



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Section of the Orangeville Rail Corridor, Formerly Part Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3 WHS, Township of Toronto, Peel County, now Parts 1-5 PIN 14085-1814 (LT), and Part 2, Plan 43R-18372, in the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario

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## APPENDIX A – MAPS

## Executive Summary

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by the City of Mississauga to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment for a section of the Orangeville Rail Corridor, located on Part Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3 WHS, Township of Toronto, Peel County, now Parts 1-5 PIN 14085-1814 (LT), and Part 2, Plan 43R-18372, in the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario. The study area is approximately 4.64 acres in size (1.88 hectares) and currently consists of a decommissioned section of the Orangeville Brampton Railway corridor from the border of Mississauga/Brampton, across of the Credit River, past Derry Road, into a residential area (**Map 1 and 2**). This assessment is required under the *Planning Act*, prior to the study area's redevelopment into a recreational trail.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment are to gather information about the project location's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 research showed that the study area displays several high indicators of archaeological potential, namely: presence of registered archaeological site within 100 metres, presence of the Credit River within 300 metres, as well as the study area following an early Euro-Canadian transportation corridor. The study area is therefore recommended to undergo Stage 2 property assessment per Section 2.1 of the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The Stage 2 assessment should start with a property inspection to determine areas of disturbance or slopes, followed by test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across the portions of the study area confirmed to retain archaeological potential.

## Project Personnel

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Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)
Report Preparation	Cheyenne Cameron, Hons. B.A.
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Report Review	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)

## Project Context

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This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

### Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by the City of Mississauga to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment for a section of the Orangeville Rail Corridor, located on Part Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3 WHS, Township of Toronto, Peel County, now Parts 1-5 PIN 14085-1814 (LT), and Part 2, Plan 43R-18372, in the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel, Ontario. The study area is approximately 4.64 acres in size (1.88 hectares) and currently consists of a decommissioned section of the Orangeville Brampton Railway corridor from the Mississauga/Brampton border, across the Credit River, past Derry Road, into a residential area (**Map 1 and 2**). This assessment is required under the *Planning Act*, prior to the study area's redevelopment into a recreational trail.

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- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area; and

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

## Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

**TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
<b>Early Paleo</b>	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
<b>Late Paleo</b>	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
<b>Early Archaic</b>	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
<b>Middle Archaic I</b>	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
<b>Middle Archaic II</b>	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
<b>Middle Archaic III</b>	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
<b>Late Archaic I</b>	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools  Introduction of bow hunting

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
<b>Early Woodland</b>	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
<b>Late Woodland</b>	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
<b>Contact</b>	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous Communities that currently reside in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is but one means of reconstructing this ancient past thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early people is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. In archaeology, sites are identified by periods of time whereby there was a consistency in livelihood and technology among various Indigenous populations. In southern Ontario, there are three

archaeological periods of time that give insight into the ancient past: Paleo, Archaic and Woodland.

### Paleo and Archaic Time Periods

According to the archaeological record, we first see remnants of human settlement in Ontario approximately 13,000 years ago, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous populations. The period for these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo, a time in which it is theorized that bands of small hunter gatherer followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the advancing and retreating of glaciers.

The term Archaic designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artefact forms and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artefact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic than their Paleo ancestors. It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of livable land.

During the Late Archaic Period, it is theorized that there is a trend towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

### Woodland Time Period

The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. and it is not until the Middle Woodland (around 2,300 years ago) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life. Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in s Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this



period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by providing a greater number of frost-free days. The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Late Woodland Period witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artefact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization; small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defense. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defense may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as four to five hectares and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each. A change in the orientation of longhouses at this time may indicate the initial development of the tribes and nations which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples. Four Hundred years ago Ontario was home to about 75,000 Indigenous people, divided into two major cultural groups – Algonquians and Iroquoians.

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. The nature of the settlement sizes, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. Despite this shift, written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Indigenous systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province which show continuity with past peoples, even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents.

## Colonial History

### Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism*. This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty. It is important to understand that there are three main features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism “seeks its own end” in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged.

With this knowledge, we see now that initial attempts at settlement and colonization occur in 1534 with Jacques Cartier who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean and entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence whereby he landed on the shores of what is now Gaspé, Quebec. However, Cartier’s attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

The French and British colonizers, who encountered Indigenous populations, thought them to be inferior to themselves and saw the Indigenous populations as a source of cheap labour for the fur trade, soldiers for the battlefield, or even household slaves. When Indigenous populations resisted, the Europeans would often wage war against them. As the European powers sought to secure greater control over North America, threats of violence were used to force Indigenous leaders to sign *treaties* that surrendered political control of their land in exchange for meager financial compensation or dubious promises of protection and safety.

At the time of first contact with the French, in 1615 AD, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, known as Wendake, roughly stretched between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment; it has been suggested the Huron-Wendat population at this time was approximately 30,000 individuals (Warrick 2008; Heidenreich 1978).

In the 1640s the Haudenosaunee, whose territory was located south of the lower Great Lakes, invaded Huron-Wendat territory, largely due to the decrease of available beaver pelts. The majority of the Huron-Wendat population sought sanctuary within the communities of the Petun, Neutral and other neighbouring groups, after numerous Huron-Wendat village were destroyed (Stone and Chaput 1978). Commencing in the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991; Williamson 2013).

During the mid-17th century, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston 2004; Gibson 2006). Prior to this, the Anishinaabeg were located primarily inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MCFN nd). From 1653 to 1662, following a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Warrick 2008; Schmalz 1991). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson 2013). Following a few

battles throughout southern Ontario, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in area at the start of the 18th century (Gibson 2006; Schmalz 1991).

### *European Treaties and Deeds*

**Map 3** situates the study area within lands encompassed by Treaty 13A, signed between several Mississauga Nations and representatives of the Crown on August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1805. The text of the treaty is as follows:

*“Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of the beginning.”*

*Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.*

*This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.*

(Morris 1943:22)

## **Euro-Canadian Settler History**

### *Settlement History*

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area fell within the Home District.

