.d., pp. 9–10):

Our ancestors of modern day Beausoleil First Nation currently living on Christian Island moved south from the area north of Lake Superior in 1683. While this group originally lived a nomadic existence in these hunting areas (traveling as need and seasons dictated), the government was moving non-Native settlers into this area and moved to establish treaties with the First Nation in 1798 and 1815. The treaty of 1815 saw the transfer of 1,592,000 acres of land south of Georgian Bay, and a government splitting of the nation into three separate "bands" (who later became Beausoleil, Rama and Georgina). By 1828, other First Nations people had joined these bands, many of whom were Pottawatomi from the Upper Great Lakes area. These newcomers were accepted by the Ojibway nation, and their descendants still may be found as part of all three modern day First Nation communities. In 1830, the government established a post at present day Coldwater with the intent that the Ojibway nation would settle in this area, leaving the other lands free for settlement by immigrants to the area. The Band, under the leadership of Chief Aisance, settled at Coldwater Narrows, while Chief Yellowhead's group moved to the Lake Couchiching area on the northeast side of Lake Simcoe. The third group, led by Chief Snake, moved to Snake Island near the west end of Lake Simcoe. This move by the bands, orchestrated by the government, represented the first ever establishment of a "reserve" in Canada, and is commonly known as The Coldwater Experiment. Around the same time, a small group of Pottawatomi people from Moose Deer Point came to live on Christian Island. By 1836, the nomadic group of the Ojibway Nation had found this arrangement to be less than beneficial, and the area at Coldwater was "surrendered" in a treaty. By 1842 Chief Aisance's group had left Coldwater and settled on Beausoleil Island. The island proved to be



unsuitable for cultivating, and the bad suggested to the government that they move to Christian Island. this was finally carried out in 1856, after the Georgian Bay Treaty had ceded (given) these areas to the government. The Pottawatomi and the Ojibway Nations lived together on Christian Island until the time of the Robinson Huron Treaty when a small group of the Pottawatomi returned to Moose Deer Point at King Bay. In 1857, the Beausoleil Band invited the Ojibway of Colpoy's Bay to join them, and the offer was accepted, resulting in the loss of some 6,000 acres. Following these moves, our community at Christian Island became permanent (Curriculum Resource: Beausoleil First Nation). It was then that the people of Christian Island began their livelihoods and built houses, cleared land, farmed, and fished. Some other industries that existed on our island during this time were logging and lumbering. Our people were also skilled crafts people. After the war, many of our people began leaving the island to work in local cities and towns. Our young people back then completed their studies and went on to work in Toronto and other cities but came home on vacation to be with family and friends.

### **3.3 Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation**

The following history is provided on the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation website (Hoeg, n.d.):

Life on Georgina Island began in the early 1800's. The Department of Upper Canada wanted to separate the Indians from the white settlements, putting them on reservations was a way of accomplishing this.

After a nomadic way of life they found it difficult to stay in one area. In 1826, camp meetings were held by the Methodist missionaries who worked vigorously to convert Indians to Christianity. Schooling was encouraged and children were placed with mission families. They were trained to spread the Christian faith and were forbidden to practice their





Native Teachings or to use their Native tongue. Boarding schools were to follow, taking children away from heart broken families.

In the late 1820s, the Indian Department of Upper Canada began to relocate the Lake Simcoe Indians. The Indians were blamed for destroying wildlife, so they were encouraged to farm.

Snake Island was the first island the Indians settled on in Lake Simcoe. With more pressure to farm, they moved to the larger and more isolated Georgina Island. Only a few remained on Snake Island. The population on Georgina Island in 1876 was 131. They gradually changed their lifestyles. Making the island their home.

### 3.4 Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point

The following history is provided on the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point website (*History & Culture*, n.d.):

Kettle Point is unceded territory located in southwestern Ontario along the south shore of Lake Huron. We are officially known as the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point. Stony Point is known as Aazhoodena (we will provide more information as this website develops). Our land base consists of approximately 1,096 hectares that accommodates an on-reserve population of 2,108 persons.

Kettle Point is named for its unusual spherical rock formations that erode from the underlying shale beds along the shore of Lake Huron. These rock formations known as “kettles” are unique to only three locations within the entire world.

It is the uniqueness of this First Nation that makes the preservation of the Kettle Point lands a high priority, not only for its “kettles”, but for the first people’s of this community and for the future generations to come.



### 3.5 Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The following history is provided on the Chippewas Rama First Nation website:

Known as the Chippewas of Lake Simcoe and Huron, our people are part of the Chippewa Tri-Council, an alliance of three First Nation communities now known as the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation on Christian Island, the Chippewas of Georgina Island on Georgina Island, and the Chippewas of Rama First Nation. Under the leadership of our hereditary Chief, Chief Musquakie (Yellowhead) who served his community from 1818 to 1844, the Chippewa Tri-Council First Nations continue their alliance today. Well known for our hospitality, we shared our knowledge and medicines with early settlers which enabled them to survive their first difficult years in a sometimes harsh land.

Around 1830, our community was moved to the Coldwater Narrows area by the Crown, part of an “experiment” which shaped “Indian Reserves”. We continued on as industrious people, building a road for commerce which is known today as Highway 12, establishing farms, mills, and markets for selling produce, fish and game to settlers and travellers. Forced to move again after our land was taken in what is now being termed an “illegal surrender”, we purchased land in Ramara Township in 1836 and made a new beginning for our people. The land was difficult to farm and, with the loss of our inherent right to fish and hunt with the disputed Williams Treaties in 1923, we pursued other entrepreneurial opportunities in the tourism market.

#### Mnjikaning Fish Weirs at current day, Atherley Narrows:

The Mnjikaning Fish Fence Circle was established in 1993 by community members and area residents for the purpose of protecting and promoting the weirs. In 1982, the government recognized the Mnjikaning Fish Weirs as a National Historical Site. In conjunction with Parks Canada and the Mnjikaning Fish Fence Circle, strategic plans are in development to protect



and promote the weirs located in our territory. The fish fence at the Atherley Narrows, is located near Rama First Nation. It is a complex system of underwater fences which was used for harvesting fish.

In the Anishinaabeg telling of the creation of the world, each species of living things was given a purpose to fulfill. The fish were told to come together at certain times of the year and hold council. At these times, the people could more readily access them for food.

In spite of all the changes the Narrows has undergone over the centuries, the fish still hold to their role in creation and come together at Rama every spring and fall. Elders say that the historical role taken on by Rama was important to the Chippewa Tri-Council communities. We kept the fence and made sure that the harvest garnered was distributed equally to the other communities involved. Rama, over the centuries, was more than a place for fishing. It was a traditional meeting place because of its unique geographical location with respect to the convergence of lakes and tributaries. The Deer Clan are traditional caregivers. Our community symbol is the Deer.

### **3.6 Hatiwendaronk (Neutral Nation)**

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Hatiwendaronk, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. At the time of European contact, it is estimated that the Hatiwendaronk were a confederation of perhaps up to eight Nations located between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara River with a



population of around 30,000. Prior to contact the Hatiwendaronk territory was much more extensive, extending as far west as Chatham and northwest into Waterloo and Wellington Counties. Intensive and long-term warfare with the Anishinaabe Assistaroonon (Fire Nation) who were situated around the western end of Lake Erie forced the Hatiwendaronk to concentrate east of the Grand River, some abandoning their ancestral lands in southwestern Ontario.

Two pre-contact Hatiwendaronk sites in Puslinch Township located near Morrison were subject to archaeological excavations during the 1980s. The first of these, the Ivan Elliot site is a 2.5-hectare village located on Bronte Creek. Ivan Elliot dates to the fifteenth century and consisted of three complete longhouses, including one exceeding 100 metres in length, which appears to be consistent with other fifteenth-century Hatiwendaronk villages in nearby Waterloo County. The second site, the Raymond Reid site is located nearby on Aberfoyle Creek. It is an early sixteenth-century Hatiwendaronk hamlet, approximately 0.6 hectares in area and consisting of nine longhouses surrounded by a palisade. A model of the Raymond Reid hamlet is on display at the Wellington County Museum and Archives.

Between 1647 and 1650, the Hatiwendaronk were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed and assimilated by the Haudenosaunee. While some remnant Hatiwendaronk joined the Wyandot and some settled with the Huron Wendat in Quebec, the majority were adopted by the Seneca.

### **3.7 Haudenosaunee Confederacy**

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (H.C.C.C.) represents the traditional leadership of the Six Nations Confederacy (see also Six Nations Elected Council).

The Confederacy, made up of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca (and later the Tuscarora) united the Nations and created a peaceful means of decision making. Through the Confederacy, each of the Nations of the Haudenosaunee are united by a common goal to live in harmony. Each Nation maintains its own council with chiefs chosen by a Clan Mother and deals with its



own internal affairs but allows the Grand Council to deal with issues affecting the Nations within the Confederacy.

Within the county, the Haldimand Tract is located within parts of the Township of Centre Wellington and the Township of Guelph/Eramosa.

### 3.8 Métis Nation of Ontario

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council, n.d.b). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (Métis National Council, n.d.b; Stone & Chaput, 1978). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (Métis National Council, n.d.a). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (*R. v. Powley*, 2003; *Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development)*, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

There are no historical Métis community in Wellington County.

### 3.9 Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (M.C.F.N.) are located adjacent to Six Nations of the Grand River in Haldimand County. The Anishinaabe ancestors of M.C.F.N. originated on the north shore of Lake Huron and settled in southern Ontario at the end of the seventeenth century. When the British began to settle



Ontario following the defeat of the French in 1759, Anishinaabe communities occupied all southern Ontario. M.C.F.N.'s original reserve land and settlement was situated at the mouth of the Credit River in present day Mississauga. In the 1840s they decided to leave the Credit River settlement due to encroachment from white settlement.

In 1847 the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford.

M.C.F.N. treaty territory extends from the eastern limits of the City of Toronto north to Lake Simcoe and includes the Niagara Peninsula and most of the municipalities of Wellington County including the Township of Puslinch, the Township of Guelph/Eramosa, the Town of Erin, the Township of Centre Wellington, and part of the Township of Mapleton and the Township of Wellington North.

### **3.10 Saugeen Ojibway Nation**

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (S.O.N.) is made up of the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and the Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation.

Neyaashiinigmiing (Cape Croker) is the current reserve land of Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen First Nation's reserve lands are at Saugeen and Chief's point. Up until the early nineteenth century they occupied a settlement at Owen Sound. S.O.N.'s Traditional Territory is bounded on the south by the Maitland River system from Goderich to past Arthur, on the west by the Canada/U.S.A. border in the middle of Lake Huron, on the north by a line along the midpoint of the channel between the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, and on the east by a line down the middle of Georgian Bay. The traditional territory covers over 2 million acres, encompassing what is now Bruce and Grey County, and parts of Simcoe, Dufferin, Wellington, and Huron County. In Wellington County, this includes the municipalities of the Town of Minto, the Township of Wellington North, and the Township of Mapleton.



### 3.11 Six Nations of the Grand River

Six Nations of the Grand River is the elected council of the Six Nations Confederacy as recognized under the Indian Act (see also H.C.C.C.). It is located in the Grand River Valley between Brantford and Caledonia. The Six Nations are a confederacy of Iroquoian-speaking nations that include the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca and Tuscarora. In the early seventeenth century, the Haudenosaunee were at war with the Huron-Wendat, eventually leading to the dispersal and assimilation of the Huron-Wendat as well as other Ontario Iroquoian speaking nations such as the Hatiwendaronk (Neutral) and Petun. Between approximately 1660 and 1680 the Haudenosaunee established villages in southern Ontario at strategic locations including the mouth of the Humber and Rouge Rivers in the Toronto area and in the Hamilton area along the portage from Lake Ontario to the Grand River. These villages were abandoned in the 1680s, likely related to attacks by the French on Haudenosaunee villages in their homeland. In 1701 the Haudenosaunee entered into the Treaty of Fort Albany (Nanfan) with the British Crown where they deeded to the British their beaver hunting grounds, which included most of southcentral and southwestern Ontario.

In 1784, following the American War of Independence, Haudenosaunee loyal to the British were given land along the Grand River known as the Haldimand Tract. This land was purchased by the British from the Mississauga. The Haldimand Tract originally extended north into the headwaters of the Grand River and therefore included a portion of Wellington County.

In 1841, Samuel P. Jarvis (Indian Superintendent) informed the Six Nations Iroquois that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for them to surrender it to the Crown, to be administered for their sole benefit. With this plan, the Six Nations Iroquois would retain lands that they occupied and a reserve of approximately 8,094 ha. The surrender of land was made by the Confederacy in January 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). Today, this history and those surrenders are still under review and there are numerous specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations of the Grand River with the



federal government regarding lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Within the county, the Haldimand Tract is located within parts of the Township of Centre Wellington and the Township of Guelph/Eramosa.

## 4.0 Frequently Asked Questions

The following include questions that may be asked by municipal staff and partners concerning Land Acknowledgements. This section can be expanded as needed as additional questions are asked.

### **QUESTION:**

What is the purpose of a land acknowledgement?

### **ANSWER:**

A territorial or land acknowledgement involves making a statement acknowledging the presence of Indigenous peoples past and present and recognizing Indigenous traditional lands and treaties. The land acknowledgements can also identify the displacement and exclusion of Indigenous peoples from their traditional territories. Land Acknowledgements are a small yet significant way to show respect and acknowledge the presence of Indigenous peoples past and present.

### **QUESTION:**

When should a land acknowledgement be given?

