

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
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January 31, 2025

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Development of 12561 Centreville Road
Within Part of Lot 3, Concession 3
In the Geographic Township of Albion
Historic County of Peel
Now in the Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 061-CA10433-24
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)
PIF #: P1059-0174-2024**

Original Report

September 5, 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed development of municipal address 12561 Centreville Creek Road, in the Town of Caledon (the “study area”). The study area is located within part of Lot 3, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

As per the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘2011 S&G’) published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)* (2011), detailed documentary research was undertaken to provide a record of the study area’s archaeological and land use history and present condition. An optional property inspection was not conducted. Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (two historic structures and roadways), two listed heritage resources, a registered archaeological site, and a tributary of the West Humber River. The Town of Caledon’s AMP also identifies the study area as having archaeological potential.

Further review of imagery from the mid-20th century to the present was conducted to determine if the archaeological potential classification is relevant across the study area. This review revealed the presence of deep and extensive land alterations (building footprints, driveways/access routes and previously graded areas) and an area of no or low archaeological potential (saturated soil conditions) within the study area. However, on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and full extents of these areas will be required during a Stage 2 AA.

The remaining balance of the study area is considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These lands must be subjected pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the 2011 S&G. However, in areas where ploughing is not possible or viable, a systematic Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for a Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Global Properties (1) Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed development of municipal address 12561 Centreville Creek Road, in the Town of Caledon. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Lot 3, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). For ease of discussion, in this report Centreville Creek Road will be described as travelling in a north-south direction, rather than its true northwest-southeast orientation.

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. The Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, under the archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2024) and the 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Global Properties (1) Inc.* on August 8th, 2024.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historical mapping, topographic mapping, an air photograph, orthophotographs and a satellite image. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13).

Table 1 includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario. **Appendix C** includes the oral traditional histories of those Indigenous groups closely related to the study area.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads.
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	- Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools.
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic)
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	- Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens;

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an in situ cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include 'Princess Point Ware' vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188).</p>
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); the abandonment of these two phases "were expressed early on, with the recognition that local site sequences were more or less continuous through what has been classified as distinct phases" (Birch, 2015, p.271); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; traditionally, the Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>Neutral (called <i>Attiewandaron</i> by the Huron-Wendat) Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment, around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula to Lake Erie; sites also found in the Grand River area and as far as Milton in the east; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <p>The Petun (<i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</i>) were located along the Blue Mountains to the north and have been theorized to have arrived ca. 1580 from Neutral territory; the Grand River headwaters are located in the northwest corner of Dufferin County and the Petun are believed to have utilized Dufferin County (northwest of the study area) as hunting territory.</p> <p>- many trails used throughout the area including the Toronto Carrying Place Trail which travelled along the Humber River and the Rouge River connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Garrad, 2014, pp.1, 147-148; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Sawden, 1952, p.7; TRCA, 2007, p.9; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	<p>The Anishinaabeg (i.e., Algonquin, Chippewa, Mississauga, Odawa, Ojibway, and others) continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral Natives (<i>Attiewandaron</i>) in the Niagara Peninsula; inter-marriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huronia”); extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; Neutral Natives clustered in the Niagara Peninsula; Neutral Natives referred to as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutral Natives; the <i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</i> were called ‘Petun’ a term meaning tobacco; little references to the Petun were made by fur traders leading to the belief that fur traders assumed they were similar to the Huron-Wendat; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Garrad, 2014, pp.148, 167-168, 490; Garrad and Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp. 368-388, 395-396; Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245; White, 1978, pp.407-411).</p>
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	<p>The Five (later Six) Nations (Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga and Seneca; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region but remained an independent Nation; the Huron-Wendat ultimately resettled near Quebec City (forming the oldest First Nations community in Canada), in southwestern Ontario and in America; the Five Nations attacked Neutral Natives ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	<p>Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017) to Southern Ontario in the 1690s; battles fought throughout, ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); ‘<i>Mississauga</i>’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; multiple settlements throughout Southern Ontario; the study area is within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation who state they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017) (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019; Jaenen, 2023a; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Tooker, 1978, pp.418-441).
Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1790s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (American settlers who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Government of Ontario, 2024; Hall, 2022; Jaenen, 2023b; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2020).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Land Treaties

