

**STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
LONGVIEW PLACE EXTENSION (0 DERRY ROAD WEST, 44-45
LONGVIEW PLACE) MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, PART 6 ON
REFERENCE PLAN 43R-27818, PIN 13214 - 0751, FORMERLY PART OF
LOT 10, CONCESSION 1, WEST OF HURONTARIO, TORONTO
TOWNSHIP, PEEL COUNTY**

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Executive Summary

On February 25, 2020 Thomas G Arnold & Associates was awarded the contract by Mr. Nick Harper to conduct a Stage 1 / 2 Archaeological Assessment on approximately 0.45 ha of land at the Longview Place extension, also known as 44-45 Longview Place and 0 Derry Road West, Mississauga, ON. The subject property was formerly part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Toronto Township, Peel County, Ontario. This assessment was conducted using the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011)

Current development plans involve the construction of four detached houses on the Longview Place extension. The City of Mississauga has identified the area as requiring an archaeological assessment prior to any development.

Currently the subject property is vacant field overlooking Fletchers Creek (Map 3). A property inspection was conducted on March 16, 2020 by Mr. Doug Nixon (P230). Weather conditions were overcast with a temperature of 4°C. The interval for this survey was roughly 30 metres. Photos were taken along the margins of the study area and to show the nature of vegetation covering the location. This groundcover consisted of mixed grasses with weeds (queen anne's lace, milkweed and ragweed) and the occasional scrubby alder. No features of archaeological significance or potential were identified or visible. Extant mapping and landforms are natural, not artificial. Likewise, no structures or built features were identified in the study area. Archaeological potential remains because of the study area's proximity to a tributary of Fletcher Creek

The subject property has been used for agricultural purposes since its patent date in 1826 and thus there is no evidence of any historic structures ever existing on the property. The presence of 31 registered sites with 1 km of the subject property and the fact that it overlooks a tributary of Fletchers creek give it archaeological potential and cultural heritage value.

The Stage 1 recommendation is that the entire subject property be subjected to a Stage 2 shovel test pit assessment at 5 m intervals, since the area cannot be ploughed. As the property inspection revealed the area has not been in agricultural use for some time as evident by the tall grass, weeds and scrubby trees currently present on the property

The Stage 2 shovel test pit assessment was conducted on April 1, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with cloudy periods with a temperature of 8°C providing excellent visibility for test pitting. Soil on the subject property was consisted of a medium brown clay with a depth of 20 cm to 30 cm. Subsoil consisted of a dark red brown clay. No artifacts or cultural material was recovered during this shovel test pit archaeological assessment.

Based on the fact that the Stage 2 archaeological assessment that found no artifact or cultural material and that the subject property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this property.

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LONGVIEW PLACE EXTENSION (0 DERRY ROAD WEST, 44-45 LONGVIEW
PLACE) MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, PART 6 ON REFERENCE PLAN 43R-27818, PIN
13214 - 0751, FORMERLY PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 WEST OF
HURONTARIO, TORONTO TOWNSHIP, PEEL COUNTY**

STAGE 1 - BACKGROUND

Project Context

On February 25, 2020 Thomas G Arnold & Associates was awarded the contract by Mr. Nick Harper to conduct a Stage 1 / 2 Archaeological Assessment on approximately 0.45 ha of land at the Longview Place extension, also known as 44-45 Longview Place and 0 Derry Road West, Mississauga, ON (Map 1). The subject property was formerly part of Lot 10, Concession 1, Toronto Township, Peel County, Ontario. This assessment was conducted using the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011

Development Context

Current development plans (Map 2) involve the construction of four detached houses on the Longview Place extension. The City of Mississauga has identified the area as requiring an archaeological assessment prior to any development.

Current Conditions

Currently the subject property is vacant field overlooking Fletchers Creek (Map 3).

Property Inspection

A property inspection was conducted on March 16, 2020 by Mr. Doug Nixon (P230). Weather conditions were overcast with a temperature of 4°C.. The interval for this survey was roughly 30 metres. Photos were taken along the margins of the study area and to show the nature of vegetation covering the location (Images 1 to 6). This groundcover consisted of mixed grasses with weeds (queen anne's lace, milkweed and ragweed) and the occasional scrubby alder. No features of archaeological significance or potential were identified or visible. Extant mapping and landforms are natural, not artificial. Likewise, no structures or built features were identified in the study area. Archaeological potential remains because of the study area's proximity to a tributary of Fletcher Creek. Map 4 shows the location and direction of the photographs taken during the property inspection.

Historic Context



The following detailed history of the subject property was conducted by Ms Gina Martin who was contracted by Thomas G Arnold & Associates to conduct the research (Martin 2020). The following excerpts were copied and edited to fit this report

Cultural Setting

During the early to mid-1700s, the Iroquois occupied part of the land extending north from Lake Ontario. Once the Iroquois began moving up to the Georgian Bay area, a group from the Chippewa tribe known as the Mississauga began to move into the area in search of better hunting and fishing and soon became the main native group in the area that became known as The Mississauga Tract. This tract extended well up into future Peel County and beyond. Along with their hunting and fishing practices, the Mississauga took part in a very lucrative fur trade business with the French at Fort Rouille, now the site of the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto.