### **ANSWER:**

A land acknowledgement should originate with non-Indigenous members of a community since it is a statement of respect and offer of reconciliation to Indigenous people. There are no set rules guiding when a land acknowledgement should be given, as long as the land acknowledgement is given in a meaningful way and not recited by rote. It is up to the municipality to determine how often, and for which occasion a land acknowledgement should be given.





**QUESTION:**

Who should be giving the land acknowledgement?

**ANSWER:**

The land acknowledgement should be given by the chair of the meeting or official presiding over the event.

**QUESTION:**

How do I make a land acknowledgement meaningful?

**ANSWER:**

When making the land acknowledgement it is important to instill meaning in the recitation. It should not be recited quickly by rote and Indigenous words such as the names of the nations should be pronounced correctly.

**QUESTION:**

What is the difference between traditional territory and treaty lands? What are Treaty Rights?

**ANSWER:**

Traditional territory is a designated area of land to which a recognized Indigenous nation has claimed or established traditional use or occupation. Treaty lands are an area defined by a treaty which is owned and managed by the Indigenous nation that negotiated the treaty. Treaty Rights are specific rights that have been established in treaties entered into between Indigenous nations with the Crown.

**QUESTION:**

What is Turtle Island?

**ANSWER:**

Turtle Island is North America and refers to the Indigenous creation story where the earth was created on the back of a turtle.



## 5.0 Additional Resources

Land acknowledgement resources and guidelines from Indigenous nations and groups, for example:

- <http://mncfn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/MCFN-Land-Acknowledgement-Guidelines-September-10-2020.pdf>
- [https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/mainewabanakireach/pages/1311/attachments/original/1617062949/Land\\_Acknowledgment\\_Resources\\_2021.pdf?1617062949](https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/mainewabanakireach/pages/1311/attachments/original/1617062949/Land_Acknowledgment_Resources_2021.pdf?1617062949)
- Statement of Respect for Three Fires Territory: Backgrounder for the University of Windsor's Land Acknowledgement. Prepared by Nin.Da.Waab.Jig, Walpole Island Heritage Centre (September 20, 2018)

Land acknowledgement guidelines and frameworks from other municipalities, for example:

- <https://muskoka.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/36869?preview=36890>

Various articles written on Land Acknowledgements, for example:

<https://www.aptnnews.ca/infocus/questioning-the-usefulness-of-land-acknowledgements/>

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/land-acknowledgments-what-s-wrong-with-them-1.6217931>

<https://www.vice.com/en/article/j5yxbd/indigenous-artists-tell-us-what-they-think-about-land-acknowledgements>

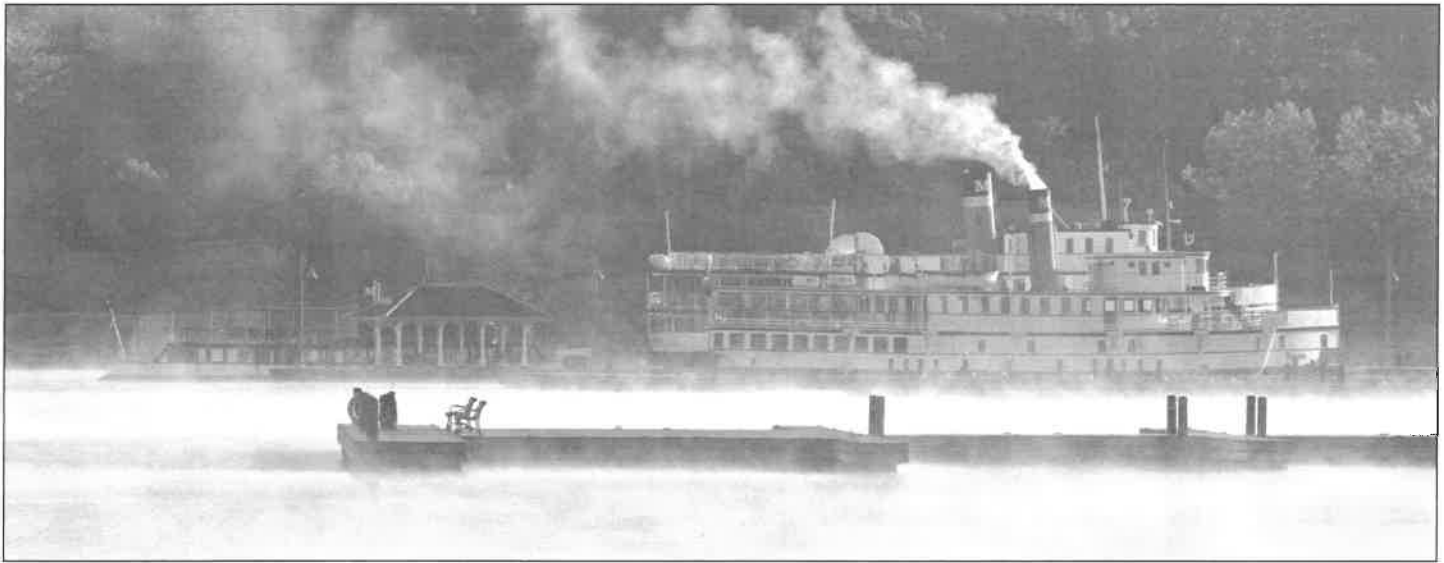
<https://www.cbc.ca/radio/unreserved/redrawing-the-lines-1.4973363/i-regret-it-hayden-king-on-writing-ryerson-university-s-territorial-acknowledgement-1.4973371>

<https://ottawacitizen.com/opinion/columnists/moscoe-heres-why-land-acknowledgements-are-both-meaningless-and-patronizing>



<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/article-if-youre-making-a-land-acknowledgment-make-sure-you-mean-it/>





The oldest operating steamships, RMS Segwun, Wenonah II and Wanda III at wharf. (Photo courtesy of the Town of Gravenhurst)

## Explore, strategize at the provincial conference in June

**By Amy Taylor,  
Manager of Economic Development, Gravenhurst**

Embark on an unforgettable journey into Ontario's rich heritage at the 2024 Ontario Heritage Conference: Community Embracing Heritage, hosted in the picturesque town of Gravenhurst from June 13th to 15th. Get ready to immerse yourself in a unique blend of sessions on heritage, history, culture, community, and more!

Kicking off on Thursday, June 13th, join us for registration at the Marriott Hotel, followed by a lively

Welcome Reception at the iconic Sawdust City Brewing Co. Known for its exceptional craft beers and vibrant atmosphere, Sawdust City sets the stage for an evening of networking and trivia, while showcasing how this brownfield site has been reclaimed and adapted.

Friday, June 14th, begins with an enlightening session by Lynn Holden at the Opera House, where she shares insights into Canadian World Heritage Sites. Following this, delve into the captivating documentary, 'Lost Airmen of Muskoka (LAMP),' shedding light on a poignant yet often overlooked chapter in history.



Built in 1884 and still active, The Narrows Lighthouse is a Designated Heritage Site at Lake Muskoka. (Photo courtesy of the Town of Gravenhurst)

During lunch, explore Downtown Gravenhurst with your preloaded Gravenhurst Gift Card, then choose from three engaging afternoon sessions. Dive deep into Gravenhurst's wartime history on a bus tour, discover the challenges and rewards of heritage property restoration, or explore the future of urban design while balancing heritage preservation and climate change concerns. As the day unfolds, dive into discussions on municipal strategies for heritage designations, embark on a fascinating walking tour of Muskoka Wharf's history, or learn how to harness the economic potential of

*(Continued on page 4)*

## President's love for his community turned into a career



**By Matthew Gregor, President, Community Heritage Ontario**

It's full speed ahead for the 2024 Ontario Heritage Conference in Gravenhurst! I hope everyone is as excited as I am, and I again want to thank all involved in its planning. With all the hard work taking place

dealing with heritage registers it will be nice to relax over the weekend.

In heritage news, the Provincial government has announced Bill 185: The Cutting Red Tape to Build More Homes Act, 2024 and changes to the Provincial Planning Statement. CHO is currently reviewing the proposals and will submit our comments to the province.

With my recent appointment to president, I should take a moment to tell you a little about myself. I was born, raised, and still live in Scarborough. My early

interests into history and heritage came from a desire to learn more about what my local community was like decades and centuries ago. While this led to a bachelor's degree in history it wasn't until a decade ago that I decided to join my local municipal heritage committee upon learning of it. Since then, it has been a journey joining various organizations including being a trustee for a local heritage cemetery. If you asked me when I was young what I wanted to do when I grew up never in my wildest imagination would I have thought of cemetery trustee!

Lastly, some unfortunate late-breaking news from the board: long time director and former president Wayne Morgan has given his resignation. It was accepted with regret by the board. We wish him well in future endeavors. We are still looking for three people to join our board as directors. Anybody interested can contact myself or any board member for more information.

## A word from our readers

### Saugeen Shores MHC is seeking insurance information

Hello Matthew,

Congratulations on your appointment, and many thanks for volunteering to serve.

I'm a councillor in Saugeen Shores and the Chair of our Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC). Your Winter 2024 newsletter was full of relevant and interesting information, and I'm sure it will provide a number of discussion topics in our next meeting. I noted in the article about the upcoming Heritage Conference that there is a need for a speaker about insurance for heritage properties. I have no suggestions of such speakers, and in fact, I wondered if your organization has any information to share with municipalities about that subject.

Property owners in a neighbouring municipality have asked for their designation to be revoked because their insurance company is declining renewal because of that designation. Our committee is alarmed by this development because we are trying to support designation. Do you have any information about insurance companies which provide service for private home owners? I inquired about Ecclesiastical Insurance, but they do not insure private residences. Kind regards, Cheryl Grace

**Editor's Note:** Readers will note in the update about the Ontario Heritage Conference that "complexities of insurance" is a topic. The program shows Insurance 101 is scheduled for Saturday morning.



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#### Share your story with readers!

Subscribers and Municipal Heritage Committees are encouraged to submit articles (Microsoft Word) and images (JPG) with high quality resolution (300 dpi). Articles are published in the language they are received.

You may submit items to Nancy Matthews:  
[newsletter@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:newsletter@communityheritageontario.ca)

Articles received after these dates below will be saved for the next issue:

January 10, March 30, June 30, September 30

Editor: Nellie Evans

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## News from the Board

### Insurance is a recurring issue often addressed by CHO

**Editor's Note:** below is excerpted from the reply that was sent directly to the Saugeen Shores MHC by Wayne Morgan, heritage planner and a long-time CHO board member.

Insuring heritage properties is a recurring issue that Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) has addressed many times over the years. About a decade ago, a workshop that addressed this issue included a representative of the Insurance Bureau of Canada among the invited speakers from the insurance industry. The conclusions of this session were generally:



Wayne Morgan

- At any time an insurance company may seek to minimize its risks by refusing to insure or to renew the insurance on certain classes of properties such as those that are in the floodplain, those which are only occupied for part of the year or those that contain old structures. In other words, your insurance company may refuse to renew your policy at any time for any reason.
- Some insurance companies do not understand heritage designation and the implications of repairing such properties. As a result they may refuse to insure them.
- When an insurance company refuses to insure a heritage property, the owner should shop around as there are other companies that have experience insuring designated properties and will insure such properties.
- The cost of insuring properties, regardless of whether they are heritage properties, is going up considerably in response to increasing property damage due to climate change - wildfire, flooding, hail storms.

CHO has commissioned a study to see if there is a significant difference between insuring designated properties and those properties containing older buildings that are not designated. We hope to have the results of this study in about a year. For more information, visit [Heritage Property Insurance Information \(communityheritageontario.ca\)](http://Heritage Property Insurance Information (communityheritageontario.ca))

### Submit conference followup stories, images by June 30

Whether a success, a threat, how to guidelines, or a happy event that inspired public interest, we can all learn from each other's experiences. We encourage you to contribute to *CHOnews*. Regular articles tend to be 500-1000 words and

accompanied by 1-4 good quality JPEG photos.

Letters to the editor are welcome. Shorter pieces can be submitted as a single item or together as a theme.

The July issue deadline is June 30th. That's a great time to showcase heritage venues holding events over summer and fall. And we would definitely welcome comments from people who attend the conference in Gravenhurst.

Submit questions or articles to:  
[newsletter@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:newsletter@communityheritageontario.ca)

### Thank you, Wayne!

Retiring after 17+ years on the CHO board, Wayne was a professional heritage planner who worked many years for heritage issues in Toronto and then later as a heritage consultant. Wayne's expertise was invaluable to CHO's role in helping municipal heritage committees understand and adhere to Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) guidelines. The CHO website is filled with workshops and other educational information prepared by Wayne over the years – be sure to check them out, especially if it helps you solve or resolve a problem. For five years Wayne served as CHO vice-president, followed by another seven as president. He was always a strong advocate for heritage preservation during a time when changes to the OHA and other legislative challenges abounded. Wayne, you will definitely be missed by all. Best of luck moving forward!



### Call for interest in joining CHO board - page 10

## Explore, strategize in historic Gravenhurst June 13 to 15

(Continued from page 1)

heritage tourism. Friday evening, indulge in a Celebratory Dinner Experience at the Muskoka Discovery Centre, featuring local flavours, entertainment, and mingling against the backdrop of Muskoka's natural beauty.

Saturday, June 15th, offers a diverse array of sessions, including immersive experiences at the Muskoka Discovery Centre highlighting Indigenous history, more insights into natural heritage, destination writing workshops, and technological storytelling. After a short snack break, you might want to explore next steps for your heritage register within a working session. Or, you may want to discover architectural treasures (MUSKOKABuilt) across six Muskoka municipalities, or unravel the complexities of insurance for heritage properties.

