

**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE COOKSVILLE SITE (AJGV-92),
89 DUNDAS STREET WEST AND 98 AGNES STREET REDEVELOPMENT,
LOTS 14, 15, 31, 32 AND PART OF LOT 13 WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET,
REGISTERED PLAN TOR-12,
PART OF LOT 16, CONCESSION 1 NDS, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA**

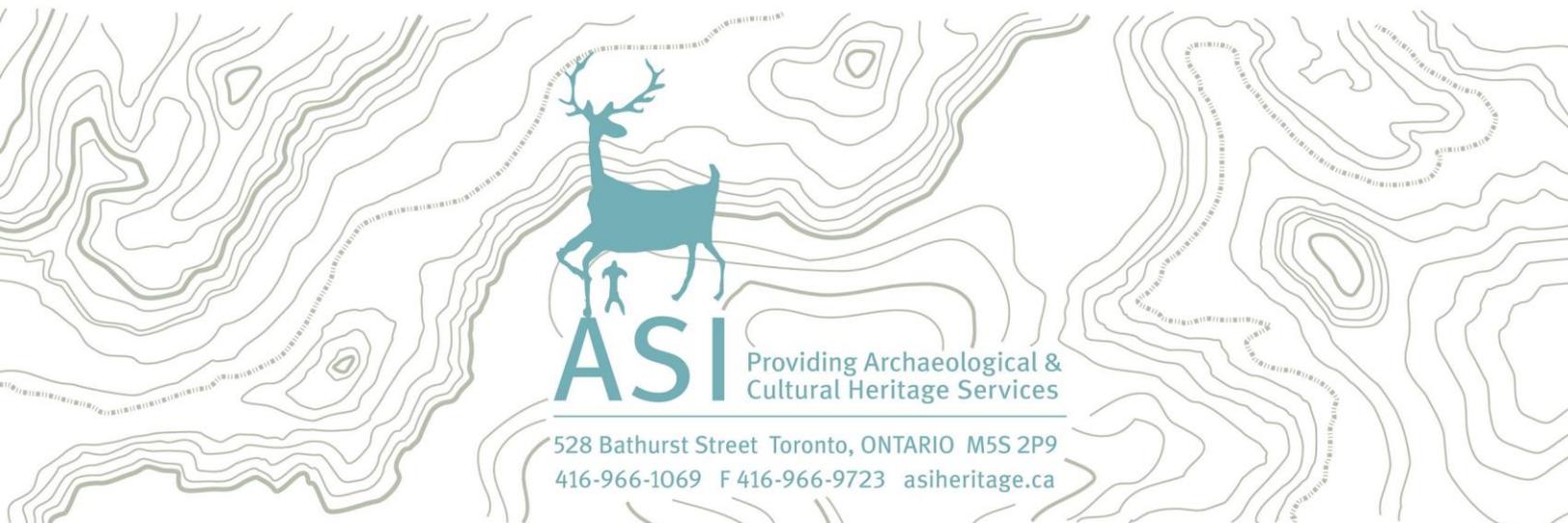
ORIGINAL REPORT

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MHSTCI PIF #P125-0302-2020
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**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Cooksville Site (AjGv-92),
89 Dundas Street West and 98 Agnes Street Redevelopment,
Lots 14, 15, 31, 32 and Part of Lot 13 West of Hurontario Street, Plan TOR-12
Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Toronto, City of Mississauga**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Emblem Developments to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment to determine the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Cooksville Site (AjGv-92), located in the City of Mississauga. The assessment was completed in April 2020 under the project direction of Ms. Eva MacDonald (MHSTCI PIF #P125-0302-2020) in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&G).

The site was registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database by Amick Consultants Limited subsequent to a Stage 2 test pit survey of a portion of a 0.44 ha commercial property that comprises lots 14, 15, 31, 32 and part of lot 13 West of Hurontario Street in Registered Plan TOR-12. A total of 656 historical artifacts and one Onondaga chert projectile point tip was recovered from soil that landscapes the property across an area reported to be 100 m long northwest-southeast and 40 m wide southwest-northeast. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended because the Cooksville site (AjGv-92) is a post-contact archaeological site containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900.

A detailed land use history of the level required for a Stage 3 site-specific assessment as per S&G Section 3.1 Standard 1 is presented in this Stage 2 assessment report to contextualize the archaeological deposit and evaluate its CHVI. The Supervisor of Heritage Planning for the City of Mississauga, Mr. John Dunlop, has also been consulted as the site is of interest for its potential to convey information related to the early settlement centre of Cooksville. The history indicates that the study area contains quarter-acre building lots that formerly contained a minimum of three nineteenth-century houses, a garage, and a store constructed in 1882, which are related to three generations of the Harris family who occupied the study area between the 1830s and the 1970s.

The datable attributes of the 656 artifacts analyzed by Amick Consultants Limited indicate that the Cooksville site deposit is not characteristic of a timespan where 80 percent or more predates 1870, thus the site does not possess CHVI using the provincial criteria of date. A qualitative analysis of the relative frequency of functional artifact classes indicates that demolition debris in the Architectural Class dominates the assemblage at 49.2 percent, and Indeterminate Class metal containers and modern commercial glass containers make up 19.7 percent of the assemblage. These artifact classes are not representative of the occupation of the property and will not make a significant contribution to telling the Harris family story or the economic development of Cooksville. The Kitchen and Food-related Class, which is the signature of a midden that has formed in situ through daily activities, is under-represented at 21.5 percent.

It is concluded, therefore, that the Cooksville Site (AjGv-92) has been sufficiently documented and does not possess CHVI. No further assessment is required.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Emblem Developments to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment to determine the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the historical Cooksville Site (AjGv-92). The work was conducted ahead of the redevelopment of 89 Dundas Street West and 98 Agnes Street in the City of Mississauga (Figure 1).

The assessment was conducted under the project management and direction of Ms. Eva MacDonald under the archaeological licence P125 issued to MacDonald (MHSTCI PIF #P125-0302-2020) in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (RSO 1990). The *Planning Act* triggered this archaeological assessment. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&G).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by Ms. Raki Raoufi on February 12, 2020, although it must be noted that no field work was carried out. The following report will summarize the previous Stage 2 assessment that documented the Cooksville Site (ACL 2020) and provide additional data from which it will be possible to evaluate the CHVI of the Cooksville Site (AjGv-92).

Site sensitive information has been submitted in a separate report for this project (ASI 2020c) and includes more detailed information about the site's location, including its location within the City of Mississauga.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Introduction

The Cooksville Site (AjGv-92) is located within a study area defined as lots 14, 15, 31, 32, and part of lot 13 West of Hurontario Street of Registered Plan TOR-12, which in turn was surveyed on part of Lot 16, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), Geographic Township of Toronto, former County of Peel. To place it within the context of historical land use, research was conducted at the Archives of Ontario (AO).

The survey of the south half of Toronto Township was completed in the spring of 1806 after the Crown acquired land from the Mississaugas. The focus of the colonial settlement was along Dundas Street, the principal east-west route through the province at that time (Riendeau 2002:123). Some of the first people to receive free grants of Crown land in Toronto Township were United Empire Loyalists from the United States who were entitled to compensation for the loss of property during the American Revolutionary War. One of the first to settle along Dundas Street circa 1807 was millwright and carpenter Daniel Harris (Riendeau 2002:124). Immigration from Britain did not burgeon until the conclusion of the War of 1812. To accommodate the renewed demand for arable land by newcomers seeking to better their life in Ontario, the Crown purchased the north half of the Mississauga Tract and a new survey of 100-acre lots



was completed in 1819. This survey established the Centre Road, today known as Hurontario Street or Highway 10 (Riendeau 2002:126).

