

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for  
6710 Hurontario Street,  
Part of Lot 9, Concession 1W.H.S.,  
Former Township of Toronto North,  
City of Mississauga,  
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**



Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P489  
Project Information Number P489-0006-2019

**THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.**

Original Report  
Report Dated: May 14, 2019



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 6710 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The Planning Act triggered the development project and the archaeological assessment was conducted well in advance of submission of an application for development approval by the City of Mississauga. The subject property is located at municipal address 6710 Hurontario Street, on the west side of the street.

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey of the subject property, resulted in the identification of one Euro-Canadian site, dating to the early to late nineteenth century.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey, resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, designated as Site H1. Site H1 is identified as an early-to-late nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian homestead site. The site consisted of an area measuring approximately 15 metres by 15 metres. There are 7 positive test pits yielding approximately 23 ceramic, glass and metal artifacts. The diagnostic artifacts suggest a date range of between 1840-1870. Given this, Site H1 is considered to be of further cultural heritage value and it is recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
Project Personnel	iii
1.0 Project Context	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	1
1.3 Archaeological Context	9
2.0 Field Methods	11
3.0 Record of Finds	13
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	15
5.0 Recommendations	16
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	17
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	18
8.0 Images	20
9.0 Maps	26



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project/Field Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mrs. Karen Powers Mr. Sam Felipe Mr. John Ellis
Report Preparation:	Mrs. Susan Dyer Mrs. Karen Powers
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## **INTRODUCTION**

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

### **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)**

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

#### **1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)**

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 1***

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 6710 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1 W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The Planning Act triggered the development project and the archaeological assessment was conducted well in advance of submission of an application for development approval by the City of Mississauga. The subject property is located at municipal address 6710 Hurontario Street, on the west side of the street.

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 2***

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 3***

Permission to access the study area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

#### **1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)**

##### ***Section 7.5.7, Standard 1***

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.



Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the subject property:

- There are 10 known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property
- The subject property is located within the South Slope physiographic region, which consists of well-drained soils, favourable for both precontact and historic occupation.
- The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel indicates the subject property is located off of Centre Street, an historic transportation route (i.e. now known as Hurontario Street).
- The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel depicts a structure and orchard within close proximity to the subject property.
- Fletcher’s Creek, a tributary of the Credit River, flows approximately 400 metres west of the subject property.

### ***Pre-Contact Land Use***

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago. Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family



groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period.

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

<b>TABLE 1: OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO PREHISTORY</b>			
<b>Period</b>	<b>Archaeological Culture</b>	<b>Date Range</b>	<b>Attributes</b>
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transitional to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed points)
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC- AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent



structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

### ***Euro- Canadian Period – A.D. 1783 to Present***

#### ***Peel County***

The county of Peel was established in 1805 following the purchase by the British Crown of the southern part of the Mississauga Tract. The territory was named after Sir Robert Peel, a past Prime Minister of England. The First Purchase of Peel County included the survey of the southern half of Toronto Township. A Second Purchase of the remainder of the Mississauga Tract in 1818 included the northern half of Toronto Township as well as the townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. This latter purchase or “New Survey” greatly extended the northern boundary of Peel County by an additional 648,000 acres.

The lot and concession grid pattern of the New Survey was distinct from that of the previous survey, with a different orientation of concessions and lot dimensions as the 200 acre lots were now typically granted in square 100 acre parcels. This configuration was intended to facilitate farming and provide access to transportation corridors.

Both Albion and the Gore of Toronto Townships included eleven concessions laid out west to east. In the townships of Caledon, Chinguacousy and North Toronto, six concessions were laid out on either side of present day Hurontario Street, also known as Centre Road. As this centre baseline duplicated the numbering of the concessions, concessions were further identified as West of Hurontario Street (WHS) or East of Hurontario Street (EHS).

Fully surveyed between 1818 and 1819, the townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy were opened for settlement in 1820. Peel was considered a component of York County and was governed by the Home District Council that met in Toronto until 1851. Between 1851 and 1866 Peel was administered by a council made up of members from the united counties of York and Peel.

Early settlements in the townships developed around water-powered mill sites on the Credit River and Humber River and at various crossroads. Development was also



influenced by local landforms such as the Peel Plain, the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine. By 1821, 120 new inhabitants called the area home. In the 1870s the arrival of several railways, including the Toronto Grey and Bruce, Hamilton and Northwestern and Credit Valley, spurred additional settlements at various junctions.

### *Toronto Township*

The land which forms Toronto Township was originally part of the extended territory of the native Mississauga people who sold or alienated a portion of their lands to the British Crown in 1805 which is known as the Old Survey. The remaining portion of the township, situated above the Base Line (Eglinton Avenue East), was purchased by the Crown in 1818 and is known as the New Survey. The lands formed part of the County of York in the Home District until 1849, and it then became part of the United Counties of York, Peel and Ontario until Peel was set apart as a separate County in 1865.

