ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | OUTREACH | EDUCATION

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
316 Grange Road
Part of Lot 7, Registered Plan 53
City of Guelph
Part of Lot 2, Concession 3 Division C
Geographic Township of Guelph
Former Wellington County, Ontario

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands involved in a subdivision development at 316 Grange Road in the City of Guelph, Ontario. The proposed project consists of 47 townhouse units, 12 semi-detached units, a park and two municipal roads (extensions of Kemp Crescent and Marks Avenue). The assessments were carried out in support of a Plan of Subdivision application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act* (the previously approved 23T-07505 had lapsed). This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in July 2021 under Project Information Form #P007-1227-2021. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of an extant home, a barn, several sheds, two ploughed fields, a driveway and various grassed and treed areas.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas that were likely disturbed by past land alterations. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **I**
ABBREVIATIONS **IV**
PERSONNEL **IV**
ENGAGED GROUPS **IV**

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT **1**
1.1 Development Context 1
1.2 Historical Context 2
1.2.1 Settlement History 2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact 2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact 3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use 4
1.2.2.1 Overview 4
1.2.2.2 Guelph 4
1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis 5
1.2.2.1 Additional Historical Documentation 6
1.3 Archaeological Context 7
1.3.1 Condition of the Property 8
1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites 8
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work 9
1.3.3.1 Campus Estates and Cedarvale Developments (Stage 1–2) 9
1.3.3.2 300 Grange Road (Stage 1–2) 9
2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY **10**
2.1 Background 10
2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection) 10
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions 10
3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT **12**
3.1 Field Methods 12
3.2 Record of Finds 13
3.3 Analysis and Conclusions 14
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS **15**
5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION **16**
6.0 IMAGES **17**
7.0 MAPS **20**
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES **29**

IMAGES

Image 1: Pedestrian Survey 17
Image 2: Pedestrian Survey 17
Image 3: Pedestrian Survey 17
Image 4: Pedestrian Survey 17
Image 5: Test Pit Survey 18
Image 6: Test Pit Survey 18
Image 7: Test Pit Survey 18
Image 8: Test Pit Survey 18
Image 9: Combination Survey 18
Image 10: Combination Survey 18
Image 11: Combination Survey 19
Image 12: Combination Survey 19

MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area 20
Map 2: *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861) 21
Map 3: *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1877) 22
Map 4: *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1906) 23
Map 5: Topographic Map (1935) 24
Map 6: Aerial Images (1930, 1955 and 1966) 25
Map 7: Features of Potential 26
Map 8: Field Methods (Aerial Image) 27
Map 9: Field Methods (Development Plan) 28

TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History 2
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History 3
Table 3: Land Transaction Summary 6
Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites 9
Table 5: Field Methods 13
Table 6: Documentary Record 14

ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SD – Supplementary Documentation

PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands involved in a subdivision development at 316 Grange Road in the City of Guelph, Ontario. The proposed project consists of 47 townhouse units, 12 semi-detached units, a park and two municipal roads (extensions of Kemp Crescent and Marks Avenue). The assessments were carried out in support of a Plan of Subdivision application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act* (the previously approved 23T-07505 had lapsed). This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of a rectangular parcel of land with an area of 2.08 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by residential properties to the northwest and northeast, Grange Road to the southeast, residential properties to the south and agricultural lands to the southwest. In legal terms, the study area comprises Lot 7, Registered Plan 53 in the City of Guelph, which falls on part of Lot 2, Concession 3 Division C in the Geographic Township of Guelph, former Wellington County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of a much larger purchase in 1784, but there were uncertainties relating to the area involved. The extent of the cession was clarified during the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) in 1792.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in July 2021 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1227-2021. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (*S&Gs*), the investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. Two previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 8.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; HAPC 1906; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; 'The Great Peace of Montreal' treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 grants land to Six Nations (the Haldimand Tract), clarified by the Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) in 1793; *Constitutional Act* of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18th to early 19th century	Became part of York County's 'West Riding' and the expansive Kent County in 1792; Additional land cessions included the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) and Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19) in 1818, the Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty 29) in 1827 and the Saugeen Tract Purchase (Treaty 45½) in 1836; Wellington District and Waterloo County created in 1840; Wellington County created after the abolition of the district system in 1849

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Early 19th century	Guelph was initially patented in a block to the 'Canada Company' in 1829; The first settlers arrived prior to the patent date, and included the Rifes, Hinds and Ryans in 1825 and a group of Scottish settlers in 1827; The 'Broad Road' (Waterloo Road) was begun by Absalom Shade in 1825 and was completed by the founding of Guelph in 1827; The township was fully surveyed by John McDonald in 1830 and comprised Divisions A–G; Many additional settlers arrived between 1829 and 1832
Township Development	Mid-19th to early 20th century	Guelph was one of the best settled townships in Ontario, with a population of 3,400 in 1845; The majority of settlers came from well-established and wealthy English families in Suffolk and Norfolk; 9,904 ha taken up by 1846, with 5,196 ha under cultivation; 3 grist mills and 2 saw mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856), the Galt & Guelph Railway (1857), the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway (1870) and the Guelph Junction Railway (1888); The principal community was the Town/City of Guelph

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located northeast of the historical community of Guelph.

Examinations of early mapping and aerial imagery were carried out to provide a general framework for reconstructing the Euro-Canadian settlement history of the study area. Detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history specific to the property was also conducted, which involved the consultation of land registry records and additional information sources as set out in Section 3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as residential.

