

**Stage 3 Archaeological
Assessment: Baker Street
Investigations**

Former Public Burying Ground
(AjHb-71), City of Guelph,
Ontario



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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Guelph to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the Baker Street, Guelph, Ontario. This archaeological assessment was undertaken after human remains were discovered underneath the paved surface of Baker Street in downtown Guelph, while turning off water to the nearby parking booth. This assessment was triggered by 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), and the MTCS response for advice letter dated November 1, 2016.

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment conducted during the Baker Street Investigations were to recover the human remain fragments and associated archaeological material in the controlled manner, determine the probable cultural origin or religious affiliation of the person whose remains were found, as well as determine the boundaries and type of the burial site. This Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P083 issued to Arthur Figura, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The Stage 3 investigations were undertaken between October 28, 2016 and November 21, 2016.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the recovery of 47 fragments of human remains. The human remains were found in the previously disturbed context under the Baker Street in downtown Guelph. Based on the response letter from Nancy Watkins of the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services dated December 6, 2016, dated December 6, 2016, **it is recommended that the human remains discovered during the investigations should be re-interred into the Woodlawn Memorial Park.**

Based on the current and previous discoveries of human remains in the area of former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), **it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist during any construction activities within the former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71) plus a 20 metre buffer area to monitor for any potential presence of human remains.** At any time, if human remains are encountered, all work must immediately cease and the site must be secured. The Police or Coroner, the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services, and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport will be notified immediately. Once the construction monitoring has been completed, whether additional archaeological investigations and the recovery of human remains occur or not, the licensed archaeologist will submit a construction monitoring report to the MTCS for acceptance in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the recovery of 78 Euro-Canadian artifacts. The cultural artifacts were found in the previously disturbed context under the Baker Street in downtown Guelph (Area 1). The cultural artifacts are either non-diagnostic or dated after 1870 and as such **no additional archaeological assessment is recommended as per 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).**



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The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture
and Sport: Crystal L. Forrest, PhD., Archaeology Review Officer

D. R. Poulton & Associates: Dana Poulton

Ministry of Government and
Consumer Services: Nancy Watkins, Cemetery Registrar

Guelph Police Service: D/Sgt. Michael Davies, Forensic Identification Unit

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1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Guelph to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment near 40 Baker Street, Guelph, Ontario. This archaeological assessment was undertaken after human remains were discovered underneath the paved surface of Baker Street in downtown Guelph during construction work in advance of the demolition of the parking booth. This assessment was triggered by the *Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4* and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002* (Government of Ontario 2002) and the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the Provincial Policy Statement (Government of Ontario 2014), "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." The archaeological assessment be conducted in accordance with Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The discovery of human remains underneath the paved surface near 40 Baker Street in downtown Guelph occurred while turning off water to the Baker Street parking booth on October 17, 2016, in advance to the forthcoming demolition of the parking booth building to create additional parking spaces. The water shut-off valve for the booth is located beneath Baker Street in a section of old brick tunnel that has been closed off on either side of the road. The initial discovery of the human remains included an open cut area measuring approximately 1.50 metres (east-west) by 3.50 metres (north-south) and it is located under the Baker Street in downtown Guelph. As discussed further in Section 2.0, the area subject to archaeological monitoring included: a 9.0 metre (east-west) by 17.0 metre (north-south) area of the parking lot (including the parking booth); and a 3.0 metre (east-west) by 22 metre (north-south) area of concrete sidewalk adjacent to Baker Street.

1.1.1 Objectives

The Stage 3 investigations of this archaeological assessment, triggered by the discovery of human remains under Baker Street, differ from typical Stage 3 archaeological assessments. As such, the MTCS was consulted to confirm the appropriate methodology and reporting standards (see Supplementary Documentation). This Stage 3 assessment included:

- A review of documentary and land use records;
- A review of background research of the previous archaeological investigations related to the former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), also known as the Baker Street Cemetery;



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- An examination of gravel fill to recover additional fragments of human remains and any archaeological material within the area of the initial discovery; and
- Archaeological monitoring of the parking booth foundation removal and removal of the damaged portions of the sidewalk.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* (Government of Ontario 2002).

Permission to enter the study area and conduct the archaeological assessment was provided by Anna Marie O'Connell of the City of Guelph.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near 40 Baker Street in the City of Guelph, Ontario.

1.2.1 Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). This is the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981).

The nature of Aboriginal settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. Despite this shift, however, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to...systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, First Nations peoples have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

The study area is documented in the Euro-Canadian historic record on December 7, 1792 as part of Treaty Number 3, which details the surrender of land to the Crown by the Mississaugas. Treaty Number 3 was:

...made with the Mississa[ug]a Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode.

The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford,



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Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.

(Morris 1943:17-18)

While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, Figure 2 provides an approximate outline of Treaty Number 3 (identified by the letter "D").

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The study area falls within the Geographic Township of Guelph in the former County of Wellington, now City of Guelph, Ontario. Originally belonging to The District of Wellington, formed in 1838, Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, the First Duke of Wellington. In 1854, Wellington County became an individual entity incorporating 12 townships and towns, including the Township of Puslinch and the former Town of Guelph. In 1879, the City of Guelph separated and became incorporated as a City and was no longer represented on Wellington County Council.

The former Town of Guelph, now City of Guelph, was founded in 1827 by John Galt on a parcel of land belonging to the Canada Company (Smith 1846). The original town site was situated at the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers. Many of the prominent features of the town were situated on large drumlins, including the Roman Catholic cathedral at the end of Macdonell Street, as well as hospitals and cemeteries to the east of the Speed River. Additional drumlins to the south were occupied by the Ontario Agricultural College, the Macdonald Institute, the Ontario Veterinary College, and the University of Guelph (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138-139). In 1831, the City of Guelph consisted of 47,000 acres with a population of 1,050 individuals. Prior to 1840 township was being settled by roughly equal numbers of English, Irish, and Scottish immigrants. There was also a huge influx of immigrants from Ireland in 1847 (Johnson 1977). By 1846, the population had increased to 1,350 individuals (Historical Atlas Publishing Company 1906:4). In 1851, Guelph received a village charter and the City of Guelph was incorporated in 1879. The population increased significantly during this time: 5,000 inhabitants in 1856; over 6,000 in 1870; 8,000 in 1875; 10,000 in 1879; and 12,000 in 1906 (Historical Atlas Publishing Company 1906:4).

1.2.2.1 Land Use of the Public Burying Ground

After Guelph was founded in 1827, the Canada Company set aside a parcel of land known as the Public Burying Ground (Koch 1975). The parcel is located near the intersection of present-day Baker Street and Chapel Lane, south of Yarmouth Street. The all-faith cemetery, also known as Baker Street Cemetery, was founded on April 23, 1827. The cemetery is shown on several historical maps of Guelph starting with the 1827 Plan of the Town of Guelph (Guelph Civic



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Museum), where it is illustrated as “Gl. Burying Ground” (Figure 3). The cemetery is further illustrated on the 1847 and 1862 maps of as the “Burying Ground” (Guelph Civic Museum; Figures 4 and 5). Though the 1877 map of the Town of Guelph (Guelph Civic Museum) does not illustrate the cemetery area (Figure 6), the 1892 map illustrates the area as “Old Burying Ground (Figure 7).

The first church to be formally organized in Guelph was St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church which opened in 1832. In the early 1840s, the split among Scottish Presbyterians resulted in the erection of Knox Presbyterian Church on Yarmouth Street in 1847 (Johnson 1977). Bishop Alexander Macdonnell, who was responsible for the Catholic Church in Ontario, was a friend of John Galt, the founder of Guelph. John Galt gave the hill in the centre of the town to the Catholic Church. A small wooden church was built on the hill in 1835 and was dedicated to St. Patrick. Roman Catholic individuals were buried in the cemetery created beside the St. Patrick Church, which was located approximately 400 metres to the south. The wooden church was destroyed by fire in 1844 and replaced in 1846 with a small stone structure named St. Bartholomew’s Church (now Basilica of Our Lady Immaculate).

The members of Anglican denomination were buried beside the St. George Church, in the centre of what is now St. George Square. The church was located southeast of the Public Burying Ground, at the intersection of Quebec Street and Wyndham Street. The first wooden church was constructed in 1833-1834. The stone church replaced the wooden structure in 1850. Following the destruction by fire the new St. George Church was built in 1870-1871 on Woolwich Street.

The Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71) was in use for approximately 26 years; from 1827 to late fall of 1853, when the Town of Guelph passed the Bylaw 33 prohibiting any further human burials in the Public Burying Ground and other cemeteries located within the town limits (Cooke 1977). There are no known records of individuals interred in this cemetery or any records who was buried where within the Public Burying Ground. Based on the Woodland Memorial Park records, an estimated 200 individuals are believed to have been buried at the Public Burying Ground cemetery (Cooke 1976; Cooke 1977; DRP 2007). This estimate is based on the population and estimated mortality rates in Guelph between 1827 and 1853. In 1853, two new cemeteries were established adjacent to each other to replace the closed cemeteries: the Union Cemetery, and the new St. George Cemetery located over three kilometres away on Lots 31 and 32, Division A, Concession 1 of Guelph Township. The two cemeteries merged in 1919 to form the Woodlawn Memorial Park (Cooke 1976).

