# Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
# Teston Road - Highway 400 to Bathurst Street
# Individual Environmental Assessment
# Part of Lots 25 and 26, Concessions 2 and 3, and Part of Lot 26, Concession 4 (Geographical Township of Vaughan, County of York)
# City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York

**Original Report**

Prepared for:

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# Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Morrison Hershfield, on behalf of York Region, to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Teston Road from Highway 400 to Bathurst Street Individual Environmental Assessment (IEA). York Region is conducting an IEA study to examine transportation improvements for Teston Road between Highway 400 and Bathurst Street in the City of Vaughan.

A Stage 1 assessment for the Teston Road IEA was previously completed by New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2018). Background research and a property inspection determined that portions of the Study Area retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 test pit survey was recommended. In addition, New Directions Archaeology Ltd. concluded that the study corridor had potential for containing an ossuary and ossuary construction monitoring was recommended following York Region's Official Plan.

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted from December 13-14, 2022, April 13, 2023, and May 23, 24-26, 2023. Approximately 83.5 percent of the Study Area (14.81) did not exhibit archaeological potential on account of previous assessment, previous disturbance within the Teston Road right-of-way, and permanently low and wet and sloping conditions associated with a tributary of the Don River. Approximately 0.8 percent of the Study Area (0.14 hectares) was inaccessible at the time of survey due to a lack of permission to access. This area demonstrates archaeological potential and requires Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals prior to any soil disturbing activities.

The remaining 15.7 percent of the Study Area (2.77 hectares), comprising woodlots and manicured lawns, was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals and judgmental test pit survey at 10 and 20 metre intervals to confirm previous disturbance or permanently low and wet gleyed soils. As a result of this assessment, the late nineteenth to early twentieth century historical Euro-Canadian Oliver site (AlGu-522) was identified. The Oliver site was evaluated with reference to S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a, which stipulates that a

domestic site contains cultural heritage value or interest if the majority (80 percent) of the time span of occupation pre-dates 1870. As more than 80 percent of the Oliver site artifact assemblage does not pre-date 1870, it does not meet the requirements for Stage 3 assessment following S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1, and therefore does not require further work.

There are presently two Late Woodland Indigenous sites within one kilometre of the current Study Area where associated ossuaries have not been identified: the McNair site (AlGu-8) and the McGaw site (AlGu-88). Following the policies laid out in the *2022 York Region Official Plan* (York Region, 2024) and York Region Archaeological Management Plan (York Region, 2014), ASI has determined that portions of the Study Area demonstrate ossuary potential and will require burial avoidance strategies should those lands be proposed for development.

# Project Personnel

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# 1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Morrison Hershfield, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of York (York Region), to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Teston Road from Highway 400 to Bathurst Street Individual Environmental Assessment (IEA). York Region is conducting an IEA study to examine transportation improvements for Teston Road between Highway 400 and Bathurst Street in the City of Vaughan (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2023) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), currently administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), formerly the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011).

## 1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act, RSO* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. c. E.18, 1990 as amended 2022) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the *Terms of Reference* prepared for the project which provides a framework for the planning and decision-making process to be followed during the preparation of the IEA for Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements (WSP, 2018). .

In addition, this Stage 2 assessment has been commissioned to satisfy the recommendations of the previous Stage 1 assessment that was undertaken during the development of the Terms of Reference for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment in the City of Vaughan (New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018).

ASI has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed an interest in the archaeological work within the Study Area for this project on behalf of York Region. Representatives from Huron-Wendat Nation and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation were present on site and participated

during the Stage 2 property survey. No concerns were expressed during the execution of the fieldwork. A detailed account of all First Nations engagement can be found in the *Supplementary Documentation: Indigenous Engagement* document associated with this report.

Authorization to access and carry out all activities necessary for the completion of this Stage 2 assessment was granted by Morrison Hershfield on behalf of York Region on April 20, 2020. Permission to access the lands of the former Keele Valley Landfill (7 Eaglet Court) was not granted for this project and remain unassessed.

### 1.1.1 Treaties and Traditional Territories

The Study Area is within Treaty 13, the Toronto Purchase. The treaty making process began in the early colonial period and is ongoing in nature – from an Indigenous perspective treaties are about sharing, reciprocity, mutual respect, and diplomacy (Yellowhead Institute, 2026).

In 1787, representatives of the Crown met with members of the Mississaugas at the Bay of Quinte to negotiate the sale of lands along the shore of Lake Ontario near the settlement of York, the seat of the colonial government. Due to disputes over the boundaries, a new agreement, the Toronto Purchase, was signed on August 1, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded to the Crown 250,830 acres of land. Both the 1787 Purchase and its 1805 Indenture are known as Treaty 13. The Mississaugas claimed that the Toronto Islands and other lands were not part of the purchase, and a land claim settlement was reached for these areas in 2010 (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and First Nations Economic Reconciliation, 2024).

Pre-confederation treaties represent early English attempts to establish sovereignty, and obtain land for settlement and colonization. They were considered transactions, above all else. From a First Nation perspective, however, these agreements served to solidify a post-war alliance and represented peace, friendship, and sharing agreements. These early colonial treaties, sometimes called the “blank” treaties, often lacked documentation, were negotiated very quickly, and were plagued by confusion and obfuscation. It is no surprise, then,

that nearly all of the pre-confederation era treaties were — or continue to be — contested in litigation and negotiation. The treaties in this era are a record of Canada's attempt to dispossess Indigenous people from the land and assert sovereignty via deception and fraud.

## 1.2 Historical Context

A comprehensive review of the precontact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian occupations of the York region is presented in the Stage 1 report (New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018, pp. 2–10).To summarize, background research indicates that the general vicinity of the Study Area has been attractive to human settlement for thousands of years, primarily by Indigenous people and more recently by Euro-Canadian settlers. Historically, the Study Area corridor is within part of Lots 25 and 26, Concessions 2 and 3, and part of Lot 26, Concession 4 in the Geographical Township of Vaughan, County of York, Ontario.

### 1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest

archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabe ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquin-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 CE, archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities

continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 CE, the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. By the 1640s, many factors, particularly devastating epidemics, colonial expansionist pressures and warfare, led to the dispersal of the Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) from southern Ontario to Quebec. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Some Anishinaabeg began moving into extreme southern Ontario. As told in oral traditions, they replaced the Haudenosaunee by force. George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh) relates that these battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Wendat (Copway, 1850, p. 88, 1851, p. 91, 1858, p. 91). Robert Paudash also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron (Paudash, 1905, pp. 7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with the French attacks on Seneca villages (Johnson, 1986, p. 48; Schmalz, 1991, pp. 21–22), to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Bowman, 1975, p. 20; Schmalz, 1977, p. 7; D. B. Smith, 1975, p. 215; Tanner, 1987, p. 33; von Gernet, 2002, pp. 7–8).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabe Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabe Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations. Peace was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Haudenosaunee delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabe Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century. The Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas of the Credit as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

## Indigenous Contributions

Oral histories from Indigenous communities are primary sources that can hold important historical information and their inclusion can provide an indigenous perspective to archaeological assessment reports. There are various understandings of the histories and movements of communities based on the study of different oral histories and written records and it is fair to say that there is no universally accepted narrative.

The following history is provided by Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation:

Since time immemorial, Island 31 (Located in what is now known as Burleigh Falls) has been a cherished destination for our people, who travelled to Burleigh Falls for trapping, fishing, hunting, gathering, and onward on their journey to Kinoomaagewapkong (the place of the white teaching rocks, known now as The Petroglyphs). Later, its strategic location between Lovesick Lake and Stoney Lake made it ideal for various industries, providing work as guides for many men catering to tourists. Between 1909 and 1912, construction began on the "Big Dam," prompting the Crown to forcibly remove our people from Island 31 to make way for the dam builders. This relocation moved our guiding families to Perry's Creek, which came to be known as the "Campground." Families who had travelled to live elsewhere in the winter time (as they would reside on Perry's Creek and surrounding areas for the spring-fall months to harvest fish such as walleye and hunt a variety of game including deer seasonally) began to stay the full year and make permanent residence throughout the winter months as well. The five families who remained to live in Burleigh Falls - Brown, Boast, Hoggarth, Jacob, and Johnson – established permanent residences, and today, their descendants are recognized as the Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation.

Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation are Michi-Saagiig and Chippewa, and part of the broader Anishinabek Nation. Kawartha Nishnawbe are signatories to the Rice Lake Purchase of 1818 (Treaty 20), but did not sign the subsequent Williams Treaties of 1923. Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation is a Mississauga Treaty 20 First Nation that does not fall under the Indian Act and is not a reservation.

KNFN fought against a poaching charge in 2002. Harvesting rights were legally brought forward in the court case "R. vs. Johnson". KNFN won the court battle; the KNFN member was not charged with poaching, this victory in court solidified KNFN's harvesting rights in the eyes of Western law including OPP/MNR and the Government of Ontario.

Known for being talented harvesters, particularly of the fish Ogaa (walleye) this is done ethically (through the release of female fish and other methods) every year during the spring spawning run/fall feeding seasons through Burleigh Falls using methods such as angling and spearing. The Ogaa is represented on our First Nation's Emblem."

The following oral history was provided by Gidigaa Migizi-ban, a respected Knowledge Keeper and Elder for the Michi Saagiig Nation, relaying oral tradition provided to him by his Elders.

> *"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 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 Migizi & 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. 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.*

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

This oral history of the Wendat was provided to ASI by the Wendat Nation for inclusion in this report:

*As an ancient people, traditionally, the 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 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 Owen 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 Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.*

*According to our own traditions and customs, the 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 Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.*

*Today, the population of the Wendat Nation is composed of more than 5500 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.*

*The Council of the Wendat Nation (CWN) 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 Akiawenhrahk River. There is only one Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Onyionhwentiio', which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.*

*The Wendat Nation is also the only authority that has the rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake Yehen'*

## 1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Project Area is located in part of Lots 25 and 26, Concessions 2 and 3, and part of Lot 26, Concession 4 in the Geographical Township of Vaughan, County of York, Ontario.

### Township of Vaughan

The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in 1796. The township was named in honour of Benjamin Vaughan, who was one of the negotiators for the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolutionary War in 1783. In 1805, Boulton noted that the soil in Vaughan was "much improved," and due to its proximity to York "may be expected to form an early and flourishing settlement." Vaughan was initially settled by Loyalists, the children of Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and by Americans including the Pennsylvania Dutch, French Huguenots, and Quakers. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its excellent land and "well cleared and highly cultivated farms" (Armstrong, 1985; Boulton, 1805; Rayburn, 1997; Reaman, 1971; W. H. Smith, 1846).

The subject area is located in the Village of Kleinburg. This post office village was situated on the Humber River on part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 8, in Vaughan Township. The village formerly consisted of two parts. One part was named after John N. Klein who built a flour mill here in 1847, and the other part was known as Mount Vernon. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1848-1857. The two villages were united in 1890. Kleinburg was served by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. It contained two telegraph offices, a church, a tannery, a grist mill, three sawmills, a stave factory, three hotels, six stores and several other small businesses. H.S. and W.P. Howland were the largest landowners within the village. The post office was opened under the name "Klineburg" in 1852, but was changed to "Kleinburg" in 1857. The population was about 400 in 1873. Today it houses the McMichael Art Gallery (Crossby, 1873; Rayburn, 1997; Reaman, 1971; Scott, 1997; Weber, 1985; Winearls, 1991).

## 1.2.3 Development of the East Half of Lot 25, Concession 3

Additional background research was conducted in this location to support the results of the Stage 2 assessment.

In 1818, 100 acres on the east half of Lot 25, Concession 3 was transferred from William B. Peters to Thomas Tivey. In 1819, Thomas Tivey transferred the same amount of land to John Denison. An unspecified exchanged happened before 1840 when the Crown acquired the same 100 acres and then granted it to the Canada Company. In 1848, the Canada Company sold the one hundred acres to Joshua Oliver for £75. In 1854, Joshua Oliver sold 35 of the 100 acres to Jacob Rupert (Ontario Land Registry Access, n.d., p. 188).

The 1861 census data reveals Joshua Oliver was a 39-year-old Methodist farmer who was born in England. He was married to Mary Ann Wade, also from England. Their children Mary, Jacob, Sarah and Thomas were all born in West Canada. They lived in a stone, one storey house on Lot 25, Concession 3 (LAC, 1861). The Oliver family is listed at this location in the 1871 census (LAC, 1871, p. 58). The 1878 historical atlas reports Joshua Oliver is the owner of 60 acres on Lot 25 and it shows a single structure on the east half of Lot 25, west of the Don River (Miles & Co., 1878). The Oliver family is listed again at this location in the 1881 census (Library and Archives Canada, 1881). Joshua Oliver held possession of 65 acres on the east half of Lot 25 Concession 3 until 1903 when he transferred it to his youngest son, Thomas Oliver (Ontario Land Registry Access, n.d., p. 188).

