
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

50 Emma Street South

**PART OF LOT 1 BLOCK 5 REGISTERED PLAN 22A
AND
ALL OF LOTS 13, 14 & 15 BLOCK 5 REGISTERED PLAN 33A
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EAST LUTHER
TOWN OF GRAND VALLEY COUNTY OF DUFFERIN
Part of Lot 30, Concession 2
Formerly the Township of Luther East, Wellington County & Dufferin County
*Town of Grand Valley, Ontario***

ORIGINAL REPORT

June 6, 2025

MCM Archaeological File PIF # P244-0361-2025 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

Submitted to Willem Wildeboer
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Project Personnel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March of 2025, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by **Willem Wildeboer** on behalf of **Sheldon Creek Developments** to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property; also known as the project area, to be impacted by the proposed improvements of the property located at 50 Emma Street South (Part of Lot 1 Block 5 Registered Plan 22A, and All of Lots 13, 14 & 15 Block 5 Registered Plan 33A Geographic Township of East Luther, Town of Grand Valley, County of Dufferin) located on Part of Lot 30, Concession 2, Formerly Luther East Township in the County of Wellington and the County of Dufferin, Ontario in the Town of Grand Valley.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and by The Town of Grand Valley's Planning Department in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed additions to the property which are to include construction of a proposed 4 storey, 18 unit residential building and the associated infrastructure.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork of the project area.

The project area is bounded residential properties to the east and west, a power line station to the north, and a commercial property to the south. The property currently consists of area of formerly tree covered land that has recently been clear cut. The project area consists of approximately 0.32 hectares.

The project area subject to the Stage 2 field assessment, has been determined to be partially disturbed by previous dumping and earth moving activities. No 19th century or earlier structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the project area. A tributary of Buckhorn Creek previously ran through the project area which gives the entire property potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources.

Neither the 1861 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington nor the 1879 Atlas map of Wellington County depict any structures within the subject property. However, a road to the east of the project area had been constructed by the time of the 1879 map. It is to be noted that these maps are not very detailed in terms of the specific locations of 19th century structures. Modern construction impacts may have affected potential 19th century structures not necessarily mapped, as well as related property features such as privies, middens, wells, sheds, and other outbuildings not always shown on the early maps.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts from any context. No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either an Indigenous occupation, nor to a 19th century Euro-Canadian occupation have been recovered. The test pits revealed the property to be moderately disturbed by previous earth moving and dumping activities.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the MCM Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0361-2025, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2025, and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 30th, 2025.

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendations have been made for the project area at the 50 Emma Street South:

1. The project area consisting of the property at 50 Emma Street South (Part of Lot 1 Block 5 Registered Plan 22A, and All of Lots 13, 14 & 15 Block 5 Registered Plan 33A Geographic Township of East Luther, Town of Grand Valley, County of Dufferin) historically Part of Lot 30, Concession 2, Formerly Luther East Township in the County of Wellington and the County of Dufferin, Ontario in the Town of Grand Valley *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest*. No further archaeological assessment is required for this property.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In March of 2025, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by **Sheldon Creek Developments** to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property; also known as the project area, to be impacted by the proposed improvements of the property located at 50 Emma Street South (Part of Lot 1 Block 5 Registered Plan 22A, and All of Lots 13, 14 & 15 Block 5 Registered Plan 33A Geographic Township of East Luther, Town of Grand Valley, County of Dufferin) located on Part of Lot 30, Concession 2, Formerly Luther East Township in the County of Wellington and the County of Dufferin, Ontario in the Town of Grand Valley. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the subject property at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 040P16 – Orangeville, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the subject property on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the Property Survey.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and by The Town of Grand Valley's Planning Department in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed additions to the property which are to include construction of a proposed 4 storey, 18 unit residential building and the associated infrastructure.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork of the project area.

The project area is bounded residential properties to the east and west, a power line station to the north, and a commercial property to the south. The property currently consists of area of formerly tree covered land that has recently been clear cut. The project area consists of approximately 0.32 hectares.

The project area subject to the Stage 2 field assessment, has been determined to be partially disturbed by previous dumping and earth moving activities. No 19th century or earlier structures were identified

through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the project area. A tributary of Buckhorn Creek previously ran through the project area which gives the entire property potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources.

Neither the 1861 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington nor the 1879 Atlas map of Wellington County depict any structures within the subject property. However, a road to the east of the project area had been constructed by the time of the 1879 map. It is to be noted that these maps are not very detailed in terms of the specific locations of 19th century structures. Modern construction impacts may have affected potential 19th century structures not necessarily mapped, as well as related property features such as privies, middens, wells, sheds, and other outbuildings not always shown on the early maps.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts from any context. No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either an Indigenous occupation, nor to a 19th century Euro-Canadian occupation have been recovered. The test pits revealed the property to be moderately disturbed by previous earth moving and dumping activities.

These factors indicate that there remains NO cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the project area at 50 Emma Street South.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the MCM Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0361-2025, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2025, and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 30th, 2025.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains within the confines of the project area that may be impacted by the proposed redevelopment of the property. Historic land records, mapping and aerial photographs were analyzed to determine the cultural heritage value of the subject area, complying with Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted at the request of the proponent as part of a requirement from the Town of Grand Valley's Planning Department prior to the improvements to the project area. This project will involve the construction of a 4 storey, 18 unit residential building, a parking lot, and the other associated infrastructure.

As the project area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, as required, was obtained from the representative of the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property, including the recovery of artifacts should they be encountered.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property consists of a parcel of land that was historically Part of Lot 30, Concession 2, Formerly Luther East Township, which was originally a part of the County of Wellington until 1879 when it was transferred to the County of Dufferin.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background research. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures - if any - on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Metro Toronto Reference Library and the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found

(Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). As is clearly evident in the detailed ethnographies of Anishinaabek populations, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. Several discrete settlement clusters have been identified in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas, which are attributed to Iroquoian populations. These settlement clusters are believed by some scholars to have been inhabited by populations of the Neutral Nation or pre- (or ancestral) Neutral Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee, who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the mid seventeenth-century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the “Iroquois du Nord” occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

Shortly after dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de

Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

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

After the Huron-Wendat had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saukteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690's, Ojibwa soon replaced the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the 18th century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-17th century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the 18th century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the 20th century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early 18th century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods." With British land purchases and treaties, the communities at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as "Chippewa" while the communities at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as "Mississauga." The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as "Ojibbewas" in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early 19th century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

