

THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 42 PORT LANDS:  
91-93 & 99 LAKESHORE ROAD EAST AND 42 PORT STREET EAST,  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGION OF PEEL

(PART OF LOTS 9, 10 AND 11 SOUTH SIDE OF TORONTO STREET AND  
PART OF LOT 8 AND LOTS 9, 10, AND 11 NORTH SIDE OF PORT STREET,  
EAST OF THE CREDIT RIVER, PLAN PC2, COUNTY OF PEEL)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the development property known as 42 Port at 91-93 & 99 Lakeshore Road East and 42 Port Street East, City of Mississauga, Region of Peel (Part of Lots 9, 10 and 11 South Side of Toronto Street and Part of Lot 8 and Lots 9, 10, and 11 North Side of Port Street, East of the Credit River, Plan PC2, County of Peel). The property was assessed before a possible redevelopment. This assessment was requested by the City of Mississauga as part of due diligence under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for Anthony Di Santo, Centre City Capital Ltd., FRAM + Slokker, Kilmer Group, who arranged permission to enter the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). All work was done under the archaeological consulting license, P035, issued to Andrew Murray of A. M. Archaeological Associates under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All records pertaining to this project will be curated at the offices of A. M. Archaeological Associates. The property visit was conducted on September 15, 2022, under clear skies and temperatures of 18°C.

The study area is bounded by Lakeshore Road East to the north, Elizabeth Street to the west and Port Street to the south in the City of Mississauga (Map 1). The study area includes a former grocery store and a heritage listed house in use as a coffee shop & real estate office in the northwest (91 Lakeshore Road East), a 2-storey vacant commercial building (42 Port St E) and a surface parking lot; the total site is approximately 0.58 hectares (Map 19). The surrounding area is primarily commercial and mixed-use properties and green space.

The proximity to the late nineteenth-century house at 91 Lakeshore Road East, nineteenth-century settlement roads and Kenollie Creek and Lake Ontario indicates the potential for archaeological deposits related to pre-contact Indigenous occupations and historic Euro-Canadian settlement. The buffer zones around these features of archaeological potential include all of the study area (Map 16). However, the background research identified significant disturbances from expansion and renovations to the 91 Lakeshore Road East house and the demolition of buildings and construction of the former grocery store that would have extensively impacted the integrity of possible archaeological deposits across all of the study area. Although archaeological resources can be preserved beneath paved parking lots, the additional information

from the hydrogeological study indicates that the disturbance is intensive. No archaeological remains were encountered. No further archaeological assessment should be required.

Based on the above information, the following recommendation can be made:

1. The study area for the 42 Port Lands: 91-93 & 99 Lakeshore Road East and 42 Port Street East, City of Mississauga, has been assessed through background research without discovering any archaeological remains. The study area does not have the potential for archaeological remains due to intensive and extensive disturbances and does not require further archaeological assessment.

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## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project/ Field Director/ Report Graphics/ Preparation

Andrew Murray, P035

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The archaeological assessment reported here was undertaken on the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Development Context**

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the development property known as 42 Port at 91-93 & 99 Lakeshore Road East and 42 Port Street East, City of Mississauga, Region of Peel (Part of Lots 9, 10 and 11 South Side of Toronto Street and Part of Lot 8 and Lots 9, 10, and 11 North Side of Port Street, East of the Credit River, Plan PC2, County of Peel). The property was assessed before a possible redevelopment. This assessment was requested by the City of Mississauga as part of due diligence under the *Planning Act*. The assessment was conducted for Anthony Di Santo, Centre City Capital Ltd., FRAM + Slokker, Kilmer Group, who arranged permission to enter the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). All work was done under the archaeological consulting license, P035, issued to Andrew Murray of A. M. Archaeological Associates under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All records pertaining to this project will be curated at the offices of A. M. Archaeological Associates. The property visit was conducted on September 15, 2022, under clear skies and temperatures of 18°C.

The study area is bounded by Lakeshore Road East to the north, Elizabeth Street to the west and Port Street to the south in the City of Mississauga (Map 1). The study area includes a former grocery store and a heritage listed house in use as a coffee shop & real estate office in the northwest (91 Lakeshore Road East), a 2-storey vacant commercial building (42 Port St E) and a surface parking lot; the total site is approximately 0.58 hectares (Map 19). The surrounding area is primarily commercial and mixed-use properties and green space.

### **1.2 Historic Context**

#### **1.2.1 General Area**

##### **1.2.1.1 Pre-contact era**

The Greater Toronto Area's importance in the pre-contact and early historic period was due to the use of the Credit River, along with the Humber, Don and Rouge Rivers, as part of the northward transportation route to Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay, and the Upper Great Lakes.

Archaeologists divide eastern Ontario's pre-contact history into the following temporal/cultural sequences (Table 1):

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

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

### 1.2.1.2 *Early contact era*

The French adventurer Etienne Brûlé may have visited the Toronto area in 1615 using the Lake Simcoe, Holland River, and Humber River portage route known to Indigenous populations for millennia to access Lake Ontario from the north. There is some dispute about whether Brûlé utilized the Credit River versus the Humber River as part of the route.

The Five Nations Iroquois established a series of strategic settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, Neutral and their Algonquin allies after 1649. The next twenty years are not well documented. However, a party of traders



from Cataraqui (Kingston) employed by Cavalier René-Robert La Salle visited the Teiaiagon village site at Baby Point on the Humber River in the 1670s. Recollet missionary Father Louis Hennepin spent three weeks at the village in 1678 (Robinson 1933). The village of Teiaiagon was primarily occupied by Seneca people but would also have had other Iroquoian Nations and possibly even people with ancestral ties to the Huron Confederacy. Another Seneca village, Ganatsekwyagon, was located on the Rouge River from 1665 to 1687.

