

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Development of 5155 Mississauga Road
Within Part of Lot 1, Concession 4 WHS
In the Geographic Township of Toronto (New Survey)
Historical County of Peel
City of Mississauga
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 053-MI1606-16
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PIF#: P390-0173-2016**

Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *City Park (Old Barber) Homes Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed commercial and residential development of common element townhouses at municipal address 5155 Mississauga Road, which will herein be referred to as the “study area”. The study area is located within part Lot 1, Concession 4 West of Hurontario Street (WHS) (or Centre Street), in the Geographic Township of Toronto (New Survey), historical County of Peel, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

The Stage 1 AA identified elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area. Elevated archaeological potential was determined based on the close proximity (within 300 metres) of: historic structures, historic transportation routes, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, a cultural heritage landscape, a commemorative marker, a registered archaeological site and secondary water sources.

During the Stage 2 AA, disturbances were encountered consisting of extant structures, paved driveways/parking areas, grading, underground utilities, and extensive landscaping. The remainder of the study area was subjected to a shovel test pit form of survey within areas of manicured grass at 10-metre intervals, which confirmed these areas were disturbed due to past grading and fill activities. No undisturbed deposits were encountered during the Stage 2 survey.

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 AA. Therefore, the study area may be considered free of further archaeological concern.

In light of the study area testing negative for archaeological resources, the following recommendation is presented:

1. No further archaeological investigation is required for the study area.

No construction/excavation activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *City Park (Old Barber) Homes Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed commercial and residential development of common element townhouses at municipal address 5155 Mississauga Road, which will herein be referred to as the "study area". The study area is located within part Lot 1, Concession 4 West of Hurontario Street (WHS) (or Centre Street), in the Geographic Township of Toronto (New Survey), historical County of Peel, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (**see Appendix A – Map 1**). Currently, the City of Mississauga does not have an archaeological management plan.

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act* in support of a development application to be filed with the City of Mississauga. The Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Nimal Nithiyanantham, under the archaeological consultant licence number P390, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *City Park (Old Barber) Homes Inc.* on January 21st, 2016.

1.3 Historical Context

The 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries, as having archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed in a municipal register or

designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

To establish the archaeological and historical significance of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, the designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers as well as consulted with available historical mapping. Furthermore, an examination of the registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within close proximity to its limits, and review of the physiography of the overall area and its correlation to locating archaeological remains was performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

1.3.1.1 The Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,500 to 7,500 B.C.)

The region in which the study area is situated was first inhabited after the final retreat of the North American Laurentide ice sheet 15,000 years ago (or 13,000 B.C.) (Stewart, 2013, p.24). Initial vegetation of the majority of Southern Ontario was tundra-like. As the average climatic temperature began to warm, small groups of Paleoindians entered Southern Ontario (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.22; Stewart, 2013, p.28). Generally, Paleoindians are thought to have been small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who depended on naturally available foodstuffs such as game or wild plants (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.38). For much of the year, Paleoindians “hunted in small family groups; these would periodically gather into a larger grouping or bands during a favourable period in their hunting cycle, such as the annual caribou migration” (Wright, 1994, p.25).

Paleoindian sites are extraordinarily rare and consist of “stone tools clustered in an area of less than 200-300 metres” (Ellis, 2013, p.35). These sites appear to have been campsites used during travel episodes and can be found on well-drained soils in elevated situations, which would have provided a more comfortable location in which to camp and view the surrounding territory (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50). Traditionally, Paleoindian sites have been located primarily along abandoned glacial lake strandlines or beaches. However, this view is biased as these are only areas in which archaeologists have searched for sites, due to the current understanding of the region’s geological history (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50; Ellis, 2013, p.37). In areas where attention has been paid to non-strandline areas and to older strandlines, sites are much less concentrated and more ephemeral (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.51).

Artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, and small projectile points produced from specific chert types (Ellis and Deller, 1990). Distinctive dart heads were used to kill game, and knives were used for butchering and other

tasks (Wright, 1994, p.24). These items were created and transported over great distances while following migratory animals within a massive territory.

1.3.1.2 The Archaic Period (ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.)

As the climate continued to warm, deciduous trees slowly began to permeate throughout Southern Ontario, creating mixed deciduous and coniferous forests (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.30). The “Archaic peoples are the direct descendants of Paleoindian ancestors” having adapted to meet new environmental and social conditions (Ellis, 2013, p.41; Wright, 1994, p.25). The Archaic period is divided chronologically and cultural groups are divided geographically and sequentially. Archaic Aboriginals lived in “hunter-gatherer bands whose social and economic organization was probably characterized by openness and flexibility” (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). This fluidity creates ‘traditions’ and ‘phases’ which encompasses large groups of Archaic Aboriginals (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123).

Few Archaic sites have faunal and floral preservation; hence lithic scatters are often the most commonly encountered Archaic Aboriginal site type (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). House structures have “left no trace” due to the high acidic content of Ontario soils (Wright, 1994, p.27). Burial/grave goods and ritual items appear, although very rarely. By the Late Archaic, multiple individuals were interred together suggesting semi-permanent communities were in existence (Ellis, 2013, p.46). Ceremonial and decorative items also appear on Archaic Aboriginal sites through widespread trade networks, such as conch shells from the Atlantic coast and galena from New York (Ellis, 2013, p.41). Through trade with the northern Archaic Aboriginals situated around Lake Superior, native copper was initially utilized to make hooks and knives but gradually became used for decorative and ritual items (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

During the Archaic period, stone points were reformed from fluted and lanceolate points to stone points with notched bases to be attached to a wooden shaft (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by a reliance on a wide range of raw lithic materials in order to make stone artifacts, the presence of stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing, and an increase in the use of polished stone axes and adzes as wood-working tools (Ellis et al., 1990, p.65; Wright, 1994, p.26). Ground-stone tools were also produced from hard stones and reformed into tools and throwing weapons (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The bow and arrow was first used during the Archaic period (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

1.3.1.3 The Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 to 0 B.C.)

Early Woodland cultures evolved out of the Late Archaic period (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Spence et al., 1990, p.168). The Early Woodland period is divided into two complexes: the Meadowood complex and the Middlesex complex. The Middlesex complex appears to be restricted to Eastern Ontario, particularly along the St. Lawrence River while Meadowood materials depict a broad extent of occupation in southwestern Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.134, 141). The distinguishing characteristic of the Early Woodland period is the introduction of pottery (ceramics). The earliest forms were coil-formed, “thick, friable and often under fired, and must have been only limited to utility usage” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Williamson, 2013, p.48).

Cache Blades, a formal chipped stone technology, and side-notched Meadowood points, were commonly employed tools that were often recycled into a number of other tool forms such as end scrapers (Spence et al., 1990, p.128; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93). These tools were primarily formed from Onondaga chert (Spence et al., 1990, p.128). Meadowood sites have produced a distinctive material culture that functioned in both domestic and ritual spheres (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). This allows correlations to be made between habitations and mortuary sites, creating a well-rounded view of Meadowood culture (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). However, their settlement-subsistence system is poorly understood as only a “few settlement types have been adequately investigated, and not all of these are from the same physiographic regions” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93; Spence et al., 1990, p.136). Generally, Meadowood sites are in association with the Point Peninsula and Saugeen complexes which “then eventually changed or were absorbed into the Point Peninsula complex” (Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).