During the mid-1700s, what is now Ontario was still part of the Province of Quebec. On July 24, 1788, the Governor General to the Crown, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation dividing Quebec into a series of geographic regions. The future Peel County fell within the Nassua District, extending from the Bay of Quinte near present day Belleville down into the Lake Erie region. In 1792 the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada at which time Lord John Graves Simcoe assumed the government of Upper Canada. At the first session of the first parliament of Upper Canada, the Nassua District became known as the Home District. A further proclamation issued at Kingston on July 16, 1792 divided Upper Canada into nineteen counties with the future Peel becoming part of the West Riding of the County of York. It remained this way until 1816 when the Gore District was formed taking in all of the Home District. The district system was virtually abolished in 1852 when the Home District was divided into the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Finally, in 1865, Peel seceded and became its own county.

In 1783, the first of the United Empire Loyalists (UEL) began arriving from the United States into the region north of Lake Ontario. With many having lost their land after the American Revolution, they were anxious to secure new tracts of land in Canada. As a result, the Crown started to negotiate with the Indians to purchase large portions of land from the Mississauga Tract. On August 2, 1805, what is now referred to as the First Mississauga Tract Purchase, secured for the British an 84,000 acre strip of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario extending north four concessions and running easterly from Burlington Bay to an area east of the Credit River. This provided contact with British settlement beyond the head of Lake Ontario.

Over the next few years, the steady stream of UEL into the area meant that negotiations with the Indians for additional land became a priority. On October 28, 1818, Articles of Provisional



Agreement were entered into securing the remaining 648,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract for the Crown. This became known as The Second Purchase and comprised a huge tract of land extending back from Burlington Bay along the north boundary of the lands from the first purchase and north to King Township. On the east it contained the balance of the future County of Peel.

Soon after this second purchase, The Government of Upper Canada called for bids to make surveys. Richard Bristol and Timothy Street secured the contract and the New Survey including Toronto Township was completed on October 1, 1818. Standard lots in the survey were 200 acres divided into 100-acre half lots for land tickets. The concessions were 100 chains apart (6600 feet or 1.25 miles) each with a road allowance of 66 feet in width. Every fifth lot had another concession road laid at right angles helping to provide the grid pattern characterizing the township. The existence of natural terrain in the township meant that not all lots were uniform and that sometimes the physical landscape would create the lot lines. Such was the case with lots in the southernmost part of the survey whose lot lines were formed by Lake Ontario.

With all the settlers moving into the area after the Indian purchases, dozens of small communities began to grow, most located near natural resources and waterways needed for industry, hunting and fishing. Among others, these communities included Streetsville, Clarkson, Port Credit, Cooksville, Erindale, Meadowvale and Derry West. At first, none of these villages and communities were incorporated and, in 1873, the Toronto Township Council was formed to oversee their affairs. The council's responsibilities included the overseeing of roads, police forces, fire brigades and post offices.

Although technically not part of any of the early villages, the study area lies between Meadowvale and Derry West to which there were both some ties. Meadowvale was established in 1819 at the present day intersection of Derry and McLaughlin Roads when a group of twenty-nine Loyalist families led by John Beatty came from New York. Some settled further north at what would later become the village of Port Credit while the rest set up the community to be known as Meadowvale. The community was named for the meadows along the Credit River and quickly grew to a prosperous status. Incorporated as a village in 1836, Meadowvale became popular for its mills, the first being set up by John Crawford, who built a sawmill to harvest the many area white pines being taken down and milled for the purpose of ship building. There were also flour and carding mills, all of which drew power from the Credit River. One of the mills was built by William Gooderham Sr. who was a famous distiller, businessman and banker who founded the Gooderham and Worts distillery. By the 1860s he owned ships on the Great Lakes, was a business leader in Toronto and was president of the Bank of Toronto. In 1870, he built a Georgian style manor in Meadowvale where he and his family lived until 1884 until selling it in 1884. Today it is the Meadowvale Campus of the Rotherglen School. Others who frequented the village were Group of Seven members A. Y. Jackson and A. J. Casson who both painted Meadowvale area landscapes. Casson's presence in the village was particularly common since it



was the home of his grandmother whom he visited often. Meadowvale was dealt a blow when it was not included on the Credit Valley Railway route, thus suffering a weakened economy resulting in many of its residents moving to either Port Credit or Derry West. In 1968, Meadowvale became a part of the City of Mississauga and, in 1980, was named Ontario's first Conservation District under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Derry West was first settled in 1819 by a group of Irish immigrants at the current intersection of Derry Road and Hurontario Street (Highway 10). In the beginning, the settlers referred to their new home as "Derry-in-the-West" as tribute to their ancestors who fought in the famous Battle of Londonderry. The community had the distinction of having the first established post office in Toronto Township and it was the postal authorities who shortened the name to Derry West. The road in and out of the community became known as Derry Road as it remains known today.

Derry West grew quickly with the addition of houses, hotels, a mercantile, a black smith shop, two churches, schools, cobblers and a cemetery. Until assigned their own post office, Meadowvale residents used the Derry West postal services which brought them to the village for additional business. The establishment of a depot on the Credit River Railway route brought more people in and out of Derry West and its economy grew to a near fever pitch. Unfortunately, most of the village was wiped out by a fire in the summer of 1865 and, although a number of the buildings were rebuilt, the prominence of the village never returned. Another fire in 1873 once again destroyed the main part of the village and Derry West slowly disappeared into nothing more than a few farms.