By 1700, the Ojibwa had replaced the Iroquois from the North Shore of Lake Ontario, and a group of Ojibwa, known as the Mississauga, had settled around the mouth of the Credit River. In the 1720s, the French established many trading posts around Lake Ontario, including the Magasin Royale, in the vicinity of Baby Point on the Humber River. In 1750, the Chevalier de Portneuf constructed a storehouse enclosed by a palisade, known as Fort Toronto, on the Humber's east bank. The structure was deemed too small for an adequate garrison, and a new fort was built near the bandshell on the present-day CNE grounds (Robinson 1933). The Mississaugas referred to the Credit River as "Missinihe" or "Trusting Water", but the river became known as the Credit River, a name derived from the custom of trading on credit. After the decline of French power in the region, the British established their trade with the Mississaugas, building a trading post and Government Inn on the east bank of the mouth of the Credit River in 1798. On August 2nd, 1805, the Mississaugas signed Treaty 13 with the British Crown at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas reserved a one-mile strip of land on either side of the Credit River as part of Treaty 13A on the land that would become known as the "Credit Indian Reserve" or C.I.R..

The completion of the Ajetance Treaty or Second Purchase (Treaty 19) in 1818 left the Mississaugas of the Credit with three small reserves at 12 Mile Creek, 16 Mile Creek, and the Credit River. Noting the distress from the encroaching Euro-Canadian settlers to the Mississaugas, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, met with Mississaugas of the Credit ancestors and proposed the surrender of their remaining lands.

A portion of land consisting of 200 acres located in the southeasterly part of the Credit River Reserve would be set aside as a village site for the Mississaugas, with the proceeds of the sale used to instruct the Mississaugas in the Christian religion and to provide education for their children. On February 8, 1820, according to the terms of Treaty 22, the Mississaugas acquiesced to the Crown and ceded their lands at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with northern and southern portions of the Credit River Reserve. Treaty 23, negotiated later the same day, saw the central

part of the Credit River Reserve, along with its woods and waters, ceded to the Crown for £50.

However, the Mississaugas had intended to protect these lands from settler encroachment. A village was established further up the Credit River by 1826 of 20 cabins. Despite continuing arguments that these lands had never been sold, the Credit Mississaugas began investigating options for relocation in the 1840s. Over 200 people reluctantly moved to 4,800 acres on the Grand River Reserve at the invitation of the Six Nations in 1847.

Although the Williams Treaty in 1923 partially resolved some of the outstanding treaty issues with the Mississauga First Nations, the issue of the rights to the Toronto Islands was not resolved until 2010 (Myrvold 1996). The Mississaugas of the Credit claim unextinguished Indigenous title to the Rouge River Valley Tract and submitted a claim, in 2015, to the governments of Ontario and Canada seeking the return of those lands (MCFN 2020).

### ***1.2.1.3 Historic Euro-Canadian Colonization***

The historical European settlement of the north shore of Lake Ontario began in 1793 when John Graves Simcoe established the town of York. The early settlement focused on the Military Reserve near Fort York and around present-day Front and Jarvis (Guillet 1946). The Township of Toronto, North was originally part of the much larger Home District, which included York, Simcoe, Ontario, Peel and other Counties. The initial settlement was in Toronto South Township, closer to the lake, and the survey of Toronto Township North was not completed until 1819-20. Peel County was not separated until 1865, when it was primarily settled (Lynch 1874).

The Credit Harbour Company was established in 1834 to develop a harbour at the mouth of the river with Mississaugas as two-thirds of the shareholders. A village was laid out on the west side of the river by 1835 as a centre for warehousing and shipping farmers' crops and timber from the mills further up the river. The lands on the east side of the Credit River became part of the extended Port Credit plot in 1846.

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

The study area is located primarily within six Port Credit Town Lots. The lots are subdivided into Lots 9, 10 and 11 North Side of Port Street and Lots 9, 10 and 11 South Side of Toronto Street (now Lakeshore Road East). Only a minor part of the study area extends onto part of Lot 8, NPS. The 1856 map shows these lots' five original landowners (Map 5; Table 2). The

1866 directory of Port Credit does not list any of these people, and the 1874 directory only has Samuel Jennings as an innkeeper (Mitchell 1866; Lynch 1874). The 1859 and 1877 maps of Port Credit do not have much detail beyond the surrounding streets and lot subdivisions (Maps 6 and 7).

The existing building at 91 Lakeshore Road East is listed but not designated in the City of Mississauga's Heritage Inventory Database. The house is on Lot 11, South Side of Toronto Street, awarded to Thomas Montgomery. Montgomery had large tracts of land across the GTA, including other lots in Port Credit, a farm and inn in Etobicoke and an inn on Yonge Street in Toronto. Montgomery sold the land to Catherine Connors in 1875 for \$100, who sold it to Samuel Jennings for \$75 in 1892 (Instruments 1763 and 7904). Jennings sold to Matilda Robinson for \$300 in 1892, so it may be when the house was built (Instrument 7905). The 1910 fire insurance map shows that the west half of the building was leased to the Bank of Canada (Map 9). The existing 8 by 13 metre, single-storey brick extension appears to have been added to the south side of the building after 1931 (Map 11). The Heritage Inventory Database property information includes reference to building permits for a 1964 second-storey addition and a 1968 reconstruction of the exterior.

Table 2: Summary of the property history.