Take advantage of our Lunch and Learn Cruise session while exploring the RMS Segwun, Oldest Operating Steamship in North America and her sister ship Wenonah II. While navigating the Heritage Waters of Lake Muskoka, explore the region's natural, nautical, and navigational history. Learn about historical properties and evolving cottage country design aesthetic while enjoying scenic views and a delicious box lunch. As the day comes to an end, don't miss the opportunity for a brewery tour at Sawdust City or insights into Muskoka's evolution at the Curling Club. Just before your departure stay for closing remarks, which we hope will leave you energized to continue your heritage journey.

Whether you're a heritage professional, organization

representative, seasoned enthusiast or new to the world of heritage, the Ontario Heritage Conference 2024 promises something for everyone. Register today and join us in Gravenhurst, the gateway to Muskoka, for an unforgettable experience that celebrates our shared heritage and community spirit. All are welcome, and we can't wait to see you!"

Registration is open and early blocks of hotel rooms were available for booking until April 15th.

<https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/ontario-heritage-conference-2024-tickets-828930662927?aff=oddtcreator>

Program and additional community information can be found at

[www.Gravenhurst.ca/HeritageConference](http://www.Gravenhurst.ca/HeritageConference)



Explore and connect with Indigenous history displayed in the Misko-Aki exhibit at the Muskoka Discovery Centre (Photo courtesy of the Town of Gravenhurst)



Muskoka Springs formerly Brown's Brewery (Photo courtesy the Town of Gravenhurst)

## Discover best practices in designations in Gravenhurst

By Nancy Matthews, Vice-President, Community Heritage Ontario

For information on designations, check out the CHO Conference Session on Friday at 3:30 pm which will concentrate on Municipal Strategies for Designations.

Heritage Planners Carolyn Van Sligtenhorst from Oakville and Evan Manning from Markham will share their experiences on how to cope with the Bill 23 requirement to designate listed properties - what works, what's a problem; ideas for protecting and preserving properties going forward; tips and tricks to make sure designation criteria will "stick" in the event of an owner challenge.

The second part of the session will highlight a variety of ways different municipalities promote public interest in local heritage, and foster positive interactions with heritage property owners, so they are in favor of designations, and are aware of policies, programs, bylaws, permit applications. If your municipality has any successful strategies, please send the info to [nancymatthews@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:nancymatthews@communityheritageontario.ca)

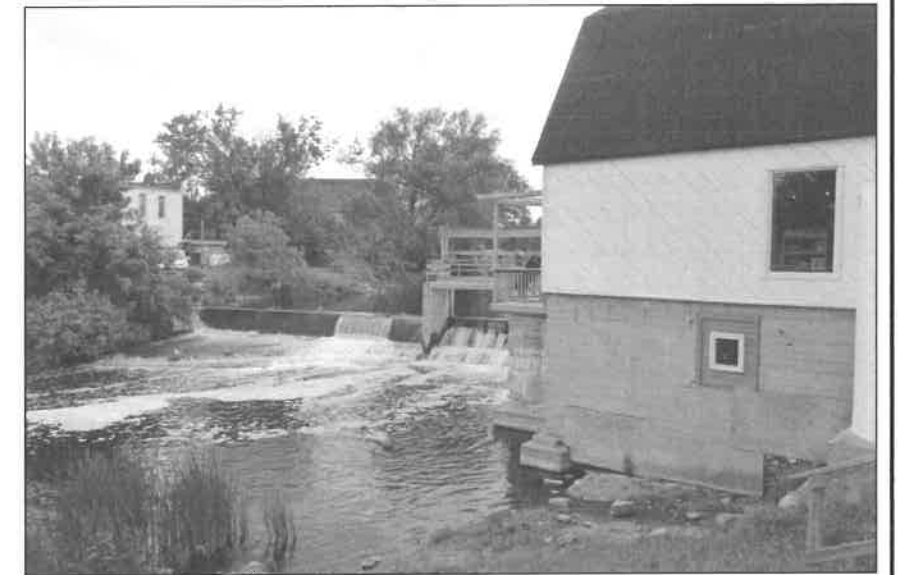


### Prince Edward County hosts OHC in 2025

Community Heritage Ontario is pleased to announce that Prince Edward County has agreed to host the Ontario Heritage Conference in June 2025!

This scenic peninsula sprawling into Lake Ontario south of Belleville is a popular destination known for the natural beauty of its shorelines, rolling agricultural lands, and for the charming ambiance of its heritage communities.

Early plans are a theme that celebrates how adaptive reuse of heritage locations can contribute not only to tourism, but also to economic development.



Scenic Prince Edward County hosts 2025 conference. (Photo by Karen Palmer)

### ACO update: petition MPPs to delay removal of listings

Simply deliver a one page personally signed petition to your MPP, asking that legislature amend the Ontario Heritage Act to give municipalities an additional five years (until January 1 2030) before heritage property listings expire.

ACO (Architectural Conservancy Ontario) has a short video on its YouTube channel explaining the steps. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BfqyJdi112Y> A sample petition can be found here <https://acontario.ca/files/res/127/Draft%20petition.pdf>

- All MPPs are obliged to present any petition they receive from constituents to the legislature
- The government must respond to the petition within 24 legislature sitting days.
- A petition with just a few signatures can be effective.

Imagine if all 124 MPPs presented a petition asking for an extension. That's 124 mentions in Hansard, 124 times the government hears that heritage matters to Ontarians. **We can do this!**



**Advertise in CHOnews!** Reach a province-wide readership composed of Municipal Heritage Committee members, heritage societies, municipal officials and heritage-conscious individuals! Advertisement location is at the discretion of the editor. Contact Rick Schofield 416.282.2710 [schofield@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:schofield@communityheritageontario.ca)

<b>Costs per issue are:</b>	Full page \$300	Half page \$150	Third page \$100	Quarter page \$75
	One sixth page \$50	Business card \$25	Classified ads \$12.00/column inch.	Display ads camera ready (TIFF).

# Kingston's priorities-based system tackles 311 listings

By S. Bailey, President, Frontenac Heritage Foundation

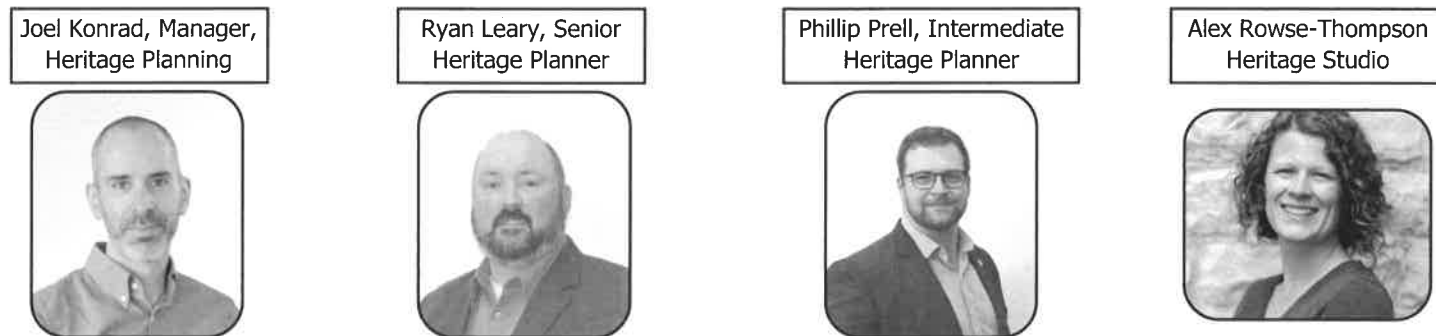
In May 2023, Report HP-23-018 to Kingston Heritage Properties Committee (Committee) outlined the changes resulting from Bill 23, which included the requirement to either designate or have de-listed before January 1, 2025, the 311 properties listed at the time on city's Heritage Register. Council directed staff to revise their work plan to prioritize this effort, and as a result, heritage staff have each month since September 2023, brought forward to the Committee about 10 proposed designations.

As readers will know, the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) describes nine criteria that help establish a property's cultural heritage value. These evaluation criteria are detailed through Ontario Regulation 9/06 and are commonly referred to as the 9/06 criteria. Changes made to the Act through Bill 23 include the new requirement that a designated property must now meet two or more of the nine criteria defined in regulation O. Reg. 9/06. Previously a designated property had only to meet one of three groups of the criteria. These criteria will not be new to the readers of the CHO periodical, but as a reminder, the nine criteria are listed below.

Designation by-laws must explicitly note which 9/06 criteria the property exemplifies and provide supporting details on how the minimum of two criteria are met.

City staff have undertaken much work themselves, but when needed, they retained a local heritage consultant, 'Heritage Studio' led by Alex Rowse-Thompson, to research the background on some of these properties, and develop

(Continued on page 7)



Kingston city staff (above) have undertaken much of the work to designate properties listed on the Heritage Register. Consultant Heritage Studio, led by Alex Rowse-Thompson, researched backgrounds and developed designation by-laws when needed. The product is reviewed by an informal working group which includes some committee members. (Courtesy of the City of Kingston)

## Nine designation criteria found in Ontario Regulation 9/06

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>1.</b> The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</p> | <p><b>4.</b> The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.</p> | <p><b>7.</b> The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.</p>     |
| <p><b>2.</b> The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p>   | <p><b>5.</b> The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</p>                      | <p><b>8.</b> The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.</p> |
| <p><b>3.</b> The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.</p>   | <p><b>6.</b> The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist significant to a community.</p>               | <p><b>9.</b> The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.</p>   |

# Kingston's priorities system designates 10 each month

(Continued from page 6)

the designation by-laws for staff review. As the designation by-laws are drafted, the packages have been reviewed by an informal working group which includes members from the Committee.

The 311 properties were divided into 'blocks' using criteria such as heritage value, available information, and risk of loss or alteration, resulting in four blocks.

**Block 1** has been found to meet the O. Reg. 9/06 criteria for designation;

**Block 2** properties had some research completed but needed more assessment;

**Block 3** properties were of interest to the public from a heritage perspective, but needed more research, and **Block 4** have been determined not to meet the 'two criteria test' under Bill 23.

As research continues, it is possible that a property might move from one block to another. In a recent update to the earlier staff report (HP-24-015) it was noted that there will be some properties which will not be included in the Heritage Register, and as of the writing of this summary, some 55 properties remain in Block 4. Work is anticipated to be completed by year end as per the Bill 23 provisions.

At the time of writing, forty properties have been designated, and another 55 are in various stages of the designation process. Many are in the large historic core, but many are located in the rural area of the city.

## Priorities

**BLOCK 1**  
Meets O.Reg 9/06 criteria for designation

**BLOCK 2**  
Some research done; needs further assessment

**BLOCK 3**  
Of interest to the community

**BLOCK 4**  
Does not meet two-criteria test in Bill 23

Owners are involved in the process through direct mailings, emails etc., and are invited to an open house where the contents of the designation by-laws

are discussed, so that when the staff reports arrive on the Committee's agenda, there has been some degree of informal review of the designation by-laws.

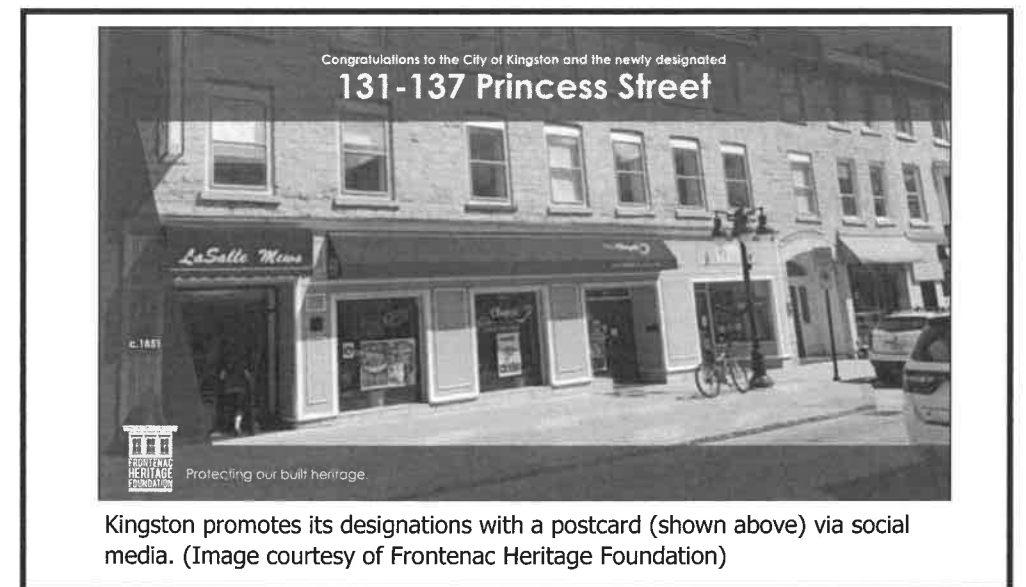
Staff also reported on the development of the new Heritage Register which is GIS or map-based and includes:

- All listed and designated properties
- The Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for each designated property
- The list of attributes for each designated property, and
- The legal description and the name and address of each owner.