The village of Cooksville is located where Dundas Street West intersects with Hurontario Street. It was known originally as Harrisville after Daniel Harris, who sold part of his holdings to Jacob Cook in 1819 (Riendeau 2002:129). Cook was an entrepreneur who secured a government contract to carry mail along Dundas Street between Toronto and Ancaster. He also operated a stagecoach service between Toronto and Hamilton, with his home village a major stop along the route. In 1830, land around the intersection began to be sold in small village building lots, and in 1836, Harrisville was renamed Cooksville to acknowledge the part Jacob Cook played in its growth (Riendeau 2002:130). By 1846, Cooksville had a population of 185 inhabitants and it contained two stores, two taverns, one tannery, and three sawmills; the trades and professions to be found in Cooksville according to *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer* included one physician and surgeon, one watchmaker, one blacksmith, one saddler, one tinsmith, two wagon makers, four shoemakers, two tailors, one baker, and one painter (Smith 1846:38).

1.2.2 The Development of Registered Plan TOR-12

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for all 200 acres on Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS was granted to Samuel Ogden in 1825 (AO n.d.a). Registered Plan TOR-12, titled the “Plan of Village Lots,” was not registered on title to Lot 16 until January 5, 1870 (AO n.d.b). The survey was completed by H. P. Savigny and was known locally as the “Ogden Survey” after the gentleman farmer who owned the land (Hicks 2005:23).

Prior to the registration of the plan, Ogden was severing small building lots and selling them, starting with lots one quarter of an acre in size. Working back from names contained in the Abstract Index for lots 13, 14, 15, 31, and 32 West of Hurontario Street in Registered Plan TOR-12 (AO n.d.b), it is possible to find sales that involved the study area. For example, in 1851, Samuel Ogden et al. sold half an acre to Peter Romaine, who in turn sold this property to John Wilson in 1858. Wilson et al. then sold this half an acre to Charles Baxter on the same day. Samuel Ogden also sold one and one-eighths of an acre to Charlotte Harris in 1856 (AO n.d.a).

The property purchased by Peter Romaine, and later Charles Baxter, equates to lot 13 in the village plan. The first transaction on lot 13 after Plan TOR-12 was registered in 1870 was the sale by Charles Baxter of lot 13 to John E. Schiller in 1872 (AO n.d.b). The property purchased by Charlotte Harris equates to lots 14, 15, 31, and 32. The first transaction in the Deed Abstracts for lot 14 was the transfer of title to Samuel E. Harris by Charlotte Harris through a quit claim in 1889 (AO n.d.b). Lots 31 and 32 were divided into east and west halves. The first transaction on the east halves was the transfer of title to Samuel E. Harris by Charlotte Harris et al. through a quit claim in 1892 (AO n.d.b). The west halves were granted to William Charles Poole in 1935 by the executor of the estate of Daniel Harris. Lot 15 had been granted to Patrick Kane at an undisclosed time by the time the Plan TOR-12 was registered in 1870 (AO n.d.b).

Other primary source documents were consulted to identify the occupants of the village lots within the study area as title to a property does not automatically equate to the occupation of the lot by the owner. Inhabitants of Cooksville village were listed in *Rowell's City of Toronto and County of York Directory for 1850-1* and “P. Z. Romain, merchant” was listed, along with James and Samuel Harris, both



carpenters (Rowell 1850:95). It is assumed that they are the sons of carpenter Daniel Harris, one of the first UELs to settle Dundas Street in Toronto Township as noted above. It can be determined from the 1861 Census of Canada West that the owner of the majority of the land in the study area, Charlotte Harris, was married to Samuel Harris. The personal portion of the census listed Charlotte as a 44-year-old woman born in Ontario who lived with her Ontario-born husband Samuel Harris aged 55 years. The couple lived in a one-storey frame house constructed in 1833 along with their children Belinda 24, George 15, Daniel 12, Charles 11, Charlotte 7, John 5, and Samuel Jr. 3, who was more commonly referred to as Emerson in documents when he was younger (AO 1861). The inclusion of the house's construction date by the enumerator is interesting as it indicates that the house survived a devastating fire that swept through the village in 1852 (Riendeau 2002:130). It is further known from other primary source documents such as the death certificate of her son Samuel Jr., and the 1891 census, that Charlotte's maiden name was Walterhouse and that her parents immigrated to Cooksville from the United States (AO n.d.d; AO 1891). Genealogical research further indicates that Charlotte Walterhouse was born on May 1, 1817 and married Samuel Harris on August 9, 1835 (ancestry.ca 2020).

The occupation of village lot 14 is confirmed by the inset map of Cooksville included on the *Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (Tremaine 1859), which illustrates a small structure on lot 14 and the initials "S[amuel]. H[arris]." A small structure occupied by "J. H." is shown next door on lot 15 (Figure 2). This is a reference to Samuel's brother James Harris, who was listed in the 1861 census as a 53-year-old carpenter who lived with his 43-year-old English-born wife Ann and their five children in a one-storey frame house constructed in 1840 (AO 1861). No occupants are shown on lots 31 and 32, and a structure is illustrated on the east half of lot 13 outside of the part of lot 13 that is included in the land assembly under study (Figure 2). The inset map for Cooksville included in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope 1877:31) did not show any detail regarding structures but did show the configuration of building lots in the village (Figure 3).

Sometime before the 1871 Canada Census was taken, Samuel Harris died. Charlotte Harris was listed in the census as a 53-year-old widow and only John 19, Charlotte 16, and Emerson 12 remained at home (AO 1871). Ten years later, according to the 1881 Canada Census, only Emerson remained at home with his mother, and at that time he was listed as a 22-year-old labourer (AO 1881). One year later, on November 1, 1882 Elizabeth Bird of Cooksville aged 22 years married 24-year-old Samuel Emerson Harris. It is interesting to note that Harris' occupation now was listed as merchant on the marriage registration document (AO n.d.c).

In 1889, Charlotte Harris relinquished her claim to lot 14 and passed the deed title to her youngest son Samuel Emerson Harris. Harris also received title to the east halves of lots 31 and 32 from his mother and siblings three years later (AO n.d.b). The 1891 Canada Census provided additional information regarding Emerson and Elizabeth's household and property. The couple lived in a six-room frame house and Emerson's occupation was listed as "feed store," indicating that he sold livestock feed. The couple had three children, Minnie 8, Emerson 3, and Gordon 1. Charlotte Harris now aged 72 also resided with her son and family (AO 1891). Charlotte Walterhouse Harris died on May 25, 1893 (ancestry.ca 2020).



1.2.3 Twentieth-century Land Use

The household of “Samuel E.” and Elizabeth Harris on lot 14 had grown to include six children according to the 1901 Canada Census as son Cleveland and daughters Ethel and Violet had been born in the intervening years (AO 1901). Twenty years later, the 1921 Canada Census continued to list Samuel E. Harris as a merchant who was now 62 years old. His wife Elizabeth aged 59 had emigrated from England in 1862. The couple owned a plaster and lathe house with seven rooms and resided there with six of their children, including Minnie 37, Emerson 34, Cleveland 27, Ethel 26, Violet 21, and Olive 19 (AO 1921).

Samuel E. Harris purchased the adjoining lot 13 in 1921. In 1930, just prior to his death, he granted the west half of lot 13 to his eldest daughter Minnie. In 1931, the executors of the late Samuel Harris granted to Minnie Harris lot 14 and the east halves of lots 31 and 32 (AO n.d.b). Elizabeth Bird Harris died on May 22, 1930 and was buried at the Dixie Union Chapel and Cemetery in Mississauga (findagrave.com 2020). Her husband Samuel E. Harris died three days later May 25, 1930. The death was reported by son Gordon Harris, who indicated that his father was a merchant or store keeper at the time of his death, and that he had resided in Cooksville for all 71 years of his life (AO n.d.d).

