

THE STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
91 EGLINTON AVENUE EAST,  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, PEEL REGION  
(PART LOT 1, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, NEW SURVEY, COUNTY OF PEEL)

*Prepared for*

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for a possible development of 91 Eglinton Avenue East, City of Mississauga, Peel Region (Part Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario, Geographic Township of Toronto, New Survey, County of Peel). The property was assessed for the presence of archaeological sites prior to the sale of the property for a possible redevelopment. This assessment was conducted prior to a specific request by the City of Mississauga following the policies outlined in the Official Plan approved by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for the Jamie Kaukinen who arranged for property access.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). All work was done under the archaeological consulting license, P035, issued to Andrew Murray of A. M. Archaeological Associates under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All records pertaining to this project will be curated at the offices of A. M. Archaeological Associates. The field assessment was conducted between July 12, 2017, and July 20, 2017, under conditions that ranged from clear skies and temperatures of +28C to light rain and temperatures of +16C.

The 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area encompasses an irregular shaped plot of land (approximately 3.8 hectares) on the Eglinton Avenue East approximately 140 metres east of Hurontario Street (Maps 1 and 19). There is currently a house and five outbuildings on the property as well as an ageing orchard. The property is bordered to the north and east by residential homes and commercial/ retail development to the west and south.

The Stage 1 research indicated that the historic home of George Winter was located within 100 metres of the northwest corner of the study area by 1877 and Eglinton Avenue was originally a historic settlement road. The west side of the property is also within 300 metres of the Winter North (AjGv-64) and Winter South (AjGv-65) archaeological sites. These factors indicate that the entire study area known as 91 Eglinton Avenue East has archaeological potential.

The 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Ten percent of the property was determined to have been disturbed through visual assessment. These areas included the area around the existing house and septic bed, former house and three existing outbuildings. The remaining 90 percent was subject to shovel test pits at 5-metre intervals without the recovery of any archaeological remains.

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations can be made:

1. No archaeological remains were encountered, and no further assessment of the 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area as mapped in Map 19 is required to any future development.



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## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Development Context**

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for a possible development of 91 Eglinton Avenue East, City of Mississauga, Peel Region (Part Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario, Geographic Township of Toronto, New Survey, County of Peel). The property was assessed for the presence of archaeological sites prior to the sale of the property for a possible redevelopment. This assessment was conducted prior to a specific request by the City of Mississauga following the policies outlined in the Official Plan approved by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for the Jamie Kaukinen who arranged for property access.

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The 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area encompasses an irregular shaped plot of land (approximately 3.8 hectares) on the Eglinton Avenue East approximately 140 metres east of Hurontario Street (Maps 1 and 19). There is currently a house and five outbuildings on the property as well as an ageing orchard. The property is bordered to the north and east by residential homes and commercial/ retail development to the west and south.

### **1.2 Historic Context**

#### *1.2.1 General Area*

##### **1.2.1.1 Precontact Occupation**

Archaeologists divide northeastern Ontario's pre-contact history into the following generalized temporal/cultural sequences:

Table 1: General cultural synthesis for the south-central Ontario.

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>	Big game hunters; small nomadic groups		
<i>Early</i>	Fluted Point	9500–8500 B.C.	
<i>Late</i>	Hi-Lo	8500–8000 B.C.	
<b>ARCHAIC</b>	Nomadic hunters and gatherers. Territories exploited on yearly round.		
<i>Early</i>	Nettling Bifurcate Based	7800–6900 B.C. 6900–6000 B.C.	More varied toolkit.
<i>Middle</i>	Stanly/Neville Otter Creek Brewerton	6000–5000 B.C. 5000–3000 B.C. 3000–2500 B.C.	Ground and polished stone tool industry; subsistence fishing.
<i>Late</i>	Narrow Point	2500–1800 B.C.	Bipolar lithic reduction as evidence of more extensive woodworking
	Broad Point	1800–1500 B.C.	Net fishing, nut harvesting, dog burials
	Small Point	1500–800 B.C.	Evidence of mortuary practices; bow and arrow technology.
<b>WOODLAND</b>	Introduction of pottery and agriculture.		
<i>Early</i>	Meadowood	900–400 B.C.	Earliest pottery; pop-eyed birdstones
<i>Middle</i>	Point Peninsula Princess Point	400 B.C. –500 A.D. 500–900 A.D.	Long distance trade networks. Incipient horticulture.
<i>Late</i> <i>Early Iroquoian</i>	Pickering/ Glen Meyer	900–1280 A.D.	Transition to village life and maize agriculture.
<i>Middle Iroquoian</i>	Uren Middleport	1280–1330 A.D. 1330–1400 A.D.	Large village sites. Rapid population growth.
<i>Late Iroquoian</i>	Huron Neutral Petun St. Lawrence-Iroquois	1400–1650 A.D.	Well-made ceramic pots Tribal differentiation and warfare.
<b>HISTORIC</b>	European colonization		
<i>Early</i>	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, Six Nations	1700–1875 A.D.	Fur trade; social displacement.
<i>Late</i>	Euro-Canadian	1790 A.D. –present	European urban & rural settlement

### 1.2.1.2 Early Contact Era

The French adventurer Etienne Brûlé likely visited the area in 1615 using the Lake Simcoe, Holland River, Credit River portage route known to Indigenous populations for millennia to access Lake Ontario from the north. There is some dispute whether Brûlé utilised the Credit River versus the Humber River as part of the route, but he may have visited the Seneca village, Teiaiaagon, on the Humber River and Rouge Rivers. Another Seneca village, Ganatsekwyagon, was located on the Rouge River from 1665 to 1687.