During the American Revolution, Mississauga warriors supported the English military. Rebel forces destroyed the villages of the Six Nations Iroquois in New York and many people were forced to move to the Niagara area. When Six Nations Iroquois leaders learned that the English planned to make a peace treaty with the Americans and establish a boundary line that would give away their homelands they were angry. The English government offered to protect Six Nations Iroquois peoples and give them land within their boundaries. On August 8, 1783, Lord North instructed Governor Haldimand to set apart land for the Six Nations Iroquois and ensure that they carried on their hunting and fur trading with the British. On May 22, 1784, a tract of land along the Grand River was purchased by the British government from the Mississaugas who lived in the vicinity (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). The land set apart is called the Haldimand Tract. Joseph Brant led Haudenosaunee loyalists (1600 people) to the Haldimand tract in 1784 and in the fall of 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand formally awarded the tract to the Mohawks “and others of the Six Nations [Iroquois].” They were authorized to “Settle upon the Banks of the River” and were allotted “for that Purpose six miles [10 km] deep from each Side of [it] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head.” The precise boundaries of the grant were unclear as there was no survey; for example, the northern boundary of the original deed from the Mississaugas to the Crown stated that the line extended “from the creek that falls from a small lake into...the bay known by the name of Waghquata [Burlington Bay]...until it strikes the river La Tranche [Thames].” The 1790 survey by Augustus Jones intentionally failed to include the headwaters of the Grand, an action made all the more difficult to address given the unclear description of the extent in the original deeds (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Brant regarded the territory as his own to manage on behalf of the Confederacy and interpreted the proclamation as tantamount to full national recognition of the Mohawks and fellow tribesmen. This interpretation was strongly denied by the British (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). Appointed as Lieutenant Governor of the new colony of Upper Canada in 1791, Simcoe refused to permit the Six Nations Iroquois to sell/lease any part of their reserve because they were arranged independently of the Crown. Brant, on the other hand, argued for the Six Nations Iroquois’ need for an immediate assured income from land sales as they could no longer hope to survive by hunting exclusively. Simcoe thought that if such practices were permitted, it could lead to other Europeans attempting to seize control by any means of the better part of the Six Nations Iroquois’ reserve and it was therefore unresolved as to whether Six Nations Iroquois people could dispose of their lands directly to whomever they chose (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In the first few years, Brant, who had been described, by some, as a Europeanized entrepreneur, took the initiative and invited white friends and acquaintances to the tract and provided them with rough land titles. Over the next 25 years (1784-1810), a considerable number of Europeans and Americans obtained similar leases authorizing them (in Brant’s opinion) to occupy and improve lots overlooking the river (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

The subsequent Peter Russel administration (1797-1798), however, recognized the leases and the sales that Brant arranged with white settlers along the Grand River Valley. Trustees were appointed to act on the behalf of the Six Nations Iroquois with the authority to receive payment of purchases. On the other hand, some Six Nations Iroquois thought that the land sale practices violated the ancient principle that land was not a “commodity which could be conveyed.” Two Mohawk sachems even tried to take up arms to depose Brant because they did not agree with his ways. Their efforts were for naught and they

returned to the Bay of Quinte where other Six Nation Iroquois peoples, led by Sachem John Deseronto, had settled after the American Revolution (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

A formal investigation of the matter was launched in 1812 although leases were not set aside. Due to problems of white encroachment including squatters without titles, settlers who bought land from individuals or through other transactions with Six Nations Iroquois, many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5. Unauthorized sales and agreements remained rampant (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In 1841, Samuel P. Jarvis (Indian Superintendent) informed the Six Nations Iroquois that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for them to surrender it to the Crown, to be administered for their sole benefit. With this plan, the Six Nations Iroquois would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 8,094 ha. The surrender of land was made by the Confederacy in January, 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Today, this history and those surrenders are still contested and there are numerous specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations Iroquois with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

The following history of the Huron-Wendat was provided by the Huron-Wendat Nation:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

2.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Wellington County is located in the interior of Ontario, with the biggest community being the City of Guelph. The area was considered ideal and attractive farmland. Wellington County's official website contains the following historical summary of the county:

Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, the First Duke of Wellington.

1838 - The District of Wellington was set apart as a separate District and contained the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Grey and parts of Dufferin County.

1852 - The United Counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey were formed.

1853 - Wellington separated from Waterloo.

1854 - Wellington County became an individual entity consisting of the Townships and Towns of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Guelph, Guelph (Town), Garafraxa, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington, and Puslinch. The first Wellington County Council meeting was held on January 23, 1854.

In subsequent years, other municipalities joined the County: 1857 - Arthur, Luther, and Minto, 1858 - Elora and Fergus, 1864 – Orangeville, 1866 - Mount Forest, 1869 - Garafraxa Township separated into East and West, 1872 - Arthur Village, 1873 – Harriston, 1874 - Clifford Village, 1875 - Drayton and Palmerston, 1881 - Erin Village.

1879 - The City of Guelph separated and became incorporated as a City and was no longer represented on Wellington County Council. Luther Township was divided into East and West. Orangeville and Garafraxa East joined Dufferin County and were no longer represented on Wellington County Council.

1883 - East Luther Township joined Dufferin County.

The website supportlocalmagazine.com contains a history of Dufferin County:

The story of Dufferin County begins with its indigenous inhabitants, including the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples, who have called this land home for thousands of years. These indigenous communities lived in harmony with the natural environment, relying on the region's abundant resources for sustenance, shelter, and spiritual connection. Evidence of their presence can still be found in the form of ancient artifacts, ceremonial sites, and place names that dot the landscape, serving as reminders of their enduring legacy.

The arrival of European settlers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries marked a significant turning point in Dufferin County's history, as the area transitioned from indigenous lands to a thriving agricultural community. Settlers from Britain, Ireland, and other parts of Europe were

drawn to the fertile soil and abundant waterways of the region, establishing farms, mills, and homesteads throughout the county. Towns and villages began to spring up along major transportation routes, including the bustling community of Orangeville, which emerged as the county seat and commercial centre.

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, Dufferin County flourished as an agricultural powerhouse, with dairy farming, livestock raising, and grain production driving economic growth and prosperity. The county's rich agricultural heritage is still evident today in its rolling fields, picturesque farms, and charming rural landscapes. Many historic farmsteads and agricultural buildings have been preserved as heritage sites, offering visitors a glimpse into the county's farming past and rural way of life.

In addition to its agricultural roots, Dufferin County has a rich history of industry and innovation. The region was home to numerous mills, factories, and workshops that produced everything from textiles and lumber to furniture and farm implements. The arrival of the railway in the late 19th century further spurred industrial development, connecting Dufferin County to markets across Ontario and beyond. Today, many of these historic industrial sites have been repurposed as museums, galleries, and cultural centers, preserving the county's industrial heritage for future generations to enjoy.

<https://supportlocalmagazine.com/history-of-dufferin-county/>

2.2.2.1 Luther East Township and the Town of Grand Valley

The Town of Grand Valley has published a history of the community:

Grand Valley was settled in 1855 when the George Joyce family built a log house and barn on the southwest corner of Emma and Amaranth Streets. Later they built a log tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Amaranth Street. In 1860 a Municipal Council was created, the first schoolhouse built, and the first Post Office was established with resident Sam Stuckey holding the position of Post Master.

By 1869 the village had grown to fifteen residents and nine buildings and in 1870 the first store had opened.