Land title histories

On December 30, 1826, the Crown issued a patent to John McIntosh for the entire 200 acres of lot 10, Concession 1, West of Hurontario Street in Toronto Township. Born March 4, 1796 in Perthshire, Scotland to John McIntosh Sr. and Ann Ferguson, John McIntosh immigrated with his family to Quebec in 1801 and then on to Toronto in 1803. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, he joined the militia and saw action at Detroit and Queenston Heights. He was captured during the American attack at York in 1813 but was soon released. After the war, he and his brothers were very active as ship owners and captains on the Great Lakes. McIntosh captained the "Brothers", a popular ship launched at York in 1820. Table 1 lists the land title abstracts for Lot 10, Concession 1.

In 1824 John McIntosh married Catherine Oswald Stewart who was the daughter of York's first Baptist minister. Upon the marriage, his new father-in-law gifted McIntosh with multiple plots of land including town lots at York as well as others in Toronto Township and a farm in the London District, most of which he rented out. Unfortunately neither his name nor the study lot appear in any Land Index records at the Archives of Ontario so it is difficult to say if lot 10 was included in the gifts he received or if he used it as a rental property. Rentals of some of these properties allowed him to retire young and, during the 1830s and 1840s, devote himself mainly to business and politics in which he was a lifelong reformer.



Although he never shared his more extreme views, John McIntosh became a close associate of rebel reformer William Lyon Mackenzie. Eventually they became brother-in-laws when, on December 3, 1833, he married Helen Baxter who was the sister of Mackenzie's wife. During the 1830s, McIntosh was chairman of the Committee of Home District Reformers and, in 1832 and 1833, chaired the Central Committee of One Hundred Freeholders of Upper Canada, an organization created to raise support for Mackenzie. He often chaired meetings where William Lyon Mackenzie attempted to incite insurrection. However, with his calm manner and abilities of reason, McIntosh usually kept everything under control. In 1834 and 1836, he won the 4th Riding of York for the Reformers. In 1841 he tried running again but his nomination was blocked by Robert Baldwin. In 1849, John McIntosh gave refuge at his Yonge Street home to William Lyon Mackenzie upon his return to York from political exile. An ensuing riot occurred on the street with damage done to his home. Even with all of his involvement with Mackenzie, John McIntosh's respected reputation as a business man and complete gentleman meant that most people did not think of him as part of the rebel circle. After a lengthy illness, he died at his home on July 3, 1853.

On October 15, 1838, John McIntosh sold 150 acres of lot 10 to Amos Merigold. (Table 1, Bargain and Sale #16088) This parcel of land included the study area, the remaining 50 acres of the lot having been sold earlier. Merigold was born in New Brunswick on September 7, 1797 to United Empire Loyalist Thomas Merigold and his wife Elizabeth Ansley. In 1808, the family arrived in Peel County. During the War of 1812, young Amos Merigold was a private in the Second Regiment York Militia along with his father, uncles and brothers. His father and older brother Thomas were captains who saw action at the Battle of Lundy's Lane. Being too young to see action, fourteen year old Amos and his seventeen year old brother Daniel spent most of the war transporting military supplies between posts along Lakeshore Road. The two young brothers finished out the war with the rank of Lieutenant. On August 1, 1823, Amos Merigold married Nancy Cody whose father ran a tavern on Dundas Street at the village of Clarkson. The couple had five sons and four daughters who were all born in Toronto Township. In 1839, Merigold sold 40 acres of the East half of the lot to local farmer William Oliver. However, the study area was not included in this land. By 1850, the Merigold family had moved to Brantford, Ontario, having never occupied any part of lot 10.

On November 13, 1839, Amos Merigold sold 106 acres of his land in lot 10 to Thomas Brown whose family would own it for the next century (Table 1, Bargain and Sale #16779). This acreage included the study area. Born in Allendale, Northumberland, England in 1787, Brown and his wife, the former Jane Lee, left England for New York shortly after their 1817 marriage. They had two children in New York before coming to Canada in 1821, arriving in Toronto Township in 1824. Along the way Thomas took a job helping to build the Erie Canal before settling into farming. Upon arriving in the township, he purchased the east half of lot 6 in concession 2, West of Hurontario Street near the village of Britannia where the family homesteaded and where five more children were born. Over the next few years, Thomas Brown purchased other parcels of land. In 1836 he bought 50 acres in concession 3 east of Hurontario Street and another 50 acres the following year in the southwest part of lot 10, concession 1 West of Hurontario Street. After purchasing the study lot in 1839 he purchased another 200 acres near



Streetsville in 1840, bringing his land ownership to just over 500 acres. Other than his homestead land at Britannia, he appears not to have occupied or improved his other land in any way. He did however sell small portions of land to residents of Derry West and, in 1840, allowed the Presbyterian congregation from the village to build a church on a portion of his property. However, this land was not near the study area and was later sold to the congregation by his son Samuel. Upon his death on October 16, 1847, he bequeathed the Streetsville land to his son George and the rest, including the study area, to his son Samuel.