1.2.2.2 Guelph

Guelph, founded in 1827 by John Galt on a block of land belonging to the Canada Company, gradually emerged as the cultural and commercial centre of the region (Smith 1846:213). John McDonald surveyed the site, using the stump of the first felled tree as a benchmark, and the town streets were laid out in a radial pattern similar to European city centres, complete with squares, broad main streets and narrow side streets. The first months were spent erecting log houses in different parts of town and clearing the land, with the largest clearings opening up at Market Square and eastward on Waterloo Street as far as Gordon Street (HAPC 1906:3).

Situated on a gravel terrace at the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers, the community grew quickly over the 19th century and spread over the surrounding hills. Many of the prominent features of the town were situated on large drumlins, including the Roman Catholic cathedral at the end of Macdonell Street and the hospitals and cemeteries to the east of the Speed River. The educational hub of Guelph, including the Ontario Agricultural College and later the Macdonald Institute, the Ontario Veterinary College and University of Guelph, occupied additional drumlins

to the south. The town's industry initially developed on more level ground adjacent to the Eramosa River in the southeast, but later spread to the northwest as the town developed into a city (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138–139).

By the mid-19th century, Guelph had a population of 1,240 and boasted seven taverns (the British Hotel, Farmer's Arms and Ratcliffe's being the most prominent), five churches, four physicians, three grist mills, one saw mill, three tanneries, fifteen stores, six blacksmiths, six wagon makers, eight cabinet makers, ten tailors, thirteen shoemakers, two undertakers, two schools and two banks, plus dozens of other professions both large and small (Smith 1846:72). Guelph received a village charter in 1851, was officially incorporated as a 'town' in 1856 and achieved 'city' status in 1879.

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, three historical settlement maps, one topographic map and three aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- The *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (1877) (MU 2001);
- The *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1906) (HAPC 1906);
- A topographic map from 1935 (OCUL 2022); and
- Aerial images from 1930, 1955 and 1966 (UW 2022).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 6.

The *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861) does not indicate an occupant for the property, although the area clearly comprised part of a subdivision located northeast of the historical limits of Guelph (Map 2). No structures or other features are illustrated within or in the vicinity of the study area. Grange Road and the Grand Trunk Railway appear to the southeast. The *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (1877) lists 'Stevenson' as the occupant of the property, but no structures are illustrated (Map 3). It should be noted that these two maps depicted very few private structures in the surrounding lots, so the absence of illustrated buildings is not necessarily an indication that the study area was unimproved.

The *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (1906) reveals that the subdivision was named 'Galt's Subdivision' and illustrates a farmhouse in the southern part of Lot 7, although no specific occupant is identified (Map 4). The 1935 topographic map suggests that the study area comprised cleared lands, and a house and barn are illustrated in approximately the same locations as the extant structures (Map 5). The aerial images from 1930, 1955 and 1966 show the farmstead along Grange Road and reveal minor alterations over time (Map 6). The 1930 aerial image shows trees around the perimeter of the property, and the 1955 aerial image includes another outbuilding to the east of the barn. The 1966 aerial image demonstrates that the property comprised a residence, barn, outbuildings and a racetrack within the northeast half of the lot.

1.2.2.1 Additional Historical Documentation

Detailed documentary research was carried out for Lot 2, Concession 3 Division C in order to better inform the interpretation and evaluation of archaeological resources. The principal transactions documented in the land registry records for this area are summarized in Table 3. A full discussion of the results of the additional historical documentation appears below.

Table 3: Land Transaction Summary

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
-	Patent	Crown Patent to Canada Company not located			Lot 2, Concession 3 Division C, 100 acres
367	Grant	6 Aug 1845	Canada Company	Hugh McCullogh	All, 100 acres
[1337?]	Bargain and Sale	1 Oct 1846	Hugh McCullogh	Toronto and Galt Railway Company (Gzowski et al)	Northeast half, 50 acres
6170	Bargain and Sale	19 Nov 1853	Hugh McCullough	Casimir S. Gzowski, Alexander T. Galt, Luther H. Holton, David L. MacPherson	Part of the northwesterly part, 21 acres
[8182]	Bargain and Sale	18 Jun 1855	Casimir S. Gzowski, Alexander T. Galt, Luther H. Holton, David L. MacPherson	John Galt	Northeast half, 50 acres and northwesterly part, 21 acres
53	Plan	26 Jan 1857	Plan 53 Made for John Galt		Part of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession 3 Division C
15119	Bargain and Sale	[15] Jun 1860	John Galt and wife	James Hough	All Lot 7, 5 acres
[61]	Bargain and Sale	25 Jul 1866	James Hough	William Stevenson	All Lot 7, 5 acres
[5141]	Probate of Will	21 Dec 1898	Concerning William Stevenson, deceased		All Lot 7, 5 acres
5311	Bargain and Sale	29 Nov 1902	Executors of William Stevenson	Ephraim Stevenson	All Lot 7, 5 acres
5319	Bargain and Sale	28 Nov 1903	Ephraim Stevenson	George Curtis	All Lot 7, 5 acres; $600
Illegible	Mortgage	[7] Dec 1903	George Curtis	[Isabel Cleghorn]	All Lot 7, 5 acres; $300
Illegible	Discharge Mortgage	[1 July 1907]	[Isabel Cleghorn]	George Curtis	All Lot 7, 5 acres
[7436]	Bargain and Sale	31 Mar 1919	George Curtis	George Gordon	All Lot 7, 5 acres; $3,600
11399	Certificate	30 Jul 1956	Estate of George Gordon, deceased		All Lot 7, 5 acres
11830	Certificate	4 Jun 1957	Estate of George Gordon, deceased		All Lot 7, 5 acres
16053	Grant	29 May 1957	Executors of George Gordon	Harry and Alma Pitt	All Lot 7, 5 acres
70049	Grant	24 Apr 1967	Alma Pitt	Eberhard Beling	All Lot 7, 5 acres
146312	Deed	13 Jun 1974	Berhard Beling	Eberhard Beling Construction Limited	All Lot 7, 5 acres; Subject to mortgage
208413	Deed	6 Sep 1978	Eberhard Beling Construction Limited	Antonio and Maria Carere	All
WC617438	Transfer	30 Nov 2020	Armando Carere et al	Lunor Group	All

