



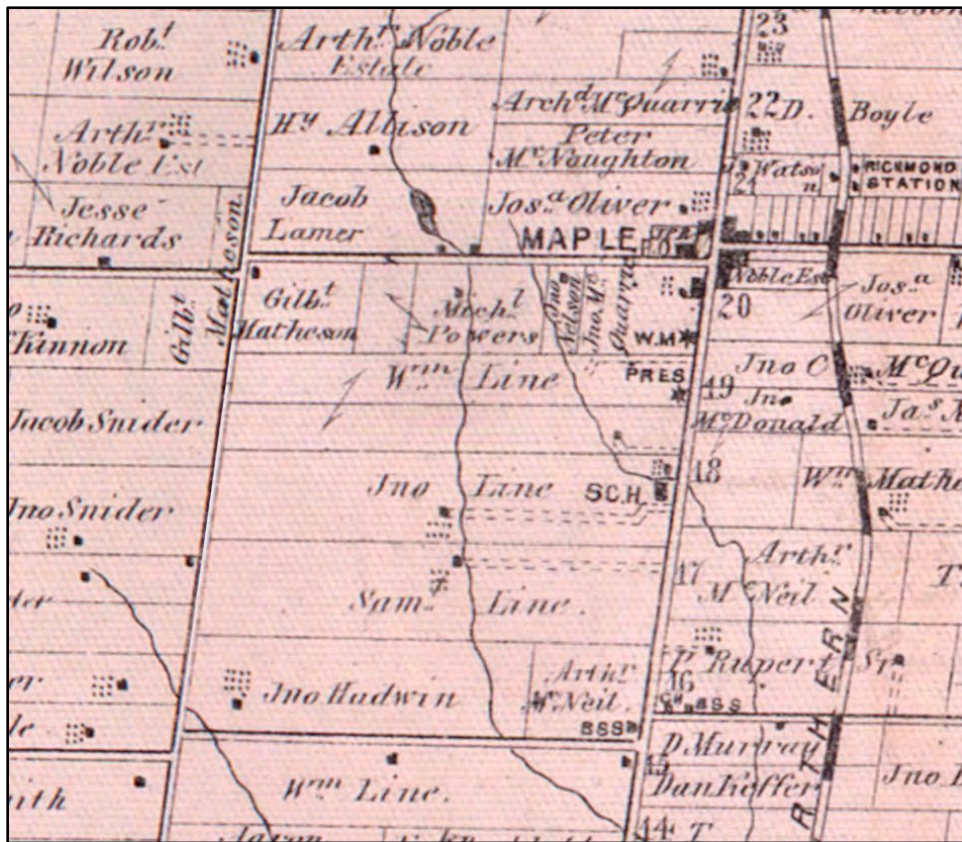
APPENDIX E
Archaeological
Assessment

CITY OF VAUGHAN

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL

JUNE 15, 2022

DRAFT





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ALEXANDRA MULLAN – P1006

STAGE 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT
BARTLEY SMITH
GREENWAY TRAIL

CITY OF VAUGHAN

PART OF LOTS 15, 17-21, CONCESSION 4, IN THE
FORMER GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN,
YORK COUNTY, NOW IN THE CITY OF VAUGHAN,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK, ONTARIO

DRAFT REPORT

PROJECT NO.: 211-07301-00

DATE: JUNE 14, 2022

WSP
582 LANCASTER STREET WEST
KITCHENER, ON
CANADA N2K 1M3

F: +1 519 743-8778
WSP.COM



June 14, 2022

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Bartley Smith Greenway Trail, Part of Lots 15, 17-21, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.

Prepared for:

City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, ON
L6A 1T1

SIGNATURES AND DISCLAIMERS

PREPARED BY

REVIEWED BY

DRAFT

DRAFT

Alexandra Mullan, MA
Professional Archaeologist

Jennifer Morgan, PhD
Ontario Archaeology Lead

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by the City of Vaughan (the Client) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a Trail Gap Feasibility Study being undertaken to connect gaps along the Bartley Smith Greenway Trail, which forms part of the Vaughan Super Trail. The study area subject to assessment is located on part of Lot 15 and Lots 17-21, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The study area subject to assessment in this report includes an approximately 3 kilometre (km) long recreational trail route between McNaughton Avenue and Keele Street along the Don Valley Corridor in the City of Vaughan, Ontario. Portions of the proposed trail route are within lands managed by the Toronto Regional Conservation Authority and these lands were not subject to assessment in this report.

This archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a feasibility study to support future decisions about trail development, and to evaluate potential assessment requirements under the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area included a review of previous archaeological research, historic maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, and local histories. Based on the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for parts of the study area that hold potential for the presence of archaeological resources** (Figure 9).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment is to be completed following the requirements of Section 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011):

- The parts of the study area that have been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concern do not require further archaeological investigation;
- Areas that cannot be subject to ploughing, including manicured lawn, scrub, and woodlot, must be subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals as per section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).
- Test pit survey can be increased to 10 m intervals in areas of encountered disturbance to confirm the extent of disturbance. In areas of suspected disturbance, test pits may be placed throughout the areas according to professional judgement so as to confirm the degree of disturbance following Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011); and,
- Areas of visually confirmed disturbance, low-lying and permanently wet areas, and areas of steep slope (>20°) will be subject to photo-documentation only.

If proposed construction impacts are changed to include areas outside of the current study area boundaries as illustrated in Figure 2, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that the results of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment are not considered final until the above stated recommendations have been reviewed by the MHSTCI and the report has been accepted into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

WSP

Project Manager	Amanda Gebhardt, BLA, OALA, CLSA <i>Manager, Landscape Architecture</i>
Discipline Lead	Jennifer Morgan, PhD (R1176) <i>Ontario Archaeology Lead</i>
Project Licencee	Alexandra Mullan, MA (P1006) <i>Professional Archaeologist</i>
Report Preparation	Alexandra Mullan
Mapping/GIS	Rebecca Remmer, MA, CAHP (R1252) <i>Archaeologist</i>
Report Review	Jennifer Morgan

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1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment are:

- To provide information regarding the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition;
 - To provide a detailed evaluation of the property's archaeological potential; and
 - To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey when required.
-

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by the City of Vaughan (the Client) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a Trail Gap Feasibility Study being undertaken to connect gaps along the Bartley Smith Greenway Trail, which forms part of the Vaughan Super Trail. The study area subject to assessment is located on part of Lot 15 and Lots 17-21, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

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This archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a feasibility study to support future decisions about trail development, and to evaluate potential assessment requirements under the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area includes a review of previous archaeological research, historic maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, and local histories. A property inspection was not completed as part of the assessment.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections provide a general review of the pre-contact and post-contact periods of southern Ontario as well as the history of the study area, specifically, to provide a generalized historical framework for the archaeological assessment.

1.3.1 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

The following provides a generalized cultural history of Indigenous people within the region the study area is situated. Information is primarily derived from the archaeological record and the interpretations of archaeologists.

Technological or temporal divisions have been defined to describe adaptations to changing climates, physiography, subsistence patterns, and geopolitical pressures which do not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of fluid cultural practices spanning thousands of years. The following presents a sequence of Indigenous land-use from earliest human occupation following deglaciation to the recent past based on periods defined by archaeologists as:

- The Paleo Period
- The Archaic Period
- The Woodland Period

PALEO PERIOD

Paleo period populations were the first to occupy what is now southern Ontario, moving into the region following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). The first Paleo period populations to occupy southern Ontario are referred to by archaeologists as Early Paleo (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Early Paleo period groups are identified by their distinctive projectile point types, exhibiting long grooves, or 'flutes', that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism (method of attaching the point to a wooden shaft). These Early Paleo group projectile types include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700), and Crowfield (ca. 10,500) (Ellis & Deller, 1990). By approximately 10,400 BP, Paleo projectile points transitioned to various unfluted varieties, such as Holcombe (ca. 10,300 BP), Hi Lo (ca. 10,100 BP), and Unstemmed and Stemmed Lanceolate (ca. 10,400 to 9,500 BP). These types were utilized by Late Paleo period groups (Ellis and Deller, 1990). Both Early and Late Paleo period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleo period sites often functioned as small campsites where stone tool production and maintenance occurred (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

Climatic warming, approximately 8,000 BP, was accompanied by the arrival of the deciduous forest in southern Ontario. With this shift in flora came new faunal resources, resulting in a change in cultural adaptations in the region. This change is reflected in new tool-kits and associated subsistence strategies referred to archaeologically as the Archaic period. The Archaic period in southern Ontario is divided into three phases: the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 4,500 BP), and the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500 to 2,800 BP) (Ellis et al. 1990). Generally, in North America, the Archaic period represents a transition from big game hunting to broader, more generalized subsistence strategies dependent on local environmental parameters. This period is characterized by the following traits:

- An increase in stone tool variation and reliance on local stone sources,
- The emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point types,
- A reduction in extensively flaked tools,
- The use of native copper,
- The use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons,
- An increase in extensive trade networks, and,
- The production of ground stone tools and an increase in larger, less portable tools.