By 1700, the Ojibwa had replaced the Iroquois from the North Shore of Lake Ontario, and a group of Ojibwa, known as the Mississauga, had settled around the mouth of the Credit River. In the 1720s, the French had established many trading posts around Lake Ontario, one of which was located at the mouth of the river. The Mississaugas referred to the river as “Missinihe” or “Trusting Water”, but the river came to be known as the Credit River, a name derived from the custom of trading on credit. After the decline of French power in the region, the

British established their trade with the Mississaugas, building a trading post and Government Inn on the east bank of the mouth of the river in 1798. On August 2nd, 1805, at the mouth of the Credit River, the Mississaugas signed a land treaty with the British Crown. The Mississaugas reserved a one-mile strip of land on either side of the River that included the study area. The Mississaugas signed another treaty in 1818 and a third treaty in 1820. The result was that the Mississaugas were left with a 200-acre reserve of land. The resourcefulness of the Mississauga people under the leadership of Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) meant they were successful which led to resentment by some local settlers. In an effort to assimilate the Mississaugas, the Government built a village for them, north of Port Credit in 1826, at the current site of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club. Old Port Credit Village was surveyed in 1834, and construction of a harbour began almost immediately. By 1847, it was clear that the Mississauga people had not prospered in the new location, and the Six Nations Confederacy offered the Mississauga First Nation 4,800 acres (1,900 ha) of land inside their own property as a gift of thanks to the Mississauga First Nation for their authorization for the purchase of the land in 1784.

#### ***1.2.1.3 Post-contact settlement***

The historical European settlement of the north shore of Lake Ontario began in 1793 when John Graves Simcoe established the town of York. The early settlement was focussed on the Military Reserve near Fort York and around the area of present-day Front and Jarvis (Guillet 1946). The Township of Toronto, South was originally part of the much larger Home District which included York, Simcoe, Ontario, Peel and other Counties. Peel County was not separated until 1865 by which time it was largely settled (Lynch 1874). Toronto Township South was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1806. The nearest historical community was called Britannia 3-km to the north at Britannia Road and Hurontario Street. Eglinton Avenue was utilized as a historic settlement road and was formerly known as Baseline Road.

#### ***1.2.2 Property History***

The crown patent for the west half of Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario, Geographic Township of Toronto, New Survey, County of Peel was awarded to William Weston (Map 2). The earliest map to depict the study area is the 1859 Tremaine map that shows Joseph Wright with a house approximately 125 metres northwest of the study area (Tremaine 1859) (Map 3). This map also shows John Carberry (also spelled Carbray) on the east half of the lot and George Winter on the west side of Hurontario. George Wright is listed on Lot 1, Concession in the 1837 directory (Walton 1837: 178). George Wright, John Carberry and George Winter are listed in the

1846 directory, but no directory specifies east or west of Hurontario until 1874 (Walton 1837; Brown 1846; Armstrong 1850; Mitchell 1866; Lynch 1874).

George Winter is shown with a house immediately to the northwest of the study area on mapping from 1877 (Map 4). George Winter is listed on Lot 1, Concession 1 West in the Agricultural Census of 1861 and John Carberry is the only person listed on Lot 1, Concession 1 East, but he is shown on the east half of the lot in 1859 (Map 3). Peter Carberry is still listed on the in 1873 along with William J. Cotton (Lynch 1874: 121). He is listed as early as 1866 on Lot 1, Concession 1, Ward 4 (Mitchell 1866: 387). The directories from 1888, 1890 indicates that he was still on the property with Isaac Winter (Union Publishing Co 1888: 202). George Winter dies in 1894 (Canadianheadstones.com 2017). Isaac L. Winter is listed as a freeholder on the lot in 1896 and 1900 (Union Publishing Co 1896: 93; 1900: A85).

The same two houses on Hurontario Street are depicted on topographic maps from 1909, 1918, 1922, 1931 and 1951 (Maps 5- 9). A third house is added at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Eglinton Avenue East in 1918, but the study area remains vacant until 1953 (Map 10). The first indication of a house on the property is the aerial photograph of 1954 which shows a house on the east side of the existing driveway from Eglinton Avenue East and the three existing outbuildings on the west half of the property (Map 11). By the time of this photograph, there is already a substantial orchard east and south of the existing house. There are also two white patches indicating possible ongoing disturbances. The original house stood until 1969, and the 1970 aerial photograph shows the existing house without the garage (Maps 12, 13 and 14). The 1971 aerial indicates that the garage had been added to the house (Map 15). There have been few changes within the study area from this point onward except the gradual loss of trees within the orchard (Maps 16 and 17).

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

#### *1.3.1 Environmental Setting*

There are several environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, vegetation and lithic resources that will influence settlement and the archaeological potential of an area. These regional features would have influenced transportation routes, gathering places, food sources, climate (micro-environments), overall vegetation patterns, and soil formation.

### **1.3.1.1 Physiographic Features and Soils**

The property is located in the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 2007). The South Slope is described as the southern slope of the interlobate Oak Ridges Moraine and contains a variety of soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The topography has two north to south running low areas near the west and east sides of the property rising to the north from an elevation is 170 metres in the southeastern corner.

The soils are classed as Oneida Clay which has good drainage, smooth to gently undulating topography and few stones (Hoffman, D. W. and N. R. Richards 1953) (Map 10).

### **1.3.1.2 Water Sources**

There are no existing water sources within the study area and predevelopment topographic maps indicate that the nearest creek was Cooksville Creek 460 metres to the west (Map 5).

### **1.3.1.3 Vegetation**

Approximately 50 percent of the study area is currently occupied by apple, pear orchard and other trees. Many of the orchard trees are now near the end of their life cycle and would have been planted well before the first aerial photograph in 1954. The pre-settlement vegetation would have been mixed hardwood forest.

### **1.3.1.4 Lithic Sources**

There are no known lithic sources directly on or near the study area.

## **1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites**

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological sites database revealed nine archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MTCS 2017). Two of these sites are within 300 metres of the study area. Overall, the sites document the occupation of the general area by Indigenous peoples from the Late Archaic (2500- 800 B.C.) through to the Late Woodland period (1400-1650 A.D.) as well as the Euro-Canadian settlement of the area in the nineteenth century.

Table 2: Summary of registered archaeological sites within 1-km of the study area.