The rural area of Grand Valley was known as East Luther in Dufferin County (formed in 1881), which was separated from the Township of Luther in Wellington County. Some of the early settlers had to walk at least 10 miles to receive or send mail until they got a post office at Keldon in 1884, and a little later in Colbeck, Monticello, Peepabun, Tarbert, Wesley and Leggatt. The first gravel road was constructed in 1874.

The rural area consists of an area of approximately 38,000 acres of woodland teeming with wildlife such as deer, bear, wildcat, wolves, rabbits and partridges which serves as food for the new settlers. The business activities of the village depended almost exclusively upon the

surrounding farmers until 1871 when railroad access meant goods could be acquired or sold elsewhere.

The hamlet was originally called Luther Village before the name was changed to Grand Valley in 1886. It was part of Wellington County until 1881, then, became part of the newly formed Dufferin County. The urban centre of the municipality incorporated in 1897 to become the Village of Grand Valley, making it independent of the surrounding East Luther Township. It was not until almost a century later in 1995 that East Luther Township and the Village of Grand Valley would amalgamate to become one municipality. This new municipality was known as the Township of East Luther Grand Valley. In 2012 the name was changed once again, and the entire municipality became the Town of Grand Valley

<https://www.townofgrandvalley.ca/explore-play/about-grand-valley/history-of-our-community/>

2.2.3 Haldimand Agreement – Treaty 4

The arrival of Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War placed pressure on the British Crown to find lands on which to settle the newcomers. Among the Loyalists were approximately 2000 members of the Six Nations who had lost their homes fighting on behalf of the Crown.

Six Nations of the Grand River has a summary of this land grant and the subsequent land claim:

“Land Research Unit

Six Nations of the Grand River were granted a tract of land on October 25, 1784 by the Haldimand Treaty. The Haldimand Treaty authorized Six Nations to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the Grand River from Lake Erie to its source being six miles on each side of the River comprising a total of approximately 950,000 acres. These lands were granted in partial recognition of the loss sustained by the Six Nations in the aftermath of their alliance with the British Crown during the American War of Independence.

Since 1784, Six Nations of the Grand River lands comprise of less than 5% of what was originally stated in the Haldimand Treaty. The Land Research Unit continues to investigate the research that began in 1974 on the loss of 95% of the land granted by the Haldimand Treaty. This involved archival research on investigations of breaches of the Crown’s Fiduciary Obligation to manage Six Nations’ lands and resources in the best interest of Six Nations. The four main areas of investigation are:

- i. Were the terms of the October 25, 1784 Haldimand Treaty and other treaties fulfilled and honoured;*
- ii. Were the alienation of portions of the Six Nations tract undertaken lawfully;*
- iii. Were the terms and conditions of the alienation fulfilled; and*

- iv. *Were the financial assets derived from the land alienations properly accounted for and maximized to benefit the Six Nations of the Grand River Indians.*

Submitted Claims of Six Nations - Basis & Allegations

Claim submissions of Six Nations are based upon Canada's Specific Claims Policy which discloses lawful obligations on the following breaches:

- i. The non-fulfillment of a treaty or agreement between Indians and the Crown;*
- ii. A breach of an obligation arising out of the Indian Act or other statutes pertaining to Indians and the regulations thereunder;*
- iii. A breach of an obligation arising out of government administration of Indian funds or other assets;*
- iv. An illegal disposition of Indian land;*
- v. Failure to provide compensation for reserve lands taken or damaged by the federal government or any of its agencies under authority; and*
- vi. Fraud in connection with the acquisition or disposition of Indian reserve land by employees or agents of the federal government, in cases where the fraud can be clearly demonstrated.*

Furthermore, from 1763 to 1982, Regulations, Instructions and Constitutional Rule pertaining to the alienation or dispossession of Indian lands were issued by the Crown. Subsequently, these Laws were not administered by the Government when dealing with Indian Lands. These are the basis of all Six Nations' submitted claims."
<https://www.sixnations.ca/LandsResources/ClaimSummaries.htm>

The Government of Ontario has published the following summary of the Agreement:

"Treaty 4 is also known as the Simcoe Patent and was issued in 1793.

The British purchased land from the Mississauga peoples and then issued the Haldimand Proclamation later that year. The Proclamation granted a tract of land, often referred to as the Haldimand Tract, to the Six Nations in recognition of their support of the Crown during the American Revolution. The Simcoe Patent, or Treaty 4, was later issued to clarify a number of matters, including the extent of the land grant made to the Six Nations.

Current communities in the area include Brantford, Kitchener, and Caledonia."
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves#t8>

2.2.3 Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current subject property consists in part of the parcel of land, which was historically designated as part of Lot 30, Concession 2, formerly Luther East Township in the County of Wellington and the County of Dufferin.

A chronological list of the Land Registry entries for the property are presented below **Table 1** below.

TABLE 1: Selected Land Records of the Project Area

Lot 30, Concession 2, East Half

Dates	Description	Source
1836	Patent: The Crown to Jane Longhorn 200 acres all	Abstract to Deeds
1853	Hon Alex Fraser & Wife to James Dunbar Pringle 200 acres all	Abstract to Deeds
1854	B&S: James D Pringle to Richard Joice 100 acres East Half	Abstract to Deeds
1854	B&S: Richard Joice to Manasseh Leeson 5 acres Pt east 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1859	B&S: Richard Joice to Mary Ann Joice (widow)	Abstract to Deeds
1840-1860	B&S: Thomas Longhorn & Jane Longhorn his wife to Alexander Fraser 200 acres all	Abstract to Deeds
1870	B&S: Mary Ann Deans & Her husband John Deans to Hugh McDougall 100-acre East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1870	B&S: Hugh McDougall & Wife to Manasseh Leeson 100 acres East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1872	B&S: Manasseh Lesson & Wife to Corporation of Luther Pt East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1875	B&S: Manasseh Leeson & wife to William Edward Leeson 100-acre North 1/2 of East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1875	B&S: Manasseh Leeson & wife to Mary Ann Acheson 100 acres north 1/2 of East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1880	Deed: Sophia Hunter & Husband to Eliza Barker East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1882	B&S: Richard Joice to Eliza Barker East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1888	B&S: M Leeson et ux to Eliza Barker East 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1887	Plan: Alex Richardson owner to GR Wheelock PLS NE Part	Abstract to Deeds
1893	B&S: Alex Richardson et ux to Mary Jane Time	Abstract to Deeds

Lot 30, Concession 2, West Half

Dates	Description	Source
1836	Patent: The Crown to Jane Longhorn 200 acres all	Abstract to Deeds
1853	Hon Alex Fraser & Wife to James Dunbar Pringle 200 acres all	Abstract to Deeds
1854	B&S: James D Pringle to Richard Ponsford 100 acres West Half	Abstract to Deeds
1856	B&S: Richard Pinsford & Wife to Henry Francis 50 acres South 1/2 of West 1/2	Abstract to Deeds

Dates	Description	Source
1858	B&S: Henry Francis & Wife to Peter Johnson for 50 acres South 1/2 of West 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1849-1860	B&S: Thomas Longhorn & James Longhorn his wife (note, this was pre-transcribed) to Alexander Fraser 200 acres all	Abstract to Deeds
1861	B&S: Adolphus C Case & Others to Ruth Case by order Court Chancery West 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1861	B&S: Ruth Case (Widow) to John Wilson 100 acres West 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1866	B&S: John Wilson & Wife to William James Ford Dary 100 acres West 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1871	B&S: William James F Davy to Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway 1-69/100 acres Pt	Abstract to Deeds
1901	Grant: William James F Davey (et ux) to Samuel Graham for 350 part	Abstract to Deeds

The land has had a series of owners, and several individuals have been identified, with their particular information presented below.