1.3.1.4 The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 200 B.C. to 900 A.D.)

During the Middle Woodland period, three primary cultural complexes developed in Southern Ontario. The Couture complex was located in the southwestern-most part of Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.143). The Point Peninsula complex was “distributed throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario, the southern margins of the Canadian Shield, the St. Lawrence River down river to Quebec City, most of southeastern Quebec, along the Richelieu River into Lake Champlain” (Spence et al., 1990, p.157; Wright, 1999, p.633). The Saugeen complex occupied “southwestern Southern Ontario from the Bruce Peninsula on Georgian Bay to the north shore of Lake Erie to the west of Toronto” (Wright, 1999, p.629; Wright, 1994, p.30).

The Saugeen and Point Peninsula cultures appear to have shared Southern Ontario but the borders between these three cultural complexes are not well defined, and many academics believe that the Niagara Escarpment formed a frontier between the Saugeen complex and the Point Peninsula complex (Spence et al., 1990, p.143; Wright, 1999, p.629; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98). Consequently, the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies shifted territorial boundaries resulting in regional clusters throughout southwestern Southern Ontario that have been variously assigned to Saugeen, Point Peninsula, or independent complexes (Spence et al., 1990, p.148; Wright, 1999, p.649).

Middle Woodland pottery share a preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms (such as globular pots), finishes, and zones of decoration (Williamson, 2014, p.49; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97; Spence et al., 1990, p.143). Major changes in settlement-subsistence systems occurred during the Middle Woodland period, particularly the introduction of large ‘house’ structures and substantial middens associated with these structures (Spence et al., 1990, p.167; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). The larger sites likely indicate a prolonged period of macroband settlement and a more consistent return to the same site, rather than an increase in band size (Spence et al., 1990, p.168). Environmental constraints in different parts of Southern Ontario all produced a common implication of increased sedentism caused by the intensified exploitation of local resources (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.100). Burial offerings became more ornate and encompassed many

material mediums, including antler, whetstones, copper, and pan pipes (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). Burial sites during this time were set away from occupation sites and remains were interred at time of death; secondary burials were not common (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.101). Small numbers of burial mounds are present, particularly around Rice Lake, and both exotic and utilitarian items were left as grave goods (Williamson, 2013, p.51; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.102).

1.3.1.5 The Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1600)

During the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900-1600), multiple sub-stages and complexes have been assigned, which are divided spatially and chronologically (Fox, 1990; Williamson, 1990; Dodd et al., 1990; Warrick, 2000). Although several migration theories have been suggested explaining the Iroquoian origins, an “available date from Southern Ontario strongly suggests continuity (*in situ*) from the Middle-Late Woodland Transitional Princess Point complex and Late Woodland cultural groups” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p. 105; Smith, 1990, p.283).

1.3.1.6 The Early Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 900 to 1300)

Two primary cultural groups have been assigned to the Early Ontario Iroquois Period and were located in Southern Ontario. The Glen Meyer cultural group was located primarily in southwestern Ontario, whose territory “encompassed a portion of southwestern Ontario extending from Long Point on the north shore of Lake Erie to the southeastern shore of Lake Huron” (Williamson, 1990, p.304). The Pickering cultural group is “thought to be much larger encompassing all of the region north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing” (Williamson, 1990, p.304). Regional clusters of these groups appear within riverine or lacustrine environments with a preference for sandy soils.

The material culture of Early Iroquois consisted of well-made and thin-walled clay vessels that were more globular in shape with rounded bottoms. These vessels were produced by modelling rather than coil-formed. Decorative stamping, incising, and punctuation along the exterior and interior rim region of the vessels were favoured. Material cultural remains also included crudely made smoking pipes, gaming discs, triangular-shaped, concave projectile chert points, and worked bone and antlers. House structures gradually became larger, longer, and wider but variations depended on settlement type and season of occupation. Subsistence patterns indicate a quick adoption of a greater variety of harvest products. Burial practices during this period indicate an evolution to the ossuary burials; however burial patterns are still not well understood (Williamson, 1990, pp.304-311).

1.3.1.7 The Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400)

The Middle Ontario Iroquois began “with the fusion of [Glen Meyer and Pickering] caused by the conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering” (Dodd et al., 1990, p.321). This fusion resulted in two cultural horizons located throughout most of Southern Ontario and lasting approximately 100 years. Within these 100 years, two cultural groups were present and divided chronologically into two 50-year timespans: the Uren sub-stage (1300-1350 A.D.) and the Middleport sub-stage (1350-1400 A.D.). The chronology of this stage has been contested and reflects a probable overlap with earlier stages. It is theorized that the Uren sub-stage represents

a fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering branches of the Early Ontario Iroquois while the Middleport sub-stage gave rise to the Huron, Petun, Neutral groups of the Late Ontario Iroquois stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321, 356).

Uren sites are distributed throughout much of southwestern and southcentral Ontario, and generally coincide with Early Ontario Iroquoian Stage sites. Middleport sites generally correlate with Uren sites, representing a continuation of local cultural sequences. The material culture of the Uren sub-stage includes rolled rim clay vessels with horizontal indentation on the exterior of the vessel; pipes that gradually improve in structure; gaming discs; and projectile points that favour triangular points. The material culture of Middleport sub-stage includes collared vessels decorated with oblique and horizontal indentation; a well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; and a marked increase in notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp. 330-342).

Settlement patterns of the Uren sub-stage reflect a preference for sand plains and do not appear to have had defensive palisades surrounding clusters of small longhouses. Subsistence patterns indicate an increasing reliance on corn cultivation, suggesting villages were occupied in the winter and campsites were occupied during the spring to fall. Settlement patterns of the Middleport sub-stage reflect a preference for drumlinized till plains. Small villages are present where palisades first appear, and longhouses are larger than those found in the Uren sub-stage. Subsistence patterns reflect an increasing reliance on corn and beans with intensive exploitation of locally available land and water species. Burial patterns graduate to ossuaries by the Middleport sub-stage (Dodd et al, 1990, pp.342-356).

1.3.1.8 The Late Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600)

During the Late Ontario Iroquoian stage, the Iroquoian-speaking linguistic and cultural groups developed. Prior to European Contact, neighbouring Iroquois-speaking communities united to form several confederacies known as the Huron (Huron-Wendat), Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario, and the Five Nations (later Six Nations) of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Birch, 2010, p.31; Warrick, 2013, p.71). These groups are located primarily in south and central Ontario. Each group was distinct but shared a similar pattern of life already established by the 16th century (Trigger, 1994, p.42).