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Reference</b>
AjGv-25	First	Precontact	Indigenous	Findspot	D. Spittal, n.d.
AjGv-36		Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Findspot	MPP n.d.
AjGv-37		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	MPP n.d.
AjGv-38	Antrex 1	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian	Village	MPP, 1990-1991 AS, 1991-1994
AjGv-64*	Winter North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2009



<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Reference</b>
AjGv-65*	Winter South	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2009
AjGv-66	AjGv-66 - H4	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2009
AjGw-201	Britannia Schoolhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1989
AjGw-488	Britannia Farm House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008

\*sites located within 300 metres of study area

### 1.3.3 Past Projects

A search of the MTCS report database using the key words “Eglinton”, “Hurontario” and Lot 1, Concession 1 did recover the titles of any reports on projects within 50 metres of the study area. However, a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the lands on the west side of Hurontario Street, north of Eglinton Avenue West was conducted in 2009 (ASI 2009). This assessment discovered three historic sites that have been registered with MTCS and one historical isolated findspot. The study area is just beyond the 50-metre distance.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 GIS Methods

The existing survey plan was being completed concurrently with this archaeological assessment, so it was not available for inclusion in this report. Instead, the property boundary data from the City of Mississauga’s online GIS was used to delineate the study limits and supplemented with map data from the Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario Basic Mapping (City of Mississauga 2017; MNR 2004). This mapping was overlaid with nineteenth and twentieth-century mapping using the best available landmarks. The maps were rotated and stretched in both east-west and north-south direction to provide the best fit.

### 2.2 Property Assessment

#### 2.2.1 Field Methods

The field assessment was conducted using the Stage 2 assessment methodology following *Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey* and *Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011 between April 18, 2017, and April 21, 2017 (MTCS 2011: 30-32). This methodology was utilized since roughly half of the property was currently covered by orchards, and other trees and the remaining area was open land that would be damaged by cultivation. This assessment was conducted before the sale of the property, and the ongoing use of the property is not yet known. Aerial photography indicates that the orchard was once much larger and at least some of the former orchard trees had hidden stumps which would have created a ploughing hazard. Additional acreage was also covered by buildings and a septic bed that would have made ploughing difficult. The background research indicated that

portions of the study area had been disturbed by building demolition and other unknown impacts and test pit assessment are better at delineating the extent and intensity of past disturbances.

The test pit survey method involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects, excavating small pits by hand at regular intervals and examining their contents. The standard test pit interval was five metres which was maintained across the property except around the existing and former buildings and septic bed. Each test pit was at least 30-cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand shovel into the first five centimetres of subsoil and examined the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm prior to backfilling. All photograph locations were logged by GPS (Images 1 - 14; Map 19).

### *2.2.2 Field Assessment*

A walking visual assessment of the study lands was conducted to visually identify areas of disturbance and areas of archaeological potential that may not have been identified through the background research. The areas around the existing house, septic bed, former house and three other outbuildings was determined to be intensively and extensively disturbed (approximately 0.44 hectares) (Images 1 - 7).

The remaining 3.4 hectares of the study lands were assessed by shovel test pits at five-metre intervals (Image 14). There were sporadic indications of partial disturbance including mottled subsoil, shallow topsoil and concrete inclusions (Images 9 - 13). Topsoil depths of test pits with good context varied from 20 to 35 cm. Good topsoil was medium brown clay loam and subsoil was yellow-brown clay (Image 8). Although no specific cause of these sporadic disturbances was revealed by the background research, it is possible that this was a result of a much larger orchard existing prior to the earliest aerial photography of 1954. Typical orchard and tree farm practice is to remove the stumps of dying trees and mechanically push surrounding soil into the resulting hole.

## **2.3 Record of Finds**

No archaeological remains were recovered during the Stage 2 test pit assessment of the 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area.

### *2.3.1 Inventory of the Documentary Record*

The documentary record of the project consists of 5 GPS tracks and 72 geo-tagged digital photographs. The documentary record will be stored at the office of A. M. Archaeological

Associates until they can be deposited at a long-term storage facility with the approval of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

#### **3.1 Analysis**

The Stage 1 research indicated that the historic home of George Winter was located within 100 metres of the northwest corner of the study area by 1877 and Eglinton Avenue was originally a historic settlement road. The west side of the property is also within 300 metres of the Winter North (AjGv-64) and Winter South (AjGv-65) archaeological sites. These factors indicate that the entire study area known as 91 Eglinton Avenue East has archaeological potential.

#### **3.2 Conclusions**

The 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Ten percent of the property was determined to have been disturbed through visual assessment. These areas included the area around the existing house and septic bed, former house and three existing outbuildings. The remaining 90 percent was subject to shovel test pits at 5-metre intervals without the recovery of any archaeological remains.

### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations can be made:

1. No archaeological remains were encountered, and no further assessment of the 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area as mapped in Map 19 is required to any future development.

## 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:
  - a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
  - b. 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 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*.
  - c. 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
  - d. 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) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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## **7.0 IMAGES**



Image 1: South view of disturbed driveway entrance.



Image 2: West view of disturbed former house location.





Image 3: West view of disturbed area along the south side of the existing house towards long shed and septic bed.



Image 4: East view of raised disturbed area (septic bed) on the west side of the house.





Image 5: North view of slight berm around outbuilding.



Image 6: East view of an outbuilding in the northwest corner of the study area.





Image 7: South view of pavement at the east end of an outbuilding in the northwest corner of the study area.



Image 8: Test pit with undisturbed context.





Image 9: Example of partially disturbed soil with grey clay inclusions.



Image 10: Example of partially disturbed soil with grey sandy gravel.





Image 11: Old orchard tree stump cut off at ground level.



Image 12: Shallow disturbed test pit in the northeast corner.