The Archaic period is also marked by population growth. Archaeological evidence suggests that by the end of the Middle Archaic period (ca. 4,500 BP) populations were steadily increasing in size (Ellis et al., 1990). Over the course of the Archaic period, populations began to rely on more localized hunting and gathering territories. By the end of the Archaic period, populations were utilizing more encampments that are seasonal. From spring to fall, the

archaeological record shows populations were shifting their settlement patterns on a regular, seasonal basis. From spring to fall, settlements would exploit lakeshore/riverine locations where a broad-based subsistence strategy could be employed, while the late fall and winter months would be spent at interior site where deer hunting was likely a primary focus with some wild edibles likely being collected (Ellis et al. 1990, p. 114). This steady increase in population size and adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy eventually evolved into what is termed the Woodland period.

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIODS

The beginning of the Woodland period is defined by the emergence of ceramic technology. Similar to the Archaic period, the Woodland period is separated into three timeframes: the Early Woodland (ca. 2,800 to 2,000 BP), the Middle Woodland (ca. 2,000 to 1,200 BP), and the Late Woodland (ca. 1,200 to 350 BP) (Spence et al., 1990; Fox, 1990).

The Early Woodland period is represented in southern Ontario by two cultural complexes: the Meadowood Complex (ca. 2,900 to 2,500 BP), and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 2,500 to 2,000 BP). During this period, the life ways of Early Woodland populations differed little from that of the Late Archaic with hunting and gathering representing the primary subsistence strategies. The pottery of this period is characterized by its relatively crude construction and lack of decoration. These early ceramics exhibit cord impressions, which are likely the result of the techniques used during manufacture rather than decoration (Spence et al., 1990).

The Middle Woodland period has been differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool forms (e.g. projectile points, expedient tools), and the increased decorative elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al., 1990). Additionally, archaeological evidence suggests the rudimentary use of maize (corn) horticulture by the end of the Middle Woodland Period (Warrick, 2000).

In southern Ontario, the Middle Woodland has been divided into three different complexes based on regional cultural traditions: the Point Peninsula Complex, the Couture Complex, and the Saugeen Complex. These groups are differentiated by sets of characteristics that are unique to regions within the province, specifically regarding ceramic decorations.

The Point Peninsula Complex extends from south-central and eastern Ontario into southern Quebec. The northernmost borders of the complex can be found along the Mattawa and French Rivers. Ceramics are coil constructed with conical bases, outflaring rims, and flat, rounded, or pointed lips. The interior surfaces of vessels are often channelled with a comb-like implement, creating horizontal striations throughout. The exterior is smoothed, or brushed, and decoration generally includes pseudo-scallop stamps or dentate impressions. Occasionally, ceramics will have been treated with a red ochre wash (Spence et al, 1990).

The Saugeen Complex is found generally in south-central Ontario and along the eastern shores of Lake Huron. The Saugeen Complex ceramics are similar in style to Point Peninsula Complex; however, the vessels tended to be cruder than their Point Peninsula counterparts. They were characterized by coil construction with thick walls, wide necks, and poorly defined shoulders. Usually, the majority of the vessel was decorated with pseudo-scallop stamps or dentate impressions, with the latter occurring more frequently at later dates (Spence et al., 1990).

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

There is much debate as to whether a transitional phase between the Middle and Late Woodland periods is present in Southern Ontario, but it is generally agreed that the Late Woodland period begins around 1,100 BP. The Late Woodland period in Southern Ontario can be divided into three cultural sub-phases: The early, middle, and late Late Woodland periods. The early Late Woodland is characterized by the Glen Meyer and Pickering cultures and the

middle Late Woodland is characterized by the Uren and Middleport cultures. These groups are ancestral to the Iroquoian-speaking Neutral-Erie (Neutral), the Huron-Wendat (Huron), and Petun Nations that inhabited Southern Ontario during the late-Late Woodland period (Smith, 1990, p. 285).

The Pickering and Glen Meyer cultures co-existed within Southern Ontario during the early Late Woodland period (ca. 1250-700 BP). Pickering territory is understood to encompass the area north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing (Williamson, 1990). Glen Meyer is centred around Oxford and Norfolk counties, but also includes the southeastern Huron basin and the western extent is demarcated by the Ekfrid Clay Plain southwest of London, Ontario (Noble, 1975). Villages of either tradition were generally smaller in size (~1 ha) and composed of smaller oval structures, which were later replaced by larger structures later in the Late Woodland period. Archaeological evidence suggested a mixed economy where hunting and gathering played an important role, but small-scale horticulture was present, indicating a gradual shift from hunting-gathering to a horticultural economy (Williamson, 1990).

The first half of the middle Late Woodland period is represented by the Uren culture (700-650 BP) and the second half by the Middleport (650-600 BP). Uren and Middleport sites of the middle Late Woodland share a similar distribution pattern across much of southwestern and south-central Ontario. (Dodd et al., 1990). Significant changes in material culture and settlement-subsistence patterns are noted during this short time. Iroquois Linear, Ontario Horizontal, and Ontario Oblique pottery types are the most well-represented ceramic assemblages of the middle Late Woodland period (Dodd et al., 1990). At Middleport sites, material culture changes included an increase in the manufacture and use of clay pipes as well as bone tools and adornments (Dodd et al., 1990; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

During this period, evidence in the archaeological record of small year-round villages, secondary ossuary burials, and what are thought to be semi-subterranean sweat lodges suggest a marked increase in sedentism in Southern Ontario during the Uren and Middleport cultures (Ferris & Spence, 1995). The increasing permanency of settlements was a result of the development of small-scale cultivation and a subsequent increased reliance on staple crops such as maize, beans, and squash (Dodd et al., 1990; Warrick, 2000; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

Archaeological evidence from the middle Late Woodland sites also documents increases in population size, community organization and village fissioning, and the expansion of trade networks. The development of trade networks with northern Algonquian peoples has also been inferred from findings at Middleport sites along the northern parts of southwestern and south-central Ontario. These changes resulted in the more organized and complex social structures observed in the late Late Woodland period.

During the late Late Woodland period, village size significantly increased as did the complexity of community and political systems. Villages were often fortified with palisade walls and ranged in size from smaller villages with a few longhouses to larger villages with over 100 longhouses. Larger longhouses oriented differently than others in the village have been associated with primary familial groups, while longhouses that were located outside of palisade walls may have been for visiting groups for the purposes of trade or social gatherings (Ramsden, 1990). More recent research has indicated that smaller, temporary camp or cabin sites were often used seasonally for the tending of agricultural fields or as fishing camps (Ramsden, 1990). By this time, large-scale agriculture had taken hold, making year-round villages even more practical with the improved ability to store large crop yields over winter.

Late Woodland villages in the vicinity of the study area were typically associated with the Huron-Wendat nations who occupied areas as far east as the Trent River and as far west as the Niagara Escarpment. They typically inhabited each village for several decades before moving settlements to more fertile land when resources were exhausted. Throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, these settlement shifts often included northern migrations and the incorporation of multiple smaller villages into larger coalescent villages. This pattern of settlement is notable at the McKenzie-Woodbridge (AkGv-2), Boyd (AkGv-3), and Seed-Barker (AkGv-1) village

sites, which are located between 3-5 km to the east and northeast of the study area along the Humber River (Williamson, 2014).

The Huron-Wendat eventually migrated out of the Toronto area and into present-day Simcoe County and the Penetanguishene Peninsula, an area known as Historic Wendake. This movement northward is considered to be the result of a number of socio-political factors, including increased conflict with the Five Nations Iroquois, an increased complexity in political organization, increasing trade relations with Northern Algonquian groups, and interactions with early European traders (Ramsden, 1990; Birch, 2012; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

During the fifteenth century, ceramic styles on Huron village sites were typically consistent with the Lalonde High Collar type, which included high collars and a complex neck decoration. Artifact assemblages became more heterogenous by the sixteenth century as ceramic styles began to favor castellation for decoration. Huron-Wendat ceramic motifs also began to reflect influences from Iroquoian speaking groups from the St. Lawrence River area to the east. European goods obtained through extensive trade routes have also been found at Huron-Wendat village sites during this time. These goods include iron kettles, axes, and knives, as well as glass beads (Ramsden, 1990). Changes in ceramic styles observed in the archaeological record also reflect increasing levels of inter-community relationships, integration, and trade between different groups during this period. For example, oral histories of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) speak to the arrival of, and relationships with, the Huron “corn growers” (Migizi & Kapyrka, 2015, pp. 127-136).

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland period resulted in extensive changes to the traditional lifestyles of most populations inhabiting Ontario including settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic drop in population size (Warrick, 2000).