Shortly before his death, Thomas Brown drew up deeds transferring the estate bequests to his sons George and Samuel. The deed to Samuel for 106 acres of the east half of lot 10, concession 1 West of Hurontario Street was signed February 15, 1847 and registered November 11, 1850 as Bargain and Sale #38475 (Table 1). Samuel Brown was born in New York in 1819 and, on May 14, 1846, married Mary Ann Johnston with whom he raised four sons and one daughter. Three other children died in infancy. Samuel and Mary Ann lived at the Britannia homestead until selling it to Samuel's brother Joseph and purchasing the east half of lot 10, concession 2 West of Hurontario Street at Meadowvale in 1850. There they built a small log home where they resided until putting up a large two-story red brick home in 1866. The brick home still stands and is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

In 1862, Samuel Brown bought the west half of the same lot in concession 2 and now had a sprawling farm of 200 acres. Over the years, Samuel Brown established himself as a respected cattle farmer and raised a number of prize cows and bulls. He and Mary Ann also raised very well educated successful children. William "Cyrus" Brown graduated from Victoria College in Cobourg, Ontario and became a renowned breeder of Cleveland Berg carriage horses, selling several teams to the Marquis of Lorne, John Douglas Campbell, who was Governor-General of Canada. Francis "Frank" Brown was educated in Brampton and at the Boston School of Oratory. He established the Delsarte School of Oratory in Toronto and was a popular speaker throughout North America, particularly in Shakespearean readings. Lucinda Jane Brown married and moved to Los Angeles where she published and illustrated numerous books of poetry. John Wesley Brown graduated from the Brampton High School and farmed successfully for over fifty years. Henry Albert Brown became a successful miller and a Peel County councilor. It was Henry who eventually took over the study lot from his father. Samuel Brown died on July 19, 1899 seemingly never to have used any of the east half of lot 10 in the first concession. The agricultural census of 1861 showed him farming only his 200 acres in lot 10, concession 2 west and the southwest 50 acres of lot 10 in concession 1 west.

On February 17, 1896, Samuel Brown deeded his east 106 acres of lot 10 to his son Henry Albert Brown (Table 1, Bargain and Sale #90337). Henry was the youngest of the Brown children and was born June 11, 1862. On February 22, 1893, he married Eliza Lillian Catherine Maria Carberry who went simply as "Lillie". Of their three children, only their daughter Grace lived to adulthood. In 1895, Henry purchased the Silverthorn gristmill, hotel and homestead on concession 3 west of Hurontario Street where he and his family would live for many years. He turned the mill pond area into a year round resort, kept mill ledgers and ran for Peel County Council. Sadly, it all came to an end when he accidentally drowned in the Credit River on March



10, 1911 while attempting to open the sluice by the dam. His wife and daughter remained at their Meadowvale property while Grace Brown finished high school in Brampton. Lillie and Grace then boarded up the house and moved to Toronto where Grace attended Havergal College and the University of Toronto, graduating in 1919. Like his father and grandfather before him though, there seems to be no indication that Henry Brown or his wife ever used or rented out the study area land. Upon Lillie's death on September 8, 1949, all property including the 106 acres of lot 10, concession 1 were bequeathed to Grace who, in 1935, married Luther Emerson.

Grace Brown Emerson sold the 106 acre property on lot 10, concession 1, east of Hurontario Street from her mother's estate to Bertha and William McKee on December 15, 1950 (Table 1, Grant 61367). William McKee was a farmer further west on Derry Road and, although purely conjecture, may have used part of the acreage for additional crops or pasture. However, with the study area being so small in size and so close to the edge of Fletcher's Creek, it is doubtful that it was used in any way. A 1946 aerial photograph (Image 7) and a 1996 aerial photograph (Image 8) shows no structures of any sort at or near the study area and that the property remained agricultural over that 50 year interval.

William and Bertha McKee were the first to begin severing parts of the property from the original 106 acres and, on October 13, 1965, sold a piece of land 25.157 acres in size to John and Celia Pelleja (Table 1, Grant 189762). This parcel of land included the study area. John Pelleja worked as a market gardener and may or may not have used his land for such purposes.

However, as with the McKees, there is no proof that this was ever the case. Mr. and Mrs. Pelleja also lived further west on Derry Road. They sold the 25 acres on November 13, 1972 to Edward Taras Gerlewych of Mississauga (Table 1, Grant 243061VS). He sold it November 17, 1972 to the Trustees of Saint Ilija Macedonian Orthodox Church (Table 1, Grant #624586). Established in Mississauga in 1979, the organization built a church on a portion of their property located well north of the study area at 290 Derry Road West. In 1997, the church moved to its current location at Streetsville and henceforth began plans to divide and sell off their property on lot 10. To this end, the property was surveyed into separate parts and ownership was transferred from the church trustees to the church itself on February 24, 2003 (Table 1, Transfer #PR395730). Reference Plan 43R27818 was registered January 13, 2003 of which the current 1.33 acre study area is deemed as Part 6. On May 2, 2007, Part 6 was transferred to Digamber Singh and Marinder Dulai of Mississauga (Table 1, Transfer #1251692). On August 8, 2013 it was transferred solely to Digamber Singh and, on July 30, 2019 to the current owners, Balibir Babra, Harwinder Babra and Digamber Singh (Table 1, Transfers PR2413873 and PR3515016).

Property History Conclusions

Based on the above research, the subject property never had any structures on or associated with it and has been used for agricultural purposes since it was patented to John McIntosh in 1826.

Archaeological Context

A search of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries



archaeological site database indicated that there are 31 registered sites within 1 km of the subject property. Table 2 lists these sites. Table 3 provides an outline of the culture history of Southern Ontario.

There are no previously archaeological assessment of property within 50 m of the current subject property. Attempts at locating any archaeological assessment report(s) related to the stripped area noted on Maps 3, 4 and 8 using the recommended search methods of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (Government of Ontario nd) were unsuccessful. The area is does not have an official address based on the City of Mississauga municipal address map (City of Mississauga 2020).

Natural Setting

Physiographically the subject property lies on the Peel Plain the bottom of Glacial Lake Peel as evident by the deep varve deposits. It has a gradual and uniform slope (Chapman and Putnam 1966:294).