Sheet 2 of the *Insurance plan of the village of Cooksville, Ontario* (Underwriters’ Survey Bureau Limited 1939) shows a dwelling on lot 14 fronting on Dundas Street West that encroaches on part of lot 13, and a dwelling on lot 15. There is also a structure on lot 14 that appears to be a commercial building. A dwelling is also present on lot 32 fronting on Agnes Street. The latter may have been constructed before the west halves of Lots 31 and 32 were sold by the executors of the estate of the late Daniel Harris to William Charles Poole in 1935, but it is difficult to discern without street addresses. Daniel Harris was the brother of Samuel E. Harris and he was enumerated in the village of Cooksville in the 1921 Canada Census. He was listed as a 73-year-old gardener who lived with his wife Margaret aged 72 years in a seven-room house (AO 1921). The executor for the late William Charles Poole in turn granted the west halves of lots 31 and 32 to Maurice Poole in 1972, who in turn granted the property to Ivan Sostric and Dragon Bajic later that same year. Sostric and Bajic then granted the west halves to Salvatore and Filomena Valela in 1983, who in turn granted the property to Marsica Investments Ltd. in 1993 (AO n.d.b).

The first commercial directory to list municipal street addresses for residents within the study area was published in 1958. At that time, Miss Olive Harris resided at 89 Dundas Street West and G. M. Harris Real Estate occupied 93 Dundas Street West. G. Webber and William Poole lived at 98 Agnes Street (Might Directories Limited 1958). These structures would have been within lots 14 and 32 respectively. There was no listing for a residence within lot 15.

This pattern of land use is confirmed by historical aerial photography (Figure 4) that is available through the City of Toronto Archives website. Aerial photography is available for Toronto between 1947 and 1992, and the series extends west beyond Etobicoke into Mississauga for selected years between 1960 and 1975 (<https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/access-city-information-or-records/city-of-toronto-archives/whats-online/maps/aerial-photographs/>). For example, in 1966 it is possible to discern that lot 15 contains mature trees and grass but no structure is standing on the property. The rooflines of two structures are visible on lot 14, with 93 Dundas Street close to the road, and the smaller frame house at 89 Dundas Street West set back with a path to the house visible. The house at 98 Agnes Street is also visible on lot 32, with landscaping and a garage on lot 31 (Figure 4a).



Entries for buildings on lots 14 and 32 continued in commercial directories through to 1970, with Olive Harris still listed at 89 Dundas Street West, William MacTaggart listed at 93 Dundas Street West, and William Poole at 98 Agnes Street in 1970 (Might Directories Limited 1962, 1966, 1970). Historical aerial photography from 1969 indicates that land use on lot 15 had changed and a paved surface for parked cars is visible over the entire lot. It is also clear that the neighbourhood itself is changing as structures on the east half of lot 13, lot 12, and lot 11 have been dismantled and their foundations and basements are exposed as open holes (Figure 4b). One year later, in 1970, a new suburban strip mall that extended across the middle of the three lots had been constructed; on the front of the lots, the foundations on lots 13, 12, and 11 had been removed and the property filled, graded, and paved to provide level customer parking (Figure 4c).

The listing for 98 Agnes Street disappeared after lot 32 was sold to Ivan Sostric and Dragon Bajic in 1972 (Might Directories Limited 1976; AO n.d.b). The house was visible on aerial photography from 1973 but appears to have been removed by 1975 (Figure 4d).

According to the commercial directories, in 1976, Olive Harris still resided at 89 Dundas Street West while Joel Selley lived at 93 Dundas Street West (Might Directories Limited 1976). In 1981, Olive Harris occupied 89 Dundas Street West. There were many occupants listed for 93 Dundas including Ask-in-Information, Consumers Distributing Showroom, Rick Park, Jong Park Institute of Tae Kwon Do Inc., Manpower Temporary Service, Joel Selley, and the YMCA. A new listing appeared for 95 Dundas Street West, a commercial building that contained the Cooksville Business School, L. E. Farrow, and three medical doctors (Might Directories Limited 1981). The latter structure is located within lot 15 and construction probably started after the lot was sold to the Hills and Valley Co. Ltd. in 1974 (AO n.d.b). The new commercial building at 95 Dundas Street West was visible for the first time on aerial photography in 1975 (Figure 4d).

In the 1980s through the early 2000s, listings for 89 and 93 Dundas Street West on lot 14 were variable in the commercial directories, indicating that they were not rented out on a continuous basis after members of the Harris family no longer lived there. In 1986, there were no listings for either 89 or 93 Dundas Street West. Hargrave Security Service Canada Ltd., Dr. Stanley Jacobson, Pageal Ventures Ltd., and Tooth-Tech Dental Laboratory Inc. occupied 95 Dundas Street West (Might Directories Limited 1986). In 1990, there was no occupant noted for 89 Dundas while Joel Selley resided at 93 Dundas Street West; Dr. Stanley Jacobson, Kythe School of Ballet, and Tooth-Tech Dental Laboratory Inc. were recorded for 95 Dundas Street West (Might Directories Limited 1990). In 1996, there was no listing for either 89 or 93 Dundas Street West. The building at 95 Dundas Street West was occupied by Gabe's Place, Gemini Hair Care, Time Driving School, and Time Consumer Training (*Bower's* 1996). Finally, in 2001, H. Nguyen resided at 89 Dundas Street West. The building at 95 Dundas Street West was occupied by numerous businesses including Chinese Traditional Medicine, Gemini Hair Care, School of Professional Makeup, Time Driving School, Venture Vacations and others (Might Directories Limited 2001).

1.2.4 Summary and Conclusions

To summarize the preceding information, the Crown land patent for Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS was issued to Samuel Ogden in 1825. The southern boundary of Lot 16 is Dundas Street West, which was the principal east-west highway through the province at that time. The village of Cooksville began to grow



where Dundas crossed the Centre Road of Toronto Township, also called Hurontario Street, which forms the eastern boundary of Lot 16.

Plan TOR-12 that created the building lots within the study area was not registered on title to Lot 16 until 1870. It is evident, however, from primary source documents such as maps and census records that people settled along Dundas Street within the study area before that time. Frame houses had been constructed on lots 14 and 15 in 1833 and 1840 respectively. Ontario-born carpenter Samuel Harris Sr. married Charlotte Walterhouse in 1835, and they raised a large family on lot 14. Charlotte purchased what would become lot 14 and three other quarter-acre lots in the study area from Samuel Ogden in 1856. Her brother-in-law James Harris occupied the house on lot 15, while lots 31 and 32 and the west half of lot 13 remained undeveloped at least until 1859 as shown on the inset map of the Village of Cooksville included with *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel*.

Samuel Emerson Harris received title to his childhood home on lot 14 from his mother in 1889, as well as a quarter acre on the east halves of lots 31 and 32 from his mother and siblings in 1892. He married Elizabeth Bird in 1882 and they raised a large family on lot 14. Samuel constructed a second building on the property and opened a feed store around the time of his marriage. He also purchased lot 13 in 1921 but the portion of lot 13 within the study area never contained a structure. The municipal address of the Harris house in the twentieth century was 89 Dundas Street West while the store's address was 93 Dundas Street West. These addresses can be traced through commercial directories until the turn of the twenty-first century. A fourth structure was built within the study area some time after 1859 on the west half of lot 32 and it received the municipal address of 98 Agnes Street. A garage for the 98 Agnes Street property was constructed on lot 31 in the 1930s. Historical aerial photography indicates that these buildings had been torn down by 1975, around the time that lot 15 was being redeveloped. It is not known when the James Harris house was torn down on lot 15 but it did not appear with an address on Dundas Street when commercial directories began listing this information in the 1950s.

The existing commercial building at 95 Dundas Street West on lot 15 was constructed in 1975. Historical aerial photography indicates that this lot first changed from an urban green space with mature trees to an open lot that had been graded and/or filled and paved for use as a car park between 1966 and 1969. The aerial photography of the early 1970s also charts the redevelopment of the neighbourhood at this time, with 100+ year old structures removed in favour of modern commercial buildings.

1.3 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) that is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Cooksville site is located within the AjGv Borden block.



According to research conducted using the on-line MHSTCI search engine through *Pastportal*, which gives license holders access to the OASD, only one archaeological site is registered on or within a one km radius of the study area: the Cooksville site (AjGv-92).