Toronto Township was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1806 and included one of the province's leading roads, Dundas Street. Many of the early settlers were United Empire Loyalists, soldiers and the descendants of Loyalists in search of land patents and grants. Dundas Street became thickly settled and, through funding, the road was graveled by 1836 due to the amount of travel on the road. The township was recorded by many to have the most valuable land in Peel County which facilitated interest and growth in the township. The population grew steadily over the years with over 800 inhabitants calling the township home in 1821 to more than 7,500 by 1851.

Gradually settlers began to take up lots throughout the new and old surveys, and over time small settlements became established. These settlements developed into the villages of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville. Over time, communities blossomed too at Lakeview and Lorne Park, while others – the “lost villages,” - disappeared entirely: the hamlets and villages of Barberton, Britannia, Burnhamthorpe, Derry West, Elmbank, Frogmore, Hanlan, Harris' Corners, Hawkins' Corners, Lisgar, McCurdy's Corners, Mount Charles, Nunan's Corners (also known as the Catholic Swamp), Palestine, Pucky's Huddle, Richview, Sheridan, Snider's Corners, Summerville and Whaley's Corners.

### *Hamlet of Derry West*

According to the Heritage of Mississauga website, the hamlet of Derry West was founded circa 1819 and was first settled by Irish immigrants from New York. The forming of the village was led by two important pioneer settlers: George Graham and Joseph Carter.

George Graham reportedly suggested the name Derry Walls for the community in honour of his forefathers who had fought at Londonderry, Ireland, as well as to celebrate their Protestant Orange heritage. The name of Derry-in-the-West was accepted, but it was later shortened to Derry West by the postal department. The Graham family, originally spelt Graeme or Graemes, were of Scottish ancestry. The family migrated to Londonderry, Ireland, where the Grahams who settled at Derry West originated from.



According to some sources, Derry West likely had the first post office in Peel County. It was opened in 1826 with Joseph Carter as its postmaster. The post office was first called “Toronto”, Toronto Township. Joseph Carter arrived at Derry West along with his wife and two children in 1819. He had been granted 200 acres at the northwest corner of Hurontario and Derry Road. Prior to coming to Toronto Township, Joseph Carter had been a teacher in New York running an Academy with 200 pupils. When he came to his new residence he brought with him mahogany bedsteads, tables, chairs, a cooking stove, carpets and his 200 book library, which was once called “one of the finest collections in Upper Canada.” At Derry West Joseph Carter was very eager to contribute to the burgeoning community. In addition to postmaster, he was also a justice of the peace, a schoolmaster and occasionally gave sermons at his church. It was said that “he was so deeply interested in his public activities that he neglected his farm, and had it not been for his capable wife, things might have gone ill with him.” However, Carter did not remain long and the post office closed shortly after its inception in 1827 when Carter returned to New York.

There were a total of three schools in Derry West over the years. The first school in Derry West was set up by Joseph Carter. The log schoolhouse was built on four acres of his own property, with himself set up as the teacher. Little else is known about this school. A second school was built in Derry West in 1856, it was known as Derry West Public School, School Section #13. The school was located on a four-acre site (specifically reserved for a school) on the southwest corner of a lot that had been purchased by David Hunter from Kings College seven years prior. The building was also constructed out of logs. The third school was built on the east side of Hurontario Street, just north of Derry Road in 1884. This schoolhouse was constructed out of bricks. The school committee consisted of Thomas Graham (George Graham’s son), Charles Uphill, David Brown, Josiah Oliver, Johnston Golden, George Evans, and Len Sanderson. The trustees for the new school were Thomas Graham, Johnston Golden, Josiah Oliver, and George Cheyne.

Derry West grew until 1865, when the hamlet was swept by fire. The fire broke out at the back of the Moffatt house when hot ashes were blown onto the porch. The flames grew and were spread throughout the village by a strong wind. The fire reached Thomas Grafton’s house, McVittie’s house, a hotel, Mr. McClare’s store, among other buildings. Only a few houses survived. Mrs. Moffatt was tragically killed while trying to rescue a gold watch from the house. Derry West’s buildings were replaced within the year, including the hotel which was rebuilt in the same place by Charles Armstrong. The village of Derry West, however, was never able to re-establish its former prominence. (<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Derry-West>)

### ***Lot 9, Concession 1, West of Hurontario Street (WHS)***

The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel indicates that the subject property is located west of Hurontario Street (formerly known as Centre Street), and is located within the northwest part of Lot 9, Concession 1. The Atlas indicates that a Josiah



Oliver owned the lot. The Atlas depicts a structure and an orchard within the lot, and both appear to be within the subject property.

The 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel indicates that Lot 9, Concession 1 WHS was owned by William Oliver, father to Josiah Oliver. A review of archival records indicates the following information regarding Lot 9, Concession 1, WHS.