The updated Register includes much information that people have wanted to have when researching properties, so this is considered to be a real advance in having a more fulsome register for our citizens. The updated Register GIS map is available to the public on the City of Kingston's website, or can be found on the city's website by simply searching for 'Heritage Register':

<https://www.cityofkingston.ca/residents/heritage-conservation/properties-register>

As a final note, and to avoid confusion, the Frontenac Heritage Foundation is a non-profit organization which promotes the protection of built heritage not only for the City of Kingston, but the entire County of Frontenac, Loyalist Twp., the Town of Gananoque, and the Twp. of Leeds and Thousand Islands. We congratulate the city staff and all those who have assisted in this process for executing a work plan which has involved a great deal of effort over many months. For more details, please contact Ryan Leary, Senior Planner at [rleary@cityofkingston.ca](mailto:rleary@cityofkingston.ca)



Kingston promotes its designations with a postcard (shown above) via social media. (Image courtesy of Frontenac Heritage Foundation)



Figure 1: Aiken House-front. (Photo by S. Arnold)

## When designating: addition(al) information is required

### By Don Taylor

Houses are altered over time, and this includes heritage houses. In their classic study of Ontario's pre-Confederation architecture, *The Ancestral Roof*, authors M. MacRae and A. Adamson describe how early houses were frequently modified by later additions. Often these additions took the form of extensions behind or beside the original structure, most commonly as kitchen wings.

Distinctions between the original structure and additions are not only relevant when appreciating the architecture of a house, but also have specific importance



Figure 2: Aiken House-side. (Photo by S. Arnold)

when a property is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The description of the property must identify the heritage attributes, and may also identify components that are not heritage attributes so that it is clear which features are to be protected and which are not. Of course well-designed additions that complement the original building can be considered heritage attributes.

For rural properties, however, a different paradigm for additions is sometimes encountered. The early settlers who cleared and farmed their lands did not often arrive with the resources to build comfortable houses, but hoped that with hard work and patience they could achieve that goal in the future. In some cases the resulting residences have interesting histories as shown in the following examples.

The Aiken House on Bath Road west of Kingston, a designated property, came to my attention when an application to add dormers to a side wing of the main building was considered by the heritage committee. In the designation bylaw this wing was described as a frame summer kitchen side addition to the main three-bay limestone house (Figure 1). However the massive stone chimney of rustic construction at the end of the "summer kitchen" shown in Figure 2 suggested the possibility that

(Continued on page 9)

## When designating: addition(al) information is required

(Continued from page 8)

the side wing predated the stone house, and the latter was really the addition! Some research using census, assessment, and probate records and examination of the accessible parts of the house generally confirmed this, and revealed the house's remarkable evolution.

The frame wing is essentially one room down and a loft above, and might well have served the Aikens as a shelter while they cleared the 250 acre lot that they purchased in the early 1830's. But it could not possibly have accommodated the Aiken family which numbered ten by 1840. It appears that a frame house was added to the original structure, and this is confirmed by the 1851 census which records the family living in a one storey frame house. When Robert Aiken died in 1857 his will left "the stone dwelling" to his wife, so clearly the present stone house was built in the 1850s. Presumably the frame house was dismantled and replaced on the same site by the stone house, again attached to the first and existing frame structure. An interesting piece of evidence is that the windows on the stone house are mostly twelve over twelve panes, a style much more consistent with an 1830s house than an 1850s house when six over six panes would be normal. This implies that the windows were saved from the earlier frame house and reinstalled in the stone house.

Another stone farmhouse close to Kingston with a similar history is the impressive Peter Day House on Days Road (Figure 3). At the rear is a smaller plain stone structure (Figure 4) that one might easily assume was an addition to the main house. Again, some research into available records gives a different story. The 1851 census shows that Peter Day, unmarried, lived there in a 1½ storey stone house. The structure shown in Figure 4 is a 3 bay building with central doorway that looks much more like a house than an addition. The second storey was a later addition as can be seen by the stonework at the gable end.

As the Day family further expanded, the large house now facing the road was constructed, probably around 1870. Careful examination of the stonework where the two structures connect provides convincing evidence that the front building was added to the rear rather than the opposite.

Other examples where a presumed addition is actually the first building on the property can be found, most often on rural properties where houses expanded with growing families and incomes. Thus when we see what appears to be an unpretentious addition to a substantial house we should keep an open mind about which came first.

*Don Taylor is a retired physics professor who served for many years on Kingston's heritage committee. He has renovated several heritage houses including a derelict stone farmhouse east of Kingston.*



Figure 3: Peter Day House-front. (Photo by D. Taylor)

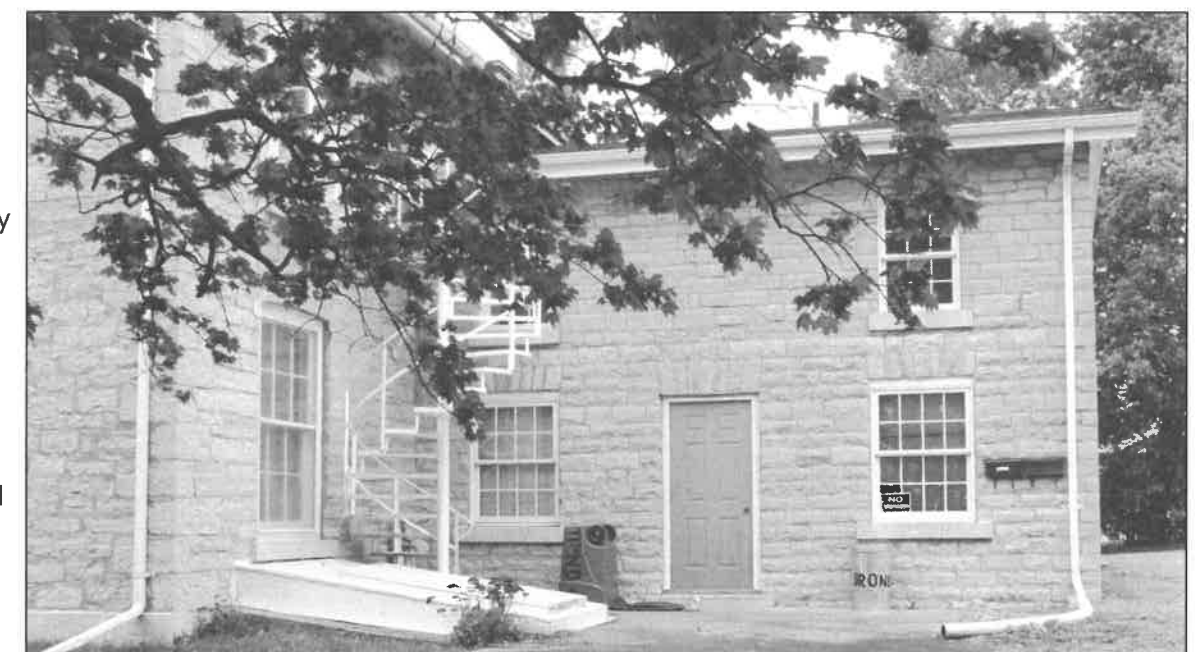


Figure 4: Peter Day House-rear. (Photo by D. Taylor)



## Pop quiz: are you a two-faced heritage house owner?

By Nancy Matthews, Chair,  
Heritage Grey Highlands

Ontario Gothic was (and still is) a popular and prolific architectural style throughout this province and beyond. Whether built in wood, stone, or brick, be it city, town, or country, there is no mistaking the distinctive storey-and-a-half structure with a central door flanked by identical windows and topped by a peaked dormer in the gable roof.

And as described in the additions article by Don Taylor this larger and more decorative Ontario Gothic heritage home would have been built years after the family originally settled into a much smaller cabin, usually of log or wood. Rather than being an addition to the side, this addition was generally constructed directly in front of the original cabin, so as not to detract from the design balance of the Ontario Gothic façade. The older structure was usually kept attached to the rear and used for a variety of purposes like storage, laundry, and/or a summer kitchen; and as time progressed, it was not uncommon for the rustic wood structure to be replaced by something more solid.

But once again, as in the case of many secondary additions, you might truly wonder which one came first. Why? Because particularly in rural settings with lots of room on the property, when a growing family and greater prosperity allowed for replacing the old wooden cabin at the rear, the addition was frequently an exact replica of the Gothic farmhouse built at right angles to the rear of the original. If the structure is on a corner, there are two identical facades, each facing a different street.

*Nancy Matthews is chair of the municipal heritage committee in Grey Highlands which is dotted with numerous two-faced Ontario Gothic farm houses.*



It was common to mimic the popular Ontario Gothic architectural style of an original house in its new addition. In this example near Markdale, the east façade of the addition is shown. (Photo by Nancy Matthews)



This south façade is likely the original farmhouse. (Photo by Nancy Matthews)



The addition is tucked behind the original house in this view of the south-east corner. (Photo by Nancy Matthews)

## CHO board is seeking three directors to share expertise

Please consider joining our team! Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) recently lost three directors due to personal lifestyle changes. In all three cases, sincere regrets were expressed about being unable to continue with the board. CHO wants to fill these three vacant seats.

A full roster of eight directors means more people to share the work. A full roster provides access to heritage advocacy experiences and opinions from municipal heritage committees (MHC) across the province. The board has members from the Greater Toronto Area (2), western Ontario (2) and northern Ontario (1). There is currently no representation from anywhere east of the GTA. CHO would truly welcome at least one board member from anywhere in that region. The only other prerequisite for becoming a member of the CHO board is being a member of or associated with an MHC. The MHC needs to approve you as their representative on the board.

The board of directors holds four regular meetings, usually held the fourth Sunday in March, June, September, and November, beginning at noon. Special meetings are sometimes necessary to deal with an urgent issue. At the end of June after the AGM at the conference, a board meeting is held in Scarborough. This is an in-person meeting, so mileage and travel expenses are paid. All other meetings are by ZOOM.

Administrative functions are fulfilled by contracted professionals. Other board functions are dealt with by one director and/or a committee. Educational, heritage, or career experiences are often matched with a specific need for a board committee. For example, the current finance committee chair is a retired CPA. The communications chair, who manages newsletter contributions, is a published author. We hope you will want to contribute whatever you bring to the table to the most suitable committee role. Having said that, given the resignation of Wayne Morgan, the board would greatly welcome another heritage professional to join the team. This kind of experience is urgently needed. CHO would also welcome someone with technical experience to help track membership.

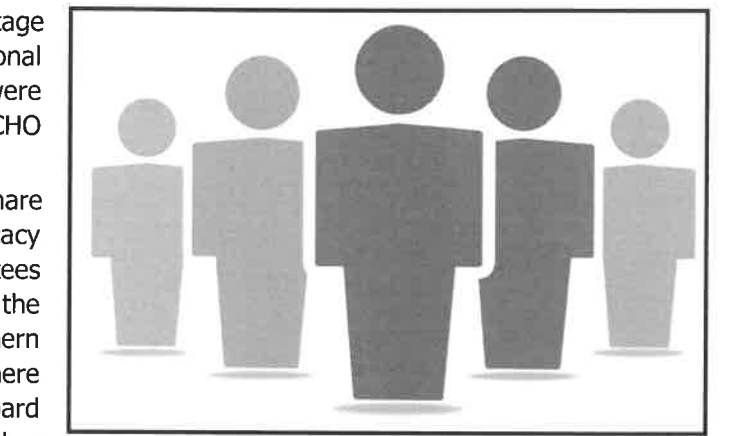
For more information: contact [MatthewGregor@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:MatthewGregor@communityheritageontario.ca)

## CHO board delegates and divides administrative tasks

In addition to normal business, the board recently approved a large number of proposed amendments to the by-laws of Community Heritage Ontario. All of these are standard updates that address the updated requirements of by-laws for non-profit organizations. Copies of all proposed changes will be circulated prior to the Annual General Meeting (AGM) at the Ontario Heritage Conference in Gravenhurst.

The past six months have been a time of transition and growth. In addition to the recent loss of three directors, we continue our efforts to fill the immense void left by Ginette Guy, IT wizard extraordinaire and conference organizer for the past 10 years. As of June, Corporate Secretary Rick Schofield will remain as Corporate Secretary/Archivist but will withdraw from also being Recording Secretary for board meetings and CHO treasurer.

With board members also donating time to their local MHC, they have decided that routine administrative tasks should not be required of board members. Hence a recent decision to "hire out" ongoing administrative tasks including:



- **A treasurer** to pay bills, prepare and present financial accounts;
- **A recording secretary** to take meeting notes, then prepare board meeting minutes;
- **An IT person** to manage bulk emails and newsletter distribution;
- **A website designer/coordinator/manager;** and hopefully, professional help with conference registration. That is a pretty big wish list. But in this era of increasingly complicated communications through websites and social media our hard-working board members need the support.

In closing, the board thanks members for your continuing loyalty and support, and we look forward to seeing some of you for the AGM, Friday June 14th at 5 pm in Gravenhurst.

### Membership Reminder:

In order to keep receiving *CHOnews* and other timely reminders, please ensure that your municipal heritage committee has renewed their annual membership.

# Land Registry refuses images in designation by-laws

Nancy Matthews of Heritage Grey Highlands has alerted us that the ministry-approved property description format for heritage criteria statements is not compatible with policies of the Land Registry department which registers designation criteria on title.

Updated for 2022, the Ontario Heritage Act property description suggests including a map or diagram showing the location of the property and any structures thereon. However, the Land Registry Office recently refused to accept the



Gravenhurst CN Train Station is designated. (Photo courtesy Town of Gravenhurst)

statements of criteria submitted for two different designations because each statement contained a façade picture and a map or diagram of the property.

The ministry has been alerted and we hope to have more information by next issue of this newsletter.