Paul Taylor, the Director of Woodland Memorial Park, confirms that a large number of the burials and monuments were moved from the Public Burying Ground to the new Union Cemetery (now Woodland Memorial park) in the second half of the 19th century (DRP 2012). Based on the records, the removals from the Public Burying Ground spanned the period from March 2, 1855 to December 1, 1895. Some of the removals were individual burials and many others were multiple burials of family members, including children. The list includes 13 removals between 1855 and 1859; 16 removals during the 1860s; 22 removals during the 1870s; 30 removals during the 1880s;



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and one removal during the 1890s. The precise number of burials removed from the Public Burying Ground is unknown; however, Paul Taylor estimates that Woodland Memorial Park contains approximately 150 to 175 individuals who were originally interred in the Public Burying Ground (DRP 2007).

Although the last burial in the Public Burying Ground dates to no later than the fall of 1853, the cemetery formally closed in 1879, when the property was established as a public park. In the decades following the last recorded burial in 1853 to when the burials were being removed from the cemetery, the property was used for private purposes. In 1879, by Chapter 88 of the Ontario Statutes, it was enacted that the old burying ground should become the property of the City of Guelph to be used as a park (Hungerford 1949). Later in 1892, another act was passed allowing the sale of the portion of the park to the Guelph Curling and Skating Rink Company for the purpose of the construction of the Victoria Bowling Arena. As illustrated in the 1892 fire insurance plans, the building constructed by the Guelph Curling and Skating Rink Company was located at the intersection of Baker Street and Chapel Lane and occupied southwestern portion of the current municipal parking lot (Figure 8).

Another large building constructed within the limits of the former Public Burying Ground was located along the western edge of the triangular-shaped parcel. The 1929 fire insurance plan identifies the large rectangular building oriented in the north-south direction as the J. Steel Limited Wire Works Factory (Figure 9). This was a former Cream Separator Factory built in *circa* 1900 and later purchased by the Raymond Sewing Machine Company located across on the other side of Baker Street. The two factories were connected by three east-west oriented tunnels under the Baker Street (Koch 1976).

The J. Steel Limited Wire Works factory with its large smoke stack attached to the main building and the Victoria Bowling Arena are visible in the *circa* 1940 aerial photograph of downtown Guelph (Figure 10). The Victoria Bowling Arena building is further illustrated in a photograph dating *circa* 1950 (Figure 11). Sometime prior to 1965, the J. Steel Limited Wire Works factory was demolished and the grounds were repurposed as a paved municipal parking lot. The parking booth is visible on the 1965 aerial photo of downtown Guelph (Figure 12).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within a meltwater spillway in the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137):

Centering upon the City of Guelph and Guelph Township, the Guelph drumlin field occupies an area of 320 square miles [829 square kilometres] lying to the northwest, or in front, of the Paris moraine. Within this area, ... there are approximately 300 drumlins of all sizes.



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The till at this location is characterized as pale brown in colour, loamy and calcareous and contains fragments of the underlying red shale (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137). The soils consist of stony tills of the drumlins and deep water terraces of the old meltwater spillways with a shallow veneer of loam (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138). The City of Guelph sits on a gravel terrace at the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers, the confluence of two big glacial spillways (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138). According to Chapman and Putnam (1984:138), the “soils of the Guelph Drumlin Field are classed in the Guelph catena and contain a combination of well-drained Guelph and imperfectly drained London and Parkhill loams”. Overall, “the soil is fertile, easily worked, and adaptable to many crops” (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138). Thus, the soils in the region would be suitable for Aboriginal agriculture.

Potable water is the single most important resources for any extended human occupation or settlement, and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. The closest extant source of potable water is Speed River located approximately 150 metres northeast of the subject property.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of the City of Guelph, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the City of Guelph

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9,000 – 8,400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8,400 – 8,000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6,000 – 2,500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2,000 – 1,800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1,800 – 1,500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1,500 – 1,100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D. 500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn

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Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites, stored in the Archaeological Sites Database, is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block AjHb.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there is one archaeological site registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Government of Ontario 2017). The archaeological site is the Guelph Public Burying Ground, also known as the Baker Street Cemetery (AjHb-71), which is less than 50 metres to the east of the study area. Four previous archaeological studies have been conducted within 50 metres of the current study area. Three of them were related to the investigations of the Guelph Public Burying Ground by D.R. Poulton & Associates (DRP) (DRP 2006; DRP 2007; DRP 2012). One additional archaeological assessment within 50 metres of the study area was recently conducted for the proposed Yarmouth Tower Development located at 45 Yarmouth Street (Stantec 2016).

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Table 2: Archaeological Reports Related to the Public Burying Ground Site (AjHb-71)

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number
2006	<i>The 2005 Stage 3-4 Archaeological Investigations of Historic Burials in the Baker Street Right-of-Way, Former Public Burying Ground, City of Guelph, Ontario</i>	D.R. Poulton & Associates (DRP)	P116-097 and P116-101
2007	<i>The 2006 Stage 3-4 Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Baker Street Parking Facility, Former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), City of Guelph, Ontario</i>	D.R. Poulton & Associates (DRP)	P053-061-2006
2012	<i>The 2010 Stage 3-4 Archaeological Investigations of Sinkholes in the Baker Street Right-of-Way, Former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), City of Guelph, Ontario</i>	D.R. Poulton & Associates (DRP)	P316-046-2010
2016	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 45 Yarmouth Street, Guelph, Ontario</i>	Stantec	P083-0270-2015

Human remains from the Guelph Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71) were previously uncovered during the repair work on a sinkhole at Baker Street in 2005. A grave was also identified a short distance away in another sinkhole (DRP 2006). This led to the City of Guelph contracting DRP to perform a salvage excavation of the site in 2006. The Stage 3-4 archaeological investigations of the southern portion of the Guelph Public Burying Ground recovered the complete or partial remains of 45 individuals (DRP 2007). Subsequent monitoring of construction project related to sinkholes in the Baker Street R-O-W in 2010 recovered additional artifacts on the east side of the burying ground (DRP 2012).

1.3.1 Existing Conditions

The study areas are located near 40 Baker Street, City of Guelph, Ontario. The initial discovery area (Area 1) subject to stage 3 archaeological assessment measures approximately 1.50 metres (east-west) by 3.50 metres (north-south) (Figure 13). The area of archaeological monitoring included 9 metres (east-west) by 17 metres (north-south) area of the parking lot (including the parking booth), and 3 metres (east-west) by 22 metres (north-south) area of concrete sidewalk adjacent to Baker Street (Figure 13). The existing conditions of the study area are further discussed in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 below, and illustrated in Section 8.1.

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2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment compiled information concerning known and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area and previous archaeological investigations related to the Guelph Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71). The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under PIF# P083-0301-2016 issued to Arthur Figura, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted between October 28, 2016 and November 21, 2016 was triggered by the Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002 (Government of Ontario 2002) and the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the Provincial Policy Statement (Government of Ontario 2014), "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." The Stage 3 assessment involved investigations within the area of initial human remains discovery under the Baker Street (Area 1; Figure 13) and an archaeological monitoring of the parking booth foundations removal (Area 2; Figure 13). Table 3 below provides dates of the Stage 3 assessments and weather conditions. The weather during the Stage 3 assessment varied between overcast and cool to sunny and cool. The weather, lighting conditions, and visibility of land features were excellent. At no time was field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of archaeological resources. Upon arrival at the site, the area of initial discovery and the area of the parking booth demolition were mapped using the Topcon GRS-1 GPS unit paired with the Topcon HiPer high precision base and rover with Magnet Field software, using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) with sub-centimetre accuracy.

The study area includes a paved road, paved parking lot and concrete sidewalk. The entire study area is disturbed by previous urban development. The photography from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment and archaeological monitoring is presented in Section 8.1 and confirms that the requirements for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment were met, as per MTCS response letter for advice dated November 1, 2016 (see Supplementary Documentation of this report).

