

**TOWN OF CALEDON  
PLANNING  
RECEIVED**

Dec 19, 2024



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Argo  
Alloa (BT) Lands, 12455 Creditview Road, Part  
Lot 20, Concession 3 WHS, Geographical  
Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now  
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel,  
Ontario**

<b>Project Number:</b> P2022-0041	<b>PIF:</b> P1153-0041-2022
<b>Report Type:</b> Original	<b>Report Date:</b> January 17, 2023
<b>Licensee:</b> Mr. Adam Long, M.Sc.	
<b>Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.</b> 883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4	<b>Argo Alloa (BT) Corporation</b> 4900 Palladium Way, Suite 105, Burlington ON L7M 0W7

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## Executive Summary

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1-2 archaeological background assessment of the Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, located at 12455 Creditview Road, Part Lot 20, Concession 3 WHS, Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario – hereinto known as the study area. This archaeological assessment is required as part of a Site Plan application under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 99.5 acres in size, consisting of ploughed agricultural fields, a woodlot, historic house and former farmstead. The woodlot is approximately 25 acres in size and has been excluded from assessment as it will not be impacted by proposed development. This reduces the overall study area to 74.5 acres, with the houselot and farmstead occupying approximately 0.5 acres, and the remaining 74 acres consisting of ploughed agricultural fields.

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

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

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 property survey. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Stage 2 property survey took place between November 18<sup>th</sup> and December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2022. The property survey followed MCM Standards and Guidelines Sections 2.1.1 Standards 1-9 for the ploughed agricultural fields, and 2.1.2 Standards 1-9 for the house lot and lawns. The property survey resulted in the identification and recovery of 4 isolated Indigenous findspots (P1-P4) consisting of: flake fragment, utilized flake, end scraper, and Brewerton Corner Notched projectile point that had been reworked into a side scraper. The diagnostic nature of P4 led to its registration in the OASD as AkGx-722. Intensification around these findspots did not result in any additional artifacts, suggesting that these artifacts represent transitory behaviour through the study area as opposed to habitation. As such, further work (Stage 3) is not recommended, and the property is clear of further archaeological potential.

## Project Personnel

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Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)
Field Director	Brianne Glaves, B.Sc. Hon. (R1324)
Field Crew	Goncalo Bispo Thomas Malcolm Jessica Russell Paul Schweitzer Jessica Thomas
Report Preparation	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153) L. Renee Hendricks, M.A.
Artifact Analysis	Jessica Russell
Graphics	Mark Buma, <i>MEP, C.E.T., GIS(PG), EP</i>
Review	Dr. Carla Parslow (P243)

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Anil Datt and Aaron Wisson– Argo Alloa (BT) Corporation

Adam LaForme – Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

## Project Context

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

### Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1-2 archaeological background assessment of the Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, located at 12455 Creditview Road, Part Lot 20, Concession 3 WHS, Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario – hereinto known as the study area. This archaeological assessment is required as part of a Site Plan application under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 99.5 acres in size, consisting of ploughed agricultural fields, a woodlot, historic house, and former farmstead. The woodlot is approximately 25 acres in size and has been excluded from assessment as it will not be impacted by proposed development. This reduces the overall study area to 74.5 acres, with the houselot and farmstead occupying approximately 0.5 acres, and the remaining 74 acres consisting of ploughed agricultural fields. (**Map 2**).

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

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

The Stage 1 background research indicated the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment. Permission to access the study area was provided by Anil Datt and no limitations were placed on this access (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### Historical Context

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

## Indigenous History

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

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

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
<b>Early Paleo</b>	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
<b>Late Paleo</b>	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
<b>Early Archaic</b>	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
<b>Middle Archaic I</b>	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
<b>Middle Archaic II</b>	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
<b>Middle Archaic III</b>	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
<b>Late Archaic I</b>	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
<b>Early Woodland</b>	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn

<b>Late Woodland</b>	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
<b>Contact</b>	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries represent a turning point in the Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

### European Treaties and Deeds

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 19, signed between the Crown and various representatives from the Mississauga Nations on 28<sup>th</sup> of October 1818. Known as the “Ajetance Treaty”, it secured 648,000 acres of lands north of the earlier “Head of the Lakes” treaty. Modern towns and cities within this area include Milton, Halton Hills, Brampton, and Caledon.

In addition, subsequent treaties, known as the Williams Treaties, were signed on October 31, 1923, and November 15, 1923 with seven Anishinaabe First Nations, including the Chippewa of Lake Simcoe (Georgina Island, Rama, and Beausoleil) and the Mississauga of the north shore of Ontario (Curve Lake, Hiawatha, Scugog Island, and Alderville) and representatives of the Crown (**Map 3**). The area encompassed approximately 52,000 square kilometres and stretches from the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing, with litigation regarding gathering rights being settled as late as 2018. The text of the treaty is as follows:

*“ARTICLES OF PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT entered into on Wednesday, the twenty eighth day of October, 1818, between the Honorable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, of the one part, and Adjutant, Chief of the Eagle Tribe, Weggishigomin of the Eagle Tribe, Kawwahkitahqubi of the Otter Tribe, Cabibonike of the Otter Tribe, and Pagitaniquatoibe of the Otter Tribe, Principal Men of the Mississague Nation of Indians inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the home District, of the other part, Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by His said Majesty to the said Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract, which may be otherwise known as follows: "A tract of land in the Home District, called the Mississague tract," bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; on the south-west by the Indian purchase, extending from the outlet at Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west fifty-miles, and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the north-west angle of the Township of King, containing by computation six hundred and forty-eight thousand acres; and the said Adjutant,*

*Weggishigomin, Cabibonikem, Pagitaniquatoibe and Kawahkitahquebi, as well for themselves as for the Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described, do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without reservation or limitation in perpetuity. And the said William Claus, on behalf of His Majesty does hereby, promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned, yearly and every year for ever the said sum of five hundred and twenty two pounds then shillings currency in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the said Principal Chiefs and people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.*

*IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of Toronto.”*

- (J. Morris 1943:18).

## Euro-Canadian Settler History

### *Peel County*

During most of the 1600s the Iroquois Confederacy or Five Nations controlled vast portions of Southern Ontario, including the area that is now Peel. Around 1700 the Iroquois, weakened by disease and warfare with the French, were pushed out of the area by the Anishinabeg, a group migrating southward. The Anishinabeg who settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario were given a different name by the European settlers: The Mississaugas (PAMA, 2019).

The American Revolution (1775-1783) and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers from the newly formed United States of America to British lands convinced the British Crown of the desirability of formally acquiring new lands for settlement (PAMA, 2019). In 1819 the land was surveyed and divided into Townships. The Peel area now included an enlarged Toronto Township, as well as four additional townships: Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, Albion, and Caledon. Peel County, named after Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary and Prime Minister of Britain (1830s-1840s), was created in 1851 as part of the United Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario (PAMA, 2019).