1.3.2 POST-CONTACT PERIOD

Early European presence within the study area began as early as 1615 with the travels of the French explorer Etienne Brulé who travelled with the Huron along the major portage route known as the Toronto Carrying Place Trail, which connected Lake Ontario with Lake Simcoe to the north by way of the Humber River and the Holland Marsh. In September of 1615, Brulé camped on the shores of Humber Bay with the Huron (Mika & Mika, 1977, p. 694; Steckley, 1987; Ramsden, 1990). In 1615-1616, Samuel De Champlain also travelled with the Huron northward to Georgian Bay. By the 1640s, the Huron, Petun, Neutral, and Mississauga Anishinaabeg (Michi Saagiig) had dispersed out of this region of Southern Ontario as a result of increasing conflicts with the Five Nations Iroquois, and the warfare and disease that had arrived with European colonization.

The large-scale population dispersals gave way for the Haudenosaunee to occupy the territory north of Lake Ontario where they settled along inland-running trade routes. These settlements included the villages of Ganatsekwyagon on the Rouge River and Teiaiagon on the Humber River at the head of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail (Steckley, 1987; Ramsden, 1990). Due to increased military pressure from the French, and the Anishinaabe Nations (Ojibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi) who had previously retreated to the north, the Haudenosaunee abandoned their villages along Lake Ontario.

By the 1680s, the Anishinaabeg had returned and re-occupied the land along Lake Ontario, as well as northward beyond the Haliburton Highlands. The Anishinaabeg later participated in a significant number of treaty agreements with the British Crown, establishing the foundation of Euro-Canadian settlement in Southern Ontario (Ferris & Spence, 1995).

In addition to archaeological interpretations, oral histories provide a valuable contribution to our understanding of the history of Indigenous peoples in Ontario. The following oral history, provided by Michi Saagiig elder Gitiga

Migizi, speaks to the occupation of this area of Southern Ontario by the Anishinaabeg throughout the pre-contact and post-contact periods (see Appendix A for the full text provided):

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig 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 spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure 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 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 (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the 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 as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around 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 into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the 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, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

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 Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

Migizi and Kapyrka pp. 127-136 (2015)

YORK COUNTY

The study area is situated in the historic County of York, now the City of Toronto. The land that includes York County was surrendered by the Mississauga to the British Crown as part of Treaty No. 13, the Toronto Purchase (1805). After the American Revolution ended in 1783, those who remained loyal to the British Crown (United Empire Loyalists) began to move into Southern Ontario, creating a greater demand for land.

In 1787, senior officials from the former Indian Department met with the Mississaugas of the Carrying Place to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward toward Lake Simcoe (Surtees, 1994, p. 107). Due to irregularities in the land boundaries of the original 1787 land surrender, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, William Claus, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to redefine the northern and western boundaries as well as purchase a larger tract of land. The irregularities disputed between the Crown and the Mississauga over the original 1787 land surrender was whether or not the Humber or Etobicoke Creek was the western boundary of the purchase (Harris, n.d.). Stretching from the Scarborough Bluffs in the east and Etobicoke Creek in the west, the final agreement included much of what was once the western half of York County, including Etobicoke Township. In 1805, the Crown purchased the 250,000 acres of land that is included in the Toronto Purchase.

After the British conquest of the area, the land that became York County was originally part of the District of Nassau and, later, the Home District. York County was created in 1791 and consisted of an east and west Riding extending from the County of Durham to the east, the La Trench River (now Thames River) to the west, and Lake Geneva (now Burlington Bay) to the south (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 681). Governor John Graves Simcoe was among the first to settle in the newly established county. Accompanied by the Queen’s Rangers, he occupied the area around what was once Fort Rouille on the modern-day Exhibition lands in Toronto. Fort Rouille was originally

constructed by the French in 1751 to control the fur trade in the area and was subsequently destroyed in 1759 to prevent its use by the British. It was at this site that Simcoe began to lay the foundations of York, the new capital of Upper Canada (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 681).

Early settlers in York County included the Pennsylvania Quakers, Germans from Genesee Valley, Pennsylvania Dutch, and French Royalists. The population in the county grew rapidly as a result of the construction of two major transportation routes, historic Yonge and Dundas Streets, and the desire to settle in the capital of Upper Canada. Yonge Street was constructed from Toronto Harbour to Holland Landing in the north, and Dundas Street was established from Downtown Toronto to London in the West. These became major transportation routes as they allowed for settlement and trade with the interior of Southern Ontario (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 682).

In 1851, the County of York encompassed the townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan, Markham, Scarborough, York, King, Whitchurch, Gwillimbury East, and Gwillimbury North. The County of York was briefly united with the County of Peel from 1853 to 1866. Municipalities including the Township of Georgina, the City of Toronto, and villages of Aurora, Holland Landing, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, and Yorkville were added to the boundaries of York County after 1866 (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 682).

TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN

The first survey of the former township of Vaughan was completed by Abraham Tredell in 1795 at the request of Sir John Graves Simcoe. His goal was to establish a road (present-day Yonge Street) through the township to connect the community of York, present-day Toronto, with more northerly trading areas, including Georgian Bay. The concessions were laid out with Yonge Street marking the border in the east and present-day Highway 50 in the west. The township eventually covered a total of 67,510 acres (Reaman, 1971). It was the third largest township in York County and was named after Benjamin Vaughan, a representative of Lord Melbourne who was involved with peace negotiations with the Americans in 1783 (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 574). While the township survey was not completed until 1851, European settlers began to arrive in 1796, including German settlers of Pennsylvania, French Huguenots and English Quakers (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 574). The first sawmill was built in 1801 by John Lyons, and was constructed at time when the population sat at only 103 inhabitants. By 1817, the population had risen to 510 (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 574).

Between 1815 and 1840, patents for lands around the Humber River were issued, encouraging an influx of settlers from the British Isles. The first schoolhouse was built in 1815 and, by 1825, the township had grown to see the establishment of 19 schoolhouses. By this time, Vaughan Township included at least six sawmills and two grist mills. Between 1825 and 1840, the number of mills constructed to support the growing need for lumber and the processing of agricultural products had increased to include 34 sawmills, 5 grist mills, and a number of flour and woollen mills (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 574). By 1842, the township residents had cleared and planted 18,026 acres of land, mostly for wheat, and the population was recorded at 4,187. Most of the farming in Vaughan Township was small-scale until horsepower gradually replaced manpower after 1840. This shift helped to significantly increase crop yields (Mika and Mika, 1983, p. 575).

By 1849, the township was incorporated, and a municipal system of government was implemented (Reaman, 1971). A thriving agricultural industry supported the continual growth of the township, and the development of extensive transportation infrastructure over the next several decades. Major transportation routes constructed through the township included the establishment of the Northern Railway between 1851 and 1855, the Vaughan Plank Road in 1860, the Metropolitan Railway in 1896, and the Toronto Suburban Electric Railway in 1914 (Mika & Mika, 1983, 574).

In the early 1900s, Vaughan experienced an influx of inhabitants as Toronto began to grow beyond its early established boundaries. With this influx of inhabitants, small suburban communities were quickly developed and, by

1911, the population of the township had reached over 20,000 people (Reaman, 1971). Over the course of the twentieth century, the area was increasingly dominated by suburban developments inhabited by those commuting to Toronto for work (Mika & Mika, 1983, 575). In 1971, the Township was incorporated as the Town of Vaughan and, 20 years later, it became the City of Vaughan (City of Vaughan, 2020a).

COMMUNITY OF MAPLE

Centered on the intersection of Keele Street and Major MacKenzie Drive West, the Town of Maple was established in the early nineteenth century to the northeast of the study area. Prior to being named Maple, the community was originally called Noble's Corner or Nobleville after the local post master, Joseph Noble (Mika & Mika, 1981, p. 610). The Noble family had been one of the original settlers of the area. It was later named Rupertsville after a respected doctor of the community, Dr. Rupert. It has been suggested that the large number of maple trees growing along Keele Street eventually gave the community its current name (City of Vaughan, 2020b).

Among the first notable structures in Maple was a Presbyterian Church, built in the 1830s and St. Stephen's Anglican Church, which was built in 1838 (Mika & Mika, 1981, pp. 610-661). One of the initial obstacles for the town was the swampy land located along Keele Street, which impeded travel from larger communities to the south. Eventually, with the infilling of swampy areas, the resultant completion of the north-south roadway, and the arrival of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron railway in 1853, Maple began to prosper and grow. The increase in travel was reflected by the later establishment of a hotel in the 1850s. A masonic lodge was added in 1854, one of the earliest in Upper Canada, and a Methodist church was added in 1870. By the late nineteenth century, Maple also had a sawmill, a rope factory, a creamery, a hardware store, a shoemaker and a harness shop. The third Women's Institute in the world was built in Maple in 1899 (Mika & Mika, 1981, pp. 610-611).