William “Billy” Oliver, was born in 1802 in Monaghan Ireland. In 1826 he married Ann Hunter in Ireland before emigrating to Canada in 1827. He originally resided in the township of Chinguacousy. It is not known when he purchased Lots 9 and 10, Concession 1, WHS, however, the 1861 personal census appears to indicate that William Oliver is still residing in Chinguacousy. However, the agricultural section of the 1861 census indicates that he owns 240 acres of Lot 9, Concession 1. He is listed as a farmer and his farmland was used in the following manner: of the 240 total acreage, 200 are under cultivation. A total of 87 acres are in crop, 109 in pasture, four are under orchards or garden, and 40 are listed as under wood or wild. The farm is valued at \$11,000. The farm produced 1000 bushels of fall wheat from 40 acres; 80 bushels of spring wheat from five acres; 75 bushels of barley from five acres; 120 bushels of peas from five acres, 400 bushels of oats from 20 acres; 200 bushels of potatoes from one acre; 100 bushels of turnips from an eighth of an acres and 10 tonnes of hay.

William Oliver and Ann Hunter had seven children, including three boys and four girls: Robert Oliver (1830-1857), Ann Oliver (1834-1907), William Josiah Oliver (1841-1921), William James Oliver (1847-?), Sarah Oliver (1841-1882), Charlotte Oliver (1843-?), and Elizabeth Oliver (1844-1854).

William ‘Billy’ Oliver died in 1864 in Peel County. The cause of death is not known. At the time of his death he had been widowed for 14 years following the death of his wife Ann in 1850. Ann ‘Nancy’ Hunter is today buried in Dixie Union Cemetery in Mississauga.

In his will, William Oliver bequeathed his land holdings to his two surviving sons: Josiah and William James. He held considerable land holdings throughout the county including property in Malton and Chinguacousy. The farmland on Lots 9 and 10, Concession 1 WHS in Toronto Township, was divided between the elder Josiah and his younger brother William James. Josiah Oliver received the north half of Lot 9, approximately 80 acres, while William James received the south half of the lot. The 1877 historical atlas of Toronto Township depicts Josiah as owning the north half and William James as owner of the south half of Lot 9.

Josiah Oliver is listed as a farmer in the 1871 personal census. He is resident within Lot 9, Concession 1. Unfortunately there is no agricultural information for the 1871 census. There is no information in the personal census as to the existence or type of structure of the household other than the fact that enumerations were made by household. The 1871 census does list the following individuals within the household: Josiah (age 30), Mary Ann (age 21), Bertha (age 1 year, 6 months), and Thomas Bain (age 21). Bain is listed as



a labourer, likely a farmhand. Josiah is listed as being Presbyterian of Irish descent. Mary Ann is his wife, and Bertha their daughter. In 1868 Josiah married Mary Ann Carter on December 13<sup>th</sup> at the residence of the bride's father. The marriage announcement indicates that they were married by Reverend H.S. Matthews and that Mary Ann is the daughter of Henry Carter, Esq., of Chinguacousy. Josiah is also listed as Esq.

By 1881, Josiah and Mary Ann are listed in the personal census as having six children: Bertha Catherine Oliver (1869-1936), Henry William Oliver (1871-?), Ada Amelia Oliver (1873-1921), Norma McLeod Oliver (18765-?), Margaret 'Maggie' Oliver (1876-?), Ethel Irene Oliver (1878-1949). The 1891 personal census indicates that Josiah is widowed and the household contains three more children (all born to Mary Ann): Mary Clarisa Oliver (1883-?), Bessie Elizabeth Oliver (1881-1965), and Loren Oliver (1885-1950). Mary Ann died in 1887 at the age of 39. Cause of death is listed as a four hour accidental hemorrhage. Josiah Oliver remarried on December 27, 1893 to Hannah Isabelle King. There is no indication that they had any children.

The 1881 census does not indicate the type of structure that the family resides in. However the 1891 census indicates that the family resides in a two-storey wood frame house. Both censuses list Josiah as a farmer and the 1891 census indicates that he employed two persons. Our preliminary search of the archives indicates that Josiah Oliver appears to have done quite well for himself as a farmer and rose to some prominence within Toronto Township. As indicated above, he was a member of the school committee for Derry West Public School. Importantly, the 1877 historical atlas depicts his estate and suggests that he lived in a one and a half or two storey frame house and that this estate had an orchard and several buildings associated with a typical farm complex of the period.

By 1904 Josiah Oliver, now aged 63, has left Canada and is listed as residing in California. He died in 1921 at age 80, in Los Angeles California.

Based on the archival research conducted, it appears that Josiah Oliver occupied the north half of Lot 9, Concession 1, WHS, by 1864 when he inherited the land from his father. Given his relative importance in the community as a farmer and school committee member, any existing archaeological resources that may still exist within the subject property should be considered to be of significant cultural heritage importance. It must be noted that not all features of interest today would have been considered within the scope of the Atlas at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the Atlas is considered one source for the assessment of archaeological potential. It can therefore be concluded, based on the above features, that the study area has potential for the identification of potentially significant historic archaeological remains.

#### ***Section 7.5.7, Standard 2***

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy for test pit survey, following the standards listed in Section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. These are the appropriate strategies based



on Stage 1 background study. To our knowledge there are no other reports containing relevant background information related to this development project.