The Cooksville site (AjGv-92) is described as a deposit of 657 artifacts from 91 positive test pits covering an area approximately 100 m northwest-southeast and 40 m southwest-northeast (ACL 2020:21). The site was discovered during a systematic test pit survey at a 5-m interval of a flat, manmade landscape where two cultural strata were identified, a thin sand (Layer 1) overlying a loamy, artifact-bearing (Layer 2) grey-brown sand of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (ACL 2020:21, 10). The survey interval was intensified to 2.5 m to determine the limits of the site (ACL 2020:19). The archaeological deposit qualified for a Stage 3 assessment because it is a post-contact archaeological site containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 as per S&G Section 2.2, Standard 1c. Furthermore, the site is located within the early settlement centre of Cooksville, therefore, potential exists for deposits to survive under elements of the property that are today paved hardscapes (ACL 2020:34).

It is the professional opinion of ASI that a Stage 3 site-specific assessment is not necessary because the sample of 656 historical artifacts recovered from the Cooksville site is sufficient to evaluate the site's CHVI. Indeed, the sample size is greater than the number of artifacts (n=562) collected during the Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Trimble site (AjGw-584), another historical site in a manmade landscape in the former County of Peel, located within the redevelopment of 1107 and 1119 Queen Street West in the City of Brampton (ASI 2020a:10). The Cooksville site artifacts were retained from the screened soils of 91 test pits excavated over a wide area, not subjectively retained as representative samples as might be the collecting strategy in an open plough zone context, and thus, should be representative of the relative frequencies of functional artifact classes within the larger site universe. Furthermore, the artifact data presented in the revised Stage 2 assessment report includes a qualitative functional analysis with an emphasis on datable attributes (ACL 2020:Appendices A, B).

A detailed land use history of the level required for a Stage 3 site-specific assessment as per S&G Section 3.1 Standard 1 was absent from the report (ACL 2020). If one is conducted, however, it can be used to further evaluate the CHVI of the artifacts collected by the intensified test-pit option available under S&G Section 2.1.3. Given that the Cooksville site is located within an early settlement centre important to the economic development history of the City of Mississauga, the detailed history can also be used to develop criteria for artifact types that would be representative of the land use of the property, and thus, be of significance in telling the story of Cooksville.

Research for the Stage 2 assessment of the Cooksville site (AjGv-92) was conducted under the project management and direction of Ms. Eva MacDonald (MHSTCI PIF# P125-0302-2020). Advice was sought from staff at MHSTCI regarding the suitability of the sample size of artifacts to be used in this assessment and the reply is presented in the supplementary document that accompanies this report (ASI 2020c:Appendix A). Mr. John Dunlop, Supervisor of Heritage Planning for the City of Mississauga, has also been consulted as the site is of interest for its potential to convey information related to the early settlement centre of Cooksville (ASI 2020c:Appendix B).



2.0 RECORD OF FINDS

2.1 Potential Cultural Features

No potential cultural features were reported (ACL 2020).

2.2 Stratigraphy

Two uniform strata were identified during Stage 2 field work. Layer 1 is described as a thin layer of light brown sand, 15 cm thick or less, that contains modern refuse. Layer 2 is described as a grey-brown loamy sand in which all the artifacts retained during the assessment were found (ACL 2020:21). The thickness of Layer 2 is not described, but the representative “sample” test pit photo in the revised Stage 1-2 report indicates that Layer 2 is no thicker than Layer 1 (ACL 2020:Image 6). “Modern intrusions” into Layer 2 were also encountered and interpreted as “modern refuse percolating through the interface of Layer 1 and Layer 2” (ACL 2020:21). It is known from the Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Glendella Tavern site (AiGw-452) located in the context of a manmade landscape in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region, that an intact buried A-horizon subject to plowing should measure approximately 25-35 cm thick (ASI 2008:Figures 4, 5), therefore, it is probable that Layer 2 has been graded, if it is a buried A-horizon.

Given that the study area formerly contained a minimum of four structures that were demolished, and the foundations at a minimum backfilled (if not outright removed) to maintain the existing flat, manmade surface with no hazards, it is surprising that no additional cultural stratigraphy or remnants of building foundations were encountered during the systematic 2.5-m to 5-m interval test pit survey.

If the property had not been graded to remove the foundations and then filled to restore the grade, it would be expected that there would be varied stratigraphic profiles for test pits excavated inside foundations versus test pits excavated in former yard surfaces and test pits that encountered foundations. This calls into question whether all the artifacts were found in situ and it is not known how many came from landscaping contexts after the buildings were demolished and the property graded.

2.3 Artifact Distribution

Ninety-one positive test pits were distributed across an area 100 m northwest-southeast and 40 m southwest-northeast (ACL 2020:21). A single Indigenous Onondaga chert projectile point tip was recovered from test pit #44 (ACL 2020:49). The historical artifact yields ranged from a single brick fragment in each of test pits #58 and #71 (ACL 2020:49) to 78 artifacts in test pit #26, 35 of which are clay drain tile fragments (ACL 2020:57).

2.4 Artifact Analysis

In total, 657 artifacts were recovered from the Cooksville site (AjGv-92). The historical artifacts are summarized by functional class in this report (Table 1) according to a modified Parks Canada “Classification System for Historical Collections” (Canadian Parks Service 1992).



Table 1: Artifact Totals by Functional Class, the Cooksville Site (AjGv-92)

| Artifact Class | Frequency | Class Totals | Class Total as Percent of Site |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Architectural</i> | | <i>323</i> | <i>49.2%</i> |
| Porcelain fixture | 1 | | |
| Lock plate | 1 | | |
| Nails, machine cut | 87 | | |
| Nails, wire | 37 | | |
| Drain tiles | 39 | | |
| Window glass | 121 | | |
| Brick fragments | 37 | | |
| <i>Furnishing</i> | | <i>3</i> | <i>0.5 %</i> |
| Gas light fitting | 1 | | |
| Mirror | 1 | | |
| Flowerpot | 1 | | |
| <i>Kitchen/Food-related</i> | | <i>141</i> | <i>21.5 %</i> |
| Liquor container | 3 | | |
| Jackfield ceramic | 1 | | |
| Yellow ware | 3 | | |
| Refined ceramic tablewares | 93 | | |
| Coarse red earthenwares | 41 | | |
| <i>Organic</i> | | <i>43</i> | <i>6.6 %</i> |
| Faunal bone, avian | 3 | | |
| Faunal bone, mammal | 40 | | |
| <i>Personal</i> | | <i>7</i> | <i>1.0 %</i> |
| Luggage padlock | 1 | | |
| Bead | 1 | | |
| Buttons | 2 | | |
| Coins | 2 | | |
| Smoking pipe | 1 | | |
| <i>Tools/Equipment</i> | | <i>10</i> | <i>1.5 %</i> |
| Fence staple | 1 | | |
| Fire arm | 1 | | |
| General tools | 1 | | |
| Hardware | 4 | | |
| Battery core | 1 | | |
| Ink well | 2 | | |
| <i>Indeterminate</i> | | <i>129</i> | <i>19.7 %</i> |
| Glass containers | 118 | | |
| Tin cans | 10 | | |
| Metal, miscellaneous | 1 | | |
| <i>Artifact Totals</i> | | <i>656</i> | <i>100.0%</i> |



Table 1 is populated with data taken from the Amick Consultants Limited revised Stage 1-2 assessment report that identifies functional artifact classes and datable attributes (ACL 2020:Appendices A, B). This qualitative analysis will address criteria for artifact types that would be representative of the land use of the property, which is largely domestic in nature, and thus, be of significance in telling the story of the Harris family and the development of the early settlement centre of Cooksville.

The flaked chert artifact is determined to be of unknown origin and no cultural affiliation is ascribed (ACL 2020:32). Given that no other Indigenous artifacts were reported, the find does not meet the criteria of a site as fewer than five non diagnostic artifacts were recovered (S&G Section 2.2). It is assumed that some of the intensified test pitting during Stage 2 field work (ACL 2020:20) was directed at determining if the chert artifact was an isolated find.