By 1904, there were approximately 100 homes in the community, mostly retired farmers-turned-business owners. In 1907 the Sterling Bank was established and, later, the Canadian National Railway began operating a station in the community. By 1928, the community had grown to the point of designation as a Police Village with a population of 2,000 (City of Vaughan, 2020b). In the following decades, business within the town decreased but when it became part of the Town of Vaughan in 1971, it maintained a population of 1,000 (Mika & Mika, 1981, p. 610).

1.3.3 STUDY AREA SPECIFIC HISTORY

To better understand the historic land use of the study area, George C. Tremaine's 1860 *Map of York County* and Miles & Co.'s 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe* were reviewed to examine whether historic features are located within or directly adjacent to the study area. This analysis contributes to the determination of archaeological potential. A description of the lots and concessions, including their listed occupants at the time of the atlas production, any features of interest are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Historic landowners and illustrated features

Lot	Concession	Tremaine 1860		Miles & Co. 1878	
		Occupants	Features	Occupants	Features
15	4	Estate of Late John Line	-	William Line	Structure
17		Samuel Line	-	Sam Line	Structure, orchard, laneway
18		Henry Line	Structure, saw mill	Jonathan Line	Structure, orchard, laneway
19		William Line	-	William Line (north)	-
				William Line (south)	-
		Mrs. Powers (centre)	-	Michael Powers (centre)	Structure
21		Jacob Rupert (west)	Structure, saw mill	Jacob Lamer (west)	Two structures
	Adam Rupert (east)	Multiple structures within Village of Maple	Joseph Oliver (east)	Multiple structures within Village of Maple including Post Office	

-denotes no information or features listed

The 1860 Tremaine’s Map illustrates three structures directly adjacent to the study area. A homestead and sawmill are located along the Don River on the property of Henry Line on Lot 18, Concession 4 and a second sawmill on the river is illustrated on Jacob Rupert’s property on Lot 21, Concession 4. Present-day Major Mackenzie Road, Rutherford Road, Keele Street, and Jane Street had been constructed by 1860 along historic lot and concession lines. The Northern Railway line (formerly the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railway) had arrived to the east, and the Village of Maple has been established at the intersection of present-day Major Mackenzie Road and Keele Street (Figure 3).

Several structures are illustrated within, or directly adjacent to the study area in the 1878 map, including homesteads with orchards on each of Lots 17 and 18. There is also a structure along the West Bank of the Don River within the central portion of Lot 20 that lies adjacent to the study area. Additionally, by this time the Village of Maple has become more established, with multiple structures and several town lots added to the east (Figure 4).

To gain a better understanding of the more recent land use of the study area, aerial imagery from 1954 and 1970 was reviewed. In 1954, the majority of the surrounding area was under cultivation. The Town of Maple had expanded to just east of the study area, and an airport had been established adjacent to the western portion of the study area. The homestead and orchard illustrated in the 1878 historic atlas map within Lot 18 appears to still be standing as does the homestead on Lot 20 (Figure 5).

In 1970, although much of the area remains under cultivation, residential development is evident to the east encroaching along the east side of the West Bank of the Don River. The airport had become more substantial with multiple buildings added, and the homestead within Lot 18 is still present (Figure 6).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area includes three separate parcels of land along the West Branch of the Don River and is comprised of scrub and woodlots as well as two large ponds. The study area extends from north of Major Mackenzie Drive to south of Rutherford Road and is surrounded by extensive urban development outside of the study area to the east and west.

1.4.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ECOLOGY

The study area is located within both the Peel Plain and the South Slope physiographic regions. The Peel Plain is a clay tract that covers an area of approximately 300 square miles over the central areas of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 174-175). A number of large rivers and streams have cut deep valleys across the plain, leaving much of the area fairly well drained. The plain is largely shale and limestone, covered in either level or undulating heavy, usually red, clay. The clay is often a veneer on the plain but can also be quite deep with evidence of varving. It is more calcareous than the underlying shale till which is the result of being brought in from limestone areas in the east and north by meltwater. The clay is most often imperfectly drained, dark brown Peel clay followed by a sub-surface layer of brown-grey, clay loam (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 174-175). The Peel clay is found across the study area (Hoffman & Richards, 1955). This soil type is ideal for agricultural purposes and would have been desirable for both pre-contact and European settlement.

The first settlers in this area favored grain and wheat, which thrived in this soil, and became abundant enough to be exported as cash crops to the rest of Ontario. The focus on crops would later shift to a focus on livestock and animal products, including beef cattle, hogs, and dairy. Much of the Peel Plain was later developed by the increasing level of urbanization as a result of the expansion of the City of Toronto (Chapman & Putnam, 1983, pp. 174-175).

The South Slope is situated between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine. This physiographic region is higher than the glacial Lake Iroquois Plain and extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River (Chapman & Putnam 1984, p. 172). The South Slope is primarily a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows with Chinguacousy clay loam soil. These soils are developed on tills which are often also very clayey with black and grey shale (Chapman & Putnam, 1983, pp. 173-174). The soil within the study area is identified as King clay loam, a grey-brown podzolic with good drainage (Hoffman & Richards, 1955).

Proximity to natural sources of water is an important indicator of archaeological potential. The West Branch of the Don River flows through the entire length of the study area, with several other small tributaries located to the west and east. These would have served as important sources of potable water, riverine resources, and transportation routes during the pre- and post-contact periods which would have provided access to Lake Ontario located approximately 25 km to the south.

1.4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicates that eight archaeological assessments have been conducted on or within 50 metres (m) of the study area (MHSTCI, 2022). Details on the previous

archaeological assessments are provided in Table 2 and Figure 7, and assessments concerning work conducted within the current study area are bolded.

Table 2: Previous archaeological assessments

Year	PIF	Title	Researcher
1989	89-130B	<i>An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Plan of Subdivision Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 4, 19T-86052, Town of Vaughan Regional Municipality of York, Ontario</i>	Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)
1993	93-016	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision, Part of Lot 15, Concession 4, Town of Vaughan, RM of York</i>	ASI
2001	CIF#2001-020-194	<i>Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the North Star Lands at Rutherford Road and Greenock Drive, Lot 16, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario</i>	ASI
2013	P141-151-2011	<i>Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Background Study and Property Assessment of 7 Bevan Road, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Historically Part Lot 20, Concession 4, Township of Vaughan, County of York</i>	AMEC Americas Limited (AMEC)
2017	P474-0025-2017	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 10 Brevan Road Lot 19, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Former Geographic Township of Vaughan, Historic York County, Province of Ontario</i>	WSP Canada Inc. (WSP)
2018	P327-0004-2018	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Improvements to Major Mackenzie Drive from McNaughton Road to Keele Street, within Lots 20-21, Concession 3-4, former Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, now the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario</i>	Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)
2020	P383-0237-2020	<i>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Major Mackenzie Drive Detail Design Between McNaughton Road/Avro Road and Keele Street, Part of Lots 20-21, Concession 3-4, Former Township of Vaughan, County of York, Ontario</i>	ASI
2021	P089-0097-2018	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment, on Lots 47-54 Concession 1 West of Yonge Street, and on Lots 19-32 Concession 2, 3, and 4 West of Yonge Street in the Geographic Township of Vaughan, York</i>	New Directions Archaeology (NDA)

ASI completed an archaeological resource assessment in 1989 for the proposed subdivision plan on part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 4. This assessment included a portion of the current study area south of Major Mackenzie Road to approximately Bevan Road. The majority of the study area was found to have been previously disturbed by excessive earth moving activities, and all undisturbed portions were subject to survey. No archaeological resources were found, and no further work was recommended (ASI, 1989). As this report was completed prior to the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), this area is not considered fully mitigated to current standards.

In 1993, ASI completed an archaeological assessment on behalf of Dew Investments Ltd. on part of Lot 15, Concession 4. This assessment resulted in the identification of two pre-contact Indigenous sites and two Indigenous findspots. Both archaeological sites were recommended for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The survey was conducted adjacent to the southern portion of the current study area, and one of the findspots (AIGv-102) is located directly adjacent to the study area. No further work was recommended for AIGv-102.

ASI conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in 2001 on behalf of Weston Consulting Group for part of Lot 16, Concession 4. This assessment was located between the southern and central parts of the current study area. The Stage 1-2 assessment resulted in the identification of one pre-contact isolated findspot and one multi-component archaeological site (AIGv-196). The pre-contact isolated findspot was not recommended for further work, however AIGv-196 was recommended for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment (ASI, 2001). Further work on this site has not yet been completed.

In 2013, AMEC completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the residential property located at 7 Bevan Road. The property is located directly adjacent to the central portion of the current study area. The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area contained high archaeological potential for both pre-contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources and recommended a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials, and no further work was recommended (AMEC, 2013).

WSP completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2017 for the property located at 10 Bevan Road, which included part of the southern limits of the current study area. The results of this assessment found that portions of the property retained archaeological potential and the remainder of the property was found to be previously disturbed or sloped. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for the areas retaining archaeological potential (WSP, 2017).