### 1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

#### ***Section 7.5.8, Standard 1***

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the MTCS site database (Table 1). There are no known archaeological sites located within the study area limits. A total of 10 sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.

**TABLE 1: Known Archaeological Sites Within 1-km of the Study Area**

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>
AjGw-208		Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1989
AjGw-215	Manhattan #1	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-216	Manhattan #2	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-217	Manhattan #3	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-218	Manhattan #4	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-219	Manhattan #5	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-220	Manhattan #6	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-221	Manhattan #7	Undetermined precontact	Findspot	MIA 1991
AjGw-298		Late Archaic, Susquehanna	Findspot	ASI 2000
AjGw-367	Derry West Anglican Church	Euro-Canadian	Church, cemetery	ASI 2004

#### ***Section 7.5.8, Standard 2***

The subject property is located west of Hurontario Street at municipal address 6710 Hurontario street. A review of aerial photography access via Google Earth, indicates that the subject property consists of fallow lands. No structures appear to be standing within the subject property, however there appears to be the remnant foundations of at least two structures that are clearly visible from the air.

The study area is situated in the South Slope physiographic region. The South Slope physiographic region is characterized by gently rolling till plains at a height of approximately 245 metres above sea level, descending southward toward Lake Ontario and ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous rivers and streams descend the Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175).

#### ***Section 7.5.8, Standard 3***

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019.



***Section 7.5.8, Standard 4***

According to the MTCS (via email dated February 13, 2015) the subject property may have been previously assessed by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (MIA) in 1991. A report by MIA forwarded to Mr. Powers by the MTCS, was reviewed and it was determined that the current subject property had been assessed during a 1991 archaeological assessment of a much larger subdivision project. That work did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites within the current subject property boundaries. The assessment was conducted via both a pedestrian and test pit survey. A total of seven precontact isolated findspots were identified west of the current subject property. Given the fact that the 1991 archaeological assessment was conducted prior to the establishment of the 1993 Technical Guidelines for archaeologists, heritage concerns for the subject property remained in place.

With the exception of the above fieldwork, we are not aware that any other previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. The Archaeologists Inc. is aware of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to the project area. In 2015, the property to the north of the subject property had a stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on it which resulted in the identification of an Historic artifact scatter. A stage 3 and stage 4 archaeological assessment were completed on this deposit, and was cleared as being completely excavated. The conclusions of the report were this deposit was most likely associated with the early occupation of the lot by the Oliver family.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 5***

We are unaware of previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 6***

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 7***

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.



## **2.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)**

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 1***

The entire project area was surveyed.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 2***

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a, b and d. Standards 2c and 2d are not relevant.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a* - The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of those portions of the current study area exhibiting archaeological potential were surveyed including lands immediately adjacent to built structures, when present.
- Section 2.1, S2a – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – The subject property contains an area assessed as disturbed due to filling.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 – See supplementary documentation for GPS coordinates. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Garmin Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section *9.0 Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section *8.0 Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.
- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b* -The subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property.



The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres and to within one metre of built structures, when present, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled. All artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit. No intensification of test pits was undertaken as it was clear from the results of the pedestrian survey and the initial test pit results that a Stage 3 site-specific assessment would be warranted based on the frequency and types of artifacts recovered.

***Section 7.8.1, Standard 2c*** - All areas of the subject property were surveyed at five metre intervals as there were no areas possessing different conditions other than those which determined the choice between pedestrian and test pit survey.

**Section 7.8.1, Standard 3**

Approximately 90% of the property was test pit surveyed at five metre intervals. The remaining approximately 10% was assessed as disturbed due to filling.



### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)**

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 1***

One archaeological site, designated as Site H1, was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey. Site H1 is identified as an early-to-late nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead site. The site consisted of an area measuring approximately 15 metres by 15 metres, and consists of 7 positive test pits. The positive test pits yielded approximately 23 ceramic, glass and metal artifacts. The diagnostic artifacts suggest a date range of between 1840-1870. Given this, Site H1 is considered to be of further cultural heritage value and it is recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

Ceramic artifacts encountered include mainly refined white earthenware or RWE. The ceramics collected from the site are representative of an early-to-late nineteenth-century southern Ontario assemblage. The most numerous type of ceramic in the assemblage is RWE, which came into common use in Ontario by 1835 and replaced earlier wares such as pearlware (Kenyon 1985). Decorations found in the RWE assemblage consist of blue transferprint, blue edgware, hand painted (late palette) wares, sponge ware and plain RWE. These suggest a date range of 1830-1870. Collected glass includes both clear and green bottle glass. We also collected two machine cut nails and pipe stem fragments. Red clay earthenware was also collected.

A full catalogue of all retained materials is presented in Appendix A.

Diagnostic ceramics include refined white earthenware. These represent items related to the following classes of materials: kitchen/foodways, architectural, tools/equipment, furnishings, personal artifacts, and indeterminate, following the Canadian Parks Service (1992). The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per **Section 6.0 – Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists**.

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 2 - n/a
- Section 6, Standard 3 - n/a
- Section 6, Standard 4 - No unstable artifacts were recovered.
- Section 6, Standard 5 - n/a

Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d. Artifact documentation is provided in Table 2



**Section 7.8.2, Standard 2**

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 1.