Lot #	1856 Map	Land Registry -1 <sup>st</sup> Transaction	1909 map	1910 map
Lot 8, NPS	Martin Bogart	1869 B&S to Wm Duck		
Lot 9, NPS	Martin Bogart	1869 B&S to Wm Duck		2-1/2 storey building
Lot 10, NPS	Samuel Jennings	1904 Probate Mary Jennings		1-1/2 storey building
Lot 11, NPS	Hugh Chisholm	1858 B&S James R. Shaw	Wood frame building	1-1/2 storey building + coal yard and scale on Elizabeth
Lot 9, STS	Caleb Giles	1870 B&S Hugh Cavan		2-1/2 storey wood building
Lot 10, STS	Caleb Giles	1870 B&S Hugh Cavan		1-1/2 storey building #258
Lot 11, STS	Thomas Montgomery	1875 B&S Thomas Montgomery	91 Lakeshore Brick house	91 Lakeshore house numbered # 260 + building at rear on Elizabeth

The 1909 topographic map only has the 91 Lakeshore building and another building on Port Street which is likely a building on Lot 11 NPS at the corner of Port and Elizabeth Streets (Map 8). The existing building at 42 Port Street East does not appear on the 1910 fire insurance plan, but there are several other buildings (Map 9). Two buildings face onto Port Street, a coal

yard and associated building face onto Elizabeth Street, a building at the rear of the 91 Lakeshore Road East house, a 1-1/2 storey building, marked as #258, on Lakeshore Road East and a 2-1/2 storey wood building. The 42 Port Street East building is also not on the 1931 aerial view or 1942 topographic map (Maps 11 and 12).

Loblaws Groceries Company Limited purchased most of the study area through several transactions in 1952 and 1953 (Instruments 4880, 5169 and 5348). A 1954 aerial view is not highly detailed but shows nearly the entire lot as cleared of structures except the 42 Port Street East house and the 91 Lakeshore Road East house (Map 14). The finished grocery store and parking lot can be seen more clearly in aerial photography from 1960 to 1971 (Maps 15 and 16). By 1975, the lands around the 42 Port Street east house had also been paved (Map 17).

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

The study area is bounded by Lakeshore Road East to the north, Elizabeth Street to the west and Port Street to the south in the City of Mississauga (Map 1). The study area includes a former grocery store and a heritage listed house in use as a coffee shop & real estate office in the northwest (91 Lakeshore Road East), a 2-storey vacant commercial building (42 Port St E) and a surface parking lot; the total site is approximately 0.58 hectares (Map 19). The surrounding area is primarily commercial and mixed-use properties and green space.

#### *1.3.1 Environmental Setting*

The property is in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Iroquois Plain was formed as part of glacial Lake Iroquois and comprises myriad soil variations ranging from clays to deposits of sand and gravel associated with the ancient shoreline and beach bars (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The soils are identified as well-drained Fox Sand (Hoffman and Richards 1955) (Agriculture Canada 1954; Chapman and Putnam 2007). The topographic map from 1909 shows the mouth of Kenollie Creek at Lake Ontario only 110 metres to the east (Maps 8, 12 and 13).

A hydrogeological assessment report was prepared for the property that indicates .4 to 1.5 metres of sand and gravel to sandy silt fill from eight boreholes across the property (GHD Limited 2022). No buried organic topsoil horizon was noted below the fill. One borehole approximately 24 metres to the south of the former grocery store had traces of asphalt fragments and brick fragments in the fill.

### 1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

A one-kilometre radius search of the registered archaeological sites database maintained by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism identified 13 archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property (Table 2). However, none of these sites are within 300 metres of the study area. Overall, the registered archaeological sites document Indigenous people and Euro-Canadian settlements in the general area.

Table 3: Summary of registered archaeological sites within 1-km of the study area (MCM 2022).

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Proximity
AjGv-1	Hare	Archaic, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Campsite	670-m
AjGv-5	Glenburny	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Campsite	1460-m
AjGv-9	Avonbridge	Archaic	Aboriginal	Campsite	1025-m
AjGv-10	Stavebank	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Campsite	960-m
AjGv-11	Port Street	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		680-m
AjGv-13	Fort Toronto	Post-Contact	Mississauga	village	360-m
AjGv-32	Scott-O'Brien	Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal		1240-m
AjGv-57		Unknown		Burial	1320-m
AjGv-71	James Taylor	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Warehouse	625-m
AjGv-73	-	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Scatter	1275-m
AjGv-83	-	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle, Woodland	Aboriginal	Campsite	515-m
AjGv-84	Kane	Woodland, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Campsite, homestead	1385-m
AjGv-95	Tall Oaks	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter	515-m

### 1.3.3 Past Projects

A search of the PastPort site report titles using keywords of the streets “Elizabeth”, “Port”, “Lakeshore” and Lots 9, 10 and 11 did not recover the details of any reports of archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the study area. A. M. Archaeological Associates conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment 60 metres to the east at 55 Port Street in 2017 that determined the property no longer had the potential for archaeological remains (Murray 2017) (Map 18).

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 GIS Methods**

The existing survey plan was overlaid with nineteenth and twentieth-century mapping using the best available landmarks. The maps were rotated and stretched in east-west and north-south directions to provide the best fit.

### **2.2 Property visit**

The property visit was conducted on September 15, 2022, under clear skies and temperatures of 18°C. The current property conditions were visually assessed and photo-documented directly within the study area under good viewing conditions (Images 1 - 12). Photograph locations were logged by GPS (Maps 17 and 18).

The property was visually inspected for unmapped features of archaeological potential and the confirmation of low potential areas indicated by the background research and hydrogeological investigation. The three buildings within the study area are the former grocery store, the late nineteenth-century house at 91 Lakeshore Road East and the mid-twentieth-century house at 42 Port Street East. The remaining area is fully paved. There are pavement markings for buried electrical services and storm drains across the parking lot.