The Home District originally included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian bay and a line on the east running north from Presqu'ile Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1792, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, then further subdivided each district into counties and townships. The study area is in the former County of Peel, former township of Toronto, now within the City of Brampton and City of Mississauga.

### *County of Peel*

The County of Peel was initially occupied by the Mississaugas and various Iroquoian groups including the Haudenosaunee. After the American Revolution, British Loyalists denied their holdings in the new United States of America began looking for new settlement opportunities in Upper Canada. In the 1780s Peel County belonged to an extensive area called the Nassau District, which was later renamed the Home District. In 1792 Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe legislated the formation of 19 counties, of which York, which stretched from Durham to Peel Counties, was one. By 1798 there was already a government inn (The Government House) at the mouth of the Credit River, and in 1805 a treaty between the Crown and some Mississauga peoples, known as the Mississauga Tract, transferred all the land south of what Eglinton Street between Etobicoke Creek to the east and Burlington Bay to the west to the British government, with the exception of one mile on either side of the Credit River retained as Indigenous territory. Samuel Street Wilmot surveyed Toronto Township in 1806 and small settlements began to proliferate, although immigration slowed during the War of 1812 (PAMA n.d.).

By 1818 the colonial need for more land was apparent, and the Crown negotiated with some Mississauga groups for a further 648,000 acres, including the remaining mile-wide buffer on either side of the Credit River. Surveys of the remainder of Toronto Township and the entirety of Chinguacousy Township were completed in 1819, and by the following year the rest of the townships in Peel County (Albion, Gore of Toronto, and Caledon) were opened for settlement (Pope 1877). Centre Road (Huronario Street), which ran from Port Credit on Lake Ontario to Collingwood, encouraged settlement and by 1821 vacant land in the southern Peel townships was rare (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). However, the relative isolation of the northern townships often led to disruptions in transportation and the growing importance of small villages and hamlets in order to serve rural residents. By 1837, most of the land in Peel County was occupied, mostly by white European settlers. The townships themselves were administered by a Justice of the Peace in the Home District Court located in York (Toronto), and local officials had little power until 1850 when the District Courts were dissolved in favour of county government. Peel was initially grouped with the United Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario, but eventually severed itself from York in 1866 to become a separate entity (Pope 1877).

Peel County emerged as an agricultural economy, where self-sufficient farmers relied on rural crossroad settlements for anything they could not make or grown on their own. Cattle and sheep were the main livestock, and wheat flourished (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The proliferation of rivers, creeks and streams allowed the foundation of many mills, which in turn encouraged community growth around these small points of industry. These frontier settlements often consisted of a tavern, church,

general store, and school, and the more prosperous communities likely also had several mills, a hotel, and/or a community hall (Halton-Peel OGS n.d.). The county relied heavily on grain production, which led to the expansion of road networks linking the rural agricultural settlements with larger towns. Most settlement was located along the Dundas Road, along with other major thoroughfares like Hurontario/Centre and the Lakeshore Roads. Larger towns such as Streeetville, Brampton, Cooksville, Summerville, and Dixie had residents that numbered into the hundreds, while smaller villages such as Caledon East, Bolton, Alton, and Mono Mills served the rural communities of the northern townships (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977).

After 1850, Peel County saw unprecedented prosperity as railroads were built across the region, beginning with the completion of the Great Western Railway in 1855 and the Grand Trunk Railway slightly after, which opened the county to the markets in Toronto and the greater world. Many of the smaller rural hamlets began to disappear as residents moved to more industrial towns along the rail lines, and cities like Port Credit, Clarkson, and Brampton directly benefitted from the rail system whereas smaller villages such as Streeetville and Cooksville were bypassed, leading to their decline. Even with the addition of the Port Credit and Toronto Grey & Bruce Railways many smaller villages were unable to keep up with the rapid pace of industrialization and disappeared after 1880 (Halton-Peel OGS n.d). The nature of agricultural life also changed with the introduction of rail travel; rivers and roads were less important for moving goods, and farmers could participate directly in the economy by moving their products by rail, which in turn led to more farmers combining their holdings to form specialized units. With greater access to worldwide markets, brick farmhouses began to become more ubiquitous as farmers with more capital began rejecting log construction in favour of more durable materials (Corporation of County of Peel 1967).

By the early twentieth century, the County of Peel had become increasingly industrialized; in 1911 more than 70% of the workers in Peel were employed in manufacturing or industrial settings (Corporation of County of Peel 1967). The proximity of Peel to Toronto meant that the needs of urban citizens subsumed the former agrarian economy of the region, and farmers were increasingly forced to rely on intensive, industrialized cultivation, such as greenhouses, and large-scale dairy farming (PAMA n.d). After the Second World War, Peel became a popular suburban destination, with planned communities linked to urban centers like Toronto and Brampton by arterial roads. Peel's explosive growth, especially in the southern townships, put increasing pressure on the county's government with a clear need for reorganization (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). Inspired by the amalgamation of Toronto in 1953, officials encouraged a more "regional government" model, in which costly projects and planning initiatives would be undertaken by the regional government and more localized services would be delegated to three municipalities: Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon (PAMA, n.d.). In 1974 this reorganization was finalized, and the County of Peel officially

became Peel Region. In the subsequent years, Peel Region continued to be a popular area for commuters and immigrants, with the population now well over a million people.

### *Toronto Township*

The township was originally surveyed by the Deputy Surveyor Mr. Wilmot in 1806. By 1808 the entirety of the population consisted of seven families, all residing along Dundas Street. The population steadily increased throughout the area, until the War of 1812, which caused a substantial slowing in population growth. Following the end of the War of 1812, a secondary survey was done in the area, known as the New Survey, which comprised a rear part of Toronto Township – a large portion of this New Survey land would later be gifted to a group of Irish settlers from New York City.