Meantime, to address this conflict, she suggests that the Heritage Criteria for a designation by-law submitted to be registered on title should be entirely written.

However, this policy does NOT apply to information or documents posted on your Municipal Heritage Register. Feel free to include as many maps, pictures, and diagrams as you deem appropriate.



## CHO/PCO MISSION STATEMENT

To encourage the development of municipally appointed heritage advisory committees; and, To further the identification, preservation, interpretation and wise use of community heritage locally, provincially and nationally.

CHO/PCO board of directors meetings are open to any municipal heritage committee member. Meetings will be held virtually until further notice. If you wish to attend, please send a request to [info@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:info@communityheritageontario.ca)

## Community Heritage Ontario Board of Directors 2023-2024

**MATTHEW GREGOR** of Scarborough  
President: awards and membership chair; policy & liaison  
647.204.7719 [matthewgregor@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:matthewgregor@communityheritageontario.ca)

**WAYNE MORGAN** of Sutton West (Retired)  
Past President: committee member on finance, conference, membership, education, policy & liaison

**REGAN HUTCHESON** of Markham  
Vice-President: policy & liaison committee chair, conference and education  
905.477.7000 ext 2080  
[reganhutcheson@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:reganhutcheson@communityheritageontario.ca)

**NANCY MATTHEWS** of Grey Highlands  
Vice-President: communications committee chair, membership  
519.924.3165 [nancymatthews@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:nancymatthews@communityheritageontario.ca)

**JESSICA STARECKY** of Grey Highlands  
Director: committee member communications, conference  
647.999.8570 [jessicastarecky@communitheritageontario.ca](mailto:jessicastarecky@communitheritageontario.ca)

**TERRY FEGARTY** of Tay Township  
Director: finance committee chair  
705.538.1585 [terryfegarty@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:terryfegarty@communityheritageontario.ca)

**CHO Staff:** RICK SCHOFIELD of Scarborough  
Corporate Secretary: membership, archives; Interim Treasurer  
416.282.2710 [schofield@communityheritageontario.ca](mailto:schofield@communityheritageontario.ca)

*This space is reserved for you.*

*Please consider adding your name to the board!*



Laura Emery  
Township of Puslinch  
Heritage Committee Secretary  
VIA EMAIL: [Lemery@puslinch.ca](mailto:Lemery@puslinch.ca)

Township of Puslinch  
7404 Wellington Road 34  
Puslinch, ON N0B 2J0  
[www.puslinch.ca](http://www.puslinch.ca)

May 7, 2024

RE: Resolution No. 2024-123 from Town of Coburg Council regarding Request to Amend Subsection 27(16) of the Ontario Heritage Act

Please be advised that Township of Puslinch Council, at its meeting held on April 10, 2024 considered the aforementioned topic and subsequent to discussion, the following was resolved:

**Resolution No. 2024-123:**

Moved by Councillor Hurst and  
Seconded by Councillor Sepulis

That the Consent Agenda item 6.13 be received for information; and

Whereas Council supports the resolution from the Town of Cobourg Council regarding a Request to Amend Subsection 27(16) of the Ontario Heritage Act;

That Council direct staff to forward a support resolution accordingly; and

That Council refer this consent item to the Heritage Advisory Committee for its information.

**CARRIED**

As per the above resolution, please accept a copy of this correspondence for your information and consideration.

Sincerely,

Justine Brotherston  
Municipal Clerk



# The Corporation of the Town of Cobourg

## Resolution

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All Ontario Municipalities

Sent via email

Town of Cobourg  
55 King Street West,  
Cobourg, ON, K9A 2M2  
[clerk@cobourg.ca](mailto:clerk@cobourg.ca)  
Town of Cobourg

March 8, 2024

RE: Correspondence from the Architectural Conservancy Ontario regarding Proposed Amendment to Subsection 27(16) of the Ontario Heritage Act with respect to the removal of listed (non-designated) properties from municipal heritage registers

Please be advised that the Town of Cobourg Council, at its meeting held on February 28, 2024, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS subsection 27(16) of the Ontario Heritage Act stipulates that any non-designated heritage property listed on the municipal register of properties as of December 31, 2022 shall be removed from the municipal register on or before January 1, 2025, if the council of the municipality does not give a notice of intention to designate the property under subsection 29(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act on or before January 1, 2025; and

WHEREAS since January 1, 2023, municipal staff and members of the municipal heritage committee in the Town of Cobourg have been diligently working to: review the municipal heritage register; research the heritage value and interest of listed (non-designated) properties; review and research the heritage value and interest of non-designated properties; contact owners of such properties; determine which properties should potentially be designated in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act; and take all required steps to designate such properties; and

WHEREAS the above-noted work involving 213 listed properties in the Town of Cobourg is extremely time-consuming and cannot be completed by December 31, 2024 with the limited municipal resources available.



# The Corporation of the Town of Cobourg

## Resolution

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Town of Cobourg authorize the Mayor to promptly send a letter to Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, and Michael Ford, Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, requesting that Subsection 27(16) of the Ontario Heritage Act be amended to extend the above-noted deadline for five years from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2030; and

FURTHER THAT Council direct staff to forward this resolution to all 443 municipalities in Ontario seeking support of the ACO correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kristina Lepik  
Deputy Clerk/Manager, Legislative Services

## COMMITTEE MEMO

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TO: Heritage Advisory Committee

FROM: Committee Member Cheryl McLean

MEETING DATE: September 09, 2024

SUBJECT: 2024 Ontario Heritage Conference

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee Memo MEMO-2024-003 entitled 2024 Ontario Heritage Conference be received for information.

#### Purpose

To provide the Heritage Advisory Committee with observations regarding attending the June 13-15, 2024 Ontario Heritage Conference.

#### Comments

##### 1. Welcoming to Conference

Greetings were expressed inside the famous Opera House from the Mayor, event organizers, Community Heritage Ontario, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and Association of Heritage Professionals. It is very fortunate that in 1900 Gravenhurst Mayor Charles Mickle despite opposition pushed through the construction of the new Town Hall and magnificent opera house. It is a cherished landmark.

A captivating presentation by Lynn Holden, Retired Educator, Professional Photographer and Author on her visits to all 20 UNESCO Sites in Canada, was enjoyed by all.

##### 2. "Heritage Property Ownership and Restoration—The Good, Bad and Ugly."

Deanna Adams spoke on the difficulties and sacrifices she endured while successfully completing the restoration of Rosehurst Manor, former home of Mayor Charles Mickle and his wife Emma. The Manor was originally built in 1884 and was converted into 9 unit apartment building in 2014 and 2015.

Two other property owners shared their stories on successfully restoring and converting a church into a B&B. A third speaker works in project management in both the Heritage and Building sectors.

- a. These talks help me realize the importance of having councillors and staff who recognize the importance of restoring heritage buildings and recognizing the value they add to the community as these talks had a common thread of difficult councillors.

### 3. Heritage Tourism—Promote the Past and Reap the Economic Benefits

Janet Merkley, a fourth-generation resident of Ryde Township, puts her love and respect for history into action. She actively preserves important information through interviews, photos and narratives. She is an active volunteer at Gravenhurst archives and the Ryde Museum. She was actively involved in encouraging others to participate in displaying Barn Quilts for ongoing Barn Quilt tours.

- a. The importance of community involvement and volunteers shone through
- b. Creating an experience that could be enjoyed for many years

The second speaker, Scott Davidson, works for Parks Canada at Bethune Memorial House, the birthplace of a hero, Dr. Norman Bethune. Dr. Bethune invented or redesigned 12 medical and surgical instruments and was instrumental in developing a universal health care system in Canada. In 1935 Bethune saw the need to become a surgeon for the Chinese army. He organized the first mobile blood transfusion service. Mr. Davidson also visits China to promote the Bethune Memorial House. A visitor center has been built on the property and Mr. Davidson works to make visits to the site unique and interesting, such as holding re-enactments of the Doctors work in the war trenches.

- a. The Chinese people are so grateful for the help of this Canadian doctor that over 9 thousand of them still visit Gravenhurst each year. There are approximately 12 thousand annual visitors creating economic benefits
- b. It wasn't until 1973 that the Government realized the importance of this site and in 1976 it officially opened as a memorial
- c. The creation of a Visitor Centre with public washrooms and seating inside and out are a great community asset
- d. A full time Parks Canada employee to develop programmes and to promote visits is of great value

#### 4. Friday Celebratory Dinner became an enjoyable learning experience

Jack Payette, a member of the Odawa Nation, weaved stories and traditions and learning opportunities together. Christopher Stock, a member of the Wahta Mohawk Territory created an interactive cultural experience for us.

- a. The importance of respecting and honouring our past and heritage

#### 5. Ann Curley the Operations Curator for the Muskoka Discovery Center Guest Speaker

a. We saw first hand the multiple uses the Muskoka Discovery Centre provided for the community as our dinner, morning breakfast and several workshops were held here. There were displays, a small store, public washrooms, parking for the steamboats and public docks and nearby trails. It was also rented for private events.

- b. Value of a welcoming stop for visitors.

#### 6. "Telling our Stories Through Technology".

The topics included developing an interactive heritage story map, the importance of becoming involved in community and heritage, offering your particular skills, and the need for continuous photography over the years.

- a. these workshops provided great opportunities to ask questions to those who experience and knowledge in certain fields.
- b. Encouragement to those who have skills in other fields to participate

#### 7. Muskoka Built—a vital resource

At this workshop two members of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Muskoka emphasized the importance of history and heritage and made note of Muskoka's extraordinary architectural heritage.

#### 8. Lunch Cruise aboard the Wenonah II

The cruise on a modern diesel replica of the Segwun, the oldest steamship in North America, was spectacular. The Segwun wasn't quite ready for the summer season. We were fortunate to have lunch at the same table as Richard S. Tatley a founding member of Muskoka Steamship and Historical Society. Later we enjoyed his informative talk.

Speaker Judy Humphries identified many of the historical properties. One large property was a former Tuberculous Sanatorium. From 1940 it was converted to Camp 20 Prisoner of War Site to imprison Nazi officers. When Camp 20 wound down, ironically a group of Canadian Jewish



business owners created a resort for Jewish families, as they were refused accommodation at other hotels. The resort suffered 2 fires in 1967 and 1968. The remaining buildings were torn down and it is now a park.

Judy sadly pointed out the location of the Ontario Fire College. The college opened in 1949 and closed in March of 2021. There are heritage concerns about the buildings being left empty. Another important waterfront property, also owned by Ontario government, is the Muskoka Centre. This property was once a mental health long term care facility and the town's largest employer and has sat vacant for 29 years. The town hopes the Ontario government will find a suitable buyer.

David Gillett, architect for restoration of the historic Windermere House resort was on board to point out the iconic cottages and buildings.

## 9. Heritage Renovation Inquiries for Designated Property Owners

For designated property owners who are looking to do renovations or other work on their home, the first point of contact should always be the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals (OAHP).

The OAHP is a member organization that is dedicated to identification, conservation, preservation, interpretation, and sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage. The OAHP has over 500 professionals working in all fields, including architecture, engineering, the trades, education, policy makers, and serve both the public and private sectors. They will be able to get property owners in touch with qualified and certified contractors to help do work on the designated property.

### Financial Implications

None

### Attachments

None

## **COMMITTEE MEMO**

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TO: Heritage Advisory Committee

FROM: Plaque Sub-Committee: Cheryl McLean and Lily Klammer Tsuji and Laura Emery, Communications & Committee Coordinator

MEETING DATE: September 9, 2024

SUBJECT: Heritage Plaque Program

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

That Committee Memo MEMO-2024-004 – Heritage Plaque Program be received for information; and,

That the Committee recommend an annual budget increase with an upset limit of \_\_\_\_\_ to be considered by Council during the 2025 budget process; and,

That staff draft the operating base budget request; and,

That the Committee recommends that Council direct staff to create a Heritage Plaque Program By-law and Policy to establish a Puslinch Heritage Plaque Program.

### Purpose

The purpose of this Committee Memo is to advise the Committee of the Heritage Plaque program that is to be implemented in 2025. This is an opt-in program for property owners want an updated plaque on their designated property. The initiative is meant to continue to highlight the designated properties in the Township.

### Background

At the June 26, 2024 Special Heritage Advisory Committee Meeting, the Committee discussed the resolved as follows:

Resolution No. 2024-039:

Moved by Cheryl McLean and  
Seconded by Kristine O'Brien

That memo MEMO-2024-002 New Plaque Design Details be received for information; and,

That a sub-committee be established to develop a Goals and Objectives proposal to support the Committee's proposed budget request for the installation of plaques on designated properties for the 2025 budget to be considered by the Committee at its September 9, 2024 meeting; and,

That the following members be appointed to the sub-committee:

Cheryl Mclean and,  
Lily Klammer-Tsuiji.

CARRIED

Several discussions within the Heritage Advisory Committee as well as the "Your Town Rising" presentation, suggest that it would be helpful for Puslinch heritage properties to have new plaques. A new plaque with more information, such as year built and previous purpose, owner and/or builder would be helpful and facilitate engagement, education and walking tours.

#### Comments

Staff and the Plaque Sub-Committee are recommending a Heritage Plaque Program be considered as part of the proposed 2025 budget process. The Heritage Plaque Program is an opportunity to increase the sense of community and identify the rich heritage built in the Township, recognizing the architectural, cultural and historical resources that contribute to the character of Puslinch.