The Crown Patent for Lot 2, Concession 3 Division C in the Township of Guelph went to the Canada Company around 1826. In 1845, the Canada Company sold the lot to Hugh McCullough. McCullough then sold the northeast half of the lot (50 acres) to the Toronto & Galt Railway Company, which was managed by Casimir Gzowski, Alexander Galt, Luther Holton and David MacPherson. The group later acquired an additional 21-acre parcel in the northwestern part of the lot from McCullough in 1853. In 1855, Gzowski, Galt, Holton and MacPherson sold their acreage to John Galt who had the lands surveyed as Plan 53, Township of Galt, also known as Galt's Survey, in 1857. Galt sold the 5-acre Lot 7, Plan 53 to James Hough in 1860.

In 1866, James Hough sold the lot to William Stevenson, who also held additional land to the west of the property. Stevenson, his wife and children resided in a one and a half storey stone house named "Maplebank" by 1891, at which time William Stevenson's profession is enumerated as "nursery man" (LAC 1891). It is unclear if Stevenson improved the property during his period of ownership, as the historical map from 1877 does not depict any structures. By 1898, William Stevenson had died and Lot 7, Plan 53 was sold to Ephraim Stevenson by his executors in 1902. One year later, Ephraim Stevenson sold the lot to George Curtis for $600. Curtis took out a mortgage of $300 around the time of his purchase which was discharged in 1907.

Curtis and his wife Annie Agnes Hudson were married April 22, 1903, and it is likely that the mortgage was to fund the construction of the extant residence (AO 1903). In 1911, George Curtis was listed as a Catholic Teamster living in the Township of Guelph with his wife Agnes and children John, Evelyn and Beatrice (LAC 1911). By 1921, the family had grown to include another son, Wilfred, although the family had sold the property by this time (LAC 1921a).

In 1919, George Curtis sold the property to George Gordon and the property value had increased to a sale price of $3,600. According to the 1921 census, George Gordon was a Baptist farmer who owned a brick house the Township of Guelph where he resided with his wife Eva and their children (LAC 1921b). George Gordon and his estate retained ownership of the property until 1957 when it was sold to Harry and Alma Pitt. In 1967, the Pitts sold the property to Eberhard Beling who operated Eberhard Beling Construction Limited. The company sold the property to Antonio and Maria Carere in 1978 and the Carere estate sold the same to the Lunor Group in November 2020.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on July 23, 2021 under PIF #P007-1227-2021. ARA utilized a Samsung Galaxy Tab A with a built-in GPS/GNSS receiver during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNDMNRF 2021).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Guelph Drumlin Field. This region is located northwest of the Paris Moraine and includes roughly 300 broad oval drumlins of various sizes. The drumlins themselves consist largely of loamy and calcareous till, and analyses have placed the average grain sizes in the neighbourhood of 50% sand, 35% silt and 15% clay. These drumlins are not closely grouped, and the intervening low ground supports mainly fluvial materials created by river action (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137–138).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists entirely of Fox sandy loam. This Grey-Brown Podzolic soil developed on calcareous, medium sand parent material and features good drainage qualities (Hoffman et al. 1963). The subject lands fall within the Hadati Creek drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2020). Specifically, the study area is located 15 m east of a modified tributary of Clythe Creek, 480 m south of the Clythe Creek Wetland Complex Provincial Swamp, 860 m northwest of Clythe Creek and 1.2 km northwest of the Eramosa River.

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of an extant home, a barn, several sheds, two ploughed fields, a driveway and various grassed and treed areas. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned seven registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). No unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AjHb-37	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	50 m–300 m
AjHb-49	Fabio	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AjHb-54	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Building, homestead	> 1 km
AjHb-72	Murphy	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	> 1 km
AjHb-80	Guelph Grangehill	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural	> 1 km
AjHb-87	Findspot 3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	> 1 km
AjHb-88	Findspots 1 and 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	> 1 km

None of these previously identified sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. AjHb-37 is located within 300 m, however, and must be considered as a relevant feature of archaeological potential. The remaining sites represent distant archaeological resources located over 300 m away.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are two available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.3.3.1 Campus Estates and Cedarvale Developments (Stage 1–2)

In September 1996, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted for the Campus Estates and Cedarvale Developments properties under Licence #96-019 (ASI 1996). The assessed area falls within 50 m of the southeastern edge of the study area. The investigation resulted in the discovery of one Euro-Canadian site: AjHb-37. Based on the recovered assemblage and background research, the site was found to represent remains associated with an extant late 19th-century home on the adjacent property. AjHb-37 was found to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the properties were not recommended for additional assessment (ASI 1996:7–8).