Land records show that an unspecified land transaction for Lot 25 occurred before 1937. This transaction most likely occurred after the death of Thomas Oliver on January 22, 1937. The next transaction on record shows the 65 acres was sold by Laura M. Merrick and William Oliver (Thomas Oliver's son) to his youngest brother Franklin F. Oliver for the price of one dollar. Three more transactions occurred for this parcel in 1937. This first involves the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Estate of Thomas Oliver. The other describes Franklin P. Oliver and his wife Jean selling 65 acres to a George I. Hambly for the sum of $4875. Members of the Oliver family lived on and farmed Lot 25, Concession 3 from 1848 to 1937 (Ontario Land Registry Access, n.d., p. 188).

### 1.2.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review

A review of available Google Earth satellite imagery shows:

- Grading and earthmoving activities along Teston Road at Keele Street circa 2005 (Image 1) and 2009 (Image 2);
- Grading and earthmoving activities along Teston Road between Dufferin Street and Lady Fenyrose Avenue circa 2009 (Image 3);
- Grading and earthmoving activities at southwest corner of Teston Road and Via Romano Boulevard circa 2015 (Image 4).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MCM through *Ontario's Past Portal*; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

### 1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The Study Area comprises the proposed Teston Road right-of-way between Keele Street and Bathurst Street in the City of Vaughan (Figure 1). It includes both public right-of-way and adjacent private lands. Between Dufferin Street and Bathurst Street, Teston Road is a two-lane divided roadway with paved shoulder and drainage ditching. The south side of this section of the Study Area is bordered by low and medium density residential housing while the north side is bordered by low density residential housing, a pumping station, and residual agricultural lands. Teston Road currently terminates on the west side of its intersection with Dufferin Street.

Between Keele Street and Dufferin Street, Teston Road is a narrow, undivided two-lane roadway with gravel shoulders and deep ditching. This section of Teston Road provides access to several industrial developments and intersects with the GO Rail corridor. It terminates at Rodinea Road and the former Keele Valley Landfill. The Keele Valley Landfill was once Canada's largest landfill and serviced the City of Toronto and regions of York and Durham between 1983-2002. Prior

to its use as a landfill, the lands comprised a large gravel quarry. Between the former landfill and Dufferin Street, the Study Area includes a section of the Don River and its wooded valley lands.

The Stage 2 survey for the Teston Road IEA was conducted from:

- December 13-14, 2022, under the field direction of Alanna Martini (R1088);
- April 13, 2023, under the field direction of Brandon Reimer (R1297);
- May 23, 2023, under the field direction of Alanna Martini (R1088);
- May 24, 2023, under the field direction of Hannah Curtis (R1296); and,
- May 25-26, 2023, under the field direction of Alanna Martini (R1088).

### 1.3.2 Geography

A comprehensive summary of the geology and physiography of the Vaughan area is presented in the Stage 1 report (New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018, pp. 10–11). To summarize, the Study Area is situated within the South Slope and the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic regions of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

The South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174) is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till.

The Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:166-169) extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River forming the height of land separating the drainage basin of Lake Ontario from the drainage basins of Georgian Bay and the Trent. This physiographic region, covering approximately 1,300 square kilometres, is characterized by hilly, “knob and basin” topography of sandy or gravelly till. The Moraine was created during the melting of the Laurentian Glaciers during 13,000-12,000 BP. The meltwater ran into present-day Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe areas, and into the Great Lakes, forming Lake Iroquois to the south (over present-day Lake Ontario), and

Lake Algonquin to the north (over present-day Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe). On the moraine itself, glacial melting formed a series of kettle lakes (Bennett and Glasser 1996:262).

Soils within the Study Area include Chinguacousy clay loam, Oneida clay loam, Pontypool sandy loam, Woburn loam, and Bottom Land.

The Study Area is within the Don River watershed. The Don River drains an area of approximately 370 square kilometres. The watershed consists of two main branches: the east and west Don Rivers. These branches intersect the old Lake Iroquois beach and transit the Peel plain and South Slope physiographic regions intersecting the old Lake Iroquois beach and meeting their confluence approximately at the intersection of Don Mills Road and the Don Valley Parkway (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

### 1.3.3 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden blocks *AlGu* and *AlGv*.

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, 21 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, none of which are located within 50 metres(MCM 2022). A summary of the sites is provided below.

**Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area**

| Borden Number | Site Name | Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AlGu-8 | McNair | Woodland | Village | Clark 1927, 1929, 1931; Konrad 1972; Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1989; ASI 2012 |
| AlGu-18 | Silverpine 1 | Precontact Indigenous | Findspot | Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1985 |
| AlGu-66 | W.B. Peters | Euro-Canadian | Cabin | Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1989; ASI 2006 |
| AlGu-67 | Stephenson | Precontact Indigenous | Findspot | Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1989 |
| AlGu-86 | Gibson | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 1989 |
| AlGu-88 | McGaw | Precontact Indigenous | Village | ASI 1989 |
| AlGu-124 | W.B. Peters | Euro-Canadian | Unknown | ASI 1992a |

| Borden Number | Site Name | Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AlGu-196 | Edgar | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 1991, 2007 |
| AlGu-212 | AlGu-212-P2 | Precontact Indigenous | Scatter | ASI 1998 |
| AlGu-213 | Not applicable | Precontact Indigenous | Scatter | ASI 1998 |
| AlGu-214 | Not applicable | Precontact Indigenous | Findspot | ASI 1998 |
| AlGu-215 | Not applicable | Precontact Indigenous | Scatter | ASI 1998 |
| AlGu-216 | McNair Farm | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 1998 |
| AlGu-299 | Edgar precontact component | Early Archaic | Scatter | ASI 1991, 2003 |
| AlGu-347 | Andridge | Early Archaic | Scatter | ASI 2005, 2008, 2010 |
| AlGu-446 | Dunton | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 2010a |
| AlGv-40 | Able Kinnes | Euro-Canadian | Dump | Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1991 |

| Borden Number | Site Name | Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AlGv-51 | William Cook | Precontact Indigenous | Findspot | Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1989 |
| AlGv-56 | Kinney 1 | Euro-Canadian | Cabin | Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. 1989 |
| AlGv-167 | MacNaughton | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 1996, 1997 |
| AlGv-305 | P1 Site | Early Woodland | Findspot | Archeoworks 2010 |

## 1.2.5 Village Sites within One Kilometre

### The McNair Site (AlGu-8)

The McNair site (AlGu-8) is a plough-disturbed Late Iroquoian period village settlement dating to the mid-fifteenth century and measures approximately one hectare in size. The site was first identified by A. J. Clarke, an avocational archaeologist who resided in Richmond Hill during the 1920s and 1930s. Through multiple visits, Clark recovered Indigenous ceramics, bone beads, lithic projectile points, pipe fragments, and human teeth. The site was subsequently registered by Victor Konrad in 1971 or 1972, and was revisited in 1987 during the course of survey for the Vaughan Master Plan completed by Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc. (1987). Test pit and pedestrian surveys led to the recovery of Indigenous ceramics, bone tools, projectile points, drills, clay pipes, ground stone tools, and faunal remains.

Between 1998 and 2004, ASI (2012) completed both Stage 3 and Stage 4 excavations of the McNair site. Stage 3 controlled surface collections (1998, 1999, and 2003) and test unit excavation (2003) across Midden 1 and Midden 2 led to the recovery of 2,003 artifacts including Indigenous ceramic sherds, smoking pipe fragments, ground stone, lithic debitage, lithic tools, worked bone and shell. The Stage 4 excavation took place from 2003-2004 and included both block excavation of Midden 1 and Midden 2, and the mechanical removal of 15,200 square metres of topsoil across the site area. A settlement pattern consisting of eight longhouses and ten discrete exterior activity areas was identified, and a total of 74,594 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4, including ceramics, flake and ground stone, copper artifacts, and floral and faunal remains. The McNair site was fully excavated by ASI and no further assessment was recommended for the site.

### The McGaw Site (AlGu-88)

The McGaw Site was identified an ancestral Huron-Wendat village dating between AD 1450-1500, approximately 0.7 ha in size within an area 90 metres north-south by 80 metres east-west with at least 14 middens (ASI 1989, Figure 3). The report emphasizes that the McGaw site was an undisturbed Huron village that was quickly becoming surrounded by residential development, and as such

extremely significant, therefore it recommended a detailed excavation was required involving testing of the midden areas and complete mitigative excavation of all subsurface settlement patterns. The land the site is located on was subsequently given to the City of Richmond Hill by the developer (Pihl & Tobidone, 2001:16). The limits of the site were not defined during the 1988 excavations. The site was subsequently subject to further archaeological assessments which defined the limits of the site and included a public archaeology program which investigated midden and house features within the site limits (ASI 1990, ASI 1992b, ASI 2003a, ASI 2004, ASI 2007a).

In 1989, ASI was contracted to determine the nature and spatial extent of the site as part of long term preservation and protection efforts (ASI 1990 License 89-130b). The report noted that the site was indicated on a sketch map in the notes of A. J. Clarke, who visited a number of sites in York Region in the early twentieth century. During the 1989 fieldwork, approximately 500 square-metre test units were excavated at five metre intervals. The site limits were defined by removing topsoil from areas around the periphery of the site. The western boundary of the site was defined by the gully and the remaining limits were defined as being contained within the extant woodlot, as no cultural materials were identified in the ploughed fields. The 14 middens were identified and mapped. The site was considered one hectare in size. The report recommended that the site be protected with fencing.

In 1992, ASI (1992b License 92-010) returned to the site to undertake a controlled surface collection and a feasibility study for long-term interpretive and educational programmes, and further establish the locations of midden deposits and the boundaries of the site. Artifacts visible on the ground surface were found to be restricted to midden deposits. Two new middens previously unidentified middens were recorded. It was recommended that any further excavation take place within the context of a long-term interpretive programme designed to promote public education.

Between 2001 and 2003 ASI (Licence #2001-072, 2002-122, and PIF P057-125) organized a three-year public interpretive program at the McGaw site on behalf of the Ontario Archaeology Society. During this program limited parts of the

McGaw site were excavated by a series of field schools for local students and adults. Excavations were conducted using square-metre test units subdivided into quadrants, with matrix screened through four-millimetre mesh. All field school participants excavated under the supervision of trained archaeologists. Middens 6 and 7 were sampled during the 2001 field season, and subsequent analysis found ceramic sherd mends between these two features (ASI 2003a). During the 2002 field season attention focussed on identifying the extent of Middens 6, 7 and 8; cultural features associated with a structure were identified east of Midden 6 (ASI 2004). During the 2003 field season excavations in Middens 6, 7 and 8 were completed and excavations were undertaken to attempt to delineate the structure identified during the 2002 season; excavations revealed a house wall running northwest – southeast, and among the features found within the house was a shallow hearth (ASI 2007a). The 2003 field season concluded the public interpretive program. The public education program was deemed a success, and ASI noted that the program should be continued, in consultation with the Huron-Wendat Nation. The report recommends that the City of Richmond Hill monitor the McGaw site to protect it from vandalism.

### 1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

According to the background research, 17 previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Study Area.

#### Reports within the Study Area

(ASI 1992a) Archaeological Assessment of Elgin Mills Widening from Bathurst Street to Yonge Street, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Licence #92-010. ASI code 92PT-01.

ASI assessed the proposed right-of-way as part of the Elgin Mills Widening project, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the intersection of Teston Road/Elgin Mills Road West and Bathurst Street. While the intersection was largely considered disturbed, the southwest corner was subject to pedestrian survey. A mid-nineteenth century Euro-Canadian scatter was identified and registered as AlGu-124. The site was recommended for controlled surface collection and archival research. As the site lay outside of the proposed right-of-

way, the report recommended no further assessment as part of the widening project.

### (ASI 1992c) Stage One and Two Archaeological Assessment of Dufferin Street Widening from Major MacKenzie Drive West to King Side Road, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Licence #92-010. ASI code 90TA-04.

ASI assessed the Dufferin Street right-of-way for the widening project, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the intersection of Teston Road and Dufferin Street. While the intersection was largely considered disturbed, the southwest and southeast corners were considered to have high archaeological potential and subject to test pit survey. No archaeological resources were encountered, and no further assessment was recommended.

### (ASI 2003b) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Aurora/Newmarket Water Supply City of Vaughan, Town of Richmond Hill, Township of King, and Town of Aurora, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P052-028-2003. ASI code 02YR-17.