The Credit River runs through the western side of Toronto Township, and became an important source of income and industry to these early settlers, as mills were capable of being constructed all along its banks. Another increase of wealth to the region came when the Hamilton and Toronto Railway finished its Lakeshore Line in 1855. By 1871 the Hamilton and Toronto Railway became the Great Western Railway, later the Grand Trunk in 1882, and again changed in 1923, becoming part of the Canadian National Railway (Brown, 2013).

The Township saw the creation and growth of several villages along the crossroads and Credit River, which included Britannia, Fraser's Corners, Mt. Charles, Derry, Palestine, Grahamsville, Streetsville, Meadowvale, Churchville, and Malton.

### *Meadowvale Village*

Following the War of 1812, 29 Irish families moved from New York into what would become Meadowvale Village. There are four individuals often credited as being the founders of Meadowvale, John Beatty, James Crawford, John Simpson, and Francis Silverthorn. The area was initially focused on agriculture due to the agreeable quality of the soil, but would soon switch to the lumber trade, specifically the trade of white pine, which was sent downriver to Port Credit where it was in heavy demand for ship masts and barrels, this demand increased to a boon by 1830 and the village and surrounding areas along the Credit River saw the expansion and construction of saw and grist mills along its banks. In 1836 Meadowvale was given the title of Village. The economy was further increased following the alcohol distillery company Gooderham and Worts taking an interest and further expanding mills in the area and adding a general store along the Credit. In 1968 Meadowvale Village together with the other villages within Toronto Township came to form the Town of Mississauga, it also became Ontario's first Heritage Conservation District in 1980, due to its well-preserved historic buildings and character (Heritage Mississauga, 2023).

### *Past Uses of Part Lot 12, and Part Lot 13, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street*

The vast majority of the rail corridor study area runs through Part Lot 12, Concession 3 West of Hurontario street, and within that Lot, primarily the eastern 100 acres. For the purposes of this discussion, the majority of the land history will therefore focus on this portion of the lot and concession, although the western 100 acres of Lot 12 and Lot 13 will also be discussed, as much detail will not be required for a thorough historical investigation.

Lot 13, Concession 3 W.H.S. was initially purchased by Andrew Davidson, who acquired his 100 acres of the eastern part of the lot in December of 1846. According to Tremaine's map of the area, he continued to own this plot by 1859 (**Map 4**). There is no indication of any land use at the time of this maps creation, although this is not a true indicator of activity within the area, as map makers would increase the detail for individuals plots based entirely on how much money they chose to invest in the map maker, therefore detail increased as investment increased. In fact historical records outside of the Atlas indicate that following Andrew leaving Pennsylvania after working on the Erie Canal, that he paid to have a small house constructed on the property, in and around the mid to late 1840's (Hicks, 2004). He later built a larger brick house on the property and it became known as Sunnybrae Farm.

The later 1877 Atlas by Pope (**Map 5**) indicates that William Thomas Davidson is listed as the property owner by this time, which indicates that following Andrew's death in 1873 that his eldest son came to run the farm. William continued to farm the land and it is shown on this later Atlas that a property, a laneway leading to it, and an orchard just to the north of this structure now appears drawn within the plot. However, these all fall well outside of the study area, but do indicate that the land was actively lived on and used. Historical reports indicate that William was a specialist in alfalfa hay and came to have an excellent reputation within the community. William passed away in 1920, and his son Lorne purchased the property from his mother that same year. Following Lorne's passing in 1945, his son Ian inherited the property, who sold 40 acres of his property to the province for a parkway, and he sold the farm property in 1996 to the Ontario government, which came to be used for the conservation area, as well as the creation of the 407 Highway (Hicks, 2004). The property was primarily used throughout its history for agricultural uses, as well as a small area for residence and orchard to the middle and extreme east of the property, as well as the development of residential properties to the immediate south of the lot which was completed in 2000.

A review of the illustrated historical mapping for the region indicate that the property was largely used for milling purposes, as it encompasses a section of the Credit River, which would have made it advantageous for this economic purpose, as well as a desirable plot of land. Tremaine's map of Peel County from 1859 indicates that Lot 12, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street is owned by James Graham to the west and Francis Silverthorn to the east (**Map 4**). The vast majority of the study area exists within

the confines of the eastern acreage, and so, this history will be the focus of this report, although a brief descriptor of the land history for the western acreage will now follow.

The entirety of Lot 12, Concession W.H.S. was originally granted to John Beatty, one of the founders of the area, in 1831. Beatty later broke the lot into eastern and western halves, the western portion he sold to William Leslie in 1843 (Hicks, 2004). By the creation of Tremaine's Illustrated Atlas of Peel County, the western half is now owned by James Graham, who used the plot for farming purposes. By the creation of the 1877 Pope & Co. Illustrated Atlas of the region (**Map 5**), John Wilson now owns the property and it is depicted as housing a sizeable orchard, as well as a structure in the middle west of the property. The structure and orchard are both well outside of the study area, and as such archaeological material associated with this residence is unlikely to be encountered during archaeological investigations within the study area. The property continues to be used for agricultural purposes for some time, an exact date is unknown but the Credit Valley Conservation Area began to purchase land along the Credit River in the 1960's and 1970's, and the Government of Ontario also begun purchasing lots within the surrounding area.

As earlier stated in the review of the history of Meadowvale Village, Francis Silverthorn is considered one of the founders of the area. Lot 12, Concession 3 W.H.S. is shown to be to the immediate north of the burgeoning Meadowvale Village, and as such the history of the land is well documented, due in part to its proximity to the village, as well as the importance of the land owner in the founding of the area. Historic records from Hicks indicate the area initially belonged to John Beatty, who invested in building mills all along the Credit River. Beatty sold to James Crawford in 1831, who then sold to Francis Silverthorn in 1844, which the Tremaine map of 1859 indicates he still retained hold of. The Bank of Upper Canada foreclosed on Silverthorn in 1860 following a miscalculation involving stockpiling barrels of grains during the Crimean War.

William Gooderham was in charge of The Bank of Upper Canada and subsequently bought the property, which is how Gooderham & Worts, a company which specialized in alcoholic distilling came to own the property. This is corroborated by the 1877 Illustrated Atlas for the region by Pope & Co. (**Map 5**). The alcohol company also came to own the property and lot, just to the east of the study area and begun to invest heavily in the milling business in the region, eventually also setting up a general store.