Table 3: Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
October 28, 2016	Investigations within the area of initial human remains discovery (Area 1)	Cool and sunny	Soil is dry and friable; screens easily
October 31, 2016	Investigations within the area of initial human remains discovery (Area 1)	Cool and partly cloudy	Soil is dry and friable; screens easily

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Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
November 1, 2016	Investigations within the area of initial human remains discovery (Area 1)	Cool and partly cloudy	Soil is dry and friable; screens easily
November 8, 2016	Archaeological monitoring of parking booth demolition (Area 2)	Cool and overcast	Soil is dry
November 9, 2016	Archaeological monitoring of parking booth demolition (Area 2)	Cool and overcast	Soil is dry
November 21, 2016	Archaeological monitoring of the removal of sidewalk adjacent to Baker Street (Area 2)	Cool and overcast	Soil is dry

2.1 INVESTIGATIONS RELATED TO THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The initial discovery of human remains underneath the paved surface of the Baker Street in downtown Guelph occurred while turning off water to the Baker Street parking booth on October 17, 2016, in advance of the forthcoming demolition of the parking booth building located immediately east of the 40 Baker Street. The water shut off for the booth is located beneath the paved road in a section of old brick tunnel that has been closed off on either side of the road. The fragments of human bones were identified in the gravel fill, immediately south of the tunnel, within an area of approximately 1.50 metres (east-west) by 3.50 metres (north-south) (Figure 13). Based on verbal communication with the City of Guelph employee who met the Stantec archaeology on October 28, 2016, it was communicated that a small excavator initially excavated the area of Baker Street down to approximately 0.8 metres to expose and break off the portion of the tunnel, and to access the shut off water valve to the nearby parking booth building. After the identification of four pieces of human remains in the gravel fill the work stopped and the City of Guelph crew contacted local police and reported the find. Stantec was contacted on October 24th, 2016 and retained to conduct the archaeological investigation of the recent discovery of human remains and archaeological monitoring of the demolition of parking booth.

Following confirmation of methodology with the MTCS the archaeological investigation began on October 28, 2016 with the hand screening of all gravel fill from Area 1 to recover any additional fragments of human remains and another other archaeological material which may be present in the fill. This was followed by the examination the area for the possible presence of the burial shaft and hand excavation of an additional 40 centimetres of the gravel fill at the bottom of the area. All soil from the excavated area was screened through six millimetre hardware cloth. The hand excavations were conducted to the maximum depth of 1.20 metres from grade and as close as possible to the underground utilities running beneath the Baker Street.



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All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were retained for laboratory analysis and description. Artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavations were recorded and catalogued.

The background research conducted after the initial discovery of human remains determined that the recovered bones were of Euro-Canadian origin. As such, First Nations communities were not notified and did not participate in the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

After completion of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment a Burial Investigation report prepared by Stantec pertaining to the discovery of human remains under Baker Street was sent to Nancy Watkins of Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (MGCS) on November 10, 2016 (included in the Supplementary Documentation of this report). The MGCS response letter, received on December 6, 2016, confirmed that further investigations are unnecessary and the remains discovered under the Baker Street should be re-interred to Woodlawn Memorial Park where the remains from previous investigations (DRP 2005, 2006 and 2010) are interred (see supplementary documentation for the copy of the MGCS response letter). The remains recovered during this Stage 3 archaeological assessment will be re-interred into the Woodlawn Memorial Park.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE PARKING BOOTH FOUNDATION REMOVAL

The removal of the parking booth foundations occurred on November 8, 2016 and November 9, 2016. An excavator was used to remove concrete foundations and gravel fill from the area of the parking lot (part of Area 2) (Figure 13; Photos 7 to 9). The gravel fill removed from the study area was examined regularly by licensed archaeologist for any presence of human remains or archaeological material. After removal of the parking booth concrete foundations, the previously excavated fill was used to backfill the area to be later paved. On November 21, 2016, a portion of the concrete sidewalk damaged during the demolition of the parking booth was removed. The removed portion of the sidewalk measured approximately 3 metres (east-west) by 22 metres (north-south) (Figure 13; Photos 10 and 11). The gravel fill underneath the sidewalk was not removed, but was examined by a licensed archaeologist for the presence of human remains or archaeological material.

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3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The record of finds is presented below for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Baker Street Investigations. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
19 pages of field notes	Stantec office in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by the Client	Stantec office in London	Hard and digital copies in project file
103 digital photographs	Stantec office in London	Stored digitally in project file

All cultural artifacts collected during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Baker Street Investigations is contained in one Banker's box. The artifacts will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MTCS collections facility, with the exception of human remains, which were re-interred into the Woodlawn Memorial Park.

3.1 HUMAN REMAINS

A total of 47 human bone fragments were recovered from the disturbed soil in Area 1. There are total of 34 cranial fragments, the majority of which were pieced together to reform a single cranial vault. Several of the unfitted fragments appear to be from the same individual, but could not be fitted into the reconstructed cranium. Eight pieces were from a single left tibia which was partially reconstructed from the fragments. A talus, navicular, first metatarsal, proximal foot phalanx, and a first right hand phalanx comprised the remaining bone fragments.

3.2 CULTURAL MATERIAL

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted between October 28, 2016 and November 21, 2016. The human remains and Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered only from the Area 1 under the Baker Street. No additional human remains or archaeological material was identified during the demolition of the parking booth and removal of the adjacent sidewalk (Area 2). In addition to 47 human remains, 78 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 investigations. The recovered human remains and archaeological material is described below. Samples of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 testing are depicted in



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Section 8.2; however, photographs of the human remains have not been included in this report. Table 4 below summarizes the cultural artifacts recovered.

Table 5: Stage 3 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Frequency	%
Metal	50	64.11
Structural	14	17.95
Ceramics	7	8.97
Household	7	8.97
Total	78	100.00

3.2.1 Metal Artifacts

A total of 50 metal artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, including 48 heavily corroded miscellaneous metal fragments and two metal springs. These items are not temporally diagnostic. A sample of the miscellaneous metal and tool artifacts is depicted in Plate 1.

3.2.2 Structural Artifacts

A total of 14 structural artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, including 12 window glass fragments and two cut nails. A sample of the structural artifacts is depicted in Plate 2.

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s and 1850s window glass thickness changed dramatically in a large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 millimetres (mm) thick, while later glass is thicker (Kenyon 1980). Of the 12 pieces of window glass recovered, only one piece was less than 1.6 mm thick (8.33%). The majority (91.67%) of recovered window glass dates to after 1850.

Iron nails can also be temporally diagnostic. Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron resulting in shanks with a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s, when they were replaced by less expensively produced wire drawn nails (Adams 1994).

3.2.3 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of seven ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. As summarized in Table 5, the ceramic assemblage includes six whiteware fragments and one ironstone fragment. A sample of the ceramic artifacts is depicted in Plate 3.



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Table 6: Stage 3 Ceramic Assemblage

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
whiteware	6	85.71
ironstone	1	14.29
Total	7	100.00

3.2.3.1 Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous, but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of six undecorated fragments were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment.

3.2.3.2 Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite or stone china, is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint and a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2016). It was introduced in the 1840s for tablewares, kitchenwares and toiletwares and became the most popular tableware ceramic by the 1870s and 1880s (Saint Mary's University 2013).

Moulded ironstone was produced during the same time period as undecorated ironstone. Generally, up until the 1870s, potters produced wares with detailed molding or sharp angles (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). Geometric paneling and scalloped motifs were the earliest moulded forms, popular from the 1840s to the 1850s. Foliage or floral motifs, and classical motifs such as acanthus leaves and Greek keys, were popular from the 1850s to the 1860s (Wetherbee 1985). Wheat was one of the most common motifs on moulded ironstone from the 1860s to the turn of the century, sometimes used in combination with grapes, corn, or clover (Sussman 1985, Wetherbee 1985). Ribbed patterns were produced primarily in the late 19th century (Wetherbee 1985). One piece of moulded ironstone with blue transfer printed geometric design was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment (Plate 3).

3.2.4 Household Artifacts

Seven household artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, including two fragments of chimney or lamp glass, two undetermined glass pieces, two faunal remains, and one bottle glass fragment. A sample of the household artifacts is depicted in Plate 4.

One faunal remain was identified as the metacarpus of a small bird, the other is an indeterminate fragment from a small mammal.

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Bottle and chimney glass is generally not diagnostic and often is simply categorized according to colour. The two chimney or lamp fragments recovered during the Stage 3 investigations are colourless and the bottle glass fragment is aqua.

3.2.5 Artifact Distribution

The artifacts and human bone fragments were recovered from the area of the initial discovery of human remains (i.e., Area 1). These artifacts and human remains were recovered from the disturbed gravel fill beneath the Baker Street. No artifacts or human remains were identified during and after demolition of the parking booth building (i.e., Area 2). Exposed surfaces were closely examined for the presence of subsurface cultural features or burials. No cultural features or burials were identified during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment and construction monitoring.

3.2.6 Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

The 47 human bone fragments are not included in the Stage 3 artifact catalogue and are discussed in more detail in the Section 3.1 above.