Joyce Family

George and Richard Joyce (Joice) are mentioned on the historic mapping and the historic land records for the property. The Tweedsmuir local history for Luther Township contains a biographical sketch of the family:

The next new settler was in 1855 when Mrs. George Joyce and her two sons Richard and George came to NE corner of lot 30, con. 2. This was the property which is now the west side of Main Street in Grand Valley. At the corner of what is now Main and Amaranth streets they erected a large log house which they used as a tavern, but previous to that had a house and stable where the corner of Amaranth and Emma streets now is. Mrs. Joyce divided her farm between her two sons, Richard getting the south half and George the north half where he lived with his mother at the Corner. The tavern they kept didn't have a very good reputation and was called "Rogue's Hall" but it became better known as "Joyces Corners" and applied to the whole village for some years. Richard Joyce built a house on the hill near where the CPR station now is. He lived there for some time after marrying a Mrs. Erskine. They had three girls, Blen, Elizabeth and Rebecca, Later Richard and his wife come to live in the corner house.
https://images.ourontario.ca/Partners/GVPL/GVPL003247910_0085p.pdf

James D Pringle

James Pringle acquired a portion of the Lot in 1853 from the Hon Alex. Fraser. Findagrave.com contains a biographical sketch of Pringle which also outlines his relationship with Fraser:

James Dunbar Pringle was a younger brother of the late Judge Jacob Farrand Pringle and was called to the Bar in 1843. In 1844, he entered into a partnership with his brother and remained with him until 1850 when he removed to Hamilton. In 1848, he had married Mary Fraser, a younger sister of Mrs. J.F. Pringle {Isabella Fraser Pringle} and a daughter of Col. Alexander Fraser of Fraserfield, Glengarry. They had one child, Gertrude, who married Edward Herbert Tiffany who

later practised law in Alexandria

James Dunbar Pringle

b. 8 May 1820 in Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties, Ontario, Canada, another source states Quebec Canada

Son of James Pringle & Ann Margaret

Andersonhttps://www.findagrave.com/memorial/205677310/james_dunbar_pringle

Alexander Fraser

Alexander Fraser is noted in the land records as early as 1853 and likely owned the land prior to this date. Fraser was an army officer, militia officer, office holder, justice of the peace, politician, and farmer, and is associated primarily with Glengarry County (Hodgins 1985). The website familysearch.org contains a biographical sketch of Fraser:

When Colonel Alexander Duncan Fraser was born on 18 January 1776, in Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, Scotland, United Kingdom, his father, John Fraser, was 30 and his mother, Isabella Fraser or Ross UEL, was 17. He married Catherine Grant in August 1807, in Île de Montréal, Archipel d'Hochelaga, Fleuve Saint-Laurent, Quebec, Canada. They were the parents of at least 2 sons. He died on 12 November 1853, in South Glengarry Township, Stormont Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 77, and was buried in Saint Mary's Cemetery, Williamstown, South Glengarry Township, Stormont Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario, Canada <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/GY73-6R5/colonel-alexander-duncan-fraser-1776-1853>

Manasseh Leeson

Leeson acquired the east half of the Lot in 1854 from Richard Joyce. Leeson lived in Orangeville, Ontario and was a developer, and also a reeve on the town council (Orangeville.ca). The register of historic places for Orangeville lists Leeson as the owner of a hotel built in 1872. The website familysearch.org contains a biographical sketch of Leeson:

When Manasseh Leeson was born about 1821, in County Dublin, Ireland, his father, James Leeson, was 31 and his mother, Anna Collier, was 32. He had at least 2 sons and 2 daughters with Emily Goldring. He lived in Orangeville, Wellington, Ontario, Canada in 1881 and Orangeville, Dufferin, Ontario, Canada in 1891. He died on 9 August 1892, in Grand Valley, Dufferin, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 72, and was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Orangeville, Dufferin, Ontario, Canada. <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/9KBR-W7W/manasseh-leeson-1821-1892>

William J F Davey

William Davey acquired a portion of the Lot in 1866. The website familysearch.org contains a biographical sketch of Davey:

When William James Ford Davey was born on 3 November 1833, in Roborough, Devon, England, his father, William Davey, was 27 and his mother, Dorothy Ford, was 27. He married Emily Dunreith Hancey on 19 June 1872, in Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 5 sons and 1 daughter. He died on 9 April 1919, in East Luther Township,

Dufferin, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 85, and was buried in Grand Valley, Dufferin, Ontario, Canada. <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KGMJ-G5R/william-james-ford-davey-1833-1919>

2.2.5 Ontario Cemetery Transcriptions

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the project area. The closest cemetery is the Grand Valley Union Cemetery, located approximately 800m southeast of the project area.

2.2.6 Analysis of Historic Maps

TABLE 2: Historic Mapping of the Project Area

Dates	Description	Source
1861	The Lot is shown as divided into an east and west half, with the east half divided into a north and south half. No structures are depicted within the project area. The west half is owned by John Wilson, the east half is owned by R. Joyce and Geo. Joyce	Leslie Atlas of Wellington County Figure A5
1859	The Lot is shown as divided into an east and west half. No structures are depicted within the project area. A road can be seen running to the east of the project area. The west side of the lot is owned by J Davey. The east side owned by M Leeson	Walker & Mills Atlas Map Figure A5
1907	The 1907 fire insurance plan depicts no structures within the project area in the portion of the Plan which includes the project area; the entire property is not included in this map set. It does show that the area that is now Emma Street South was not a street in 1907 and had structures within it	Fire Insurance Plan Figure A5
1937	The 1937 topographic mapping shows no structures within the project area, there is no street in the area of the current Emma Street South.	Department of National Defence Topographic Figure A5
1954	No structures can be seen within the project area. The area appears to be forested.	University of Toronto Aerial Photography archive Figure A5
2023	The project area is as it currently appears with the exception of the trees which have now been removed.	MNR Satellite Imagery Figure A5

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the

original to illustrate the location of the subject property in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the subject property in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**).

The 1861 Atlas map depicts no structures within the project area. The section of the lot including the project area is shown as being owned by Geroge Joyce. The wider Lot is divided into three sections. The Grand River can be seen to the east of the project area.