The geographic distribution of pre-contact Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Attiewandaron to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east. The western boundary of the Huron-Wendat territory is often contested, where a number of sites between the Niagara Escarpment and the Humber River were occupied by a mixed Attiewandaron-Wendat population. It has been theorized that the Credit River valley may have functioned as a boundary marker between ancestral Attiewandaron and ancestral Huron-Wendat peoples. It remains unclear if this area was home to frontier Attiewandaron communities or primarily Huron-Wendat that had experienced profound cultural change as a result of exchange and intermarriage with neighbouring Attiewandaron people. Ancestral Huron-Wendat villages have been located as far east as the Trent River

watershed, where “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363). Ancestral Attiewardaron sites are found clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula, “but are also distributed over a much larger area to the west” (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.437). These sites “suggest a migration of peoples from the west into Historic Neutralia” or the Niagara Peninsula (Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.437).

Huron-Wendat settlement types included longhouse, whose sizes depended on the size of the extended family that inhabited it; however, archaeological evidence suggests that the average longhouse was 25 feet by 100 feet, with heights about the same as widths (Heidenreich, 1978, p.366). Village size gradually enlarged as horticulture began to take on a more central importance in subsistence patterns, particularly the farming of maize, squash, and beans, supplemented by fishing, hunting, and gathering. Sites were chosen for their proximity to sources of “water, arable soils, available firewood, [and] a young secondary forest, [as well as] a defensible position” (Heidenreich, 1978, p.375). Later villages consisted of up to 100 longhouses clustered closely together, and only the largest villages on the frontier were fortified (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377).

Huron-Wendat subsistence patterns reflect a horticultural diet that was supplemented with fish rather than meat (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377). ‘Slash-and-burn’ farming was used to quickly and efficiently clear trees and brushwood for flour and flint corn fields (Heidenreich, 1978, p.380). These were consistently cultivated until no longer productive, at which point the village was abandoned, an event that took place about every eight to 12 years (Heidenreich, 1978, p.381). Consequently, as horticulture became the primary mode of subsistence, pre-contact native groups gradually relocated from the northern shores of Lake Ontario to further inland, likely as a result of depleting resources and growing aggression between native communities.

Attiewardaron settlement patterns consist of a varying range of settlement types. Of those settlements which were occupied year-round, five-acre sites are categorized as a town, one to five-acre sites are villages, one acre sites are hamlets and smaller settlements of one to two houses are referred to as agricultural cabin sites. Furthermore, isolated, small fishing and hunting camps are also present. Village clusters are generally found on sandy loam soils of high agricultural capability and “are rarely found along the banks of major rivers or lakeshores, except for smaller, seasonal hunting and fishing camps. Instead, larger settlements tend to be located along smaller creeks, at headwater springs and around marshlands” (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.440). Later villages are enclosed within some form of a palisade and longhouses are of varying configurations covered in bark (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.439-441).

The Attiewardaron subsistence patterns reflect a diet dependent on a combination of hunting, farming, fishing, and gathering as their territory provided a diverse and rich array of subsistence resources. The Attiewardaron lived in an area particularly rich in game and appear to have depended more upon hunting than the Huron-Wendat. The interior lands occupied by the Attiewardaron contained rapidly running streams, large rivers, and portages routes (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.450; Trigger, 1994, p.43; Bricker, 1934, p.58).

1.3.2 Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1600 to 1650)

At the time of European Contact, the area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11). The Huron-Wendat villages were located north of Lake Simcoe, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched roughly between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment (Warrick, 2008, p.12). The Attiewandaron villages were clustered in the Niagara Peninsula, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched from the “Niagara River on the east, Lake Erie on the south, Lake St. Clair on the west, and a hazy Huron-Wendat-Attiewandaron frontier on the north” (Hunt, 1940, p.50; White, 1978, p.407). The Credit River valley may have continued to form a frontier boundary between both groups’ homeland (Warrick, 2008, p.15). The Haudenosaunee were primarily located south of Lake Ontario but hunted in the lands north of Lake Ontario.

Detailed ethno-historical records left by explorers, Jesuit missionaries, and fur traders provide a history of Euro-Canadian involvement in territory identified as Huron-Wendat. By 1609, Samuel de Champlain had encountered the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe, and desiring greater quantities of furs, the French initiated a trading relationship with the Huron-Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.68; Heidenreich, 1978, p.386). By mid-1620, the Huron-Wendat had exhausted all available pelts in their own hunting territories and opted to trade European goods for tobacco and furs from their neighbours (Trigger, 1994, pp.49-50). During the 1630s, Jesuit missionaries attempted to convert the entire Huron-Wendat Confederacy to Christianity as the initial phase of a missionary endeavour to convert all native people in Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.51). However, the Jesuits’ presence in the region had become precarious after a series of major epidemics of European diseases killed nearly two-thirds of the Wendat population (Warrick 2008, p.245; Heidenreich, 1978, p.369).

There are limited ethno-historical records documenting European contact with the Attiewandaron. Samuel de Champlain first referred to the Attiewandaron as *la Nation neutre*, for their apparent neutrality during the existing conflicts. By 1640, both Récollet (or Recollect) missionaries and Jesuit missionaries had traveled to the Attiewandaron territory, but no direct trade relationship was ever formed between the French and Attiewandaron. This allowed the Huron-Wendat to continue to act as middle-men in trading partnerships (White, 1978, p.407). Famine also affected the Attiewandaron. Famine had become so severe by 1639 that many Attiewandaron sold their children for corn and others fled to neighbouring tribes pale and disfigured (Jury, 1974, p.4; White, 1978, p.407; Brown, 2009, p.27).

By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough animal pelts, the Haudenosaunee became increasingly aggressive towards the Huron-Wendat Confederacy (Trigger, 1994, p.53). Armed with Dutch guns and ammunition, the Haudenosaunee engaged in warfare with the Huron-Wendat Confederacy and brutally attacked and destroyed several Huron-Wendat villages throughout Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.53). The small groups that remained of the Huron-Wendat Confederacy such as the Tahontaenrat, sought refuge and protection within the Attiewandaron until the Haudenosaunee attacked in the 1650s (Warrick, 2008, p.208; Trigger, 1994, p.56). The Attiewandaron Confederacy was entirely

dispersed. Many of the survivors who escaped capture were incorporated into the Haudenosaunee or sought refuge within other tribes (Trigger, 1994, p.57; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.410). The last mention of the Attiawandaron in French writing was in 1671 (Noble, 2012). After the massacres of 1649-50, and “for the next forty years, the Haudenosaunee used present-day Ontario to secure furs with the Dutch, then with the English” (Smith, 2013, p.19; Schmalz, 1991, p.17).

1.3.3 Post Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1650 – 1800)

Although their homeland was located south of the lower Great Lakes, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of Southern Ontario after the 1660s, occupying at “least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior” (Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Williamson, 2013, p.60). The Haudenosaunee established “settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Their settlements were on canoe-and-portage routes that linked Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes” (Williamson, 2013, p.60). Groups within the Haudenosaunee had established a village named Ganatsekwyagon at the mouth of the Rouge River and Teiaiagon at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River to exploit both branches of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail, and along the Niagara River (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16). As a consequence of the French being allies of the Huron-Wendat, the Haudenosaunee prevented French explorers and missionaries from utilizing the St. Lawrence River and traveling within their territory north of Lake Ontario (Lajeunesse, 1960, p.xxix).