### **2.3 Inventory of the Documentary Record**

No archaeological remains were discovered during the Stage 1 field visit. The documentary record of the project consists of 43 geo-tagged digital photographs and this report. The documentary record will be stored at the office of A. M. Archaeological Associates until it can be deposited at a long-term storage facility with the approval of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

## **3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The proximity to the late nineteenth-century house at 91 Lakeshore Road East, nineteenth-century settlement roads and Kenollie Creek and Lake Ontario indicates the potential for archaeological deposits related to pre-contact Indigenous occupations and historic Euro-Canadian settlement. The buffer zones around these features of archaeological potential include all of the study area (Map 16). However, the background research identified significant

disturbances from expansion and renovations to the 91 Lakeshore Road East house and the demolition of buildings and construction of the former grocery store that would have extensively impacted the integrity of possible archaeological deposits across all of the study area. Although archaeological resources can be preserved beneath paved parking lots, the additional information from the hydrogeological study indicates that the disturbance is intensive. No archaeological remains were encountered. No further archaeological assessment should be required.

#### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the above information, the following recommendation can be made:

1. The study area for the 42 Port Lands: 91-93 & 99 Lakeshore Road East and 42 Port Street East, City of Mississauga, has been assessed through background research without discovering any archaeological remains. The study area does not have the potential for archaeological remains due to intensive and extensive disturbances and does not require further archaeological assessment.

## **5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:
  - a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
  - b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
  - c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
  - d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, C.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.



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## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

### Archives of Ontario (AO)

- 1806 Map of Toronto Township. Map A.35.  
1850 Port Credit Townplot Map 80. Item\_I0051349.

### Armstrong, J.

- 1850 *Rowell's city of Toronto and county of York Directory, for 1850-1*; being the 14th and 15th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitant householders and others in the city of Toronto and village of Yorkville; also an alphabetical list of the inhabitant householders and landholders in the county of York; with a large of amount of general information.

### Brown, George

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## 7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: 91 Lakeshore Road East house in 1980 (Mississauga Library 2022).



Image 2: SW view of 91 Lakeshore Road East house with two-storey addition removed.





Image 3: East side of 91 Lakeshore Road East house.



Image 4: East view of the north side of former grocery store on Lakeshore Road East.





Image 5: North view of the parking lot between house and former grocery store with storm drain grate in the foreground.



Image 6: North view of the one-storey addition on the south side of the 91 Lakeshore Road East house.





Image 7: Southeast view of the parking lot and buried services trench.



Image 8: North view of the parking with the storm drain grate in the foreground.





Image 9: Southeast view of the backyard of the 42 Port Street house.



Image 10: North view of buried services between the parking lot and 42 Port Street East property on the right.





Image 11: North view of the east side of the 42 Port Street East house.



Image 12: Northwest view of the front of the 42 Port Street East house.