In 1805, a tract of land was ceded from the Mississaugas that included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” (Fix, 1967, p.13). One mile (or 1.6 kilometres) on either side of the Credit River and the ‘flat lands’ bordering the Etobicoke Creek

were to remain property of the Mississaugas, and they were to obtain £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek (Bronte Creek) as part of the treaty. This treaty, Treaty No.13a, included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson in Halton County. In September 1806, representatives of the Crown and certain Mississaugas signed Treaty 14, or the 'Head of the Lake Purchase,' confirming the cession of lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario that had been agreed upon the previous year (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.35-40; Government of Ontario, 2024; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; MCFN, 2020a; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Weaver, 1913, p.65).

After the War of 1812, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the "increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier" (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now the Regional Municipality of Peel, was negotiated by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississaugas who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). Under the leadership of Chief Ajetance, the Mississaugas settled for goods in the value of £522.10 annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land, including some land along the Credit River. This second purchase, known as Treaty No.19 or the 'Ajetance Purchase,' surrendered those lands within what would encompass the Township of Albion (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.iv, 47-48; Government of Ontario, 2024; MCFN, 2020b; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117).

1.3.3.2 Township of Albion

From 1818 to 1819, the Township of Albion was surveyed by William Chewett (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-2; Pope, 1877, p.89). Official settlement in the area began soon afterwards, and by 1820 all the lots on the first concession were settled as far as Lot 38 (Heyes, 1961, p.11). Settlers in the southern part of the township recognized the potential of the rich soils and flat terrain, and focused on agriculture (Scheinman, 2009b, p.10-1). Settlers in the northern part of the Township of Albion navigated the difficult terrain and settled in plateau areas and along river valleys while attempting to farm (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-7). By 1821, 120 individuals had settled in the township and approximately 62 acres throughout the township had been cleared of timber resources (Thomas, 1967a, p.228). These timber resources included mixed hardwood which continued to be cleared by settlers such that by 1830, the township had numerous prosperous wheat farms (Heyes, 1961, p.111).

Within twenty years of the survey of the township, the population had increased to 2,154 individuals (Thomas, 1967a, p.228). By 1840, after several years of severe agricultural depression, the export of Canadian wheat increased when new British Corn laws gave preferential treatment to Canadian wheat, and after 1853 European crop failure sent the prices of Canadian grain skyrocketing (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The Crimean War prevented supplies of Russian wheat from entering the European markets and brought the wheat prices still higher; farms throughout the

township experienced great financial surplus (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The agricultural prosperity was short lived, and livestock husbandry stimulated the economy with emphasis placed on breeding high quality beef and dairy cattle (Heyes, 1961, p.113).

1.3.3.3 Village of Wildfield

The village of Wildfield is located south of the study area at the intersection of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road. The village was founded around St. Patrick’s Church and Cemetery, one of the earliest Roman Catholic churches in Upper Canada (Tavender, 1984, pp.47-48). It was formerly known as ‘Grantuile’, named after Simon Peter Grant, a wealthy Scottish settler who arrived in the area by 1833. It was briefly named ‘Gribbin’ after Father John Joseph Gribbin who “approached the authorities [in] re-establishing a post office in the village” (Thomas, 1967c, p.268). By 1891, the village was renamed Wildfield.

1.3.4 Land Use History of the Study Area (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the study area’s land use history and of its potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely G.R. Tremaine’s 1859 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel* and J.H. Pope’s 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (**see Maps 2-3; Table 3**).

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants Documented in the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* in the Study Area

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) in the Study Area	
			1859	1877	1859	1877
3	3	NW¼, 50 acres	William Shaw	William Shaw	-	1 homestead
		SW¼, 50 acres		Estate of H. Brown		1 homestead
Total:					0	2 homesteads

In the 1859 map the study area primarily encompassed a parcel of farmland that measured 100 acres and was owned by William Shaw. No historic structures (e.g., homesteads, schools, etc.) were depicted in or within 300 metres the study area.