Table 7: Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
1	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, window	9		9 greater than 1.6mm
2	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
3	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment with side seam
4	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, chimney/lamp	1		colourless, body fragment
5	Area 1	0 - 1.2	metal, spring	1		small portion of thin copper wire spring
6	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, undetermined	2		2 colourless, small thick fragments
7	Area 1	0 - 1.2	whiteware, undecorated	3	3 unidentifiable / 3 unknown (non-rim)	
8	Area 1	0 - 1.2	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / plate (rim)	scalloped body panels with blue transfer printed geometric designs below edge
9	Area 1	0- 1.2	nail, cut	2		2 head and partial shank, heavily corroded and encrusted with stones of various sizes
10	Area 1	0 - 1.2	metal, miscellaneous	24		24 heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments of varying size and

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						shape encrusted with stones of various sizes
11	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, window	2		2 greater than 1.6mm
12	Area 1	0 - 1.2	glass, chimney/lamp	1		colourless, body fragment
13	Area 1	0- 1.2	metal, spring	1		portion of thin copper wire spring
14	Area 1	0 - 1.2	whiteware, undecorated	3	3 unidentifiable / 3 unknown (non-rim)	
15	Area 1	0 - 1.2	metal, miscellaneous	1		heavily corroded and encrusted with small stones, possible head and partial shank of thumbscrew
16	Area 1	0 - 1.2	metal, miscellaneous	23		23 heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments of varying size and shape encrusted with stones of various sizes
17	Area 1	0 - 1.2	faunal remains	2		1 small bird, 1 small mammal

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4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the area of initial discovery of human remains under Baker Street (i.e., Area 1) in downtown Guelph resulted in the recovery of 78 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 47 fragments of human remains. The Euro-Canadian artifacts consisted of: 50 metal artifacts, 14 structural artifacts, 7 ceramic artifacts, and 7 household artifacts. The majority of cultural material recovered is heavily corroded miscellaneous metal artifacts and metal springs (n=50; 64.11%). The structural artifacts are dominated by window glass fragments (n=12; 85.71%). The ceramic assemblage includes six undecorated whiteware fragments and one moulded ironstone fragment. The moulded ironstone was most popular in the second half of the 19th century (Sussman 1985, Wetherbee 1985).

The Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 investigations are predominantly not datable and undiagnostic with the exception of one moulded ironstone fragment which can be dated to the second half of 19th century. All recovered artifacts were identified in the gravel fill underneath the Baker Street and based on the disturbed nature of the fill it is not possible to determine the origin of the artifacts.

The human remains discovered in Area 1 are discussed in more detail in the Section 3.1 of this report and in the Burial Investigation report sent to MGCS (included in the Supplementary Documentation of this report). No additional human remains were identified during the archaeological monitoring of parking booth demolition (Area 2).

Spatially, the site of the initial discovery of human remains (Area 1) and the now demolished parking booth are located in close proximity to the Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), which was in use for approximately 26 years, from 1827 to 1853. There are no known records of individuals interred in this cemetery or any records who was buried where within the Public Burying Ground. Based on the Woodland Memorial Park records, an estimated 200 individuals are believed to have been buried there (Cooke 1976; Cooke 1977; DRP 2007).

As previously mentioned in Section 1.3.3, human remains were previously found in the proximity of Baker Street in downtown Guelph. Human remains were uncovered during the repair work on a sinkhole at Baker Street in 2005 (DRP 2006). Another grave was located a short distance away in another sinkhole. This led to the City of Guelph contracting DRP to perform a salvage excavation of the site in 2006 (DRP 2007). The subsequent investigations of the portion of the Guelph Public Burying Ground recovered the complete or partial remains of 45 individuals (DRP 2010). Subsequent monitoring of construction projects in 2010 and 2012 recovered additional artifacts on the east side of the burying ground (DRP 2012).

The human remains discovered during the Stage 3 assessment were found in the gravel fill underneath the Baker Street. The lack of grave goods, coffin hardware, or burial shaft



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provenience in Area 1 suggests that these human remains were displaced pieces from the previous removals, site demolition and construction activities around the former Public Burying Ground during the 20th century.

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Recommendations

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5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stantec was retained by the City of Guelph to complete a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the discovery of human remains near 40 Baker Street on October 17, 2016 and to conduct archaeological monitoring of the removal of parking booth located in close proximity of the initial discovery area.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the recovery of 47 fragments of human remains. The human remains were found in the previously disturbed context under the Baker Street in downtown Guelph (Area 1). Based on the MGCS response letter, dated December 6, 2016, **it is recommended that the human remains discovered during the investigations should be re-interred into the Woodlawn Memorial Park where the previous remains discovered in 2005, 2006 and 2010 were interred.**

Based on the current and previous discoveries of human remains in the area of former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), **it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist during any construction activities within the former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71) plus a 20 metre buffer to monitor for any potential presence of additional human remains (Figure 14).** At any time, if human remains are encountered, all work must immediately cease and the site must be secured. The Police or Coroner, the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services, and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport will be notified immediately. Once the construction monitoring has been completed, whether additional archaeological investigations and the recovery of human remains occur or not, the licensed archaeologist will submit a construction monitoring report to the MTCS for acceptance in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the recovery of 78 Euro-Canadian artifacts. The cultural artifacts were found in the previously disturbed context under the Baker Street in downtown Guelph (Area 1). The cultural artifacts are either non-diagnostic or dated after 1870 and as such **no additional archaeological assessment is recommended as per 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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advice on compliance with legislation
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6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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 (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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, Culture and Sport, 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b) 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 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOS

Photo 1: General Area of the Initial Discovery of Human Remains with the Parking Booth Building to the east, facing north



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Photo 2: General Area of the Initial Discovery of Human Remains with the Parking Booth Building to the east, facing southeast



Photo 3: An Overview of the Area of Human Remains Discovery Showing Opening in the Brick Tunnel, facing north



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Photo 4: An Overview of the Area of Human Remains Discovery Showing One of Watermain Lines Running Under the Baker Street, facing northeast



Photo 5: An Overview of the Area of Human Remains Discovery Showing One of Underground Utility Lines Running Under the Baker Street, facing west



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Photo 6: Screening the Gravel Fill to Recover All Fragments of Human Bones and Archaeological Material in the Area 1, facing west



Photo 7: Archaeological Monitoring of the Removal of the Parking Booth Foundations (Area 2), facing west



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images

January 15, 2018

Photo 8: Archaeological Monitoring of the Removal of the Parking Booth Foundations (Area 2), facing north



Photo 9: Archaeological Monitoring of the Removal of the Parking Booth Foundations (Area 2), facing northeast



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images

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Photo 10: Archaeological Monitoring of the Removal of the Sidewalk Adjacent to Baker Street (Area 2), facing southeast



Photo 11: Archaeological Monitoring of the Removal of the Sidewalk Adjacent to Baker Street (Area 2), facing north