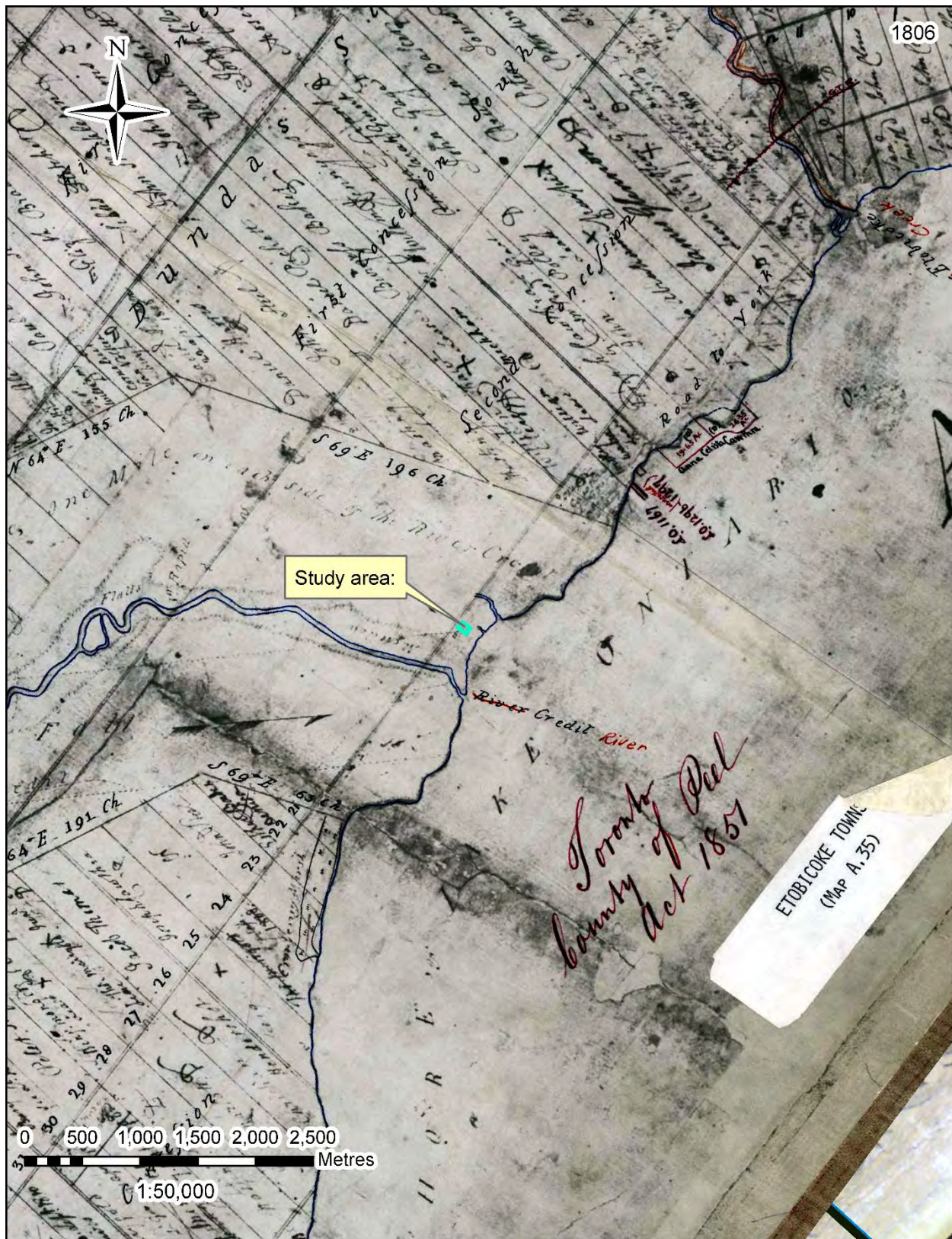


## 8.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location the 42 Port Lands study area, City of Mississauga (NRC 2010).





Map 2: Study area location within the tract of land one mile on either side of the Credit River retained by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Archives of Ontario 1806).





Map 3: 1839 Port Credit plan showing original plot on west side of the river and the study area within vacant lands along Hurontario Street (LAC 1839).





Map 4: 1850 Port Credit town plot showing the two subdivided lots with Caleb Giles (9-10) and Thomas Montgomery (11) South of Toronto Street and Martin Bogart (7-9), Samuel Jennings (10) and Hugh Chisholm (11) North of Port Street (AO 1850).





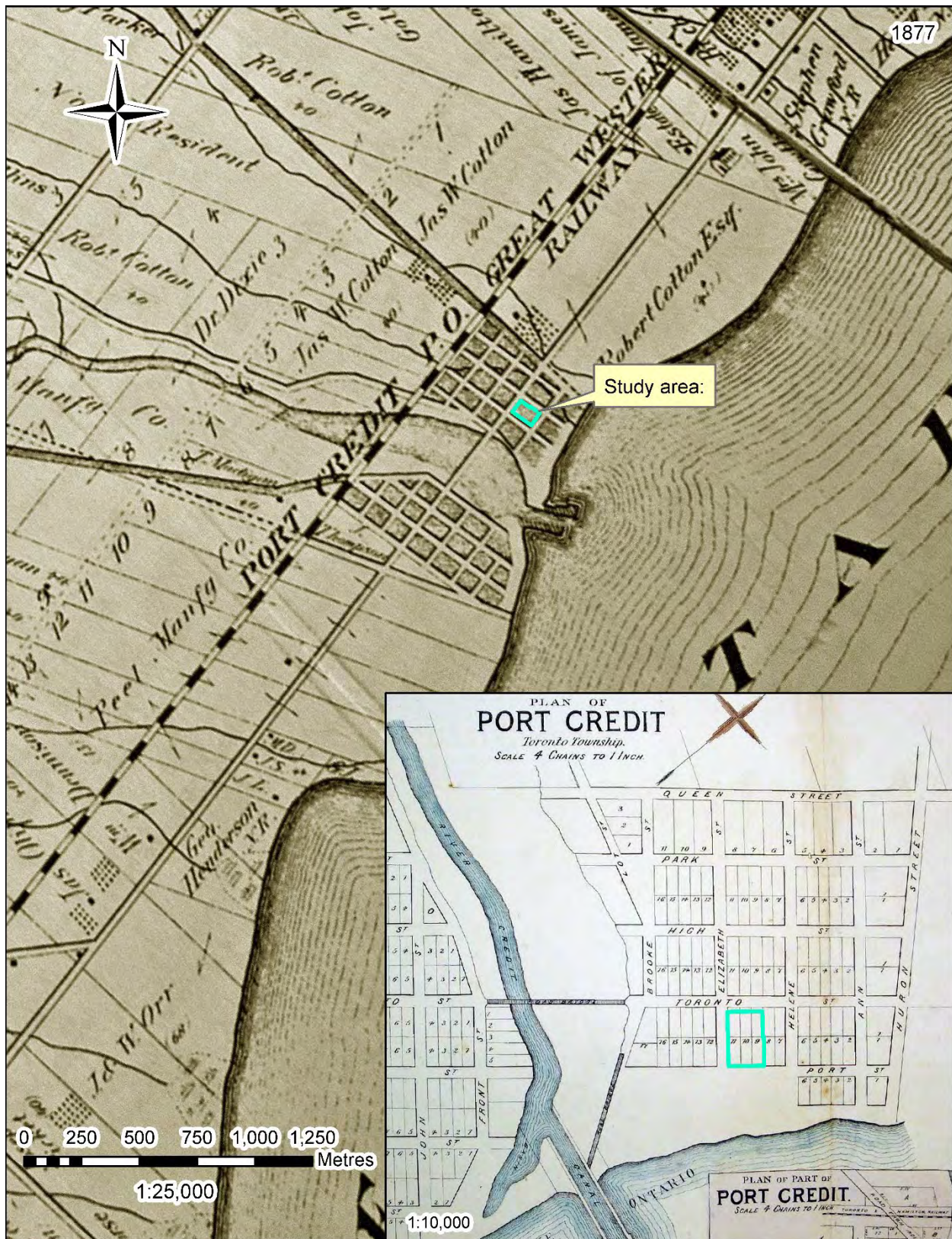
Map 51: 1856 Port Credit town plot showing the subdivided lots labelled N(ew) Sale (LAC 1856).