1.3.3.2 300 Grange Road (Stage 1–2)

In November 2020, Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands to be impacted by a proposed development at 300 Grange Road were carried out under PIF #P389-0504-2020 (Detritus 2021). The assessed area is immediately southwest of the study area. The investigation did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. The property was not recommended for further assessment (Detritus 2021:15).

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the City of Guelph, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of seven previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites extend into the subject lands. Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the original tributary of Clythe Creek. The well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to Grange Road, Cedarvale Avenue and Cityview Drive North, all of which were historically-surveyed thoroughfares.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and

present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 7; SD Map 1). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one previously identified site (AjHb-37), a primary water source (the original tributary of Clythe Creek), four physiographic landforms (drumlins), five historical roadways (Grange Road, Cedarvale Avenue, Cityview Drive North and two former roadways), and multiple historical structure localities (early 20th-century farmsteads). The barn within the study area is listed in the City of Guelph's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties* (2019:124) but remains undesignated. Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the study area. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, did not result in the identification of any areas of no archaeological potential. Several areas that were likely disturbed by past land alterations were observed, but empirical testing was needed to confirm that archaeological potential had been removed. The study area therefore had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential, test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential and a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. Specifically, the assessment was conducted under sunny skies with bright lighting and a temperature of 26 °C on July 23, 2021. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. This component of the investigation was conducted concurrently with the property survey. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection did not result in the identification of any clear areas of disturbance. It seemed likely that the developed portion of property in the south was previously impacted, but this could not be verified based on the inspection alone. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. Other than the listed barn in the south, no significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) were encountered. ARA's impact heritage assessment determined that the structure is a representative example of Central Ontario Barn built using timber frame construction methods. As part of a former farmstead, the barn is important in defining the late 19th- and early 20th-century rural character that once characterized the area (ARA 2021).

The pedestrian survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the agricultural fields. Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* provides clear requirements for the condition of such lands prior to the commencement of fieldwork: all fields must be recently ploughed; all soils must be well-weathered; and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. These conditions were met during the pedestrian survey. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, ARA crewmembers traversed the fields along parallel transects established at a maximum interval of 5 m (Image 1–Image 4). No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the grassed and treed areas as well as the more developed areas around the structures because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand-excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Since the areas were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 5–Image 8).

Disturbed soils were encountered within the driveway leading to Grange Road, around the extant home, barn and outbuildings as well as within lands immediately adjacent to road allowance for Grange Road. These areas had clearly been impacted by modern land use, previous grading and filling, drainage installation, the establishment of an old septic bed and/or past ditching and road grading. A combination of visual inspection and test pit survey was utilized to confirm the extent of disturbance in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Test pits were excavated according to professional judgement to verify that these areas had been completely disturbed by previous land alterations (Image 9–Image 12).

As required by Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all built structures. Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil (or to a sufficient depth to confirm deep disturbance if subsoil was not preserved), and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. Natural test pits contained medium brown sandy loam over medium orange-yellow sandy loam subsoil, whereas disturbed test pits had topsoil over medium grey-brown clay fill with small stone inclusions over a light grey gravel fill. All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. The test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 8–Map 9. The study area is depicted as a layer in these maps. A breakdown of field methods pears in Table 5.

Table 5: Field Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	71.76% (1.49 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	15.73% (0.33 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	12.51% (0.26 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Total	**100.00% (2.08 ha)**

3.2 Record of Finds

The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 6.

Table 6: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	80	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	7	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	3	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

No archaeological sites were identified within the assessed lands.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas that were likely disturbed by past land alterations. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 MTCS, 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.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be 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*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Pedestrian Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 2: Pedestrian Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 3: Pedestrian Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Southwest)



Image 4: Pedestrian Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 5: Test Pit Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 6: Test Pit Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Southwest)



Image 7: Test Pit Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 8: Test Pit Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing North)



Image 9: Combination Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing North)



Image 10: Combination Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing North)