2.4.1 Architectural Class

Artifacts from the architectural class comprise 49.2 percent (n=323) of the Cooksville artifact assemblage (Table 1), including one piece of door hardware, one fragment from an industrial porcelain fixture, 37 brick fragments, 39 fragments of coarse red earthenware drain tile, 121 fragments of window glass, and 124 nails (ACL 2020:Appendix A).

A date range can be derived from the nails with respect to technique of manufacture. Two types were identified, machine-cut nails (n=87) that date to between 1830 and 1900, and wire nails (n=37) that post-date 1900 (Kenyon 1982). This accords well with the construction of frame houses in the nineteenth century that were occupied through to the mid-twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

The manufacturing technique of the colourless window glass has been identified as “rolled sheet” and it is dated 1870-present (ACL 2020:Appendix A). This distinguishes the glass as a product of modern industrial processes as opposed to the type of window glass found on nineteenth-century historical sites, which was either blown or cast (Jones and Sullivan 1985:171). Some of the window glass has wire embedded in it (ACL 2020:Image 9.36), which was a technique developed in the 1880s for strength and security (Jones and Sullivan 1985:172). The introduction of this type of window glass into Layer 2 probably originated from the feed store, which was constructed circa 1882 and demolished sometime after the turn of the twenty-first century.

Nineteenth-century rural domestic midden assemblages in southern Ontario will have items in the architectural class because of the proximity of houses to where the occupants disposed their refuse. For example, at the Flynn site in Mississauga and the Devil’s Pulpit site in Caledon, the relative frequency of architectural class artifacts ranged between 13 and 18 percent (MacDonald 1997:71). This pattern has been replicated on mid-nineteenth century urban domestic homelots in downtown Toronto that are of a comparable size to the quarter acre village lots in Cooksville. For example, at the Bell site (AjGu-68), where a backyard midden (Lot 41) was hand-excavated in one metre square units, the architectural class comprised 12 percent of the Lot 41 assemblage (ASI 2012:Table 15). At the Lowry-Hannon site (AjGu-79), where over 80 percent of the assemblage originated from an in situ backyard midden (Lot 31) that contained 27,639 artifacts, the architectural class represented 19.1 percent (ASI 2015:Table 14).



At the Cooksville site, however, close to 50 percent of the artifacts are architectural (Table 1). The over representation of these items in the archaeological deposit denotes the construction, refurbishment, and eventual demolition in situ of timber-framed structures with windows, as well as underground services such as ceramic drains. This class of artifacts cannot be used to characterize the day-to-day activities of the occupants of those structures.

2.4.2 Furnishings Class

The Parks Canada furnishings class (n=3) includes household accessories such as a flowerpot fragment and a mirror fragment that enhance interior living spaces, as well as lighting devices used to illuminate dark rooms (Table 1).

The lighting device subclass at the Cooksville site is represented by a brass fitting for gas lighting (ACL 2020:Image 9.14). Gas for lighting was extracted from coal through a controlled process known as gasification that was commercially introduced to Canada in 1837, but its distribution to private homes and business was largely confined to cities like Montreal and Toronto (Goodspeed 2017:128). The Consumers Gas Company would not extend its main into Cooksville along Dundas Street West until 1931 (Matthews 1993:84).

2.4.3 Kitchen/Food-related Class

The kitchen and food-related artifacts comprise 21.5 percent of the artifact assemblage (Table 1). These artifacts relate to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages.

Ceramics

One hundred and thirty-eight sherds in the ceramic assemblage have been analyzed by ware type, decoration, and vessel form (ACL 2020:Appendix A). Five types of refined ceramic wares have been identified: refined white earthenware (n=63), ironstone (n=25), yellow ware (n=3), bone china (n=3), and porcelain (n=2). The frequency of refined ceramic ware types and decorative motifs within an assemblage can be used to identify the relative age of a site because industrial-era styles changed frequently during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. These trends in ceramic sales have been summarized for rural domestic sites occupied in southern Ontario by Ian Kenyon (1995). It can be argued that these trends are relevant to the present discussion even though the Cooksville assemblage originates from domestic houses constructed on village lots, not rural farmsteads, because the village did not become part of an urban community until it was amalgamated by the Town of Mississauga in 1968 (Mika and Mika 1977:479).

Printed, painted, stamped, and blue edge-decorated refined ceramics are the hallmark of domestic sites occupied during the mid-nineteenth century in Ontario (Kenyon 1995:4-6). At the Cooksville site, 42 pieces of RWE are undecorated, while the range of decorative motifs on the other 21 RWE sherds is limited to printed, edge-decorated, and painted designs, with printed (n=15) the most frequent (ACL 2020:Appendix A). Ironstone started appearing in Ontario merchants' records in 1847 (Kenyon 1995:10).



Indeed, the popular moulded “Ceres” wheat pattern and its variants, which was developed by English potters in 1859 specifically for export to North America, was meant to appeal to homesteaders in the colonies (Sussman 1985:7). By 1900, ironstone was one of three ware types commonly used for tablewares along with semi-porcelain and true European or Chinese porcelain (Kenyon 1995:13). At the Cooksville site, eight ironstone sherds are undecorated, one sherd is painted, and 16 sherds belong to a panelled teacup found in test pit #12 (ACL 2020:57).

Porcelain was manufactured as early as the seventh century AD in China, but it was not exported to Europe in significant quantities until after the fifteenth century and the English colonies until the eighteenth (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:125-126). They are identified by their underglaze blue painted motifs or overglaze enamel (“Canton”) Oriental figures (Miller 2000:9). Thus, context is important when using porcelain as a diagnostic artifact for relative dating. Chinese export porcelain is extremely rare on historical sites in southern Ontario, with the high-status household of Colonel John Butler circa 1784-1813 being one of few examples of its occurrence in the archaeological record (ASI 2011). It did not appear as a ceramic ware found on early military sites excavated in Ontario by Parks Canada in the 1970s (Jouppien 1980), although it would not have been out of place in an officers’ mess.

Europeans were only able to recreate china in the eighteenth century, the first commercially viable version being bone china first marketed in England by Josiah Spode during the 1790s (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:126). By the end of the nineteenth century, porcelain was more cheaply produced in continental Europe, the United States, and Japan. By the early twentieth century, 10 to 15 percent of all imported vessels were porcelain (Kenyon 1995:14). The method of decoration on porcelain can also be significant as gilt and over glaze decals are late nineteenth-century innovations, and under glaze decals are a twentieth-century innovation (Miller 2000:13). At the Cooksville site, none of the porcelain or bone china sherds are decorated (ACL 2020:Appendix A), and they most likely date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Overall, the mid-century refined white earthenwares represent approximately two-thirds of the refined ceramics, and the late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century ironstone, porcelain, and bone china represent one third. The refined white earthenwares would have been used in the Charlotte and Samuel Harris household circa 1835-1870 while the ironstone vessels would have been new purchases made by their son Samuel E. Harris and his wife Elizabeth circa 1882-1930, or by their other son Daniel Harris after he constructed his home on lot 32 sometime after 1859. The bone china and porcelains are representative also of choices made by the third generation of the Harris family during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including Minnie and Olive Harris. It is concluded, therefore, that the decorative styles and ware types present in the small ceramic assemblage indicates that the Cooksville deposit is not characteristic of a timespan where 80 percent or more predates 1870.

The analysis of nineteenth-century rural domestic midden assemblages in southern Ontario where refuse has accumulated in situ, and thus is representative of daily activities in a household, has demonstrated that items in the kitchen and food-related class should represent between 65 and 72 percent of the artifact assemblage (MacDonald 1997:70). On two mid-nineteenth century urban domestic homelots in Toronto, the relative frequency is lower, probably because the organic class is relatively higher on these sites where the faunal bone is not subject to repeated plowing after the homelot is abandoned. At the Lowry-Hannon site (AjGu-79) the kitchen and food-related artifacts comprised 36.8 percent of the assemblage



(ASI 2015:Table 14), while at the Bell site (AjGu-68) this class of artifacts comprised 40.3 percent of the midden assemblage (ASI 2012:Table 15).