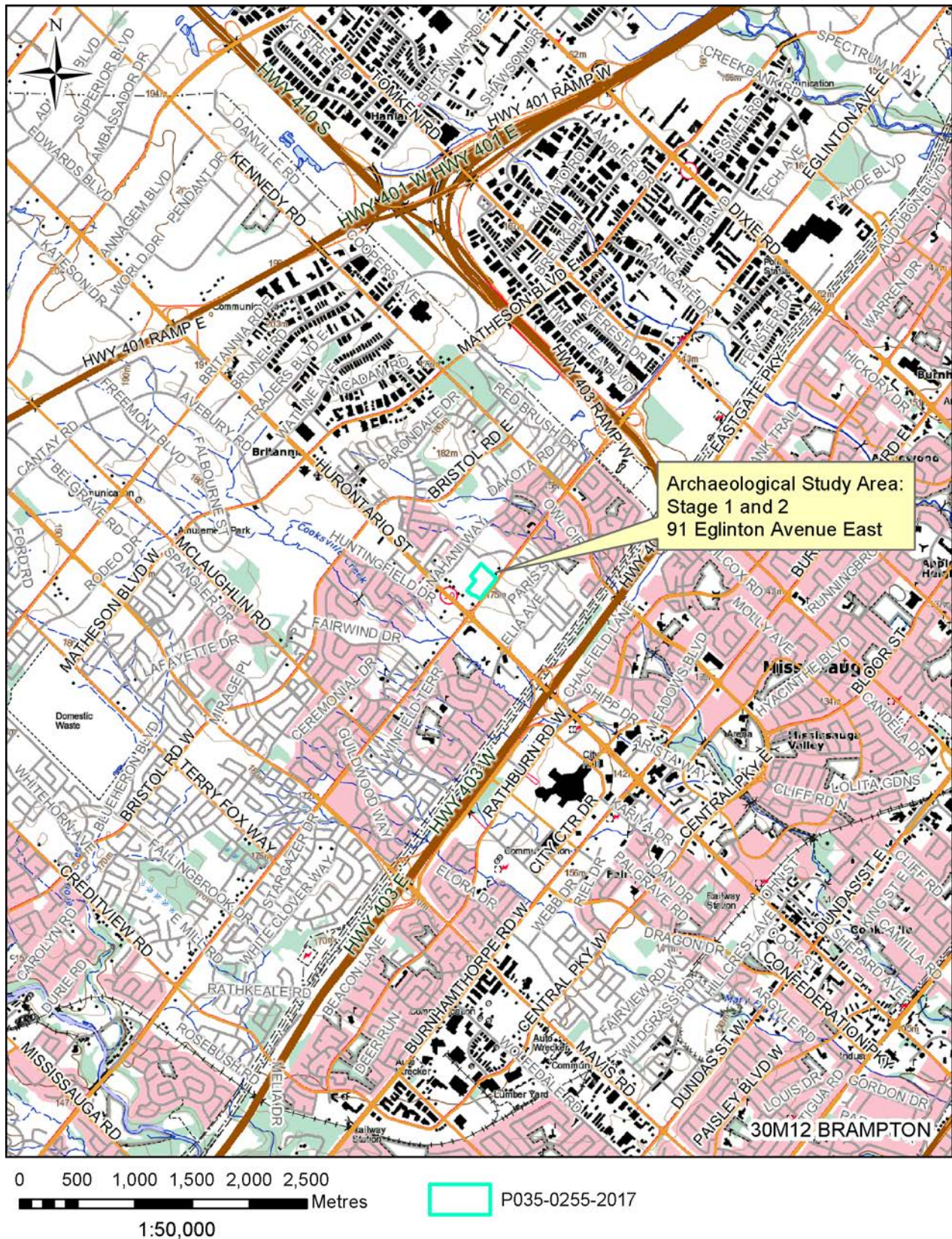
Image 13: Deeply disturbed test pit in the southeast corner.



Image 14: Aging orchard, southeast view.

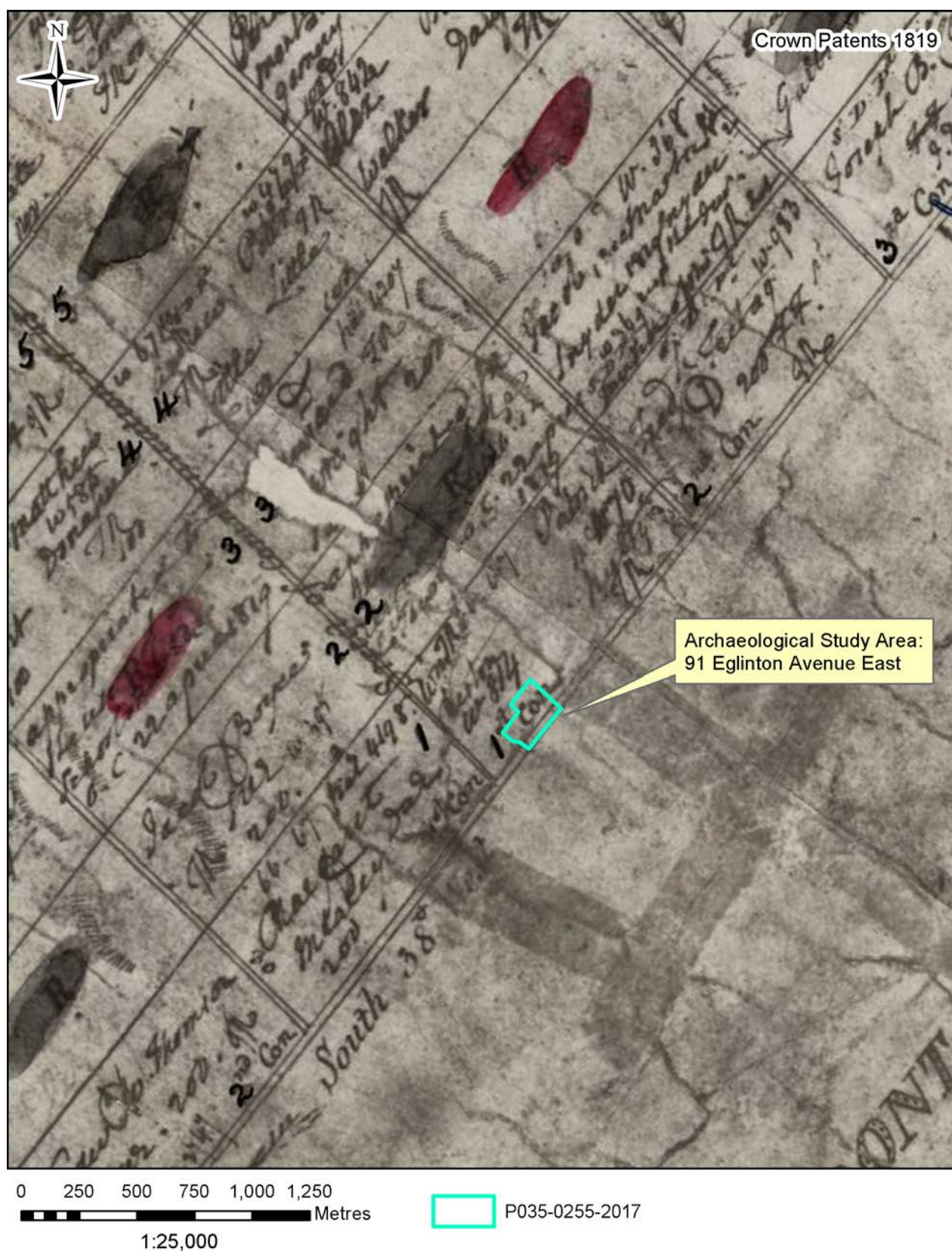


## 8.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of the 91 Eglinton Avenue East, Mississauga study area (NRC 2010).



