

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:  
PROPOSED RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,  
PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 1,  
(GEOGRAPHIC TWP. OF ERAMOSIA),  
NOW IN THE TWP. OF GUELPH ERAMOSIA,  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

Prepared for

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## **1.0** Personnel

**1.1** Project Director: L.R Parker

**1.2** Field Assistant: D. Standfast

**1.3** Background Research: L.R. Parker

**1.4** Report Preparation: L.R. Parker

**1.5** Graphics: L.R. Parker

## **2.0** Introduction

On May 9, 1999, a parcel of land, in the Township of Guelph Eramosa, was assessed by the writer. This work was under contract, awarded by the landowner, through the offices of Black, Shoemaker, Robinson and Donaldson Limited, for lands under proposed industrial development application. This archaeological assessment was conducted to determine the presence of any heritage resources, which might be extant on the property and, if so, what steps need to be taken for their management. The survey was conducted in accordance with Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (MCzCR) guidelines for lands, which exhibit a moderate to high heritage potential (MCTR 1993:14-22).

## **3.0** Location

The study area is a irregular-shaped piece of land approximately 33.0 hectares in size, located on Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of Eramosa), now in the Township of Guelph Eramosa, County of Wellington (Figures 1-3). It is

accessed from Highway 7, County Road 29, or from the now closed road allowance known as Indian Trail, and is generally situated in the southern part of the Geographic Township of Eramosa, between the City of Guelph and the Village of Rockwood (Figure 2).

#### **4.0 Geography and Archaeological Potential**

The subject property lies within the Carolinian-Canadian Biotic Province, which is described as favouring the growth of a mixture of northern and southern deciduous forest species with occasional coniferous stands (Mason 1981:60, in Janusas 1987:3).

The soils of the property are sandy loams, characterized by medium textured soils formed on outwash and shallow lacustrine deposits, formed over coarse gravel (Hoffman, et al 1963:53). Present is Caledon fine sandy loam (ibid).

The underlying bedrock is of the Lockport Formation, consisting of grey to buff dolomite (ibid:10). This bedrock outcrops within drainage ditches adjacent to the study area.

The archaeological potential of the property was assessed using its soils, hydrology, and landforms as considerations. According to Janusas: "The location of early settlements tended to be dominated by the proximity to a reliable and potable water resource..." (1988:1). The subject property is within 200m of Clythe Creek. The soils, being well drained, and the proximity to water sources imply a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites.

The potential for historic sites is moderate in the study area. According to historical maps and atlases, the study area is located near historically settled roads (ie. County Road 29). According to the 1877 historic atlas of Eramosa Township, the property was once part of the farm of Chas. Gerow, who had a farmstead located on what is now the existing farm complex in the east corner of the study area (Walker and Miles 1877:91). The Gerow family settled on Lot 5, Concession 1 of Eramosa Township in 1831, and Charles W. Gerow was born on the homestead in 1839 (HAP 1906:28). Eramosa Township itself was first settled in 1819 by the Ramsay brothers, and surveyed in that same year by Sam Ryckman, incorporated in 1850, and had a population of 2,250 in 1852 (Carter 1984:373).

## **5.0 Background Research**

Archival research was conducted in order to determine the presence of any known heritage resources, which might be located on or near the subject property. It was found that one registered archaeological site is located within three kilometres of the study area (MCzCR data files:1999). This is the Nellis site (AjHb-4), a small site of undetermined prehistoric affiliation (ibid).

## **6.0 Methodology**

Given that the study area consists of ploughed lands (winter wheat, bean stubble), it was necessary to employ certain methodologies to ensure proper

assessment of the property.

The study area was examined by pedestrian survey (at 5m intervals). The exposed soil surface, weathered by several months of precipitation, was scanned by the field crew for cultural heritage (artifacts).

If any artifactual materials were encountered, they were plotted on a topographic field map of the site and a representative artifact sample was collected for further analysis, under permission of the landowner. Artifacts that may indicate the presence of cultural resources include bone, brick, charcoal, lithics (stone tools), ceramics, glass, metal, etc. If found, artifacts were flagged in the field and pedestrian intervals were reduced to 1-2 meters in concentric circles around the findspot to estimate the size of the cultural deposit.

## 7.0 Results

The study area was surveyed during mild weather conditions. The winter wheat crop, at the time of survey, was about 10cm in height, with the soil surface completely visible between the rows (Figure 5). No significant archaeological remains were identified during the assessment of the study area. Portions of the study area have been previously disturbed over the past decades (Figures 7-8), and these areas were not subjected to assessment.