<b>Table 1: Inventory of Documentary Record</b>	
<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This report constitutes the field notes for this project</li></ul>
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 20 digital photographs</li></ul>
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mapping within this report constitutes all of the maps generated in the field.</li></ul>

**Section 7.8.2, Standard 3**

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is submitted separately from the project report. See supplementary documentation.



#### **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)**

##### ***Section 7.8.3, Standard 1 and 2***

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of one Euro-Canadian archaeological site, designated as Site H1. The site is considered to be of high cultural heritage value requiring a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

Site H1 is identified as an early-to-late nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead site. The site consisted of an area measuring approximately 15 metres by 15 metres, and consists of 7 positive test pits. The positive test pits yielded approximately 23 ceramic, glass and metal artifacts. The diagnostic artifacts suggest a date range of between 1840-1870. Given this, Site H1 is considered to be of further cultural heritage value and it is recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

In summary, Site H1 contains at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, and is considered to be of high cultural heritage value and must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)**

### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 1***

Site H1 is considered to be of further cultural heritage value or interest and should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment must include detailed historical documentation, a controlled surface pick-up, and test unit excavation as per Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The general Stage 3 test unit excavation will follow Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the location and number of test units will follow the strategy for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4: test units will be placed and excavated in a 5 m grid across the site, and additional units amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total will focus on areas of interest within the site extent, i.e. distinct areas of higher concentrations within a broader artifact concentration (e.g. possible midden area), and/or adjacent to high- yield units.

### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 2***

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 3 – n/a***



## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)**

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a***

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b***

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c***

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*.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d***

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

### **Section 7.5.9, Standard 2**

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



## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)**

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

- 1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2*. Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources.

*Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County, Ontario.*

- 1877 Toronto: Miles & Co.

Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Culture

- 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Museum of Indian Archaeology

- 1991 Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision 21T-88075, Mississauga. Report on file with MTCS and provided to licensee by MTCS.

The Archaeologists Inc.

- 2015a Stage 1 Background Study for 6800 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1 W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (PIF# P052-0601-2015).
- 2015b Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for 6800 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1 W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (PIF# P052-0626-2015).
- 2015c Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment, Site AjGw-554, 90 Skyway Drive, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1 W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (PIF# P052-0630-2015).
- 2015d Stage 4 Excavation of Site, Site AjGw-554, 90 Skyway Drive, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1 W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (PIF# P052-0635-2015).

### **Websites:**

The Library and Archives of Canada

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx>

Ancestry

[www.Ancestry.ca/Ontario](http://www.Ancestry.ca/Ontario)





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- 1992 *Classification System for Historical Collections*. National Historic Sites,  
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- 1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Minister of Supply and Services  
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- 1980 The Application of South's Mean Ceramic Formula to Ontario Historic  
Sites. *Arch Notes* 1980(3):24-28.

Kenyon, I.

- 1980 Some General Notes on 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ceramics. *Kewa* 80-3.  
1995 A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780-1910. Paper presented  
at Table Talks Lecture Series, Montgomery's Inn, Toronto.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

- 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.



## **8.0 IMAGES** (Sections 7.5.11, 7.7.5, 7.8.6)



*Plate 1 Shows conditions of subject property.*



*Plate 2 Shows conditions of subject property.*





*Plate 3 Shows conditions of subject property.*



*Plate 4 Shows conditions of subject property.*





*Plate 5 Shows conditions of subject property.*

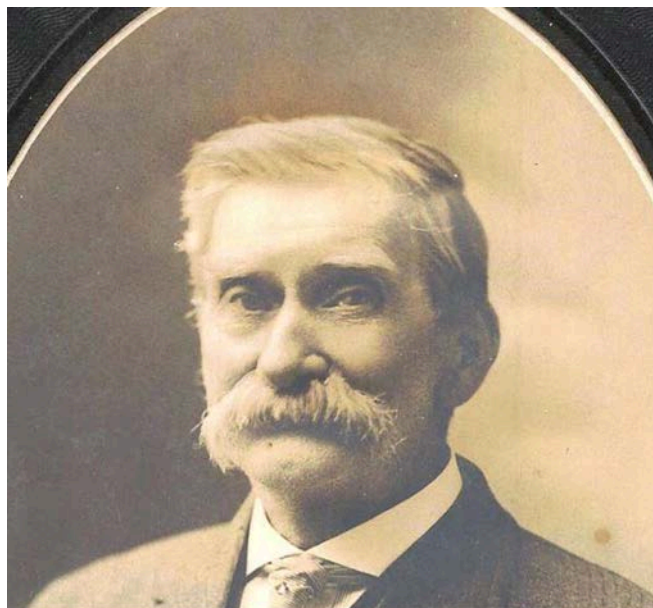


*Plate 6 Shows conditions of subject property.*





*Plate 7 Depiction of Josiah Oliver's residence from the 1877 Historical Atlas of County of Peel.*