The Peel area was originally settled as a rural farming community, composed of vast tracts of farmland punctuated with small crossroad hamlets. With the building of grist and woolen mills and the coming of the railroad through Peel, various settlements grew in prominence. As settlements grew there was a shift away from self-sufficient family farms to the creation of larger farms with a more urban focus, and the economy saw an upswing in industrial growth. Rail connections to Guelph, Barrie, and Toronto ensured that people and products could be moved at an ever-increasing rate, driving both migration and innovation (PAMA, 2019).

### *Caledon Township (Formerly Albion)*

In Caledon and Chinguacousy townships, six concessions were laid out on either side of Hurontario Street, also known as Centre Road (and currently known as Provincial Highway 10). As this centre baseline duplicated the numbering of the concessions, concessions in these two townships were further denoted by 'West of Hurontario Street' (WHS) or 'East of Hurontario Street' (EHS) (Caledon, 2019).

Caledon is famous for its caves, quarries, Rockside Pioneers and the Caledon Hills. It is situated on a ridge of the Niagara Escarpment, commanding an unsurpassed view and located



in the southwestern portion of the township. A book by Berniece Trimble tells of the first settlers arriving in 1820, with dreams of making their fortunes in America (Caledon, 2019).

Caledon Township was the last township to be settled and is quite hilly, but the greater part is arable and well settled, with farming the major occupation. It was in 1850 that a township system was set up. According to the *1877 Peel County Atlas*, the township was thickly dotted with thriving villages, namely, Alton, Charleston, Silver Creek, Mono Mills, Orangeville and Paisley (Halton Peel, 2018).

### *Chinguacousy Township*

The 130 square miles which became Chinguacousy Township was part of the 1818 Mississauga Tract Purchase, and was initially surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819. Many settlers were British in origin, the children of United Empire Loyalists, or from Maritime provinces such as New Brunswick. The first registered Euro-Canadian settlers in Chinguacousy were John Scott and John Bagot, and other early settlers include the Bleaklys, the Graham family, Charles Haynes, the Campbells, the McCollums, and the Hewitts (Halton-Peel OGS nd). Unlike other parts of Peel County, Chinguacousy's early economy was heavily agricultural and did not depend as heavily on mills. The Credit River only touches the western boundary of the township, and Etobicoke Creek was not always reliable year-round. Therefore, Chinguacousy's population relied heavily on throughfares such as McLaughlin and Chinguacousy Roads to transport goods and people. Settlers tended to make their own roads, as the township did not have military roads such as Dundas Street to the south to rely on. Nevertheless, the population continued to increase, from 412 people in 1821 to 7,469 in just 30 years (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967).

By 1846, Chinguacousy was considered a first class agricultural township with rolling hills and many finely constructed farmhouses. According to *A History of Peel County to Mark Its Centenary*, Chinguacousy Township, along with the Gore of Toronto, produced the greatest amount of wheat in Upper Canada, which was sent south to Port Credit on Lake Ontario to be shipped both domestically and abroad (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The resulting prosperity allowed for farmers to build distinctive farmhouses of red and buff bricks, likely made locally in the brickworks at Terra Cotta and Cheltenham. Schoolhouses and churches sprang up around the township, and early villages like Campbell's Cross, Salmonville/Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Huttonville, Springbrook, Boston Mills, Tullamore, Victoria, Snelgrove, and Brampton served the needs of the settlers. However, with the arrival of railroads in the middle of the 19th century, most of these settlements declined in importance, with a few notable exceptions such as Brampton.

Brampton was by far Chinguacousy's most important settlement. Initially called Buffy's Corners, most early business was performed at the intersection of Centre Road (Hurontario Street) and Fifth Sideroad, where Martin Salisbury had a tavern alongside Etobicoke Creek (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). In 1834, John Elliott began to advertise lots in an area he called Brampton, a name which was soon adopted by other residents. By 1853, Brampton was the site of a major agricultural fair and was incorporated as a village the same year. The Grand Trunk Railroad arrived in 1856, linking Brampton and Chinguacousy with the markets in Toronto. The railway connection, combined with the continued importance of Hurontario Street, allowed Brampton to grow in influence and population; it was subsequently made the county seat in 1865 and designated as a town in 1873 (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). After World War II, the population in Chinguacousy Township swelled with the popularity of planned residential subdivisions located on the outskirts of Brampton, and most of the early pioneer

hamlets disappeared with only a few preserved villages such as Cheltenham remaining (Halton-Peel OGS nd). Chinguacousy Township was incorporated into the City of Brampton in 1974, leading to the urban development in the bedroom communities of Heart Lake, Snelgrove, and Tullamore.

#### *Crossroads Hamlet of Alloa*

Located at the intersection of Mayfield and Creditview Roads, the small hamlet of Alloa was initially settled in 1828 as Troughton's Corners, although the name was changed in honour of settler William Sharp's Scottish birthplace (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). At one point the settlement possessed a post office inside a general store, a butcher, an abattoir, a blacksmith and carriage shop, two hotels, a school, a Methodist church, and a cemetery (Home United Church nd). The land for the church, school, and cemetery was donated by a William Clarridge, and a log structure was built on the property as early as 1829. A new church was constructed on the same site in 1862, with a new school (S.S. No. 6) built in 1870. By 1873, the population of Alloa was 70 individuals, although there might have been a higher population during the earlier part of the 19th century (Lynch 1874).

In 1925, the creation of the United Church, an amalgamation of Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist denominations, necessitated the construction of a new church at the northeast corner of Mayfield and Creditview Roads, although the 1862 church still remains. The cemetery was used until approximately 1937, with a restoration performed in 1970. Several tombstones found in a nearby field were relocated to the cemetery at this time, and a cairn was erected to commemorate the 1870 schoolhouse, which has been demolished (Home United Church nd). The current landscape around Alloa consists of suburban residential development to the south, with agricultural fields, including the Subject Property, to the north.

#### *Past and Current Land Use of Part Lot 20, Concession 3 Chinguacousy*

The Crown patent for 100 acres of Lot 20, Concession 3 West of Centre Road was issued to 1833 as a clergy reserve managed by the Canada Company. The Canada Company, established by land promoter John Galt, was chartered in 1825 for the purpose of promoting settlement in Upper Canada (Ontario). Based out of Guelph, it was incorporated by a royal charter on August 19, 1826 to acquire and develop approximately 2.5 million acres of clergy and crown reserves, for which the company paid £341,000. Half of the property lay in western Ontario's Huron Tract, while the rest of it was scattered throughout the southern part of the province. The company's initial iteration received criticism from political Reformers, who claimed that company did not fulfill its promises and treated prospective immigrants with a heavy hand; its close alliance with the "Family Compact" of political Tory elites was a contributing factor to the Rebellion of 1837. After 1841, the company began using a system of leases which resulted in a less conspicuous, more effective method of management. By 1935, the Canada Company held approximately 20,000 acres of land, and by 1950 only 4,207 acres remained in its possession. The company ceased operation in 1953 (Canadian Encyclopedia nd).