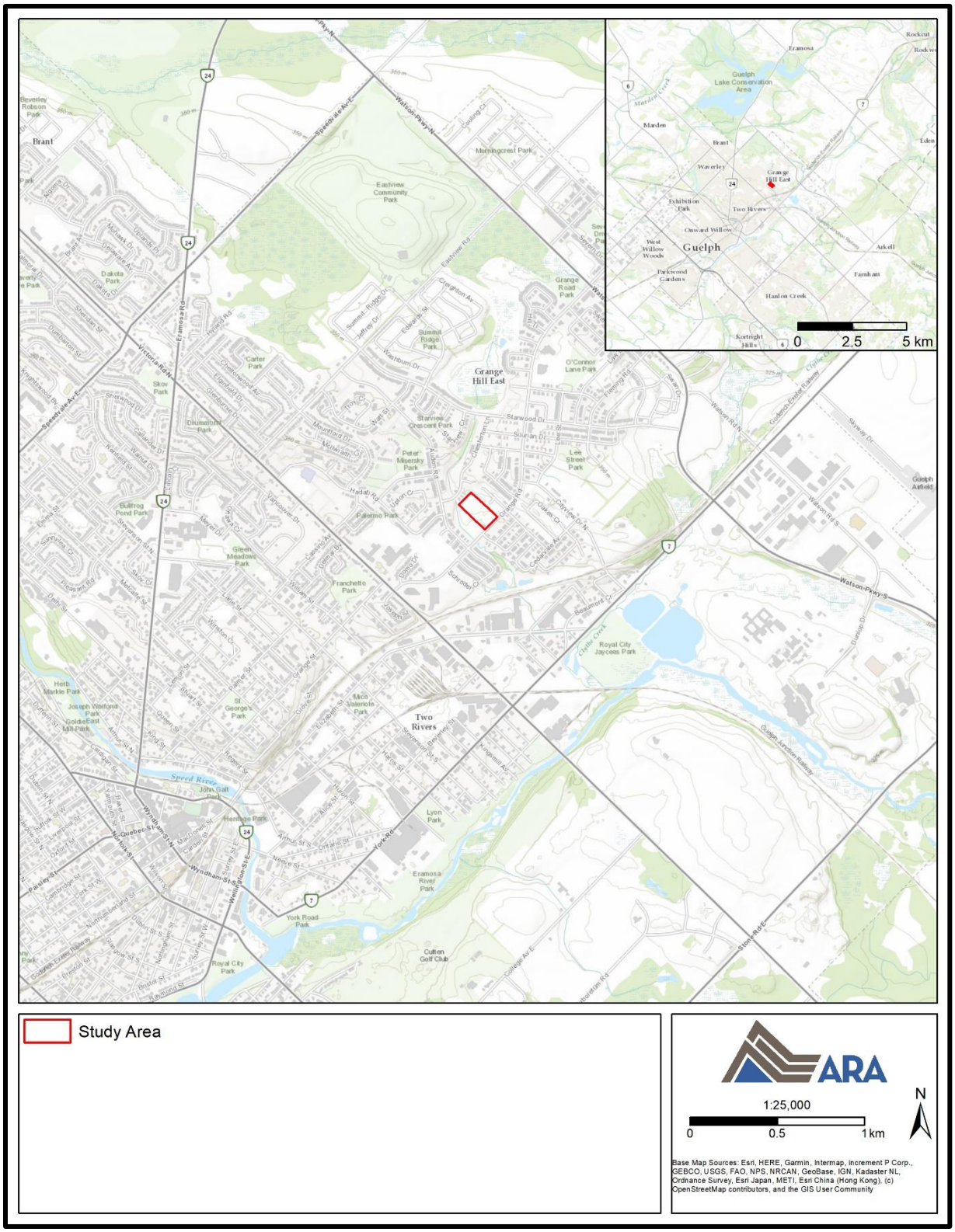


Image 11: Combination Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing North)

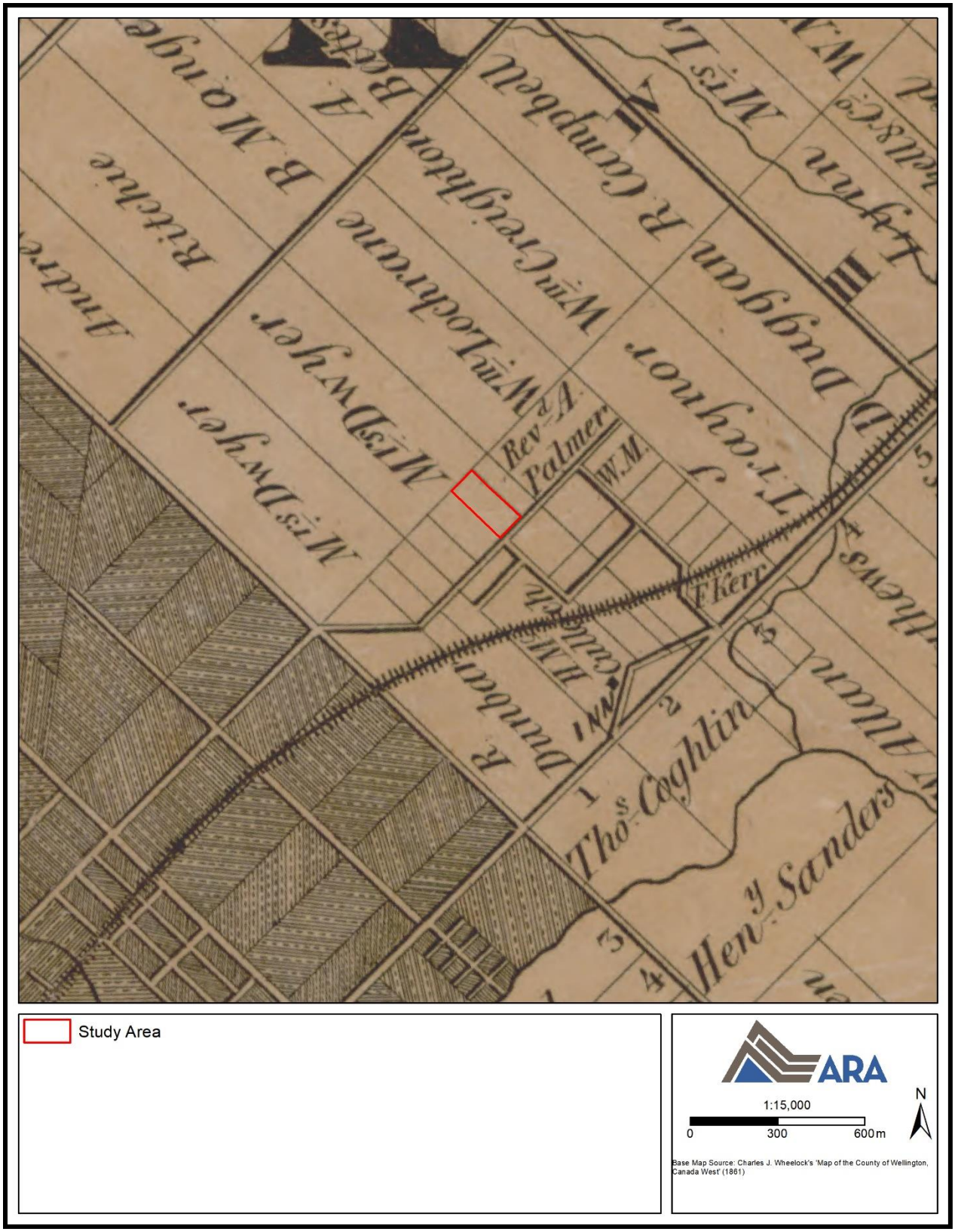


Image 12: Combination Survey
(July 23, 2021; Facing North)

