

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
INTEGRATED COLUMBUS PART II PLANNING ACT AND
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT STUDY,
PART OF LOTS 8-17, CONCESSION 6 AND LOTS 7-17, CONCESSION 7,
IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EAST WHITBY, ONTARIO COUNTY,
NOW IN THE CITY OF OSHAWA REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by the City of Oshawa to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Integrated Columbus Part II Planning Act and Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Act Study, part of Lots 8-17, Concession 6 and Lots 7-17, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of East Whitby, Ontario County, now in the City of Oshawa, Regional Municipality of Durham. The study area is approximately 1553.6 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. The extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out in the vicinity of the study area was also reviewed. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on the application of the modeling criteria, approximately 64% or 1002 ha of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

In light of these results the following recommendations are made:

1. Unless entirely confined to areas that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, any future developments within the study area must be preceded by a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G). All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.



This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on all lands within that particular study area, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities should be conducted, as outlined in Section 35 of the S & G and *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin*.
3. The Beall site (AIGr-209) represents a nineteenth-century historical occupation where the level of cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.) will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. Therefore, it is recommended that any future developments that may impact the portion of the site that remains be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G:
 - a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site area be ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.
 - b) A series of one-metre by one-metre test units will then be excavated across the entire site area at 10 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 40% of the total number of units excavated on the grid will be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts, and/or in other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The



sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits; and

c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

4. The CH34 site (AIGr-323) represents a nineteenth-century historical occupation where the level of C.H.V.I. is not yet evident. As such, it is recommended that any future developments that may impact the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G.

a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site area be ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.

b) A series of one-metre by one-metre test units will then be excavated across the entire site area at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by the City of Oshawa to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Integrated Columbus Part II Planning Act and Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Act (Municipal Class EA) Study, part of Lots 8-17, Concession 6 and Lots 7-17, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of East Whitby, Ontario County, now in the City of Oshawa, Regional Municipality of Durham (Figure 1). The study area is approximately 1553.6 hectares (ha) in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Caitlin Lacy (R303), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (M.T.C.S. PIF P449-0264-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment conform to the requirements of the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2014* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ontario 2014) under section 3 of the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990) and the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Act* (Municipal Engineers Association 2000). The primary objectives of the Integrated Columbus Area Part II Plan Act and Municipal Class EA Study will be to document:

- Advance the Planning Act Component and Municipal Class EA Component to facilitate the future development of the Columbus Planning Area;
- Advance development that is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and the Provincial Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe including the minimum population and job density targets;
- Advance development that is compliant with the requirements of the Municipal Class EA process;
- Emphasize sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of environmental and natural features;
- Protection of Highway 407 East corridor for employment uses;
- Advance development of the Columbus Planning Area in conformity with the Durham Regional Official Plan and the Oshawa Official Plan; and,
- Advance development that is sensitive to the historic community of Columbus.

All work for this Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011). All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region (ASI 2013a), which provides further



refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the study area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the landowners on September 28, 2018.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the study area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the study area and includes the oral history of Curve Lake First Nation provided by Doug Williams, a former chief of the Curve Lake First Nation and a Pipe Carrier, Sweat Lodge Keeper and Associate Professor/Director of Studies for the Ph.D. Program of the Chanie Wenjack School of Indigenous Studies at Trent University. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

The study area is located within part of Lots 8-17, Concession 6 and Lots 7-17, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of East Whitby, Ontario County. The study area currently comprises the historic hamlet of Columbus and its surrounding rural landscape. The historic hamlet of Columbus is now located within the north end of the City of Oshawa.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (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 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., 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 produced 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 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P.



and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1500 B.P. 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 2300 B.P. - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practiced (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer practiced and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat and their Algonquian allies, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from along the east shore of Georgian Bay,

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). Curve Lake First Nation relates that the Mississauga had paddled away to their northern winter hunting grounds to wait out the disease and warfare of the mid-seventeenth century, before returning to their ancestral homeland of southern Ontario, where they remain to this day (Migizi 2018:39–40, 117–122; Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). This history of the Ojibwa homeland and population movement, published in 1978 in the *Smithsonian Handbook of Northamerican Indians, Northeast Volume*, was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record. Rogers notes that this migration included those populations that were later known as the Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saukteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. He also noted linguistic differences between those groups split between Central Ojibwa-Odawa, spoken primarily by the Odawas of Manitoulin Island and Michigan and some Ojibwas (or Chippewas) of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and that part of southwestern Ontario lying west of a north-south line drawn through the base of the Bruce peninsula east of which is spoken the second major dialect, spoken by Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Mississauga. There is also sub-dialectical variation within each major dialect, and some groups and individuals whose speech is fundamentally of one type use certain forms characteristic of the other.

Ojibwa were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. While he probably met Odawa, Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “ Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901: 33:153). The locations of both Iroquoian and Algonquian groups at the time of first contact are well-documented. The Nipissing lived near Lake Nipissing, which was on the historic route between Quebec and the Wendat country; some wintered with the Wendat (Thwaites 1896-1901: 14:7; 18: 229; 21:239; 23:227; 33:153). Other Algonquian-speaking groups who wintered with the Wendat included the Algonquin led by Captain Yroquet in 1615-16 (Biggar 1971:3:94); the Tontthrataronons (an Algonquin tribe), about fifteen cabins of which were wintering near the mission of Saint Jean Baptiste to the Arendaehronons in the Relation of 1640-41 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 21: 247); some Island Algonquins noted in the Relation of 1643-44 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 26:301); and a village of the Atontrataronnon Algonquins, who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee to live in safety near the village of Saint Jean Baptiste as noted in the Relation of 1643-44 (Thwaites 1896-1901: 27:37).



Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901: 18:229, 231). Father Louys André was put in charge of the Mission of Saint Simon on the Lake of the Hurons (Thwaites 1896-1901: 55:133-155). At the end of the summer 1670, he began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault. These observations were further supported by the maps attributed to Brébeuf (1631/1651) and Bressani (1657). Bréhant de Galinée also created a map of his 1669-70 travels, which provides the location of populations, individual villages, missions and forts, and interesting landscape features and marks the location of the Mississagué and the Amikwa on the north shore of Lake Huron, “the Saulteaux, or in Algonkin Waoüitiköungka Entaöuakk or Ojibways” at Sault Ste Marie (Coyne 1903:73).

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinnabeg groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896-1901: 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896-1901: 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013a).

During the 1690s, some Ojibwe began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, it appears by force, the Haudenosaunee who had settled after 1650 along the north shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. By the first decade of the eighteenth



century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established to the south of their former homeland. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761).

The history of Anishinaabek movement from along the north shore of Lake Huron and their military actions against the Haudenosaunee is based almost entirely on Anishinaabek oral tradition provided by elders such as George Copway, or Kahgegagahbowh or Robert Paudash. George Copway was born among the Mississauga in 1818 and followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity. He became a Methodist missionary in Canada and the US, including to the Saugeen Mission for a period, and later a popular author and lecturer (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000).

According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibway, to regain the land abandoned by the Wendat and “drive the Iroquois wholly from the peninsula.” Copway describes more than 700 canoes meeting near Sault Ste Marie and splitting into three parties for a three-pronged attack via the Ottawa River, Lake Simcoe and along the Trent River, and the St. Clair River, and all of which had fierce engagements with the Haudenosaunee. While various editions of Copway’s book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron (Copway 1850:88, 1851:91, 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville’s attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Robert Paudash’s 1904 account of Mississauga origins is like that of Copway’s and relies on oral history. It came from Paudash’s father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebeesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron near the river that gave them their name having been founded by a party of Shawnee (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee.

Francis Assikinack (1858:308–309) provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack (b. 1824) was an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island. He enrolled at Upper Canada College when he was 16 and after graduation, worked for the Indian Department as an interpreter, clerk, and teacher.



