

**The 2014 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
of a Proposed Development of the Garibaldi Property  
Part 1 of Registered Plan 61R7440,  
Part of Lot 11, Concession 7,  
Geographic Township of Puslinch,  
City of Guelph,  
Wellington County, Ontario**

Submitted to

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- ***Astrid J. Clos***, Astrid J. Clos Planning Consultants;
- ***Rose Baggio***
- ***Dan Baggio***
- ***Robert von Bitter***, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Culture Services Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

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## Executive Summary

In May of 2014, Astrid J. Clos Planning Consultants contracted D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. to carry out a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development of the Garibaldi property, which forms Part 1 of Registered Plan of Survey 61R-7440 in the City of Guelph. The property is in Lot 11, Concession 7, Puslinch Geographic Township, Wellington County. The assessment was conducted on behalf of Garibaldi Holdings Ltd. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport designated the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment as PIF #P316-0285-2014. The subject property has a total surface area of 7.8765 hectares (19.463 acres). It is bounded to the north by Clair Road West, to the east by Bishop MacDonell Catholic Secondary School, to the south by grass fields and to the west by Denso Manufacturing Canada.

Sixteen archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-kilometre radius of the proposed development; however, none are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject property. Based on this information, and on the fact that most of the property consists of well-drained lands suitable for habitation and agriculture, the background study determined that most of the subject property had a moderate to high potential for as-yet undiscovered First Nations and Euro-Canadian archaeological remains (*c.f.* pages 13).

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey was undertaken by Sherri Pearce (P#316) and a crew of seven on May 13, 2014. The test pit survey of the remaining property was conducted over the course of three days between May 13 and May 28 2014 by Sherri Pearce and a crew of seven. Both survey techniques were conducted using a systematic five-metre interval. The survey covered 100% of the lands that were considered to have a potential for archaeological remains and will be subject to impact from the proposed development. No archaeological sites were discovered (*c.f.* 16).

As described in page 18 of this report, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed development of the Garibaldi property resulted in the formulation of a single recommendation. It is that, given the negative results of the archaeological assessment, no outstanding archaeological planning concerns are warranted for the proposed development.

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011), which came into effect on January 1, 2011, define up to four sequential stages in an archaeological assessment. Stage 1 consists of background research to identify any past archaeological investigations or known sites. The background study also identifies the potential for as-yet undiscovered sites. Stage 2 consists of a field survey to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological sites. Stage 3 consists of a more detailed assessment of any sites that are of demonstrable or potential significance as heritage resources and planning concerns. Finally, Stage 4 consists of the mitigation of significant sites either by avoidance and preservation or by the implementation of salvage excavations.

Standard 3 of Section 7.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 115) states the following standard with respect to the reporting requirements for archaeological assessments: “*The final report must be filed in the form and manner as specified by the ministry in Section 7.5.*”

Standard 1 of Section 7.5 of the Standards and Guidelines (*Ibid*: 121) further states the following standard with respect to the reporting requirements for archaeological assessments: “*All project reports must contain the sections listed in the first column of Table 7.1.*” The present report is intended to conform in all respects to the reporting requirements of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines.

Section 7.5.5 of the Standards and Guidelines (*Ibid*: 124) requires that the Project Context section of each report include the context for the archaeological investigations and that it cover three basic areas: development context; historical context; and archaeological context. They are covered in the following three subsections presented below.

### 1.1 Development Context

The information contained in this section of the report is being presented to satisfy Standards 1, 2, and 3 that are set out in Section 7.5.6 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 124-125).

In May of 2014, Astrid J. Clos Planning Consultants contacted D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. to carry out a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development of the Garibaldi property, which forms Part 1 of the Registered Plan of Survey 61R-7440. The property is located in Lot 11, Concession 7, Puslinch Geographic Township, Wellington County (Figure 1). More specifically, the property is located southeast of the intersection of Laird Road and Clair Road West, in the southeastern part of the City of Guelph (Figure 2).

The proposed development has a total surface area of approximately 7.8765 hectares (19.463 acres) and consists of three ploughed fields, one isolated to the north of a tree line and a southeastern and southwestern field to the south of this tree line. Collectively, they measure approximately 2.25 hectares. The ploughed fields are surrounded by grass fields containing foliage and boulder clusters, which slope in two main areas – one on the western edge of the property and the other between and

to the north of the two southern ploughed fields (Figure 5).

There were two objectives to the archaeological assessment. The first was to obtain information on past archaeological investigations and known sites within a one-kilometre study area surrounding the property. The second was to confirm the presence or absence of any archaeological sites within the property that could represent possible planning constraints for the proposed development.

The standard concerning permission for access that is specified in the Standards and Guidelines is as follows: “Provide statements that the landowner or landowner’s representative (e.g. planner, engineer, lawyer) gave permission for the licensee to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, and state any limits placed on access (e.g. time limits, refusal of access to portions of property)” (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011, Standard 3 of Section 7.5.6, pages 125). In the present case, time limits were not an issue for the archaeological assessment. In addition, permission to access the subject property to conduct the archaeological survey was secured from the landowner in advance of the fieldwork.