In 1834, the Canada Company conveyed the western half of Lot 20, consisting of 100 acres, to a William Campbell. A decade later, in 1844, William Campbell sold part of the property to William Watson, who purchased the rest of the 100 acres later the same year. William Watson was born circa 1814 in Ireland, although when he immigrated to Canada is unknown. The 1851 Canada West Census lists 60 year old William Watson as a yeoman farmer living with his wife Margaret, age 50, and three children: Helen (17), William (16, labourer), and George (12). The date of his death is unknown, but a will was filed in 1851. The 100-acre property seems to have

passed to his youngest son George Watson (1840 – 1876), as the 1861 Census lists George Watson, aged 21, as living with his widowed mother Margaret, although marriage records indicate George married 19 year old Ruth Cheyne the same year. By 1871, the couple had three children: Abigail (6), Eliza (4), and George (1). They also resided with George’s mother Margaret, age 68.

George Watson sold all 100 acres to John Clark on November 10, 1871, and likely moved to the Collingwood area. John Clark was born in County Down, Northern Ireland in 1817, and married Jane Curry in 1858 in Chinguacousy, Ontario. In the 1881 Canada Census John Clark is listed as an Irish farmer of 63 years living with his wife Jane, age 58, and their children Annie (21), Hugh Herbert (19, farmer), John Louis (17), William (15), Frederick (13), and George Arthur (11). The 1873 – 1874 *County of Peel Directory* also lists John Clark as a farmer in the hamlet of Alloa (Lynch 1874). The 1891 Census records the family as living in a 2 storey, 9 room brick house, and all the remaining children worked as farmers with their father (Annie had married Hamilton Lyons in 1890). John Clark died in 1891 and his son Hugh Herbert Clark subsumed ownership of the 100-acre property.

Hugh Herbert Clark was born in 1861 in Chinguacousy. He married Jane Copeland in 1893, but according to genealogical data it appears she died in 1894. The union produced one child, Jane May (b. 1894) but she does not appear in the 1901 Canada Census and was likely deceased by that point. Hugh remarried in 1901 to Charlotte Ford (1873 – 1951) and the couple had a daughter named Ida (1902 – 1979). The 1911 Canada Census lists Hugh and Charlotte as residing on Lot 20, Concession 3, where he worked as a farmer. The 1921 Census provides information about the family’s residence, which consists of a brick house with 9 rooms. Hugh Clark was a staunch Presbyterian and was a member of the 1926 building committee to erect the new Home United Church at the corner of Mayfield and Creditview Roads (Home United Church nd). He apparently also possessed a keen interest in machinery and served as a machinery judge at several exhibitions in Canada and the northeastern United States. In 1871, Clark had purchased two Jersey cattle from Oneida County, New York, which were the first Jersey cattle ever imported into Peel County (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). Hugh Clark died in 1937 and was buried in Brampton.

In 1931 Hugh Clark sold all 100 acres of the western half of Lot 20, Concession 3 to William J. Sharp, whose relative William G. Sharp inherited the property in 1943. William G. Sharp granted the entire holding to Emily F. Tkachuk in 1967, who proceeded to subdivide the property between numerous businesses and individuals. In 2013, a numbered corporation purchased the remainder of the land, which was then transferred to Argo Alloa Corporation on January 22, 2014. Maps 4-6 illustrate the study area on historical mapping and aerial imagery from 1859, 1877, and 1954 respectively. The 1859 map does not depict any structures within the study area, however the 1877 map illustrates the farmhouse and small orchard, as well as a small creek along the southern edge of the study area. The 1954 aerial image shows the farmstead and orchard were still in use at this time, and the surrounding area was still a rural landscape. A complete land transaction history can be found in **Table 2** below. Though the house on the property is now abandoned, the study area is still used for agricultural purposes

**TABLE 2: LAND TRANSACTION HISTORY FOR LOT 20, CONCESSION 3, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY**

No.	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
-----	-------	------	---------	---------	----------

-----	Patent	26 Oct 1833	Crown	Canada Company	Lot 20 Con 3 100 ac W ½
14683	Conveyance by Deed	20 Oct 1834	Canada Company	William Campbell	100ac W ½
22270	B&S	12 Feb 1844	William Campbell et ux	William Watson	Part
25512	B&S	8 Oct 1844	William Campbell et ux	William Watson	50 acres
111	Will	31 Dec 1851	William Watson	-----	----
1047	B&S	10 Nov 1871	George Watson et ux	John Clark	100ac W ½
6834	B&S	4 May 1891	John Clark et ux	Hugh Herbert Clark	100ac W ½
16917	B&S	1 May 1931	Hugh H. Clark et ux	William J Sharp	100ac W ½
19217	Grant	15 May 1943	William G. Sharp Exrs. of William J. Sharp Et al.	William G. Sharp	100 ac W ½
39807vs	Grant	5 May 1967	William G. Sharpe et ux	Emily F. Tkachuk	100 ac W ½
195317vs	Grant	10 July 1970	Emily F. Tkachuk	Mifram Investments Ltd	Part of W1/2 (0.713ac) Building Lot
195318vs	Grant	10 July 1970	Emily F. Tkachuk	Michael's Construction Ltd	Part of W1/2 (0.713ac) Bu
199810vs	Grant	23 Aug 1971	Emily F. Tkachuk	The corporation of the Township of Chinguacousy	
276947vs	Grant	17 April 1973	Emily F. Tkachuk	Douglas Dichfield Construction Ltd.	Part of W1/2 (0.07 ac) Building Lot
611368	Grant	15 June 1982	Emily F. Tkachuk	Joseph and Monica Kisiel	Part of W ½ as in 43R-9458
613722	Grant	13 July 1982	Emily F. Tkachuk	The Corporation of the Town of Caledon	Part W ½ designated as Par 2 on 43R- 9458

PR2334497	Transfer	15 Feb 2013	Emily F. Tkachuk	1889025 Ontario INC.	W ½ Lot 3 Con 20
PR2490676	Transfer	22 Jan 2014	1889025 Ontario INC.	Argo Alloa Corporation	W ½ Lot 3 Con 20
PR3384507	Transfer		Argo Alloa Corporation	Argo Alloa (BT) Corporation	W ½ Lot 3 Con 20

## Archaeological Context

### Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

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

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area must be listed. A total of eighteen archaeological sites were found within a 1 km radius of the study area, with 2 being within 300 metres (**Table 3**).