The property only exchanged hands a few more times and continued to be used to be used for both milling purposes and agricultural use, until the Credit Valley Conservation Authority begun buying properties falling along the Credit River in the 1960's and 1970's into what was to be Meadowvale Conservation area, and by 1973 known as Credit Valley Conservation Area (Hicks, 2004). Aerial imagery shows that the area has largely been used entirely for agricultural use in the area surrounding the study area. These images also indicate that the railway corridor has remained largely untouched and unchanged throughout the course of its existence, indicating a low chance of



encountering disturbance. While the surrounding areas immediately to the west and south of the study area begun to experience the creation of subdivisions and development into residential neighborhoods, the study area remains unchanged, likely due to the need for ease of access for trains using the rail system.

### *Credit Valley Railway History*

The Credit Valley Railway begun construction in 1870's and added a stop in Meadowvale Village, as can be seen on **Map 5**. It soon became owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883 which ran through to Toronto and north to Owen Sound by connecting the tracks to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce County line. The trains, along with the stop in Meadowvale, allowed for greater ease of travel to and from important political and business areas like Toronto, and also brought tourists into the area, through a greater ease of access (Hicks, 2004). The use of the line for passengers was halted in sections between 1970-1995, although the tracks dedicated to servicing Orangeville to Mississauga were purchased by the Town of Orangeville in order to preserve and continue its use. By 2018 the line was largely used for cargo freight operations, and in 2021 the Orangeville Brampton Rail Access Group decided to terminate service of the line. The corridor is currently closed to the public following the acquisition by the Region of Peel, City of Caledon, City of Brampton, and City of Mississauga acquiring roughly 51km of the line on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022 (including the entirety of the study area) for future use as a trail, with the intention of linking the Trans Canada Trail system (Town of Caledon, 2022).

### *Current Use and Condition of the Study Area*

The study area currently consists of a decommissioned rail corridor, with several wood and brush lots occupying either side of the elevated rail line. Derry Road West, a major regional road crosses the study area, and there is a small brush lot to the rear of residential structures on Waldorf Way that constitutes the southern limit of the study area.

## Archaeological Context

### Archaeological Sites

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *AjGw*.

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the subject property must be listed. As shown below in **Table 2**, thirty-eight archaeological sites were listed in the OASD within one kilometre of the study area.

**TABLE 2: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGY SITES WITHIN 1KM OF THE STUDY AREA**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AjGw-68*	River	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	village	Further CHVI
AjGw-678	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AjGw-66*	Pengilly	Woodland		burial, village	Further CHVI
AjGw-637		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AjGw-632	P1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AjGw-608	Simpson 4	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, dump	No Further CHVI
AjGw-607		Pre-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI
AjGw-605		Pre-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI
AjGw-523	Meadowvale Mill Complex	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	mill	Further CHVI
AjGw-5*	Lightfoot	Woodland		Othercamp/campsite	
AjGw-493	Ornstock P3				
AjGw-482*	Credit Flats III				
AjGw-481*	Credit Flats II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AjGw-480	Credit Flats I				
AjGw-46	Tree Plantation	Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	findspot	

<b>AjGw-452</b>		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		
<b>AjGw-4</b>	Davidson	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AjGw-38</b>	Olesen	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal		
<b>AjGw-37</b>	Pachnowski	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
<b>AjGw-36*</b>	Wilson	Archaic, Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian, Mississauga	Othercamp/campsite, village	
<b>AjGw-319</b>		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AjGw-3</b>	C. Stewart	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AjGw-280*</b>	River Knoll	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	cabin	
<b>AjGw-262</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AjGw-259</b>	Rose Villa	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
<b>AjGw-258</b>	Ulsterman	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
<b>AjGw-257</b>	Gooderham	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AjGw-256</b>	Meadowvale	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AjGw-2</b>	G. and K. Wilson	Woodland		Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AjGw-169*</b>		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AjGw-168*</b>		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal		
<b>AjGw-150</b>		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	
<b>AjGw-149</b>		Other		Otherfindspot_	
<b>AjGw-148</b>		Other		Otherfindspot_	
<b>AjGw-147</b>		Other		Otherfindspot_	
<b>AjGw-146</b>		Other		Otherfindspot_	
<b>AjGw-127</b>	McClure III	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	

<b>AjGw-1</b>	Rowancroft	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Othercamp/campsite	
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\* Indicates the site to be within 300 meters of the study area.

Of the thirty-eight archaeological sites listed above twenty-two are indicated as being Indigenous in nature, and a further twelve as Euro-Canadian. The remaining fourteen sites are not labelled with a cultural affinity. While thirty-eight sites are found within 1 kilometer of the study area, nine are found within the OASD as being within 300 meters of the study area, seven of which are Indigenous in affiliation, including two multi-component sites involving Euro-Canadian history, and a further two which hold no labelled cultural designation. Of these sites within 300 meters, one site is found to exist within the study area.

### Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50m or Adjacent to the Study Area

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 4 of the Standards and Guidelines, previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project's area or reports that document archaeological sites are to be documented in this report.

**TABLE 3: REGISTERED SITES WITHIN 50M OF THE STUDY AREA**

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AjGw-169*		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot

A search on MCM's PastPortal information system indicates that there is one known archaeological assessment previously completed within, adjacent to, or within 50 m of the study area – AjGw-169.

AjGw-169 was first identified in 1988 by Robert Pearce during a Stage 2 assessment of a roughly 223 hectare parcel of land, which at the time was agricultural field. AjGw-169 was one of sixteen archaeological sites identified during the assessment, and though very little is recorded on the site form the site affinity is Late Woodland, and the site location is immediately adjacent to the current study area.