Doug Williams (Gidigaa Migizi) is a former chief of the Curve Lake First Nation and is a Pipe Carrier, Sweat Lodge Keeper and Associate Professor/Director of Studies for the Ph.D. Program of the Chanie Wenjack School of Indigenous Studies at Trent University. His oral histories were related to him by his grandparents, great uncle and their contemporaries and he relates that the Mississauga pushed the Haudenosaunee out of southern Ontario (Migizi 2018:42-44). A detailed history of the Michi Saagiig prepared by Gitiga Migizi was provided to ASI by Dr. Julie Kapyrka of Curve Lake First Nation (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015) for inclusion in this report:

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

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

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

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.



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

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

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

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.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). The word “Saulteux,” for example, was gradually substituted by “Chippewa” while the north shore of Lake Ontario groups became known as “Mississauga,” although some observers, like John Graves Simcoe, described them as a branch of the “Chippewa” and the two terms were often used as synonyms. The



nineteenth-century Mississauga also called themselves “Ojibwa,” especially when addressing an English-speaking audience (Jones 1861:31).

According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the “Anishinaubag” into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, “stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

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 as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The study area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations which includes Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2017). The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek. However, records of the acquisition were not clear as to the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees 1984:37–45). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the



governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2013).

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township Survey and Settlement

The Township of East Whitby was created in 1858, by severing Lots 1 to 17 from the Township of Whitby. The Township of East Whitby consisted of several smaller communities including the Villages of Oshawa, Raglan, Columbus, Harmony, Foley, Taunton, and Cedardale.

Oshawa

The City of Oshawa was one of two major settlements in the Township of Whitby. It was first known as Skae's Corners, named after popular merchant Edward Skae. The name was later changed when local trader Moddy Farewell invited two Mississauga friends from Rice Lake to propose a more original name around 1842. They suggested *ajawi*, signifying 'crossing to the other side' or 'shore of a river or lake', and the name Oshawa evolved from it (Rayburn 1997:286). Edward Skae went on to become the first postmaster on October 6, 1842.

Columbus

The study area is located within Lots 8-17, Concession 6 and Lots 7-17, Concession 7 within the former Township of East Whitby, now in the City of Oshawa.

In 1828, authorization was given for the construction of Simcoe Street north from Oshawa to the Nonquon River (Johnson 1973). As this road became one of the main north-south ways of travel, Columbus became a stopping-off point for those carrying goods from communities along Lake Ontario to the north and back (Lambert 1995). The community had been known as Back Station and later English Corners and it is known that Reverend Robert H. Thorton began to hold services there beginning in 1833 (Lambert 1995; Kaiser 1921). Around 1850 the name was changed from English Corners to Columbus when a post office was established (Richardson 1931). The name Columbus, was likely chosen after the famous fifteenth century explorer, after whom many places were named (Rayburn 1997). Between 1850 and 1870 the village grew to have a population around 400 to 500 people. The small community had four churches, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, shoe shops, tailor shops, dressmakers, harness shop, copper shops, one tannery, flour mills, a woolen mill, two asheries, and four inns (Richardson 1931).



One of the mills was built by James Goodman in 1859. He built a saw mill and also operated a flour and grist mill, on the east side of Ritson Road just north of Columbus Road. The mill made use of a waterfall as its power source with many people bringing their grain in sacks to the mill to be ground (Lambert 1995).

A sign of further growth was the construction of a township hall around the year 1859. The Orange Hall followed the construction of the township hall (Richardson 1931). The first school in Columbus was constructed in 1878 (Dalby 1967). However, Columbus struggled to grow beyond this point and maintained a similar size throughout the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. When the Region of Durham was created in 1973, Columbus was amalgamated with the City of Oshawa (Lambert 1995).

Empire Mills

Located to the west of Columbus at the intersection of what is today Columbus Road West and Thorton Road North was the small community of Empire Mills. In 1835, one of the largest woollen mills in the district was operated there by Matheson and Ratcliffe. The mill employed around 50 workers who were brought to the area especially from Lancashire and Yorkshire in England. The workers lived in either boarding houses or small cottages. The mill was sold in 1850 to the Empire Woollen Company. At its largest, the village also had a church, store, school, and wooden sidewalks; and by 1883 the village had electrical lighting powered by the mill (Brown 1997).

The Empire Mills Woollen Company chose to move its business after 1887 when the railways passed through Markham. The company's departure combined with a flood in 1890, which washed away the mill's dam, meant that the village began to dwindle, eventually leaving the Anglican Church cemetery as the only remnant of the mill town (Brown 1997). The church itself was destroyed by fire in 1922 (Corlett 1981).

1.2.3 Review of Historical Mapping

A review of nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential archaeological resources in the study area (Figures 2-4)². It should be noted that not all settlement features were depicted

² Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided. Moreover, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

Historical mapping shows the study area as a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century, the layout of which was structured by the major concession roads (Thornton Road, Simcoe Street, Ritson Road, Winchester Road, Columbus Road and Howden Road) surveyed prior to extensive settlement. The mapping further records the names of landowners and/or occupants, as well as the location and arrangement of homesteads and additional historical features. The historic hamlet of Columbus is illustrated at the intersection of present-day Simcoe Street and Columbus Road.

The 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario* (Shier 1860) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (Beers 1877) illustrate property owner information as well as buildings, most of which are farms (Figures 2-3). Additional historical features present include blacksmith shops, saw mills, grist mills, a tannery, a stone mill, a woolen mill and a friends meeting house. Table 1 provides a summary of the names of all land owners and/or occupants and associated historical features within the study area.



Table 1: Nineteenth-Century Property Owners and Historical Features within the Study Area

		1860 Tremaine Map		1877 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
6	8	Walter Hill	Homestead	W. Hill	
	9	L. Grass		T. Grass	2 homesteads
		T. Coutts	Homestead, blacksmith shop, saw mill,	E. Cole	
			Cluster of buildings, including a tannery and stone mill		
	10	William Powers		R. Power	Homestead
		Henry Hick			
		Rich Harper	Homestead	R. Harper	Homestead
	11	James Stabak	Homestead	James Staback	Homestead
	12		Hamlet of Columbus		Hamlet of Columbus
		W. Wilcockson		T. P. (Likely T. Pereman) W. Wilcockson	Homestead
		Mrs. R. Woon		C. Doidge	
		Thomas Wilcockson		T & R Wilcockson	2 homesteads
	13		Hamlet of Columbus		Hamlet of Columbus
		J. Adams		J. Adams	Homestead
		Robert Ashton		R. Ashton	
		T. Randle		W. [illegible]	2 homesteads
		E. Doolittle		E. Doolittle Unnamed property	Homestead Homestead
	14	J. Mills	Homestead	A. Adams	Homestead
		J. Adams	Homestead	J. Adams	Homestead
		Mrs. Cook		Mrs. Cock	Homestead
	15	S. & J. Robert	Homestead	S. Roberts	Homestead
		James Beal		T.M. Luke	
		John Magnor	Homestead	J. Wagner	Homestead
	16	Mrs. Wilson	Blacksmith shop,		Cluster of