*Plate 8 Portrait of Josiah Oliver, ca. 1877 (from ancertry.ca)*



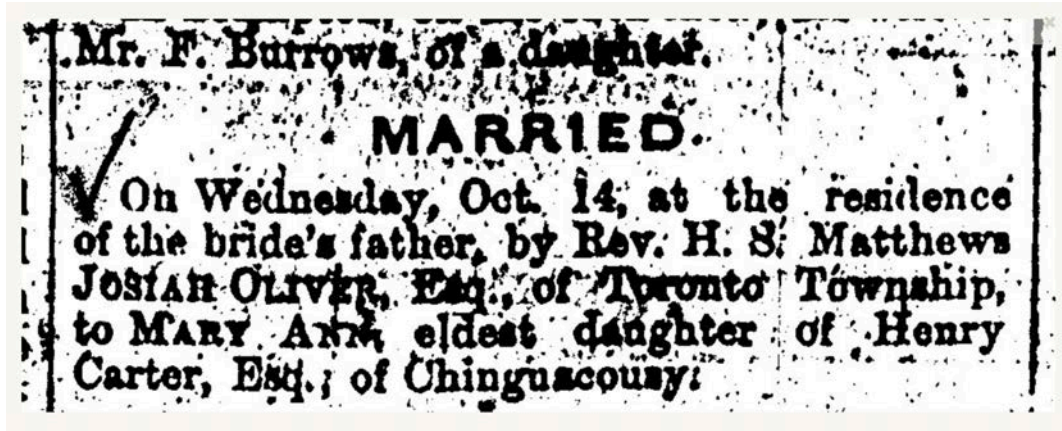


Plate 9 Announcement of marriage between Josiah Oliver and Mary Ann Carter (from ancestry.ca).



Plate 10 Gravestone of Josiah Oliver (1841-1921).

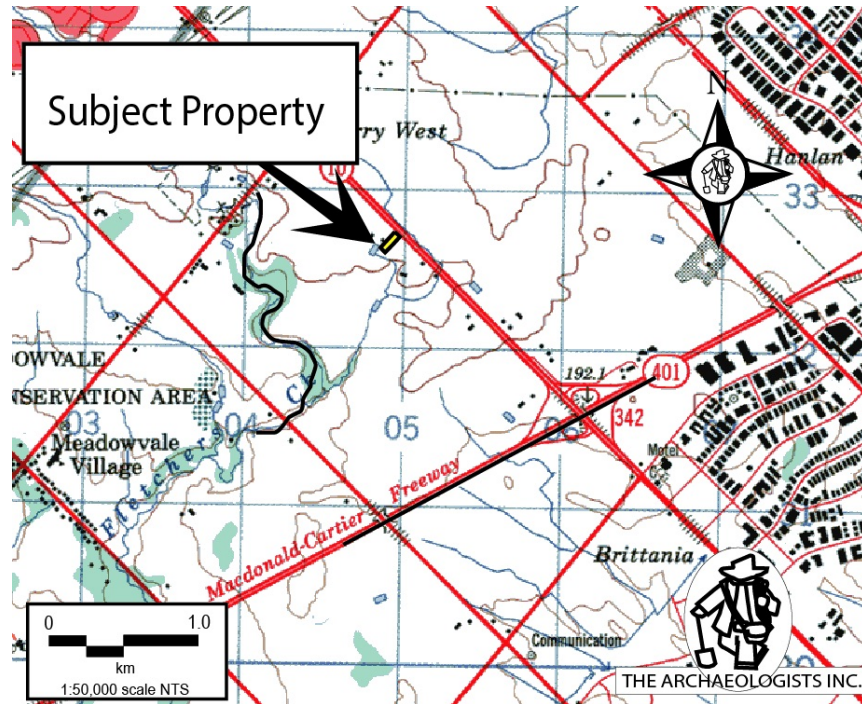




*Plate 11* Representative artifacts from Site H1.