ASI assessed six potential corridors and three potential reservoir sites as part of the Aurora/New Market Water Supply project, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the intersection of Teston Road and Keele Street. Visual assessment confirmed that while the alignments of Teston Road and Keele Street had been previously disturbed, the lands beyond the right-of-ways demonstrated archaeological potential and Stage 2 was recommended.

### (ASI 2007b) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Bathurst Street from Highway 7 to Teston Road Class Environmental Assessment, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P057-393-2007. ASI code 06EA-231.; and,

### (ASI 2010b) Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Bathurst Street from Highway 7 to Teston Road Class Environmental Assessment, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Revised Report. P057-450-2007. ASI code 07EA-310.

ASI assessed the proposed Bathurst Street right-of-way as part of the Bathurst widening project, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the intersection of Teston Road and Bathurst Street. Visual assessment confirmed that while the intersection was largely disturbed, a small portion of the northwest corner

demonstrated archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

ASI later conducted the Stage 2 assessment for the widening of Bathurst Street. Due to project area changes, the northeast corner of the intersection of Teston Road and Bathurst Street had been eliminated from the study corridor. As such, no further assessment was recommended at the intersection.

### (Archeoworks Inc., 2008) Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA): Proposed Development of Richview Manor, Part of Lot 25, Concession 3, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P029-502-2008.

Archeoworks Inc. assessed the Richview Manor property, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the southwest corner of the intersection of Teston Road and Dufferin Street. At the time of survey, the property comprised fallow fields and woodlot, and was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered, and no further assessment was recommended.

### (ASI 2010a) Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Draft Plan of Subdivision for 1213 Teston Road, Part of Lot 25, Concession 2, Block 12, Anderson Property, City of Vaughan, RM of York. P049-514-2010. ASI file 10TS-038.

ASI assessed the property of 1213 Teston Road, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the southwest corner of the intersection of Teston Road and Via Romano Boulevard. Sections of the property which demonstrated potential were subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals. The late-nineteenth century to early-twentieth century Euro-Canadian Dunton site (AlGu-446) was identified. Given its late nature, no further work was recommended for the Dunton site, nor for the rest of the subject property.

### (ASI 2011) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) West Richmond Hill Pumping Station and Watermains Class Environmental Assessment, Town of Richmond Hill and City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P057-653-2010. ASI code 10EA-074.

ASI assessed the proposed West Richmond Hill watermain alignment, pumping station and reservoir, which overlaps with the current Study Area along Teston

Road, west of Bathurst Street. A property inspection determined the project area did not demonstrate archaeological potential, and no further assessment was recommended.

### (ASI 2015) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Study and Property Inspection), Elgin Mills Road, Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, Former Township of Vaughn and Township of Markham, County of York, Town of Richmond Hill, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P392-0127-2014. ASI code 14EA-071.

ASI assessed the Elgin Mills Road corridor and adjacent private lands from Bathurst Street to Yonge Street, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the intersection of Elgin Mills Road West/Teston Road and Bathurst Street. While the intersection was largely considered disturbed, portions of the northwest and southwest corners were considered to have high archaeological potential and recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

### (ASI 2017) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Barrie Rail Corridor Expansion Transit Project Assessment Mile 3.00 to Mile 63.00 City of Toronto, Regional Municipality of York and County of Simcoe (Former Townships of East Gwillimbury, King, Vaughan, Whitchurch and York, County of York and Former Townships of Innisfil and West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe). P057-0837-2016. ASI code 14EA-236.

ASI assessed the existing Barrie rail corridor right-of-way from Union Station to the Allandale Waterfront GO Station, which overlaps with the current Study Area immediately east of Keele Street. A site inspection determined the rail corridor right-of-way had been previously disturbed and was not recommended for further assessment.

### (ASI 2017) Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the New Community Area – "Block 27" Lots 26 to 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Revised Report. P380-0008-2015. ASI code 14SP-052.

ASI assessed the Block 27 Secondary Plan area in the City of Vaughan, which overlaps with the current Study Area at the intersection of Keele Street and

Teston Road. Background research determined the intersection had not been previously assessed and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

(AMICK Consultants Limited, 2017) 2016 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of 1600 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 3 (Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York), City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. P038-0843-2016.; and,

(Archeoworks Inc., 2020) Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Development of 1600 Teston Road within Part of Lot 26, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Vaughan Historic County of York now in the City of Vaughan Regional Municipality of York Ontario. P439-0108-2020.

AMICK Consultants Inc. assessed the property of 1600 Teston Road, which overlaps with the current Study Area west of the intersection of Teston Road and Dufferin Street. While portions of the current Study Area did not exhibit archaeological potential on account of sloping or permanently wet conditions, the remainder demonstrated potential and was recommended for Stage 2 survey.

Archeoworks Inc. later conducted the Stage 2 survey of 1600 Teston Road in 2020. Sections of the subject property demonstrating potential that overlap with the current Study Area were assessed by test pit survey at five metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered, and no further assessment was recommended.

(New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018) 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 Concessions 2, 3, and 4 West of Yonge Street in the Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, in the City of Vaughan and Town of Richmond Hill, Regional Municipality of York. P089-0097-2018.

New Directions Archaeology Ltd. assessed the Teston Road corridor as part of the Individual Class Environmental Assessment which encompasses the current Study Area corridor. Background research indicated that the project area demonstrated archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. A site inspection confirmed that 57 percent of the project area retained archaeological potential. Lands demonstrating archaeological potential that overlap with the current Study Area were recommended for Stage 2 test

pit survey. Due to the proximity of eight Woodland period villages sites and numerous watercourses, it was determined that portions of the project area, including sections of the current Study Area, had potential for containing an ossuary and ossuary construction monitoring was recommended following York Region's Official Plan.

(ASI 2022a) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Metrolinx OnCorr Non-Priority Work Barrie Corridor Various Lots and Concessions (Former Townships of York, Vaughan, King and Whitchurch, County of York, Former Townships of West Gwillimbury, East Gwillimbury and Innisfil, County of Simcoe) City of Toronto, City of Vaughan, Town of Richmond Hill, Town of Aurora, Town of New Market, Town of East Gwillimbury, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, Town of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Ontario. Revised Report. P383-0183-2019. ASI code 19EA-235.

ASI assessed the existing Barrie rail corridor right-of-way and its 25-metre buffer as part of Metrolinx's OnCorr Non-Priority Work, which overlaps with the current Study Area immediately east of Keele Street. A site inspection determined the buffer lands adjacent to the rail corridor right-of-way had been previously disturbed through the construction of Teston Road and were not recommended for further assessment.

## Additional Reports within 50 metres of the Study Area

(ASI 2016) Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision 19T-04V12, Block 12, Part of Lot 25, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P046-0184-2016. ASI file 16TS-017.

ASI assessed the Draft Plan of Subdivision 19T-04V12 which is located adjacent to the south side of Teston Road and the current Study Area. The subject property was subject to pedestrian and test pit surveys. A precontact Indigenous findspot was encountered within 50 metres of the Teston Road right-of-way. Due to its ephemeral and undiagnostic nature, Findspot P1 was not recommended for further assessment and no further assessment was recommended for the property.

(Archaeological Consultants Canada, 2022) Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 2270 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4 (Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York), City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P1208-0042-2021.

Archaeological Consultants Canada assessed the property of 2270 Teston Road, which is located immediately adjacent to the current Study Area, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Teston Road and Keele Street. Test pit survey at five metre intervals was conducted, however no archaeological resources were encountered. No further assessment was recommended for the property.

# 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 Study Area comprises the proposed grading limits for the Teston Road IEA preferred corridor alignment within in the City of Vaughan (Figure 1). It measures approximately 4.3 kilometres in length and 117 metres in width at its widest point and covers an area of 17.72 hectares (Figure 2-Figure 9).

The Stage 2 property survey was initiated in the late fall of 2022, from December 13-14, 2022, under the field direction of Alanna Martini (R1088). Prior to resuming the Stage 2 test pit survey in the spring of 2023, a property inspection was conducted on April 13, 2023, under the field direction of Brandon Reimer (R1297) in order to visually confirm areas lacking archaeological potential. The remainder of the Stage 2 test pit survey took place between May 23-26, 2023: on May 24, 2023, under the field direction of Hannah Curtis (R1296) and from May 23, 25-26, 2023, under the field direction Alanna Martini (R1088).

All fieldwork for the Stage 1-2 property survey was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the S & G, Section 2. During the field assessments, weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility and were in accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 3. During the remainder of the survey, conditions were seasonal with sunny to overcast skies and temperatures of -5 to 23 degrees Celsius. While a small amount of snow cover was present from December 13-14, 2022, soils were not frozen, and all evaluation of archaeological potential was reassessed on April 13, 2023. Photographs of all field conditions

were taken (Image 5-Image 41), and the location and direction of each photograph is mapped in Figure 3-Figure 9.

As per Section 2.1 of the S & G, all lands were within areas where ploughing was not possible or viable and therefore subject to test pit survey. According to Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 of the S & G, any undisturbed areas requiring test pit survey within 300 metres of any feature of archaeological potential must be subject to systematic assessment at five metre intervals. Test pits were placed at five metre intervals until disturbance was encountered, and then judgmentally increased to ten or 20 metre intervals as per S & G Section 2.1.8 and Section 2.1 Standard 2.a.i. Test pits were placed within one metre of built structures or until test pits demonstrated evidence of recent ground disturbance as per S & G Section 2.1.2, Standard 4. All test pits were excavated following the S & G Section 2.1.2 Standards 5-9. All test pits were excavated by hand to a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pit fill was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. If archaeological resources were encountered in quantities insufficient to make a recommendation of Stage 3 assessment, test pit intervals were intensified to a maximum of 2.5 metres around the positive test pits to define site boundaries and a test unit was placed and excavated on top of the positive test pit following the S & G Section 2.1.3, Standard 2, Option A. Afterwards, all test pits were backfilled, and their locations were recorded on field maps. Any factors that precluded the excavation of test pits (e.g., excessive slope, drainage, exposed bedrock, previous disturbance) were noted, and the areas were mapped and photographed.

Fieldwork was conducted using a Samsung Galaxy S4 tablet running Esri Collector software equipped with a sub-metre Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System in conjunction with project mapping provided by Morrison Hershfield to ensure the assessment remained within the Study Area limits.

## 2.1 Areas of Low Archaeological Potential

Approximately 56.7 percent of the Study Area (10.05 hectares) was previously assessed without further recommendations and not subject to Stage 2

assessment as per S & G Section 2.1, Standard 2.c (Archaeological Consultants Canada, 2022; ASI 1992c, ASI 2003b, ASI 2010a, ASI 2011, ASI 2015, ASI 2017, ASI 2022b; Archeoworks Inc., 2008, 2020; New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018).

Visual assessment determined that a significant portion of the Study Area did not retain archaeological potential. Approximately 24.5 percent of the Study Area (4.35 hectares) had been previously subject to deep and extensive ground disturbance and was not subject to Stage 2 survey, as per S & G Section 2.1, Standard 2.b. The lands documented as being previously disturbed have low archaeological potential and include the Teston Road right-of-way including engineered foreslopes and backslopes and underground utilities (Figure 3, Figure 6-Figure 9; Image 5-Image 10, Image 25, Image 26, Image 29-Image 31, Image 34-Image 41), areas of disturbance relating to the former Keele Valley Landfill (Figure 4-Figure 5; Image 11 and Image 12) and construction access road for the residential development at 1600 Teston Road (Figure 6; Image 22).

Approximately 0.1 percent of the Study Area (0.02 hectares) was documented as being permanently low and wet and was not subject to Stage 2 survey, as per S & G Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. The area documented as being permanently low and wet has low archaeological potential and includes the riparian zone of a tributary of the Don River (Figure 8; Image 35).

Approximately 2.2 percent of the Study Area (0.39 hectares) was documented as having naturally sloped conditions in excess of 20 degrees and not subject to Stage 2 survey, as per S & G Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.iii. The areas documented as being naturally sloped have low archaeological potential and include valley lands associated with a tributary of the Don River (Figure 6; Image 20-Image 21).

## 2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 11.8 percent of the Study Area (2.09 hectares) was found to contain natural topsoil (A-horizon) and was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals following S & G Section 2.1.2, Standards 1-9. The areas subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals include a large woodlot spanning a tributary of the Don River west of Dufferin Street (Figure 5, Figure 6; Image 14 and Image 23),

the edge of an agricultural field (Figure 7; Image 27), and a manicured lawn within the Teston Road right-of-way (Figure 8; Image 33).

Undisturbed stratigraphy in the Study Area is characterized by approximately 20-25 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) or brown (10YR 4/3) sandy-loam topsoil (A-horizon) containing natural cobbles overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand subsoil (B-horizon) containing natural cobbles (Image 16 and Image 18).