1860 Tremaine Map				1877 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
7			woolen mill and friends meeting house	Mrs. Williams	buildings around NW corner Homestead
		G. Flint		G. Flint	
		James Beal Sr.		S. Beal	Homestead
		James Beal Jr.			
	17	Thomas Whitesmith	Homestead	C. Luke	Homestead
		G. Holman			Cluster of 3 buildings
		H. Doolittle		W. Smith	Homestead
		Samuel Beall	Homestead	S. Beal	
	7	Robert Muir		J. McKenzie	Homestead
		Alex Greig	Homestead	Mrs. Greig	Homestead
	8	J. Desforges		J. McKenzie	Homestead
		I. Bay	Saw Mill		Cluster of 5 buildings
		Goodman	Grist Mill	Goodman	Saw Mill
		Joseph Maltman		J. Maltman	Grist Mill, homestead
	9	C. Grass		C. Grass	
		J. Grass	Homestead	I. Grass	Homestead
		Lewis Grass		L. Grass	
	10	Lewis Grass		L. Grass	2 homesteads
	11	Hugh Ross	Homestead	H. Ross	Homestead
		J. Tucker		W. Smith	
William Powers			R. Power	Homestead	
J. Periman			T. Periman	Homestead	
12	George Fisher J.A. Smith		A.G. Smith		
	A.G. Smith	Homestead	W. Smith	Homestead	
	Mrs. Smith Henry Harper	Homestead			
	T. Clarke		L. Doidge	Homestead	
		Hamlet of Columbus		Hamlet of Columbus	
13	James Shand		James Shand		
	George Fisher J.A. Smith	Homestead	A.G. Smith		



1860 Tremaine Map				1877 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
		A.G. Smith Mrs. Smith	Homestead	W. Smith	2 homesteads
		Rich Harper	Homestead	R. Harper	2 homesteads
		James Stabback		Mrs. Rowe	Homestead
			Hamlet of Columbus		Hamlet of Columbus
	14	James Shand		J. Shand	
		J.A. Smith A.G. Smith		A.G. Smith	
		Mrs. Smith		W. Smith	
		Rich Harper		R. Harper	
		James Stabback	Homestead	Mrs. Rowe	
	15	Rich Howden	Homestead	J.D. Howden	Homestead
		J. Hawkings	Genoa Mills	T. Pereman J. Bickle	Grist Mill
		J.R (likely J. Robert)	Grist Mill	J. [illegible]	2 homesteads
	16	Rich Howden		J. Howden	
		H. Doolittle		H. Doolittle	Homestead
		J. Coulter		T. Pereman	Homestead

It is also important to make note of settlement features adjacent to the study area, given the degree of error on historical map sources. These features and associated property owners are described in Table 2 below. Included within these features, is a grist mill, identified on Lot 18, Concession 6 on both the 1860 and 1877 maps. The grist mill was located north of present-day Winchester Road on Oshawa Creek. H. Bickell was a merchant miller who settled on Lot 18 in 1855. The 1860 map also illustrates a saw mill on Lot 7, Concession 8 and Lot 14, Concession 8. By 1877, the saw mill is no longer depicted on either lot.

Table 2: Nineteenth-Century Historical Features adjacent to Study Area

1860 Tremaine Map				1877 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
	10			Mrs. H. Cock	Homestead
5	13			R. Wilcockson	Homestead
	15	Rich Lake	Homestead	T.M. Luke	Homestead
	8			W. Hill	Homestead
6	18	Bickell & Coulter	Grist Mill	H. Bickle G. Flint	Homestead, grist mill



1860 Tremaine Map				1877 Historical Atlas	
Con	Lot	Owner/Tenant	Feature	Owner/Tenant	Feature
					Homestead
7	7			John McKenzie	Homestead
8	7	John Martin D. Halliday	Homestead Saw Mill		
	8			May Estate	Homestead
	9	Michael Vickery	Homestead	J.G. McCulloch	Homestead
	11			Hugh Howden	
	13			James Shand	Homestead
	14	N. Wail	Saw Mill	James	2 homesteads
	15			JW	Homestead
	16			J.D. Howden	Homestead

A factor in evaluating the potential for the presence of historical features pre-dating the homesteads illustrated on the 1860 and 1877 mapping above is the likely construction of one-storey log or frame homes during the first half of the nineteenth century. Log houses were associated with earlier settlers as it reflected the use of a material which was the by-product of the forest clearing process. The original log house was then often replaced with an improved frame, brick or stone structure, which was frequently built close to the location of the original log house (MacDonald 1997). Therefore, there is the added potential of recovering discrete early nineteenth century log cabins within the study area.

Figure 4 illustrates the study area on the 1930 *Oshawa Topographic Sheet* (Department of National Defence 1930). Land features such as waterways, woodlots and elevation are illustrated, in addition to the early twentieth century road network and structure locations. The study area is predominately indicated as cleared for agriculture, with the exception of small wooded locales, which in many instances appear to follow the banks of the watercourses. Roadways and watercourses are illustrated in the same configuration as the early atlas mapping. A hydro corridor, labeled as the Commission of Ontario Transmission Line, is now present in the southeast corner of the study area. The study area is dotted with various structures along all of the roadways, with the highest concentration of buildings at the intersection of Columbus Road and Simcoe Street in the historic hamlet of Columbus.

1.2.4 Review of Modern Topographic Mapping

In order to understand more recent development within the study area, the modern 1994 *Oshawa Topographic Sheet* was also reviewed (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994). This map indicates that the study area has remained rural throughout the twentieth century and little development has occurred (Figure 5). The study area is



dotted with various structures along all of the roadways. Once again, the highest concentration of buildings is at the intersection of Columbus Road and Simcoe Street in the historic hamlet of Columbus. The Oshawa Creek flows through the study area. The hydro corridor previously illustrated on the 1930 topographic sheet has been expanded and four transmission lines are illustrated. A gas line cuts through the southwest corner of the study area.

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.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (M.T.C.S.), published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D) which is maintained by the M.T.C.S. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-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 within the AIGr Borden block.

Based on a search of the O.A.S.D, 21 archaeological sites have been registered within the study area. An additional 19 sites have been registered within a 500 m radius³, three of which are within 50 m of the study area (MTCS 2018). All of the registered sites have been summarized in Table 3 below.

³ The initial listing of sites from the M.T.C.S.'s archaeological site database for a radius of 1 km around the property led to over 150 sites being returned. After consultation with M.T.C.S., a decision was reached to reduce the search radius to 500 m.



Table 3: Registered Sites within a 500 m Radius of the Study Area

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher	Status
AIGr-112	Brook	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 1999	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-113	Flint	Euro-Canadian	privy, homestead, midden	ASI 1999	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-181 ⁴	Central P1	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 2011	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-195	Central P6	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 2011	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-196	Central P9	Aboriginal	scatter	ASI 2008, 2011	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-200	Central P5	Aboriginal	scatter	ASI, 2009, 2011, 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-208	Thomas Moore	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2009; Archeoworks 2013	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-209	Beall	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2009; Archeoworks 2013	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-210	Wilcockson tavern	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2009, 2013; SJAI* 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-212	Central P13	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 2009	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-223	Central P12	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 2009	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-249	Brooklin P6	Aboriginal	findspot	Archeoworks 2007	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-271	Elisha Doolittle	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2010; WH** 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-	Central	Euro-	farmstead	ASI 2010; WH	No Further

⁴ Blue cells represent sites within the study area

Table 3: Registered Sites within a 500 m Radius of the Study Area

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher	Status
277	H15	Canadian		2013	C.H.V.I.
AIGr-278	Central H16	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2010; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-279	Central H17	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2013; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-280	Central H18-H19	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, residential	ASI 2007; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-281	Central H21	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-282	CH22	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-283	CH23	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-290 ⁵	Rio Can Windfields 1	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Golder 2011	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-291	RioCan Windfields 2	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Golder 2011	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-292	RioCan Windfields 4	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Golder 2011	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-294	RioCan Windfields 6	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Golder 2011	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-299	AIGr-299	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-	Central	Euro-	farmstead	ASI 2012; SJAI	No Further

⁵ Green cells represent sites within 50 m of the study area



Table 3: Registered Sites within a 500 m Radius of the Study Area

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher	Status
309	H27	Canadian		2013	C.H.V.I.
AIGr-310	Location CH31	Euro- Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; Golder 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-311	CH32	Euro- Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	Unknown
AIGr-312	CH33	Euro- Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	Unknow
AIGr-315	Goyne	Euro- Canadian	cabin	ASI 2012; Golder 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-323	CH34	Euro- Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-352	Winchester H2	Euro- Canadian	homestead	Archeoworks 2014; Golder 2014	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-460	Winchester Site	Euro- Canadian	Unknown, dump	NDA*** 2015, 2016	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-470	Roberts I	Euro- Canadian	homestead	AAL 2015, 2016	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-471	Williams	Euro- Canadian	homestead	AAL 2015, 2016	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-472	Barrett	Euro- Canadian	homestead	AAL 2015, 2016	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-473	Roberts II	Euro- Canadian	homestead	AAL 2015, 2016	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-476	Goyan- Pengelly	Euro- Canadian	homestead	AAL 2017	No Further C.H.V.I.
BaGr-28	Collins	Euro- Canadian	homestead	NAAL****, n.d	No Further C.H.V.I.