In the 1879 Atlas mapping, the Lot is shown as divided into an east and west half. No structures are depicted within the project area. A road can be seen running to the east of the project area. The west side of the lot is owned by J Davey, the east side owned by M Leeson.

The 1907 Fire Insurance mapping only shows a small portion of the project area. It does reveal that the area currently occupied by Emma Street South, to the east of the project area, was not a street at the time of the mapping and instead had structures within it.

The Department of National Defence mapping shows that there were no structures within the project area. Additionally, it shows that the southern extension of Emma Street has still not been completed.

The 1954 aerial photography appears to show that the project area, and the land to the east of the project area was covered in trees.

The 21st century satellite imagery shows the project area as it currently exists, with the exception of the trees which were recently removed by the proponent.

No structures are depicted within the project area on any of the 19th century mapping, however several transportation routes are located along or just outside the boundaries of the project area. Additionally, the imagery reveals that the landscape around the project area was changed relatively recently with the extension on Emma Street south. All of these maps have been discussed in **Table 1** above. The aerial photography depicts the 20th century construction activities impacting the subject property.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m) the property. There are two sites within 300m of the project area. There are three (3) previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the subject property.

TABLE 3: Existing Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
AlHb-6	Location 2	-	-
AlHb-11	Burnside 1	-	-
AlHb-10	Location 1	-	-

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The project area is bounded residential properties to the east and west, a power line station to the north, and a commercial property to the south. The majority of the property is on a slope from the west down to the east at the road. There was some water pooling observed in the ditch at the southeast corner of the lot. The property has obviously been a dumping ground for quite some time, including demolition debris (bricks, concrete, cinderblocks etc.), as well as a lot of garbage refuse. The property currently consists of area of formerly tree covered land that has recently been clear cut by the proponent. All trees were cut to grade, with stumps and roots remaining in situ, and marginal surface disturbance mainly in the form of compression where the heavy machinery was driven throughout the property. The project area consists of approximately 0.32 hectares.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The project area is located on the boundary between two physiographic regions, the Dundalk Till Plain and the Stratford Till Plain. In the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region the geography is dominated by gently undulating till plains with dumlinoidal swells oriented southwest. The region is the source of the Saugeen, Maitland, Nottawasaga, and Grand Rivers. The region is typified by areas of swampland and is poorly drained. Melancthon Township was described by the original surveyors as entirely swampland. Chapman and Putman described the Stratford Till Plain as follows:

The Stratfor Till Plan consists of a broad clay plain of 1,370 square miles, extending from London in the south to Blyth and Listowel in the north with a projection toward Arthur and Grand Valley. It is an area of ground moraine interrupted by several terminal moraines. The moraines are more closely spaced in the southwestern portion of the region; consequently, that part resembles the Mount Elgin Ridges.

The northern half of the region is mostly level, modified by one or two moraines. The overall slope is toward the southwest, from approximately 1,500 feet to 900 feet a.s.l. The highest section is drained by the Conestogo and Nith Rivers, tributaries of the Grand. The Maitland River serves another small part, but most of the central and southern portion is within the Thames watershed. The divides between these watersheds are vague, however, at times amounting to belts in which drainage has not been established. This plain differs from the Dundalk till plain in having a faint knoll-and-sag relief rather than a fluted surface.

Soils within the project area consist of two soil types: Huron loam which is a grey brown podzolic soil consisting of clay loam till with good drainage. The other soil is Burford loam which is a grey brown podzolic soil consisting of loam material over outwash gravel with good drainage.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The MCM Standards & Guidelines (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The project area is located within 200m of the Grand River giving the property high potential for the recovery of intact Indigenous archaeological resources.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. A roadway is present on the historical mapping as early as the 1879 map in the same location as the modern Water Street, this roadway is considered historic transportation route, giving the property potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Based on analysis of the 20th century aerial photography and current conditions during the test pit survey it appears that the subject property has been disturbed by landscaping events, related to the surrounding properties and the southern extension of Emma Street, in addition to ongoing dumping activities on the property. According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to have had no mapped 19th century structures within the boundaries of the project area.

Notwithstanding the 20th century disturbances, the property was considered to retain some integrity of cultural occupations in undisturbed areas.

2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There is no known previous archaeological assessment of the subject property, or in the direct vicinity.

2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

All Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted between on April 30th, 2025.

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Test Pit survey was conducted by CRM Lab staff in the accessible areas of the project area to complete the Stage 2 Assessment.

The project area was clearly demarcated by survey stakes and fence lines which clearly delineated the boundaries. In addition, the proponent was able to locate the project area boundaries at the time of fieldwork.

Figure A6 illustrates the areas of test pit survey of the project area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field and included in the current report. **Plates 1-38** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as samples of the types of stratigraphy encountered.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Indigenous and 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may have already been impacted by the recent property alterations.

The weather was unseasonably cool during fieldwork; 2-13 degrees Celsius throughout the fieldwork, and partially overcast to sunny skies and no precipitation during fieldwork. Visibility for fieldwork remained most excellent at all times.

The areas excavated represent the accessible portions of the property (i.e.: less than a 20 degree slope, unpaved, under water etc.) in order to complete the requirements of the Stage 2 Assessment of the project area.

Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree of the subsurface disturbances on the site.

Hand dug shovel test pits were excavated and a trowel was used where necessary to clear off test pit walls and floors for photography or closer inspection. The areas tested easily accommodated a 5x5m grid.

Approximately 60% of the project area was subject to the Stage 2 field assessment by test pit survey, 40% of the project area was not testable as it consisted of a greater than 20 degree slope as illustrated in **Figure A6**.

Elevations for each test pit were taken from the surface of the ground, and representative test pits were documented photographically. Schematic profile drawings of stratigraphy were drawn on the field iPad for representative types of the test pits excavated, noting soil types, inclusions, any 20th century objects and lot thickness. Soil layers were identified, described and designated as "Lots" according to the Parks Canada classification system.

All soils removed during excavation were screened using 6mm (1/4") diameter wire mesh screen to determine artifact and inclusion content. Test pits were 30cm in diameter, and subsoil was

encountered in all of the excavated test pits. Each test pit was backfilled at the conclusion of its respective investigation.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

None of the excavated test pits yielded artifacts or evidence of prior structural features. The following description of the archaeological findings in the test pits includes the stratigraphy of the general soil lots encountered. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork includes 50 digital photographs, digital field notes and digitally drawn maps located in the field iPad. The historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the same digital file as all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs, and artifact catalogue are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high-resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives.

All records, documentation, field notes and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A total of 2 discrete Lots were recorded in the test pits excavated to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the accessible portions of the project area; **Table 2** below lists the stratigraphy in the areas of excavation. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent with only slight depth variations between the areas of excavation. No buried surface or "A" Horizon was encountered in any part of the areas surveyed, the surface consists of the former forest floor and original surface grade.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts from any context. No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either an Indigenous occupation, nor to a 19th century or earlier Euro-Canadian occupation have been recovered.