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport designated the assessment as PIF #P316-0825-2014. The assessment was conducted under Archaeological Consulting Licence P316, issued by the Province of Ontario to Sherri Pearce of D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. It was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario RSO 1990a), and the requirements of the *Ontario Planning Act* (Government of Ontario RSO 1990c). Finally, the assessment conformed to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011).

Further to the above, the assessment was also conducted in accordance with the 2005 Provincial Policy Statement 2.6.2, which has provisions for the conservation of archaeological resources, a definition of the same, and provisions for archaeological assessments. Finally, it was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Culture’s 2006 Heritage Tool Kit, most particularly with respect to Infosheet #3 and Infosheet #6; they detail provisions for the conservation of archaeological resources and provisions for heritage impact statements, respectively.

The records pertaining to this project are currently housed in the corporate offices of D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. If the opportunity permits, the project archive will be transferred to a suitable long term repository. Potential repositories include local or other museums and the storage facilities maintained by the Toronto office of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

## 1.2 Historical Context

Under the Standards and Guidelines, a required standard for the Historical Context subsection of a report is that it must include a statement concerning the rationale for fieldwork strategy (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: Standard 2 of Section 7.5.7, page 125). In the present case, the lands that are involved in the proposed development consist of ploughed agricultural fields and fallow fields that cannot be ploughed. In consequence, the ploughed fields were surveyed by systematic pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval and the fallow fields were test pit surveyed at a 5 m interval. The purpose was to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains and, if archaeological remains were determined to be present, to determine if they had cultural heritage value as defined in Table 3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 60-61).

This section of the report also provides the historic context for the First Nation and Euro-Canadian settlement of the area of the proposed severance, as required by Standard 1 of Section 7.5.7 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 125). In the interest of context, brief summaries are included on the major environmental changes through time, and on the characteristics of settlement and subsistence patterns for the relevant time periods and cultures represented in the history of the area. For reference purposes, a cultural chronology of the region is presented in Table 1.

### **The Paleo-Indian Period (9500-7900 B.C.)**

The first known human occupation of the province took place ca. 9500 B.C., following the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier. During this period, the environment in southern Ontario was characterized by a cool climate. The vegetation, in transition from spruce to pine dominated forests, would have resembled the modern sub-arctic.

The initial occupation of southern Ontario by Paleo-Indian peoples took place toward the end of a period of high water levels in the Great Lakes, including Lake Algonquin in the Lake Huron Basin and early Lake Erie to the south. That ended when the North Bay outlet opened ca. 8500-8000 B.C., draining Lake Algonquin eastward. The result created Lake Stanley in the Lake Huron Basin, Lake Hough in the Georgian Bay Basin and what were in effect a series of large ponds in the Lake Erie Basin. What are now Pelee Island and Middle Island were hills in the dry west end of the Lake Erie Basin.

Paleo-Indian sites in the Great Lakes region are presumed to relate to a focal adaptation based primarily upon the communal hunting of seasonally migrating herds of woodland caribou. In general, favourite Paleo-Indian site locations include areas adjacent to glacial spillways and kettle lakes, often near present-day swamps on loam soils proximal to muck soils representing the margins of relic pro-glacial or post-glacial lakes. The most diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifacts consist of various types of Early Paleo-Indian fluted projectile points (ca. 9500 - 8500 B.C.) and of projectile points of the Late Paleo-Indian Hi-Lo type (ca. 8300 - 7900 B.C.) and Holcombe type (ca. 8400 B.C.).

### **The Archaic Period (7900-500 B.C.)**

Archaeologists divide the Archaic period into three sequential sub-periods: the Early Archaic (ca. 7900 – 6000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic (ca. 6000 – 2500 B.C.) and the Late Archaic (ca. 2500 – 900 B.C.). The Archaic period was characterized by gradually warming temperatures and by the northward migration of modern flora and fauna that were established throughout their current range by around 4000 B.C. Water levels continued to rise throughout this period, but in the earlier millennia vast areas in the Lake Erie and Lake Huron basins were dry and habitable. Indeed, research suggests that these lake plains would have represented the richest environment for pre-contact hunters and gatherers in the entire Lower Great Lakes region, and that they probably contained a wealth of early sites that were later flooded.

### **The Woodland Period (1000 B.C. – 1650 A.D.)**

The Woodland Period, which follows the Archaic in the Lower Great Lakes region, spans a series of important changes in culture and adaptation. This period is most commonly divided into three sub-periods: Early, Middle and Late.