At the Cooksville site, however, only 21.5 percent of the artifacts are kitchen and food-related (Table 1), thus it is not possible to make meaningful statements about consumer choices, socio-economic status, and diet of the Harris family in the village of Cooksville during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Non-ceramic Artifacts

Three liquor container fragments comprise the balance of the kitchen and food-related artifact class, all of which are olive green glass bottles found in test pits #26 and #8 (ACL 2020:57-58).

2.4.4 Organic Class

There are 43 artifacts in the organic class, consisting of three avian and 40 mammal bones that represent discarded food remains (ACL 2020:Appendix A). Together, they represent 6.6 percent of the artifact assemblage (Table 1). This frequency is well below what would be expected for an in situ midden deposit in the backyard of a village homelot. It has been demonstrated on mid-nineteenth century urban domestic homelots in downtown Toronto that are of a comparable size to the quarter acre village lots in Cooksville that faunal remains make up a large part of the assemblage. At the Lowry-Hannon site (AjGu-79) the organic class artifacts comprised 32.7 percent of the assemblage (ASI 2015:Table 14), while at the Bell site (AjGu-68) this class of artifacts comprised 34.8 percent of the midden assemblage (ASI 2012:Table 15).

2.4.5 Personal Class

There are seven artifacts in the personal class comprising 1.3 percent of the assemblage (Table 1). This includes one white ball clay smoking pipe fragment, one small die cast metal padlock suitable for portable luggage, one glass bead, two buttons, and two coins (ACL 2020:Appendix A). Both coins were minted in the 1970s (ACL 2020:Images 7, 8) and could have been lost by one of the occupants of the multiple buildings that were standing within the study area during that time.

The white ball clay smoking pipe stem fragment was not marked with the manufacturer's name (ACL 2020:56). Before the widespread adoption of rolling papers to make cigarettes during the early twentieth century, white ball clay smoking pipes were the preferred vehicle for smoking tobacco during the nineteenth century (Bradley 2000). Marked stems are common on rural domestic sites in southern Ontario and help to date archaeological deposits (Kenyon 1984).



2.4.6 Tools and Equipment Class

The Parks Canada tools and equipment class identifies activities performed for work and leisure in addition to general tools and hardware (Canadian Parks Service 1992). Ten artifacts can be put in this class (Table 1).

With respect to artifacts with datable attributes, the fence staple (ACL 2020:56) is related to a wire fencing system that was introduced into Ontario from the United States, where it was patented in 1867 (Kenyon 1980). The .22 calibre rim fired bullet casing is dated from 1850 to the present and denotes the switch to the use of self-igniting metal cartridges in small fire arms as opposed to the flintlock ignition system of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century (ACL 2020:63).

2.4.7 Indeterminate Class

At the Cooksville site (AjGv-92), 19.7 percent of the artifacts could not be assigned to a functional class, with the greatest number of artifacts (n=118) being cylindrical glass storage containers listed as “commercial container” or “bottle” (ACL 2020:Appendix A). Thus, it is not assumed that all glass containers held food or beverage products as many functions can be ascribed to glass containers (Jones and Sullivan 1985:Table 1). All the bottle fragments of indeterminate function listed in the Amick Consultants Limited catalogue are dated “1870-present” denoting machine made bottles (ACL 2020:Appendix A).

The preponderance of commercial glass containers in an assemblage is a hallmark of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century archaeological sites as older methods of food, beverage, and medicine storage in ceramic vessels were replaced by the use of glass (Hull and MacDonald 2008). For example, 21.3 percent of the Stage 3 Young site (AhGx-784) assemblage, which was found to be a secondary deposit of late nineteenth-century material, was ascribed to the indeterminate class, with 492 unidentified glass containers (ASI 2020b:13). This represents a significant amount of material collected from which no meaningful information can be obtained.

2.5 Inventory of the Documentary Record

The material relating to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is curated by ASI as part of the 2020 licensing agreement made with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. The details of this curated material are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Material Curated by ASI from the Stage 2 Assessment

| Document/Material | Location | Comments |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs, one-metre excavation forms | Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | No field work was conducted |
| Field Photography (Digital) | Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | No photographs were taken |



Table 2: Material Curated by ASI from the Stage 2 Assessment

| Document/Material | Location | Comments |
|---|--|---|
| Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats) | Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network server |
| Artifacts | Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | No artifacts were collected |

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A Stage 2 test pit survey of a portion of a 0.44 ha commercial property that comprises lots 14, 15, 31, 32 and part of lot 13 West of Hurontario Street in Registered Plan TOR-12 has resulted in the registration of the Cooksville archaeological site (AjGv-92) in the OASD. It is the professional opinion of ASI that a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Cooksville site is not necessary because the sample of 656 historical artifacts recovered by Amick Consultants Limited (ACL) during their Stage 2 field work is a sufficient number with which to evaluate the site’s CHVI. ACL did not evaluate the CHVI of the Cooksville site because a detailed land use history as per S&G Section 3.1 Standard 1 was absent from the report (ACL 2020). Therefore, this new Stage 2 assessment of the Cooksville site was been conducted to provide the additional data from which it will be possible to evaluate its CHVI.

The draft technical bulletin *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* draws attention to this option of evaluating the CHVI of a historical site at the Stage 2 assessment level (MHSTCI 2014:8). While the Cooksville site is not a rural farmstead, the detailed land use history can be used to develop criteria by which the artifact assemblage can be evaluated specific to the activities in the settlement centre of Cooksville that are known to have taken place on the property during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This qualitative analysis will determine if the site has the potential to provide information about the settlement centre to tell the story of the Harris family and the village of Cooksville, which would be of interest to the City of Mississauga.

The Cooksville site was documented within the context of a manmade landscape with multiple strata and the 656 historical artifacts were recovered from Layer 2, which was described as a grey-brown loamy sand. Given that the site area formerly contained a minimum of four structures that were demolished (as will be summarized below), and the foundations either filled or removed to maintain the existing flat surface with no hazards, it is surprising that no additional cultural stratigraphy or remnants of building foundations were encountered during the Stage 2 field work. This calls into question whether all the artifacts were found in situ; it is probable that many came from landscaping contexts after the buildings were demolished. While historical aerial photography available for the study area did not capture the property itself being graded, it can be extrapolated from neighbouring properties with nineteenth-century structures that were demolished in the 1960s that the process would have left foundations and basements exposed as open holes that had to be removed, and the property filled and graded to produce the level landscape that exists today.

The historical research completed for the study area indicates that Plan TOR-12 was registered on title to Lot 16, Concession 1 NDS, Geographic Township of Toronto on January 5, 1870. Prior to the registration of the plan, the Crown land patent for all 200 acres on Lot 16 was granted to Samuel Ogden in 1825. Ogden soon began severing small building lots and selling them, starting with lots one quarter of an acre



in size. Land equivalent to the four complete village lots in the study area, lots 14, 15, 31, and 32 West of Hurontario Street, was purchased by Charlotte Harris in 1856. Primary source documents indicate that Charlotte and her husband Samuel, who was a carpenter, settled lot 14 in 1835, where he had constructed a frame house in 1833. Samuel's brother James, who also was a carpenter, constructed a frame house on lot 15 in 1840. A store was also constructed on lot 14 circa 1882. A house was not constructed on the west half of lot 32 until the late nineteenth century, and a garage was added to the west half of lot 31 in the 1930s.

Three generations of the Harris family owned and lived on the village lots through to the late twentieth century, thus the main land use within the study area was residential. A commercial building was added to lot 14 circa 1882 and it operated as a livestock feed store until 1930, after which the building housed a real estate office and later residential tenants. The house and store had the municipal addresses of 89 and 93 Dundas Street West respectively and their occupants could be traced in commercial directories until the turn of the twenty-first century. The house on lot 15 was removed sometime in the early twentieth century and the lot appeared as open green space in aerial photography available for the study area between 1960 and 1966. It was replaced with an asphalt parking lot circa 1969 and the present commercial building was constructed at 95 Dundas Street West circa 1975. The house on lot 32 had the municipal addresses of 98 Agnes Street. Its listing in commercial directories disappeared in 1972 and the house was no longer visible on aerial photography in 1975. These events are consistent with neighbourhood trends observed on the aerial photography, with 100+ year old structures removed in favour of modern commercial buildings and high-rise tenements.