By 1877, the study area was depicted within land owned by William Shaw (the northwest quarter), and the Estate of H. Brown (the southwest quarter). Two homesteads were depicted within the study area: one in lands owned by William Shaw and one in land owned by the Estate of H. Brown, while one additional homestead was depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The study area is also located along present-day Centreville Creek Road, an early historic transportation route established during the survey of the Township Albion. In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible

archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, based on the proximity of early Euro-Canadian settlements and an early historic transportation route, these features contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To assist in establishing the post-1900s land use history of the study area, a detailed review of topographic maps from 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940 (*see Map 4*), an air photograph from 1954 (*see Map 5*) and orthophotographs from 2002, 2007, 2018, 2020 and 2022 (*see Map 5*) was undertaken. Additionally, satellite imagery from 2024 was also reviewed (Google Earth, 2024).

The earliest 20th century topographic maps identified the study area as an area that was cleared of overgrown vegetation and contained a wood house (depicted as a black square) fronting near Centreville Creek Road. A small segment of the tributary of the West Humber River was depicted traveling into the eastern part of the study area.

In 1954 the study area encompassed a farm complex fronting on Centreville Creek Road that consisted of at least one residential structure and several barns/outbuildings, while the remaining lands consisted of agricultural fields. By 2002 the farm complex had expanded to include additional storage buildings for crops, machinery and animals. Several pastures for large farm animals had been created in the northwest part of the study area. A long gravel access route had been installed from the farm complex to the eastern limits of the study area to provide access to the adjacent agricultural fields.

In 2018, the farm complex had increased in size with several additional storage buildings installed east of the farm complex. After this time, the study area remained relatively unchanged.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Prime Agricultural Area in the Town of Caledon's Official Plan (Town of Caledon, 2024).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. According to the Town of Caledon’s AMP, the study area retains archaeological potential (ASI, 2021).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (or Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. There are two listed heritage properties located within 300 metres of the study area (Town of Caledon, 2022; *see Table 4*). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 4: Heritage Resources Within 300 Metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
12250 Centreville Creek Road	1900-1924; An Edwardian classical farmhouse.	Listed
12494 The Gore Road	1900-1924; An Edwardian classical style farmhouse with a red brick exterior.	Listed

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (Town of Caledon, 2022). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Read the Plaque, 2024). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer church and/or early cemetery (Halton-Peel Branch Ontario Ancestors, 2024; Regional Municipality of Peel, 2019). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the MCM was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. Six (6) archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area (MCM, 2024; *see Table 5*).

Table 5: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered Archaeological Sites within 300 metres of the Study Area			
AkGw-570	H1	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
Other Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area			
AkGw-66	John Laughlin	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Findspot, homestead
AkGw-69	Avery	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AkGw-70	Dennis	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AkGw-454	AkGw-454	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	House
AkGw-460	Dusty Rose P1	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot

“-” denotes no details provided in OASD.

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Given that one registered archaeological site is located within 300 metres, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Four reports were identified (*see Table 6*).

Table 6: Previous AA Within Proximity to the Study Area

Company, Report Date	Stage	Location	Details and Recommendations
The Archaeologists Inc., 2021	1-2 AA	12420 Centreville Creek Road, at the southeast quarter of Lot 3, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Albion; within 50m of the study area.	No archaeological resources or sites were identified. It was recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2021	1 AA	Four contiguous properties covering 16.8 hectares on the west side of Centreville Creek Road within Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Albion; within 50m of the study area.	The subject area retains archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Stage 2 AA is required.
Archeoworks Inc., 2023a	1 AA	Two development parcels: 1) a 40-hectare (98.8-acre parcel at 12494 The Gore Road and, 2) a 10.8-hectare (26.7-acre) parcel to the southwest, within	The entirety of the subject area is identified as retaining archaeological potential and must be subjected to Stage 2 AA.

Company, Report Date	Stage	Location	Details and Recommendations
		the eastern parts of Lot 2 and 3, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Albion; within 50m of the study area.	
Archeoworks Inc., 2023b	1 AA	12735 Centreville Creek Road, in Lot 4, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Albion; within 50m of the study area.	Previously AA within the subject area discovered two sites: AkGw-66 (Stage 3 AA recommended) and AkGw-69 (no further AA required); where archaeological potential remained, further AA required.