**Table 1 Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario**

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENTS
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
	Fluted Point	9500 - 8500 B.C.	Big game hunters; small nomadic groups
	Hi-Lo	8300 – 7000 B.C.	
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling	7700-6900 B.C.	Nomadic hunters and gatherers.
	Bifurcate Based	6800 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Laurentian	3500 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to territorial settlements.
Late	Lamoka	2500 - 1800 B.C.	Polished/ground stone tools
	Broad Point	1800 - 1400 B.C.	
	Crawford Knoll	1500 - 500 B.C.	
	Glacial Kame	ca. 1000 B.C.	Burial ceremonialism
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	1000 - 400 B.C.	Introduction of pottery
	Red Ochre	1000 – 500 B.C.	
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C. - 500 A.D.	Long distance trade networks. Incipient horticulture
	Princess Point	500 – 800 A.D.	
Late	Early Iroquoian	800 - 1280 A.D.	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Uren	1280 - 1330 A.D.	Large village sites
	Middleport	1330 - 1400 A.D.	Widespread stylistic horizon
	Huron & Neutral	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Five Nations, Mississauga, Six Nations	1650 - 1875 A.D.	Social displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D. - present	European settlement

***Early Woodland (ca. 900 to 500 B.C.)***

The Woodland Period is marked by the introduction of pottery into Ontario, the earliest of which dates to the Early Woodland sub-period. Beyond this, there appear to have been no substantial changes in the hunting, fishing and gathering settlement and subsistence patterns followed during the Late Archaic. This period in southern Ontario is represented by the Meadowood Complex.

Mortuary ceremonialism is characteristic of this period, as expressed by the inclusion of elaborate grave goods in burials, and it represents the florescence of a pattern recorded for the slightly earlier Glacial Kame Culture of the Terminal Archaic. The evidence for the Early Woodland period suggests that it represents an increased social or territorial identity with a particular resource area such as a drainage system.

### ***Middle Woodland (ca. 300 B.C. to 800 A.D.)***

This sub-period reflects, at least initially, a continuation of the settlement and subsistence patterns and mortuary ceremonialism previously described. As represented by the Point Peninsula Complex (300 B.C. - A.D. 500), large fishing stations located at major rapids to exploit spring-spawning fish are particularly in evidence. By about A.D. 500, Middle Woodland populations centred on large drainages with extensive flood plains began experimenting with incipient corn agriculture. By A.D. 700 corn had begun to assume a significant role in settlement and subsistence, and major habitation sites were shifting away from larger rivers onto higher ground adjacent to minor tributaries

### ***Late Woodland (ca. 800-1650 A.D.)***

The Late Woodland sub-period spans the most dynamic series of changes in the entire 11,500-year history of the province. This sub-period covers the immediate origins and subsequent development of the various Iroquoian-speaking historic tribal confederacies in southern Ontario, down to the time of the first direct contact with Europeans in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Although the Late Woodland subsumes many changes in settlement and subsistence patterns, it is broadly characterized by an increasing sedentarism. This was both necessitated and made possible by an increasing reliance on the cultivation of corn, beans and squash. In consequence, Late Woodland sites tend to be at once larger and more densely distributed than those of earlier time periods.

Just as the introduction of ceramics marks the beginning of the Woodland Period, so the Late Woodland is marked by the appearance of semi-permanent villages. These Iroquoian villages were often surrounded by a defensive palisade and were occupied year-round for some 12-20 years whereupon the settlement would move. Villages may cover from one to several acres in size and included numerous dwellings known as longhouses. In addition to villages, smaller, more temporary habitations such as agricultural cabin sites and fishing and hunting camps may occur. The typical burial pattern consists of individual graves within a village.

As originally formulated by J.V. Wright (1966), the full sequence of the Ontario Iroquoian Tradition involves three main stages, termed Early, Middle, and Late Ontario Iroquoian. The Iroquoian peoples of southwestern Ontario consisted of the Neutral tribal confederacy and their prehistoric ancestors.

The Early Iroquoian stage in this region spans the period ca. 800-1280 A.D. and comprises the evolution of various communities. They were typically oriented to drainage systems on sand plains in the area of the Thames River drainage and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

The succeeding Middle Iroquoian stage subsumes the Uren sub-stage (ca. 1280-1330 A.D.) and the Middleport sub-stage (ca. 1330-1400 A.D.). This period was characterized by an increase in village size and, around the beginning of the Middleport substage, by the abandonment of sand plains and a shift into areas with heavier, more drought-resistant soils.

Archaeologists typically divide the Late Iroquoian stage in southwestern Ontario into three successive periods: the prehistoric (or pre-contact) Neutral (ca. 1400-1550 A.D.); the proto-historic Neutral (ca. 1550-1580 A.D.); and the historic Neutral (ca. 1580-1651 A.D.). Of these, the proto-historic Neutral marks the period of indirect contact with European fur traders and

missionaries, while the historic Neutral marks the period of direct contact with Europeans.

The prehistoric Neutral were widely distributed throughout the southern part of southwestern Ontario, from Lake Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula westward to west of London. In the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, however, the communities in the western part of the region moved east of the Grand River. The Neutral and the other Ontario Iroquoian tribal confederacies all met the same fate in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century: first devastated by a series of plagues accidentally introduced by the Europeans; and finally dispersed and driven from their homelands by raids from the Iroquois of New York State in 1649-1651 A.D.