The initial survey of Toronto Township was conducted in 1819 by Richard Bristol (Map 5). It simply notes maple, beech and basswood trees present along the road allowance between the 1st and 2nd concessions (Government of Ontario 1819:7). The 1953 soil survey of Peel County (Hoffman and Richards 1953:42-43, Map 6) shows the subject property is located and Chinguacousy clay loam a grey-brown podzolic soil with imperfect drainage and gently sloping topography.

Archaeological Natural Setting Conclusions

Based on the presence of 31 registered sites within 1 km of the subject property and that it lies adjacent to a tributary of Fletchers Creek gives the property archaeological potential.

Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The subject property has been used for agricultural purposes since its patent date in 1826 and thus there is no evidence of any historic structures ever existing on the property. The presence of 31 registered sites with 1 km of the subject property and the fact that it overlooks a tributary of Fletchers creek give it archaeological potential and cultural heritage value.

Stage 1 Recommendations

Therefore, it is recommended that the entire subject property (Map 7) be subjected to a Stage 2 shovel test pit assessment at 5 m intervals, since the area cannot be ploughed. As the property inspection revealed the area has not been in agricultural use for some time as evident by the tall grass, weeds and scrubby trees currently present on the property.

STAGE 2 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Field Methods

The subject property encompasses approximately 0.45 ha abandoned agricultural field that could not be ploughed. The Stage 1 Property Inspection (see above) revealed the property was covered in tall weeds, grass and scrubby trees. For this reason the subject property required a shovel test pits assessment at 5 m intervals and to within 1 m of any structures. Mr. Nick Dell representative for the owner granted permission to enter and conduct this assessment.

The Stage 2 shovel test pit assessment was conducted on April 1, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with cloudy periods with a temperature of 8°C providing excellent visibility for test pitting. The area was test pitted at 5 m intervals and to within 1 m of any structures. The soil from test pits was screened 0.6 mm mm (1/4") hardware cloth and each test pit was dug at least 5 cm into subsoil. If cultural material was encountered test pit survey interval would be reduced to 2.5 m if no other positive test pits occurred on the regular test pit grid a single 1m x 1m unit would be excavated over the positive test pit. All test pits were backfilled. Images 9 to 12 show the Stage 2 test pitting of the subject property. Map 8 shows the location and direction of Stage 2 images.

A hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit (Garmin GPS Map76: WAAS enabled) will be used to record UTM coordinates of any cultural resources recovered during the visual assessment. This unit was used to record the edges of the area assessed as indicated by the edge of ploughing. Figure 10 shows the limits of the area visually assessed.

Any artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment would be held by Thomas G. Arnold & Associates in their London office for the short term until a regional artifact repository is established in Southern Ontario. All field notes and digital photographs are likewise stored at Thomas G. Arnold & Associates.

It should be noted that all references to directions (i.e., north, south, east and west) are based on grid north as opposed to magnetic north. This is done to coordinate with existing concession and lot placement and to facilitate map referencing.

Record of Finds

Soil on the subject property was consisted of a medium brown clay with a depth of 20 cm to 30 cm. Subsoil consisted of a dark red brown clay.

No artifacts or cultural material was recovered during this shovel test pit archaeological assessment.

Stage 2: Analysis and Conclusions

The archaeological assessment of the Longview Place extension, Mississauga, Ontario involved shovel test pitting 0.45 ha of an overgrown former agricultural field at 5 m intervals. The shovel



test pitting produced no artifacts or cultural material and therefore the property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential. Map 9 shows the area assessed at 5 m intervals.

Stage 2: Recommendations

Based on the above analysis and conclusion that the subject property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this property.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

As per the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologist* (Government of Ontario 2011), all archaeological assessments must include the following statements.

1. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Minister or Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there is no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, C33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the



Ministry of Consumer Services.

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



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APPENDICES



Maps



Toporama



Map 1. Location of subject property.