* SJAI - Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. ** WH – Western Heritage
 NDA – New Directions Archaeology *NAAL - Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.



1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area

The background research determined that a number of archaeological assessments have been conducted within the limits of the study area. These assessments are described below.

In 2001, Archaeological Assessments Ltd. conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Columbus Golf Course under M.T.C.S. PIF 2001-035-026 (Archaeological Assessments Ltd 2001). The 60 ha property is situated on the west side of Simcoe Street, between Columbus Road and Howden Road. During the course of the assessment, no archaeological resources were recovered and a recommendation for no further work was made.

In 2006, ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 100 ha parcel under M.T.C.S. PIF P047-241-2006 (ASI 2006). The Stage 1 background research determined that much of the property retains archaeological potential and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment must be carried out on those portions of the property.

In 2010, ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Winchester Road/Ritson Road Intersection Improvements Class EA in the City of Oshawa under M.T.C.S. PIF P057-597-2010 (ASI 2010). The Stage 1 assessment determined that the existing right-of-way (ROW) had been previously disturbed and did not retain archaeological potential. However, if construction extends beyond the disturbed ROW, a Stage 2 property assessment is recommended.

ASI initiated a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2007 for the 407 East project under PIF P163-022-2007 (ASI 2008). A portion of the 407 East corridor bisects the south end of the current study area. The Stage 2 property assessment was initiated in 2008 under ASI's lead and continued into 2013. A total of 117 archaeological sites were registered, of which 39 sites were pre-contact Indigenous, and 78 sites were post-contact or multi-component. The fieldwork and sites are described in a series of license reports submitted to the M.T.C.S. (ASI and URS Canada Inc. 2010, 2011; ASI 2011, 2013b, 2014a, 2014b). Sixteen of sites discovered during the Stage 2 property assessment for the 407 East project fall within the current study area and are described below in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered Sites within the 407 East Corridor

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher	Status
AlGr-181	Central P1	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 2011	No Further C.H.V.I.
AlGr-	Central P9	Aboriginal	scatter	ASI 2008, 2011	No Further



Table 4: Registered Sites within the 407 East Corridor

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher	Status
196					C.H.V.I.
AIGr-209 ⁶	Beall	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2009; Archeoworks 2013	Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-210	Wilcockson tavern	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2009, 2013; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-223	Central P12	Aboriginal	findspot	ASI 2009	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-271	Elisha Doolittle	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2010; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-277	Central H15	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2010; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-278	Central H16	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2010; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-279	Central H17	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2013; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-280	Central H18-H19	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, residential	ASI 2007; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-281	Central H21	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-282	CH22	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-283	CH23	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; WH 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-309	Central H27	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	ASI 2012; SJAI 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-315	Goyne	Euro-Canadian	cabin	ASI 2012; Golder 2013	No Further C.H.V.I.
AIGr-	CH34	Euro-	farmstead	ASI 2012	Further

⁶ Red cells represent sites with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and require additional assessment



Table 4: Registered Sites within the 407 East Corridor

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher	Status
323		Canadian			C.H.V.I.

Subsequent Stage 3 and 4 archaeological assessments were carried out by ASI, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc., and Western Heritage. Of the 16 sites within the study area, 14 sites have been fully mitigated and no further work is required. Two sites, Beall (AIGr-209) and CH34 (AIGr-323), have further cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.) and will require Stage 3 and 4 assessments.

The Beall site (AIGr-209) was partially located within the Highway 407 East corridor. Therefore, only portions of the site within the corridor were subject to an archaeological assessment. In 2011, ASI conducted a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the portion of the site within the Highway 407 East corridor lands under M.T.C.S. PIF P094-102-2011 (ASI 2012). Archival research supported by the recovered artifact assemblage and excavation results, indicate that the Beall site (AIGr-209) represents an early-to-mid nineteenth century homestead. A Stage 4 excavation was recommended.

In 2013, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a Stage 4 partial excavation of the Beall site (AIGr-209) under M.T.C.S. PIF P029-864-2013 (Archeoworks Inc. 2014). The Stage 4 site excavation involved the mechanical removal of topsoil from an area measuring roughly 700 square metres in size within the proposed Highway 407 East corridor. It was recommended that the portion of the Beall site within the limits of the Highway 407 East corridor be considered free of further archaeological concern. However, as it is evident that the Beall Site (AIGr-209) extends beyond the study corridor limits, additional archaeological assessment will be required if development is proposed.

Site CH34 (AIGr-323) was initially discovered in 2012 during a test pit survey for the Highway 407 East corridor. The 2012 assessment results did not warrant further investigation, but in view of the proximity to an adjacent unassessed field and the possibility of additional site materials, the assessment results were held, pending assessment of the field. In 2013, the adjacent field was ploughed, and a pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals and then at intensified 1 m intervals for a radius of 20 m outward from the scatter periphery. The site was reported in the Highway 407 East 2013 results under M.T.C.S. PIF P046-068-2013 (ASI 2014b). With more than 20 artifacts that date prior to 1900, Site CH34 (AIGr-323) meets the criteria for recommending Stage 3 assessment (S&G Section 2.2, Standard 1.c). However, the site was found to be located outside of the Highway 407 East Corridor and no further archaeological assessment has been conducted.



In addition to the Highway 407 East project, Archaeological Assessments Ltd. carried out a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment on a 68 ha study area within the study area under M.T.C.S. PIFs P013-1130-2015, P013-1142-2016, P013-1143-2016, P013-1144-2016 and P013-1145-2016 (Archaeological Assessments Ltd 2016). The study area is located on the south side of Columbus Road West between Thornton Road North and Simcoe Street North. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between November 2015 and August 2016. A total of four archaeological sites, Roberts I site (AIGr-470); the Williams site (AIGr-471); the Barrett site (AIGr-472); and the Roberts II site (AIGr-473), were discovered and subject to a Stage 3 assessment between May 2016 and July 2016. The Williams site (AIGr-471) was found not to have C.H.V.I. and no further work was recommended. Stage 4 mitigation was recommended for the remaining three sites: the Roberts I site (AIGr-470), the Barrett site (AIGr-472), and the Roberts II site (AIGr-473).

Stage 4 mitigation was undertaken at the Roberts I site (AIGr-470), the Barrett site (AIGr-472), and the Roberts II site (AIGr-473) between August 2016 and October 2016 under M.T.C.S. PIFs P013-1165-2016, P013-1166-2016 and P013-1164-2016 (Archaeological Assessments Ltd 2018a, 2018b, 2018c). All three sites have been completely excavated and no further work is recommended.