**TABLE 3: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 KM OF STUDY AREA**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AkGx-78	h1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-76		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AkGx-706	Patrick McLean	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-705*	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 2	Archaic		findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-704*	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 1	Archaic		findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-703	Beech Wood Farm Site	Post-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI

AkGx-697	Hunter Site	Post-Contact		homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-696	H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-695	Johnston Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-694	M1	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, dump, manufacturing, short term	No Further CHVI
AkGx-693	P13	Archaic, Middle		findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-692	P10	Archaic, Late		scatter	No Further CHVI
AkGx-691	P6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	No Further CHVI
AkGx-690	P4	Pre-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI
AkGx-689	P5	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, domestic, manufacturing, short term	No Further CHVI
AkGx-61	Alloa H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		
AkGx-56		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite, scatter	
AkGx-46	Alloa General Store Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Othercommercial, residential	

\*Sites within 300m of study area

#### *Registered Sites within 300 metres of the study area*

Per the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database there are 2 registered sites within 300 metres of the study area: AkGx-704 and AkGx-705.

#### *AkGx-704 and 705*

Stage 1-2 PIF: P1024-0182-2016

These sites were found during a Stage 1-2 assessment of a 41.9-hectare study area by AMICK in 2016. A total of 30 Indigenous findspots were found, consisting of chipping detritus, utilized flakes and these two projectile points, all made from Onondaga chert. Each of these sites is represented by a single, isolated Brewerton Corner Notched projectile point, dating from the Early to Middle Archaic (ca. 7500-2500 BCE). Neither point showed signs of heat alteration, and AMICK concluded that these represented transitory hunting events through their study area as opposed to habitation.

### *Previous assessments within 50 metres of study area*

A search was completed on archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 metres) to, the study area (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4), and none were identified.

### **The Natural and Physical Environment**

The study area is situated within the “South Slope” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984) (**Map 7**)

*“The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. ...it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized...The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till...Bare grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area”.*

(Chapman & Putnam, 1984: 172-174)

The soil of the Study Area consists primarily of Chinguacousy clay loam, a heavy textured till, belonging to the grey- brown podzolic soil group that provides imperfect drainage (Hoffman and Richards, 1953). The soils are highly productive and provide a suitable environment for Pre-Contact Indigenous agriculture.

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence several small seasonal streams and a wetland along the southern edge of the study area, thus increasing its archaeological potential.

## Field Methods

The Stage 1 background assessment and Stage 2 property survey were conducted under archaeological consulting licence P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MCM (P1153-0041-2022). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Brianne Glaves (R1324). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted between November 18<sup>th</sup> and December 2<sup>nd</sup> 2022. **Table 4** illustrates the field conditions and assessment methods performed on each day of the assessment. Per MCM Standards and Guidelines, the assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The table below illustrates the weather conditions and ground visibility during fieldwork on this property.

**TABLE 4: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT**

Date	Field Director	Temperature and weather	Ground Visibility	Assessment Method
November 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2022	Brianne Glaves	-2° Celsius with Sun	N/A	Test pitting
November 29, 2022	Brianne Glaves	5° Celsius and overcast	Over 80%	Pedestrian Survey
December 2, 2022	Brianne Glaves	3° Celsius and overcast	Over 80%	Pedestrian survey

The study area is approximately 75 acres in size, consisting of an abandoned historic farmhouse with associated manicured lawns, as well as ploughed agricultural fields. The woodlot is approximately 22 acres in size, and its exclusion from the study area reduces its size to approximately 53 acres. The farmhouse and lawns are slightly elevated in comparison to the fields, indicating that this portion of the study area may have been built up and landscaped prior to the house being constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There were also large piles of debris including rocks, garbage, and brush covering this area (see **Images 6, 10, 11, 12, and 14**).

Per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.2 Standards 1-9, the lawns surrounding the historic house of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, with intervals being increased to 10 m when continued and consistent disturbance was encountered. In an effort to identify a natural soil profile, test pits were dug to a depth of 70 cm, however excavation ceased at this level due to extreme compaction of the soil, and clear indications of disturbance at that level with no visible natural soil profiles observed in any of the test pits. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and while efforts were made to find subsoil, none was identified. The stratigraphy was examined for the presence of cultural features and all soils screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of archaeological materials. All test pits were backfilled upon completion. **Images 1, 4, 5, and 13** photo document the test pit survey.

A total of five distinct fill layers were encountered in the test pits: F1 dark brown gravel, F2 reddish brown gravel, F3 mix of dark brown sandy loam with brick and mortar inclusions, F4



light yellowish brown clay loam, and F5 pea gravel. These fill layers were not continuous across the test pitted area, but test pits usually contained a mix of F1 or F2 overlaying F3 and F4.

**Images 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9** photo document the stratigraphic profiles encountered throughout the test pitted portion of the property.

The agricultural fields within the study area were subject to pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.1 Standards 1-9, with the fields having been adequately ploughed, disked, and weathered prior to assessment and surface visibility over 80%. A total of 4 Indigenous chipped lithic findspots were encountered during the pedestrian survey; each findspot underwent intensification at 1 metre intervals for a minimum 20 metre radius to identify any additional artifacts; however no additional artifacts were identified – thus confirming the isolated nature of each findspot. **Images 15-20** photo document the pedestrian survey.

**Maps 8 and 9** illustrate the survey methods, results, and photo locations of the Stage 1-2 property assessment.

## Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MCM Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 4 (MCM Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

**TABLE 5: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION**

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	1 lined sheet stored in project file	3 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	2 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	20 photographs

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of 4 isolated Indigenous findspots; of these findspots only Findspot 4 is diagnostic, leading to its registration as AkGx-722 in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD). The following section discusses the artifacts recovered during the property survey, and a complete artifact catalogue can be found in **Appendix A**.

### Chert Types

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the recovery of 4 isolated Indigenous lithic artifacts made of Onondaga chert.

Onondaga chert is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009:361-362). The structure of the chert is usually mottled and streaked, with veins filled with chalcedony or quartz crystals and a shiny lustre (Luedtke 1992).

All chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in PHC's Toronto office and published source material referenced in this regard includes: De Regnaucourt and Georgiady 1998; Eley and von Bitter 1989; and Fox 2009. Also, the complete flake assemblage was subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox et al. (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997). **Table 6** illustrates the artifact catalogue and analysis of the artifacts recovered from the 4 findspots, while **Images 21 and 22** photo documents them.

**TABLE 6: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FROM STAGE 1-2 PROPERTY SURVEY**

Cat No.	Findspot	Depth (cm)	Material Type	Artifact Type	Flake Type	Heated	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
1	P1	Surface	Onondaga	SCR	End Scraper	N	17.4	20.6	4.1
2	P3	Surface	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	N	17.1	29.6	5.2
3	P2	Surface	Onondaga	CDE	Fragment	N	-	-	-
4	P4/AkGx-722	Surface	Onondaga	PPO	Side Scraper	N	44.8	25.4	6.1

### Isolated Findspots P1-3

P1 consists of an isolated end scraper made from Onondaga chert. End scrapers are chert tools fashioned for use on hides, or woodworking. The bit end on the distal edge shows signs of use-wear, along with utilization on the left lateral edge. It does not show signs of being heat treated.