At this time, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, p.36). The Anishinaabeg were originally located primarily in Northern Ontario. Before contact with the Europeans, the Ojibwa territorial homeland was situated inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MNCFN, ND, p.3). The English referred to those Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107). In 1640, the Jesuit fathers had recorded the name “*oumisagai*, or Mississaugas, as the name of an Algonquin group near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron. The French, and later English, applied this same designation to all Algonquian [-speaking groups] settling on the north shore of Lake Ontario” (Smith, 2002, p. 107; Smith, 2013, pp.19-20). “The term ‘Mississauga’ perplexed the Algonquins, or Ojibwas, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, who knew themselves as the Anishinaabeg” (Smith, 2013, p.20).

A major smallpox epidemic combined with the capture of New Netherland by the English, access to guns and powder became increasingly restricted for the Haudenosaunee. After a series of successful attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg from 1653 to 1662, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Warrick, 2008, p.242; Schmalz, 1991, p.20). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson, 2013, p.60). After a series of successful battles throughout Ontario including at the Bruce Peninsula, at the mouth of the Humber River and along Burlington Bay, the Haudenosaunee were defeated and expelled from Ontario (Gibson, 2006, p.37; Schmalz, 1991, p.27; Coyne, 1895, p.28).

In 1701, representatives of several groups within the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee, collectively known as the First Nations, assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French (Johnston, 2004, p.10; Trigger, 2004, p.58). The Mississaugas were granted sole possession of the territory along and extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie (Hathaway, 1930, p.433). The Mississaugas established a settlement near the mouth of the Credit River (Benn, 2008, p.54). The Credit River, known to the Mississauga as the Missinnihe, translated to “trusting creek,” became the favoured location of European traders who would trade with the Mississauga and provide them with ‘credit’ for the following year (Smith, 2013, p.21). The Mississauga who settled along the west shore of Lake Ontario became known as the Credit River Indians (Smith, 2013, p.21). The Mississauga continued to trade with European traders at the mouths of the Humber, Credit and Niagara Rivers (Smith, 2013, p.22). Subsistence patterns include a primary focus on hunting, fishing and gathering with little emphasis on agriculture (McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, p.110). Temporary and moveable house structures were utilized which were easy to construct and disassemble, allowing swift travel throughout their territory and resulting in little archaeological material left behind (McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, p.111).

The Seven Years War brought warfare between the French and British in North America. In 1763, the Royal Proclamation declared the Seven Years War over, giving the British control of New France. The British did not earn the respect of the Anishinaabeg, as the British did not honour fair trade nor the Anishinaabeg occupancy of the land as the French had. Consequently, the Pontiac Uprising, also known as the Beaver Wars, began that same year (Schmalz, 1991, p.70; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14). This uprising involved both groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg. After numerous attacks on the British, the Pontiac Uprising was over by 1766 when a peace agreement was concluded with Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Schmalz, 1991, p.81). The fur-trade continued throughout Southern Ontario until the beginning of British colonization.

1.3.4 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800 to present)

After the American War of Independence, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into Southern Ontario to avoid persecution. This put greater demand on the quantity of lands available for Euro-Canadian settlement within Upper Canada. On behalf of the British Crown, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga in 1805, to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of Lake Ontario, known as the Head-of-the-Lake Purchase (Surtees, 1994, p.110; N.A., 1891, p.lv). This tract included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” (Fix, 1967, p.13). The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek (Surtees, 1994, p.110).

After this purchase, the land was divided into the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson in Halton County, and is known as the “Old Survey” (Clarkson,

1977, p. 8). The survey of the Township of Toronto was completed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor (Walkers and Miles, 1877, p.86). Dundas Street, a military road conceptualized by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe and constructed by the Queen's Rangers following a trail used by the Natives, was the only road, and consequently the main east-west roadway through the province, that penetrated the dense forest in Toronto Township, and until settlers arrived, remained a wagon-width trail (Clarkson, 1977, p.8; Riendeau, 2002, p.123). Initial settlement in the Township of Toronto was along Dundas Street and these first settlers were experienced farmers, many of which were United Empire Loyalists and Late Loyalists (Riendeau, 2002, p.124).

The Napoleonic Wars in Europe had slowed immigration from the British Isle; only 175 individuals are listed in the Township of Toronto the 1809 Census Record (Riendeau, 2002, p.125). In June of 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain and Upper Canada became a major battleground; however, no battles came closer than the Humber River (Clarkson, 1977, p.9). After the War of 1812, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the "increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier" (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now Peel Region, was purchased by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). By 1820, the Credit River Mississaugas, under the leadership of Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land, including some along the Credit River (Riendeau, 2002, p.127; Surtees, 1994, p.117; N.A., 1891, p.lv). This Second Purchase, or the Ajetance Purchase, surrendered lands north of Dundas Street in the Township of Toronto.

In 1826, the Mississauga village at the mouth of the Credit River was relocated to the Credit Mission, located on the site of what is now the Mississauga Golf and Country Club on Mississauga Road (Heritage Mississauga, 2009a; Riendeau, 2002, p.125). By 1837, the Mississauga population was decimated by contagious diseases, such as smallpox, tuberculosis and measles, killing nearly two-thirds of the Mississaugas at the western end of Lake Ontario (Smith, 2002, p.110; Riendeau, 2002, p. 125). Further constricted by the pressures of the agrarian way of life of the Euro-Canadian settler, the Mississaugas of the Credit River were relocated again to the Grand River Reserve (Riendeau, 2002, p.125).

European settlement of the Township of Toronto continued along the Credit River, as well as the Etobicoke River, as numerous mills were constructed along its entirety. Streetsville, located along Mississauga Road, parallel to the Credit River and north of the study area, is the oldest settled village in the County of Peel having been laid out in 1819. Timothy Street, having lived in Niagara Region, arrived along the Credit River when his business partner, Richard Bristol, applied to undertake the survey of Toronto Township. Timothy Street financed the endeavor and for his

services, was granted approximately 4,500 acres throughout the County of Peel and the County of Halton. This land grant included land along the Credit River. By 1821, a small general store opened to accommodate the local residents and later that year, a saw mill and grist mill were constructed by Timothy Street along the Credit River. In 1823, a bridge over the Credit River was constructed north of Dundas Street, thereby making Streetsville a crossing and stopover village for commuters. Soon small manufacturing industries were constructed within the village and by 1846, the village contained 550 inhabitants, and had numerous factories, stores, small manufacturing businesses, churches for each domination and a courthouse. The village continued to improve with 1,500 inhabitants residing within the community until 1858 when it was incorporated as a village (Smith, 1846, p.177; Walker and Miles, 1877, p.86; Heritage Mississauga, 2009b).