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area’s physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the “second wave” of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto have become more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

Three native soil types are encompassed within the study area: Bottom Land located along the tributary of the West Humber River, Oneida clay loam was located in the western part of the study area along Centreville Creek Road while the remainder of the property was located within Chinguacousy clay loam. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 7** (Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farms Service, 1953).

Table 7: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography; Surface Stoniness
Bottom Land	Alluvial	Alluvial	Variable	Variable; variable

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography; Surface Stoniness
Chinguacousy clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy Textured Till (shale and limestone)	Imperfect	Smooth gently sloping; few stones
Oneida clay loam			Good	Smooth moderately sloping; few stones

The topography within the majority of the study area is generally level with a gradual decrease in elevation from north to south. Elevations range from 236 to 242 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). A minor tributary of the West Humber River flows along the eastern limit of the study area. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated in a rural farming area at 12561 Centreville Creek Road, in the Town of Caledon. The study area encompasses a large farm complex (barns, outbuildings, silos, storage buildings, sheds, etc.), a residential house and garage, a dirt access route, two gravel driveways, manicured lawns, a shallow drainage ditch, an animal pasture and several agricultural fields.

1.4.10 Date of Desktop Review

A desktop review of field conditions using 20th century topographic mapping and aerial imagery, and past and current satellite imagery and orthophotographs was undertaken on September 3rd, 2024. An optional property inspection was not undertaken for the Stage 1 AA.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 2.0**.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and a review of imagery from the mid-20th century to the present (*see Section 1.3.4.2*), an evaluation of the established archaeological potential of the study area was performed. The results of this evaluation are presented in **Map 6**. An inventory of the documentary record can be found within **Appendix D**.

2.1 Analysis

2.1.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was then evaluated for the presence of any deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Disturbances documented within the study area include but are not limited to: a large farm complex (barns, outbuildings, silos, storage buildings, sheds, etc.), a residential structure and garage, a dirt access route, two gravel driveways and areas previously subjected to grading activities associated with the farming complex construction.

The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints and, as such, are exempt from Stage 2 survey. On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of the disturbances will, however, be required during a Stage 2 AA in accordance with *Section 2.1.8* of the *2011 S&G*.

2.1.2 Identified Physical Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas (i.e., saturated soil conditions), exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G*.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential include but are not limited to: an area of saturated soils conditions associated with drainage ditch southwest of the residential structure.

Due to the no or low archaeological potential classification of these features, all areas documented in this section are exempt from Stage 2 survey. On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of these features will, however, be required during a Stage 2 AA.

2.1.3 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that do not exhibit extensively disturbed conditions or physical features of low archaeological potential are therefore considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas include: agricultural fields, manicured yards surrounding the residential structure dotted with trees, and animal pastures.

All lands retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. However, in areas where ploughing is not possible or viable (e.g., wooded areas; pasture with high rock content; abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth; gardens, parklands or lawns/pastures which will remain in use for several years after the survey; lands where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged) or the area to be surveyed is narrow (ten metres wide or less), a systematic Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

2.2 Conclusions

Archeoworks Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 AA of 12561 Centreville Creek Road, in the Town of Caledon. Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (two historic structures and roadways), two listed heritage resources, a registered archaeological site, and a tributary of the West Humber River. The Town of Caledon's AMP also identifies the study area as having archaeological potential.

A review of imagery from the mid-20th century to the present revealed the presence of deep and extensive land alterations (building footprints, driveways/access routes and previously graded areas) and an area of no or low archaeological potential (saturated soil conditions) within the study area. However, on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and full extents of these areas will be required during a Stage 2 AA.

The remaining balance of the study area is considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These lands must be subjected pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. However, in areas where ploughing is not possible or viable, a systematic Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA (extents of these areas to be confirmed through a detailed on-site property inspection during a Stage 2 AA as per *Section 2.1.8* of the *2011 S&G*).
2. Parts of the study area that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential (i.e., saturated soil conditions) are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA (extents of these areas to be confirmed through a detailed on-site property inspection during a Stage 2 AA).
3. Parts of the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey, as appropriate, at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Sections 2.1.1* and *2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MCM* 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 a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MCM*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery*.