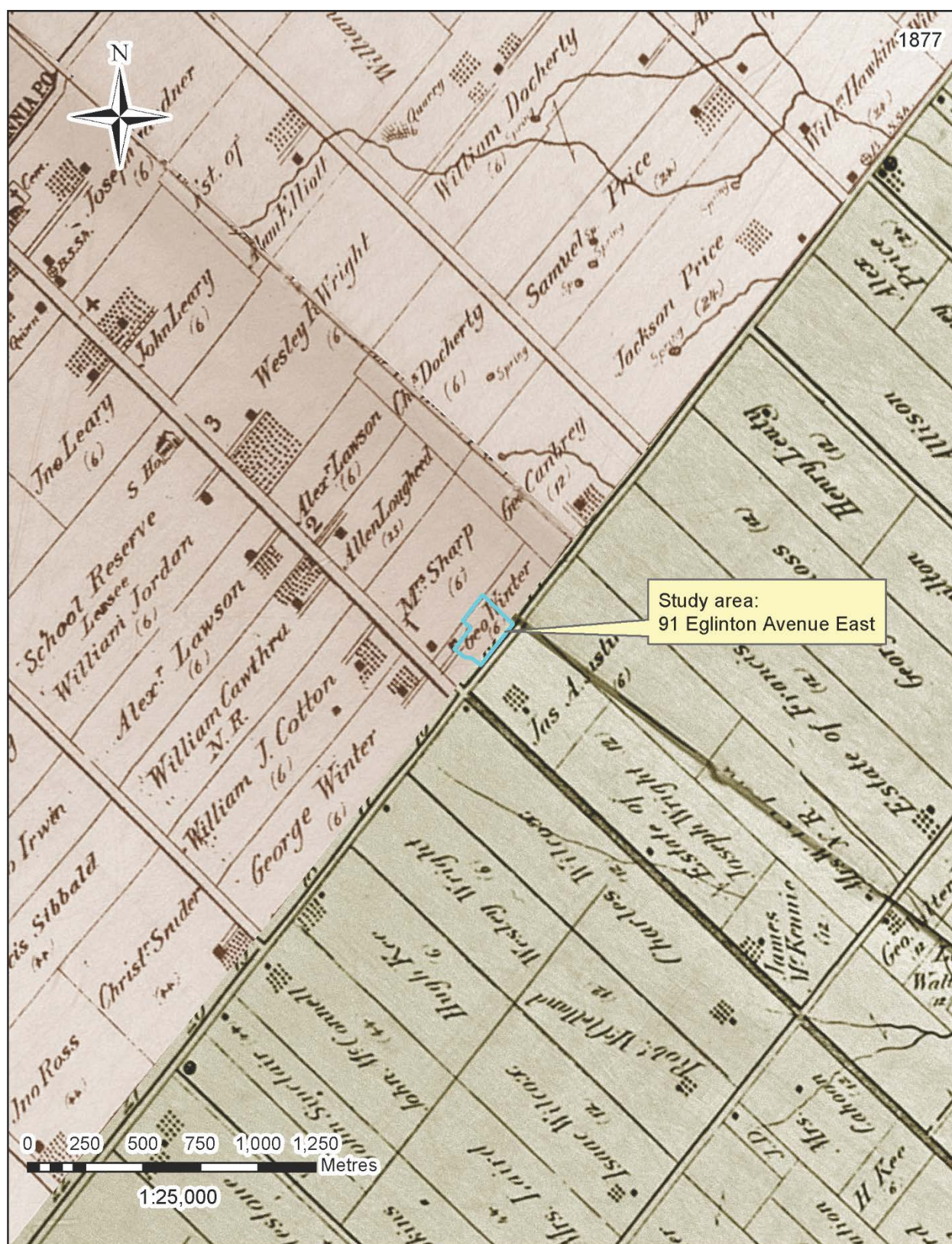


Map 2: Crown patent map from 1819 showing Wm Weston on the west half of Lot 1, Concession 1 East of Hurontario (Ontario Archives 1819).