## 9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.7.6, 7.8.7)



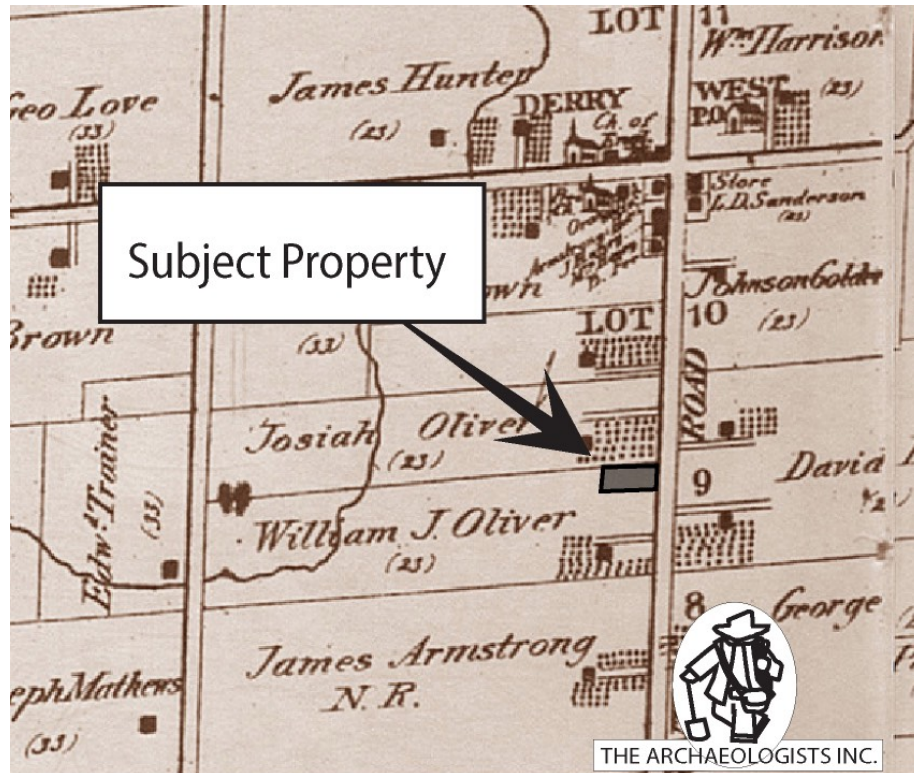
Map 1 General location of subject property.





Map 2 Subject property overlaid on air photo.





Map 3 Subject property overlain on 1877 Historical Atlas of County of Peel (Township of Toronto North).