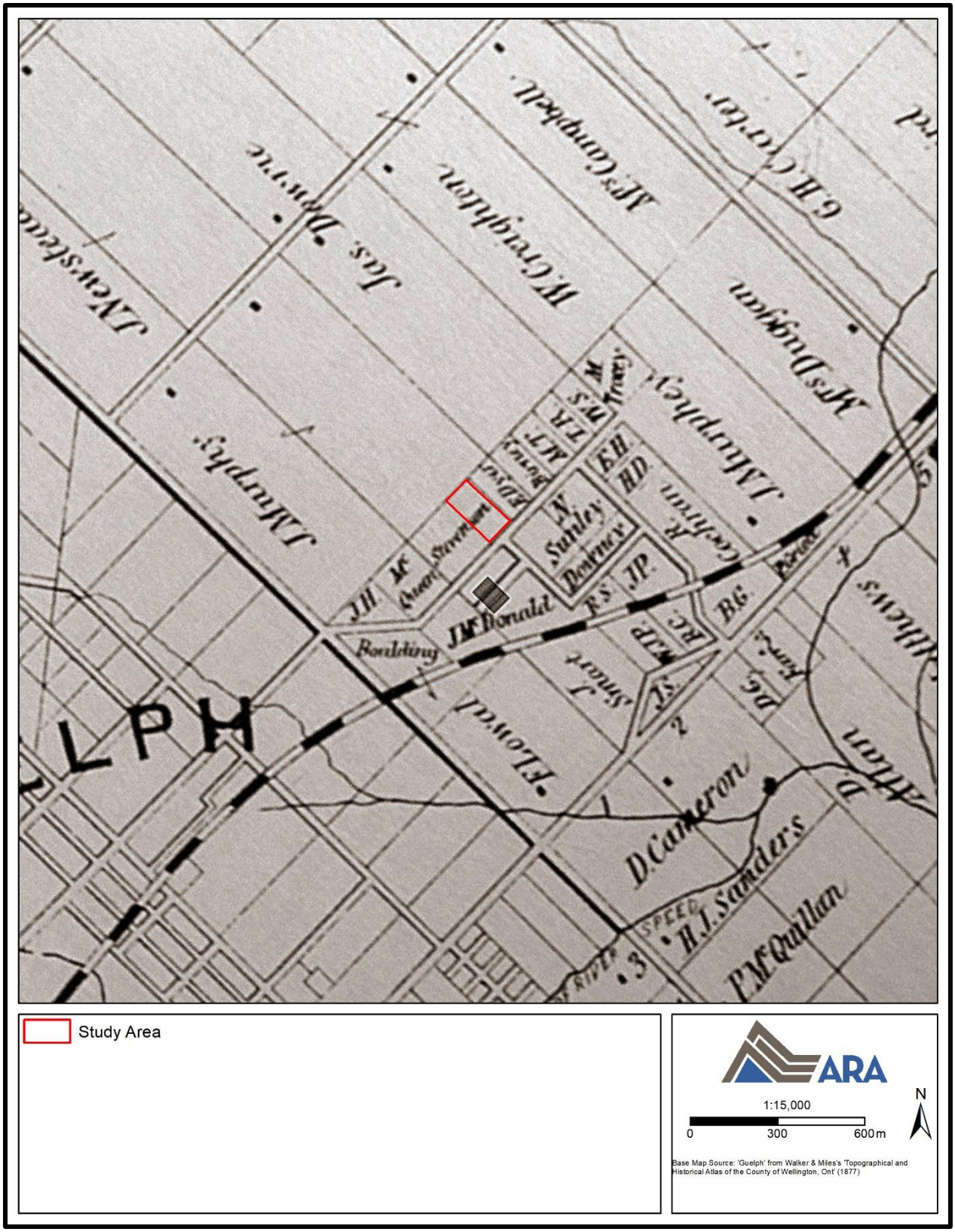
7.0 MAPS



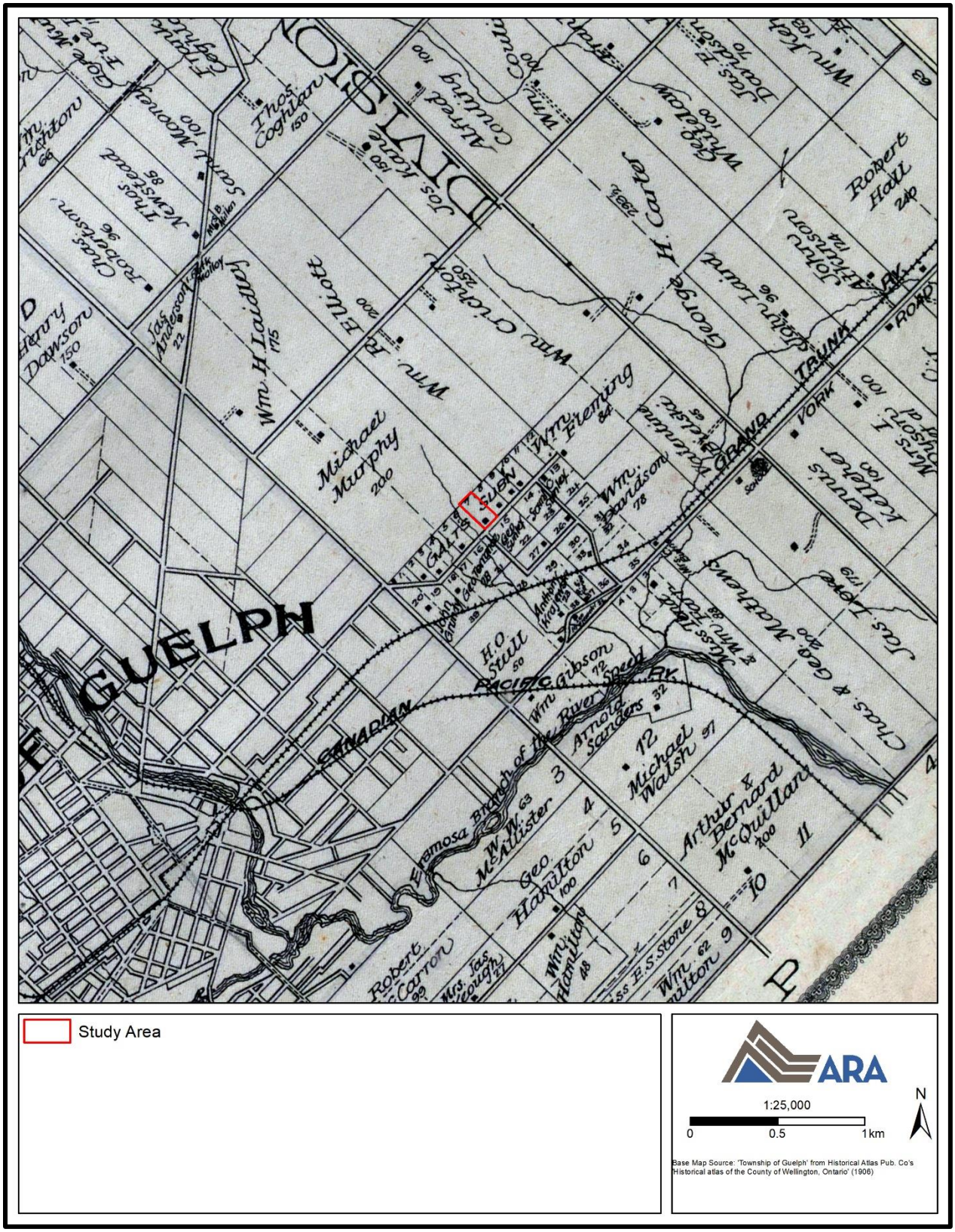
Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