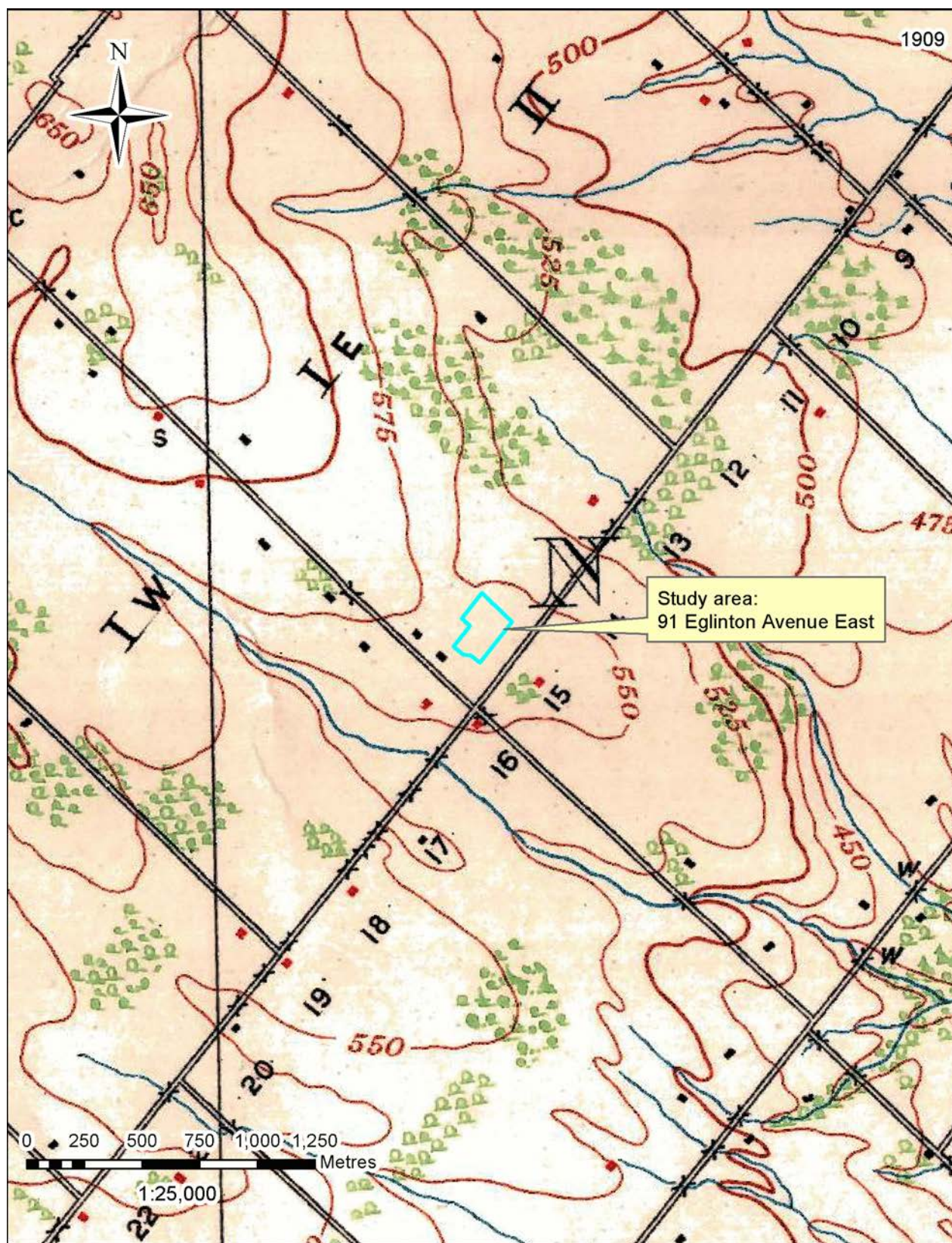






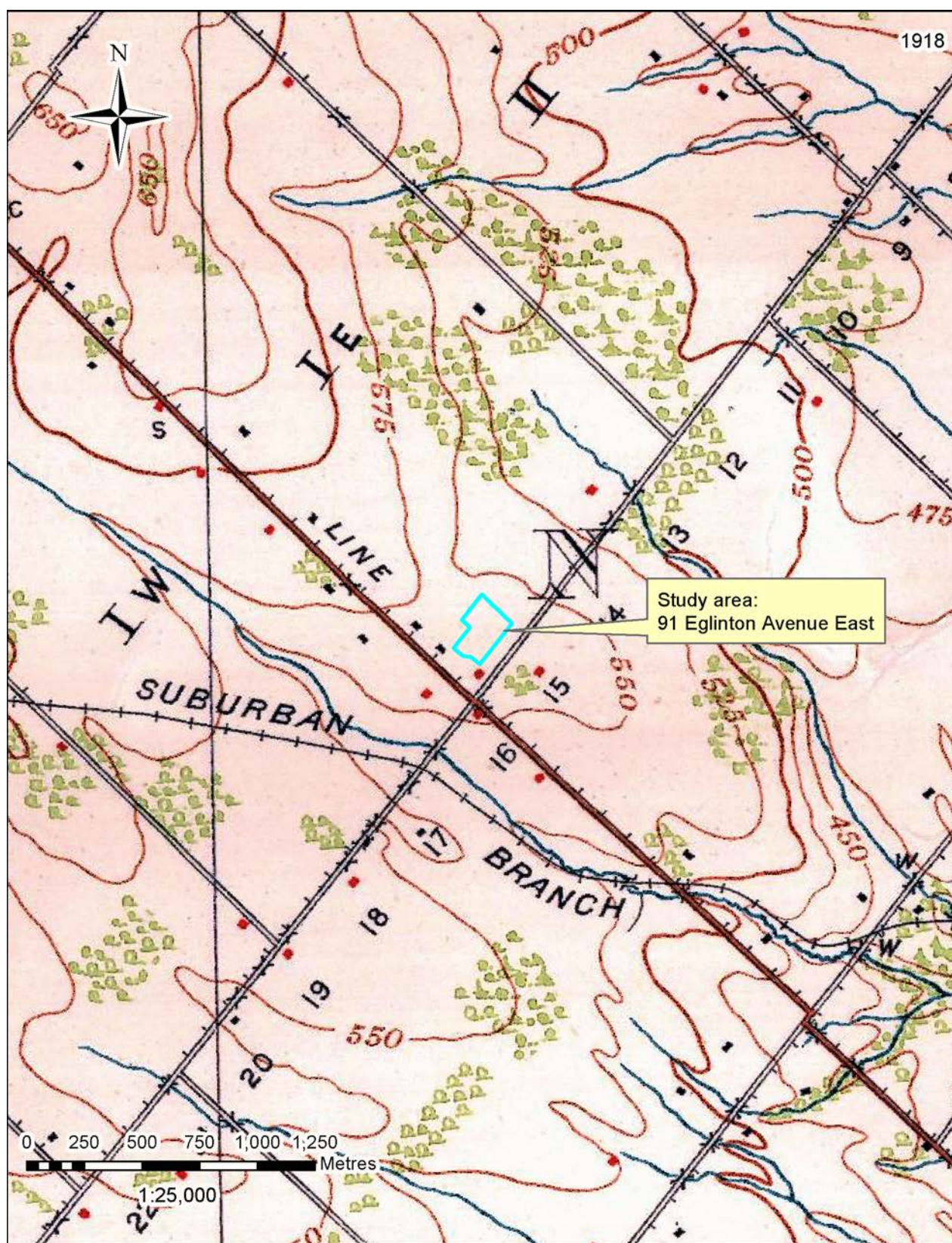
Map 4: Study area in 1877 showing house of George Winter just northwest of the study area (Walker and Miles 1877).





Map 5: Study area on 1909 topographic map showing two structures on Hurontario Street west of the study area property (Department of Militia and Defence 1909).





Map 6: Study area on 1918 topographic map showing three structures on Hurontario Street west of the study area property (Department of Militia and Defence 1918).