P3 consists of an isolated utilized flake of Onondaga chert. Utilized flakes are byproducts of stone tool making, where an unintentional flake is produced that can be used in a similar manner to an end scraper. The flake has not been heat treated, but does show utilization in the form of microflakes and striations on its lateral edge.

P2 consists of an isolated flake fragment of Onondaga chert. Once again, the chert does not show signs of heat treating, and as this was produced as a byproduct of stone tool making or resharpening it does not show any other deliberate signs of wear.

### Isolated Findspot P4/AkGx-722

P4 consists of an Isolated, temporally diagnostic Brewerton Corner Notched projectile point that has been re-worked into a side scraper. In Ontario these points are commonly dated to 3780-3200 B.C., during the Middle Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:807-811; Kenyon 1981b); however it is unknown if the refashioning of the point into a scraper occurred contemporaneously, or at a later date. Side scrapers are like end scrapers, with the only difference being that the longer edge has been reworked into a scraper as opposed to the shorter end. Like Findspots P1-3, this artifact has not been heat treated.

**Image 21** photo documents the lithic assemblage recovered during the Stage 1-2 assessment, while **Image 22** photo documents the ventral and dorsal views of the tool recovered from AkGx-722.

## Analysis and Conclusion

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### Results of the Stage 1 Background Research

#### Archaeological Potential

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

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

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

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- ▶ No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,

- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

### Archaeological Integrity

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

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

*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011:18)*

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

#### *Potential Indigenous Archaeological Resources*

Following the criteria outlined above to determine Indigenous archaeological potential, there are numerous factors to be considered. There are two registered Indigenous sites within 300 metres of the study area, the soils of the study area are conducive for Pre-Contact agricultural practices, and there are numerous secondary sources of water close to the study area that would have provided stable sources of potable water.

#### *Potential for Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources*

Following the criteria outlined above to determine Euro-Canadian archaeological potential it is understood that the property is immediately adjacent to a historical transportation route (Creditview Road), as well as historical land records and mapping indicating Euro-Canadian settlement of the area during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Results and Conclusion of the Stage 2 Property Survey

Of the 75 acres of the study area included within this assessment, 0.99% or 74.5 acres was found to be archaeologically intact and underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals, with the remaining 0.01% or 0.5 acres surrounding the house lot was test pitted at 10 metre intervals and found to have undergone extensive disturbance which has removed its archaeological potential. The pad surrounding the house appears to have been built up to stabilize the area prior to construction of the house and elevate it from the lower, surrounding fields – perhaps to prevent flooding. However, as it is unknown where the fill for this pad was brought in from, anything found within it is out of its original context and is not archaeologically significant.

The pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields resulted in the identification of 4 isolated Indigenous findspots, consisting of lithic artifacts made from locally available Onondaga chert. Of these findspots, only P4 or AkGx-722 was temporally diagnostic – consisting of a Middle Archaic period Brewerton Corner Notched projectile point, which has been reworked into a side

scraper. These points date to between 3780-3200 BCE, however the modification of the point into a side scraper may have occurred later. Interestingly, the two previously registered sites within 300 metres of the study area also consist of isolated Brewerton Corner Notched points – suggesting that this was a particularly active hunting area during the Middle Archaic period, no doubt due to the presence of many small seasonal streams and tributaries which would have attracted wildlife. Of the remaining non-diagnostic findspots, P1 and P3 consist of an end scraper and utilized flake respectively – tools such as end scrapers and utilized flakes were used for processing animal hides and carcasses, so it is unsurprising to find them in hunting grounds. P2, a flake fragment is likely the physical remnant from resharpening of a stone tool during a hunting expedition.

The presence of these artifacts within the study area emphasizes the deep history of Indigenous peoples in southern Ontario and shows that past peoples used the study area to hunt, leaving behind several tools used in the hunting and butchering process. However, the distribution of these artifacts suggests that any kind of settlement was likely outside of the current study area.

## Recommendations

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Intensification around isolated Findspots P1-3 and AkGx-722 did not result in the identification of any additional archaeological materials; therefore their Cultural Heritage Value or Interest is considered mitigated by this assessment, and Stage 3 is not recommended.

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

## Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



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## Images

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**IMAGE 1: CREW TEST PITTING AT THE NE CORNER OF TEST PIT LIMITS. FACING S.**



**IMAGE 2: DISTURBED TEST PIT SHOWING FILL 1 OVERTOP OF FILL 2. VIEW FACING DOWN + N**



**IMAGE 3: DISTURBED TEST PIT SHOWING FILL 1 OVERTOP FILL 3. VIEW FACING DOWN + N**



**IMAGE 4: CREW TEST PITTING AT THE SE CORNER OF TEST PIT LIMITS. VIEW FACING NW**



**IMAGE 5: CREW TEST PITTING AT THE SE CORNER. VIEW FACING S.**



**IMAGE 6: FRONT OF HOUSE DEPICTING DISTURBANCE AND BRUSH PILE. VIEW FACING NW**



**IMAGE 7: DISTURBED TEST PIT SHOWING FILL 1, FILL 2, AND FILL 3. VIEW FACING DOWN +N.**



**IMAGE 8: DISTURBED TEST PIT WITH A MIX OF FILL 3 AND FILL 4. VIEW FACING DOWN + N.**





**IMAGE 9: DISTURBED TEST PIT WITH FILL 1 OVERTOP FILL 2 WHICH IS OVER FILL 3. VIEW FACING DOWN + N.**



**IMAGE 10: REAR OF HOUSE SHOWING NW CORNER OF TP AREA AND RAISED ELEVATION OF HOUSE LOT AT FIELD EDGE. VIEW FACING E.**



**IMAGE 11: NW CORNER OF THE TEST PIT STUDY AREA. DEPICTS DROP IN ELEVATION FROM THE TEST PIT AREA INTO THE FIELD. VIEW FACING N**



**IMAGE 12: W SIDE OF HOUSE AT THE NW CORNER OF THE TEST PIT STUDY AREA. DEPICTS DROP IN ELEVATION FROM THE TEST PIT AREA INTO THE FIELD. VIEW FACING S**



**IMAGE 13: CREW TEST PITTING IN THE NW CORNER OF THE STUDY AREA. VIEW FACING E**



**IMAGE 14: E SIDE OF HOUSE AT THE SE CORNER OF THE STUDY AREA. DEPICTS THE DEBRIS PILED ALONGSIDE THE HOUSE. VIEW FACING N**