South of the village of Streetsville, the Barber Brothers, successful millers from Georgetown, purchased a mill-site from William Comfort in 1843. In 1852, the Barber's built a four-storey woollen mill, which burnt down in 1861, and was reconstructed by 1865. This mill complex became known as the Toronto Woollen Mills. By 1870, it was the fourth largest textile mill in Ontario. Around this mill complex, a small community developed, known as Barberton and primarily consisted of buildings for Toronto Woollen Mill employees and their family. By the 1880s, the mill had closed and the community around the mill complex became deserted (Heritage Mississauga, 2009c).

1.3.5 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the land use history.

A review of the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (**see Map 2**) revealed that the study area is situated within property owned by the Barber Brother's Woollen Mills. No historic structures are depicted within the study area. Two historic structures are depicted in close proximity (within 300 metres of) the study area. The lack of markings on the map suggests the study area was cleared of overgrowth vegetation and cultivated.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (**see Maps 3-4**) revealed that the study area is located within a parcel of Lot 1 that was not depicted as owned by an individual. One historic homestead is depicted within the study area, and nine historic homesteads are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

Additionally, the study area is located along present-day Mississauga Road and an additional secondary roadway that no longer exists, which were originally laid out during the survey of Township of Toronto. In Southern Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers lands within 300 metres of early Euro-Canadian settlements and 100 metres of early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes) to be of elevated archaeological potential (per *Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.c and 1.d*). Therefore, based on the close proximity to both historic settlements and historic transportation routes, there is elevated potential for the location of

Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these features.

1.3.6 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area can be categorized as suburban/commercial/residential.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Consultation with the online inventory entitled 'Heritage Designated Properties' (City of Mississauga, 2016a), records municipal properties that have been formally designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and confirmed the presence of one designated heritage property, the Barber House, within the study area. No additional designated heritage resources are located within 300 metres of the study area (*see Table 1*).

Consultation with the online resource entitled, "Property Information" (City of Mississauga, 2016b) provides a legal description of properties within the City of Mississauga, along with acknowledging those properties that are listed but have not been formally designated. This resource confirmed the presence of one listed heritage property within the study area (*see Table 1*) and 38 listed heritage properties within 300 metres of the study area (*see Table 2*).

Table 1: Heritage Properties Located within the Study Area

Address	Name and Description	Status
5155 Mississauga Road	Barber House; commissioned in 1862 by William Barber, a managing partner of the Toronto Woollen Mills; exemplifies the "straightforward square house."	Designated
5155 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	Listed

Table 2: Heritage Properties Located within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Name and Description	Date of Construction	Status
0 Barbertown Road	Credit River Corridor	-	Listed
1770 Barbertown Road	McCarthy Milling Company	1861	Listed
1831 Barbertown Road	Cargill Residence	1900	Listed
5087 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5090 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5095 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5098 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5103 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5106 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5111 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5114 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5119 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5127 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5135 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5158 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5166 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed

Address	Name and Description	Date of Construction	Status
5174 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5175 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5182 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5190 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5198 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5201 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5206 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5214 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5215 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5222 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5230 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5235 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5238 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5246 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5267 Mississauga Road	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5091 Rothesay Court	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
5092 Rothesay Court	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
1918 Melody Drive	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
1988 Royal Credit Blvd	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
1989 Royal Credit Blvd	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
2006 Montcrest Court	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed
2023 Montcrest Court	Mississauga Road Scenic Route	-	Listed

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, lands within 300 metres of features of archaeological potential (i.e., areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement) are considered to have elevated potential. Therefore, based on the study area presence of a designated and listed heritage property within the study area, as well as the presence of numerous listed heritage properties in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area (as per *Section 1.4.1.*, *Standard 1.c.*, *Standard 1.e.v.*), there is elevated archaeological potential within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of these features.

1.4.1.1 The Barber House (or the William Barber House)

William Barber was one of the founders of the Toronto Woollen Mills and part of the prominent Barber family. After having established a successful milling complex in Georgetown, the Barber Brothers sought to establish a second milling complex further south along the Credit River, now known as the Toronto Woollen Mills. In 1843, the Barber Brothers (William, Robert, Joseph and Bennet) purchased William Comfort's mill-site and farm. In 1862, William Barber commissioned his residence to be constructed and possibly employed Robert Leslie, a local builder. This residence is located at 5155 Mississauga Road and is a good representation of Italianate architecture with Classical Revival and vernacular influences (Canada Historic Places, 2009; Old Barber House, 2014; Heritage Mississauga, 2009c).

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

A Heritage Conservation District (HCD) includes areas that have been protected under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. An HCD can be found in both urban and rural environments and may

include residential, commercial, and industrial areas, rural landscapes or entire villages or hamlets with features or land patterns that contribute to a cohesive sense of time or place and contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural identity of a local community, region, province, or nation. An HCD may comprise an area with a group or complex of buildings, or large area with many buildings and properties and often extends beyond its built heritage, structures, streets, landscape and other physical and spatial elements, to include important vistas and views between and towards buildings and spaces within the district (MTCS, 2006, p.5). An HCD area contains valuable cultural heritage and must be taken into consideration during municipal planning to ensure that they are conserved.

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, lands within 300 metres of heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered to have elevated archaeological potential. To determine if the study area is located within or in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) an HCD, the online resource entitled, “Heritage Conservation Districts” (City of Mississauga, 2016c) was reviewed and confirmed the study area is not located within or in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) an HCD. Therefore, based on the absence of an HCD within or in close proximity (within 300 metres of) the study area (as per *Section 1.4.1., Standard 1.c., Standard 1.e.v.*), this feature does not further elevate archaeological potential within the study area.

1.4.3 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) is defined as a property of geographical area of cultural heritage significance that has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. These activities or used may be key to the cultural value, significance and meaning of this landscape. Additionally, a cultural heritage landscape may be designed at a specific time by a specific person or event or it may have evolved organically over a long period of time. These cultural heritage landscapes may also include landscapes that possesses powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than built heritage, which may be insignificant or absent. It involves a grouping or groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements to form a significant type of heritage form. These include, but are not limited to: villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, shrines and special spiritual places, aboriginal landscapes, trails, views, vistas, view corridors, land-use patterns, traditional agricultural lands and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2012, pp.1-2).

The online resource entitled, “Cultural Landscapes Inventory” (City of Mississauga, 2005) identifies the portion of Mississauga Road from Streetsville to the Lake Ontario shoreline as it travels parallel to the Credit River as part of the Mississauga Road Scenic Route, which falls within the study area. Mississauga Road is one of the oldest roads in Mississauga and traverses a variety of topography and demonstrates varying land use. It falls adjacent to old established residential neighbourhoods to new industrial and commercial areas. Additionally, the adjacent landscapes contain some of the oldest and most spectacular trees in the City.