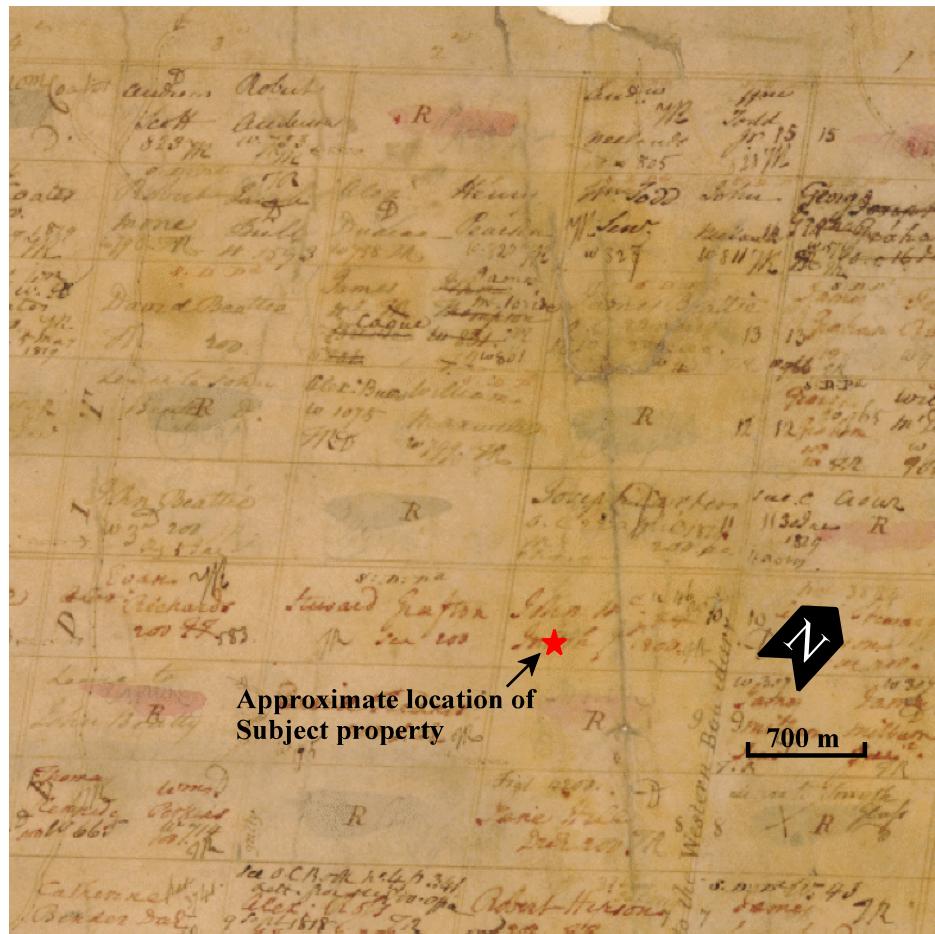




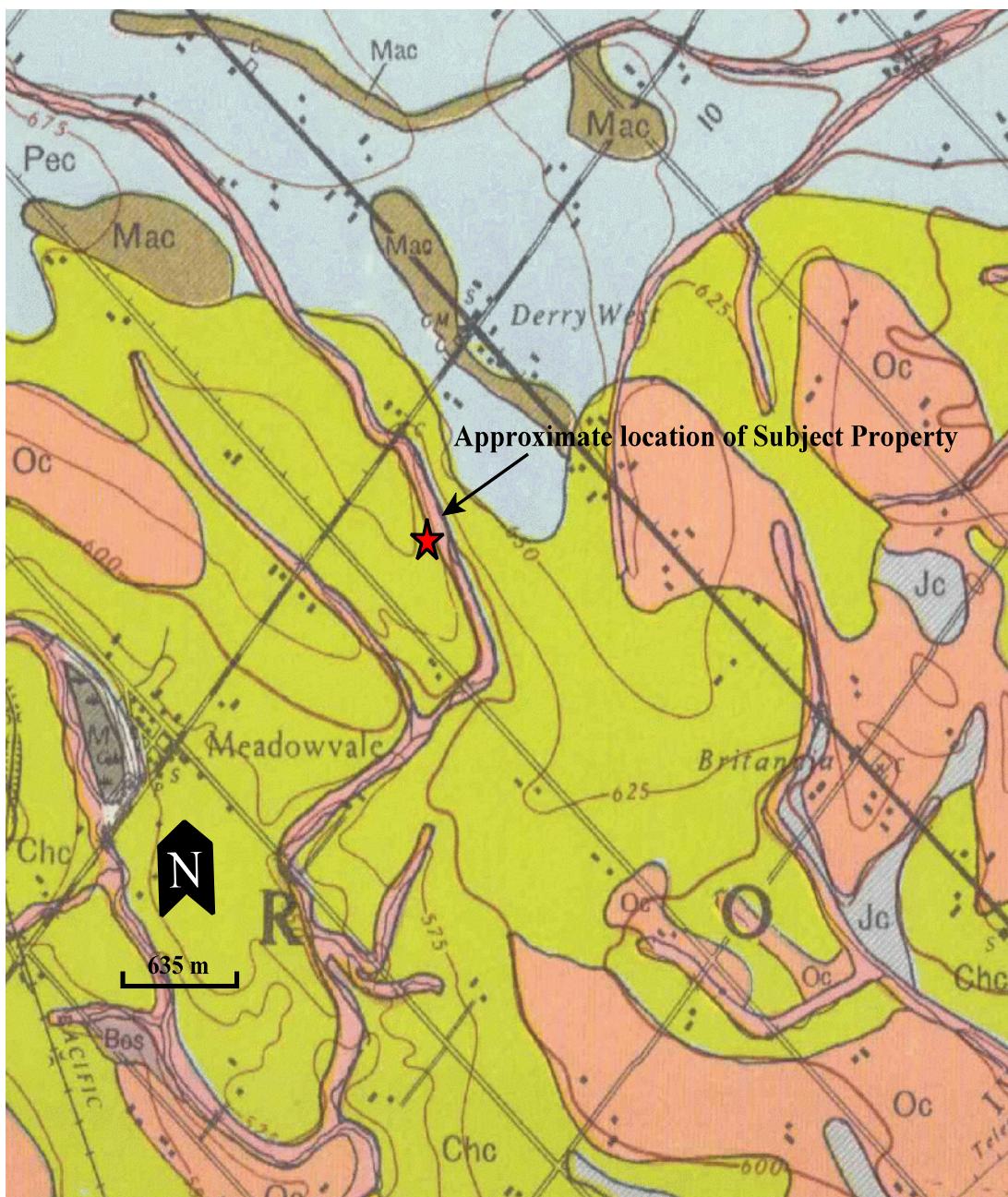
Map 3. Current conditions of subject property.