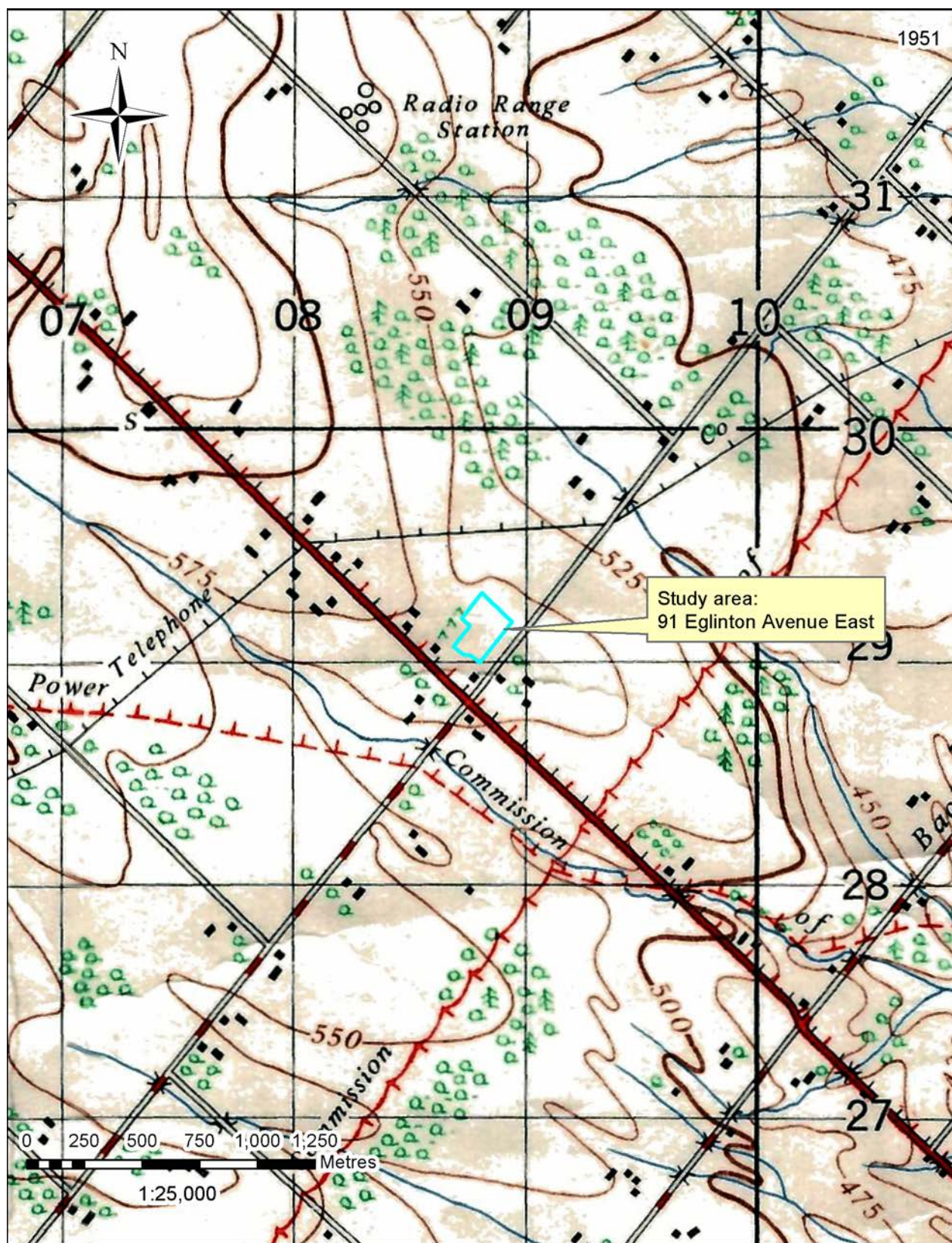






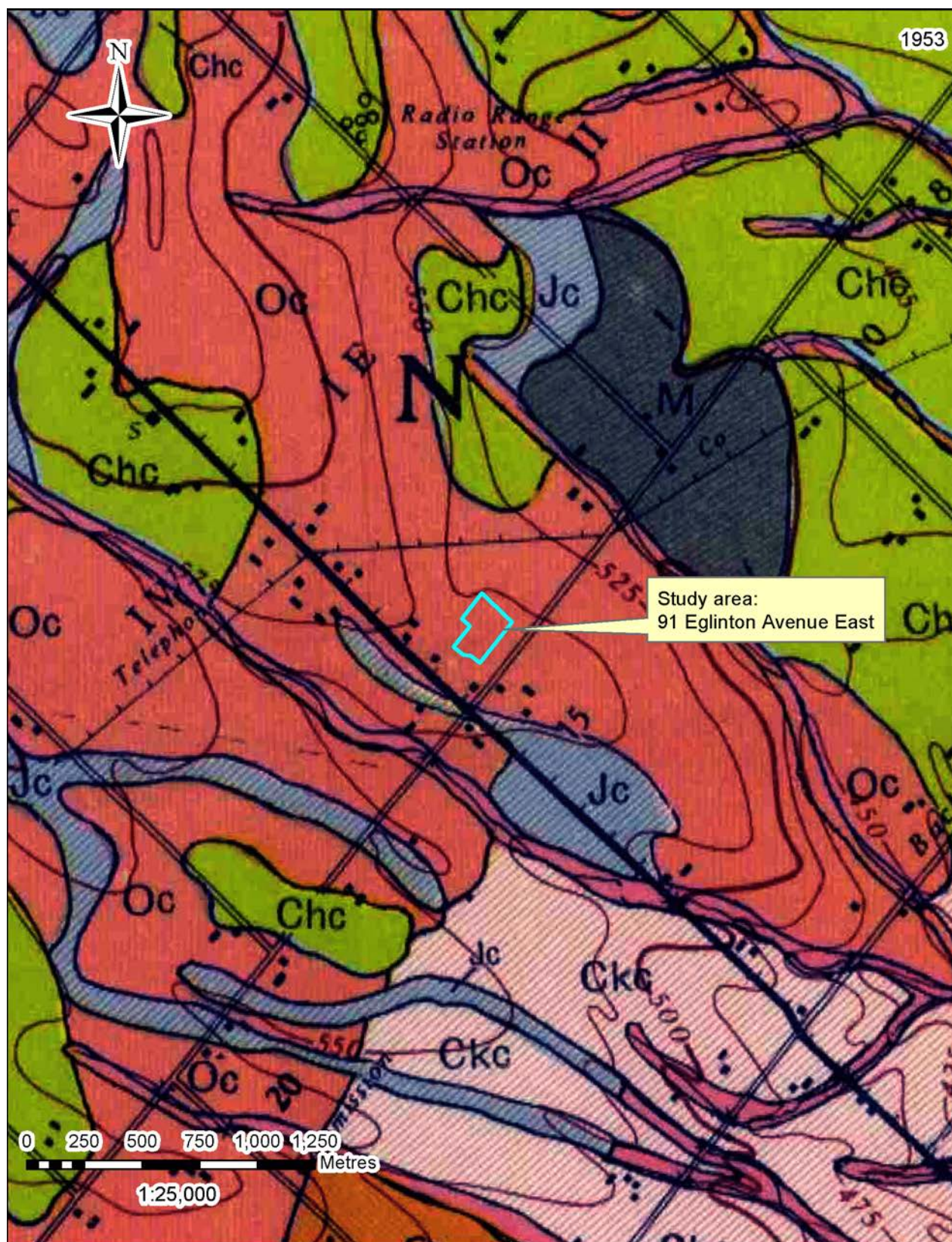
Map 8: Study area on 1931 topographic map showing same buildings as 1918 and 1922 maps (Department of National Defence 1931)