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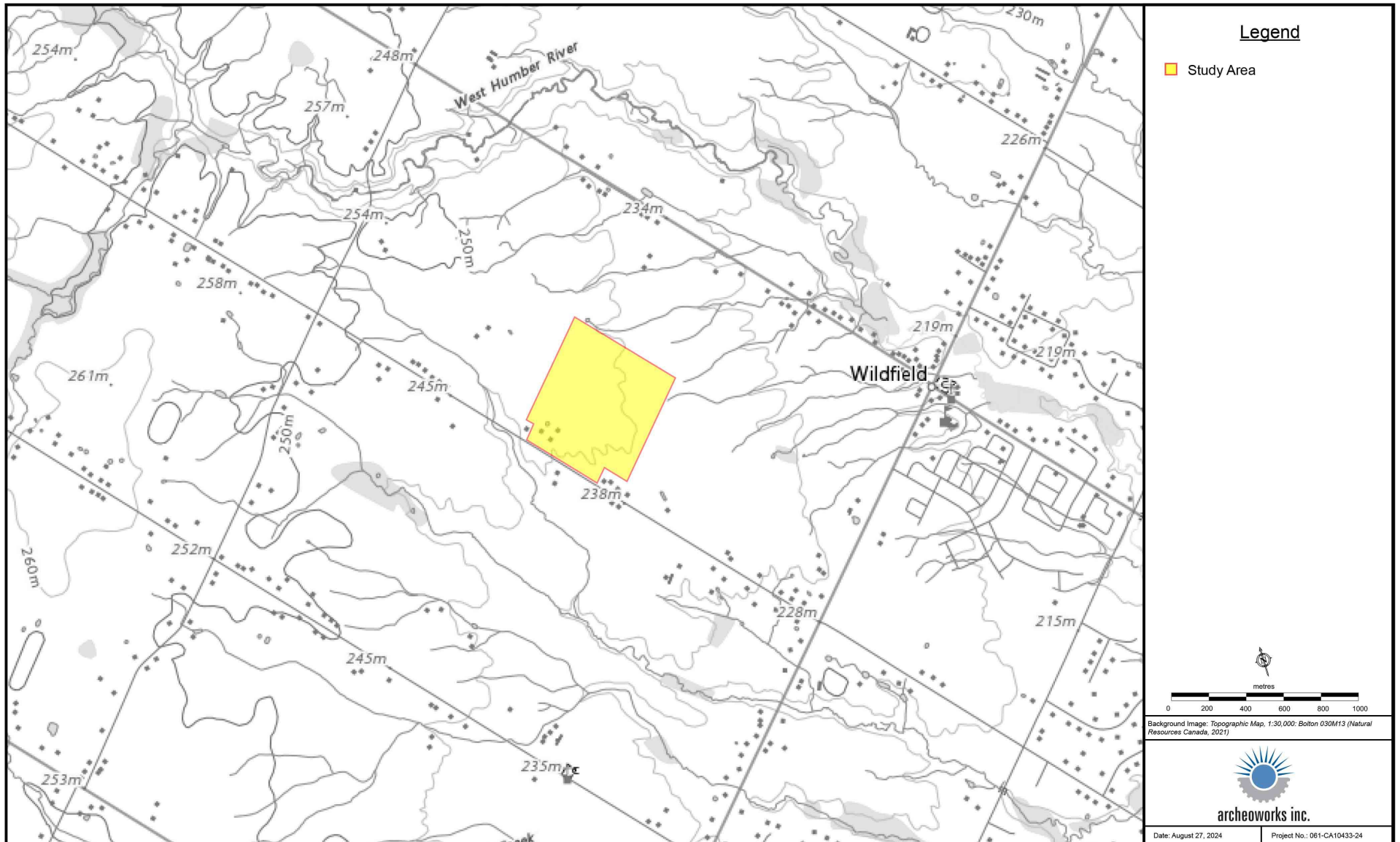
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