TABLE 4: Stage 2 Assessment – Summary of Test Pit Stratigraphy

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 1	Topsoil <ul style="list-style-type: none">- medium to dark brown silty sandy clay loam- medium compaction with pebbles, gravicular inclusions, asphalt, concrete, slag- 27-33cm average thickness- overlies Lot 2 in all test pits- <i>no Indigenous or pre-1900 artifacts</i>- <i>only modern objects & garbage observed; modern glass, wire nails, plastic, bottle & beer caps, pop can tabs, aluminium foil</i>
Lot 2	Sterile Subsoil: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- yellowish orange sandy clay with some silt- medium to dense compaction- excavated at least 5-10cm to confirm identification due heavy staining from Lot 1 above- underlies Lot 2 in all test pits- <i>no artifacts, no modern objects observed</i>

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either an Indigenous or Euro-Canadian occupation were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no direct occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

First Nations were not invited to participate in this project.

6.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The property at 50 Emma Street South (Part of Lot 1 Block 5 Registered Plan 22A, and All of Lots 13, 14 & 15 Block 5 Registered Plan 33A Geographic Township of East Luther, Town of Grand Valley, County of Dufferin) historically Part of Lot 30, Concession 2, Formerly Luther East Township in the County of Wellington and the County of Dufferin, Ontario in the Town of Grand Valley; to be impacted by the proposed property redevelopment has been the subject of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

Stage 1 historic research was conducted on the project area in April of 2025 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on the project area on April 30th, 2025. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study and by the existing site conditions.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As well as to fulfill requirements of the Town of Grand Valley's Planning Department.

Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources was identified by the documentary and cartographic research during the Stage 1 Background Study. Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources was considered to be high on this property due to the property's location in relation to the Grand River. Euro-Canadian potential was identified based on proximity to an historic transportation route.

Analysis of 20th century aerial photography and mapping, in addition to current property conditions discovered during the test pit survey indicate major disturbances to the property related to the landscaping of the property.

No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM lie directly adjacent to (within 50m) the project area, and two sites are located within 300m of the project area. Three sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM lie within 2km of the subject property.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts from any context. No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either an Indigenous occupation, nor to a 19th century Euro-Canadian occupation have been recovered.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendations have been made for the project area at the 50 Emma Street South:

1. The project area consisting of the property at 50 Emma Street South (Part of Lot 1 Block 5 Registered Plan 22A, and All of Lots 13, 14 & 15 Block 5 Registered Plan 33A Geographic Township of East Luther, Town of Grand Valley, County of Dufferin) historically Part of Lot 30, Concession 2, Formerly Luther East Township in the County of Wellington and the County of Dufferin, Ontario in the Town of Grand Valley *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest*. No further archaeological assessment is required for this property.

7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 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 to be 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 Citizenship

- and Multiculturalism, 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.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 & 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
 3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
 4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
 5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) should immediately be notified.

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Ontario Archaeological Sites Database

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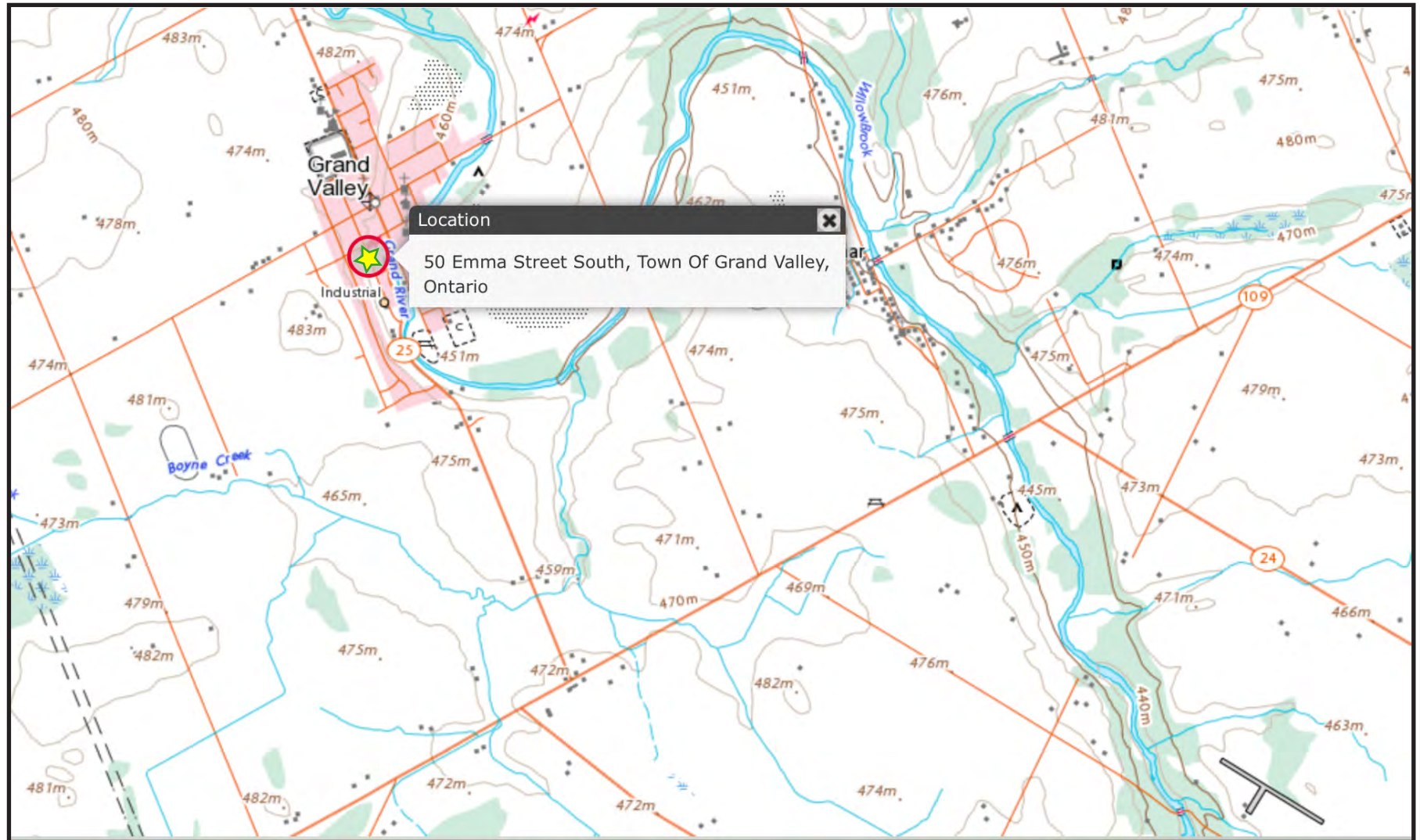
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APPENDIX A:

MAPS

Site Maps

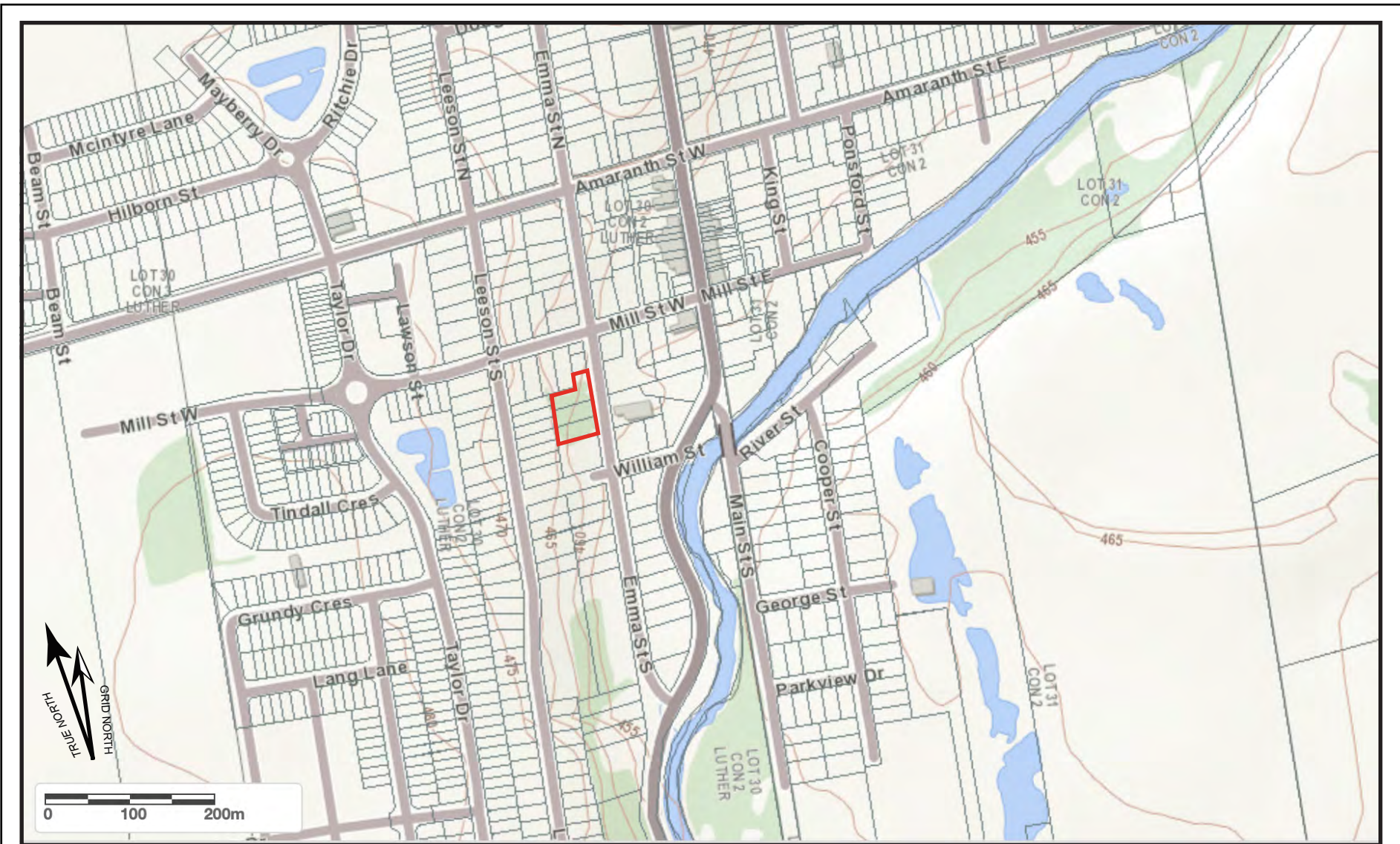


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★ Project Area Location

50 Emma Street South
Town of Grand Valley
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

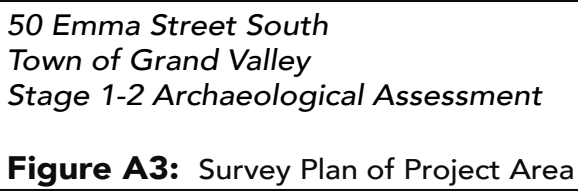
Figure A1: Location of the Project Area



 Subject Property Boundaries

50 Emma Street South
Town of Grand Valley
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A2: Detailed Location of Project Area