Approximately 1.5 percent of the Study Area (0.26 hectares) did not contain natural topsoil (A-horizon) and was subject to judgmental test pit survey at 10 metre intervals, and 2.4 percent (0.42 hectares) at 20 metre intervals to confirm previous disturbance following S & G Section 2.1.8, Standards 1-2 or gleysolic soil conditions following S & G Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. The areas subject to judgmental test pit survey include a berm associated with the former Keele Valley Landfill (Figure 5; Image 13), gleysolic soils associated with a tributary of the Don River (Figure 6), and portions of manicured lawns within the Teston Road right-of-way (Figure 7-Figure 8; Image 28 and Image 32).

Disturbed stratigraphy in the Study Area is characterized by 20 centimetres of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy clay landscaping fill, followed by 30 centimetres of sand fill mixed with gravel and asphalt fragments, followed by 40 centimetres of redeposited very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) topsoil containing modern refuse, followed by graded dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay subsoil (B-horizon), atop 10 centimetres of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand subsoil (C-horizon) (Image 24).

Gleyed soil stratigraphy in the Study Area is characterized by approximately 20-25 centimetres of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay topsoil (A-horizon), atop a subsoil (B-horizon) of dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) clay or grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay with brownish mottles (Image 17 and Image 19).

Gleysolic soils result from prolonged water saturation of the soil profile. Landscapes with clay-dominated soil textures have very slow rates of water movement through the soil which causes water saturation. Water saturation leads to depletion of oxygen in the soil and soil features associated with

oxygen-depleted conditions. These conditions cause the transformation of metals, such as iron, and lead to changes in the dominant colour of soil horizons. When oxygen becomes depleted (due to water saturation) the iron is reduced and takes on a blue-gray hue and this dominates the colour of the horizon. Reduced iron is also mobile and it can concentrate in the profile and re-oxidize, producing reddish or brown mottles. These features are collectively referred to as gley features, and the diagnostic criteria for gleysolic soils in the presence of well-developed gley features within 50 centimetres of the soil surface (University of Saskatchewan, 2021).

## 2.3 Areas with Remaining Archaeological Potential

Approximately 0.8 percent of the Study Area (0.14 hectares) was inaccessible at the time of survey due to a lack of permission to enter and represents a portion of the former Keele Valley Landfill located at 7 Eaglet Court, owned by the City of Toronto (Figure 5). This area exhibits archaeological potential and requires Stage 2 assessment prior to any proposed impacts.

## 2.4 Stage 2 Assessment Results Summary

A summary of the Stage 2 assessment results for the Teston Road IEA can be found in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Stage 2 Survey Results Summary**

| Survey Method | Area | Description | Images |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not assessed due to previous assessment; no further work recommended | 10.05 hectares (56.7 percent) | Archaeological Consultants Canada, 2022; ASI 1992b, ASI 2003, ASI 2010a, ASI 2011, ASI 2015, ASI 2017a, ASI 2022b; Archeoworks Inc., 2008, 2020; New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018 | Not applicable |
| Visually assessed as being disturbed; low archaeological potential | 4.35 hectares (24.5 percent) | Teston Road right-of-way (foreslopes and backslopes, underground utilities);<br><br>Keele Valley Landfill;<br><br>Construction access road for the housing development at 1600 Teston Road; | Image 5-Image 12, Image 22, Image 25, Image 26, Image 29-Image 31, and Image 34-Image 41 |
| Visually assessed as having permanently low and wet conditions; low archaeological potential | 0.02 hectares (0.1 percent) | Riparian zone of tributary of Don River | Image 35 |
| Visually assessed as naturally sloped (greater than 20 | 0.39 hectares (2.2 percent) | Valley lands associated with tributary of Don River | Image 20 and Image 21 |

| Survey Method | Area | Description | Images |
|---|---|---|---|
| degrees); low archaeological potential | | | |
| Test pit survey; five metre intervals | 2.09 hectares (11.8 percent) | Woodlot;<br><br>Edge of agricultural field;<br><br>Manicured lawn within the Teston Road right-of-way | Image 14, Image 23, Image 27, and Image 33 |
| Judgmental test pit survey; 10 metre intervals | 0.26 hectares (1.5 percent) | Berm associated with the former Keele Valley Landfill;<br><br>Manicured lawns within the Teston Road right-of-way;<br><br>Gleysolic soils within the woodlot | Image 13, Image 19, Image 24, and Image 32 |
| Judgmental test pit survey; 20 metre intervals | 0.42 hectares (2.4 percent) | Berm associated with the former Keele Valley Landfill;<br><br>Gleysolic soils adjacent to the tributary of the Don River; | Image 17 and Image 28 |

| Survey Method | Area | Description | Images |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Manicured lawns within the Teston Road right-of-way | |
| Unassessed lands with archaeological potential; requires Stage 2 test pit survey | 0.14 hectares (0.8 percent) | 7 Eaglet Court (former Keele Valley Landfill) | Not applicable |

# 3.0 Record of Finds

As a result of this assessment, one historical Euro-Canadian site was encountered (*Supplementary Documentation: Detailed Site Location Information* (SD): Figures 1-2). Whenever finds encountered during Stage 2 survey were discovered within close proximity to one another they were grouped appropriately; any finds that were found less than 20 metres apart were grouped together. A historical Euro-Canadian site is defined by at least 20 artifacts that date to the period of use to before 1900.

According to Section 7.6 of the S & G any information that pinpoints the location of an archaeological site (e.g., detailed assessment results mapping, tables of GPS coordinates for site locations) must not be included in the project report and should only be provided in an SD document. This allows the MCM to exclude it from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, if necessary. Archaeological site locations are considered by the MCM to be confidential and/or sensitive information that cannot be made public.

## 3.1 The Oliver Site (AlGu-522)

**General Site location:** The Oliver site (AlGu-522) is located in part of Lots 25 and 26, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, within Universal Transverse Mercator grid zone 17T using the North American Datum 1983. For detailed site location information including GPS coordinates and detailed mapping, see Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying SD document.

**Topography:** Flat to gently sloping terrain associated with the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region.

**Soil Type:** Approximately 20 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy-loam topsoil (A-horizon) containing natural cobbles overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand subsoil (B-horizon) containing natural cobbles.

**Features of Archaeological Potential:** Proximity to early settlements (Village of Maple), historic transportation routes (concession road between Lots 25 and

36), well-drained soils (Pontypool sandy loam), and previously registered archaeological sites (Table 1).

**Site Type:** Historical Euro-Canadian domestic occupation.

**Field Conditions:** Woodlot.

**Site Size and Density:** Two hundred and fifty-nine artifacts recovered from 18 positive test pits within an area measuring 15 metres (north-south) by 35 metres (east-west).

**Assessment Method:** Test pit survey at five and 2.5 metre intervals followed by the excavation of two square-metre test units, exceeding the requirements laid out in S & G Section 2.1.3, Standard 2, Option A.

**Assemblage Summary:** A total of 259 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts was collected from the Oliver site (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue). Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, and by the type of decoration and motif which they feature. The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize the historical artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment. The category of "Organic" was added to account for floral and faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts were divided into seven artifact classes: architectural, furnishings, kitchen/food, organic, personal artifacts, tools/equipment, and indeterminate (Table 3).

**Table 3: Artifact Class Quantities and Percentages for the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Class | Quantity | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Architectural | 34 | 13 |
| Indeterminate | 144 | 56 |
| Kitchen and food | 48 | 18 |

| Artifact Class | Quantity | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Organic | 23 | 9 |
| Personal artifacts | 4 | 2 |
| Tools and equipment | 6 | 2 |

## *Architectural Class*

The architectural class artifacts account for 13 percent (n = 34) of the artifact sample of the Oliver site and comprise machine cut nails, wire nails, and window glass fragments (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue; Image 43; Table 4).

**Table 4: Architectural Class Artifacts from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Type | Quantity | Percent of Class |
|---|---|---|
| Nail – machine cut | 26 | 76 |
| Nail – wire | 4 | 12 |
| Window glass | 4 | 12 |

The frequencies of different nail types are useful in determining the temporal context of historical sites, particularly those with a significant representation of architectural materials. Machine-cut nails, which are more rectangular in cross-section and often sport a flattened head, were in common use from 1830 until 1900, when they were replaced by wire nails at the beginning of the twentieth century (Wells, 1998).

## *Kitchen and Food-related Class*

The kitchen and food related class artifacts account for 48 percent (n = 18) of the total artifact sample (Table 3). These artifacts are related to the

consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages and represent metal bottle caps and bottle cap liners, glass food containers, glass soft drink containers, glass and ceramic kitchenware, ceramic tableware, ceramic teaware, and tin cans (Image 42 and Image 43; Table 5).

**Table 5: Kitchen and Food Class Artifacts from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Type | Material | Quantity | Percent of Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bottle cap | Ferrous metal | 17 | 36 |
| Bottle cap liner | Aluminum | 6 | 13 |
| Container – food | Glass | 4 | 8 |
| Container – soft drink | Glass | 3 | 6 |
| Kitchenware | Ceramic | 3 | 6 |
| Kitchenware | Glass | 1 | 2 |
| Tableware | Ceramic | 11 | 23 |
| Teaware | Ceramic | 1 | 2 |
| Tin can | Ferrous metal | 2 | 4 |

## Ceramic Sample

The kitchen and food related artifact sample of the Oliver site contains only 15 ceramic sherds (Image 42; Table 6). A complete catalogue of all collected ceramics from this site can be found in Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue.

Ceramics are useful in providing temporal information as they correspond with the evolution of industrial-era ceramic production and trends in consumer

preference in southern Ontario over time. Date ranges provided in Table 7 below refer to the ware types availability in southern Ontario. The comparative frequencies of different ware types provide significant insight into the temporal placement of an archaeological site; refined ware types are particularly useful for historical sites in Ontario.

**Table 6: Ceramic Ware Types from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Ware Type | Date Range | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Ironstone | Late 1840s-present | 12 |
| Red Earthenware - coarse | 1790s-1910s | 3 |

In the 1840s, ironstone started being produced in England as a heavier, cheaper alternative to the influx of hard paste porcelains from France into the markets of Canada and the United States (Majewski & O'Brien, 1987:120). The first generation of ironstone vessels were undecorated, printed (often in flowing colours), or had simple moulded ribs and panels in the body (Sussman, 1985:7). Due to its very hard durable body it became ubiquitous in frontier households and started appearing in Ontario merchants' records in 1847 (Kenyon, 1995:10). Indeed, the popular moulded "Ceres" wheat pattern and its variants, which was developed by English potters in 1859 specifically for export to North America, was meant to appeal to homesteaders in the colonies (Sussman, 1985:7). The revival of transfer-printing as a method of decorating ironstone began in the 1880s, and new Japanese art-inspired patterns were introduced at that time (Kenyon, 1995:10).

The less temporally specific wares include earthenware. Coarse red and buff earthenwares are difficult to date due to the relative stability of their overall morphological characteristics and the limited amount of published research on the topic. They are a heavy, thickly potted ceramic named for the colour of the clay after firing. This type of ceramic is relatively fragile and would break if exposed to extreme heat. Therefore, it is almost exclusively used to manufacture food preparation and storage items. Coarse earthenware is

porous, however, so it must be glazed (often seen on the interior only) in order to prevent leakage and make it food safe. It was usually produced from local clay at local potteries, in contrast to the refined white earthenware and ironstone vessels, which for most part were imported to, rather than manufactured in, Canada. The local Ontario manufacturing of coarse earthenware began in the late 1820s as German-speaking potters immigrated into the areas of Waterloo County and the Niagara Peninsula (Newlands, 1979:22). Stoneware vessels largely replaced coarse earthenwares by the 1880s. Further improvements in food preservation technology, such as the ice box and mason-type glass jars, eventually reduced the demand for both stoneware and coarse wares to a trickle (Hull & MacDonald, 2008).

As ceramic ware types changed through time, so did ceramic decorative styles. Decorative motifs documented in the Oliver site ceramic sample that are useful in providing temporal information can be found below in Table 7 (Image 42).

**Table 7: Decorative Motifs from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Decorative Motifs | Ware Type | Date Range | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glazed | Red Earthenware - coarse | 1751-onward | 3 |
| Moulded – general | Ironstone | 1830s-onward | 1 |
| Undecorated | Ironstone | Not applicable | 11 |

The Oliver site ceramic sample is dominated by ironstone (*circa* 1840s-present), which would otherwise suggest a period of occupation within the mid-to-late nineteenth century. However, given the overall paucity of temporally diagnostic ceramic ware types and decorative motifs, the assignment of the Oliver site to a plausible occupation date range based on the ceramic assemblage is not practical.