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images

January 15, 2018

8.2 ARTIFACTS

Plate 1: Sample of Metal Artifacts



A. Metal,
Miscellaneous,
Cat. #15



B. Metal,
Spring,
Cat. #13



Plate 2: Sample of Structural Artifacts



A. Glass,
Window,
Cat. #11



B. Nail,
Cut,
Cat. #9



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS

images
January 15, 2018

Plate 3: Sample of Ceramic Artifacts



A. Whiteware,
Undecorated,
Cat. #7

B. Whiteware,
Undecorated,
Cat. #14

C. Ironstone,
Moulded,
Cat. #8



Plate 4: Sample of Household Artifacts



A. Glass,
Chimney/Lamp,
Cat. #12

B. Glass,
Bottle,
Cat. #3



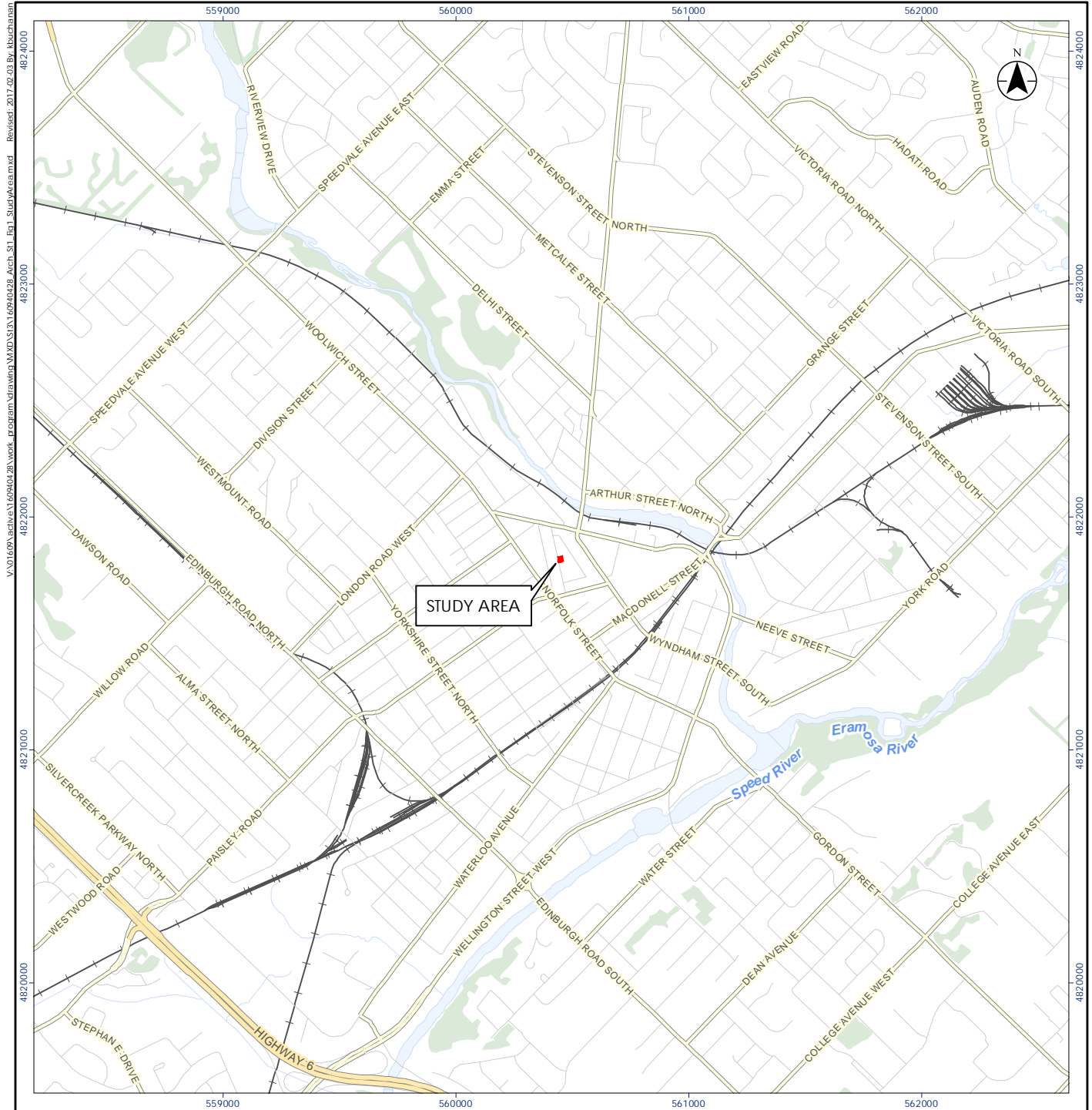
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS

Maps

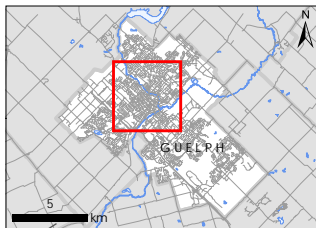
January 15, 2018

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



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Legend
 Study Area

0 200 400 metres
 1:25,000 (at original document size of 8.5x11)



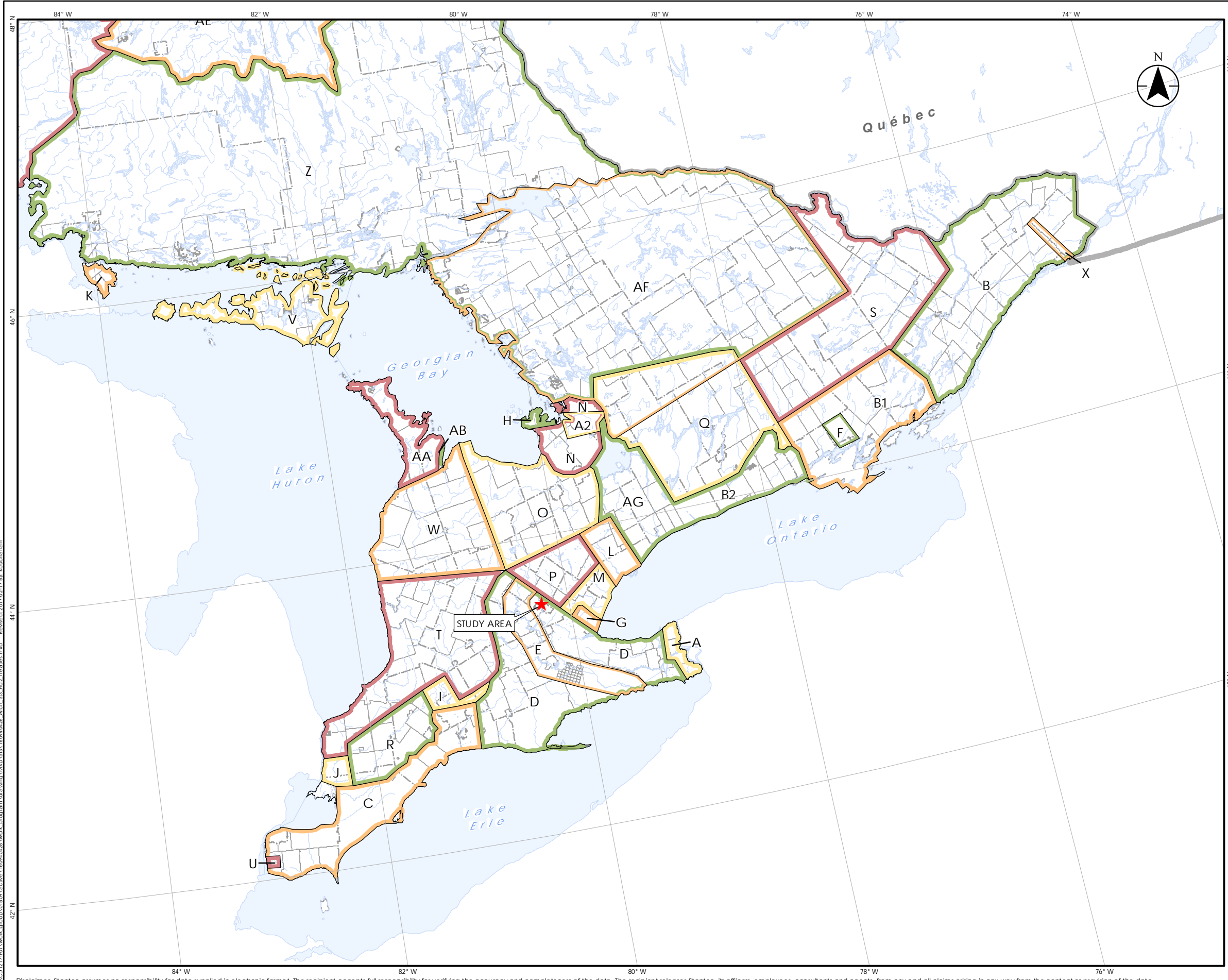
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 Municipality of Prepared by KDB on 2017-02-03
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 Independent Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd

Client/Project
**CITY OF GUELPH
 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

Figure No.
1
 Title
Location of Study Area

Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2016.
 3. OrthoImagery © First Base Solutions, 2016. Imagery Date, 20XX.

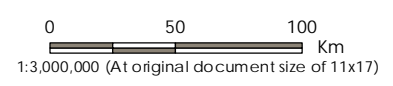
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Legend

- ★ Study Area
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- - - Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single Tier

- A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2 Crawford's Purchases, 1784, 1787 And 1788 (Mississauga)
- A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F Tyendingaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G Treaty No. 3 3/4 from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- N Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- V Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Z Treaty No. 61, September 9th, 1850 (Robinson Treaty: Ojibwa)
- AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AF Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2015.