The Heritage Plaque Program is an opt-in program for designated property owners who are interested in receiving a property-specific plaque. Staff and the sub-committee are recommending that this be a cost share program where the property owner covers 50% of the cost and the Township covers 50% of the cost, with a limit of 10 plaques per year. The details of this program will be captured in the Heritage Plaque Program By-law and Policy.

There are two options for plaque costing and design. Option 1 is a plaque style that is similar to the existing Heritage plaques. These property-specific plaques cost between \$545 to upwards of \$1500 per plaque. Staff have received feedback that some of the original plaques (installed in the year 2000) are needing maintenance or replacement. Option 2 is are acrylic plaque or a 10 millimeter thick sintra with an expected lifespan of between 10 to 25 years depending on sun exposure. The plaque costs approximately \$100 to \$125 per plaque. Staff's recommendation is to go with Option 2 due to the lower cost and is in line with what member

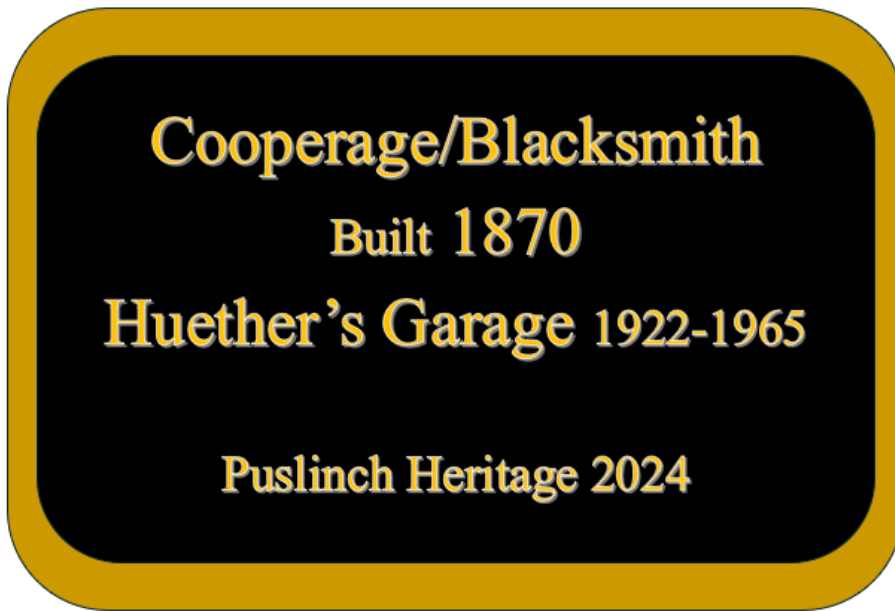
municipalities are providing for their Heritage Plaque Program. If the Committee selects Option 2 staff will complete a final costing to support to operating base budget request.

Financial Implications

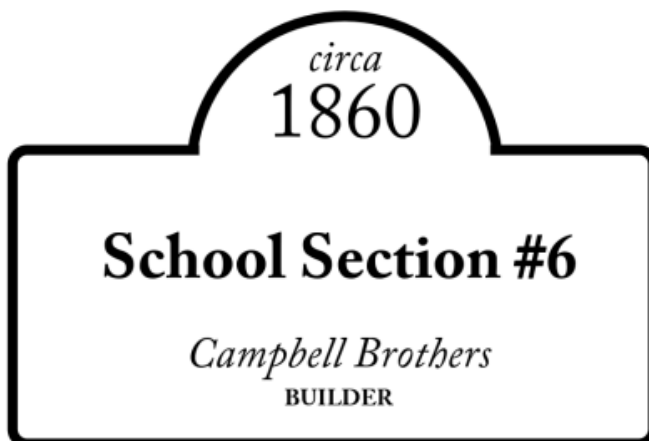
Staff is recommending a budget increase of \$1500 to support the proposed Heritage Plaque Program.

Attachments

Schedule A: Example of a Plaque (Option 1)



Schedule B: Example of a Plaque (Option 2)





## REPORT HER-2024-019

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TO: Heritage Advisory Committee Chair and Members of Committee

PREPARED BY: Justine Brotherston, Interim Municipal Clerk

PRESENTED BY: Justine Brotherston, Interim Municipal Clerk

MEETING DATE: September 9, 2024

SUBJECT: Heritage Designation Process Update

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### RECOMMENDATION

That Report HER-2024-019 entitled Heritage Designation Process Update be received for information.

### Purpose

The purpose of this report is to update the Heritage Advisory Committee regarding Council's decision and direction with respect to the 2024 and 2025 Priority Property Designation processes.

### Background

At the September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024 Council meeting staff provided a report to Council regarding unanticipated costs highlighted by the Township's legal counsel with respect to the registration of Heritage Designation By-laws on Title for each of the properties as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*. As a result of these unanticipated costs, staff sought pre-budget approval to enable the designation process to continue for the 2024 Priority Properties as endorsed by Council at its December 13, 2023 meeting. Further, staff sought pre-budget approval for costs associated with the designation process for the 2025 priority properties including \$2,600 for peer reviews of the Statements of Heritage Cultural Value and/or Interest and \$13,910 for the registration of the heritage designation by-laws on title.

The Township is responsible for paying for the registration of Heritage Designation By-laws on title for each property. The fee to register a Heritage Designation By-law on title is approximately \$535.00 per registration.

## 2024 Heritage Designation Process

Council at its meeting on September 3, 2024 authorized pre-budget approval as outlined in the report ADM-2024-041 and staff will proceed with the next steps in the 2024 Heritage Designation process as outlined below.

Designation Process Milestone	Date
Notice of Priority Property (Complete)	March 8, 2024
Site Visits (Complete)	April 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , and 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2024
Open House (Complete)	April 11, 2024
Peer Review of Statements of Cultural Heritage Value and/or Interest (Current Step)	July-September, 2024
Council States Intention to Designate	October 9, 2024
Notice of Intention to Designate	October 17, 2024
Objection Deadline (30 days from Notice of Intention to Designate)	November 16, 2024
Council consideration of Designation By-laws where no objection is received (First Council meeting following 30 day objection period)	November 27, 2024
Staff consultation with property owners where an Objection is received	November 16, 2024 – January 30, 2025
Final day to pass Designation By-law (120 days from Notice of Intention to Designate)	February 14, 2025

## 2025 Heritage Designation Process

Council at its meeting on September 3, 2024 endorsed the 2025 priority properties as recommended by the Heritage Advisory Committee and authorized pre-budget approval as outlined in the report ADM-2024-041. Further, Council endorsed the proposed action plan as outlined below and staff will proceed with next steps in the 2025 Heritage Designation accordingly.

Designation Action Plan	Date
Notification to property owners including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying their property as a priority property for designation in 2025</li> <li>Request for site visit</li> <li>Notice of available drop-in appointments with staff</li> </ul>	September 6, 2024

• Notice of Designation Open House	
Site visits and drop-in appointments with staff to review draft Statements of Heritage Cultural Value and/or Interest.	Monday October 7: Morning site visits, Afternoon Drop in Hours Tuesday October 8: Afternoon site visits, Evening Drop in Hours Thursday October 10: Morning Drop in Hours, Afternoon site visits Tuesday October 15: All day site visits Wednesday October 16: All day site visits
Reminder Notice of 2025 Designation Open House	October 25, 2024
Designation Open House	November 6, 2024
Committee approval of Statements of Heritage Cultural Value or Interest	December 2, 2024
Peer Review of Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Winter 2024
Council state their intention to designate and designation process	Spring 2025

### Financial Implications

Further to the budgetary implications detailed within the report, staff identified for Council's information the following financial implications should Council decide to move forward with designation of the remaining properties listed on the Township's municipal heritage register which have yet to be considered by Council. Staff will prepare operating budget increase requests for Council's consideration in accordance with the chart below.

Budget Year	Budget Item	Required Budget	Financial Impact
2025	Peer Review of Part I 2026 Priority Properties for Designation	\$2,200	One Time
2026	Peer Review of Part II 2026 Priority Properties for Designation	\$2,100	One Time
2026	Registration for Part I & Part II 2026 Priority Properties for Designation	\$23,100	One Time
2027 & forward	Designation of 1-2 properties annually	\$1,200	Annual

	including Peer Review and Registration		
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Applicable Legislation and Requirements

*Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18*

Attachments

None





## **REPORT HER-2024-020**

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TO: Heritage Advisory Committee

PREPARED BY: Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator

PRESENTED BY: Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator

MEETING DATE: September 09, 2024

SUBJECT: 2025 Heritage Advisory Committee Budget Requests

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

That staff report HER-2024-020 regarding the 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee Budget Requests report be received for information; and,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee endorse the additions to the Heritage Advisory Committee's budget as [presented/amended].

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Heritage Advisory Committee with staff's recommendation for the Committee's endorsement to be considered as part of the proposed 2025 budget.

### **Background**

As part of the annual budget process, Committee's must submit their budget requests for the upcoming year to support the Committee's Goals and Objectives. At the May 6, 2024 Heritage Advisory Committee meeting the Committee reviewed the budget process and were asked to send any 2025 budget requests to the Committee Secretary. Staff received one 2025 budget request outlined in Committee Memo MEMO-2024-004. The Committee's approved budget proposal will be sent to Council for consideration during the proposed 2025 budget.

### **Comments**

The approved budget for 2024 and the proposed 2025 budget are listed in the table below.

Expenditures	2024 Budget	Proposed for 2025 Budget
Office Supplies & Equipment	\$100	\$100
Mileage	\$300	\$300
Professional Development	\$1000	\$1000
Meals	\$50	\$50
Accommodations	\$500	\$500

The 2025 proposed budget may be adjusted to reflect the 2024 actual expenditures.

To support the Heritage Advisory Committee's Heritage Designation project, staff are recommending that \$2,200 be requested to have part 1 of the 2026 Draft Statements of Heritage Cultural Value or Interest peer reviewed. Staff also received one 2025 budget request in regards to the Heritage Plaque Program.

As of the date of publishing this report, the following 2025 budget requests have been received.

Expenditures	Proposed for 2024 Budget	Notes
Peer Reviews	\$2,200	Peer review of the first half of the 2026 Draft Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Plaque Cost for Heritage Plaque Program	To be determined	Further information provided in Committee Memo MEMO-2024-004.

### Financial Implications

Upon endorsement by the Heritage Advisory Committee staff will develop base budget operating increase requests for Council consideration as part of the proposed 2025 Budget.

### Applicable Legislation and Requirements

None

Attachments

None



## REPORT HER-2024-021

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TO: Heritage Advisory Committee Chair and Members of Committee

PREPARED BY: Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator

PRESENTED BY: Laura Emery, Communications and Committee Coordinator

MEETING DATE: September 9, 2024

SUBJECT: 2022 – 2026 Goals and Objectives Update

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### RECOMMENDATION

That report HER-2024-013 entitled 2022-2026 Goals and Objectives Update be received for information.

### Purpose

The purpose of this report is provide the Heritage Advisory Committee with an update on the Committee's 2022-2026 Goals and Objectives.

### Background

The Heritage Advisory Committee has created a list of Goals and Objectives for the 2022-2026 term. Each goal and objective has an established timeline and sub-committee, to support the goal or objective. Additionally, new projects may be identified over the remainder of the term, which staff will bring forward any additional goals and objectives endorsed by the Committee, for Council's consideration and approval.

### Comments

Below is an update for each approved goal/objective:

#### Regular Reporting to Council:

Staff will bring the 2024 Annual Progress Report of the Heritage Advisory Committee's to a future Council Meeting near the end of 2024 or early 2025.

#### Heritage Register and Bill 23:

An update on this goal and objective is provided in staff report HER-2024-019.

Training Opportunities:

The 2024 National Trust Conference is being held in Montreal from November 12-16, 2024. Registration has opened for this Conference and a virtual option is not available. Staff advise that no members attend this conference in order to stay within the allocated budget amount for the Committee in 2024.

Engagement Opportunities:

Action Items	Update and Timeline
Land Acknowledgement Work: Promote the event on social media and through the Township's website	The Land Acknowledgement Open House was held on June 17 <sup>th</sup> . The Open House was promoted on the Township's social media channels, on the Township's website with a website banner, as well as through a Public Notice that was posted to the Township's website. This Open House was well attended and staff invited multiple grades from Aberfoyle Public School.
Showcasing the 2023 cohort of designated properties	<p>The Heritage Summer Student created multiple social media posts that are scheduled to be posted for the remainder of the year highlighting the designated properties.</p> <p>The Heritage Summer Student revamped and updated the Heritage webpage on the Township's website, including a new interactive map that shows all designated and listed properties; Puslinch.ca/Heritage. Further, approximately 5 additional properties opted in and were added to the Interactive Heritage mapping and the Digital Archive. Additionally, social media posts were created by the Heritage Summer Student showcasing the updated webpage and directing people to view the updated content.</p> <p>The Plaque Sub-committee provided an update on having updated plaques on designated houses in Committee Memo MEMO-2024-004.</p>
Doors of Puslinch Promotion	The Heritage Summer Student created social media posts to inform the public of the Doors of Puslinch posters, and also created a one sheet poster to advertise the initiative. This poster has been placed on all Township bulletin boards and is laid out at the front counter at the Municipal Office.

	<p>The Township is holding the Puslinch Community Showcase on Saturday October 5, 2024 at the Puslinch Community Centre Complex. The Heritage Committee will have a booth at the event to sell the Doors of Puslinch posters.</p>
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2025 Priority Properties

An update on this goal and objective is provided in staff report HER-2024-019. Updated research on property’s heritage attributes and draft statements of cultural heritage value or interest received from 2025 Priority Property sub-committees are attached in Schedule C to this report.