Map 6: The 1859 map of Peel County showing the study area within the built-up area of Port Credit (Tremaine 1859).





Map 7: 1877 Toronto Township showing the study area within the town plot of Port Credit (Walker and Miles 1877).





Map 8: 1909 topographic map showing one brick and two wood houses within the study area (DMD 1909).





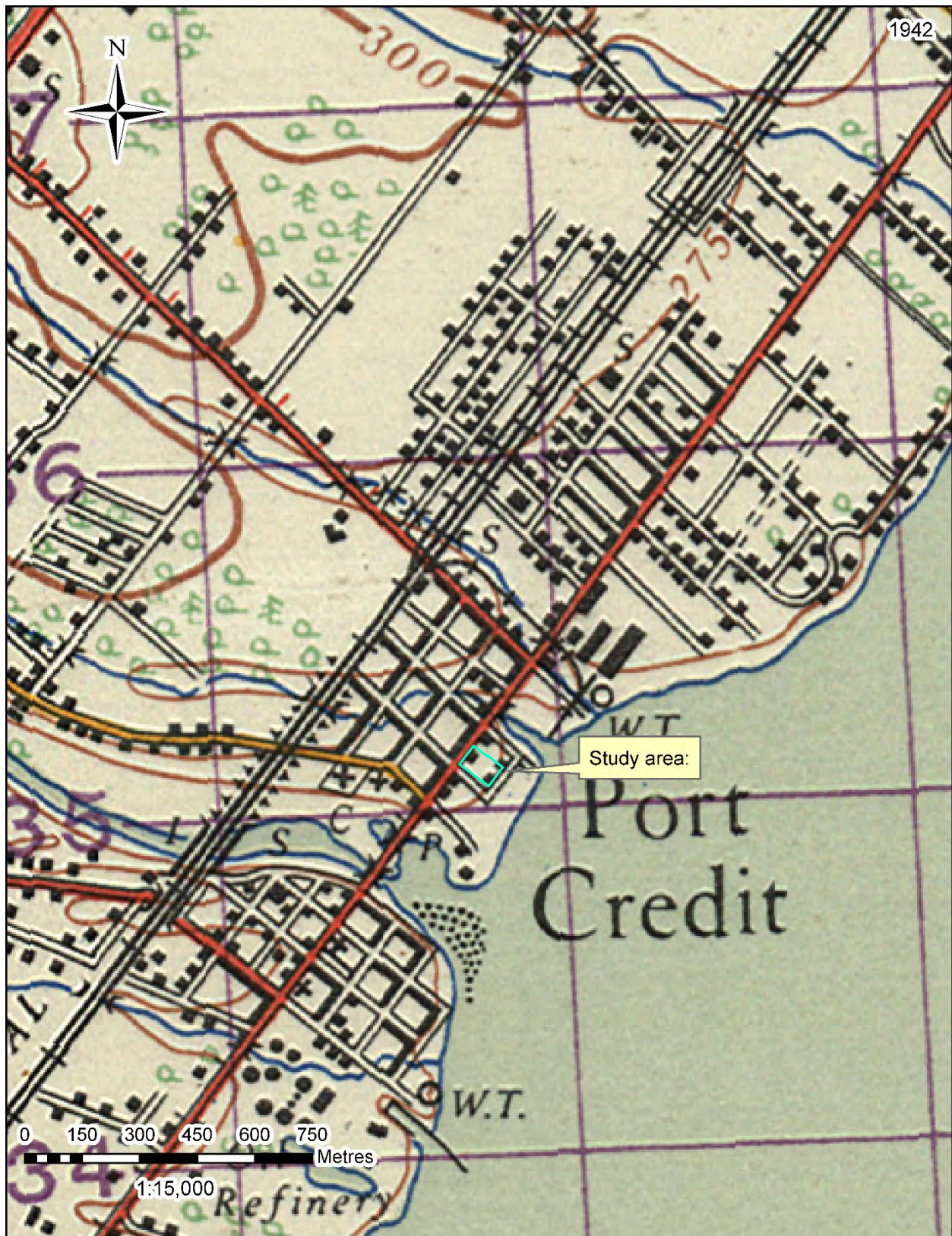
Map 9: 1910 fire insurance plan showing existing buildings (Underwriters' Survey Limited 1910).