Golder completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2018 for proposed road improvements to Major Mackenzie Drive from McNaughton Road to Keele Street in the City of Vaughan, Ontario. This study assessed an approximately 1.65 km long stretch of Major Mackenzie Drive that was 150 m wide and included part of the northern section of the current study area. The results of the assessment found that the majority of the study area no longer contained archaeological potential due to previous disturbance, but that this would need to be confirmed through a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The portion of the current study area that falls within this previously assessed area was recommended for further work (Golder, 2018).

In 2020, ASI conducted the recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Major Mackenzie Drive road improvements between McNaughton Road/Avro Road to Keele Street. The majority of the study area was found to be previously disturbed and small areas were subject to test pit survey. No archaeological resources were identified, and no further work was recommended (ASI, 2020).

NDA completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2021 for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment on behalf of the Regional Municipality of York. This study assessed approximately 3900 ha of land bounded by Kirby Road in the north, Bathurst Street to the east, Major Mackenzie Road to the south, and Highway 400 to the west. A portion of this assessment was located within 50 m of the northern section of the current study area. The results of the Stage 1 study found that much of the study area holds archaeological potential and further work was recommended (NDA, 2021).

1.4.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* indicates that there are 25 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area (MHSTCI, 2021). Of these, twelve do not have a recorded cultural affinity, seven are

pre-contact, three are multi-component, and two are Euro-Canadian. Only one of the registered archaeological sites, the Salaberry Site (AlGv-102), is located within 50 m of the study area. Table 3 provides additional details on the registered archaeological sites.

Table 3: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area

Borden	Site Name	Time Period	Cultural Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Status
AlGv-38	Packers 4	Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	-
AlGv-60	Packers 9	-	-	-	-
AlGv-61	-	Middle Archaic	Indigenous	Unknown	-
AlGv-39	ShurGain	Late Woodland	Indigenous	Village	-
AlGv-58	Packers 7	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	-
AlGv-43	Musselman	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Cabin	-
AlGv-42	Packers 6	-	-	Findspot	-
AlGv-59	Packers 8	-	-	-	-
AlGv-41	Packers 5	-	-	Findspot	-
AlGv-37	Packers 3	-	-	Campsite	-
AlGv-36	Williams	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other	-
AlGv-35	Packers 2	-	-	Camp/campsite	-
AlGv-34	Packers 1	-	-	Findspot	-
AlGv-96	Maple N'Hood 4 #1	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	-
AlGv-82	Fieldgate	Early Archaic, Post-contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Findspot, homestead	-
AlGv-63	Packers 11	-	-	-	-
AlGv-5	-	Other	-	Burial	-
AlGv-196	Hudwin	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Findspot, Homestead	Further work required
AlGv-102	Salaberry	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	No further work required
AlGv-101	Ravensway	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Other campsite/campsite	No further work required
AlGu-355	-	Late Woodland, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further work required
AkGu-30	Keelang 1	-	-	-	-
AkGu-31	Keelang 2	-	-	-	-
AlGu-22	Keelang 3	-	-	-	-
AkGv-14	Keffer	-	-	-	-

- denotes no information listed

The Salaberry Site (AlGv-102) is located adjacent to the southern portion of the study area. The site was identified by ASI in 1993 and consisted of a single Late Archaic isolated artifact and no further work was recommended. The presence of a previously identified archaeological site supports that the area has potential for the presence of both pre-contact and post-contact archaeological resources.

1.4.5 DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

A search of the York Region Heritage Register indicated that there are two designated heritage properties within 300 m of the study area (York Region, n.d.). Details on the identified heritage properties are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Listed and designated Heritage properties within 300 m of the study area

Location	Status	Address	Details
9470 Keele Street	Designated	9470 Keele Street	Frank Robson log house was originally located at Keele Street and Rutherford Road, moved to 9470 Keele Street.
2600 Major Mackenzie Drive	Designated	2600 Major Mackenzie Drive	Jacob Rupert House, a red brick octagonal house.

1.4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York was developed by ASI in 2014 (York Region, 2014). The York Region archaeological potential mapping created based on the results of this report was consulted to further inform the determination of archaeological potential of the study area as per Section 1.1, Standard 1, and Section 7.5.6, Standard 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI, 2011). It should be noted that while the Archaeological Management Plan is useful to assist in municipal planning and the stewardship of archaeological resources, they do not negate the MHSTCI's requirement for a site inspection or archaeological field survey to confirm actual conditions.

According to the Archaeological Management Plan, archaeological potential exists within 100 m of historic transportation routes and identified features of potential, and within 300 m of rivers and bodies of water (York Region, 2014). Based on these criteria, the current study area holds archaeological potential (Figure 8).

2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The criteria for determining the level of archaeological potential are primarily focused on physiographic variables that include distance and nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the agricultural viability of soils, resource availability, and other features which would have made the area more suitable for settlement and occupation. Historic background and archival research, including reviews of historic maps and county/township histories, provide the basis for determining historic archaeological potential. A more comprehensive list of features indicative of archaeological potential, as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011), can be found in Appendix B.

The results of the Stage 1 background review determined that there is high potential for the presence of pre-contact archaeological resources given that the West Branch of the Don River flows through the study area. Additionally, several small tributaries are located to the east and west of the study area. These would have been major pre-contact sources of riverine resources and major transportation routes for access to and from Lake Ontario. There are also seven registered pre-contact and three multi-component archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area, one of which is within 50 m of the study area boundaries.

The potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is also high given the proximity of the study area to the historic village of Maple and the location of several nineteenth century homesteads and sawmills within and directly adjacent to the study area. Parts of the study area are also located along historic Major Mackenzie and Rutherford Road and in close proximity to Keele Street and Jane Street, all of which are historic transportation routes. Additionally, three multi-component and two nineteenth century Euro-Canadian archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the property exhibits potential for the presence of both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources, and while some portions have been previously assessed and do not require further work, the remaining areas must be subject to further archaeological investigation (Figure 9).

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) to meet the requirements for compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. The assessment of the study area included a review of previous archaeological research, historic maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, and local histories. Based on the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, **a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for parts of the study area that hold potential for the presence of archaeological resources** (Figure 9).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment is to be completed following the requirements of Section 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011):

- The parts of the study area that have been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concern do not require further archaeological investigation;
- Areas that cannot be subject to ploughing, including manicured lawn, scrub, and woodlot, must be subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals as per section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).
- Test pit survey can be increased to 10 m intervals in areas of encountered disturbance to confirm the extent of disturbance. In areas of suspected disturbance, test pits may be placed throughout the areas according to professional judgement so as to confirm the degree of disturbance following Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011); and,
- Areas of visually confirmed disturbance, low-lying and permanently wet areas, and areas of steep slope (>20°) will be subject to photo-documentation only.

If proposed construction impacts are changed to include areas outside of the current study area boundaries as illustrated in Figure 2, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that the results of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment are not considered final until the above stated recommendations have been reviewed by the MHSTCI and the report has been accepted into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

4 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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*.

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 of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