Map 9: Study area on 1951 topographic map showing continuing vacant lands within the study area property (Department of National Defence 1951).





Map 10: 1953 soil map showing Oneida Clay (Oc) continuing vacant lands within the study area property (CDA 1953).





Map 11: 1954 air photo showing the location of the house to the east of the driveway, other outbuildings and orchard. Arrows indicate possible ongoing disturbances (City of Mississauga 2017).



Map 12: 1966 air photo showing the location of the house to the east of the driveway, other outbuildings and orchard (City of Mississauga 2017).



Map 13: 1969 air photo showing the location of the house to the east of the driveway, other outbuildings and orchard (City of Toronto Archives 1969).



Map 14: 1970 air photo showing the location of the new house to the west of the driveway, demolished original house, other outbuildings and orchard (City of Toronto Archives 1970).





Map 15: 1971 air photo showing the location of the existing house to the west of the driveway with new garage extension (City of Toronto Archives 1971).

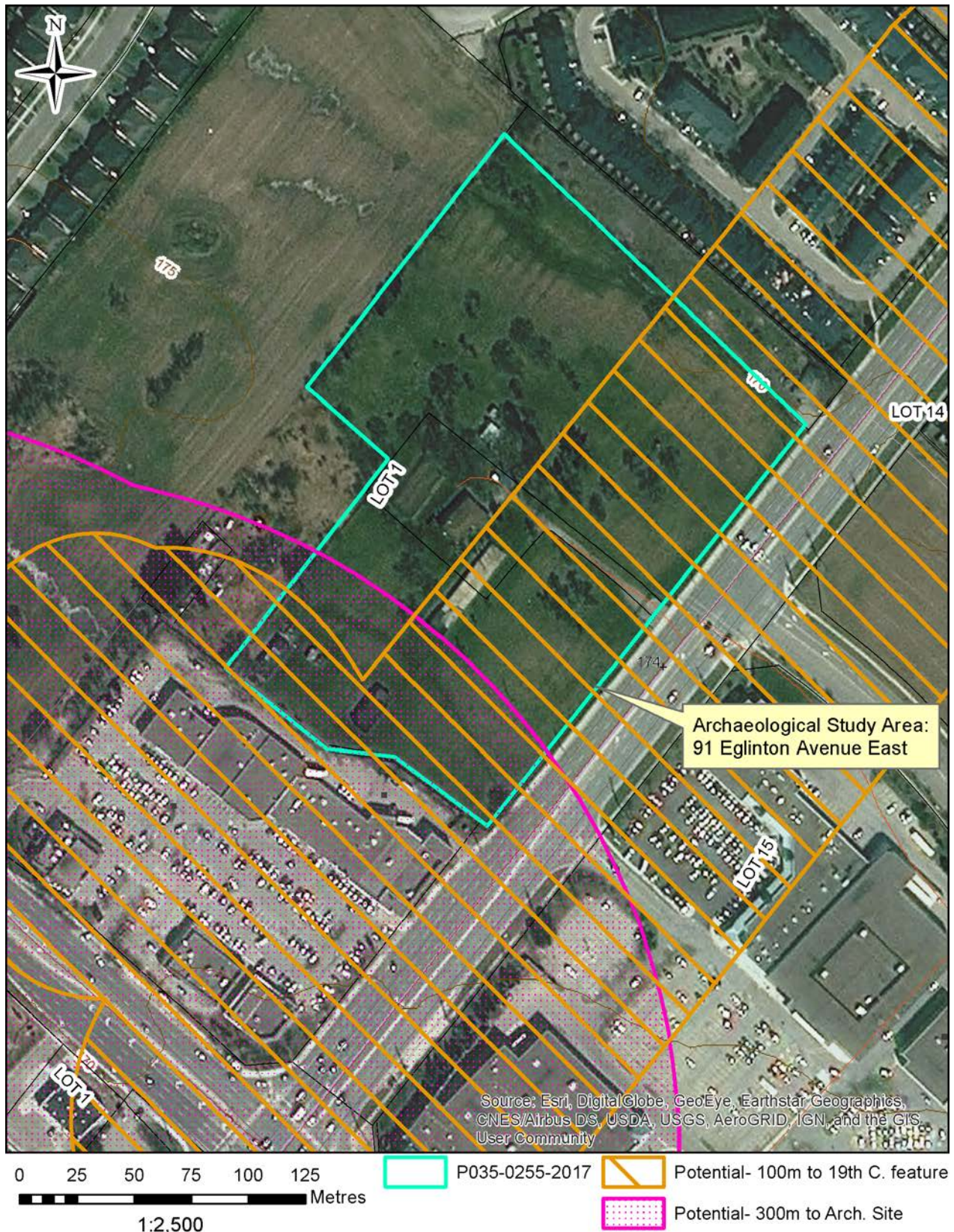


Map 16: 1975 air photo showing the diminishing size of the orchard (City of Mississauga 2017).



Map 17: 1992 air photo showing the diminishing size of the orchard (City of Mississauga 2017).





Map 18: 91 Eglinton Avenue East study area with an overlay of archaeological potential and property limits from City of Mississauga GIS.





Map 19: Best available study area mapping with aerial photograph and archaeological methodologies and photograph locations (Bing 2017 City of Mississauga 2017; MNR 2004).