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. carried out a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment on a 80 ha study area within the study area under M.T.C.S. PIFs P013-1148-2016 and P013-1159-2016 (Archaeological Assessments Ltd 2017). The study area is located on the north side of Columbus Road East, just west of Ritson Road North. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between May 2016 and November 2017. A single archaeological site, the Goyan-Pengelly site (AIGr-476), was discovered and subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The Goyan-Pengelly site (AIGr-476) was found not to have C.H.V.I. and no further work was recommended.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 m of the Study Area

The background research determined that one additional archaeological assessment had been conducted within 50 m of the current study area. In 2011, Golder Associates conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a 62 ha property, south of Winchester Road on part of Lots 11-14, Concession 5, Geographic Township of East Whitby, City of Oshawa under M.T.C.S. PIF P243-179-2011 (Golder Associates 2011a). A total of eight archaeological sites, all Euro-Canadian historical, were discovered. Five of the sites, AIGr-290; AIGr-291; AIGr-292; AIGr-293; and AIGr-294, were found to have C.H.V.I. and a Stage 3 assessment was recommended. One of these locations, AIGr-290, is situated within 50 m of the study area.

In 2011, Golder Associates undertook a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment under MTC PIFs P243-242-2011, P243-243-2011, P243-244-2011, P243-245-2011, P243-



246-2011, P243-247-2011 (Golder Associates 2011b). The Stage 3 assessment of AIGr-290 resulted in the recovery of early to mid-19th century Euro-Canadian historical artifacts and Stage 4 mitigation was recommended. The remaining four sites (AIGr-291, AIGr-292, AIGr-293, and AIGr-294) resulted in the recovery of mid-19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian historical artifacts. These sites are considered to be sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

In 2012, Golder Associates undertook a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of AIGr-290 under M.T.C.S. PIF P218-331-2012 (Golder Associates 2012). The site was identified as the remnants of an early to mid-19th century homestead and has now been completely mitigated. The site has no further cultural heritage value or interest and no additional assessment is required.

1.3.4 Physiography

The study area is located in the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172–174), which 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. In the vicinity of the study area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.

Surficial geology information for the study area is presented in Figure 6. The majority of the study area comprises glaciolacustrine-derived silty to clayey till. Pockets of foreshore-basinal and alluvial deposits are scattered through out the study area, primarily around waterways (Ontario Geological Survey 2010).

Soil drainage for the study area is presented in Figure 7. Soils within the study area are primarily well drained; a very small pocket of poorly drained soil is located east of the intersection of Columbus Road and Simcoe Street (Olding et al. 1956).

The study area is situated within the Oshawa Creek watershed and both Oshawa Creek and East Oshawa Creek flow through the study area. The Oshawa Creek watershed is 120 km² and originates in the Oak Ridges Moraine and flows southward to Lake Ontario. The watershed consists of large areas of rural land cover in the north and significant urban and urbanizing land cover in the south (Central Lake Ontario Conservation 2013).



1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The study area is irregular in shape and is approximately 1553.6 ha in size. The study area is located within the north end of the City of Oshawa and comprises the historic hamlet of Columbus and its surrounding rural landscape. The Study Area is generally bounded by Howden Road to the north, the Oshawa-Whitby boundary to the west, Winchester Road to the south and the east branch of the Oshawa creek to the east (Figure 8).

The study area is largely rural in terms of current land use and is dominated by existing and former agricultural fields. The historic hamlet of Columbus is situated centrally within the study area at the intersection of Simcoe Street North and Columbus Road. The recently constructed Highway 407 East cuts through the south end of the study area (Figure 9). The study area features a subtle slope from west to east and varies between 170 and 207 metres above sea level; the highest lands are along the east boundary, around the East Oshawa Creek valley.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per the S & G, Section 1.2. The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the study area and this data is presented below. Archaeological potential mapping is presented in Figures 10-12.

2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013a) stipulates that undisturbed lands within 250 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. As mentioned above, the Oshawa Creek flows through the study area.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical



indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. None of these characteristics are known to be located within the study area.

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013a) also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered Indigenous archaeological sites, if not completely excavated.

Indigenous archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing approximately 59% or 922 ha of the land mass (Figure 10), have been defined based on the factors/features indicative of Indigenous archaeological site potential identified in the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013a). All known water sources have been applied a 250 metre buffer, as have any known Indigenous archaeological sites.

2.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013a) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential. As mentioned above in Section 1.2.3, a number of settlement features have been identified on the reviewed historical mapping (see Table 2). In addition, 35 properties are currently recognized as heritage properties by the City of Oshawa⁷. These properties are summarized below in Table 5.

⁷ Heritage properties have been registered on *The City of Oshawa Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (the *Register*). The *Register* includes both designated and non-designated properties. The Heritage Oshawa Inventory (the *Inventory*) also identifies properties of cultural heritage value or interest within the City of Oshawa. The *Inventory* includes all properties on the Register as well as properties identified as 'Class A' or 'Class B'. Class A properties are properties that have been evaluated by Heritage Oshawa and are determined to have the highest potential for designation. Class B properties are properties that have been evaluated by Heritage Oshawa and are determined to have good potential for designation.



Table 5: Designated or Listed Properties within the Study Area

Location	Recognition	Description/Comments	Information
20 Columbus Road E	Class B	Residence (Gothic Revival)	Built in 1900
27 Columbus Road E	Class A	Residence (Italianate)	Built in 1860
34 Columbus Road E	Class B	Residence	Built in 1900
44 Columbus Road E	Class B	Residence	Built in 1900
57 Columbus Road E	Class B	Residence	Built in 1928
65 Columbus Road E	Designated Part IV	Columbus Methodist Cemetery	Built in 1845. By-law 66-2015 (June 8, 2015)
201 Columbus Road E	Class B	No buildings present	N/A
252 Columbus Road E	Class B	Residence (Gothic Revival)	Built in 1880
310 Columbus Road E	Class A	Residence	Built in 1890
6 Columbus Road W	Class B	Residence	Built in 1900
27 Columbus Road	Class B	Residence	Built in 1900
39 Columbus Road W	Designated Part IV	Bible Christian Cemetery	By-law 76-2015 (June 8 2015)
105 Columbus Road W	Class B	Residence	Built in 1885
138 Columbus Road W	Class B	Residence	Built in 1930
305 Columbus Road W	Class B	No buildings present	N/A
342 Columbus Road W	Class B	Residence with barn	Built in 1890
625 Columbus Road W	Class B	Residence with barn	N/A
655 Columbus Road W	Class B	Residence (style unknown)	N/A
407 Howden Road W	Class A	Residence (Gothic Revival)	Built in 1869
430 Howden Road W	Class B	Residence	Built in 1875



500 Howden Road W	Class A	Residence (Gothic Revival)	Built in 1900
2901 Ritson Road N	Class A	No buildings present	N/A
2940 Ritson Road N	Class A	No buildings present	N/A
3050 Ritson Road N	Class B	Gothic Revival Residence	Built in 1875
3535 Ritson Road N	Class B	Residence (style unknown)	Built in 1870
3959 Ritson Road N	Class B	Farm complex	Built in 1865
2951 Simcoe Street N	Class B	No buildings present	N/A
3245 Simcoe Street N	Class B	Residence	Built in 1860
3265 Simcoe Street N	Designated Part IV	Columbus Community Centre (Heritage Plaque)	Built in 1859. By-law 47-2011 (Mar 21 2011)
3285 Simcoe Street N	Class A	Columbus United Church Heritage Oshawa Historic Plaque	Built in 1872
3494 Simcoe Street N	Class B	Residence	N/A
3510 Simcoe Street N	Class B	Residence	Built in 1880
3622 Simcoe Street N	Class A	Potential Residence	Built in 1846
3860 Simcoe Street N	Class A	Residence (Gothic Revival)	Built in 1895
3325 Thornton Road N	Class A	St. Paul's Cemetery	Built in 1835

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 200 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. As



mentioned above, a number of early settlement roads are within and adjacent to the study area.

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (ASI 2013a) also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered historical sites, if not completely excavated.