5 REFERENCES

- AMEC Americas Limited (2013). *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Background Study and Property Assessment of 7 Bevan Road, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Historically Part Lot 20, Concession 4, Township of Vaughan, County of York*. Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. PIF #P141-151-2011.
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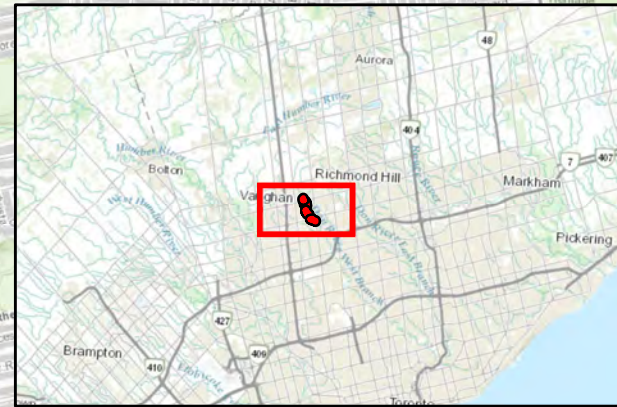
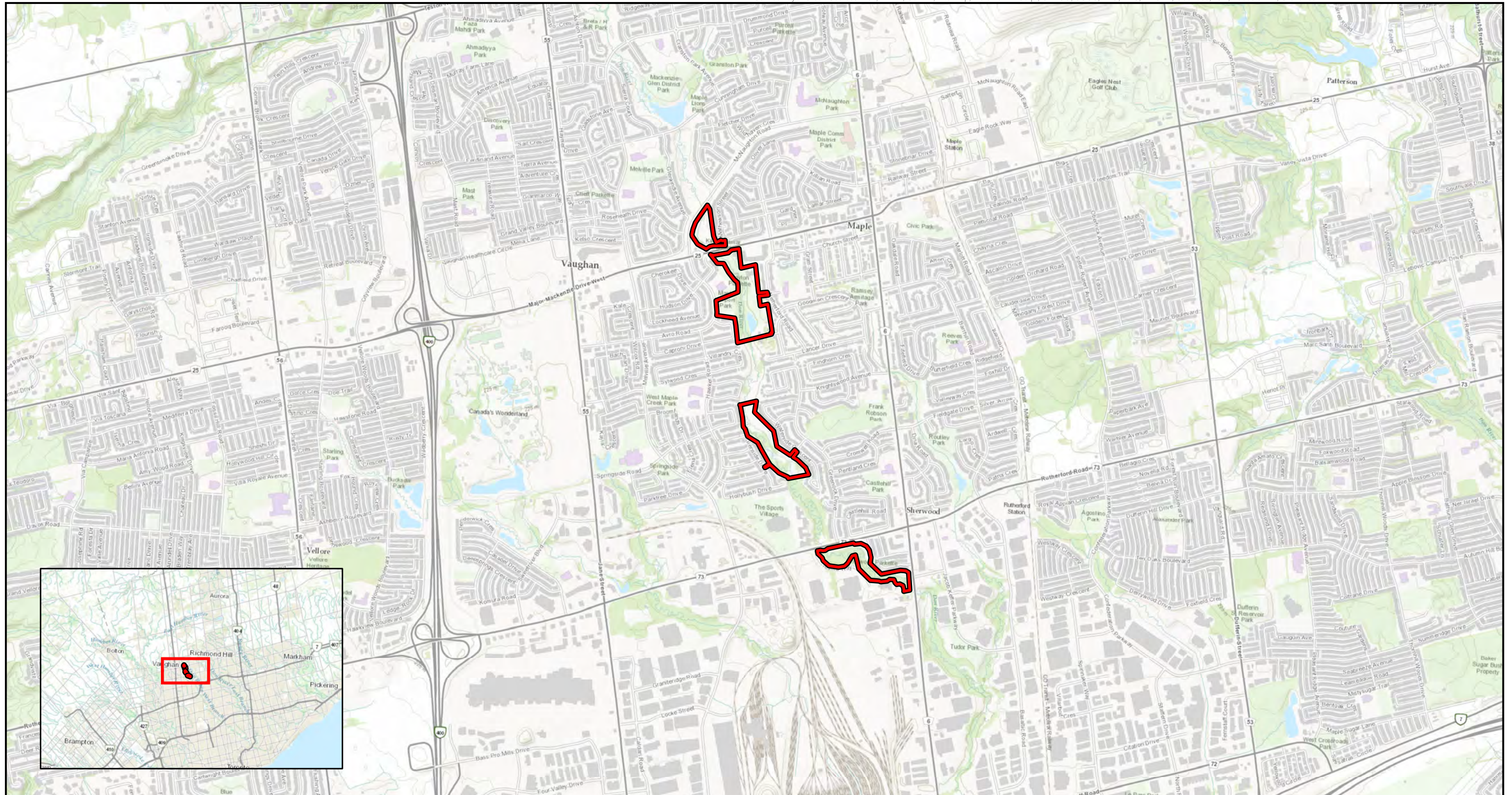
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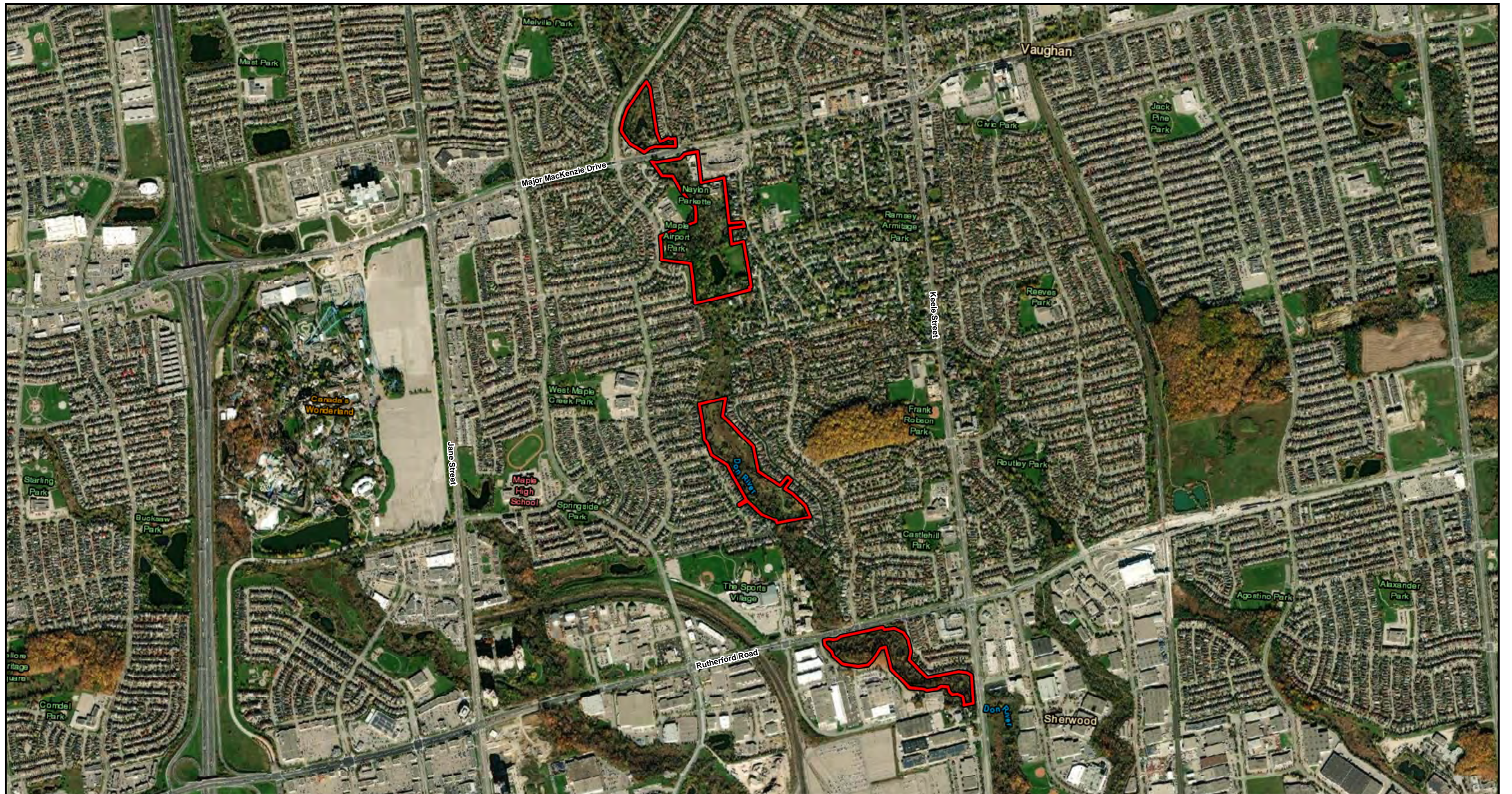
6 FIGURES



LEGEND

Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION	SCALE: 1:25,000	PROJECT NO: 211-07301-00	DATE: JUNE 2022
PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL	DRAWN BY: BR	CLIENT: CITY OF VAUGHAN	CREDITS: Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
0 500 1,000 m		N 	