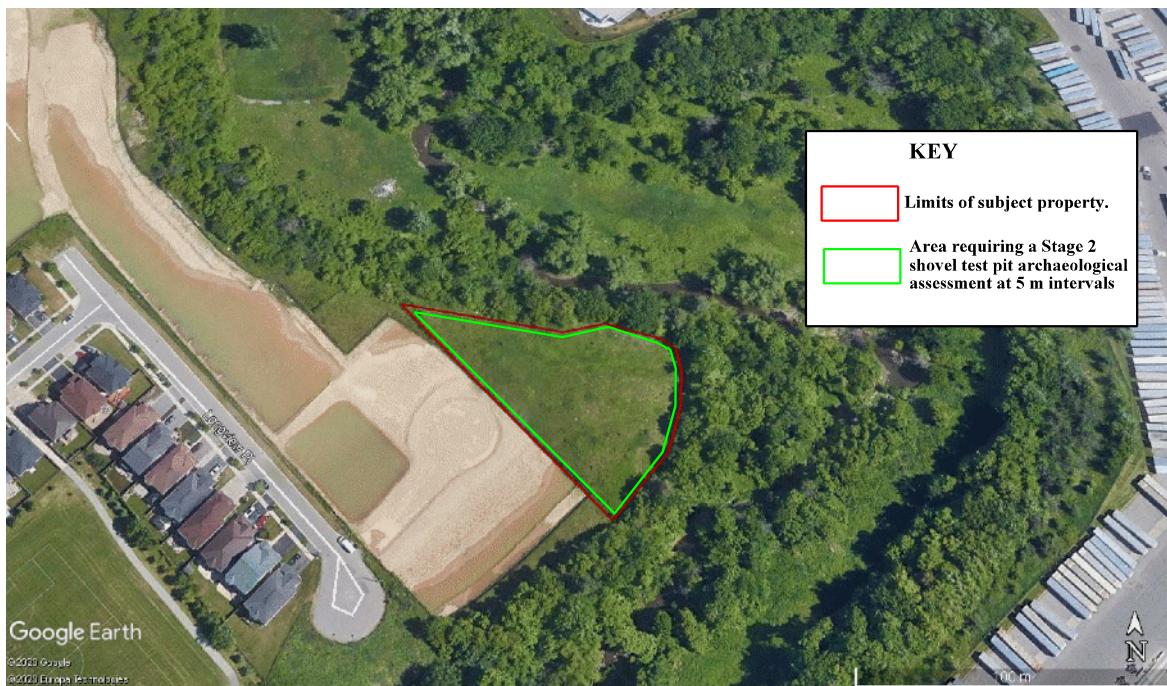
Map 4. Location and direction of Stage 1 Property Inspection photographs.



Map 5. R. Bristol's 1819 survey map of the northern part of Toronto Township, showing the approximate location of subject property (Government of Ontario 1819a).



Map 6. Subject property soil.

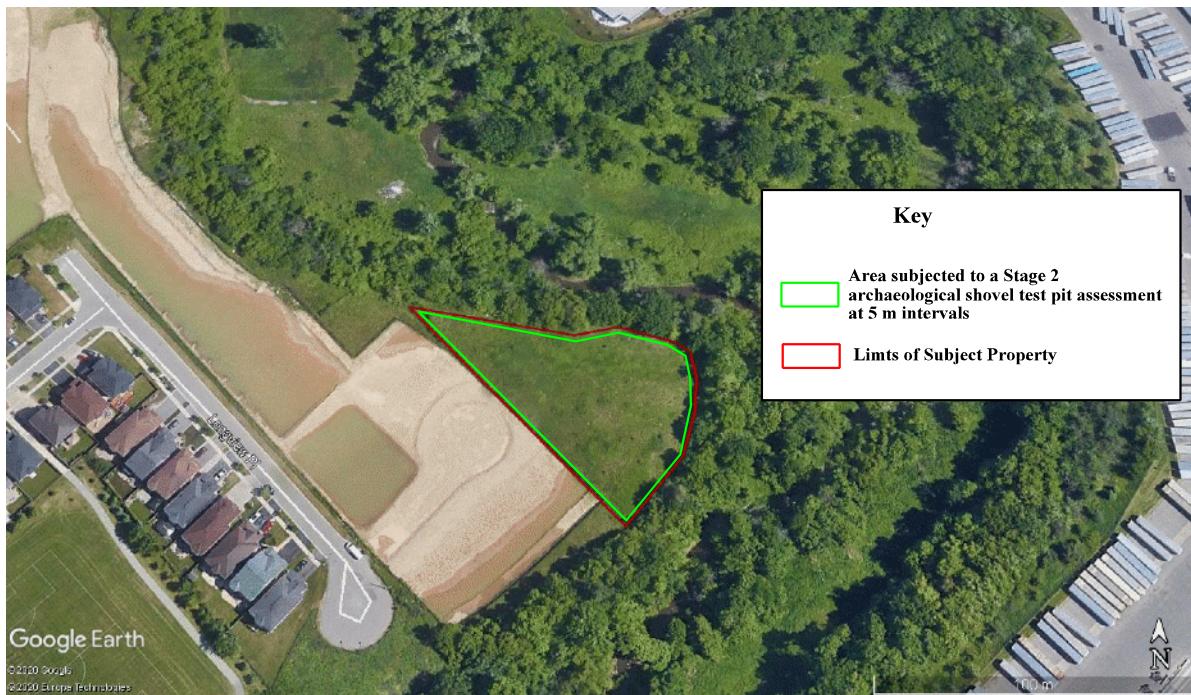


Map 7. Area requiring Stage 2 archaeological assessment





Map 8. Stage 2 image locations and directions.



Map 9. Area assessed during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

Images





Image 1. Facing north, along western edge of property.