The historical research can be used to contextualize the artifact assemblage, which should have a strong signature of a domestic site as it includes the material culture discarded by a minimum of two households on lots 14 and 32 from the 1830s onwards. During the early-to-mid nineteenth century, residents disposed of their garbage in close proximity to their dwelling, forming a midden that would also include items that were lost or broken during the course of daily activities. The disposal of refuse at a greater distance from the house became more common in southern Ontario during the late nineteenth century (MacDonald 1997:60). The study area also contained a store that catered to farmers circa 1882 to 1930, thus, it can be predicted that the Cooksville site (AjGv-92) assemblage might have more agricultural type tools and equipment artifacts, or maybe a relatively high frequency of smoking pipes that could be attributed to the greater social interaction that Samuel E. Harris had with the wider community because of his occupation as a storekeeper. The latter interpretation was made to explain the high frequency of smoking pipes at the circa 1830 to 1870 Graham-Robinson site (AIGw-152), which was located on a property in Caledon that also contained a store (ASI 2019:21).

It is concluded from the functional analysis of the artifacts that the Cooksville site deposit is not characteristic of a domestic midden that has the potential to provide information about the Harris family or the village of Cooksville before it was amalgamated with the Town of Mississauga in 1968. Kitchen and food-related items that are the signature of domestic middens in southern Ontario only account for 21.5 percent when it would be expected that at a minimum 40 percent of the assemblage should be comprised of table, tea, and kitchenwares. Rather, the assemblage is dominated by the architectural class, which contains modern post-1870 "rolled sheet" window glass, machine cut and wire nails, door hardware and clay drain tiles likely originating from the demolished structures, and makes up 49.2 percent of the assemblage. Another 19.7 percent of the assemblage could not be assigned to a functional



class because it is comprised largely of machine made, post-1870 container glass with no identifying attributes such as labels or embossed panels.

It is further evident that the Cooksville site assemblage is not consistent with a timespan where 80 percent or more predates 1870. Thus, the assemblage does not possess CHVI as per the S&G. Therefore, the redevelopment of 89 Dundas Street West and 98 Agnes Street in the City of Mississauga is free of archaeological concern as no further assessment is required (Figure 5). Mr. John Dunlop, Supervisor of Heritage Planning for the City of Mississauga, is in agreement with these findings (ASI 2020c:Appendix B).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the preceding information, it is recommended that:

1. The Cooksville Site (AjGv-92) has been sufficiently documented and does not possess CHVI. No further assessment is required.
2. The redevelopment of 89 Dundas Street West and 98 Agnes Street in the City of Mississauga is free of archaeological concern.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) should be immediately notified. The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without MHSTCI concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MHSTCI approval has been received.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In addition, the following advice on compliance is provided:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.
- 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 field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 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 Government and Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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7.0 MAPS AND FIGURES

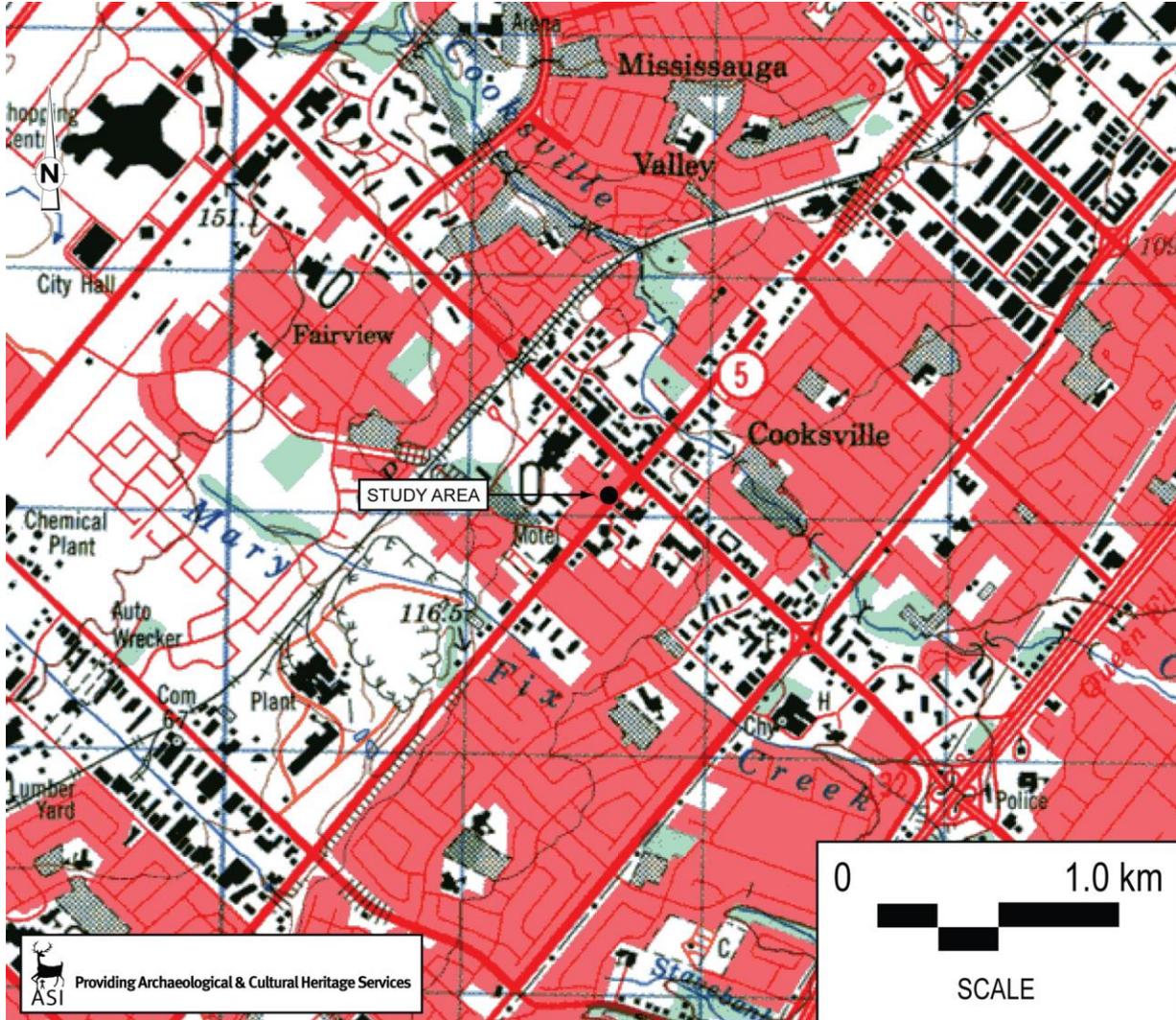


Figure 1: Location of the study area. Base: NTS Brampton sheet 30 M/12, Edition 7, 1994.



Figure 2: The location of the study area overlaid on a detail of Cooksville village from the 1859 Tremain *Map of the County of Peel, Canada West*.