Euro-Canadian archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing approximately 41% or 640 ha of the land mass (Figure 11), have been defined based on the factors/features indicative of Euro-Canadian archaeological site potential identified in the S & G (MTC 2011). All early roads identified on historical mapping have been applied a 200 metre buffer. The locations of all mapped 1860 and 1877 historical structures and all properties recognized as heritage properties by the City of Oshawa have also been applied a 100 m buffer. Cemeteries and family burial grounds were included in the historic theme layer due to their particularly sensitive nature and the fact that these sites may become invisible in the modern landscape.

There are two known historical archaeological sites within the study area that still retain cultural heritage value or interest and fall within an area with historical archaeological potential.

2.3 Composite Archaeological Potential

Combining the Indigenous and Euro-Canadian potential layers results in approximately 64% or 1002 ha of the study area land mass being identified as exhibiting archaeological potential (Figure 12).

Aside from areas of localized disturbance surrounding existing buildings, there are no apparent factors related to integrity that negate potential within these generally defined zones.

2.4 Summary

ASI was contracted by the City of Oshawa to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Integrated Columbus Part II Planning Act and Municipal Class EA Study, part of Lots 8-17, Concession 6 and Lots 7-17, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of East Whitby, Ontario County, now in the City of Oshawa, Regional Municipality of Durham. The study area is approximately 1553.6 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. The extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out in the vicinity of the study area was also



reviewed. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on the application of the modeling criteria, approximately 64% or 1002 ha of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Unless entirely confined to areas that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, any future developments within the study area must be preceded by a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular study area, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities should be conducted, as outlined in Section 35 of the S & G and *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin*.
3. The Beall site (AIGr-209) represents a nineteenth-century historical occupation where the level of C.H.V.I. will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. Therefore, it is recommended that any future developments that may impact the portion of the site that remains be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G:



- a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will **require that the site area be ploughed** and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.
 - b) A series of one-metre by one-metre test units will then be excavated across the entire site area at 10 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 40% of the total number of units excavated on the grid will be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts, and/or in other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits; and
 - c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.
4. The CH34 site (AIGr-323) represents a nineteenth-century historical occupation where the level of C.H.V.I. is not yet evident. As such, it is recommended that any future developments that may impact the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G.
- a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will **require that the site area be ploughed** and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.
 - b) A series of one-metre by one-metre test units must then be excavated across the entire site area at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of



high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

- c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

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 Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture should be immediately notified.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Archeoworks Inc.

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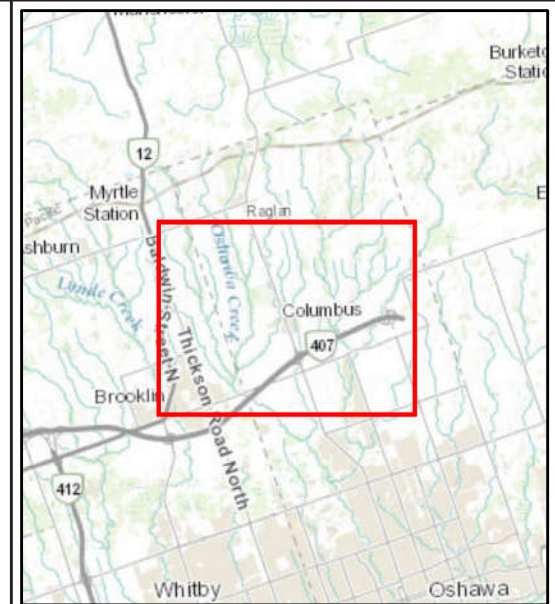
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6.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





 Columbus Study Area Boundary

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-093
DATE: 2019-01-28
DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL093_fig1



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Figure 1: Location of the Study Area.