### **The Historic Period (1650 A.D. to Present)**

In the opening decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the French established the colony of New France. During this period and for decades to follow, French explorers and other individuals occasionally visited Ontario, but due to the threat of hostilities from the New York Iroquois their journeys primarily avoided the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Huron, Petun and Neutral all met the same fate in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century: first devastated by a series of plagues accidentally introduced by the Europeans; and finally dispersed and driven from their homelands by raids from the Iroquois of Upper New York State in A.D. 1649 – 1651.

The history of the First Nations peoples during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the succeeding 18<sup>th</sup> century was one of wide-scale cultural displacement. The displacement of the Ontario Iroquoians from southern Ontario in 1649-51 resulted in a re-organization of the cultural landscape of southern Ontario towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

In the late 1660s and early 1670s the Seneca, the most powerful of the Five Nations Iroquoian Confederacy in Upper New York State, established separate villages on Lower Humber and Lower Rouge Rivers to control the Fur Trade with the Upper Great Lakes. Two other Five Nations tribes also established villages elsewhere along the north shore of Lake Ontario. The Oneida established the village of Ganneious on Napanee Bay, at the east end of the Bay of Quinte. The Cayuga established an additional three villages: Quinte (also spelled Kente), near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula in Prince Edward County; Ganaraske, near the mouth of the Ganaraske River at what is now Port Hope; and Quintio, at the south end of Rice Lake. Collectively, the French called these people the *Iroquois du Nord*. These villages all occupied strategic points on the fur trade network connecting the fur grounds of the Upper Great Lakes to Lake Ontario and the European settlements in New France and New England.

The *Iroquois du Nord* villages were occupied by the Five Nations Iroquois until ca. 1700 A.D., when they retreated to their homeland in Upper New York State and the Algonquian-speaking peoples occupied south-central Ontario. These peoples are referred to culturally as Anishinabek or Anishinabeg, Chippewa and Ojibwa. The particular group that occupied this region were the Mississauga; they were an Ojibwa tribe from the north shore of Lake Huron. The Mississauga subsistence was based on a mixture of hunting, fishing, agriculture and foraging for wild rice and other plant foods. Maple sugar was also an important product during this period.

The British defeated the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and with the Treaty of Paris in 1763 New France became a British colony. The American Revolution broke out barely a decade later, in 1775, and in 1783 another Treaty of Paris formally recognized the United States

of America. The loss of the Thirteen Colonies in the American Revolution provided the British Crown with an incentive to expand colonial settlement. The Constitution Act of 1791 established Upper Canada (later Ontario), but United Empire Loyalists had already begun to settle there as early as 1784. To enable widespread colonial settlement, the Crown negotiated a series of treaties with the resident First Nations peoples. Over time, the Mississauga settled on a series of reserves and Euro-Canadian settlement spread throughout most of Upper Canada.

The loss of the Thirteen Colonies in the American Revolution provided the British Crown with an incentive to expand settlement into what became Upper Canada in 1791. To that end, the Crown negotiated a series of treaties with the resident First Nations peoples. Euro-Canadian settlement within the region proceeded at different rates over the next quarter century. For the future City of Guelph and Guelph Township, a key role in the early settlement was played by the Canada Company. The Town of Guelph was founded on April 23, 1827 by John Galt, the Superintendent of the Canada Company. It was one of the first planned communities in Canada.

Guelph was incorporated as a city in 1855. By 1877, when the first Historic Atlas of Wellington County was published, the Township of Guelph comprised 43,184 acres, while the Town of Guelph itself had a surface area of 3,480 acres (Walker & Miles 1877: 52).

The settlement of Puslinch Township began in about 1828, it was named after a place in Devonshire, England. The township was surveyed for roads and lots by P.L.S. David Gibson between 1828 and 1831 (Puslinch Centennial Committee 1995). The first road to be surveyed in the township was Brock Road (*Ibid*), it was located along the line between the 7th and 8th concessions. It was said that a traveller along the Brock Road in the early days had no occasion to suffer from thirst, as there were nine taverns within the limits of Puslinch Township (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906: 7).

In 1831, land was offered up for sale at public auction and lots were generally sold for \$3 per acre. The first patent seems to have been granted to Rowland Wingfield for Lot 8, Concession 5 on May 8, 1832. Mr. Wingfield was the first to import thoroughbred cattle into Canada. The Gore of Puslinch was largely given by the government to those who had served in the military (*Ibid*).

In 1829 Puslinch had only 126 inhabitants. The first school was started on Brock Road in the early 1830's on the front portion of Lot 18, Concession 8, and later in a log building built for a church on the rear portion of Lot 16, Concession 7. In 1836 a meeting was held to consider the formation of the township, only five men voted in the first election. The first chairman of the township was Kenneth Chisholm and the first township clerk was John Hammersley. The early township meetings were always held in a barn, where the chairman sat on the top of a swing beam, with the township clerk beside him (*Ibid*). In 1844 the Township of Puslinch joined with the District of Wellington.

As shown in Figure 3, the subject lands were part of the holdings of J. Lynch as of 1877. The Historic Atlas map illustrates a house close to Clair Road West, but not within the boundaries of the Garibaldi property. By 1906 the east half of Lot 11 Concession 7 was owned by J. Anderson and a building is recorded further east, closer to the Garibaldi property but still not within its boundaries (Figure 4).