## 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The archaeological assessment has resulted in the identification of no significant archaeological resources in the study area. It is recommended that proposed development (ie. industrial use) may proceed as planned. However, if during future construction operations, any unforeseen, deeply buried cultural remains are encountered, then the Cultural Programs Branch of MCzCR and/or the Cemeteries Branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should be contacted immediately.

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#### **10.0** Acknowledgements

The study was made possible with the support of Mr. Bruce Donaldson of Black, Shoemaker, Robinson and Donaldson Limited.

## Appendix

### CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTH WESTERN ONTARIO

<u>Period</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Time Range</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
	Fluted	9500 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game hunters; small, nomadic groups
	Hi-Lo	8500 - 8000 B.C.	
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Side-notched	8000 - 7700 B.C.	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
	Corner-notched	7700 - 6900 B.C.	
	Bifurcate Points	6900 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed Points	6000 - 3500 B.C.	Transition to territorial settlements
	Notched Points	3500 - 2500 B.C.	
Late	Narrow, Broad & Small Points	2500 - 900 B.C.	Burial ceremonialism
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	900 - 400 B.C.	Introduction of pottery
	Adena	400 B.C. - A.D. 1	
Middle	Saugeen/ Point Peninsula	300 B.C. - A.D. 500	Incipient horticulture
	Princess Point	A.D. 500 - 900	
Late	Glen Meyer	A.D. 900 - 1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Middleport	A.D. 1300 - 1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Neutral	A.D. 1400 - 1650	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Historic Native	A.D. 1700 - 1875	Tribal displacements
Late	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1800 - present	European settlement

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(From: Janusas 1991)