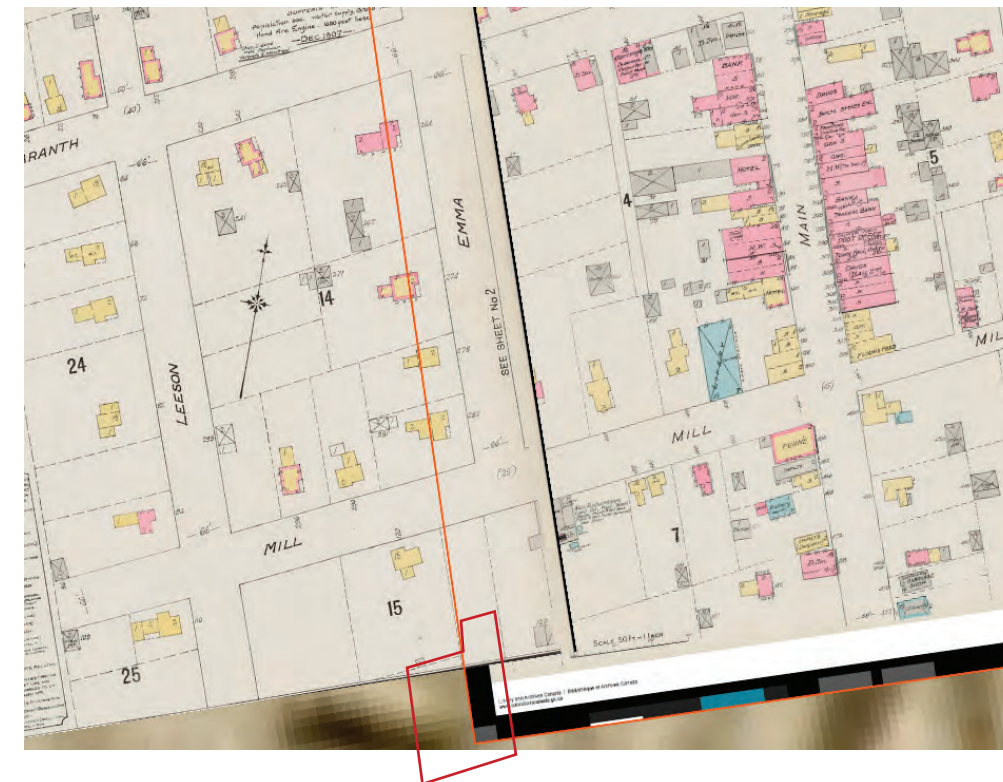




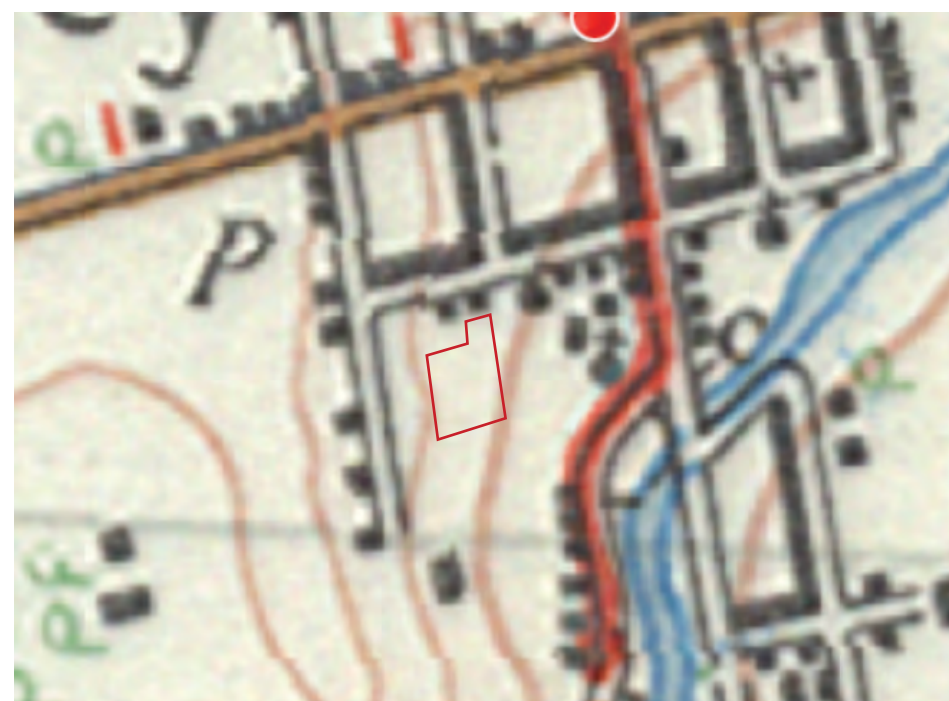
1861



1879



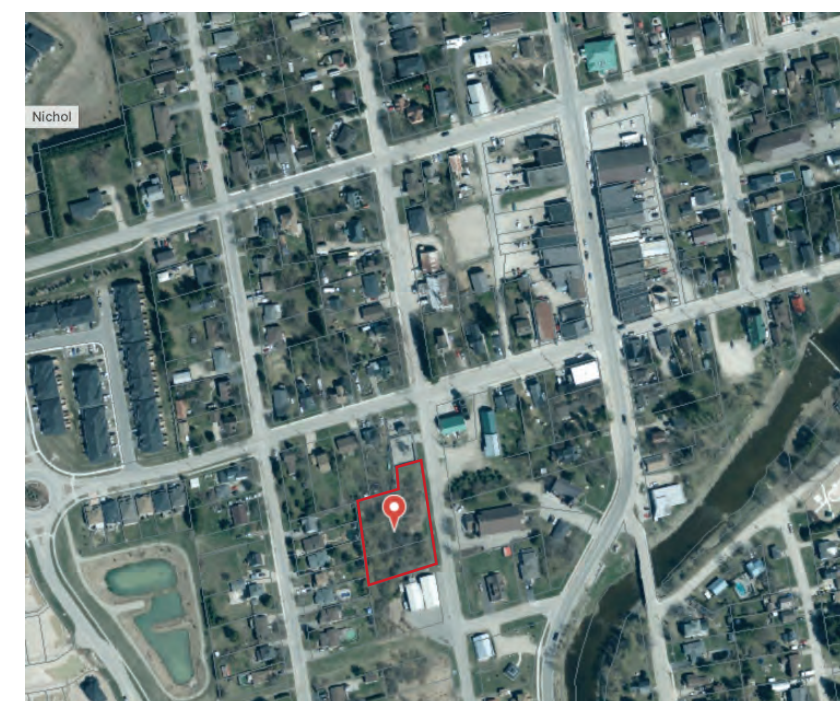
1907 *project area is not included in map set



1937



1954



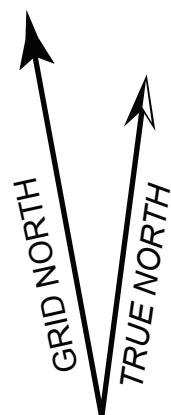
2024

**NB: Mapping
@ various scales & visual distortions
in historic mapping**

Subject Property BoundariesProject Area Boundaries

50 Emma Street South
Town of Grand Valley
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A5: Location of the Project Area
on the 19th & 20th Century Mapping



KEY

- Subject Property Boundaries:
NO Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required
- Stage 2 Test Pit Survey @5m intervals **COMPLETE**
- NO Archaeological Potential
Due to Greater than 20 Degree Slope
- Fieldwork Photograph Location & Number



50 Emma Street South
Town of Grand Valley
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure A6: Fieldwork Mapping

APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 1: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 2: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 3: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario

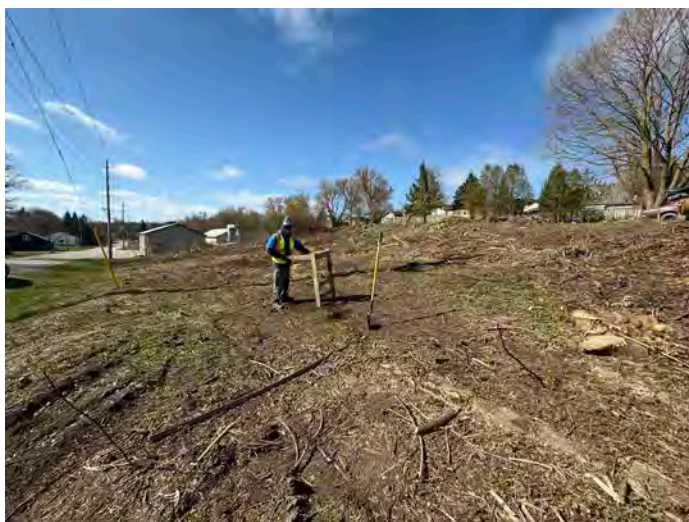


Plate 4: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plates 5 & 6: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-2; looking north



Plates 7 & 8: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-2; looking north



Plate 9: Modern Bottle Glass from sample test pit



Plate 10: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 11: Fieldwork in progress & site conditions; looking north



Plate 12: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 13: Fieldwork in progress; looking west



Plate 14: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 15: Fieldwork in progress – PI ; looking north

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 16: Fieldwork in progress; looking east



Plate 17: Fieldwork in progress; looking southwest



Plate 18: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast



Plate 19: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 20: Fieldwork in progress; looking north

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 21: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 22: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 23: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 24: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 25: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 26: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 27: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 28: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 29: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 30: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 31: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 32: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 33: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 34: Fieldwork in progress; looking west



Plate 35: Fieldwork in progress; looking northeast



Plate 36: Fieldwork in progress; looking southwest

50 Emma Street South
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Grand Valley, Ontario



Plate 37: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 38: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west