### 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section of the report consists of several distinct elements as defined in Section 7.5.8 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 125-126). They are described below.

#### ***Known Archaeological Sites***

Consistent with Standard 1 in Section 7.5.8 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 125), the Stage 1 background study examined data for a study area that encompassed a one kilometre buffer surrounding the proposed development. Two collective sources were examined in the course of the basic background research. One was the Archaeological Sites Database of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport; it houses site record forms for registered sites as well as published and unpublished reports on past surveys, assessments and excavations. Data on registered sites within the study area were provided by Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator of the Ministry, on May 20 2014. As such, the registered sites data presented in this report satisfy the standard required by the first bullet of Standard 1 of Section 1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (*Ibid*: 14).

The second collective source for the assessment was the library/archives of D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. It includes an extensive inventory of published and unpublished reports on past archaeological assessments in the one kilometre study area, as well as inventories of registered and unregistered archaeological sites in the area. As such, the background research on past investigations within the area satisfies the standard required by the second bullet of Standard 1 of Section 1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 14).

The Stage 1 background study determined that 16 sites had been registered within the one kilometre study area that surrounds the proposed development. Data on the individual sites are presented in Table 2. All but four of these sites were discovered during the archaeological survey of the Clairfields subdivision, north of Clair Road West. The closest site to the subject property is AjHb-180, a Crawford Knoll camp located 70m north of Clair Road, 250m east of the west boundary of the property.

First Nations sites make up a majority (n=15) of the known archaeological sites in the study area, four of which are find spots of unknown age or cultural affiliation, three of which are lithic scatters of unknown age or cultural affiliation, and one of which is a campsite of unknown age or cultural affiliation. Two of the remaining First Nations sites are find spots, one is from the Late Archaic (c.a. 2500-500 B.C.) period and consists of a Genesee projectile point, while the other is from the Early Archaic (ca. 7900 – 6000 B.C.) period and consists of a Bifurcate Base projectile point. The remaining four First Nations sites are all campsites which range in age from the Paleo-Indian (c.a. 9500-7900 B.C.) period to the Late Archaic period (c.a. 2500-500 B.C.). The one remaining site is a 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead.

#### ***Previous Archaeological Investigations***

Standard 4 of Section 7.5.8 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011: 125) requires that assessment reports include information on any past archaeological investigations within or immediately adjacent to the property that is being assessed, and on any

sites that have been documented within 50 metres of the property.

**Table 2 Known Archaeological Sites in the Study Area**

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Age & Cultural Affiliation
AiHb-178	Clairfields #1	Findspot	Late Archaic - Genesee
AiHb-179	Clairfields #3	Findspot	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-180	Clairfields #4	Campsite	Late Archaic - Crawford Knoll
AiHb-181	Clairfields #6	Findspot	Early Archaic - Bifurcate Base
AiHb-182	Clairfields #8	Homestead	19th Century Euro-Canadian
AiHb-183	Clairfields #11	Findspot	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-184	Clairfields #12	Findspot	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-185	Clairfields #13	Lithic Scatter	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-186	Clairfields #15	Campsite	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-187	Clairfields #21	Lithic Scatter	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-188	Clairfields #22	Campsite	Late Archaic - Narrow Point
AiHb-189	Gosling	Campsite	Early Paleo-Indian - Barnes, Parkhill Complex
AiHb-318	Southgate 2	Findspot	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-320	Southgate 18 a+b	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate First Nations
AiHb-321	Southgate 19	Lithic Scatter	Indeterminate First Nations
AjHb-34	Clairfields #17	Campsite	Early Archaic - Nettling

**Table 3 Summary Data on Registered Archaeological Sites in the Study Area**

Age	Period & Culture	Sub-Period	Site Type	Total
Prehistoric	Paleo-Indian	Early	Campsite	1
		<i>Total Paleo-Indian</i>		<i>1</i>
	Archaic	Early	Findspot	1
			Campsite	2
		Late	Findspot	1
			Campsite	1
	<i>Total Archaic</i>		<i>5</i>	
	Indeterminate		Findspot	4
			Lithic Scatter	4
			Campsite	1
<i>Total Indeterminate</i>		<i>9</i>		
<b><i>Total – Prehistoric Native</i></b>				<b><i>15</i></b>
Historic	Euro-Canadian	19th Century	Homestead	1
				1
				1
<b><i>Total - Historic Euro-Canadian</i></b>				<b><i>1</i></b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>16</b>

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport does not maintain a database of properties that have had past archaeological investigations. In consequence, the only way a consulting archaeologist will know that a past assessment has been conducted in a given area is if they have personal

knowledge of it, or if the assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of one or more archaeological sites. In the present case, the authors of this report are not aware that any past archaeological investigations were carried out within the subject property.

### ***Dates of the 2013 Archaeological Fieldwork***

The Stage 2 archaeological survey of the Garibaldi property was conducted over three days – May 13-14 2014 and May 28 2014. This information is being presented to satisfy Standard 3 of Section 7.5.8 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 125).