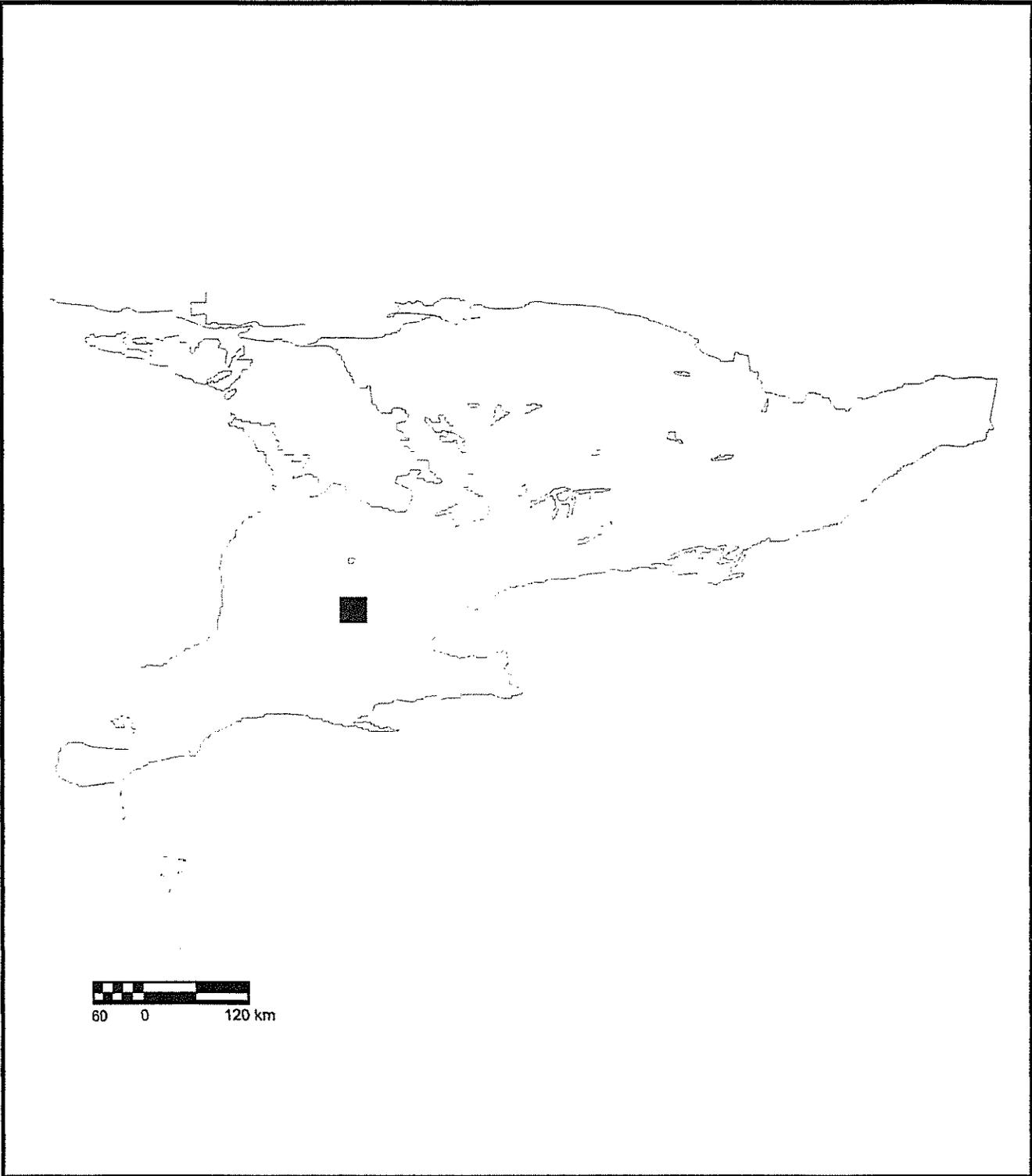


Figure 1

 Location of Study Area



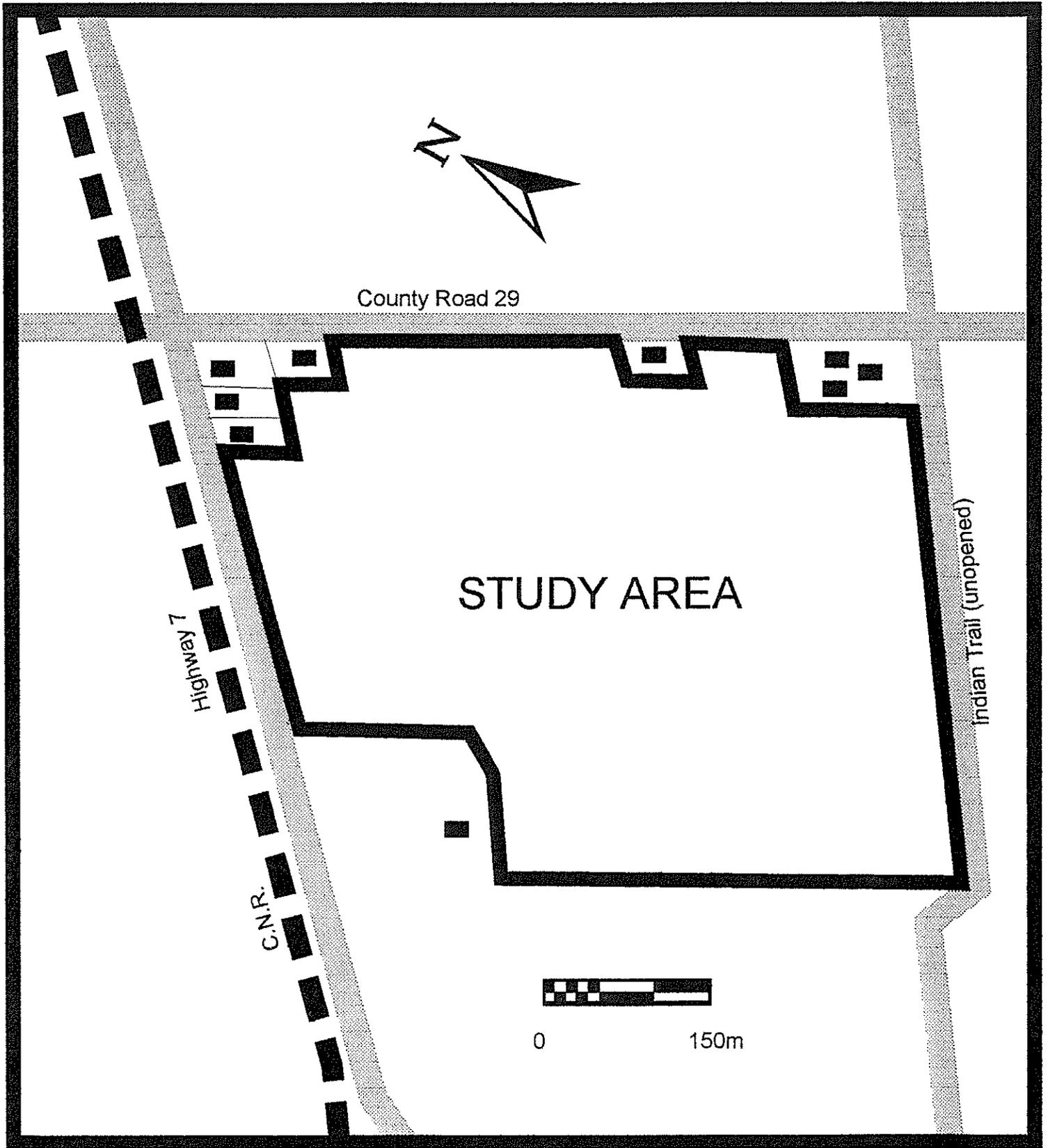


Figure 3: Plan of Study Area

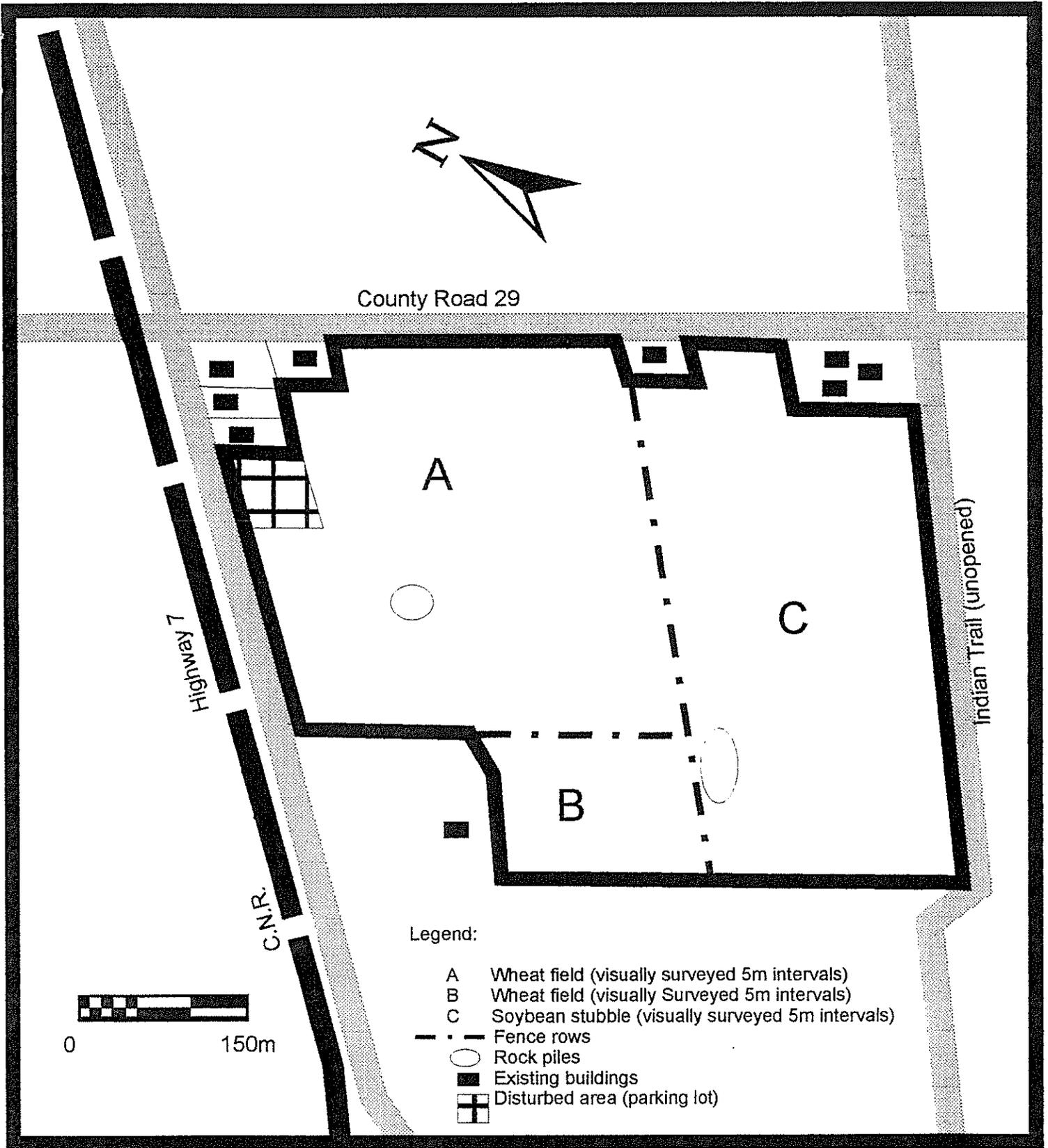


Figure 4: Plan of Archaeological Assessment



Figure 5: Ground Visibility in Winter Wheat During Assessment.



Figure 6: Ground Visibility in Bean Stubble.



Figure 7: Existing Farm Complex in Study Area..



Figure 8: Existing Truck Parking Lot in Study Area.