### The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the "Iroquois Plains" physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190, Map 11). When the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, the lowlands bordering Lake Ontario was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. This left behind a lake bottom smoothed by waves, known as the Iroquois Plains. This area extends around the western part of Lake Ontario from the Niagara River to the Trent River as well as some of the inland areas of

the Trent River Valley. Conditions within this physiographic region vary greatly and are subdivided into a number of different sections (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). The study area falls within the section from Scarborough to Newcastle.

This section of the Iroquois plain extends eastward from the Scarborough Bluffs to Newcastle, and across the Region of Durham the plain has a fairly constant pattern. The old shoreline of Lake Iroquois is marked by bluffs or gravel bars above strips of boulder pavement and sandy offshore deposits (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 193). These areas of sandy deposits are typically level and consists of poorly drained coarse sandy soil that is not very agriculturally productive and mostly covered in cedar thicket.

The rest of the plain in this section are a mix of till plains, drumlins, and areas of silty lacustrine deposits. Predominantly used for agriculture up until the 1930's these soils were best suited for canning crops however were generally considered poor for farming (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 194). The physiography of the area provided attractive grades for the railways and highways that linked the many urban settlements which saw rapid industrial and urban growth. Over time this area became more urban than rural as these settlements expanded and the sprawl from Toronto encroached to the west.

## Record of Documentation

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The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MCM Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 2 (MCM Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

**TABLE 4: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Location of Document</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>Field Notes</b>	PHC Office	1 lined sheet stored in project file	1 page
<b>Maps Provided by Client</b>	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map

## Analysis and Conclusion

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### Archaeological Potential

#### Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- ▶ Resource areas including:
  - Food or medicinal plants;
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- ▶ Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- ▶ Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- ▶ No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

### Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) 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 (MCM 2011:18)*

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

### Potential for Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above to determine archaeological potential, there are numerous factors to be considered. It is noted that the study area intersects with and remains within 300m at all times of the Credit River. This would have provided a stable, potable water source for Indigenous and Settler populations in the area. Additionally, the soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agricultural practices. The study area also follows an early Euro-Canadian transportation corridor.

The study area also exists within an area of early Euro-Canadian industry, by way of the milling activities as well as the early pine lumber trade that occurred along the Credit River. The lots of land on which the railway corridor exists also constitutes areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, with multiple early founders being proven to have resided and worked the land on which the study area exists, as well as being immediately north of an early Euro-Canadian settlement: Meadowvale Village.



Furthermore, there is a registered archaeological site within 100 metres of the study area.

## Results and Conclusion of the Stage 1 Background Assessment

The Stage 1 archaeological background assessment indicated that the study area has multiple indicators for high archaeological potential including: proximity to water sources, soil quality for agricultural purposes, proximity to historic transportation uses, early Euro-Canadian industry activities, early Euro-Canadian settlement activities, and a registered site within proximity of the study area. However, construction and maintenance of the rail line itself has likely led to the removal of archaeological potential from this portion of the study area due to extensive and deep land alterations during the construction and maintenance processes.

## Recommendations

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The study area is recommended to undergo Stage 2 property assessment following Section 2.1 of the *MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The Stage 2 assessment should start with a property inspection to determine areas of disturbance or slopes, followed by test pit survey at 5 metre intervals across the portions of the study area confirmed to retain archaeological potential.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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Advice on the 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:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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*.
- ▶ Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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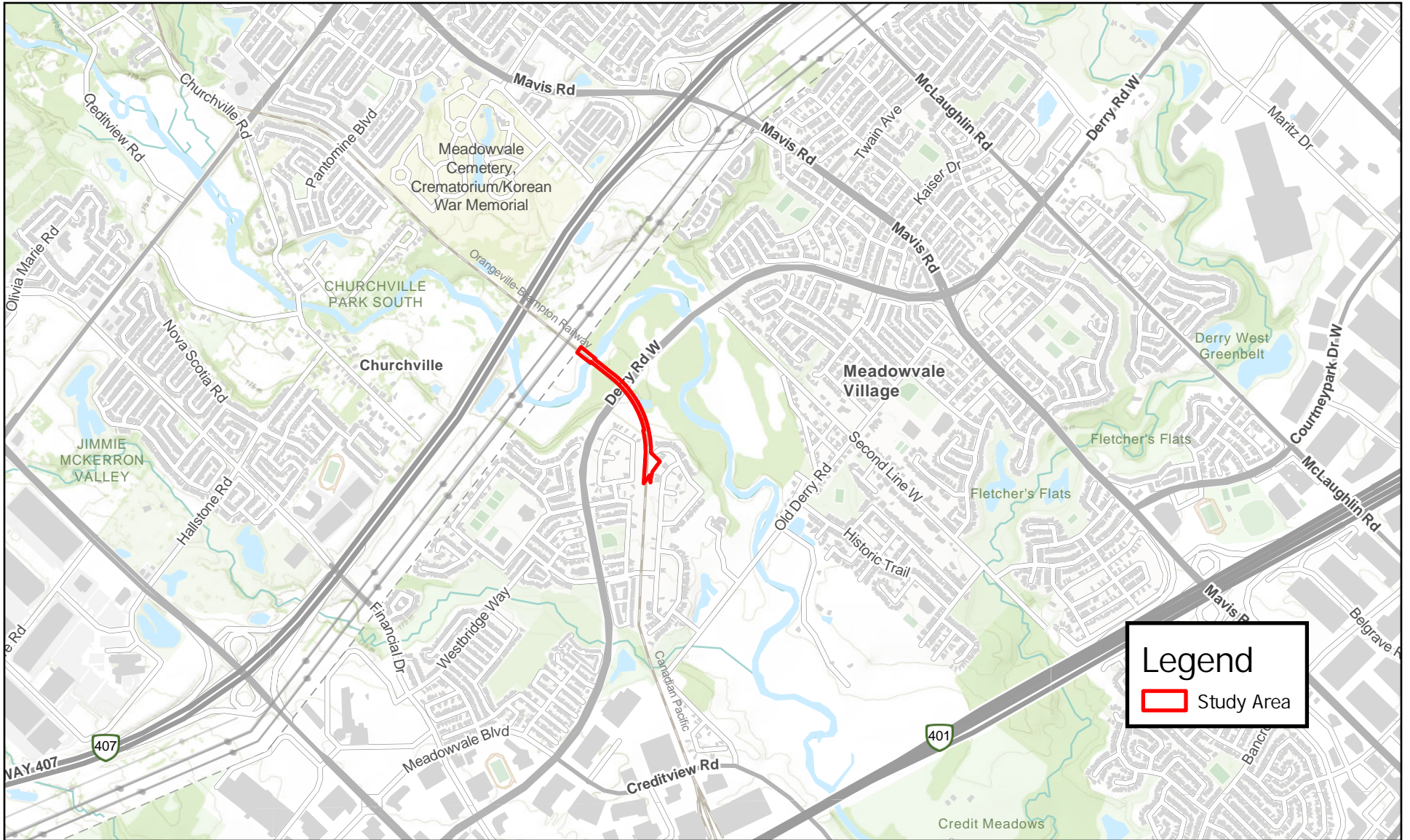
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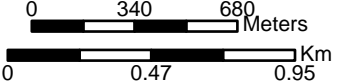
## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment- Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga

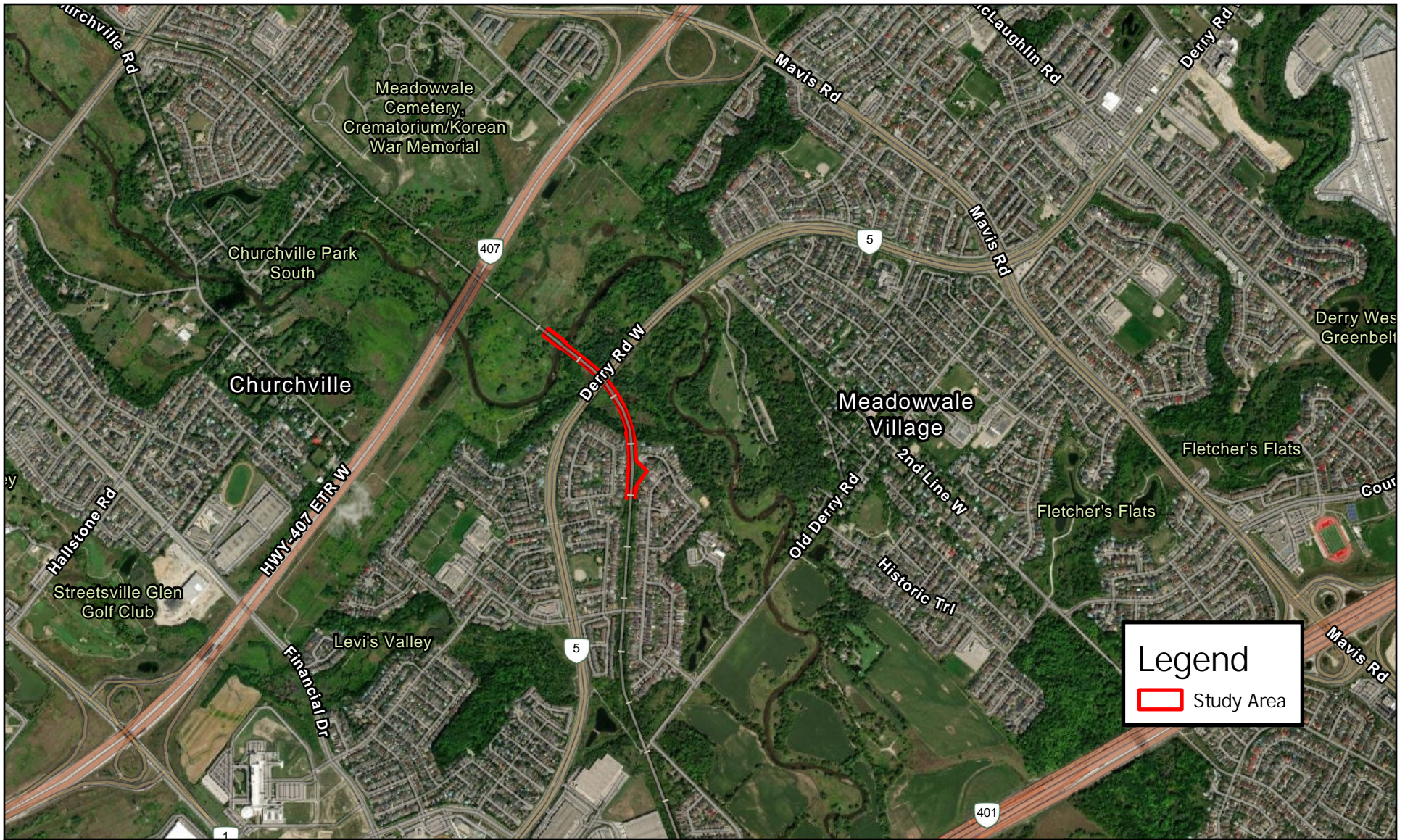
### Map 1: Topography of the Study Area

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

**Legend**  
 Study Area

**N**  
  
 Scale 1: 25,000  
  
 0 340 680 Meters  
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**Legend**