### ***Conditions in the Subject Lands***

The Garibaldi property is set in an urban environment in the southeastern edge of the City of Guelph. It is bounded to the north by Clair Road West, to the east by Bishop MacDonell Catholic Secondary School, to the south by grass fields and to the west by Denso Manufacturing Canada. The subject property is southeast of the intersection of Laird Road and Clair Road West, it has a total surface area of approximately 7.8765 hectares (19.463 acres). The property consists of three ploughed fields – one to the north of a tree line and an eastern and western field to the south of the tree line. These are surrounded by grass fields containing foliage and boulder clusters, sloping on the western edge of the property and between and to the north of the two southern ploughed fields. Figure 5 shows the conditions within the subject property at the time of the Stage 2 survey. Plates 1 to 6 show the existing conditions within the property; they are described in Section 3.0 of the report.

The proposed development is situated along the southern edge of the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). Drumlins in this area are low, broad and have moderate slopes (*Ibid*: 56). They are more widely spaced than other drumlin fields and the intervening areas are frequently filled with fluvial material (*Ibid*: 137). The topography of the subject land is best described as gently rolling hills.

Guelph loam forms the soil within the subject property. Guelph loam is a slightly stony loam till with good drainage. The topographic class is smooth moderately sloping. As the Guelph series of soils are well drained and relatively stone free, they are among some of the best agricultural soils in the province (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1963: 25).

## **2.0 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Standard 1 of Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines (MTC 2011: 132) requires that the Analysis and Conclusions section of Stage 1 assessments reports address the following statement: “*Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*” Further, Standard 2 of Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines (MTC 2011: 132) states that the Stage 1 report must “*Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations [and that it must] Describe the nature of alterations (e.g. development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed potential.*” The information presented in this section of the report is intended to satisfy the above standards.

There are two basic categories of possible archaeological planning concerns for any proposed development. The first consists of known sites that are of demonstrable or potential significance as cultural resources and planning concerns. The second consists of the potential for as-yet undiscovered sites. These are considered in turn, below.

### **2.1 Known Archaeological Sites**

As previously stated, a check of the Archaeological Sites Database of the Ministry determined that 16 sites have been registered within the one kilometre study area that surrounds the Garibaldi property. However, none are located within or immediately adjacent the subject property.

### **2.2 Potential for as-yet Undiscovered Sites**

Criteria for evaluating the archaeological potential of a property or proposed development are detailed in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: Section 1.3.1, pages 17-18). The positive archaeological site potential criteria are as follows:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources (it is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):
  - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks),
  - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps),
  - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches),
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields)

by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh);

- Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- Distinctive landforms that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings;
- Resource areas, including:
  - food or medical plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie),
  - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert),
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- Property is listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial or local landmark or site;
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities or occupations.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists also identify features that indicate the archaeological potential of a property or area has been removed (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: Section 1.3.2, page 18). They consist of the following: quarrying; major landscaping involving grading below topsoil; building footprints; and sewage and infrastructure developments.

Finally, while Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines identifies features that indicate archaeological potential and features that indicate the archaeological potential of a property or area has been removed (as cited above), it does not include explicit statements on criteria that indicate a property or area never had any archaeological potential in the first place. Granting that, Standard 2a of Section 2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines, which deals with in part with property survey requirements, does identify some of the conditions in which an archaeological survey is not required. They are as follows:

- a lands are evaluated as having low or no potential based on the Stage 2 identification of physical features of no or low potential, including but not

limited to:

- i. permanently wet areas;
- ii exposed bedrock;
- iii steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Figure 5 illustrates the inferred archaeological potential for the Garibaldi property. There are two sloped areas with little to no potential for as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains – one on the western edge of the property and one between and to the north of the two southern ploughed fields. Following the site potential criteria that are set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Section 1.3.1, pages 17-18), several factors indicate that the majority of lands involved in the proposed development have a moderate to high potential for as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains. Most of the property consists of well drained lands that would have been suitable for pre-contact and contact period habitation and agriculture. Further, the presence of known archaeological sites within a one kilometre radius of the subject property attests to the fact that the area has been inhabited on a periodic basis since the Paleo-Indian period (*ca.* 9500 B.C.) and onward.

### 3.0 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODS

Standard 2a of Section 7.8.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 137) requires that this section of the Stage 2 report provide detailed and explicit descriptions of how each standard was addressed for property survey generally.