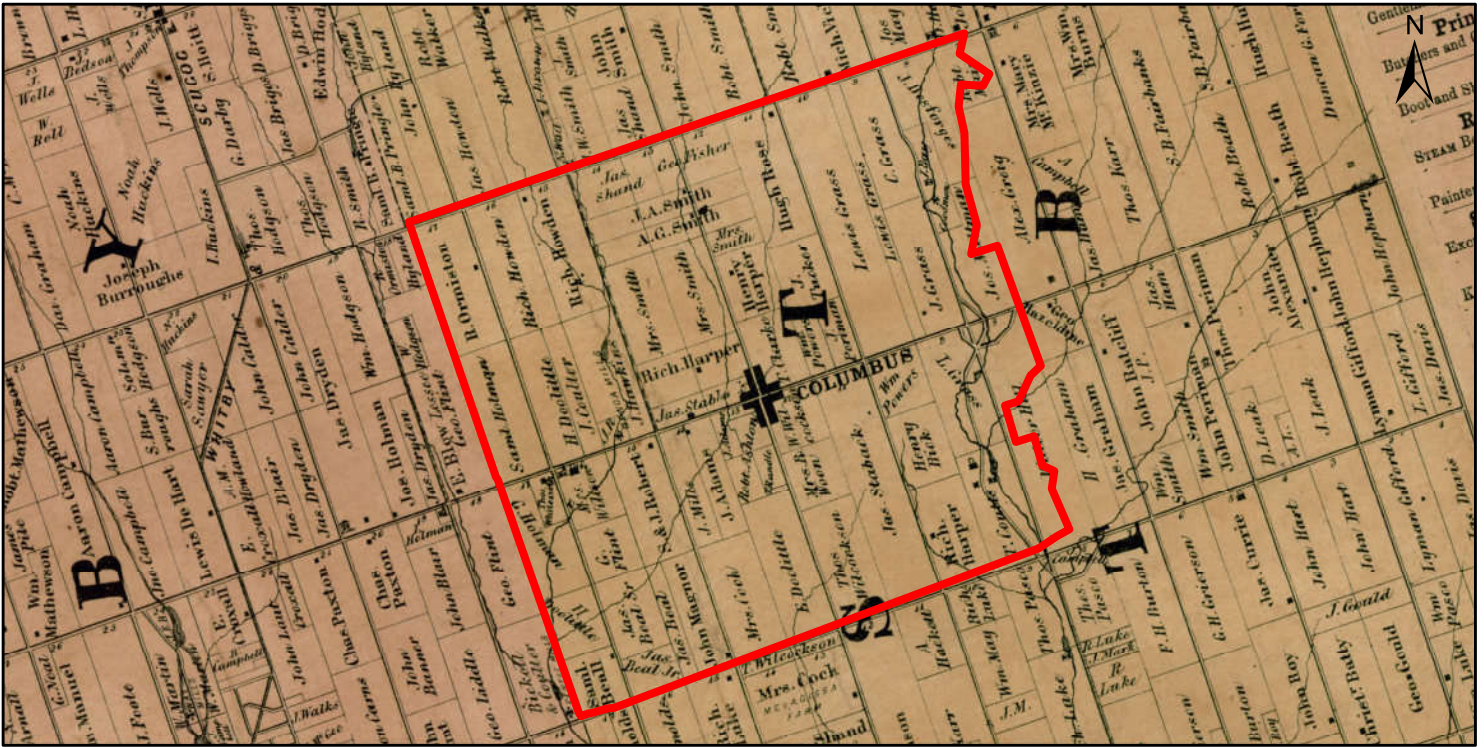


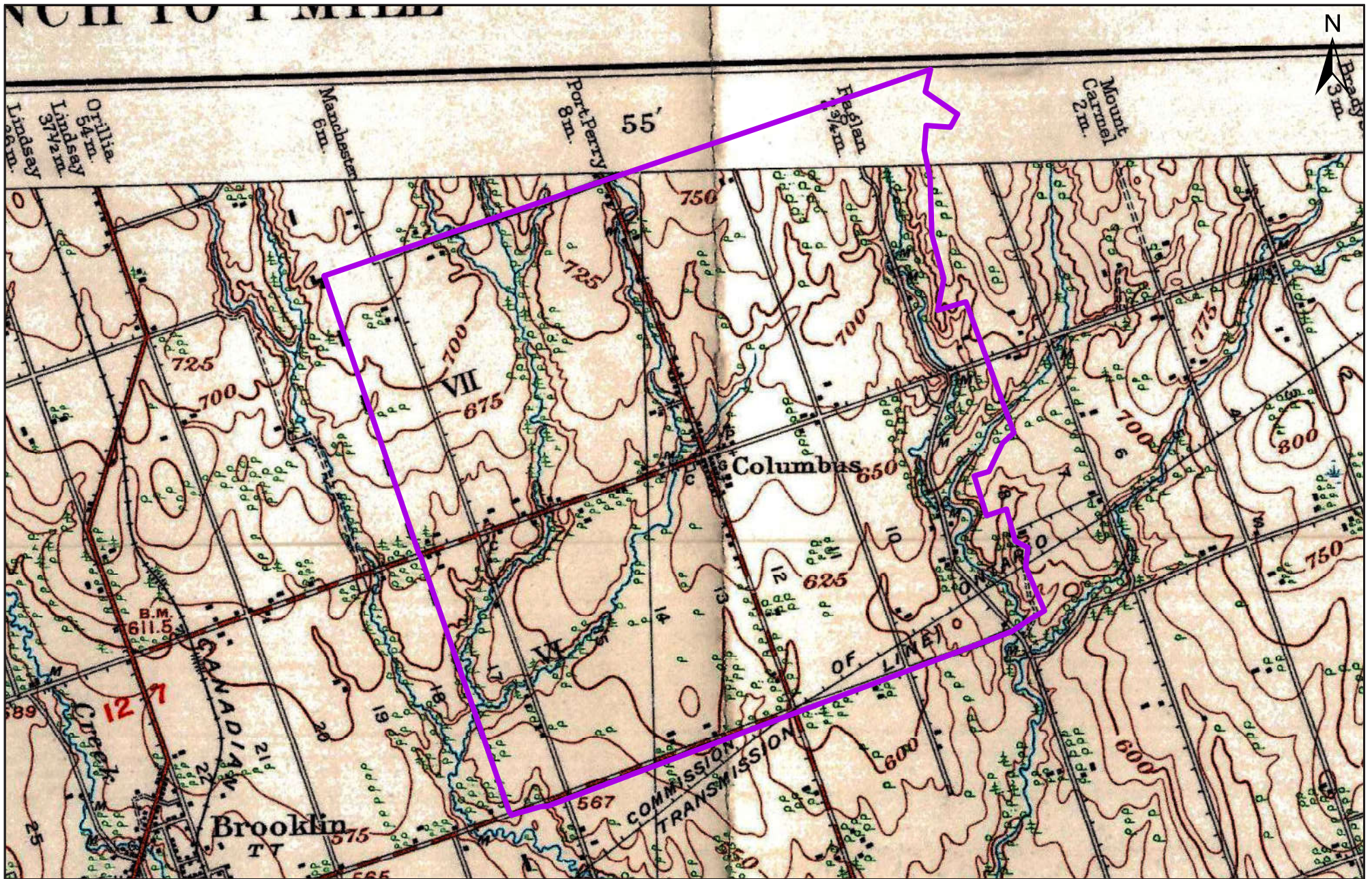


Figure 2: Study Area located on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario



Figure 3: Study Area located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario

 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 416-966-9723 asheritage.ca</p>	 Columbus Study Area Boundary	<p>Base: 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario. 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario.</p>	<p>0 1.25 Kilometres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO: 18PL-093 DATE: 2019-01-28</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 18PL093_fig2_3_hist_v2</p>
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Columbus Study Area Boundary

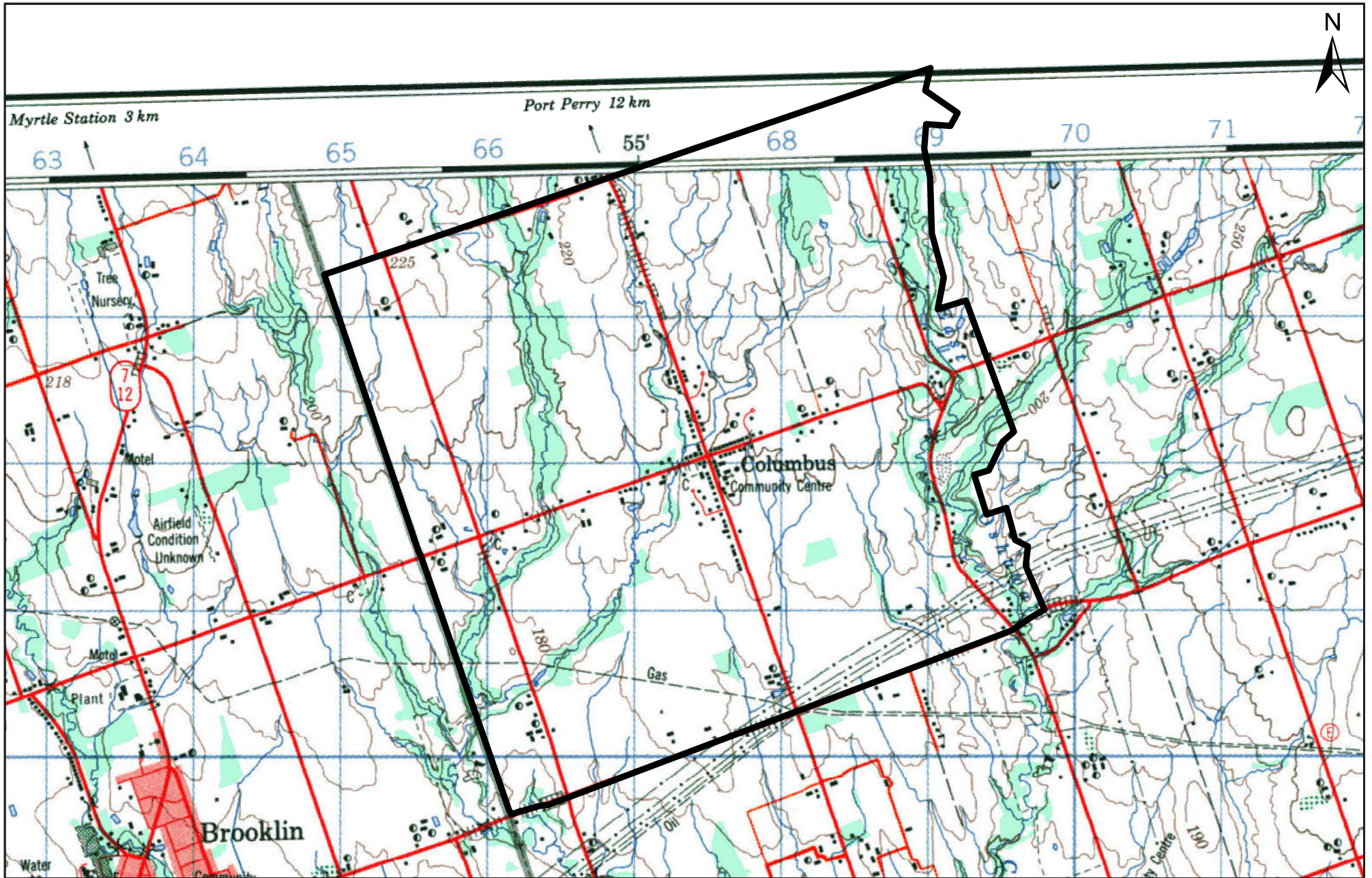
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Figure 4: Study Area located on the 1930 Oshawa topographic sheet



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Columbus Study Area Boundary