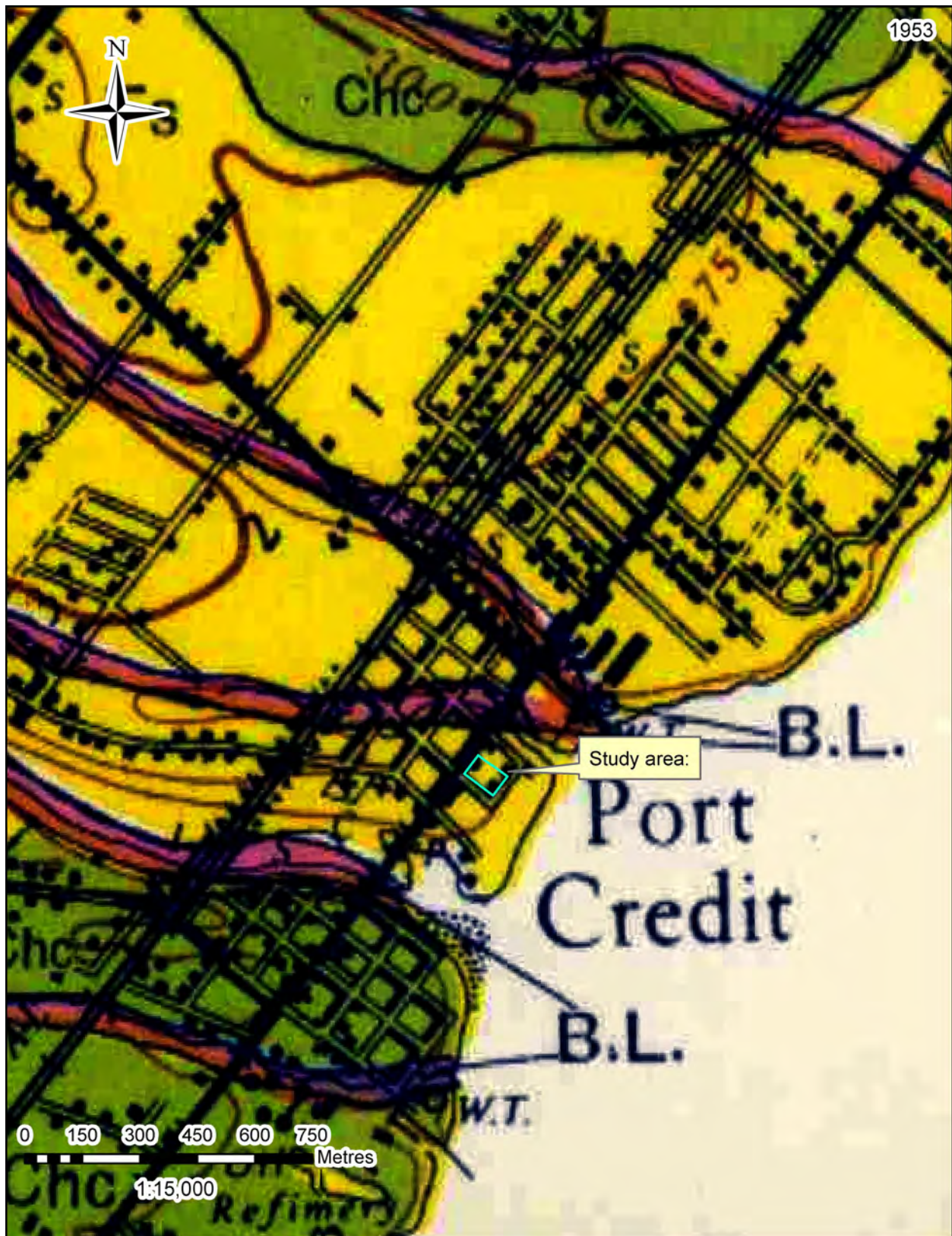
Map 10: 1931 aerial photo showing the landscape before grocery store construction (National Air Photo Library 1931).





Map 11: 1942 topographic map with two buildings within the study area (DND 1942).





Map 12: Peel County soil survey map showing Fox sand (Fs) and the creeks to the east of the study area (Hoffman and Richards 1953).





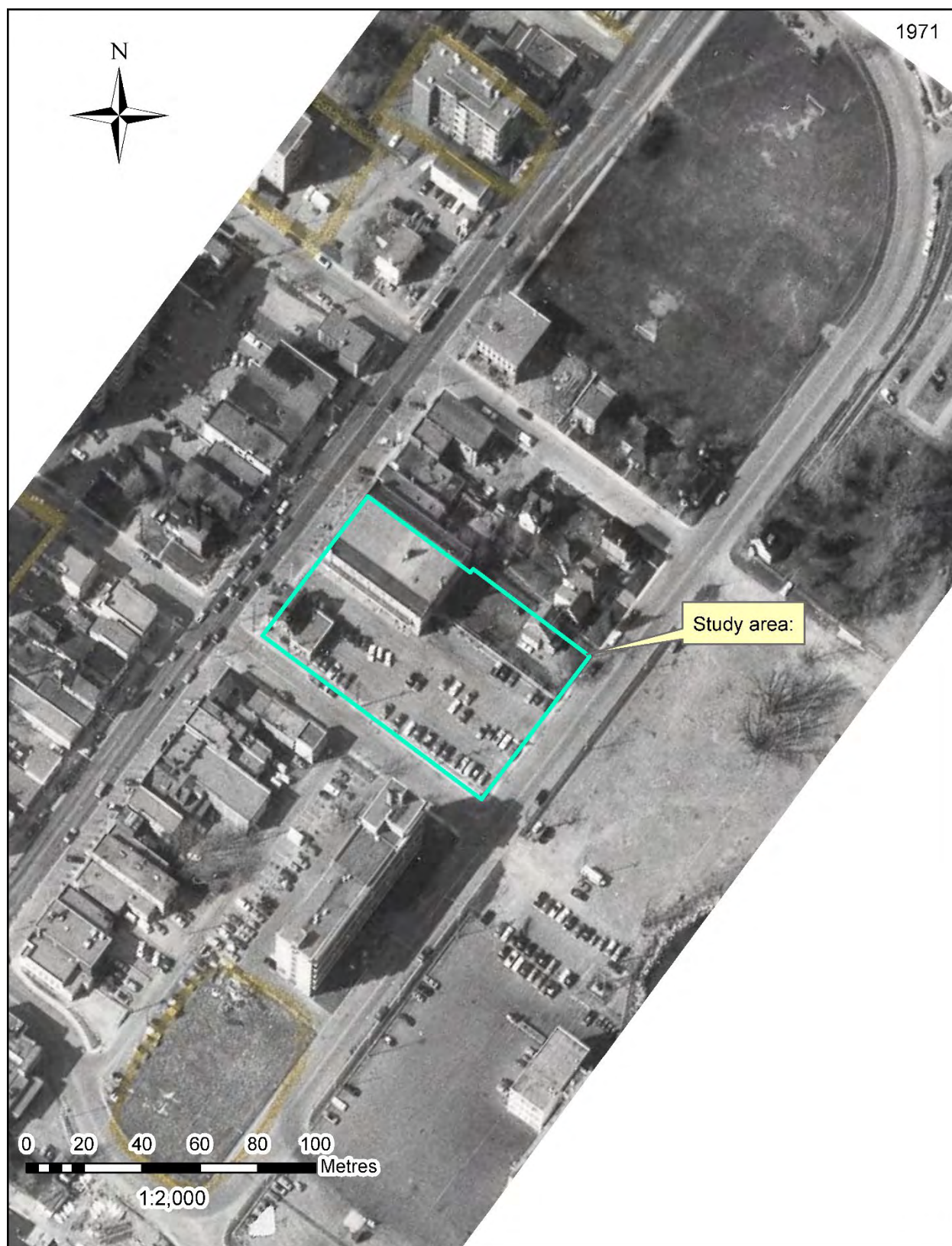
Map 13: 1954 aerial view of the study area around the grocery store construction period (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954).