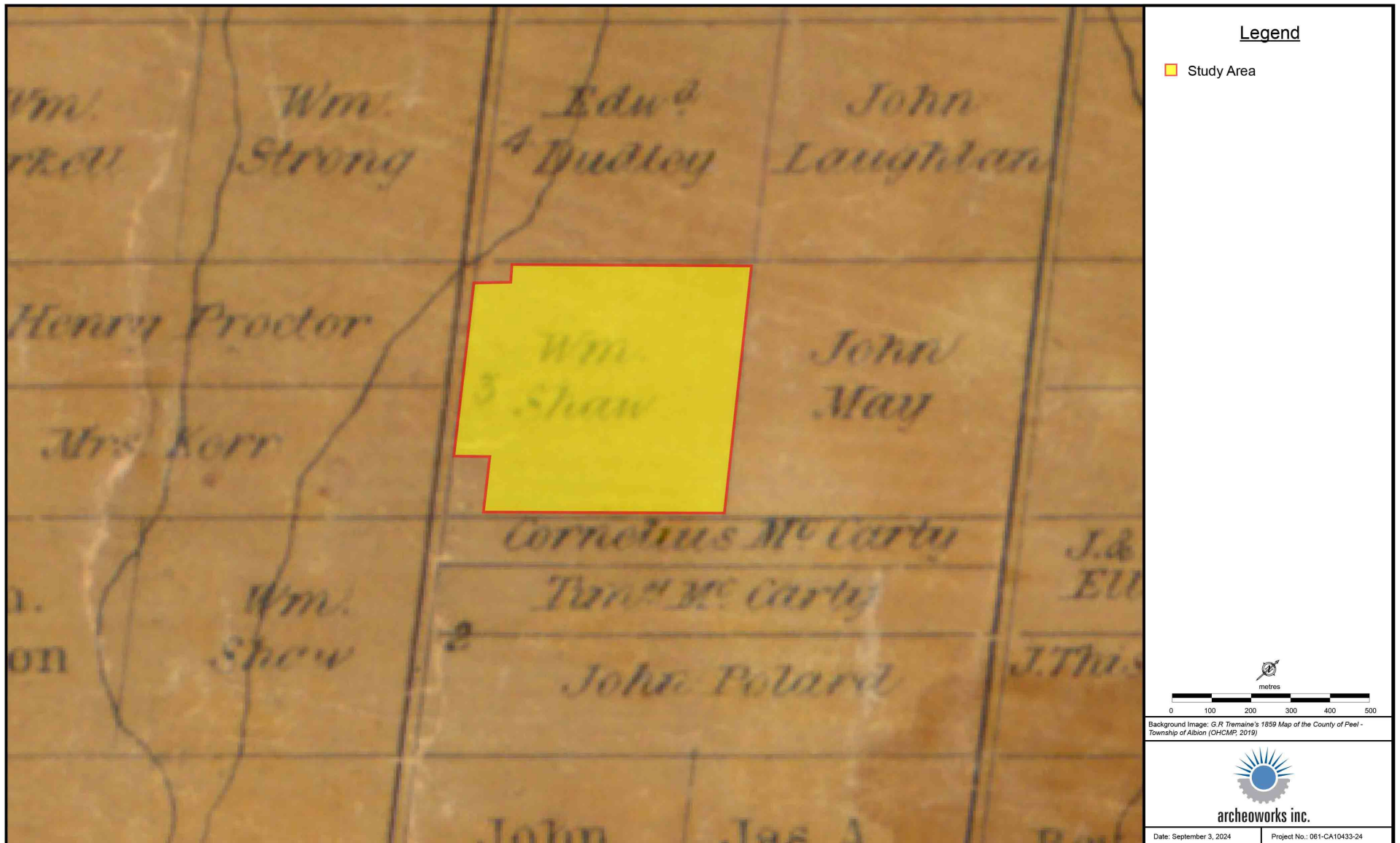
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APPENDICES