LEGEND

Study Area

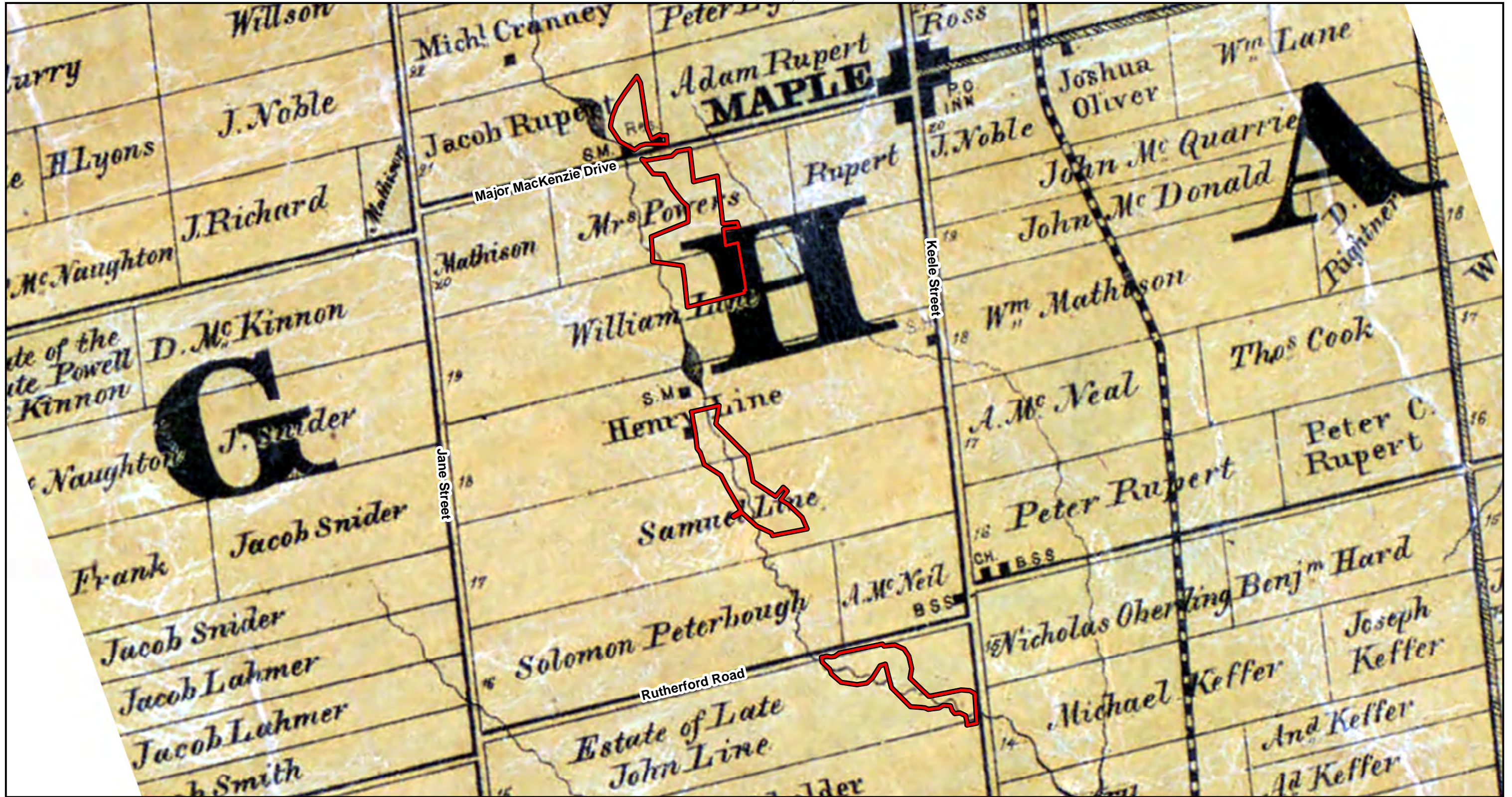
TITLE:
FIGURE 2: STUDY AREA

PROJECT:
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL**

0 325 650 m

N
↑

SCALE: 1:15,429	PROJECT NO: 211-07301-00	DATE: JUNE 2022
DRAWN BY: BR	CLIENT: CITY OF VAUGHAN	
CREDITS: Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community		



LEGEND
 Study Area

TITLE:
 FIGURE 3: 1860 TREMAINE MAP OF YORK COUNTY

PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL

0 312.5 625 m

N

SCALE:
 1:14,869

DRAWN BY:
 BR

PROJECT NO:
 211-07301-00

CLIENT:
 CITY OF VAUGHAN

DATE:
 JUNE 2022

CREDITS:
 Tremain 1860 Map of York County, Vaughan Township



LEGEND
 Study Area

TITLE:
 FIGURE 4: 1878 MILES & CO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK

PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL

0 287.5 575 m

SCALE:
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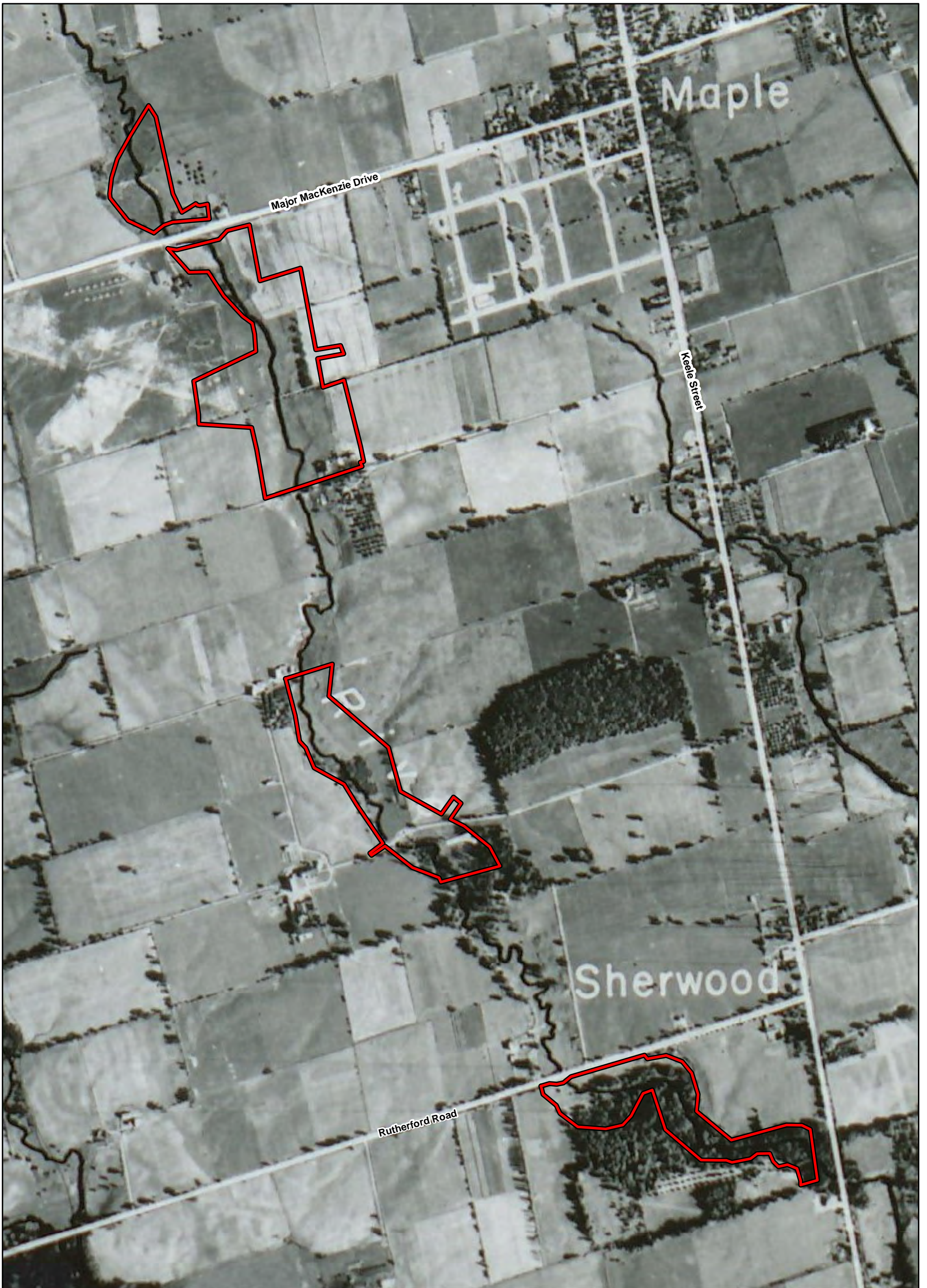
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PROJECT NO:
 211-07301-00


DATE:
 JUNE 2022


CLIENT:
 CITY OF VAUGHAN

CREDITS:
 Miles & Co. 1878 Vaughan Township




LEGEND

 Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 5: AERIAL IMAGERY (1954)	SCALE: 1:8,206	PROJECT NO: 211-07301-00	DATE: JULY 2022
PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL	DRAWN BY: BR	CLIENT: CITY OF VAUGHAN	CREDITS: University of Toronto Map and Data Library
<p>0 190 380 m</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">N</p>			



LEGEND
 Study Area

TITLE:
 FIGURE 6: AERIAL IMAGERY (1970)

SCALE: 1:8,206	PROJECT NO: 211-07301-00	DATE: JULY 2022
DRAWN BY: BR	CLIENT: CITY OF VAUGHAN	

PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL

CREDITS:
 CITY OF TORONTO AERIAL
 IMAGERY





LEGEND

- Study Area
- ASI, 2020 (P383-0237-2020)
- Golder, 2018 (P327-0004-2018)
- WSP, 2017 (P474-0025-2017)
- ASI, 1989 (89-1360B)