**IMAGE 15: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS. VIEW FACING N**



**IMAGE 16: CREW INTENSIFYING AT 1M INTERVALS AROUND P2. VIEW FACING W**



**IMAGE 17: CREW INTENSIFYING AT 1 M INTERVALS AROUND P1. VIEW FACING E.**



**IMAGE 18: CREW INTENSIFYING AT 1 M INTERVALS AROUND P4. VIEW FACING E**



**IMAGE 19: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS. VIEW FACING E**



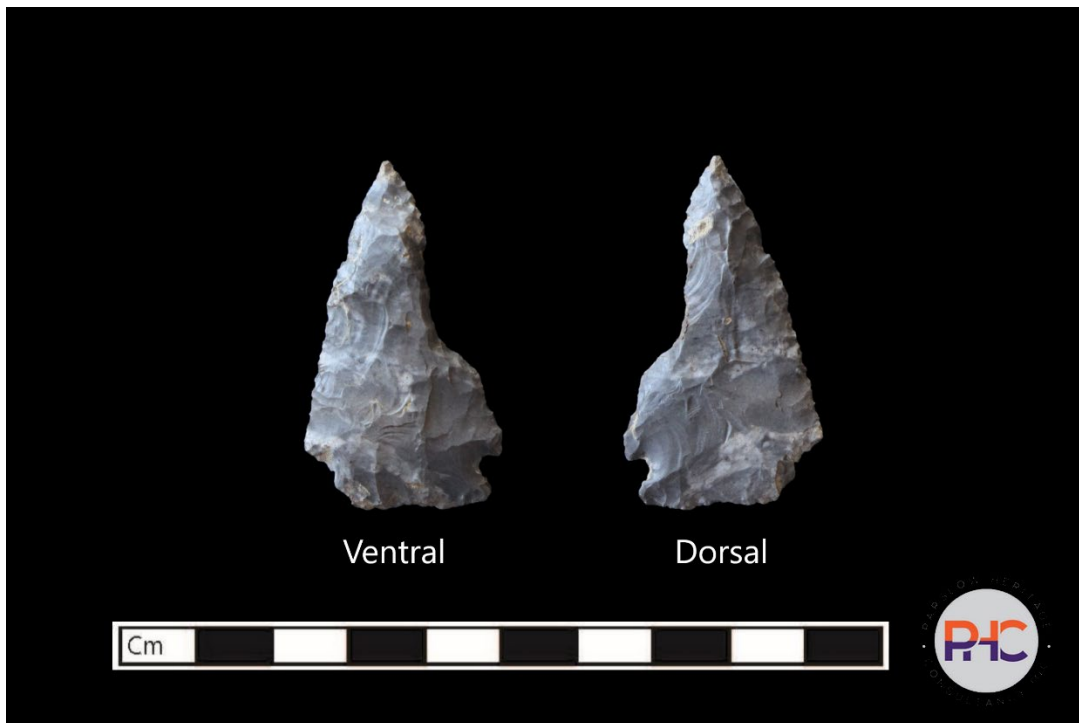
**IMAGE 20: CREW INTENSIFYING AT 1 M INTERVALS AROUND P3. VIEW FACING W**



IMAGE 21: ARTIFACT PLATE 1 – CATALOGUE NUMBERS 4, 3, 1, 2 (L TO R).



IMAGE 22: ARTIFACT PLATE 2 – VENTRAL AND DORSAL VIEWS OF CAT # 4 – AKGx-722



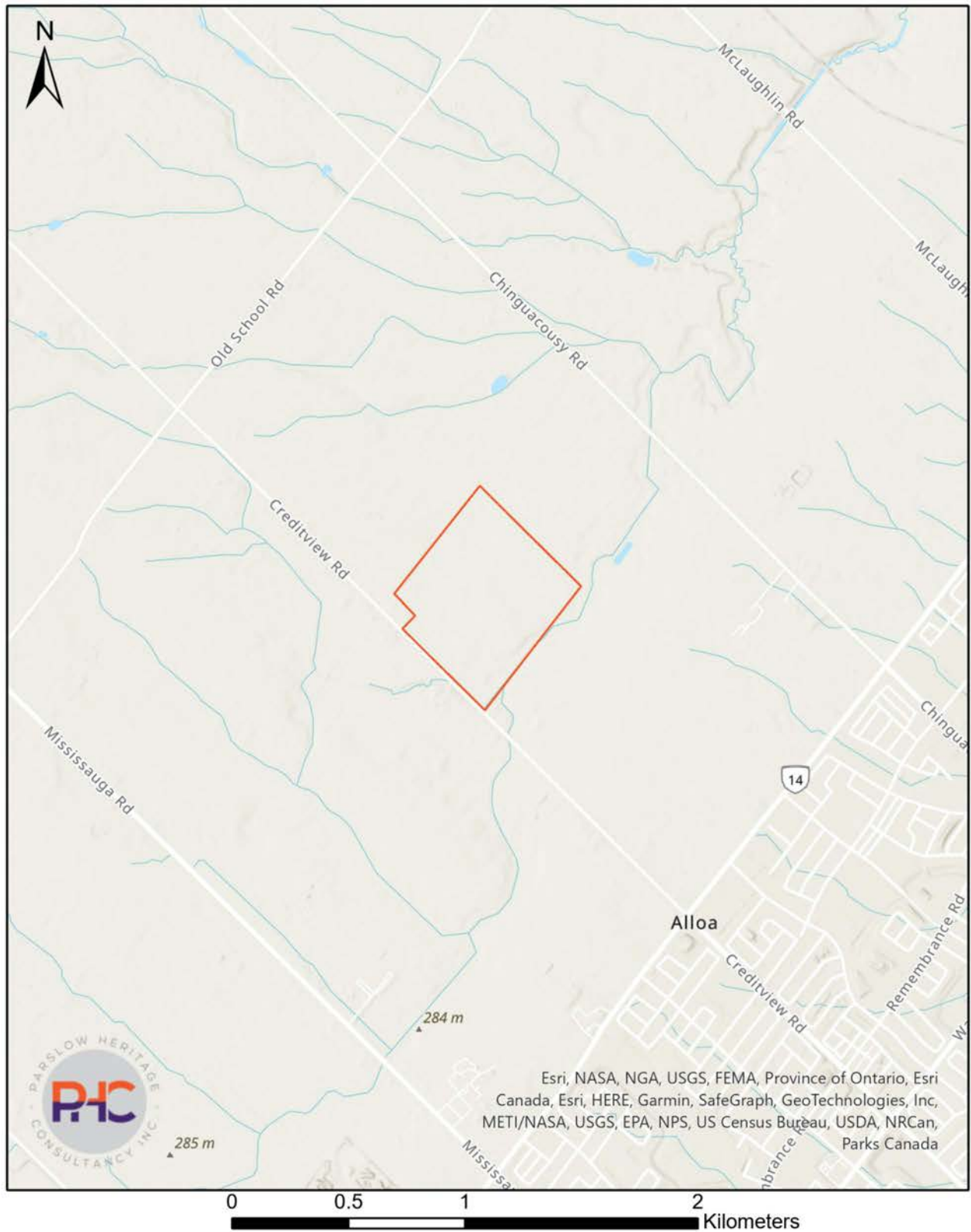
## Maps

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*ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES*