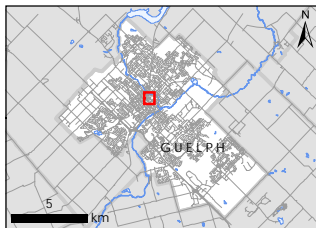
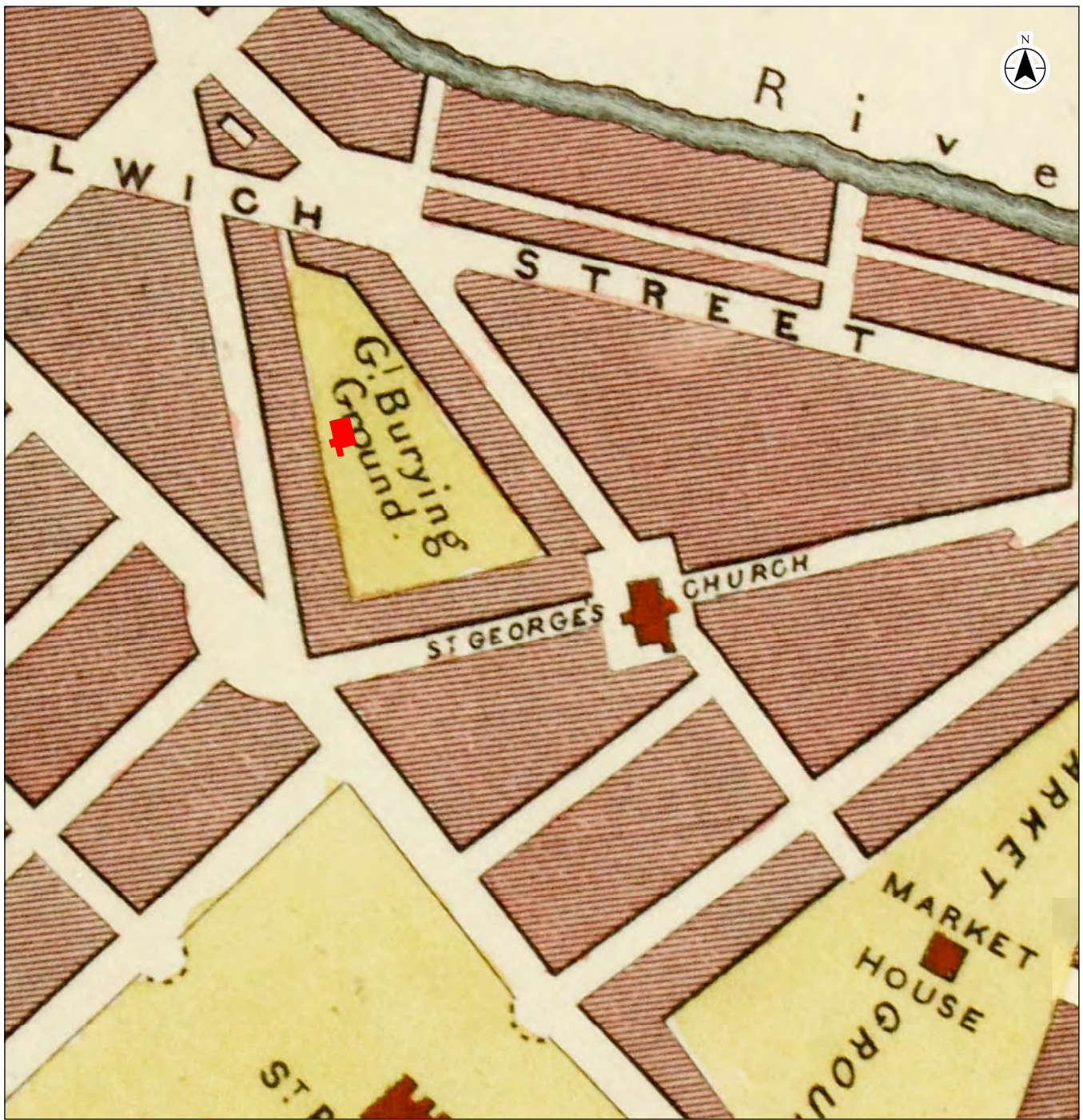
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 Prepared by KDB on 2017-02-17
 Technical Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd
 Independent Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd

Client/Project
 CITY OF GUELPH
 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 2

Title
 Treaties and Purchases
 (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Legend
■ Approximate Location of Study Area



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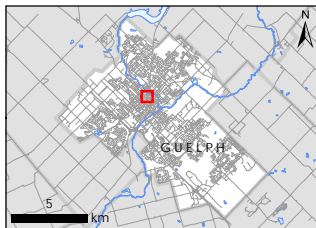
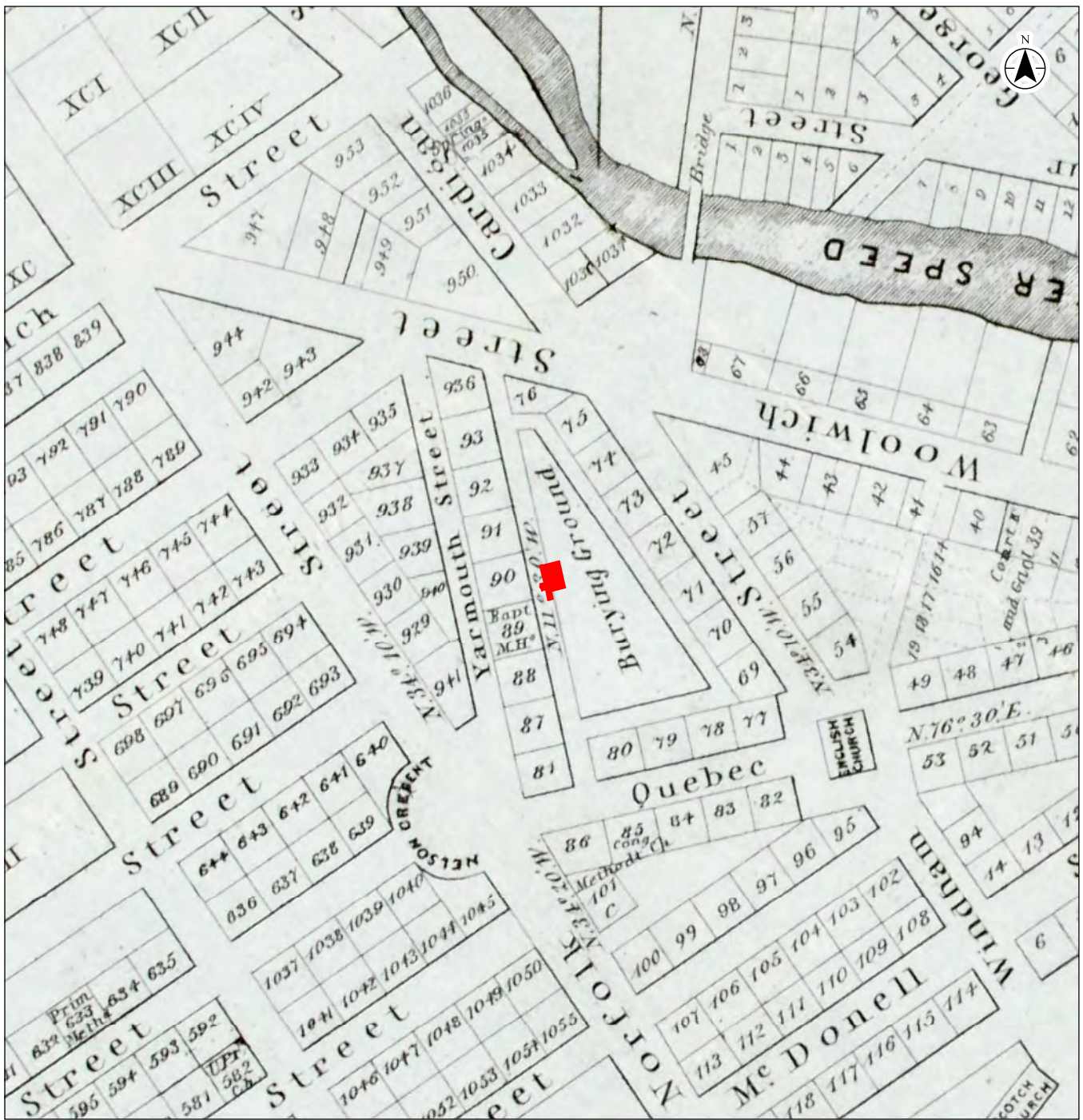
Client/Project: CITY OF GUELPH
BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No. 3
Title

Portion of 1827 Plan of the Town of Guelph, Upper Canada

Notes
1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical map reference: Joseph Bouchette, *Plan of the town of Guelph, Upper Canada, founded by the Canada Company, 1827*. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.