Study Area



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga**

Map 2: Modern Aerial of the Study Area

Town of Oakville, Maxar, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

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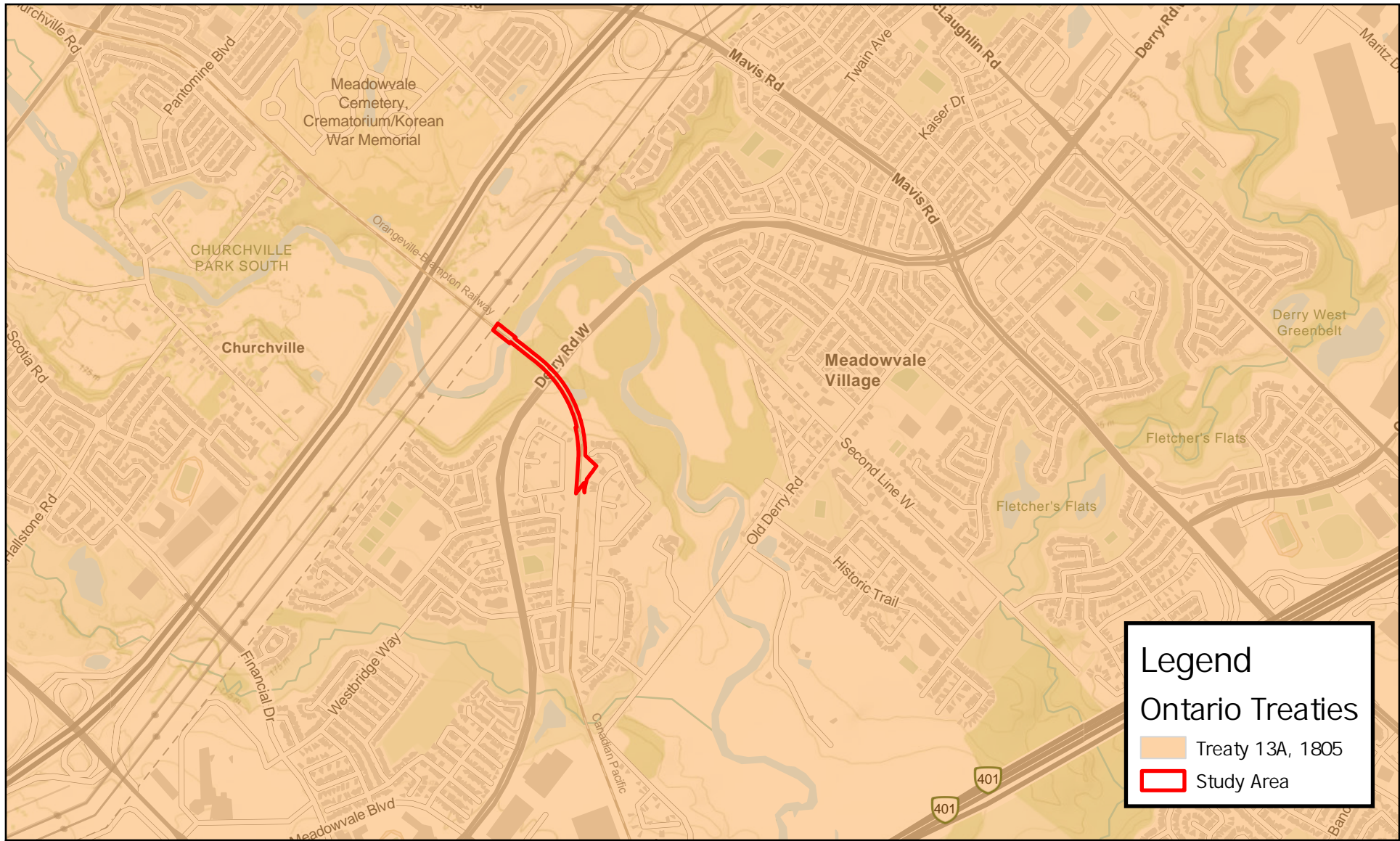
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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





**Legend**

**Ontario Treaties**

- Treaty 13A, 1805
- Study Area



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga**

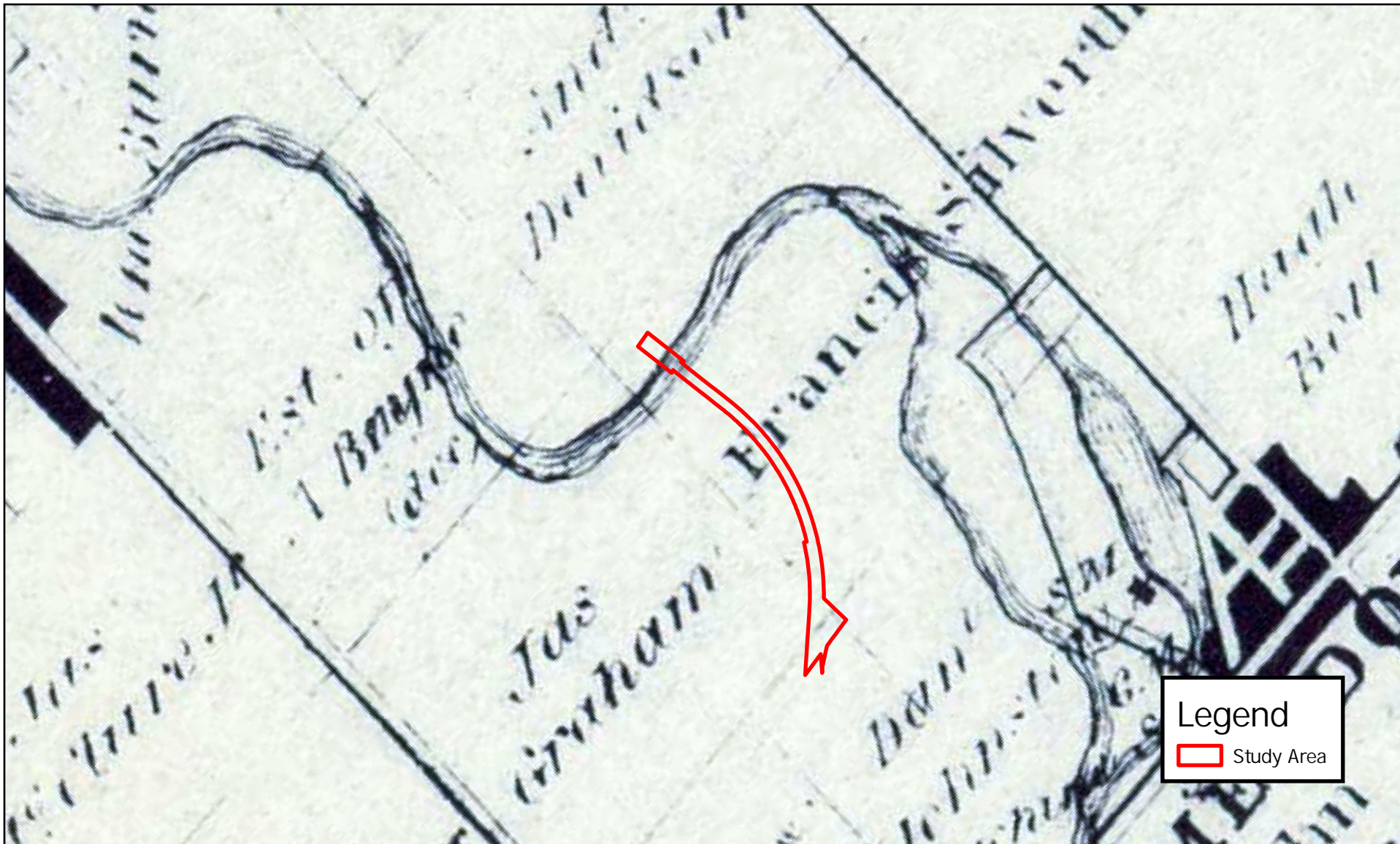
Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Scale 1: 20,000