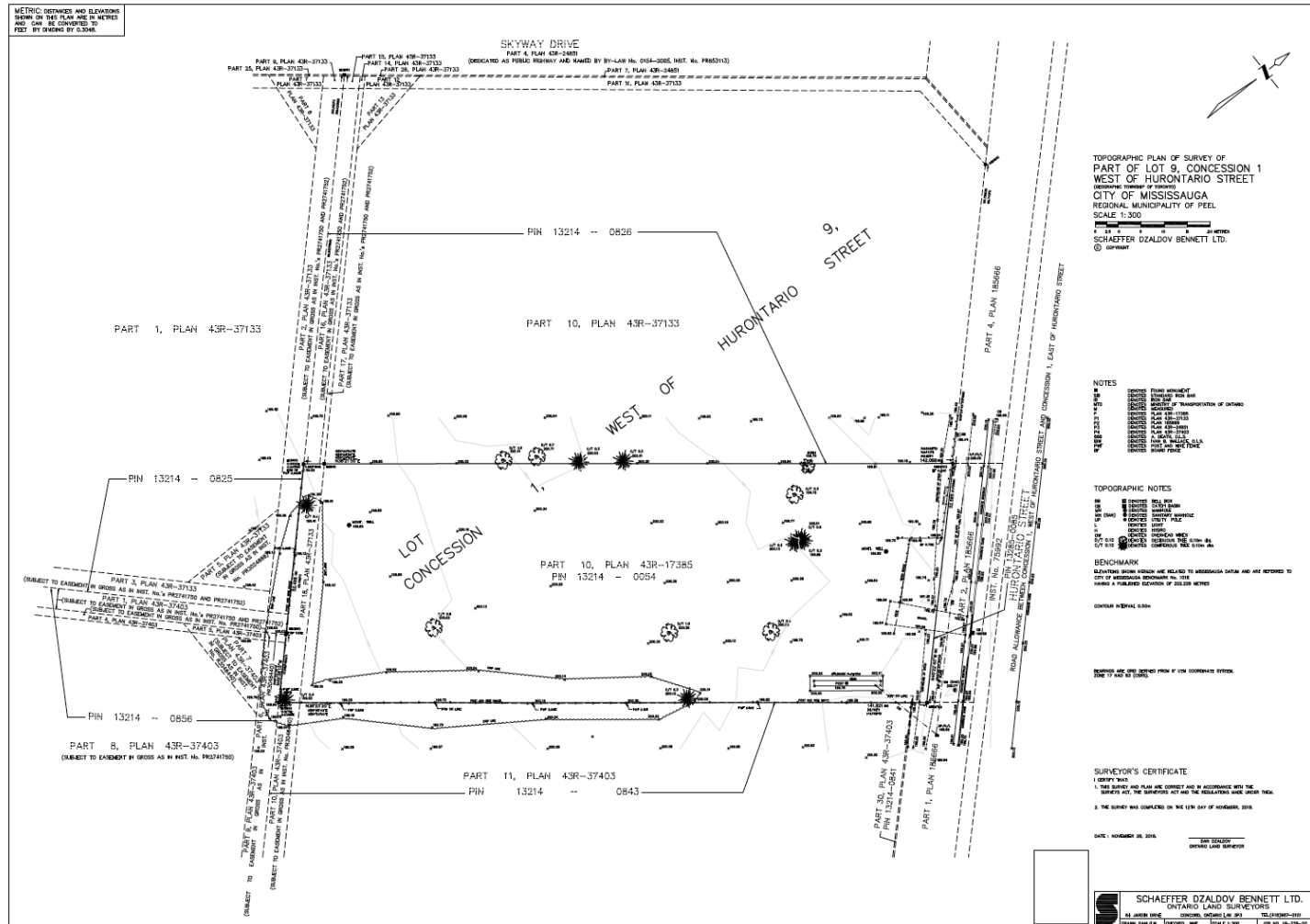




*Map 4 Subject property overlaid on 1858 Tremaine Map of County of Peel.*



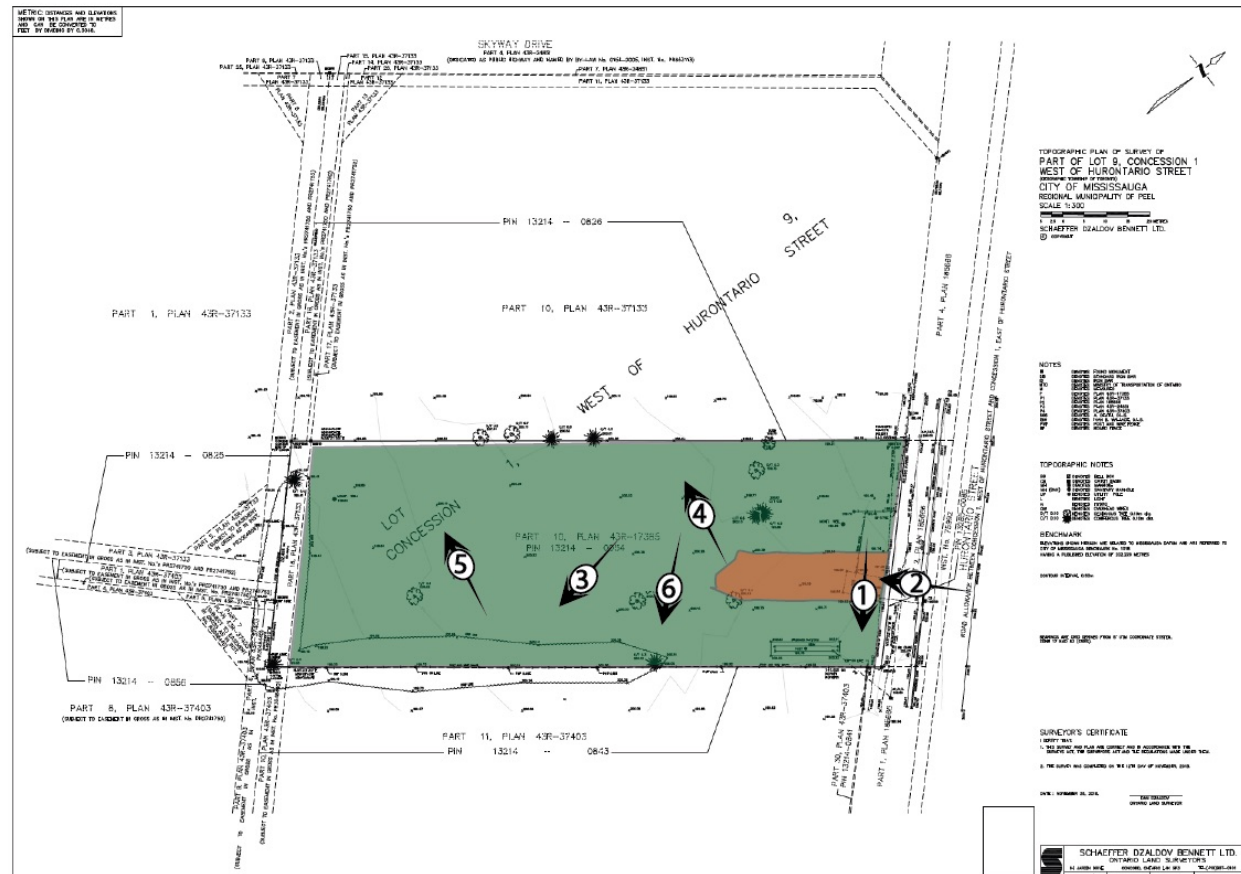
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 6710 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario



Map 5 Registered Plan of Survey for the subject property.



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 6710 Hurontario Street, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1W.H.S., Former Township of Toronto North, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario





#### APPENDIX A: Artifact Catalogue – Site H1

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H1	TP1		1	Metal	Nail	square cut		stem fragment
H2	TP2		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue		
H3	TP2		2	Ceramic	RWE	plain		
H4	TP3		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue willow		
H5	TP3		1	Ceramic	RWE	plain		
H6	TP3		2	Ceramic	RWE	plain	exfoliated	
H7	TP4		1	ceramic	WBC	Pipe bowl		fragment
H8	TP4		1	Glass	Window			thin fragment
H9	TP4		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown		
H10	TP4		2	Ceramic	RWE	plain		
H11	TP5		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue willow		
H12	TP5		1	Glass	Container, bottle			aqua
H13	TP5		3	Ceramic	RWE	plain	exfoliated	
H14	TP6		1	Ceramic	RWE	plain	exfoliated	
H15	TP7		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue		
H16	TP7		2	Ceramic	RWE	plain		