Map 14: 1960 aerial view of the study after the construction of the grocery store (City of Toronto Archives 2022).





Map 15: 1971 aerial view before the paving of the back yard of the house on Port Street (City of Toronto Archives 2022).





Map 16: 1975 aerial view after the paving around the house on Port Street (City of Toronto Archives 2022).



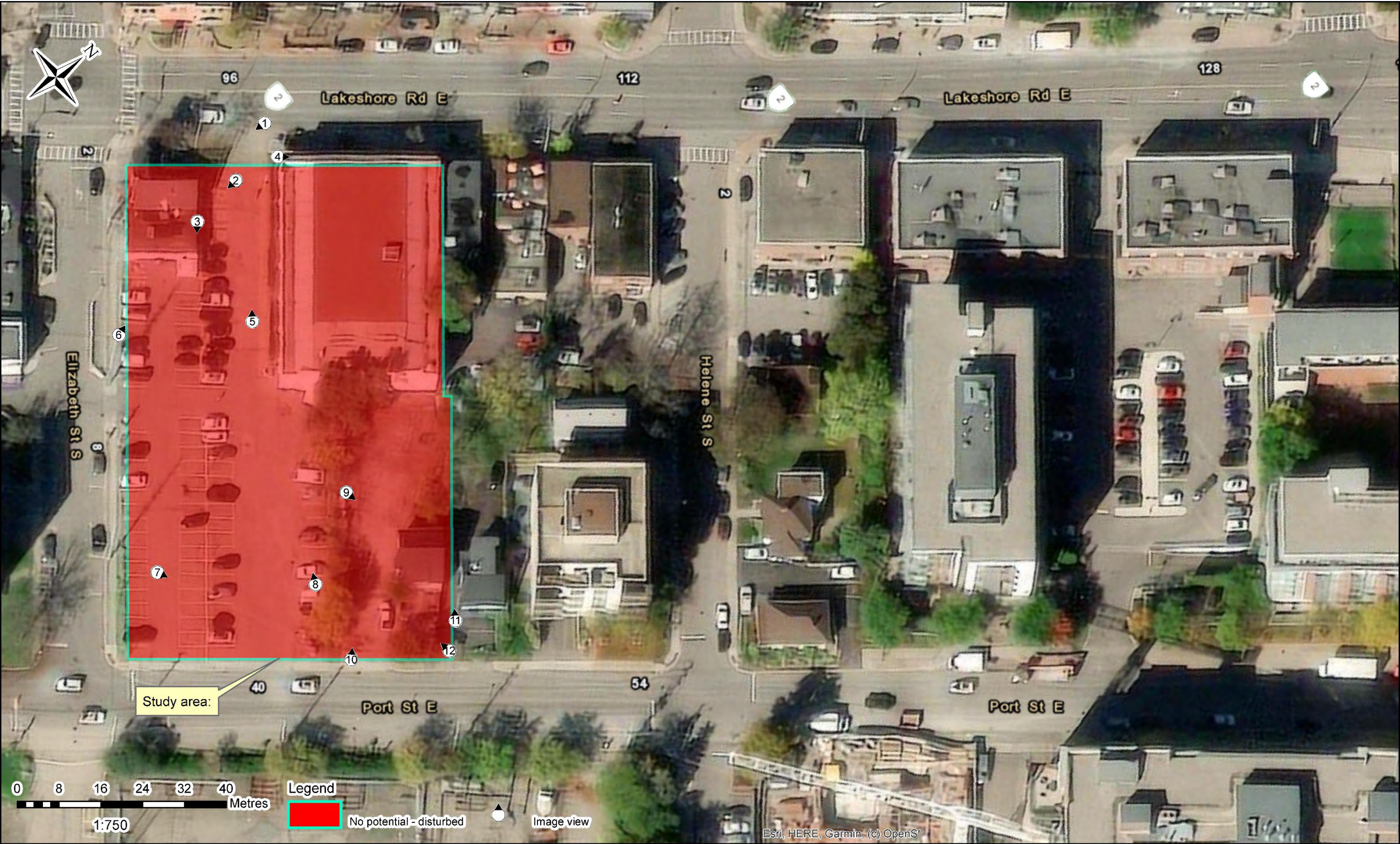


#### Legend

- Potential- 100m to 19th C. feature
- Potential- 300m to water
- Potential- 300m to Arch. Site

Map 17: Aerial showing archaeological potential buffers around historic features, water sources and registered archaeological sites (ESRI 2022).





Map 18: 42 Port study area aerial view showing disturbed area with no archaeological potential and photo locations (ESRI 2022; OBM 2004).







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