## Non-Ceramic Sample

The balance of the kitchen and food related artifacts consist of metal crown bottle caps (Cat. 48 and 49) and crown bottle cap liners (Cat. 50), machine-made green glass soft drink containers with crown cap finishes (Cat. 22 and 47), colourless contact moulded glass food containers, machine-made colourless glass kitchenware, and tin cans (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue; Image 42; Table 5).

Machines replaced mouth-blown glass manufacture techniques in the early twentieth century with the advent of automation processes such as the Owen's Automatic Bottle Machine (Jones & Sullivan, 1989, pp. 38–39). The crown cap finish was first patented by William Painter in 1892 but did not become a popular bottle finish until the early twentieth century. As it is used in conjunction with the related crown cap bottle closure, this type of finish is commonly found on bottles containing carbonated beverages, such as soda, mineral water, and beer. The invention of mechanical bottle production allowed for increased precision and sealing quality, allowing the popularity of the crown cap finish to extend into the twenty-first century (Lindsey, 2025).

## *Organic Class*

The organic artifact class artifacts account for nine percent (n = 23) of the artifact sample of the Oliver site and includes 18 mammal bone fragments and five avian bone fragments (Table 8). Two of the mammal bone fragments have been thermally altered (Cat. 7).

**Table 8: Organic Class Artifacts from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Type | Quantity | Percent of Class |
|---|---|---|
| Avian bone | 5 | 22 |
| Mammal bone | 18 | 78 |

## *Personal Class*

The personal artifact class artifacts account for two percent (n = 4) of the artifact sample of the Oliver site and includes two buttons, one fragment of a glass medicine container, and one cuprous grommet (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue; Image 43; Table 9).

The medicine container is represented by a colourless, glass body fragment with "GILBE_" embossed vertically down the side (Cat. 15; Image 42). The fragment likely came from a container manufactured by Gilbert Bros. & Co..

Gilbert Bros. & Co. was a drug company founded *circa* 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland. Like many drug companies from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Gilbert Bros. & Co. produced a variety of unregulated medicines and tonics which included wood alcohol, grain alcohol, chloroform, turpentine oil, camphor, and opiates among other now questionable ingredients. Like many drug companies from that era, several lawsuits alleging negligence, toxicity, and price fixing were filed against Gilbert Bros. & Co. between 1902 and the 1930s which eventually lead to the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration and the Pure Food and Drug Act in the United States (Goldstein, 2014).

**Table 9: Personal Class Artifacts from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Type | Material | Quantity | Percent of Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Button (four-hole) | Metal – cuprous | 1 | 25 |
| Button (two-hole) | Glass | 1 | 25 |
| Container – medicine | Glass | 1 | 25 |
| Grommet | Metal - cuprous | 1 | 25 |

## Tools and Equipment Class

The tools and equipment class artifacts account for two percent (n = 6) of the artifact sample of the Oliver site and includes pieces of wire and 0.22 caliber cartridge cases (Cat. 14 and 33) produced by the Dominion Cartridge Co. (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue; Image 43; Table 10).

The Dominion Cartridge Company was founded in 1886 by Captain A. L. ("Gat") Howard in Brownsburg, Quebec, Canada. Captain Howard was responsible for introducing the Gatling gun into Canada and became the Dominion Cartridge Company plant manager. In 1910, the Dominion Cartridge Company merged with five explosive companies and an acid and fertilizer manufacturer merged to form Canadian Explosives Limited, which later changed its name to Canadian Industries Limited in 1927 ("Canadian Industries Limited," 1967).

**Table 10: Tools and Equipment Class Artifacts from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Type | Material | Quantity | Percent of Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cartridge case | Metal – cuprous | 2 | 33 |
| Wire | Metal – ferrous | 4 | 67 |

## Indeterminate Class

The indeterminate artifact class artifacts account for 56 percent (n = 144) of the artifact sample of the Oliver site and comprise unidentifiable metal fragments, rim fragments from an unidentified metal container, unidentifiable amber, green, and colourless container glass (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue; Image 42; Table 11).

**Table 11: Indeterminate Class Artifacts from the Oliver Site (AlGu-522)**

| Artifact Type | Material | Quantity | Percent of Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Container – unidentified | Glass | 70 | 48.5 |
| Container – unidentified | Metal – ferrous | 4 | 3 |
| Unidentified | Metal - ferrous | 70 | 48.5 |

**Euro-Canadian Land Use History Summary:** The east half of Lot 25, Concession 3 (100 acres) changed hands several times before being sold to Joshua Oliver in 1848. While Oliver sold 35 of his acres to Jacob Rupert, Oliver, his wife and their four children lived in a one-storey stone house on the eastern half of Lot 25, west of a tributary of the Don River. The Joshua Oliver held possession of 65 acres on the east half of Lot 25 until 1903 when he transferred the land to his youngest son Thomas Oliver. Upon Thomas Oliver's death in 1937, the 65 acres were sold to his son, William Oliver, who then sold the lands to his youngest brother Franklin F. Oliver. Several more transactions for the lands were made in 1937 which concluded with the sale of the 65 acres to George I. Hambly. Members of the Oliver family lived on and farmed Lot 25, Concession 3 from 1848 to 1937 (Ontario Land Registry Access, n.d., p. 188).

The Oliver site (AlGu-522) is located adjacent to a former concession road within proximity to a structure shown on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* within Lot 25, Concession 3 owned by Joshua Oliver. The artifact sample collected from the site is consistent with a domestic occupation dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Given the late nature of the artifact assemblage, it's likely this deposit of artifacts can be attributed to the occupation of the property by Thomas Oliver *circa* 1903-1937.

**Site Interpretation:** Late nineteenth to early twentieth century Euro-Canadian domestic occupation by the Oliver family.

**Recommendations:** In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1.c, the Oliver site (AlGu-522) meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest for post-contact sites as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were recovered. It should be noted that the artifacts pre-dating 1900 largely comprise machine cut nails and a small amount of undecorated ironstone. However, given that the site has been linked to a post-1830 domestic occupation, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site was further evaluated with reference to S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a, which stipulates that a domestic site contains cultural heritage value or interest if the majority (80 percent) of the time span of occupation pre-dates 1870. Through the analysis of the sample artifact assemblage and a detailed review of the development of Lot 25, Concession 3 completed as per the Standards, Section 3.1, it has been possible to determine that the Oliver site can be attributed to the occupation of the property by Thomas Oliver *circa* 1903-1937. As such, the of the Oliver site (AlGu-522) **does not meet** the requirements for Stage 3 assessment following S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1, and therefore does not require further work.

## 3.2 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the MCM, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 12 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

**Table 12: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record**

| Material | Location | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| Digital field notes, field maps, GPS logs, etc. | Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9 | Stored in ASI project folder 19EA-200; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers |
| Digital field photography | Same as above | Files stored on ASI network servers |
| Digital research, analysis, and reporting materials | Same as above | Files stored on ASI network servers |
| Artifacts | Same as above | Artifacts grouped by provenience and sealed in individual plastic bags measuring 13 centimetres by 21 centimetres and stored within one labelled bankers' box[1]. |

# 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was contracted by Morrison Hershfield, on behalf of York Region, to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Teston Road from Highway 400 to Bathurst Street IEA. York Region is conducting an IEA study to examine

[1] All artifacts are stored in a controlled environment that maintains a stable, safe temperature and appropriate conditions to minimize the risk of deterioration. The storage setting is designed to prevent mold growth and other forms of damage that could adversely affect the integrity of the artifacts.

transportation improvements for Teston Road between Highway 400 and Bathurst Street in the City of Vaughan (Figure 1).

A Stage 1 assessment for the Teston Road IEA was previously completed by New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2018). Background research and a property inspection determined that portions of the Study Area retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 test pit survey was recommended. In addition, New Directions Archaeology Ltd. concluded that the study corridor had potential for containing an ossuary and ossuary construction monitoring was recommended following York Region's Official Plan.

The Stage 2 property survey was initiated in the late fall of 2022, from December 13-14. Prior to resuming the Stage 2 test pit survey in the spring of 2023, a property inspection was conducted on April 13, 2023, in order to visually confirm areas lacking archaeological potential. The remainder of the Stage 2 test pit survey took place from May 23-26, 2023.

Approximately 83.5 percent of the Study Area (14.81) did not exhibit archaeological potential on account of previous assessment (Archaeological Consultants Canada, 2022; ASI 1992c, ASI 2003b, ASI 2010a, ASI 2011, ASI 2015, ASI 2017, ASI 2022b; Archeoworks Inc., 2008, 2020; New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2018), previous disturbance within the Teston Road right-of-way (Figure 3-Figure 9; Image 5-Image 12, Image 22; Image 25, Image 26, Image 29-Image 31, Image 34-Image 41), and permanently low and wet and sloping conditions associated with a tributary of the Don River (Figure 6 and Figure 8; Image 20, Image 21 and Image 35). Approximately 0.8 percent of the Study Area (0.14 hectares) was inaccessible at the time of survey due to a lack of permission to access (Figure 5). This area demonstrates archaeological potential and requires Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals prior to any soil disturbing activities.

The remaining 15.7 percent of the Study Area (2.77 hectares), comprising woodlots and manicured lawns, was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals and judgmental test pit survey at 10 and 20 metre intervals to confirm previous disturbance or permanently low and wet gleyed soils (Figure 5-Figure 8; Image 13, Image 14, Image 16-Image 19, Image 23, Image 24, Image 27, Image

28, Image 32, and Image 33). As a result of this assessment, one historical Euro-Canadian site was identified.

The Oliver site (AlGu-522) is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century Euro-Canadian site attributed to the occupation of the property by Thomas Oliver *circa* 1903-1937. The site is represented by 259 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from 18 positive test pits and two square-metre test units (Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue; Image 42 and Image 43; Table 3-Table 11), and measures 15 metres (north-south) by 35 metres (east-west).

Based on the development of Lot 25, Concession 3 presented in Section 1.2.1, the Oliver site was evaluated with reference to S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a, which stipulates that a domestic site contains cultural heritage value or interest if the majority (80 percent) of the time span of occupation pre-dates 1870. As more than 80 percent of the Oliver site artifact assemblage does not pre-date 1870, it does not meet the requirements for Stage 3 assessment following S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1, and therefore does not require further work.

## 4.1 Ossuary Potential

The *2022 York Region Official Plan* (York Region, 2024) sets our directions and policies that guide economic, environmental and community planning decisions for the Region, including endorsement of the York Region Archaeological Management Plan, entitled *Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources in York Region* (York Region, 2014). In addition to outlining existing archaeological resources and areas of archaeological potential, the management plan also sets out guidelines for the identification and treatment of ossuaries.

Ossuaries are features in which the remains of numerous individuals, who were formerly interred within ancestral Wendat villages, were disinterred and re-deposited into one or two mass graves. Ossuaries range in size from those that contain the disarticulated and/or bundled remains of approximately ten individuals, to those that contain the remains of 500 people or more. By AD 1300, these ceremonies sometimes involved the participation of members of different allied villages in a joint burial ceremony. Their usual depth of over one metre renders them invisible in the modern landscape and impossible to identify

through standard methods used in Stage 2 archaeological assessments. These features are most often discovered by chance during site alteration or construction activities that require large scale earth-moving. In York Region, this most recently occurred at the site of the widening of Teston Road in the City of Vaughan when the side of a small knoll was removed. Its associated village is located within 200 metres of the ossuary.

Because there are only a small number of ossuaries that have been systematically studied and precisely mapped and therefore linked with their villages, there are limited data on which to construct a model to predict their locations. The information that is available indicates that most ossuaries will be located within 1000 metres of their associated village and also within 300 metres of a current or former water source. Each Late Woodland village for which an ossuary has not yet been located has therefore been buffered by 1000 metres on those lands that are also within 300 metres of water. These lands will be subject to special monitoring measures to minimize impacts to incidental discoveries of ossuaries. This model will be modified to add the buffers around any newly discovered village sites within York Region, and as more data are collected with regard to geographical or cultural attributes that may relate to ossuary locations.

There are presently two Late Woodland Indigenous sites within one kilometre of the current Study Area where associated ossuaries have not been identified: the McNair site (AlGu-8) and the McGaw site (AlGu-88) (Section 1.2.3 Village Sites within One Kilometre; Table 1). ASI has applied the above potential model to the current Study Area and has determined that portions of the Study Area meet these requirements and will require burial avoidance strategies should those lands be proposed for development (SD: Figure 3).

# 5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Oliver site (AlGu-522) is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century Euro-Canadian site attributed to the occupation of the property by Thomas Oliver *circa* 1903-1937 (SD: Figures 1-2). As more than 80 percent of the Oliver site artifact assemblage does not

pre-date 1870, it does not meet the requirements for Stage 3 assessment following S & G Section 3.4.2, Standard 1, and therefore does not require further assessment.