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Legend

■ Approximate Location of Study Area



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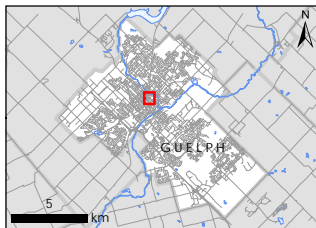
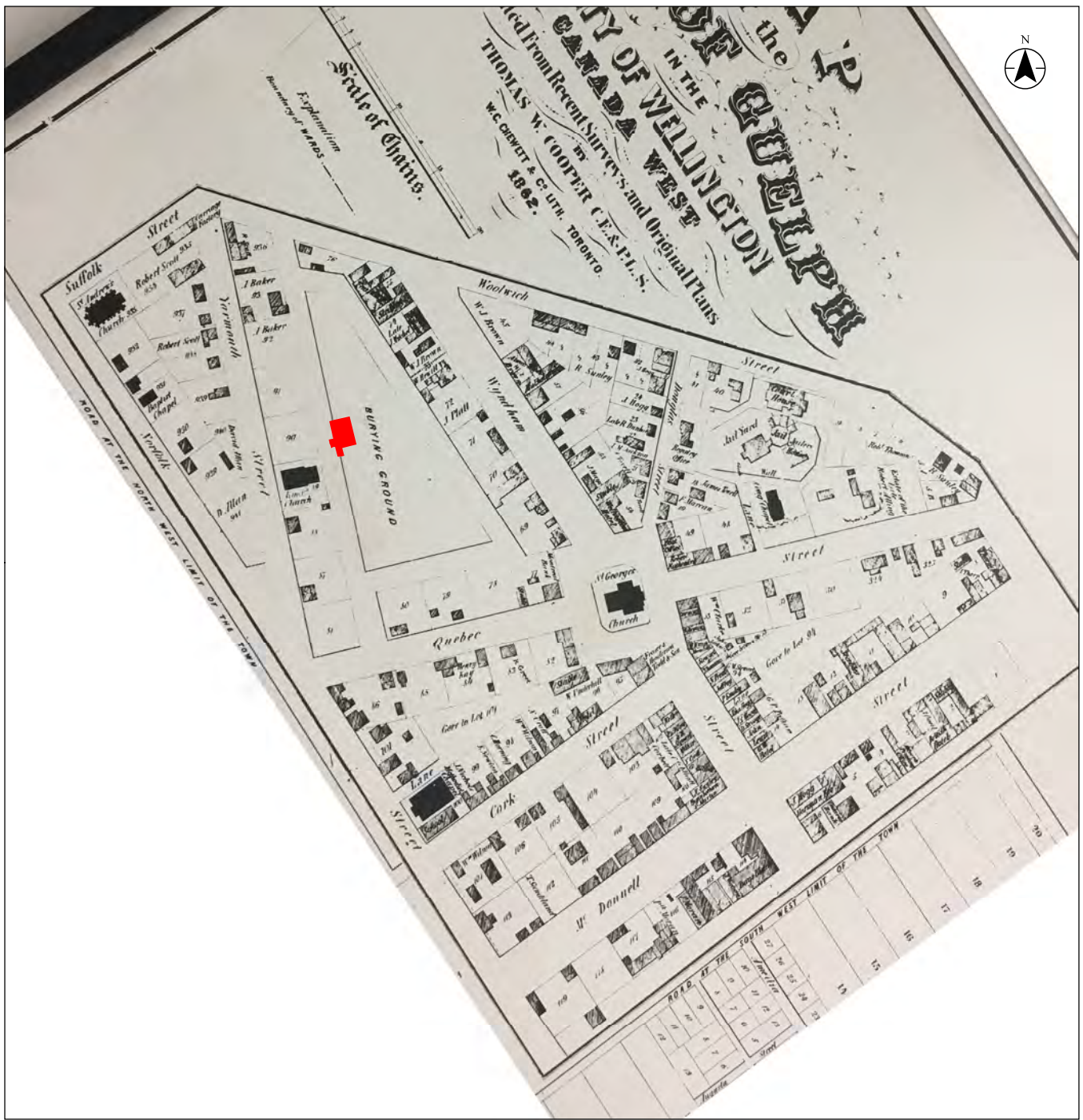
Figure No.: 4
 Title:

Portion of the 1847 Plan of the Town of Guelph

Notes

1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical map reference: Donald McDonald, *Plan of the Town of Guelph*. Toronto: Scobie and Balfour Lith., 1847. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.

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Legend

 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes
 1. Historical information not to scale.
 2. Historical map reference: Thomas W. Cooper, *Map of the Town of Guelph in the County of Wellington, Canada West*, Toronto: W. C. Chewett and Co., Lith., 1862.
 Source: Guelph Civic Museum.



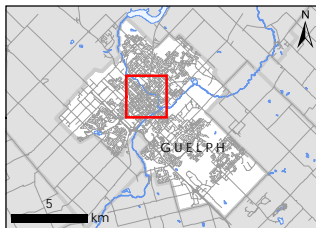
Project Location: 160940428 REVA
 City of Guelph Prepared by KDB on 2017-02-17
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Figure No.
 5

Title
 Portion of 1862 Map of the Town of Guelph

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Legend
 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes
1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical map from *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington Ontario, 1871*. Toronto, Walker and Miles.

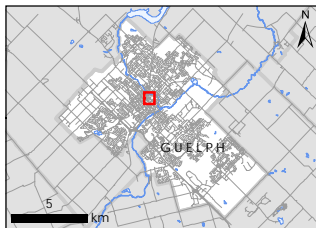
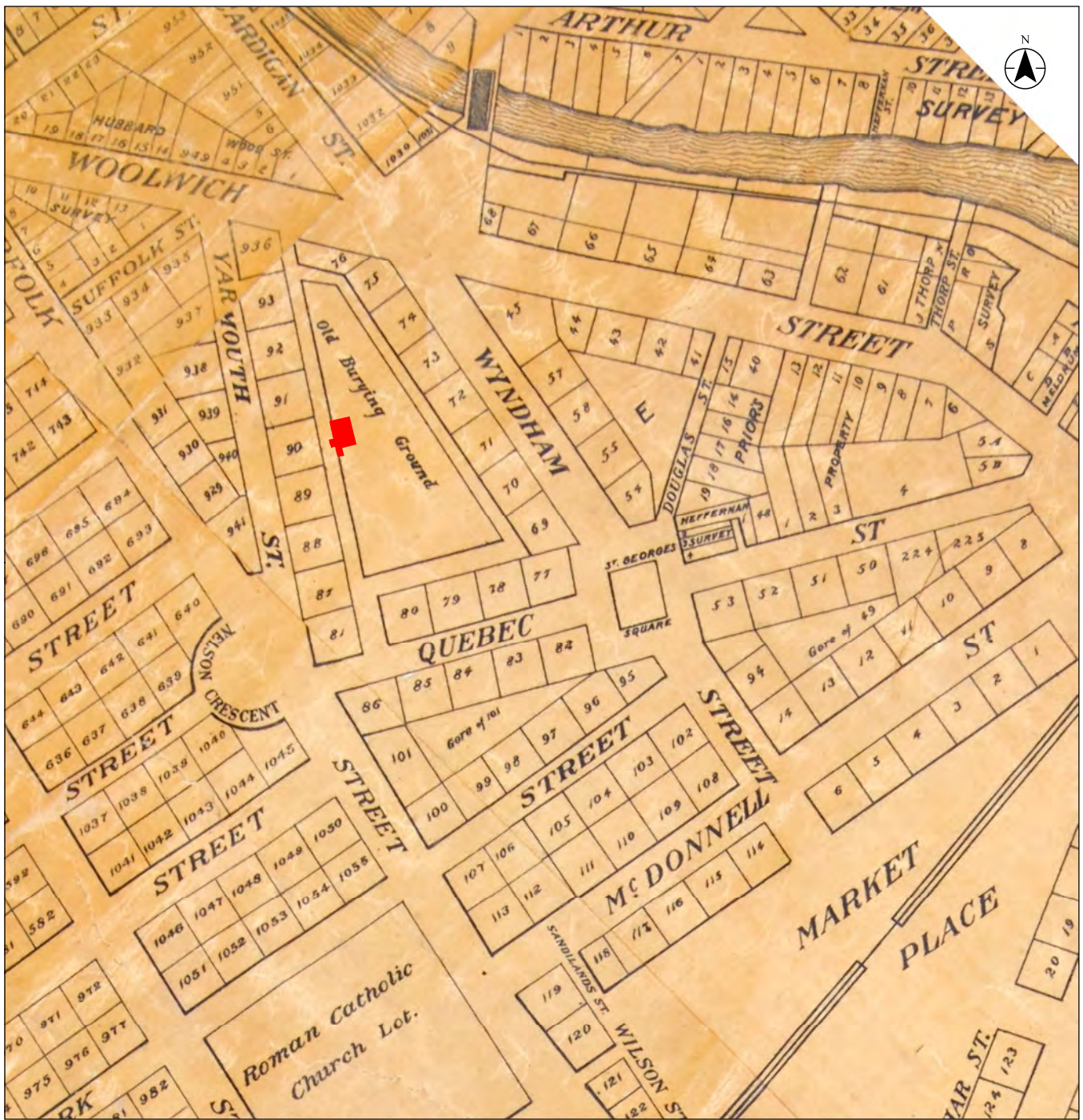


Project Location: City of Guelph
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BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No. 6

Title: Portion of the 1877 Map of the County of Wellington



Legend
 Approximate Location of Study Area



Project Location 160940428 REVA
City of Guelph Prepared by KDB on 2017-02-17
Technical Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd
Independent Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd

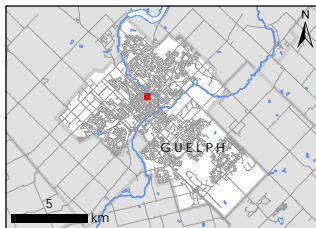
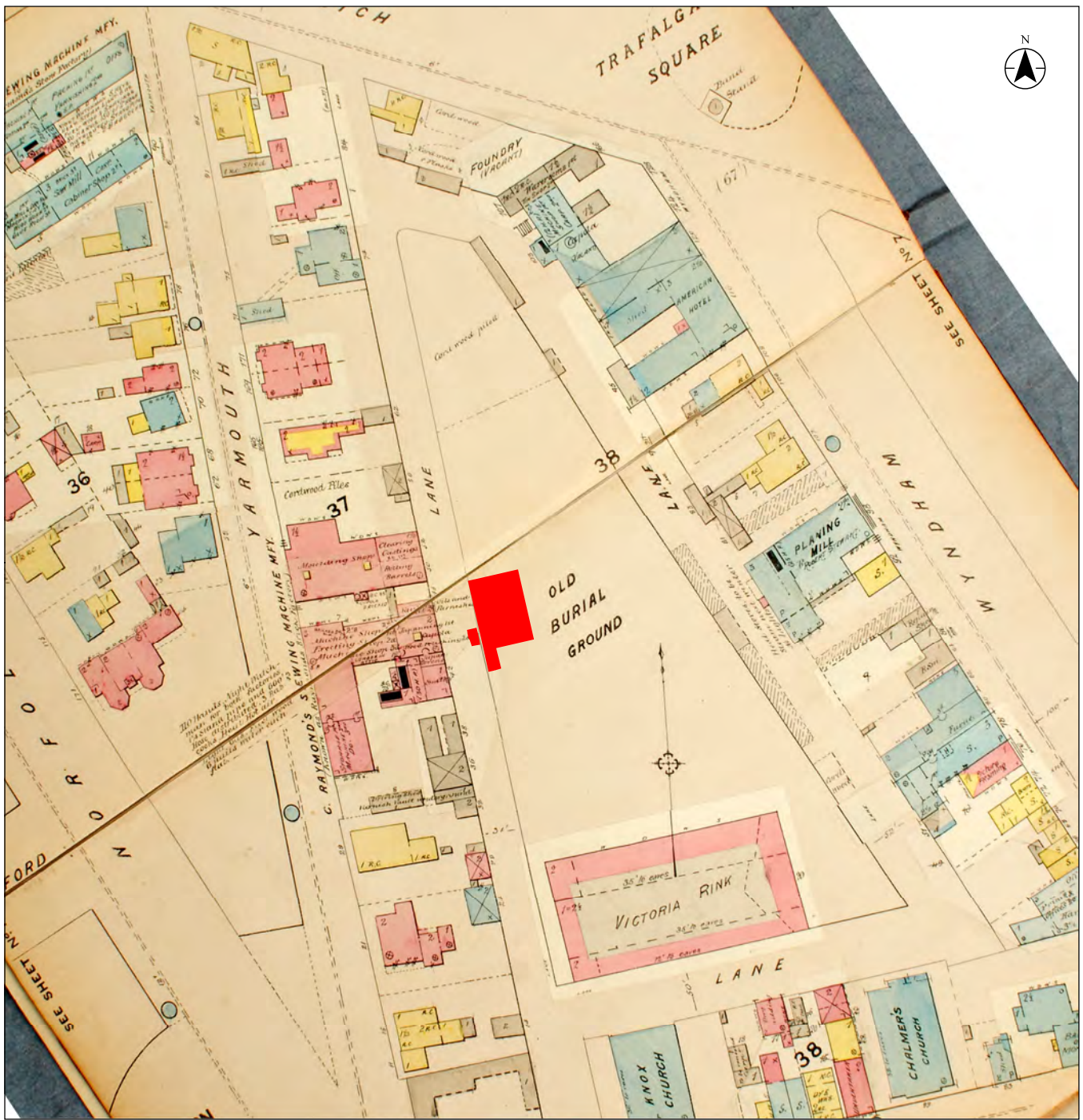
Client/Project
CITY OF GUELPH
BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
7

Title
Portion of 1892 Map of Guelph

Notes
1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical map reference: Map of Guelph, 1892.
Source: Guelph Civic Museum.

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Legend
 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes
 1. Historical information not to scale.
 2. Historical map reference: Goold, Charles E. *Insurance Plan, City of Guelph*, 1881 revised to 1892. Sheet 6, the property of the London Assurance Company, Montreal, Quebec. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.

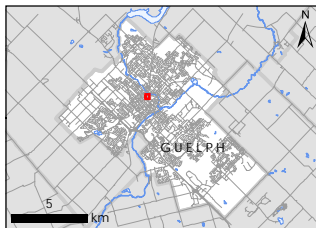


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 CITY OF GUELPH
 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 8
 Title

Portion of City of Guelph Fire
 Insurance Plan, 1881, Revised 1892.



Legend
 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes
 1. Historical information not to scale.
 2. Historical map reference: Underwriters' Survey Bureau Limited. *Insurance Plan of Guelph, Ontario* 1922 revised to 1929. Sheet 6. Underwriters' Survey Bureau Limited. Toronto and Montreal. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.

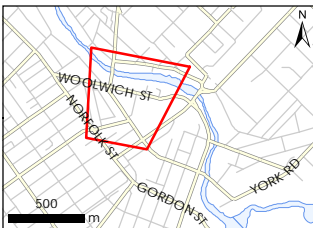


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 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 9

Title
 Portion of City of Guelph Fire
 Insurance Plan, 1922, Revised 1929



Legend

 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes

1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical image reference: Aerial Photograph of Guelph Downtown in Winter, ca. 1940. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.



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 CITY OF GUELPH
 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT


Figure No.

10

Title

Aerial Photograph of Downtown Guelph in Winter, ca. 1940



Legend
 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes
1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical image reference: Photograph of Guelph Downtown in Winter, ca. 1950. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.

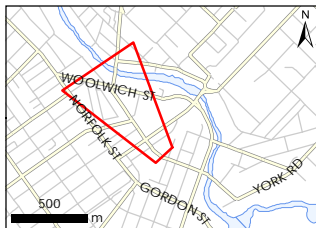


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City of Guelph Prepared by KDB on 2017-02-17
Technical Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd
Independent Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd

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CITY OF GUELPH
BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
11

Title
Photograph of Downtown Guelph,
ca. 1950



Legend
 Approximate Location of Study Area

Notes
1. Historical information not to scale.
2. Historical image reference: Aerial Photograph of Guelph Downtown, ca. 1965. Source: Guelph Civic Museum.



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City of Guelph Prepared by KDB on 2017-02-17
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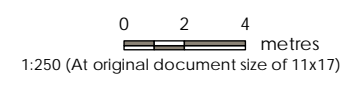
Figure No.
12

Title
Aerial Photograph of Downtown
Guelph, ca. 1965

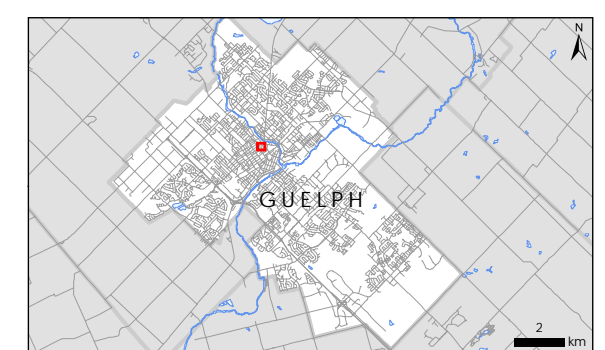


Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Area 1: Area of Discovery of Human Remains
- Area 2: Area of Archaeological Monitoring During and After Parking Booth Demolition
- Watermain
- Underground Utility
- Old Brick Tunnel



- Notes
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Client/Project: CITY OF GUELPH
 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

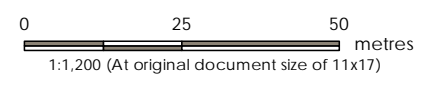
Figure No.: 13

Title: Stage 3 Methods and Results

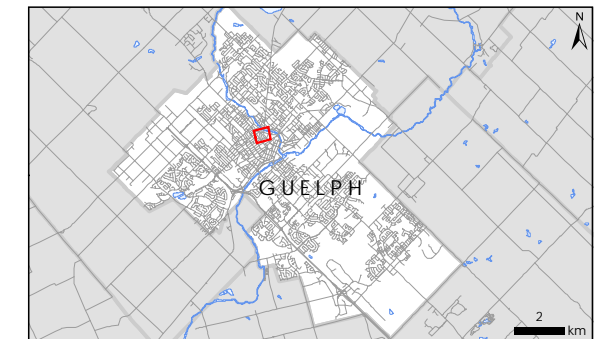


Legend

- Area 1: Area of Discovery of Human Remains
- Area 2: Area of Archaeological Monitoring During and After Parking Booth Demolition
- Watermain
- Underground Utility
- 20 m Protective Buffer; Archaeological Monitoring Recommended
- 2005-2006 Public Burying Ground Stage 3-4 Investigations (DRP 2006); Previously Assessed, No Archaeological Monitoring Recommended
- 2010 Sinkholes Investigations (DRP 2012); Previously Assessed, No Archaeological Monitoring Recommended
- 2016 Baker Street Investigations (Stantec, 2017); Previously Assessed, No Archaeological Monitoring Recommended
- Approximate Location of Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71) Archaeological Monitoring Recommended
- Sinkholes Investigations (DRP 2005); Previously Assessed, No Archaeological Monitoring Recommended



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 CITY OF GUELPH
 BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 14

Title
 Future Recommendations

4821950 560300 560350 560400 560450 560500 560550 560600
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 560350 560400 560450 560500 560550 560600
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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: BAKER STREET INVESTIGATIONS

Closure
January 15, 2018

10.0 CLOSURE

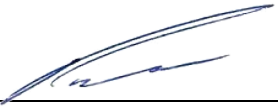
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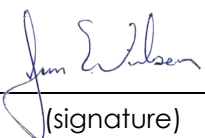
Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report, and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Parker Dickson, MA

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Jim Wilson, MA