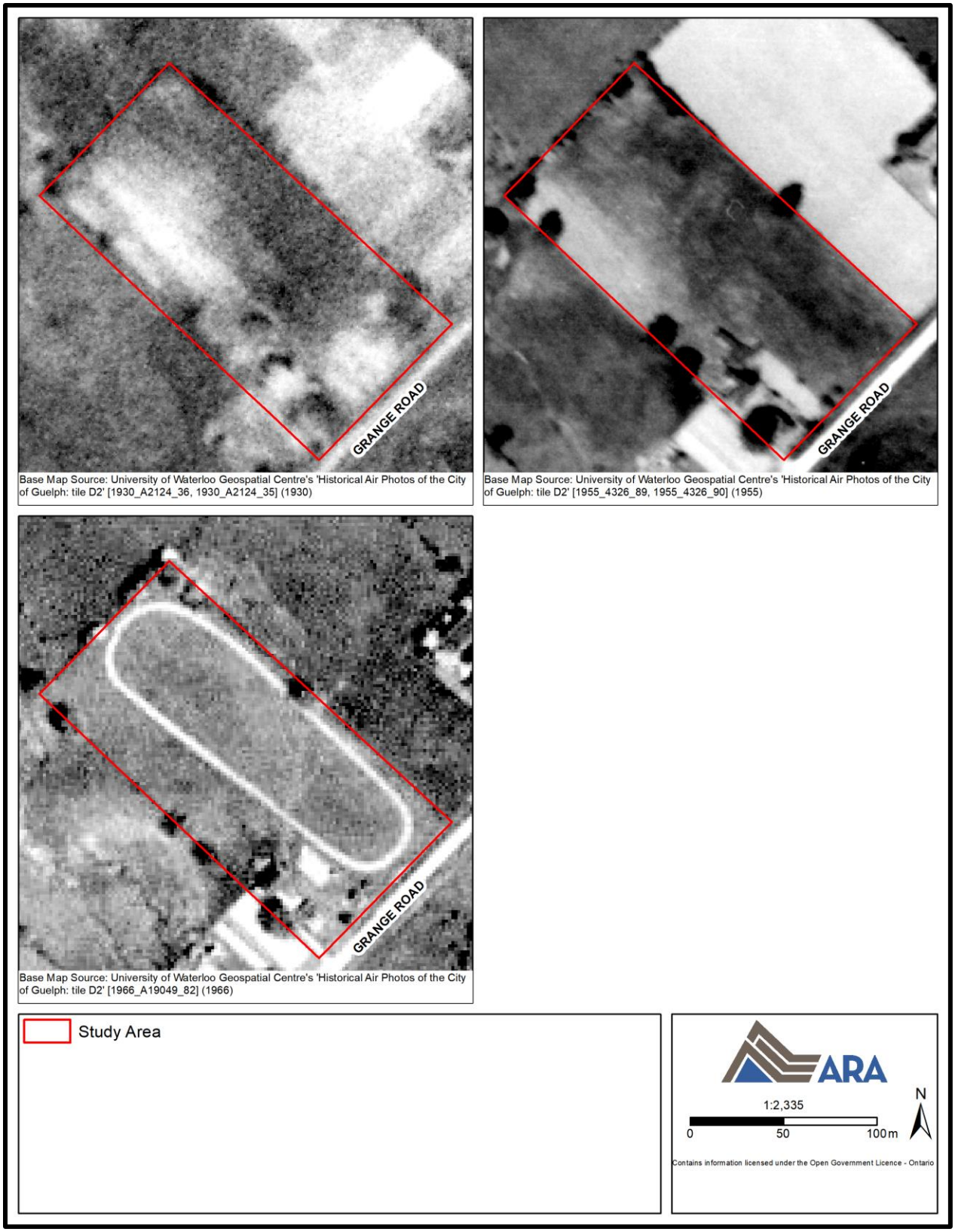
Map 3: ***Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario*** **(1877)**
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