Standard 1 of Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (*Ibid*: 28) requires that the entire property be included in an archaeological survey. The 2014 survey of the Garibaldi property included 100% of the proposed development.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Garibaldi property was conducted on May 13, 2014; it was carried out by a crew of seven under the direction of Sherri Pearce of D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. The test pit survey started the same day, continued on May 14 and was completed on May 28 2014. Sherri Pearce and a crew of seven conducted the survey. Figure 5 shows the extent of the 2014 archaeological survey coverage and the methods used. It also illustrates the condition of the subject property at the time of the 2014 Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines require that arable lands be surveyed by a systematic pedestrian survey. As such, the Stage 2 archaeological survey of the subject property was conducted by a systematic pedestrian survey at a five-metre interval. This technique consisted of walking back and forth across the fields observing the ground surface for cultural remains. Between the time of ploughing and discing and the survey there had been several light rains and the field was adequately weathered. The ground visibility of the field was 95-100%. This methodology follows Standards 2 through 7 and 9 of Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011a: 32). The lands that were surveyed by a pedestrian survey have an approximate surface area of 2.25 hectares; they represent 28.6% of the surface area of the subject property.

The sloped areas on the western edge of the property and between and to the north of the two southern ploughed fields have little to no archaeological potential and collectively consist of 0.68 hectares (8.6%). These areas were not surveyed.

The remainder of the property consisted of grass fields, sparsely populated with foliage and boulder clusters. The soils from the test pits were screened through six millimetre mesh. The test pits measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated five centimetres into the subsoil. Finally, all test pits were backfilled immediately upon completion. This methodology follows Standards 2-7 inclusive and 9 of Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (*Ibid*: 32). The test pit survey covered roughly 4.95 ha (62.8%).

Standard 3 of Section 2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 29) requires that the property be surveyed when weather and lighting conditions permit good visibility. The weather and lighting conditions that pertained to all days, May 13, 14 and 28 2014, satisfied this standard. More specifically, the weather on May 13 and 14 2014 was partly cloudy, with occasional light rain, and on May 28 the weather was partially cloudy and seasonal.

Section 2.1 Standard 6 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 30) requires photo-documentation of examples of all field conditions encountered (e.g. ploughed field, pasture or woodlot, disturbances). The photographs that are included in this report satisfy this

standard.

Plates 1 to 5 illustrate the conditions for the pedestrian and test pit surveys. The locations and directions from which Plates 1-6 of this report were taken are provided in Figure 5.

Plate 1 is a northeast view of the pedestrian survey in progress of the ploughed field north of the tree line. Plate 2 is southwest view of the same field close to the eastern edge of the property. Plate 3 is a view north of the slope between the eastern and western ploughed fields. Plate 4 is a northeast view of the test pit survey in progress in the southeast corner of the property. Plate 5 is a northwest view of the test pit survey in progress in the western half of the property. Lastly, Plate 6 is a northeastern view of test pitting in progress just east of the north ploughed field.

Standard 5 of Section 2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (*Ibid*: 29) requires that assessment reports map all field activities (e.g. extent and location of field methods, survey intervals) in reference to fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers. The standard also requires that mapping must be accurate to five metres or to the best scale available. The mapping in this report satisfies this standard.

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## **4.0 RECORDS OF FINDS**

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 137-138), which concerns the Record of Finds section of the document, requires that Stage 2 assessment reports provide specific types of information on all archaeological discoveries. In the present case, the 2014 Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the proposed Garibaldi property development did not result in the discovery of any archaeological remains.

Standards 1 and 2 of Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 138) further requires that archaeological assessment reports include an inventory of the documentary record that was generated by the fieldwork. The documentary record that has been generated by the fieldwork discussed in this report includes hand-written notations on two printouts of the aerial photograph of the property. It also includes three pages of field notes in a bound field notebook. Finally, it includes 75 digital photographs of the fieldwork

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## 5.0 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Standard 1 of Section 7.8.3 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 138) requires that the Analysis and Conclusions section of reports on Stage 2 fieldwork addresses the following statement: “*Summarize all findings from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.*” The information that is presented below is intended to satisfy the standard that is specified in Standard 1 of Section 7.8.3 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines.

As previously stated, no archaeological remains were discovered during the course of the 2014 pedestrian survey of the proposed Garibaldi property development. Accordingly, there is no need for any further archaeological investigations or concerns for the proposed development.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Standard 3 of Section 7.8.4 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 139) states the following with respect to reporting on archaeological surveys that did not result in the discovery of archaeological sites. *“If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.”*

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed residential relocation to the Garibaldi property resulted in the formulation of a single recommendation. It is that, in the absence of any archaeological sites, no further archaeological investigations or concerns are warranted for the proposed development of the Garibaldi property.

## 7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011) have requirements that archaeological assessment reports must include statements that concern compliance with pertinent legislation. The pertinent standards in the Standards and Guidelines are as follows:

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements.
  - a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
  - b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has complete archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
  - c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
  - d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following statement: “*Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*”

The above standards are quoted verbatim from Section 7.5.9 of the Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011: 126-127). All of them apply to the present report. However, it should be noted that effective July 1, 2012 matters relating to cemeteries and human remains are subject to the provisions of the Funeral, Burials and Cremations Act alone; the Cemeteries Act (RSO 1990c), which is cited in Standard 1d (above), is no longer in effect.

In the event that any deeply buried cultural remains should be discovered during future earthmoving or construction within the proposed development of the Garibaldi property, it is recommended that the discovery be reported immediately to archaeological staff of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport by telephone (416 212-8886) or by e-mail (Archaeology@ontario.ca.). Staff will then allocate an Archaeological Review Officer to respond to the reported discovery.