TITLE:
FIGURE 7: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

PROJECT:
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL**

0 340 680 m



SCALE:
1:16,222

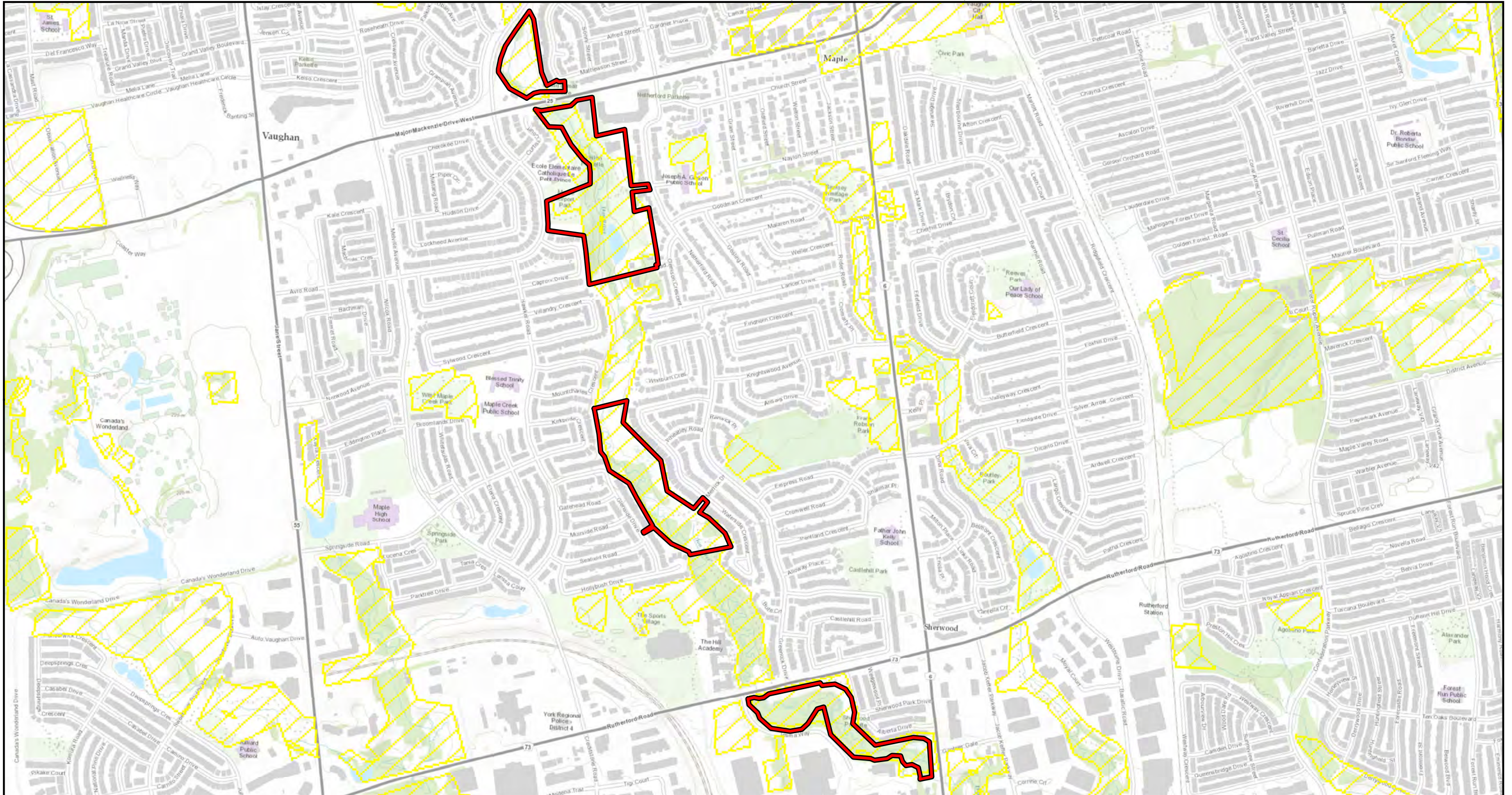
PROJECT NO:
211-07301-00

DATE:
JUNE 2022

DRAWN BY:
BR

CLIENT:
CITY OF VAUGHAN

CREDITS:
 Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



LEGEND

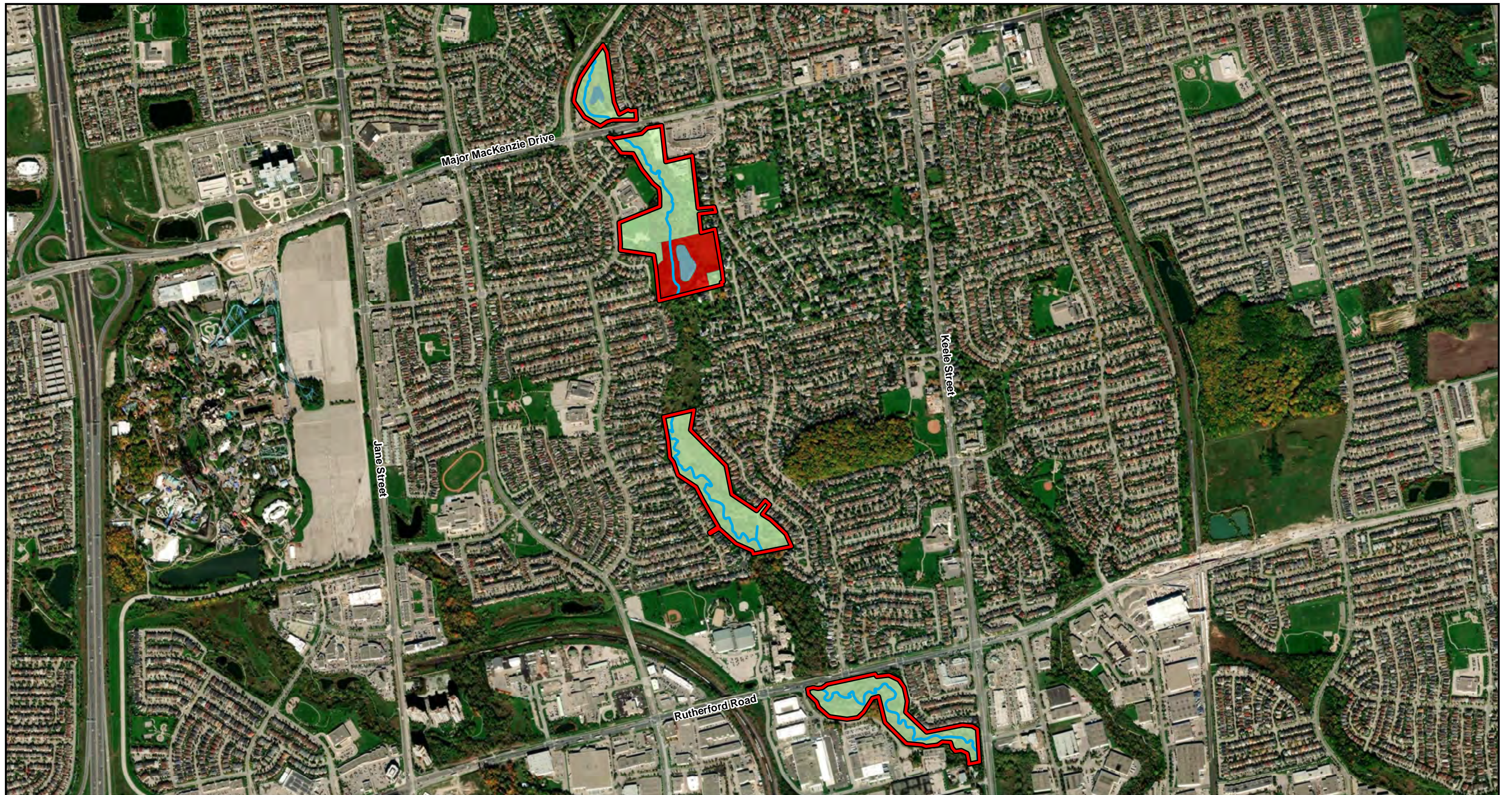
- Study Area
- York Region Archaeological Potential

TITLE:
FIGURE 8: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

PROJECT:
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL**

SCALE: 1:12,582	PROJECT NO: 211-07301-00	DATE: JUNE 2022
DRAWN BY: BR	CLIENT: CITY OF VAUGHAN	
CREDITS: York Region Land Information Viewer		





LEGEND

Study Area

Results

Previously Assessed - No further work required

Stage 2 test pit survey recommended

Low-lying/permanently wet - No further work required

TITLE:

FIGURE 9: ASSESSMENT RESULTS

SCALE:
1:13,377

PROJECT NO:
211-07301-00

DATE:
JUNE 2022

PROJECT:

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BARTLEY SMITH GREENWAY TRAIL

DRAWN BY:
BR

CLIENT:
CITY OF VAUGHAN

CREDITS:

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

0 280 560 m



APPENDIX

A

FEATURES OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
POTENTIAL



APPENDIX

MICHI SAAGIIG HISTORICAL/BACKGROUND CONTEXT:

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 spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure 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 (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the 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 as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around 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 into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the 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.

APPENDIX

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, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

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.

Note: This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

Source

Migizi, G. & J Kapyrka (2015). Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In D. Verhulst (eds.) *Peterborough Archaeology* (pp.127-136). Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX

B

FEATURES INDICATING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
POTENTIAL



APPENDIX

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
- Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g. 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.
- Resource areas, including:
 - Food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
 - Scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert).
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations

Source

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

Section 1.3