2. The former Keele Valley landfill lands (7 Eaglet Court) that overlap with the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and require Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals prior to any soil disturbing activities.

3. The Teston Road IEA Study Area includes lands within the established ossuary monitoring buffer associated with the Late Woodland period McNair (AlGu-8) and McGaw (AlGu-88) village sites. Detailed monitoring strategies should be formulated at the time construction is proposed.

    a. To minimize the risk of impacting an ossuary within the project limits, archaeological monitoring of any proposed construction activities by a licensed archaeologist is recommended within both 1000 metres of the McNair (AlGu-8) and McGaw (AlGu-88) village sites and 300 metres of water (SD: Figure 3). This should include a monitoring program specifically tailored to project impacts and may include systematic testing of fill soils and mechanical trenching to determine if there are any extant topsoil deposits.

    b. Invitations should be extended to local First Nations and Indigenous communities for a representative to participate in the proposed monitoring program.

4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, or should changes to the project design or temporary workspace requirements result in the inclusion of previously un-surveyed lands, these lands should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

5. Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys, if any human remains or artifacts and features that are Indigenous in nature are encountered during the

development of the Project Area, Indigenous Communities with potential interests in this area will be contacted.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Programs Unit of the MCM should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without MCM concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MCM approval has been received.

# 6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the MCM as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection 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 regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a 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 field work 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*.

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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# 8.0 Images

## 8.1 Historical Imagery




**Image 1: Google Earth satellite imagery showing grading and earthmoving activities along Teston Road, east and west of Keele Street, *circa* December 2005**




**Image 2: Google Earth satellite imagery showing construction at the southwest corner of Teston Road and Keele Street, *circa* September 2009**




**Image 3: Google Earth satellite imagery showing grading and earthmoving activities at the northeast corner of Teston Road and Dufferin Street, *circa* September 2009**




**Image 4: Google Earth satellite imagery showing grading and earthmoving activities at the southwest corner of Teston Road and Via Romano Boulevard, *circa* September 2013**

## 8.2 Field Photography



**Image 5: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 6: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 7: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way and gravel parking lot; low potential.**




**Image 8: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way with active construction and ditching; low potential.**



**Image 9: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way with active construction and ditching; low potential.**



**Image 10: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way and heavily landscaping of the former Keele Valley Landfill; low potential.**



**Image 11: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way and heavy landscaping of the former Keele Valley Landfill; low potential.**



**Image 12: Disturbance and heavy landscaping within the northern portion of the former Keele Valley Landfill; low potential.**



**Image 13: Judgmental test pit survey at 10 metre intervals.**



**Image 14: Test pit survey at five metre intervals.**




**SD Image 15: North wall profile of Test Unit 1 at the Oliver site (AlGu-522) (see accompanying SD report for photo location).**



**Image 16: Test pit demonstrating intact topsoil (A-horizon).**



**Image 17: Test pit demonstrating gleysolic soil conditions.**



**Image 18: Test pit demonstrating intact topsoil (A-horizon).**



**Image 19: Test pit demonstrating gleysolic soil conditions and water table.**



**Image 20: Sloping valley lands associated with a tributary of the Don River; low potential.**



**Image 21: Sloping valley lands associated with a tributary of the Don River; low potential.**



**Image 22: Disturbed construction access road and right-of-way associated with the subdivision development at 1600 Teston Road; low potential.**



**Image 23: Test pit survey at five metre intervals.**



**Image 24: Test pit demonstrating an absence of intact topsoil (A-horizon).**



**Image 25: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 26: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**




**Image 27: Test pit survey at five metre intervals.**



**Image 28: Judgmental test pit survey at 20 metre intervals.**



**Image 29: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 30: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 31: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 32: Judgmental test pit survey at 10 metre intervals.**

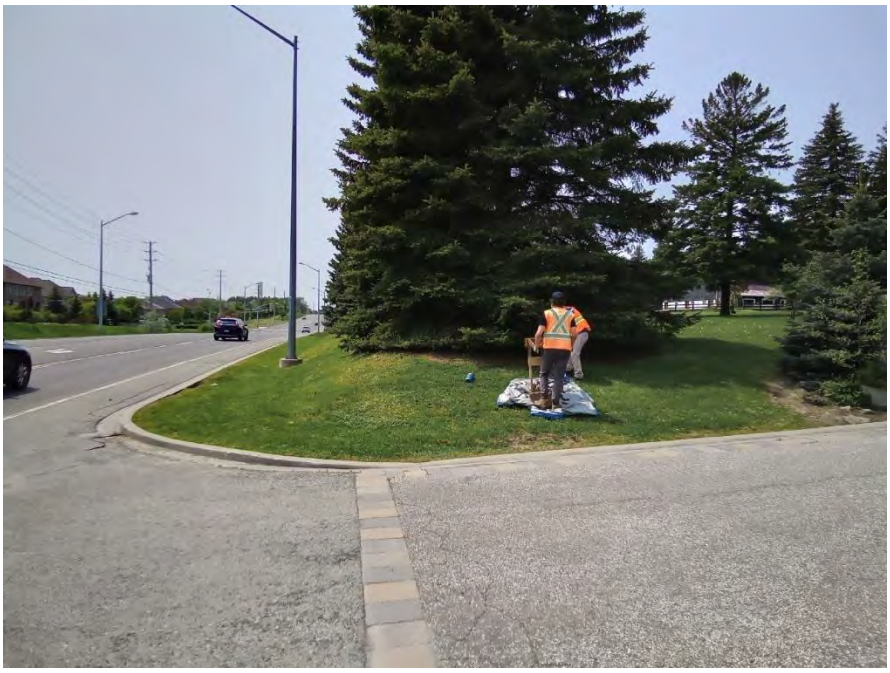


**Image 33: Test pit survey at five metre intervals (disturbed soils).**



**Image 34: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 35: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way and permanently low and wet riparian zone of a tributary of the Don River; low potential.**



**Image 36: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 37: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way and channelized creek; low potential.**



**Image 38: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 39: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 40: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**



**Image 41: Disturbed Teston Road right-of-way; low potential.**

## 8.3 Artifact Photography




**Image 42: Select glass and ceramic artifacts from the Oliver Site, from left to right in a clockwise direction: colourless glass fragment of a Gilbert Bros. & Co. medicine container (Cat. 15), undecorated ironstone (Cat. 3), glazed coarse red earthenware (Cat. 4), undecorated ironstone (Cat.55), undecorated ironstone (Cat. 56), green container glass (Cat. 32), amber container glass (Cat. 31), green class crown cap finish (Cat. 47).**




**Image 43: Select artifacts from the Oliver Site, from left to right, top to bottom: two 0.22 caliber cartridge cases (Cat. 14 and 33), black painted metal button (Cat. 41), black glass button (Cat. 61), two wire nails (Cat. 24), machine cut nail (Cat. 8), two metal crown bottle caps (Cat. 48).**