The Credit River Corridor, which falls within 300 metres of the study area, is 93 kilometres long and has a drainage area of 850 square kilometres. From Georgetown to Lake Ontario, the Credit River cuts through the Peel Plain towards Lake Ontario creating steep valley walls, alluvial terraces, and marshlands. During Euro-Canadian settlement of the area, the Credit River supported several mills and remains the most significant natural feature in the City of Mississauga (City of Mississauga, 2005). The presence of two CHLs within and in close proximity of the study area contributes to the local cultural heritage value of the lands within 300 metres of these features.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, lands within 300 metres of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements where commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered to have elevated archaeological potential. To determine if any historical plaques are present, the Ontario Historical Plaques inventory, which contains a catalogue of federal Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques, the provincial Ontario Heritage Trust plaques, plaques identified by various historical societies, and other published plaques located in Ontario was reviewed (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2015). This review confirmed the presence of one commemorative plaque within 300 metres of the study area. This historic plaque, entitled 'Barberton,' commemorates the Toronto Woollen Mills, constructed in 1826 and purchased by William and Robert Barber in 1844. Barberton grew to include approximately 40 buildings, including a dye house, a general store, sawmill and a smithy. William Barber constructed his house across the street (in the study area) and worker's cottages were on the east banks of the Credit River. Therefore, based on the presence of a commemorative marker within 300 metres of the study area (per *Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.c*), there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of this feature.

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one kilometre distance from the study area limits, as per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MTCS* was consulted (MTCS, 2016). Every archaeological site is registered according to the Borden System, which is a numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and their artifacts.

According to the MTCS (2016), four registered archaeological site have been registered within one-kilometre of the study area, where one site (AjGw-39) is located in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area (*see Table 3*).

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered Archaeological Sites within 300 metres of the Study Area			
AjGw-39	Farmington	Archaic	Other-camp/campsite

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered Archaeological Sites within one-kilometre of the Study Area			
AjGw-358	-	Post-contact	Homestead
AjGw-368	Pinchin 1	Post-contact	Unknown
AjGw-369	Pinchin 2	Post-contact	House

“-“ denotes no additional details available in OASD

The 2011 S&G considers lands within 300 metres of a registered archaeological site to be of elevated archaeological potential. Therefore, given that one registered archaeological site falls within 300 metres of the study area (per *Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.c*), there is elevated potential for the location of archaeological resources within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of this site.

Having noted the presence of this site in relation to the study area, it is useful to place it in the proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in Southern Ontario provided in **Table 4**. This data provides an understanding of the potential cultural activity that may have occurred within the study area (Ferris, 2013, p.13).

Table 4: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEOINDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	>11500-8500 BC	Big game hunters. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek, Brewerton	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	2500-500 BC	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	800BC-0BC	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner Notched	200 BC-AD 900	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian, Western Basin	AD 900-1250	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian, Western Basin	AD 1250-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa, Five Nations Iroquois	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 – 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 - present	European immigrant settlements

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

In order to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, background research also involves reviewing reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area. According to the *MTCS* (2016), there is no documentation for other archaeological fieldwork previously conducted within or in close proximity to the study area.

1.4.7 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area's physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of the study area. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. It is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. In the area east of Maple, the smooth and faintly drumlinized slope is scored by river systems such as the Humber. The Humber Valley, in the vicinity of Kleinburg, Bolton, and Woodbridge, is more than 100 feet in depth (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, p.103). The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use.

The native soil type of the study area is Oneida clay loam. It is a Grey-Brown Podzolic soil characterized as dark greyish brown clay loam surface soil over well developed horizons; dark yellowish brown, calcareous parent materials with few stones. Its topography is smooth moderately sloping (Ontario Agricultural College, 1953).

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is a highly important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. A watershed is an area drained by a river and its tributaries. As surface water collects and joins a collective water body, it picks up nutrients, sediment and pollutants, which may altogether, affect ecological processes along the way. Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs,

marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*).

The study area lies between Mullet Creek (within 300 metres) and the Credit River (within 340 metres). Based on the close proximity of two primary hydrological features (per *Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.c*), there is elevated potential for the location of archaeological resources within portions the study area which lie within 300 metres of these features.

1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a suburban landscape within the City of Mississauga. The Barber house is currently being utilized as a fine-dining restaurant, which encompasses the extant Barber house and associated parking lots/driveways. The topography within the study area is generally level at an average elevation of 150 metres above sea level.

1.4.9 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on April 12th, 2016. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was sunny to slightly overcast with a temperature high of 7.3° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.4.10 Historical Aerial/Satellite Imagery

Data gathered from background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) was used to perform an assessment of archaeological potential. Additionally, a detailed review of aerial photographs taken from 1954 to 1989 (*see Maps 5-8*), and satellite imagery taken in 1999 to 2015 (*see Maps 9-11*), reveals that the study area has undergone considerable changes since 1954.

The 1954 aerial photograph confirms the continued existence of the Barber house from historical mapping. The surrounding landscape was primarily rural (*see Map 5*). In 1977, the study area and surrounding landscape appears relatively unchanged. Two driveways to access the Barber house are visible off of Mississauga Road on the west side of the house (*see Map 6*). In 1985, almost the entire study area was subjected to grading, leaving a square-shape surrounding the extant structure. The more southerly driveway was removed (*see Map 7*).

The 1989 aerial photograph reveals that the graded portions of the study area were subsequently paved, creating a large asphalt driveway/parking area around the Barber house (*see Map 8*). A 1999 satellite image reveals some extensive landscaping within the immediate vicinity of the Barber house (*see Map 9*). In 2005, the parking areas appear to have been repaved. The image also provides a closer view of the extensive landscaping surrounding the extant structure (*see Map 10*). By 2015, the study area was relatively unchanged, with the exception of a portion of the parking area along the western side of the extant structure, where the asphalt was replaced by interlocking stone (*see Map 11*).

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within part of the study area. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the 2011 S&G. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C**. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 12**.

2.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the 2011 S&G considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Disturbances were encountered during the Stage 2 AA throughout the majority of the study area, consisting of the extant structures, paved driveways/parking areas, grading, underground utilities, and extensive landscaping (*see Map 12; Images 1-10*). These disturbances were consistent with the changes to the study area seen in historical aerial imagery. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.51 hectares or 71.8% of the study area.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Given that ploughing was not viable due to the location and nature of study area (a suburban location with potential underground utilities), a shovel test pit form of survey was conducted within areas of manicured grass around the property (*see Map 12; Images 11-16*). A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern and began at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Furthermore, test pits were excavated to within one metre of built structures, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance.

Disturbed ground conditions were encountered at the onset of test pit survey, where evidence of grading and fill was encountered. When disturbances were encountered during test pit survey, test pit survey intervals increased to 10 metre intervals to confirm the extent of disturbance within these areas (*see Map 10*). No undisturbed deposits were encountered within the study

area, confirming that the entirety of the study area was disturbed as seen in historic aerial imaging. No archaeological resources were identified during test pit survey.