Financial Implications

None

Applicable Legislation and Requirements

None

Attachments

Schedule A – 2022-2026 Heritage Advisory Committee Goals and Objectives

Schedule B – Ord and Black Family Plaque installation at the Puslinch Community Centre

Schedule C – 2025 Priority Property Draft Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Updates from Sub-committees)

## Schedule A

## 2022-2026 Goals and Objectives

Goal/Objective	Sub-Committee	Budget	Person(s) Responsible	2022-2026 Status/Timeline Update
Regular Reporting To Council	N	N	Committee Coordinator to draft reports on behalf of the Committee regarding their Goals and Objectives	Approval/Addition of Goals/Objectives – April 2024  Annual progress update of approved Goals/Objectives – December 2024
Heritage Register and Bill 23	N	Y	Sub-Committees to draft Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for 2025 Priority Properties.	This goal and objective is updated in report HER-2024-019.
Training Opportunities	N	Y	Committee Coordinator to Advise of Community Heritage Ontario and National Trust Conference Opportunities	Done for 2024
Engagement Opportunities	Y	N	Sub-Committee to look for opportunities to increase awareness of heritage initiatives and education	An update on each initiative is provided in this report.
2025 Priority Properties	Y	Y	Sub-Committees to be formed to draft Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for 2025 Priority Properties.	Added to the Committee's Goals and Objectives by Council at its April 10, 2024 Council Meeting.
Ord and Black Family Plaque (Previous	N	Y	Committee Coordinator to order Ord and Black Family Plaque to recognize the	Plaque has been installed at the PCC. A picture is included in

Committee Goal/Objective			family's contributions to the Township.	Schedule B to this report.
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Schedule B





## August 2024 – Group B Russell and Lily

- Below are summaries, corrections, additions to the draft statements
- Note that most of these properties are not visible from the street, 4253 Sdrd 10S and 6684 Conc 1 are gated. Only 6639 Conc 1 is close enough to the street.
- 7243 Conc 1 was viewed during an open house and listing photos are available online to verify some items. The barns of this property should be structurally checked.
- There are notes that 6639 and 6684 Conc 1 are not interested in designation. The former is a rare teacherage and the latter has a very unique portico window – hence both should be protected.

## 6710-6714 Wellington Rd 34 – Little House, Green Legacy



- Irish settled, Robert Little
- One-storey Ontario cottage style
- 1860s
- Front stucco addition was removed (sympathetic restoration of stone cottage)
- Cheese factory was operated on property – would be interesting to mark the site for the manufacturing building
- Green Legacy tree nursery – Wellington County
- Donated by John Little in 1940s
- Documentation on a shed that was taken down since no longer sound – would be interesting to know what the usages of the shed were over the years
- Interior preservation as well

### Attributes

- Original doors and windows – need to verify
- Original foundation

- Stone used for exterior walls
- Height, scale, and massing of original one storey residence
- Any other heritage buildings on site?

6684 Concession 1 – John McMaster House (Murawski not interested in Designation) – GATED



- Scottish immigration to Killean (from Arran)
- 2 Storey Gothic Victorian L-shaped farmhouse villa
- 1871
- **Original owner – Archibald McMaster and Catherine Cook McMaster**

Attributes

- Original doors and windows (**not likely original windows**)
- Original foundation
- FieldStone used for exterior walls
- Height, scale, and massing of original two storey property
- ADD – **fieldstone façade**
- **Side and peaked front gables**
- **Square sash windows**
- **Centered door adorned with sidelights and transom**
- **Unique oculus window on south side, adjacent to gable window, recorded in only 2 other 19<sup>th</sup> century Puslinch houses to date**
- **Original bank barn?**

6639 Concession 1 Killean Teacherage (David Tanya Silk - Not interested in designation – Rental home, want buyers to be able to renovate porch)



- Teacherage **built by Killean School Board**
- Stucco over frame Ontario House
- Originally board and batten
- 1874
- Built for teacher Archibald McPherson on land of Neil Currie
- **Was named Killean Birches by Frank Ferguson**
- **Central to Killean, Scottish Immigration**
- **Across the street from Ferguson store**
- **“So great was the reputation of Mr. McPherson that Rev. McLean sent his sons to Killean to experience his guidance”, Annals of Puslinch p. 36**
- **History of education, Killean settlement**
- **Are there other teacherages in Puslinch? This would be a unique history!**

#### Attributes

- Original doors and windows – need to check
- Original foundation
- Frame and stucco used for exterior wall
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property

7111 Concession 1 Duncan McDonald House – **Glencrieff**



- **1863 – finally finished, family lived in unfinished house for years – the masonry was left to last (double check)**
- McDonalds were stone masons
- 1 ½ storey Ontario House
- 3 bay front façade
- Stone exterior
- End gable, front peaked gable
- Arched gothic window
- Sashed windows
- Central entrance with sidelights and transom
- Stone Lintels and voussiors
- Scottish craftsmanship
- **Settlement of Crieff**

#### Attributes

- Original windows and doors (check)
- Original foundation
- Stone used for exterior wall
- Height, scale, and massing of one and a half storey property

7243 Concession 1 Walter Cowan House – Juniper Hill (for sale, owners not interested in designation)



- 1865

- Represents Durand, Cowan, McDonnell and Griesbach families
- BARNs – should be checked for structural durability
- 1 ½ storey Ontario House
- 3 bay front stone façade
- End gable roof with prominent peaked front gable
- Sashed windows, church arched
- Central entrance with sidelights and transom
- Granite with limestone trim for doors, windows, corners, voussiors
- ADD:
- Stonemason J. Kennedy used cut granite to build the house, limestone to trim the doors, windows and corners
- Unusual coloured stonework, carefully cut voissoirs fanning over the central gable window by unknown mason

#### Attributes

- Original windows and doors (**look original**)
- Original foundation
- Granite and limestone brick used for exterior wall
- Chimneys
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property
- ADD: BARNs
- Gothic window

#### 4253 Sideroad 10 S – Malcolm Gilchrist Sr House – Especially BARN



- Killeen? Concession 1 near Knox?
- 1 ½ storey cottage style
- 1860s
- 3 bay front façade

- Stone brick exterior
- End gabled roof
- Tall windows
- Centered entrance with sidelights and transom (**French doors pictured**)

#### Attributes

- ~~Original doors and windows~~ – not likely original
- **Original** Stone brickwork for the exterior walls
- Original foundation
- **Original stone lintels**
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property
- ADD – BARNS (per Lynn Crow) – Original hand-adzed beams, award winning in 1990s from Canadian Farm Builder's Association

7329 Concession 1 Jacob Schultz House (Edcara owned – extensive renovations) – away from road, long laneway



- 1 ½ Storey Ontario House – **NOT an Ontario house structure, or maybe on the other side**
- **YEAR Constructed? 1882**
- 3 Bay front façade
- Stone walls
- Steeply pitched roof with front gables
- Bargeboard
- Arched gothic windows
- Veranda/Balcony
- German vernacular features – H pattern pointing on granite
- Gingerbread trim
- Fredrick Schultz (brother of Jacob) and sons John and Frederick Jr. (Pete) were stonemasons (from Mecklenberg, Prussia)

- John and Pete were the stonemasons for this property
- Contextual? – the stone mason family to Morrison, German immigration

#### Attributes

- Original doors and windows
- Original foundation
- Limestone and granite used to construct exterior wall
- Verandah
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property

#### 4085 Victoria Road South – William Simpson House – Farm



- Scottish immigration in Badenoch area
- One of the earliest stone farmhouses along Concession 9 that would become - Ontario House style (1 ½ storey)
- 3 bay façade
- Stone exterior walls
- End gable roof, peaked front gable
- Arched window beneath peak
- Matching chimneys
- Central entrance with sidelights and transom
- 1850
- William to son John, to son Edward to Fred Mast and Mary Scott to Douglas Gilmour and Doris Butler

#### Attributes

- Original doors and windows
- Original foundation
- Stone exterior walls
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property
- **ADD: BARN**

7-09100 – 7697 Wellington Road 36 Lot 30 RCon9 Donald A McLean

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property located at 7697 Wellington Road 36, Puslinch, has cultural heritage value due to its close association with the settlement of the McLean family, who migrated from Scotland to the Badenoch community. Furthermore, the property carries cultural heritage value due to its distinctive architectural construction and subsequent renovations. Originally built in the Edwardian style, with later additions, it serves as an excellent representation of architectural efforts spanning the late 19th century to the early 20th century. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property serves as an outstanding representation of a two-storey Edwardian style residence. This architectural style showcases exterior features such as a smooth brick façade, a hipped roof, multiple sash windows adorned with plain stone lintels, and an entrance adorned with classic detailing that is complemented by a verandah.

*Historical /Associative Value:*

The land for this particular area, Lot 31, Rear Concession 9, was initially acquired by Peter McLean in 1833. Subsequently, Donald A. McLean assumed ownership of the land, and during the late 1800s, undertook the construction of the existing stone structure, utilizing limestone sourced from the surrounding field. The upper level of the house was later added between 1914 and 1920. Carl Bousfield has owned the farm since 1944 and has given it continuous care and pride of ownership.

*Contextual Value:*

The property stands among other residences that played a crucial role in establishing the Badenoch community. It is part of the Scottish residences constructed during the mid-1800s. Moreover, it shares a significant connection with some of the earliest settlers who contributed to the formation of Badenoch.



## Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 7697 Wellington Rd 36:

Donald A. McLean House:

- Original doors and windows -*to be determined at time of site visit*
- Original foundation
- Limestone used for exterior wall
- Verandah
- Height, scale, and massing of the two storey property

*Note: I had the opportunity to attend Carl Bousfield's 90<sup>th</sup> birthday in summer of 2024 and the farm certainly shines of worthiness for designation. I wasn't able to open the barn file. The barn appeared in excellent shape-but I seem to recall a barn fire there so perhaps not original – but may be worthy of noting for designation purposes. Perhaps this information and be verified by contacting the owner or at the time of a site visit. Cheryl McLean*

8-03200 – 711 Arkell Road Lot 7,8,9 Con 10 James Orme Farm

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property located at 711 Arkell Road, Puslinch, has cultural heritage value due to its connection with relatively rare and early architectural endeavors that can be found on the premises that were initially owned by James Orme. This is exemplified by the Georgian-style house constructed in 1854 and the stone farm built in 1868. Furthermore, the property carries cultural heritage significance as it is associated with the early establishment of the Arkell community, particularly in terms of Scottish settlement and the farming industry. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property showcases rare and early examples of residential and barn buildings. The homestead, constructed in the Georgian style, is a two-story structure. The exterior exhibits distinctive features associated with this style, such as the stone bay façade, end gable roof with matching chimneys, paned sashed windows, and a central door complemented by sidelights and a transom. Additionally, the farm on the property is exceptionally uncommon due to its stone construction and was known as a threshing barn, which includes a remarkable arched doorway. It stands as one of the few surviving stone barns within the Township. The property also contains rare stone stable buildings.

*Historical/ Associative Value:*

The property, located at Lots 7-9, Rear Concession 10, had its residence built in 1854 on the farm owned by James Orme, an immigrant of Scotland that to the Farnham Plains in 1832.

The fieldstone barn was built in 1868 and was quickly found out it could not ventilate properly, resulting in the slashes found throughout the building. The interior of the barn has been renovated into a four bedroom rental unit and is on the August 2024 rental market.

*Contextual Value:*

The property plays a crucial role in shaping the character of the area due to its early construction of both the residence and barn. Moreover, it contributes to maintaining the area's character as the neighboring original properties, once used for farming purposes, create a streetscape that resonates with a rich historical heritage in the Farnham/Arkell area. With its substantial size, the property's residence and farm exemplify its functional significance within the community, providing a clear representation of the property's use for agricultural practices and the associated buildings that contribute to its overall functionality.

## Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 711 Arkell Rd:

James Orme House:

- Original doors and windows - *to be verified on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Granite and fieldstone façade
- Chimneys
- Height, scale and massing of the two storey property
- Verandah and ornamentation

James Orme Barn:

- Original doors and windows; including the arched doorway – *to be verified on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Height, scale and massing
- Signage of date of construction

7-02000 – 4556 Concession 11 Lot 17 Con10R Kenneth McKenzie

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property situated at 4556 Concession 11, Puslinch, holds significant cultural heritage value due to its close association with the early Scottish settlement that gave rise to the Corwhin community. Furthermore, the property itself carries cultural heritage value as it represents a remarkable Ontario Victorian villa, constructed with exquisite craftsmanship. It forms an integral part of the wider streetscape that includes other Ontario farmhouses in the area. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property is a stunning example of a one-and-a-half-storey Ontario House/Villa style residence. This architectural style is characterized by an "L" shape construction, a limestone exterior wall, an end gable roof with a peaked front gable adorned with bargeboard ornamentation, sash windows, and a central entrance that is complemented by a verandah. One notable feature of the property is the inclusion of bay windows on the front and side façades, as well as a distinctive round oxe-eyed window facing the porch on the second storey above the front door.

*Historical / Associative Value:*

The property, located on Lot 17, Concession 10 was originally settled by Kenneth McKenzie, who came from Ross-shire, Scotland and came to Puslinch in 1843. In the late 1870s, his sons, Archibald and Kenneth Jr began building the stone Victoria villa. Archibald was the stonemason and designed the house without fireplaces, which was a sign of the most up-to-date modernity of the time. The property was once known as *Ardindhrean*, who was Gaelic for, "a hill or lane of thorn trees". Later the property became know as Greystone. A 2017 Pioneer article indicated that there has been continuous pride of ownership and care for this property.