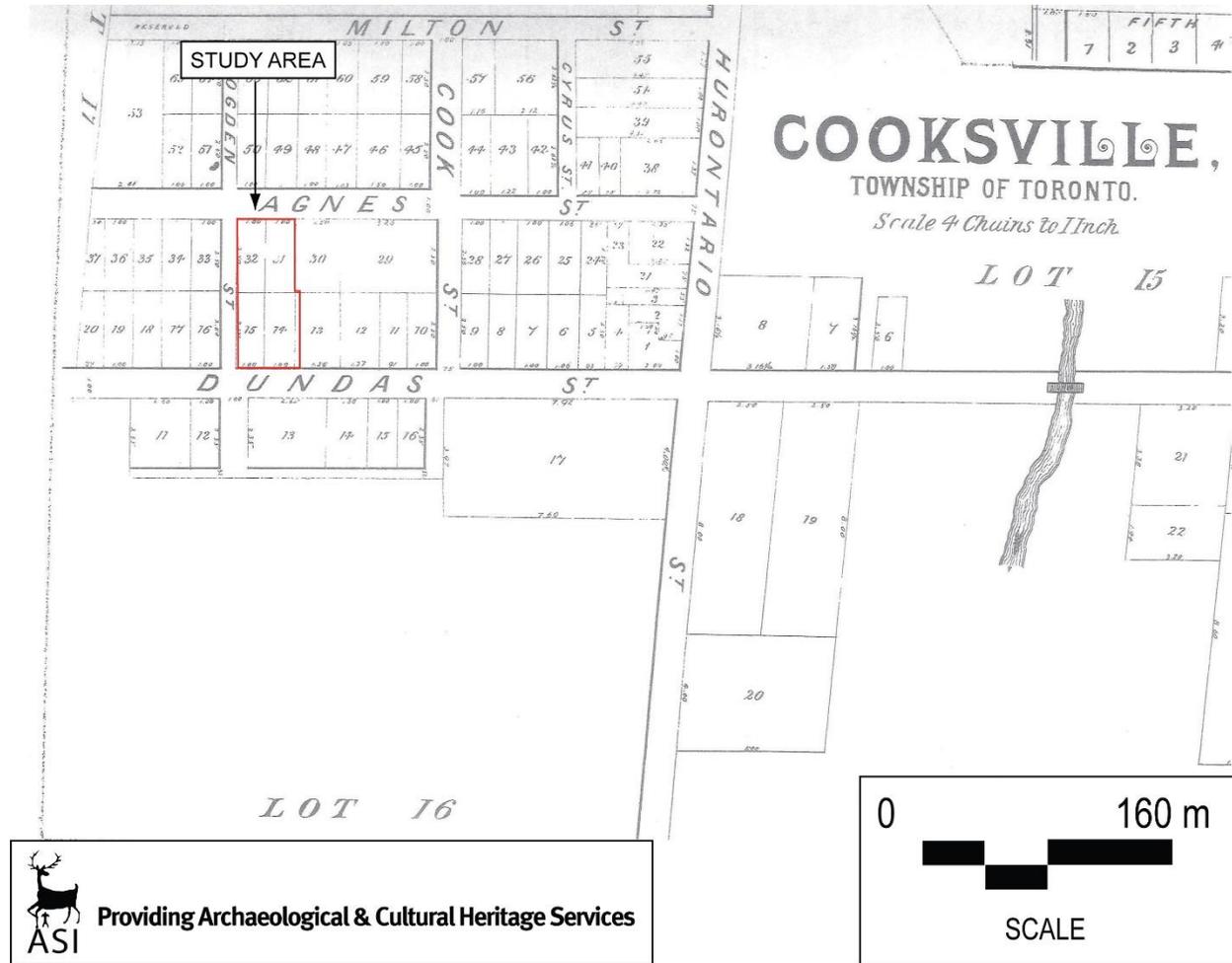


Figure 3: The location of the study area overlaid on a detail of the Cooksville village plan from the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*.



a) Detail of Cooksville, 1966. City of Toronto Archives Aerial Photography online, West Toronto, Sheet 35.



b) Detail of Cooksville, 1969. City of Toronto Archives Aerial Photography online, Brampton and Mississauga, Sheet 56.

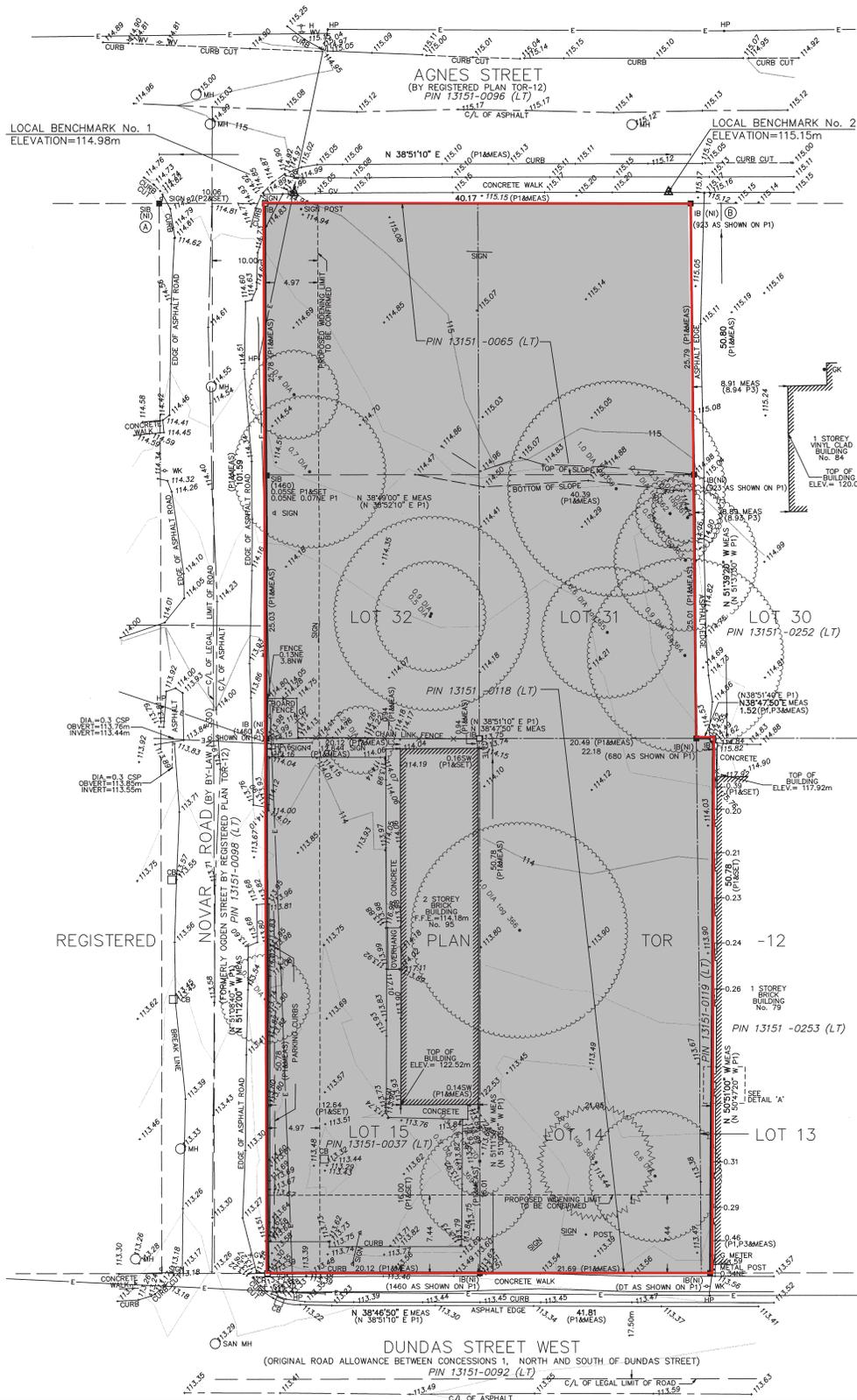


c) Detail of Cooksville, 1970. City of Toronto Archives Aerial Photography online, Brampton and Mississauga, Sheet 37.



d) Detail of Cooksville, 1975. City of Toronto Archives Aerial Photography online, Brampton and Mississauga, Sheet 62.





LEGEND

- Boundary of study area
- No further assessment is required/study area is cleared of further archaeological concern



Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 416-966-1069 | F 416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca

BASE:
 Plan Showing Lots 14, 13, 31, 32
 and Part Lot 13 West of Hurontario Street,
 Registered Plan TOR-12, City of Mississauga.
 May 2, 2019 J. D. Barnes Limited



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19MT-043 DRAWN BY: EMM
 DATE: March 17, 2020 FILE: 19MT-043 Figure 5.ai

Figure 5: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Cooksville Site (AjGv-92).