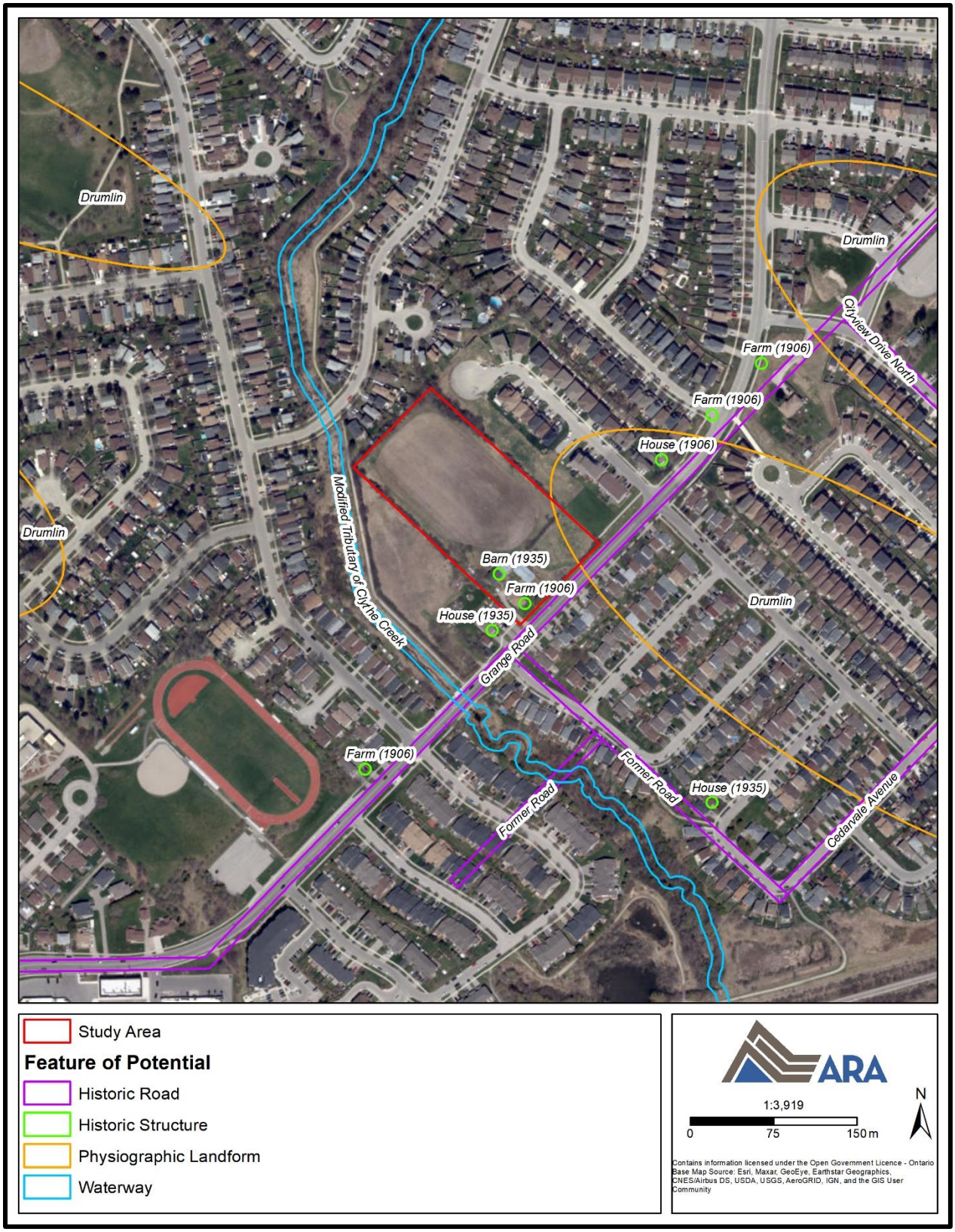
Map 4: *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1906)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; HAPC 1906)



Map 5: Topographic Map (1935)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2022)



Map 6: Aerial Images (1930, 1955 and 1966)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; UW 2022)



Map 7: Features of Potential
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 8: Field Methods (Aerial Image)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 9: Field Methods (Development Plan)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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