*Contextual Value:*

The property stands among other residences that played a crucial role in establishing the Corwhin community. It is part of the Scottish residences constructed during the mid-1800s. Notably, this property stands as the sole Victorian villa in the Corwhin area that features bay windows. Moreover, it shares a significant connection with some of the earliest settlers who contributed to the formation of Corwhin.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 4556 Concession 11:

McKenzie House:

- Original doors and windows - *to be verified on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Limestone exterior wall
- Height, scale, and massing of the one and a half storey building

8-16800 -86 Farnham Road Lots 3,4,5,6 RCon9 John Isles Jr. (wife Isavel Orme)

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value:

The property at 86 Farnham Road, Puslinch, holds significant cultural heritage value due to its connection to the English settlement in the Arkell/Farnham area. Notably, the house on the property is the sole remaining example of an Edwardian-style residence from the turn of the century in the Arkell community. Its architectural style represents a distinct departure from earlier structures in the area and showcases the transformative changes that took place during the development of Puslinch. This historical significance adds to the overall cultural value of the property. In the Isles family's time, the barn would have stored their crops and housed several types of animals, as mixed farming was the norm in Puslinch up until WW1. As a dairy farm in the latter part of the twentieth century, two silos and a modern milkhouse were added to the original barn with its wing extension at the back. The date A. D. 1878 can be seen etched in the south stable.

The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value

*Design Value:*

The house located on the property is a picturesque example of a two-storey Edwardian-style residence, built in 1901. This style is reflected through its smooth brick façade with multiple windows, hip and end gable roofs, large pane windows complete with plain slab and soldier lintels, and an entrance located underneath the verandah. The property has an asymmetrical layout and includes higher ceilings in the second-floor rooms. Additionally, the plain slab lintels are crafted from limestone, and white bricks frame the window apertures on the side. Turned spindles, popular during the turn of the century, complement the trim on the verandah surrounding the front entrance. The foundation of the house is comprised of mortared fieldstone.

The barn was built before replacing the log house as it served as greater economic value to the farmer. It is representative of historic farming and changes to farming in Puslinch.

*Historical/ Associative Value:*

The property, which can be found on Pt. Lots 3-6, Rear Concession 9, originally belonged to the John Oulton family who migrated from England to the Farnham Plains in 1831. In 1864, the property was purchased by John Isles Jr. along with his bride, Isabel Orme. Initially, the couple's first home on the property was a cottage built of logs; however, it was later replaced by the current Edwardian brick house in 1901. When John Jr. passed away in 1908, his son Peter took over the property. By 1920, Peter sold the farm to Mr. Neil Black. It is important to note that the barn situated on the premises was constructed in 1878 during John Isles' tenure on the farm.

### *Contextual Value:*

The property is a one-of-a-kind structure in the Farnham region, being the only example of an Edwardian style house that is located among earlier-built residences. This unique positioning helps to make the property stand out. Furthermore, the property is in close proximity to other homes that were owned by prominent members of the Arkell community. For instance, the homes of Thomas Arkell and John Caulfield, both well-respected figures within the community, are situated right beside the John Isles house.

<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~methodists/genealogy/arkellchurch.htm>

### Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes for 86 Farnham Rd:

John Isles House:

- Original windows and doors *-to be verified on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Red brick used in the exterior wall construction
- Limestone lintels
- Verandah and its ornamentation
- Height, scale, and massing of two storey residence
- 1878 Barn and later additions

***NOTE: PROPERTY OWNER FORM OF 2023 INDICATED NOT INTERESTED IN HAVING PROPERTY DESIGNATED OR DOCUMENTED***

8-11500 – 596 Arkell Road Lot 3 Plan 131, Blacksmith Shop George Nichol

**Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:**

The property situated at 596 Arkell Road, Puslinch, Ontario has immense cultural heritage value owing to its connection with the early settlement in the Arkell area and the blacksmith industry in the township. The blacksmith shop located on the property was pivotal in providing essential services for the Arkell community and its settlers. The property bolsters cultural heritage value as the architectural features of the blacksmith shop constitute some of the earliest designs in the region, thereby reflecting the longevity of the design. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property features an exceptional one-storey blacksmith shop that perfectly captures the essence of its time. Built with stone, the building has a cubed-like massing that is characterized by multiple windows with small panes. The design of the shop included a large wooden door at the front and a regular side door, providing easy access into the building. For the roof, the builders used a front gable, and a brick chimney was later added to it. Despite the fact that the stone facade was painted over with white, everything else on the building is still original, contributing to its overall authenticity.

*Historical/Associative Value:*

The blacksmith shop, located on Lot 3, Plan 131, is a unique feature of the Arkell area, being the only one of its kind. Its significance lies not only in its being the sole blacksmith shop in the area but also in its association with the first blacksmith in Arkell, George Nichol. At the time, Nichol produced various items such as door hinges, window hardware, locks, and larger nails. He also made some of the woodwork for the Arkell House, which was being constructed on Farnham Plains. While the original blacksmith shop was made out of logs when it was established in 1844, it was replaced quickly in the early 1850s. Given its construction date, the shop is considered one of the earliest sites in the village.

*Contextual Value:*

The blacksmith shop is an integral component of the area's character as it was instrumental in providing services for numerous properties in the vicinity during the 19th century. Being the



only blacksmith shop in the area, the building's function is directly connected to its surroundings. Moreover, the property is located within close proximity to other historical properties established by early Arkell settlers, including the John Caulfield, John Isles, and Thomas Arkell houses. This is suggestive of the significance of the blacksmith shop as it highlights the role of a blacksmith in a densely settled area like Arkell.

### Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law 596 Arkell Rd:

George Nichol Blacksmith Shop:

- Original doors and windows
- Original foundation
- Stone used in exterior walls
- Height, scale, and massing of original one storey property

8-08700 – 845 Watson Road Lot 7 RCon9 Arkell Teacherage

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property located at 845 Watson Road South, Puslinch, holds cultural heritage significance owing to its association with the educational history of the Arkell community. It is the only surviving teacherage in Arkell and is a testimony to the community's efforts to establish a residence for teachers right next to the school. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property epitomizes the "Ontario House" style of residence, built with impeccable craftsmanship and reflects the essence of a one-and-a-half-storey dwelling. This style is characterized by several unique exterior features such as a three-bay front façade, stone brickwork adorning its exterior walls, an end gable roof having a peaked front gable, sashed windows that boast a gothic arched window beneath the peaked gable, and a central entrance with sidelights and a transom.

*Historical/ Associative Value:*

The property is situated on Lot 7, Rear Concession 9, and initially, a small cottage was erected on it in 1856. Later in 1875, the cottage was replaced with a magnificent stone house, which was built to provide accommodation for the teacher who taught at the neighboring school in Arkell. Historical accounts suggest that Mr. Lamb was the one responsible for the construction, and the cost was over \$650.

*Contextual Value:*

The property is conveniently located right next to the Arkell School which is located on the same lot. The property's residence also serves as the the only teacherage in the Arkell community. The dolomite stone utilized for construction was sourced from Guelph and therefore connects the physical representation of the residence to its surroundings.

## Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 845 Watson Rd S:

### Arkell Teacherage

- Original doors and windows – *to be confirmed on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Dolomite stone used for exterior wall
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property

5-20700 – 7735 Leslie Road Lot 36 Con 10 Malcolm Kennedy

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property, located at 7735 Leslie Road West, Puslinch, has cultural heritage value due to its connection to Scottish immigration in the Badenoch area of the Township. Throughout its history, the property has served as a home for various families and fulfilled diverse purposes. It stands in close proximity to numerous other Scottish dwellings along Concession 10, collectively showcasing the architectural style prevalent during the late 19th century. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property is a remarkable example of a one-and-a-half-storey "Ontario House" style residence and boasts several outstanding exterior features. These include a three-bay front façade, stone brickwork on the exterior walls, and an end gable roof featuring a prominent peaked front gable. The sashed windows are another highlight, with a gothic arched window situated beneath the peaked gable. The central entrance is highlighted by sidelights and a transom. Additionally, the residence features a distinctive bay window positioned on the left side of the house.

*Historical/ Associative Value:*

The property, situated at Pt. Lot 36, Front Concession 10, has an intriguing history. Robert Forbes was the original settler of the land, and he received the crown deed for it in 1859. In 1883, Malcolm Kennedy bought the lot and built the red brick residence during the same year. However, by 1900, the farm had changed hands and was purchased by the Beaton family. They added an extension onto the back of the original house, facing east, in 1919. Later on, by the 1950s, Robert Hunter became the owner of the property. Interestingly, it is believed that an Indigenous Burial Ground was located on the site, as numerous Indigenous relics have been discovered here. Moreover, a charcoal kiln operated by Dougald Lamb was built on the premises. Furthermore, William Finlay and his wife purchased 10 acres of land and constructed another house. The northeastern section of the farm was sold to the Conservation Authority to be used as part of the reservoir for the Mountsberg Dam.

*Contextual Value:*

The property establishes a visual connection to its surroundings, embodying the architectural legacy of the Scottish settlement in the Badenoch area. Furthermore, it coexists with numerous

adjacent farmhouses in the immediate vicinity, forming a collective representation of the "Ontario Houses" that were commingle constructed in the region during the late 1800s.

### Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 7735 Leslie Rd W:

Malcolm Kennedy House:

- Original walls and doors – *to be confirmed on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Red brick used for exterior wall
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property

## Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property located at 63 Brock Road North, Puslinch, has cultural heritage due to its association with the early English settlement in the Aberfoyle/Brock Rd area, particularly linked to the Ellis family. It stands proudly alongside numerous adjacent lots, each featuring residences constructed in the distinctive Ontario cottage style, representing the early endeavors to construct stone houses within the area. This collective architectural presence reflects the historical efforts and traditions of the region's early settlers. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

### *Design Value:*

The property exemplifies an early rendition of a one-and-a-half-storey Pre-Confederation Ontario cottage style residence. Its exterior features showcase the distinct characteristics of this architectural style, including a three-bay front façade constructed with stone, tall sashed 9-over-9 pane windows, and a central entrance adorned with sidelights and a transom. The addition of 2 gables, which occurred recently before the 2006 plaquing, changed the unbroken roofline style.

### *Historical/ Associative Value:*

Richard Ellis settled on this land, located on Lot 19, Front Concession 8, when he immigrated from Yorkshire, England to the Township in 1831. He was named the first tax collector in Puslinch. The stone cottage was built by Richard's son Charles around 1862.

### *Contextual Value:*

The property holds a strong historical connection to the Aberfoyle area, particularly Brock Rd, where it stands in the company of other early stone properties lining the road. Moreover, the property establishes a visual harmony with its surroundings, as the prevalence of the Ontario cottage style in adjacent properties serves as evidence of the specific timeframe in which these properties were built and the establishment of the area.

## Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 63 Brock Rd N:

### Richard Ellis House:

- Original doors and windows -*to be confirmed on site visit*
- Original foundation
- Limestone bricks used for exterior walls
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property

6-15500 -84 Brock Road Lot 23 R Con7 George McLean House

Short Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

The property located at 84 Brock Road South, Puslinch, has cultural heritage as it is closely tied to the Scottish immigration in the Brock/Aberfoyle area and has a strong connection to the Aberfoyle Mill. The original owner, George McLean, was not only the owner of the property but also the proprietor of the Aberfoyle Mill located directly across the street. Over the years, the property served as the residence for numerous millers. The architectural value of the property lies in the fact that the residence has remained virtually unchanged since its initial construction. The property meets the requirements for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

*Design Value:*

The property stands as an early and exemplary illustration of a one-and-a-half-storey Ontario cottage style residence, which underwent a transformation into an "Ontario House" while retaining its unique features. The exterior of the property boasts a three-bay front façade crafted from stone, complemented by an end gable roof featuring a peaked front gable adorned with bargeboard. Additionally, the features also include an arched window positioned beneath the front gable, as well as sash windows throughout the structure. The central entrance, enhanced by sidelights and a transom, is covered by a verandah. Adding to its distinctive character are the yellow frame board and batten siding, gothic arch that contribute to the property's visual allure.

*Historical/Associative Value:*

The property, situated on Lot 23, Rear Concession 7, was initially settled by George McLean, a Scottish immigrant from Perthshire. The residence was constructed in 1857, two years prior to the establishment of the Aberfoyle Mill located across the road, which George operated. Throughout its history, the house has remained unchanged, although it was relocated in the 1970s due to the construction that took place on Highway 6. Fondly known as "Miss Murphy's House," it belonged to the last daughter of the miller and she continued to reside there after her parents' passing. Eventually, she bequeathed the house to the church in 1976.

*Contextual Value:*

The property holds a prominent location directly across from the Aberfoyle Mill and historically served as the residence for the current miller during their tenure. It was settled by George McLean, a member of an early Scottish settler family. Furthermore, the property forms an

integral part of a streetscape along Brock Rd, featuring numerous other residences from the mid-1800s. This streetscape not only represents some of the earliest settlement in the Township but also reflects the strategic decision to construct houses in close proximity to the Mill—a vital and essential service for the community at that time.

#### Description of Heritage Attributes

The following are to be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by a heritage designation by-law for 84 Brock Rd S:

#### George McLean House:

- Original doors and windows *-to be confirmed by site visit*
- Original foundation
- Verandah
- Bargeboard ornamentation
- Stonework used in exterior construction
- Height, scale, and massing of original one and a half storey property