**Legend**

Study Area



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga**

Map 4: Study Area on 1859 Tremain Map

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

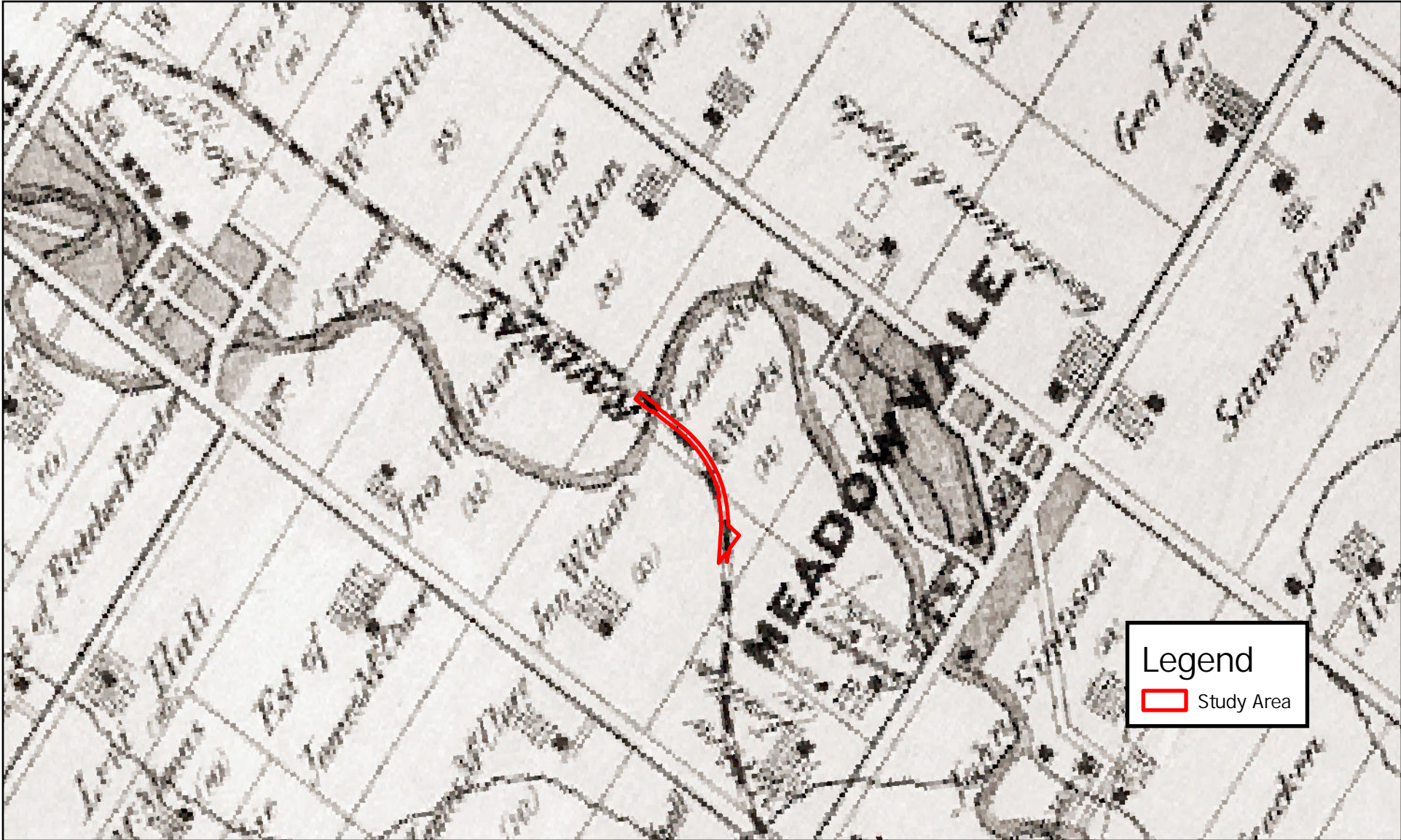
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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**Legend**

Study Area



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga**

Map 5: Study Area on 1877 Historical Atlas

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1: 20,000

0 275 550 Meters

0 0.38 0.75 Km



**Legend**

Study Area



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga**

Map 6: Study Area on 1954 Aerial

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km



**Legend**

- Study Area
- ON\_physiography**
- 8: Bevelled Till Plains
- 6: Till Plains (Drumlinized)



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga**

Map 7: Study Area on Soils of Peel County Map

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1:10,000

0      135      270 Meters

0      0.17      0.35 Km

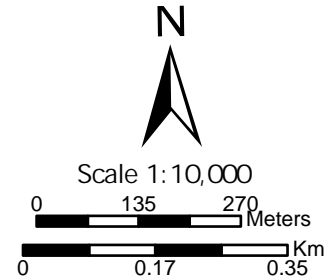


## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Orangeville Rail Trail, Mississauga

### Map 8: Results and Recommendations

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



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