# Map 1 - Location of Study Area on Topographic Map

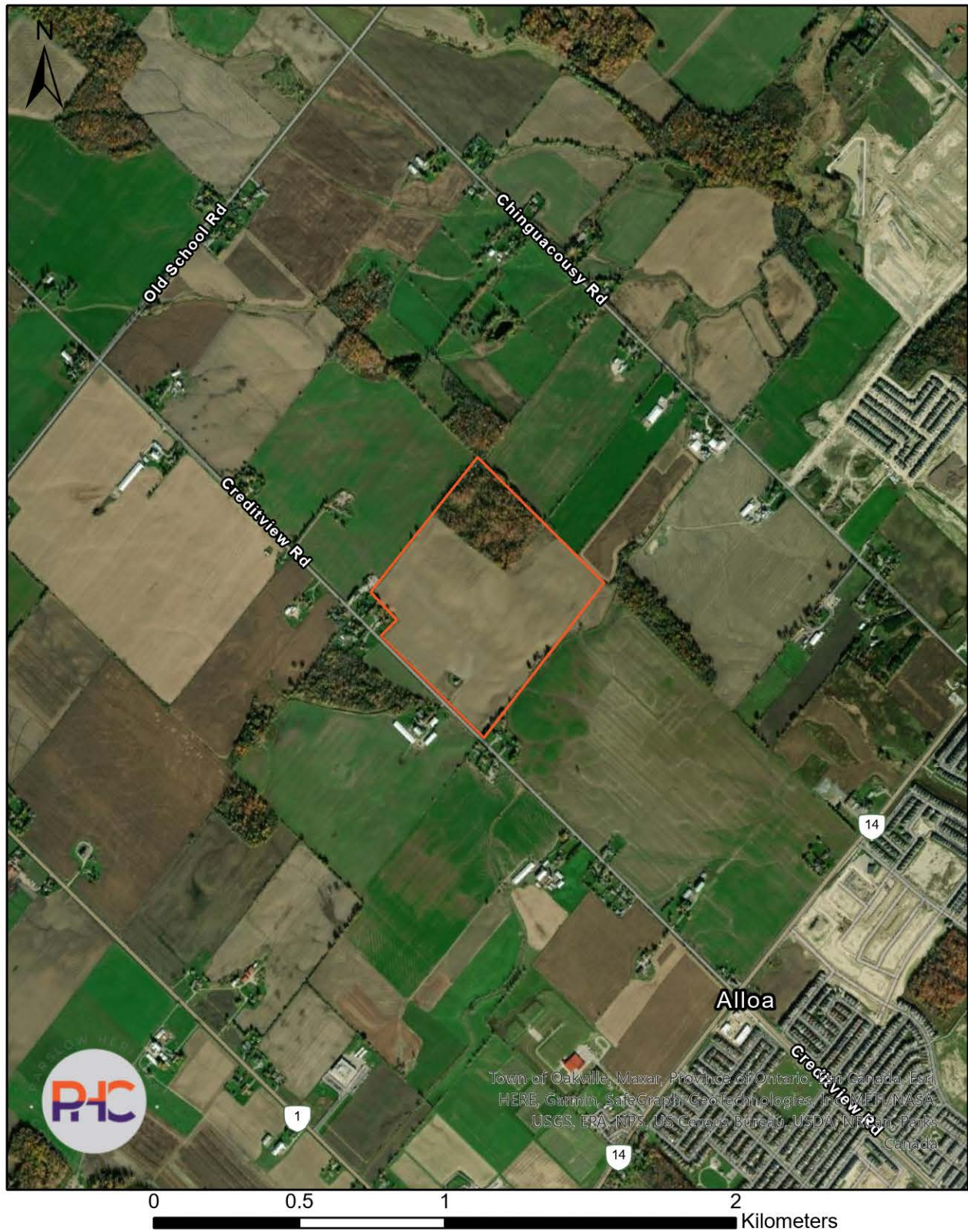


## Legend

Study Area

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloo (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON

## Map 2 - Location of Study Area on Aerial Image



# Map 3 - Location of Study Area on Treaties Map



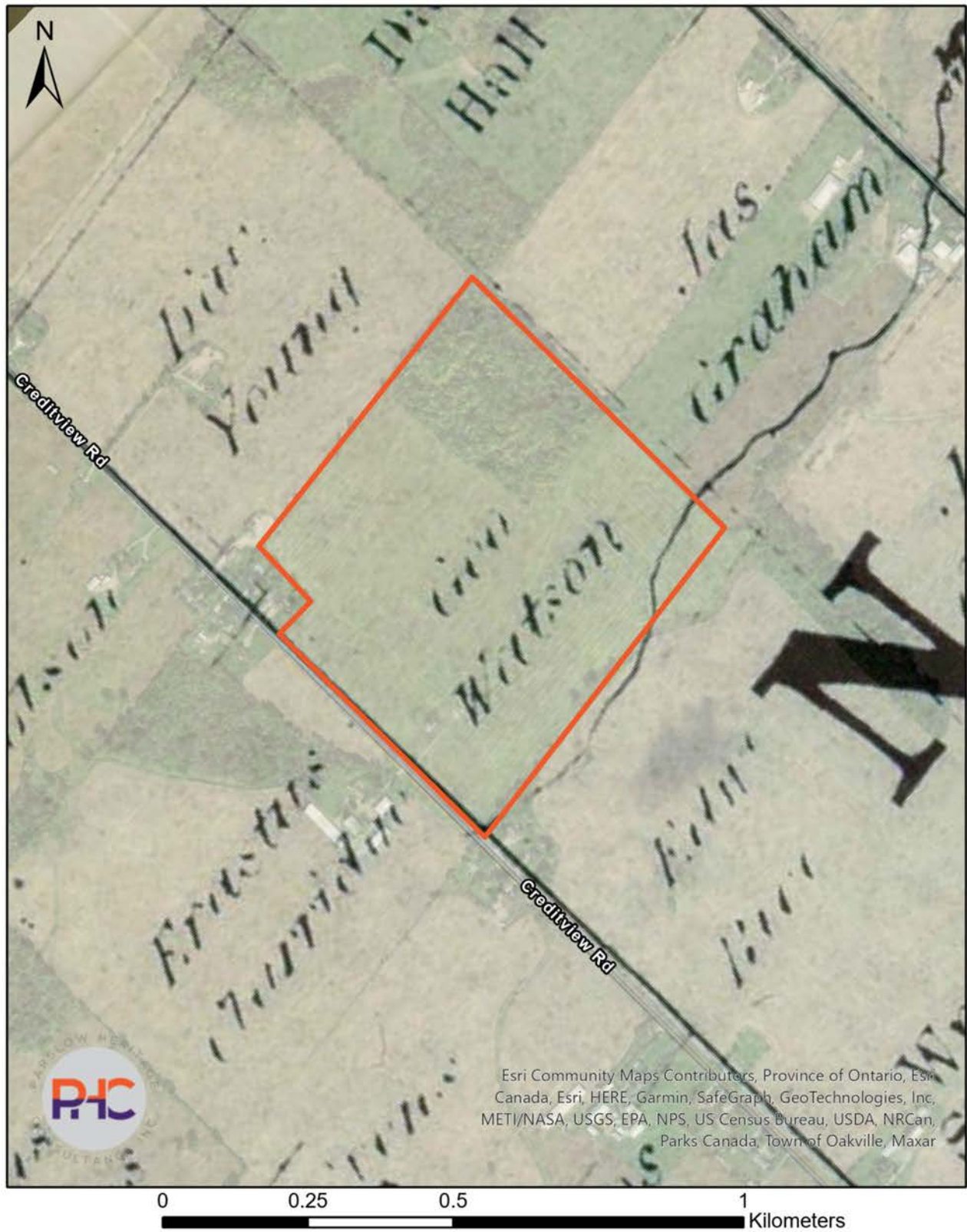
1:20,000

## Legend

 Study Area

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloo (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON

Map 4 - Location of Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map



# Map 5 - Location of Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Atlas



## Legend

 Study Area

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON

1:10,000

# Map 6 - Location of Study Area on 1954 Aerial Map



## Legend

 Study Area

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON

# Map 7 - Physiography



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

1:10,000

## Legend

 Study Area

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON

# Map 8 - Methods, Results, and Photo Locations



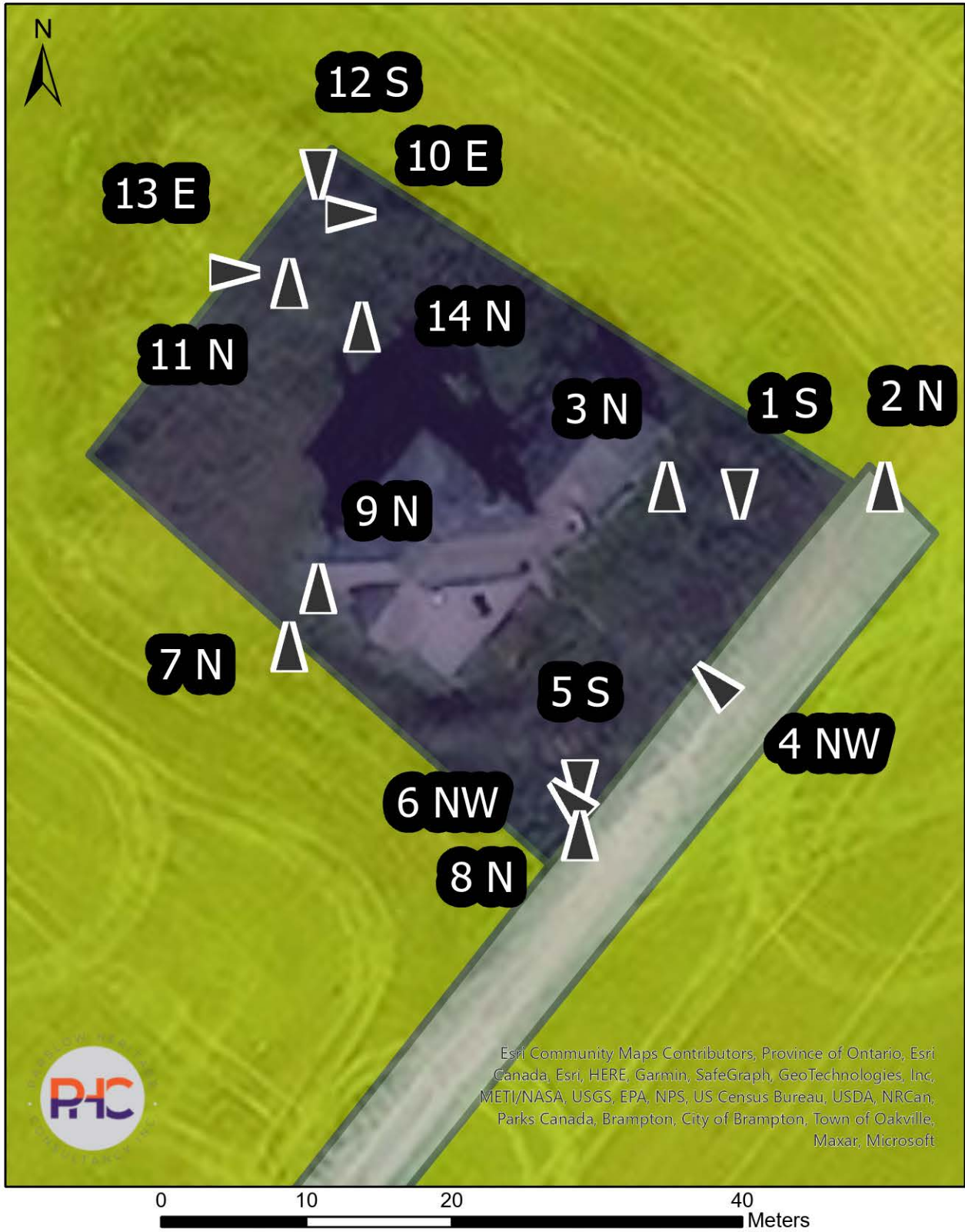
## Legend

- |         |                             |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| Layer2  | Disturbed - Gravel Driveway |
| Results | Test Pitted at 10 metres    |
| Yellow  | Pedestrian Survey at 5m     |
| Green   | Woodlot - NHS Not assessed  |

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON



# Map 9 - Methods, Results, and Photo Locations



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



0 10 20 40 Meters



1:400

### Legend

Layer2

Results

-  Pedestrian Survey at 5m
-  Woodlot - NHS Not assessed

-  Disturbed - Gravel Driveway
-  Test Pitted at 10 metres

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, Caledon, ON

# Appendix A

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## Artifact Catalogue



Project Name: ARGO Alloa  
 Project No.: 2022-0041  
 Analyzed By: Jessica Russell  
 Borden No:

Stage 2 CSP

# Pre-Contact Catalogue

Cat No.	Findspot	Depth (cm)	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Heated	Freq.	Dimensions (mm)			Comments
								Length	Width	Thickness	
1	P1 Surface		Onondaga	SCR	End Scraper	N	1	17.4*	20.6*	4.1*	Bit end on the distal edge (mod length = 18.8 mm). Us
2	P3 Surface		Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	N	1	17.1*	29.6*	5.2*	Utilized on lateral edge - microflakes, striations, and e
3	P2 Surface		Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
4	P4/AkGx-722 Surface		Onondaga	PPO	Side Scraper	N	1	44.8	25.4	6.1	Reworked projectile point into side scraper. Point type

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883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: [647-348-4887](tel:647-348-4887)

Email: [admin@phcgroup.ca](mailto:admin@phcgroup.ca)

Website: [www.phcgroup.ca](http://www.phcgroup.ca)