# 9.0 Maps

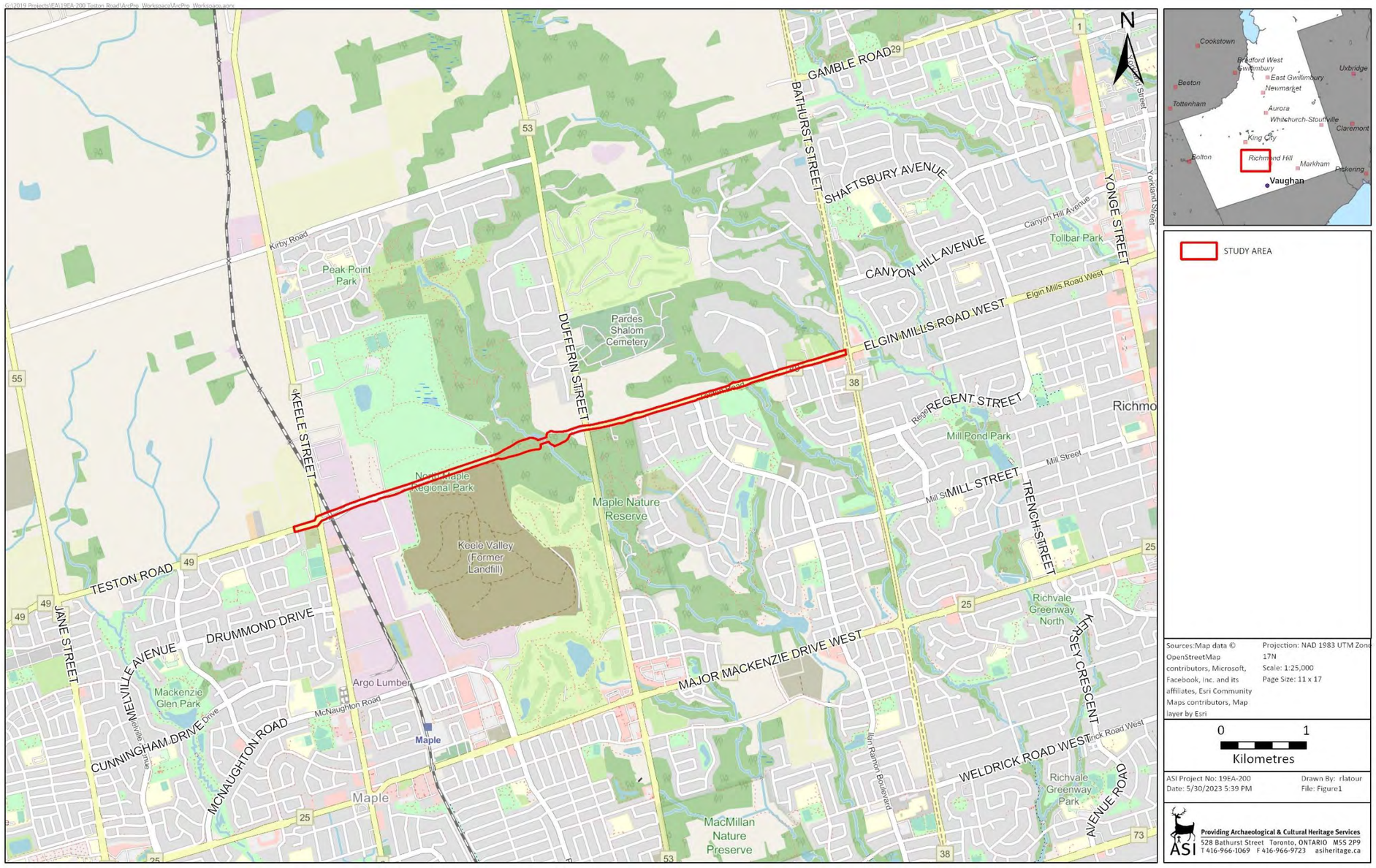



**Figure 1: Location of the Study Area**

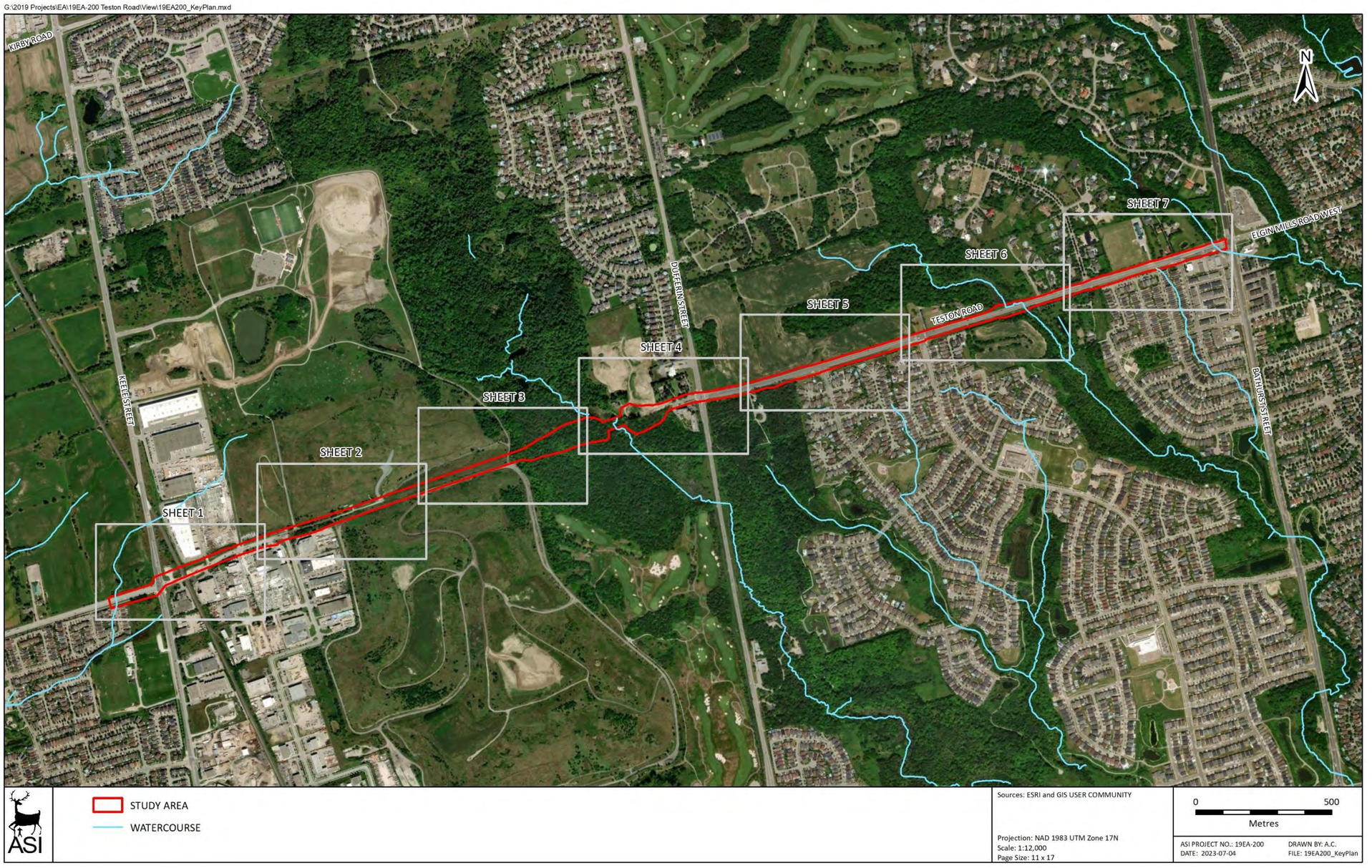



**Figure 2: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet Key**




**Figure 3: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 1**




**Figure 4: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 2**

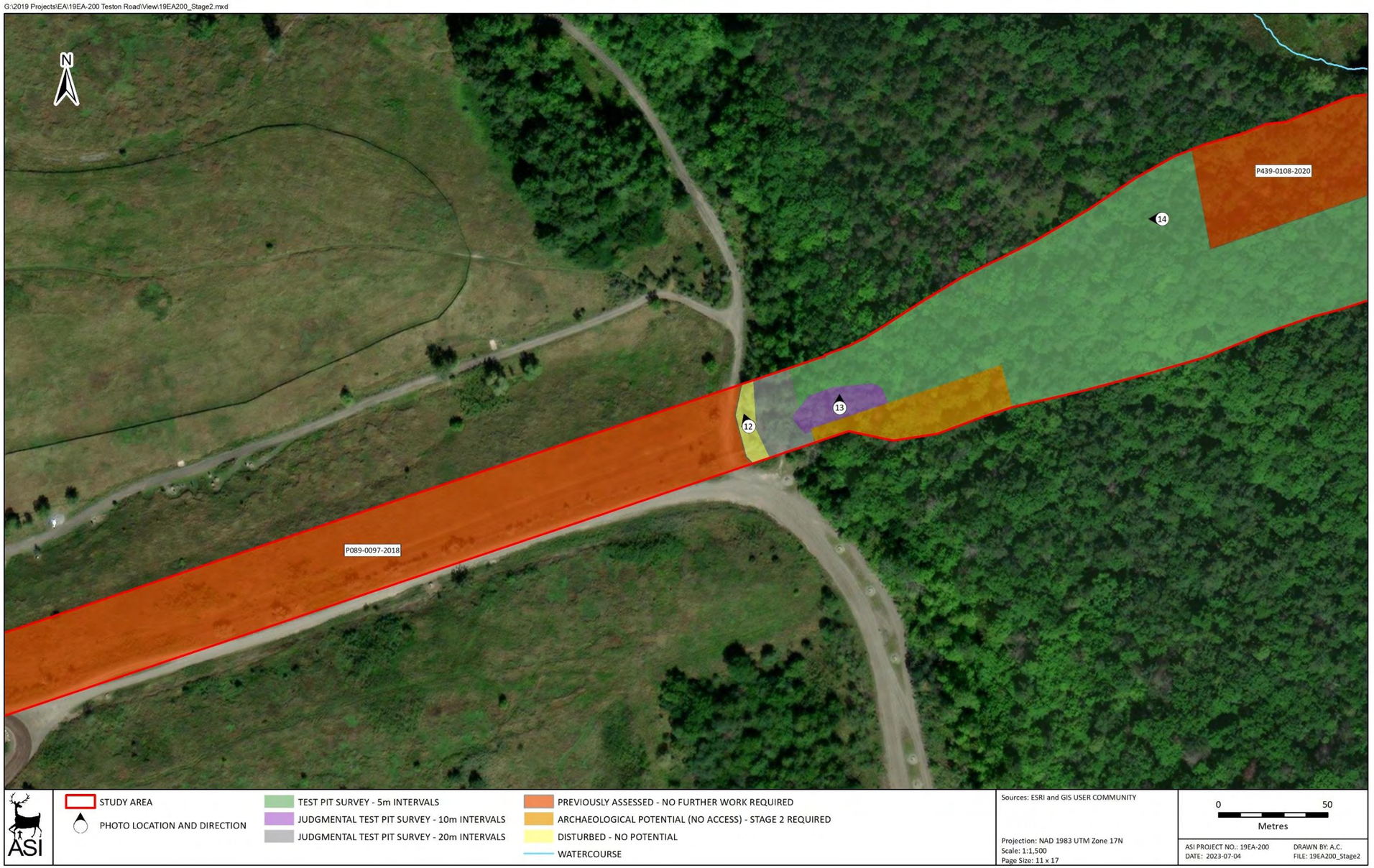



**Figure 5: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 3**

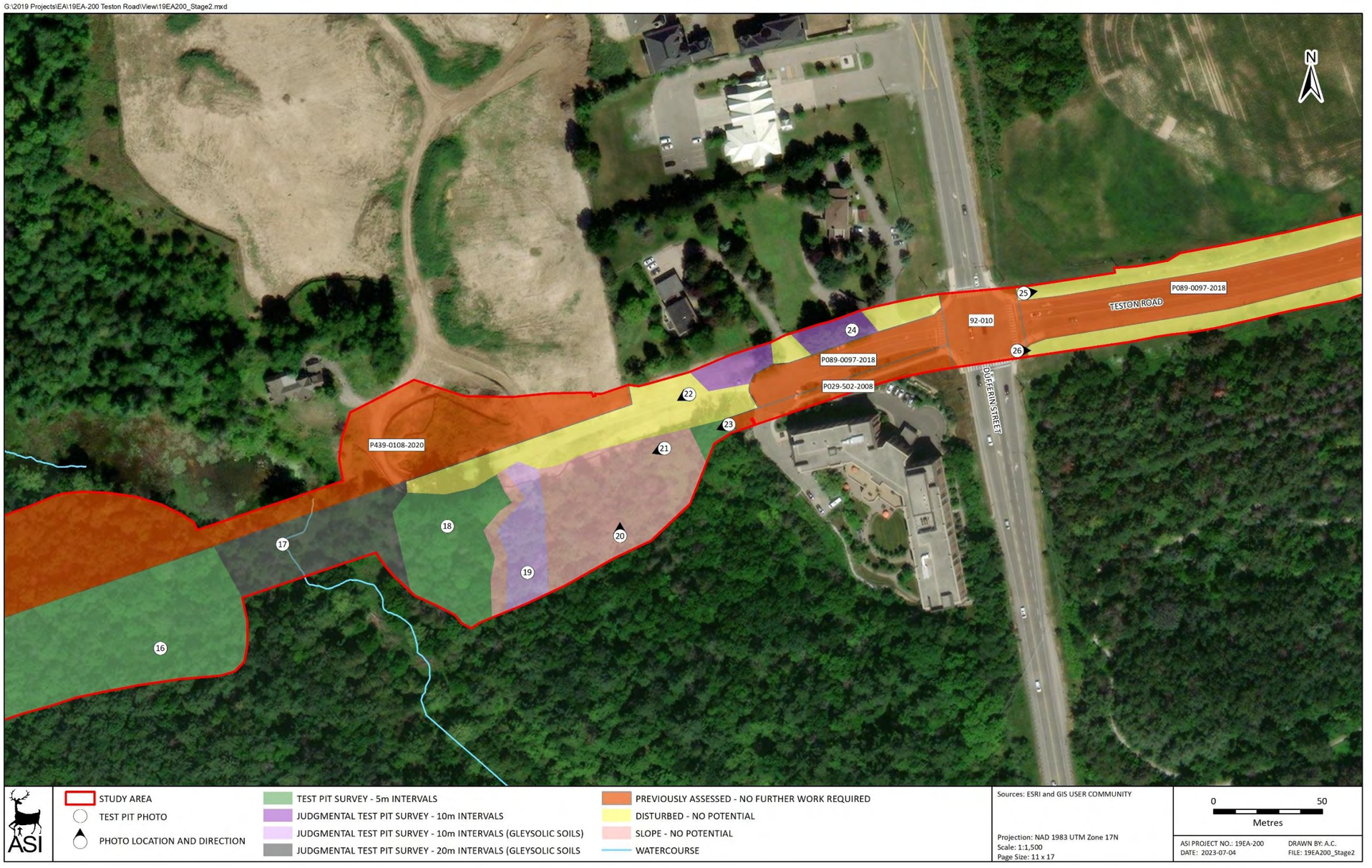



**Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 4**




**Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 5**

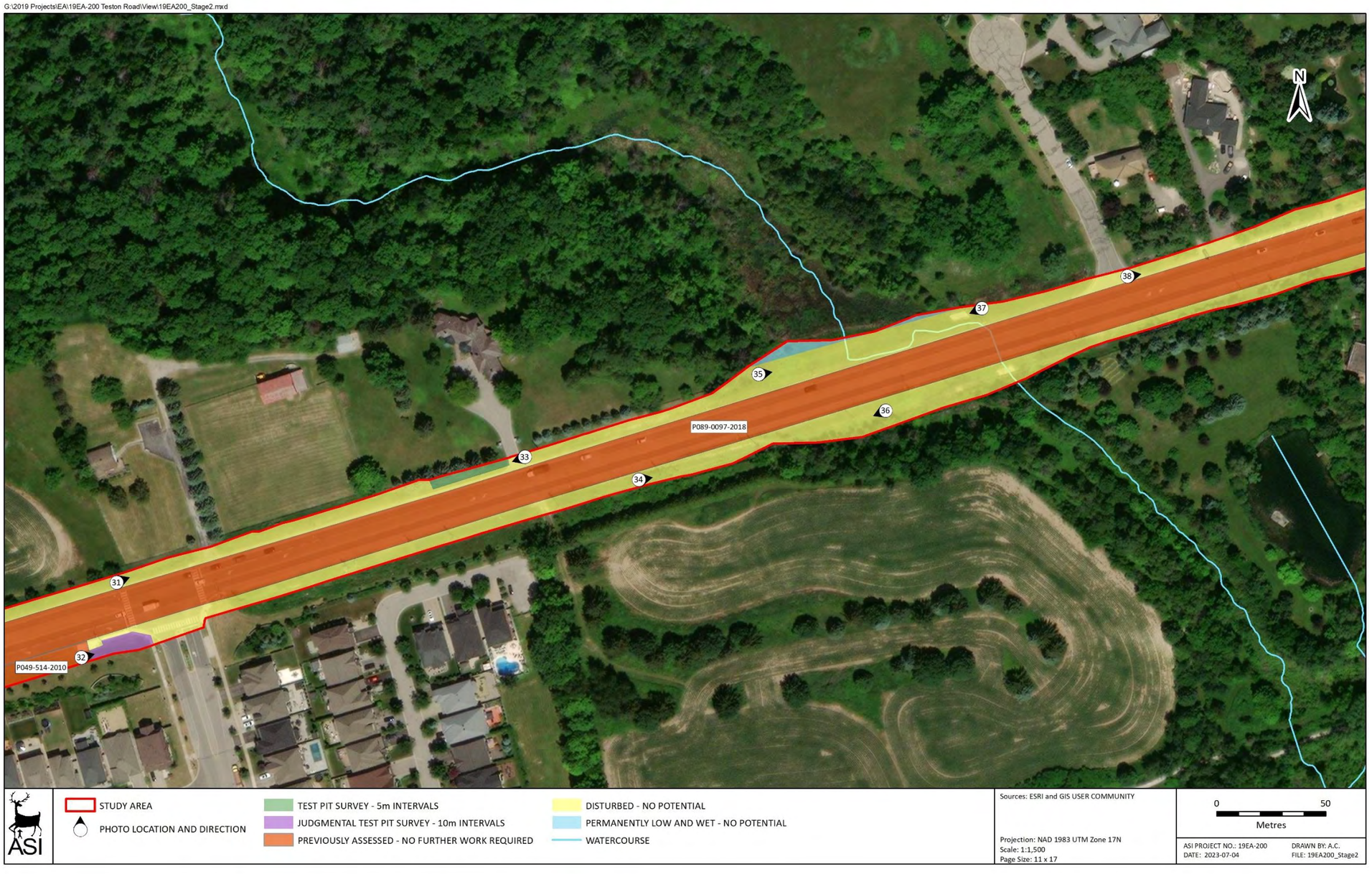



**Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 6**

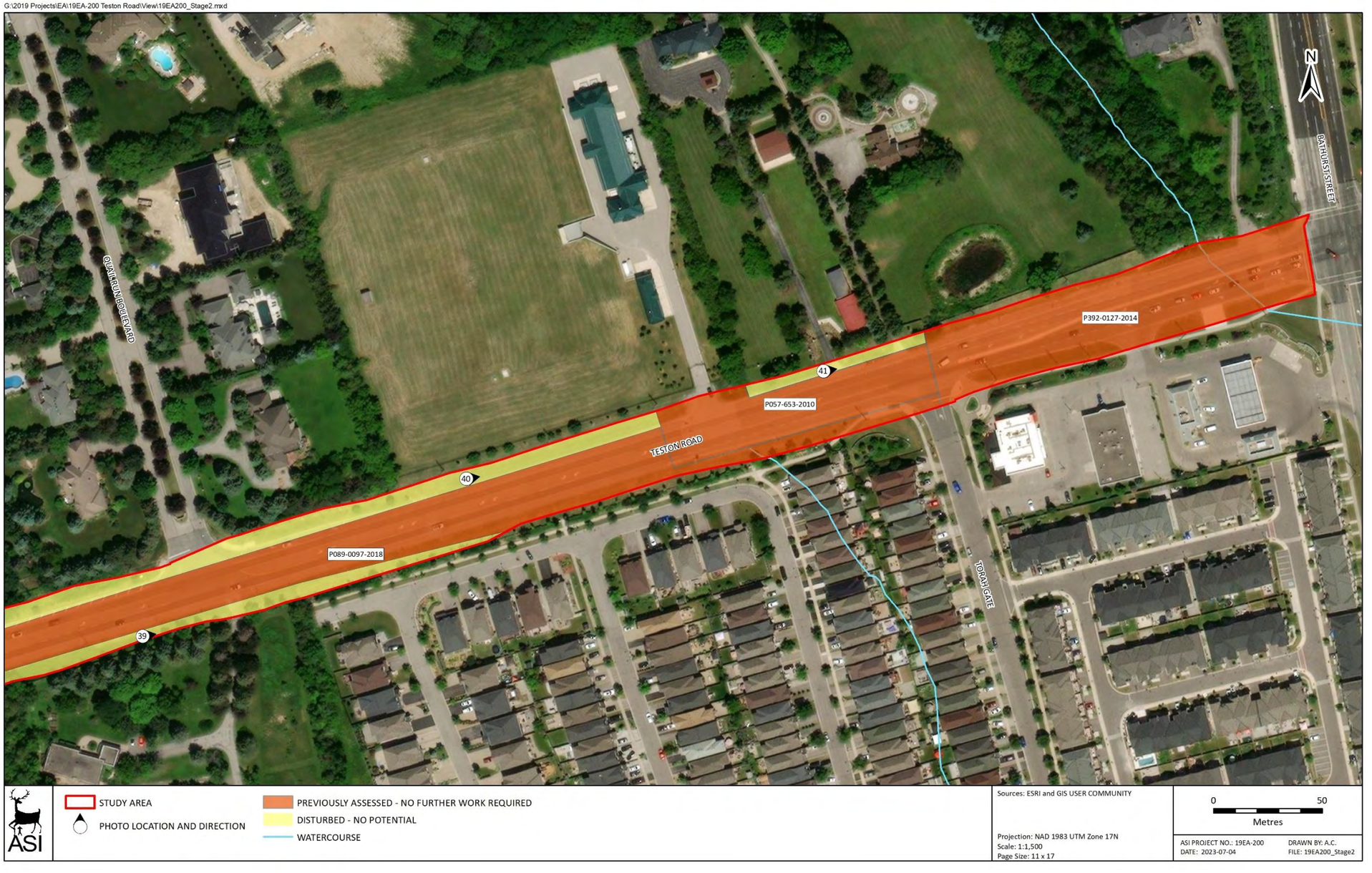



**Figure 9: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results for the Teston Road Individual Environmental Assessment – Sheet 7**

# Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue

# Stage 2 Ceramic Inventory

Oliver Site (AlGu-522)

| Context / Cat# | Qty | Stratum | Ware | Motif | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Test Pit 1 (n=1)** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | Topsoil | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| **Test Pit 2 (n=4)** | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | Topsoil | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 4 | 1 | Topsoil | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Glazed interior surface. Exterior surface exfoliated. Slightly ribbed interior surface; Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown |
| 5 | 2 | Topsoil | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Glazed exterior surface. Interior surface exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown |
| **Test Pit 7 (n=1)** | | | | | | |
| 11 | 1 | Topsoil | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Teacup | Indeterminate moulded design on exterior surface; Portion: Rim |
| **Test Unit 2 (n=9)** | | | | | | |
| 55 | 3 | Topsoil | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Missing footring; Portion: Base |
| 56 | 5 | Topsoil | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 57 | 1 | Topsoil | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Round footring; Portion: Footring |
| **Grand Total : 15 artifacts** | | | | | | |

# Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Inventory

Oliver Site (AlGu-522)

| Context Cat# | Qty | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Test Pit 1 (n=1)** | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| **Test Pit 2 (n=5)** | | | | | |
| 6 | 2 | Topsoil | Window Glass | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 7 | 2 | Topsoil | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | Calcined. |
| 8 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | Missing point of shaft. |
| **Test Pit 26 (n=8)** | | | | | |
| 15 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Medicine | Glass | Horizontal form is rectangular with rounded corners. Likely a "Gilbert Bros. & Co" bottle, manufactured in Baltimore, MD.; Embossing: "GILBE_" runs vertically down side of container.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Contact Moulded |
| 16 | 2 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved body.; Embossing: "18"; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Contact Moulded |
| 17 | 2 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 18 | 1 | Topsoil | Wire | Metal - Ferrous | Diameter: 2.57 mm |
| 19 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | Head and partial shaft. |
| 20 | 1 | Topsoil | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | Flat, fragmentary piece of scrap metal. |
| **Test Pit 3 (n=1)** | | | | | |
| 9 | 1 | Topsoil | Kitchenware | Glass | Milk bottle. Cylindrical horizontal form. Faint horizontal mould seam on the outer edge of the finish. Partial capseat ledge on the interior of the bore. Produced between late 1890s to the mid-20th century.; Colour: Colourless; Finish: One Part; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| **Test Pit 4 (n=4)** | | | | | |
| 10 | 4 | Topsoil | Container - Food | Glass | Crown mason jar with cylindrical horizontal form. 4 fragments mend together. Vertical mould seam up body. Manufactured by the Dominion Glass Company.; Embossing: "_ROW_"; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Contact Moulded |
| **Test Pit 40 (n=19)** | | | | | |
| 21 | 8 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 22 | 2 | Topsoil | Container - Soft Drink | Glass | "7-Up" green colour.; Colour: Green; Finish: Crown; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| 23 | 5 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | "7-Up" green colour. Curved pieces.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| 24 | 2 | Topsoil | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | Head and partial shaft. |
| 25 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 26 | 1 | Topsoil | Grommet | Metal - Cuprous | Diameter: 11.1 mm |
| **Test Pit 45 (n=2)** | | | | | |
| 27 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Thick and curved.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 28 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Fragmentary piece. Curved. Horizontal mould seam around base; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| **Test Pit 60 (n=3)** | | | | | |
| 29 | 2 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Vertical mould seam. Cylindrical horizontal shape. "7-Up" green colour.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Machine Made |

# Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Inventory

Oliver Site (AlGu-522)

| Context Cat# | Qty | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Thick and curved.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| **Test Pit 61 (n=13)** | | | | | |