Approximately 0.2 hectares or 28.2% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at 10 metre intervals. Therefore, roughly 20 test pits were excavated to depths of 10-30 centimetres within sandy loam, disturbed fill. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil (per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*). All test pits were backfilled.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 AA of the study area.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA. The study area may be considered free of further archaeological concern.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the study area testing negative for archaeological resources, the following recommendation is presented:

1. No further archaeological investigation is required for the study area.

No construction/excavation activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MTCS*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
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 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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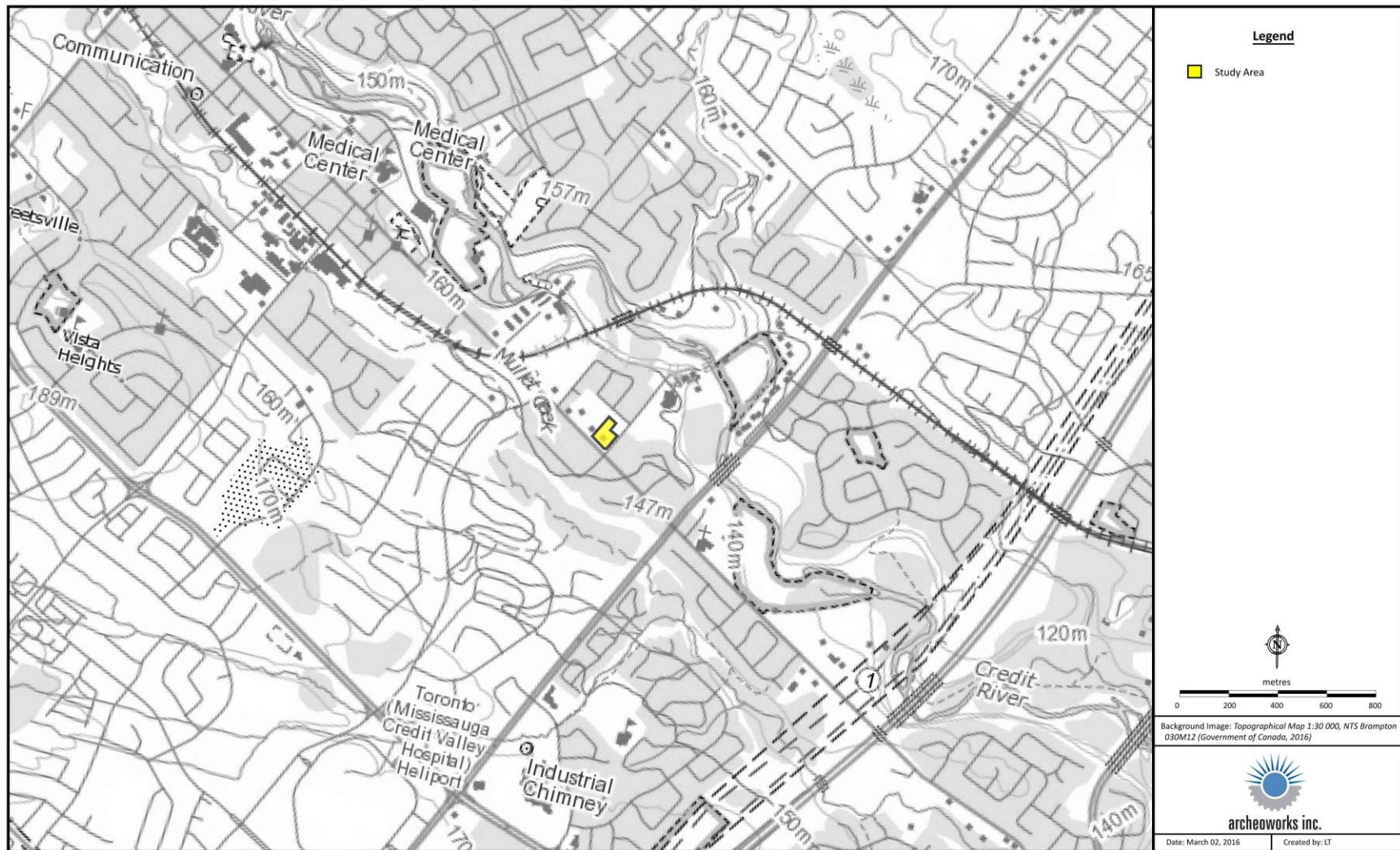
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: National Topographical System Map (Natural Resources Canada, 1998) identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



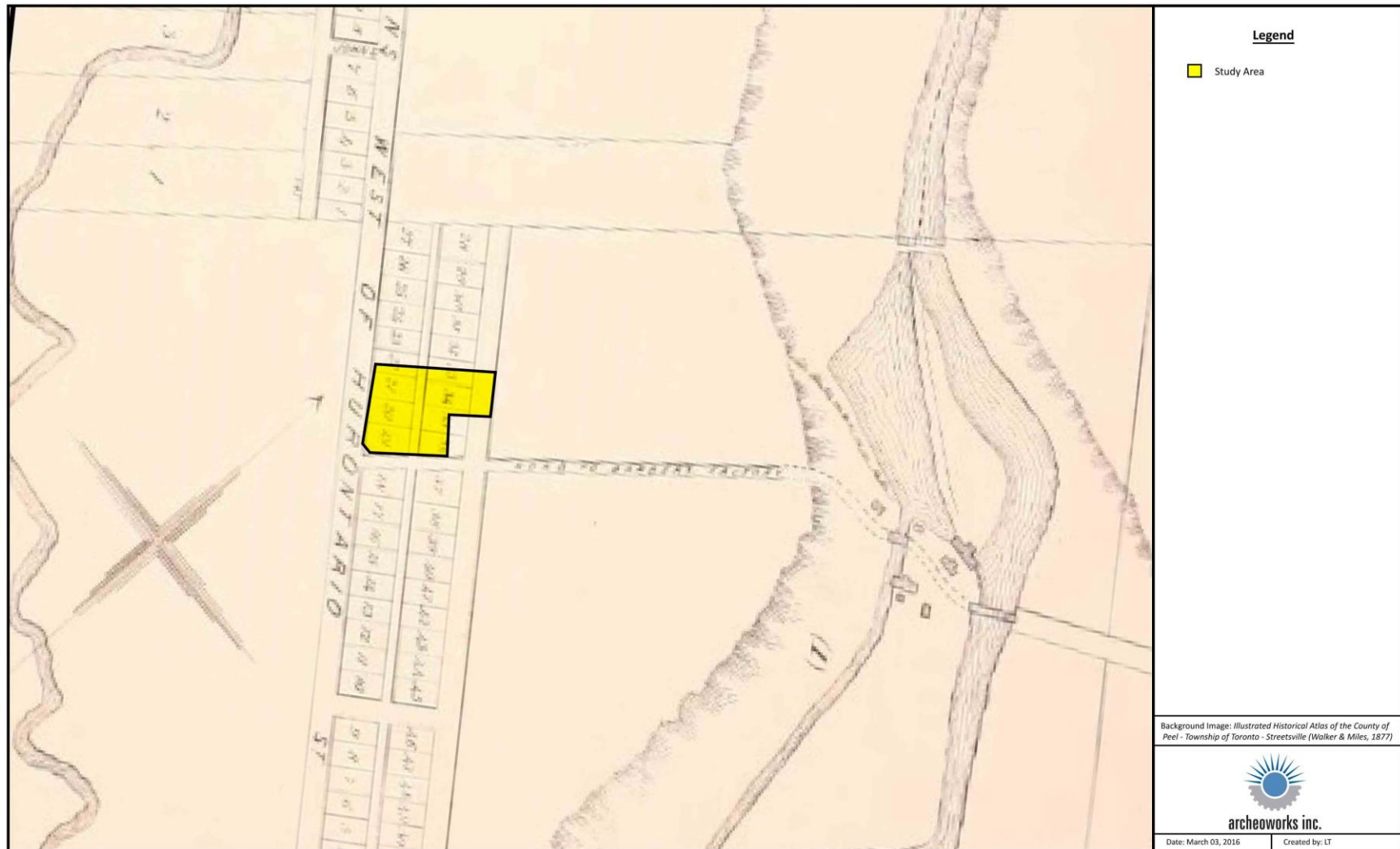
Map 2: Study area within the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel – Township of Toronto (New Survey) (Tremaine, 1859).

**STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO**



Map 3: Study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel – Township of Toronto (New Survey) (Walker & Miles, 1877).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 4: Study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel – Township of Toronto - Streetsville (Walker & Miles, 1877).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 5: Study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1977 aerial photograph (City of Mississauga Emaps, 2016a).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1985 aerial photograph (City of Mississauga Emaps, 2016b).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1989 aerial photograph (City of Mississauga Emaps, 2016c).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO

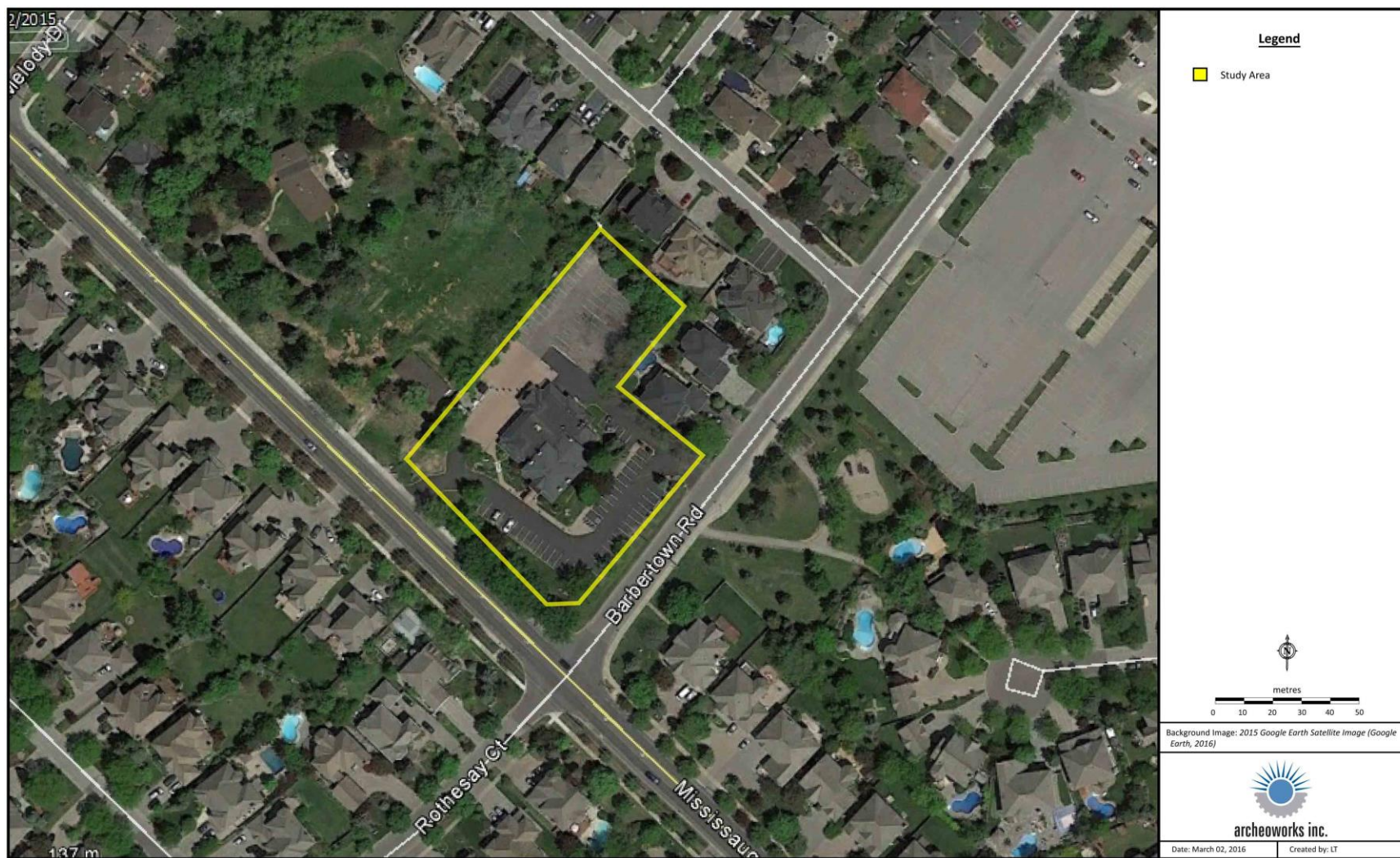


Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1999 satellite image (City of Mississauga Emaps, 2016d).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 10: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2005 satellite image (City of Mississauga Emaps, 2016e).



Map 11: Study area within a 2015 satellite image (Google Earth, 2016).

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 12: Stage 2 AA results of the study area with photo locations indicated.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or near the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)				If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act	X			If Yes, potential confirmed.
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of disturbances associated with paved driveway, extant structure, utilities and extensive landscaping.



Image 2: View of disturbances associated with underground utilities and extensive landscaping.



Image 3: View of disturbances associated with underground utilities and extensive landscaping.



Image 4: View of disturbances associated with underground utilities and extensive landscaping. Also a view of manicured grass subjected to Stage 2 AA test pit survey at 10-metre intervals.

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 5: View of disturbances associated with extant structure, interlocking stones, underground utilities and extensive landscaping.



Image 6: View of disturbances associated with a paved parking lot, sidewalks, extant structure and extensive landscaping.



Image 7: View of disturbances associated with paved driveway and underground utilities.



Image 8: View of disturbances associated with paved parking lot and extant structure.

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 9: View of the designated cultural heritage resource, the Barber House



Image 10: View of disturbances associated with extant shed and interlocking stone driveway.



Image 11: View of test pit survey at 10 metre intervals.



Image 12: View of test pit survey at 10metre intervals.

STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD BARBER HOUSE
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Image 13: View of test pit survey at 10-metre intervals.



Image 14: View of test pit survey at 10-metre intervals.



Image 15: View of stratigraphy of a disturbed test pit.



Image 16: View of test pit survey at 10-metre intervals.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		053-MI1606-16		
Licensee:		Nimal Nithiyantham (P390)		
MTCS PIF:		P390-0173-2016		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2016/053-MI1606-16 - Old Barber House	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps/ Images	Field Map: One (1) Map Field Notes: Two (2) Pages Digital Images: 30 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Archeoworks Inc. will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”