Also, in the event that any human remains should be discovered during future earthmoving or construction within the Garibaldi property, it is similarly recommended that the discovery be reported immediately to archaeological staff of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and to the police, the coroner and Michael D'Mello. Mr. D'Mello is the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services. His telephone number is 416 326-8404 and his e-mail address is Michael.D'Mello@ontario.ca.

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## **FIGURES**



Figure 1 Location of the Garibaldi Property





Figure 3 Facsimile of the 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Puslinch Township

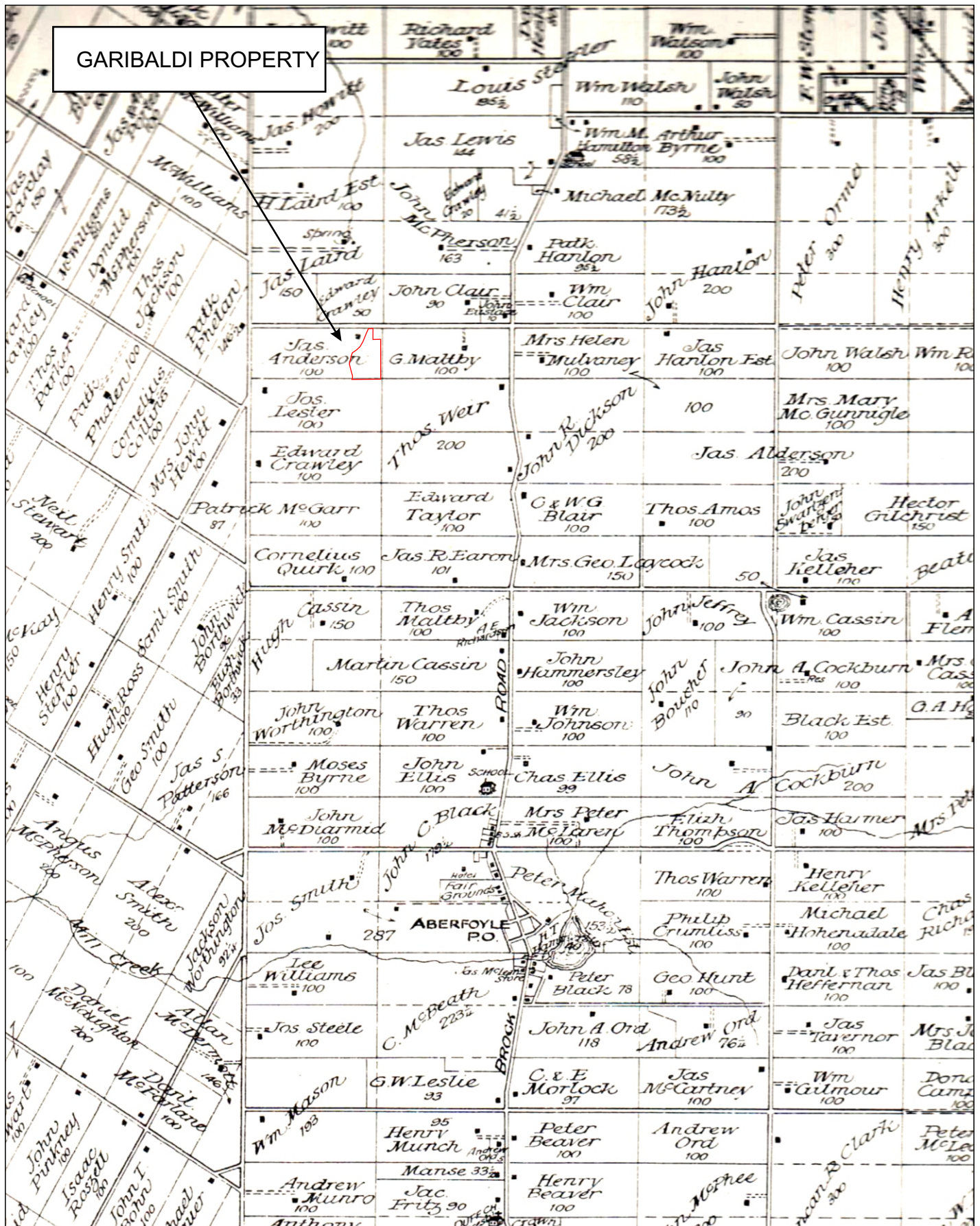


Figure 4 Facsimile of the 1906 Historical Atlas Map of Puslinch Township



**Figure 5** Archaeological Potential, Survey Coverage and Key to Photographic Plates

## **PLATES**



**Plate 1** Pedestrian Survey in Progress, View Northeast



**Plate 2** Area of Pedestrian Survey, View Southwest



**Plate 3** Area of Pedestrian Survey, View North



**Plate 4** Test Pit Survey in Progress, View Northeast



**Plate 5** Test Pit Survey in Progress, View Northwest



**Plate 6** Test Pit Survey in Progress, View Northeast