Image 2. Facing northeast, along eastern edge of property.



Image 3. Facing southwest



Image 4. Facing northwest, edge of field..





Image 5. Facing south.



Image 6. Facing south along western edge of property.





Image 7. 1946 Air photograph showing subject property
(Government of Canada 1946).



Image 8. 1996 Air photography showing subject property (Government of Canada 1996).



Image 9. Facing east test pitting near southwest corner of property.



Image 10. Facing east, test pitting.



Image 11. Facing east test pitting.



Image 12. Facing east test pitting.

Tables



Table 1. Land Title Abstracts

Instrument	Date	Grantee	Comments
Patent	Dec. 30, 1826	John McIntosh	All Lot 10 – 200 acres
Sale #16088	Oct. 15, 1838	Amos Merigold	150 acres
Sale #16779	Nov. 15, 1839	Thomas Brown	106 acres
Sale #38475	Feb. 15, 1847	Samuel Brown	“ “ “ “
Sale 90377	Feb. 17, 1896	Henry Albert Brown	“ “ “ “
Elect. #20589	Jan. 5, 1921	Lillie Brown	“ “ “ “
Grant #61367	Dec. 15, 1950	Bertha M. McKee , William J.R. McKee	“ “ “ “
Grant #189782	Oct. 13, 1965	John Pelleja, Celia Pelleja	25.157 acres
Grant 243961VS	Nov. 13, 1972	Edward Taras Gerlewych	“ “ “ “
Grant 624586	Nov. 17, 1972	Trustees, St. Ilija, Macedonian Orthodox Church	“ “ “ “
Trans. PR395730	Feb. 24, 2003	St. Ilija Macedonian, Orthodox Church	Pt. 6, 43R-27818
Trans. PR1251692	May 2, 2007	Digamber Singh, Nurinder Dulai	Pt 6, 43R-27818
Trans. PR2413872	Aug. 8, 2013	Digamber Singh	“ “ “ “
Trans. PR3515016	July 30, 2019	Balibir Babra, Harwinder Babra, Digamber Singh	“ “ “ “



Table 2. Archaeological Site Within 1 km of Subject Property

Site #	Cultural Period or Age	Site Type
AjGw-620	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian house
AjGw-554	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, homestead, farmstead
AjGw-490	unknown	unknown
AjGw-489	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal scatter
AjGw-452	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-379	unknown	unknown
AjGw-367	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, church, chapel, cemetery
AjGw-298	Late Archaic	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-290	Middle Archaic	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-262	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-258	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian homestead
AjGw-256	Late Woodland	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-255	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, homestead, midden
AjGw-221	unknown	unknown
AjGw-220	unknown	unknown
AjGw-219	unknown	unknown
AjGw-218	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-217	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-216	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-217	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-208	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-203	Late Archaic	Aboriginal findspot
AjGw-166	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian homestead
AjGw-164	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, findspot



AjGw-163	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-162	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-161	Other	findspot
AjGw-160	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, homestead
AjGw-152	Other	findspot
AjGw-151	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-150	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, midden



Table 3: Outline of Southern Ontario Culture History

PERIOD	TIME RANGE	SUBDIVISION OR DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT
PRE-CONTACT		
Palaeo-Indian		
Early	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Gainey Fluted Point
		Barnes Fluted Point
		Crowfield Fluted Point
Late	8500 - 7500 B.C.	Holcombe Point
		Hi-Lo Point
		Laneolate Bifaces
Archaic		
Early	8000 - 6000 B.C.	Side-Notched point types
		Corner-Notched point types (e.g., Nettling point)
		Bifurcate Base point type
Middle	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Stemmed point types (e.g., Kirk/Stanly points)
		“Laurentian culture” (e.g., Otter Creek, Brewerton points)
Late	2500 - 1000 B.C.	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka, Normanskill point types). Broad Point (e.g., Genesee, Adder Orchard, “Stachell” point types). Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Hind, “Ace of Spades” point types)
Early Woodland		
	1000 - 400 B.C.	Meadowood Complex (Meadowood points and bifaces)
Middle Woodland		
	400 B.C. - A.D. 600	Saugeen (Saugeen, Port Maitland, Jack’s Reef Corner Notched point types)
		Couture (Snyders, Vanport point types)
Middle to Late Woodland Transition		
	A.D. 600 - 900	Princess Point (Levanna-like point types)
Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquoian Tradition		
Early	A.D. 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer/Pickering



Middle	A.D. 1300 - 1400	Uren/Middleport
Late	A.D. 1400 - 1550	Prehistoric Neutral (southwestern Ontario) Prehistoric Huron (south-central/southeastern Ontario)
Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition (southwestern Ontario only)		
Riviere au Vase	A.D. 500 - 800	Wayne-ware like ceramics
Younge	A.D. 800 - 1200	Younge Phase ceramics
Springwells	A.D. 1200 - 1400	Springwells Phase ceramics
Wolf	A.D. 1400 - 1550	Wolf Phase ceramics
POST-CONTACT		
Historic		
Algonkian	A.D. 1500 - 1650	Odawa
Historic Neutral Historic Petun Historic Huron St. Lawrence Iroquois	A.D. 1550 - 1650	southwestern Ontario south-central Ontario south-central/southeastern Ontario southeastern Ontario
European Contact	A.D. 1620 - 1700	Initial contact, European trade items appear on sites.
	A.D. 1800 -	European Settlement
	A.D. 1800 -	First Nations Resettlement



PROJECT MAPPING