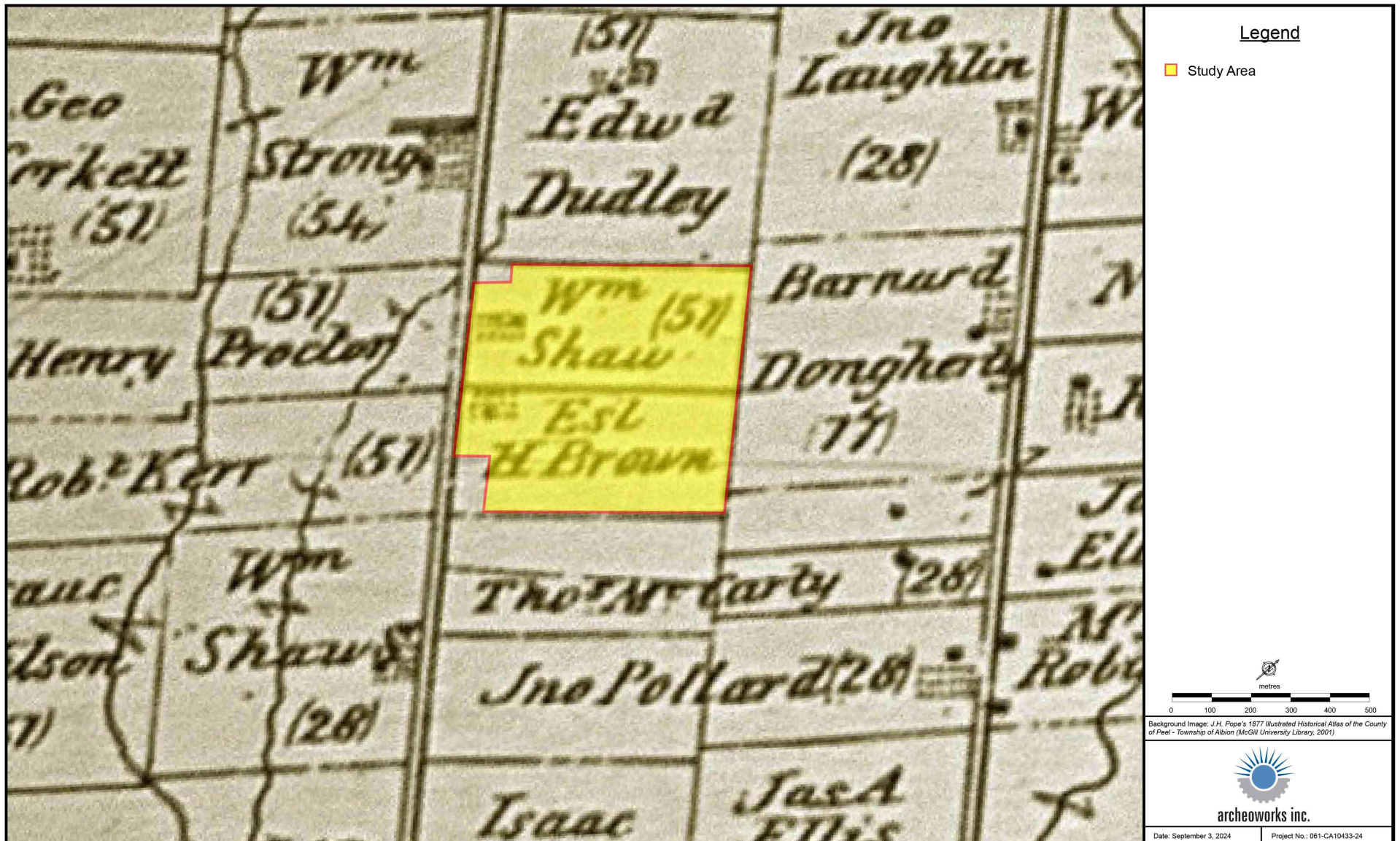
APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: Topographic map section identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1859 Tremain's Map of the County of Peel – Township of Albion.



Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel – Township of Albion*.



Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within topographic maps published in 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940.



Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph, and 2002, 2007, 2018, 2020 and 2022 orthophotographs.



Map 6: Stage 1 AA recommendations.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Results			
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Water on or adjacent to the study area	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
1a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
1c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline within 300 metres (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2	Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, knolls, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
3	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
5	Previously identified archaeological site(s) within 300 metres		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
6	Known burial site or cemetery on or directly adjacent to the property		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with resource areas related to food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail area, etc.) within 100 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
10	Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
11	Contains property listed or designated (under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>) by the municipality		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
13	Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) illustrating archaeological potential for all or parts of the study area	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
14	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: ORAL HISTORIES

Huron-Wendat Oral Traditional History

ANNEX

History of the Nation Huronne-Wendat

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owend Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

Courtesy of R.Gaudreau-Couture, Huron-Wendat First Nation, per.comm., 21 June 2022.

Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) Oral Traditional History

Southern and Central Ontario – Michi Saagiig Historical Context

Official Background Released by Curve Lake First Nation



The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon people” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in the spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to produce subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

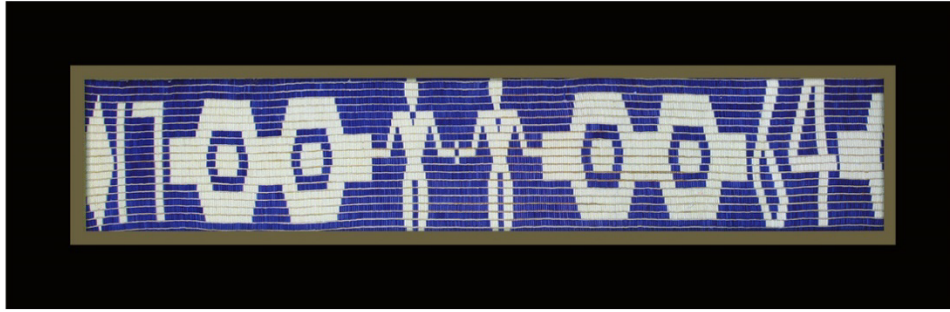
The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including Welland and Niagara rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of peoples coming to the territory to establish villages and a corn growing economy between 800-1000 A.D. These newcomers included people that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun, and Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these peoples and granted them permission to stay as visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts and these contracts would be renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the visitor Nations to continue the amical political and economic relationship that existed.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. At the same time the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them in Michi Saagiig Territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at that time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north. Elder Gitiga Migizi: *“There is a misnomer that we came here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. We are the traditional people, the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them. We are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.”*

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.



The Making of Canada

The **Royal Proclamation of 1763** and **Great Wampum (1764)** are fundamental documents in Canada's legal history. The Royal Proclamation was not a unilateral declaration of the Crown's will in its provisions relating to First Nations, rather First Nations, in prayer, in ceremony, and over many days with many Elders, sang and crafted the Great Wampum because these documents are records and testimonies of the principles that were to guide the relationship between First Nations and the British Crown. The Great Wampum of Niagara and the Royal Proclamation are a treaty (an agreement) between First Nations and the Crown which stands as a positive guarantee of First Nation self-government as well as the mutual obligations of peace and friendship (no interference with rites and provision of support and resources) between Nations.

Transcripts of a meeting in July 1818 at Drummond Island in Lake Huron to the west of Manitoulin between Anishinaabeg peoples and representatives of the British Crown contain articulate references to the Treaty of Niagara. An account of the meeting is as follows:

The Chiefs, laying down a **broad Wampum Belt, made in 1764**; one made in 1786; and one marked Lieutenant M'Dowal, Commanding Michilimackinac, with the pipe of peace marked on it:

"Father (Crown), your children (First Nations) now seated round you, salute you sincerely, they intend to talk to you a great deal, and beg you will listen to them with patience, for they intend to open their hearts to you ..." Holding the Belt of 1764 in his hand he said, *"Father, this my ancestors received from our Father, Sir W. Johnson. You sent word to all your red children to assemble at the crooked place (Niagara). They heard your voice - obeyed the message - and the next summer met you at the place. You then laid this belt on a mat, and said - 'Children, you must all touch this Belt of Peace. I touch it myself, that we may all be brethren united, and hope our friendship will never cease. I will call you my children; will send warmth (presents) to your country; and your families shall never be in want. Look towards the rising sun. My Nation is as brilliant as it is, and its word cannot be violated.' Father, your words were true - all you promised came to pass. On giving us the Belt of Peace, you said - 'If you should ever require my assistance, send this Belt, and my hand will be immediately stretched forth to assist you."*

These were the founding agreements of Canada

Courtesy of Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, J. (2015). *Michi Saagiig Historical/Background Context*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thelandbetween.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Mitchi-Saagii-Territory-history-and-the-Making-of-Canada.pdf> [Accessed 03 September 2024].

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		061-CA10433-24		
Licensee:		Ian Boyce (P1059)		
MCM PIF:		P1059-0174-2024		
Document/ Material		Details		Location
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2024/061-CA10433-24 - 12561 Centreville Road/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.