| 31 | 5 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved. Vertical mould seam.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 32 | 2 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | "7-Up" green colour. Thick and curved.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 33 | 1 | Topsoil | Cartridge Case | Metal - Cuprous | .22 caliber cartridge case. "D" headstamp from Dominion Cartridge Co., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.; Diameter: 5.83 mm |
| 34 | 3 | Topsoil | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | Scrap metal pieces. |
| 35 | 2 | Topsoil | Tin Can | Metal - Ferrous | Outer rim of a tin can lid. |
| **Test Pit 62 (n=1)** | | | | | |
| 36 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| **Test Pit 68 (n=5)** | | | | | |
| 37 | 2 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | "7-Up" green colour. Curved.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 38 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Fragmentary piece of base. Thick.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 39 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 40 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Horizontal mould seam around shoulder.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| **Test Pit 69 (n=3)** | | | | | |
| 41 | 1 | Topsoil | Button | Metal - Cuprous | Black painted button. Some paint worn away, especially on the back.; One Piece; Metal - Cuprous; Diameter: 14.25 mm |
| 42 | 2 | Topsoil | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| **Test Pit 7 (n=2)** | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 | Topsoil | Window Glass | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| **Test Pit 70 (n=1)** | | | | | |
| 43 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Vertical mould seam. Curved glass.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| **Test Pit 71 (n=1)** | | | | | |
| 44 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| **Test Pit 72 (n=5)** | | | | | |
| 45 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved glass.; Embossing: "_ZS." Likely read OZS.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Contact Moulded |
| 46 | 4 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | "7-Up" green colour. Thick and curved glass.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| **Test Pit 73 (n=22)** | | | | | |
| 71 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Two vertical mould seam run from top of finish and down neck. Also, a horizontal mould seam that runs under the string rim. Flattened lip and V-shaped string rim.; Colour: Colourless; Finish: Two Part; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| 72 | 20 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 73 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Thick and curved.; Embossing: "_ANADA"; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Contact Moulded |

# Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Inventory

Oliver Site (AlGu-522)

| Context Cat# | Qty | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Test Pit 8 (n=2)** | | | | | |
| 13 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Thick and curved. "7-up" green colour.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 14 | 1 | Topsoil | Cartridge Case | Metal - Cuprous | .22 caliber. Head stamp is a "D". Manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Co.; Diameter: 5.81 mm |
| **Test Unit 1 (n=45)** | | | | | |
| 47 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Soft Drink | Glass | "7-Up" green colour.; Colour: Green; Finish: Crown; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| 48 | 16 | Topsoil | Bottle Cap | Metal - Ferrous | 21-tooth crown cap. Metal cap with a corrugated skirt. Missing liner. |
| 49 | 1 | Topsoil | Bottle Cap | Metal - Ferrous | Small portion of the corrugated skirt of a Crown cap. |
| 50 | 6 | Topsoil | Bottle Cap Liner | Metal - Aluminum | |
| 51 | 1 | Topsoil | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | Scrap metal. |
| 52 | 3 | Topsoil | Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 53 | 5 | Topsoil | Faunal - Avian | Bone | |
| 54 | 12 | Topsoil | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| **Test Unit 2 (n=101)** | | | | | |
| 58 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Thick and curved glass. "7 Up" green colour.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 59 | 1 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Curved.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 60 | 5 | Topsoil | Container - Unidentified | Glass | Citron green - brilliant yellow green colour. Class is thin with gentle curves. One rounded corner piece present.; Colour: Green; Manufacture: Indeterminate |
| 61 | 1 | Topsoil | Button | Glass | Dish-shaped button. Wear and pitting of glass on back side.; One Piece; Glass; Diameter: 11.28 mm |
| 62 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 63 | 6 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 64 | 13 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | Head and partial shaft. |
| 65 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | Length: 82.62 mm |
| 66 | 1 | Topsoil | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | Length: 72.17 mm |
| 67 | 4 | Topsoil | Container - Household | Metal - Ferrous | Folded rim of a metal container.; Thickness: .52 mm |
| 68 | 64 | Topsoil | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | Pieces of thin scrap metal. Likely part of cat #67, the metal container.; Thickness: .52 mm |
| 69 | 1 | Topsoil | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | Thick piece of scrap metal. Heavily corroded.; Thickness: 2.52 mm |
| 70 | 2 | Topsoil | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |

**Grand Total : 244 artifacts**