BASE:
NAD83_Zone_17N



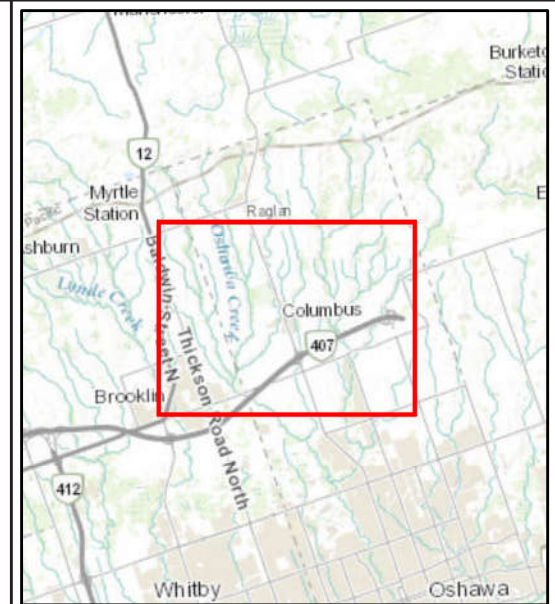
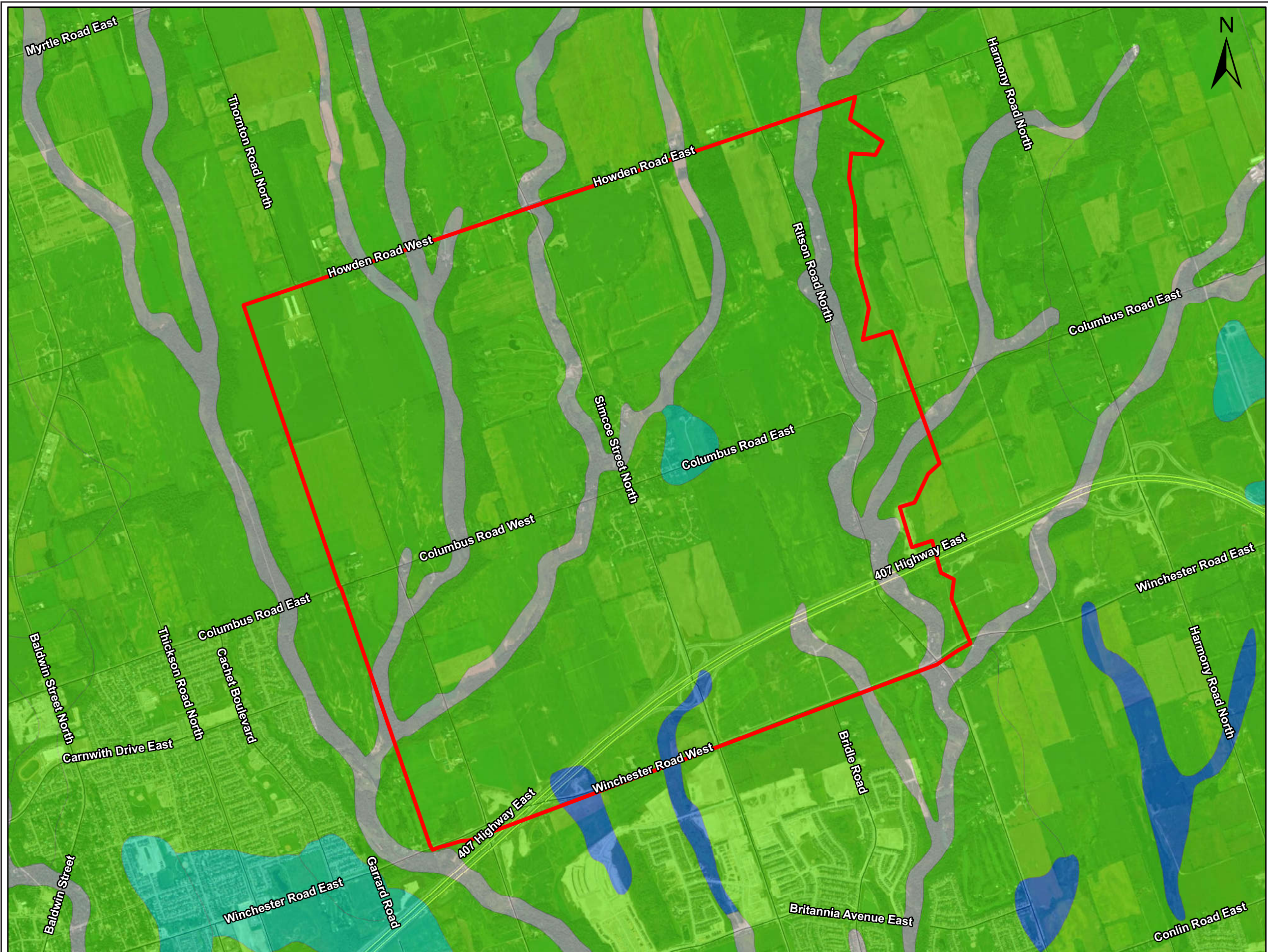
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Figure 5: Study Area located on the 1994 Oshawa Topographic Sheet







Figure 6: Surficial Geology of the Study Area



 Columbus Study Area Boundary

Soil Drainage

-  N/A
-  Well Drained
-  Imperfectly Drained
-  Poorly Drained

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

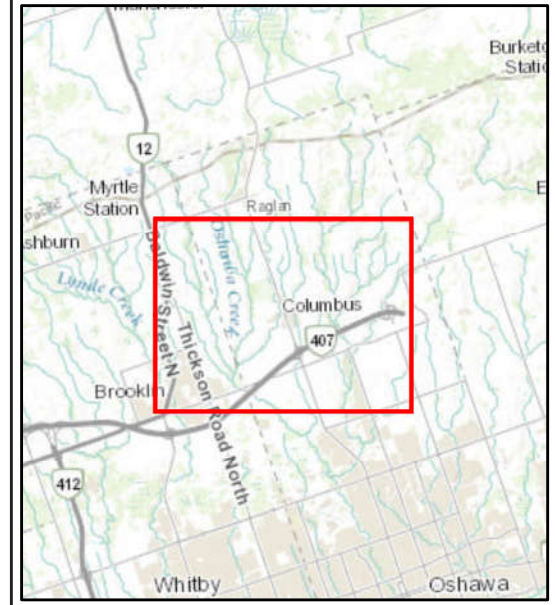



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DATE: 2019-01-28 FILE: 18PL093_fig6_drain



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Figure 7: Soil Drainage of the Study Area



 Columbus Study Area Boundary

BASE: Ortho
 Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
 USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
 IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

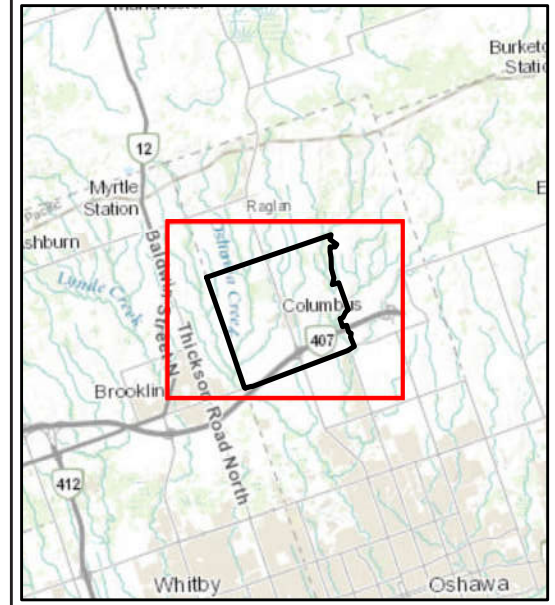



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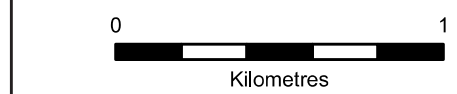
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Figure 8: Study Area located on Google Earth Imagery ca. 2005



 Columbus Study Area Boundary

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-093 DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 2019-01-30 FILE: 18PL093_fig8_existing_key



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Figure 9: Existing Conditions of the Study Area

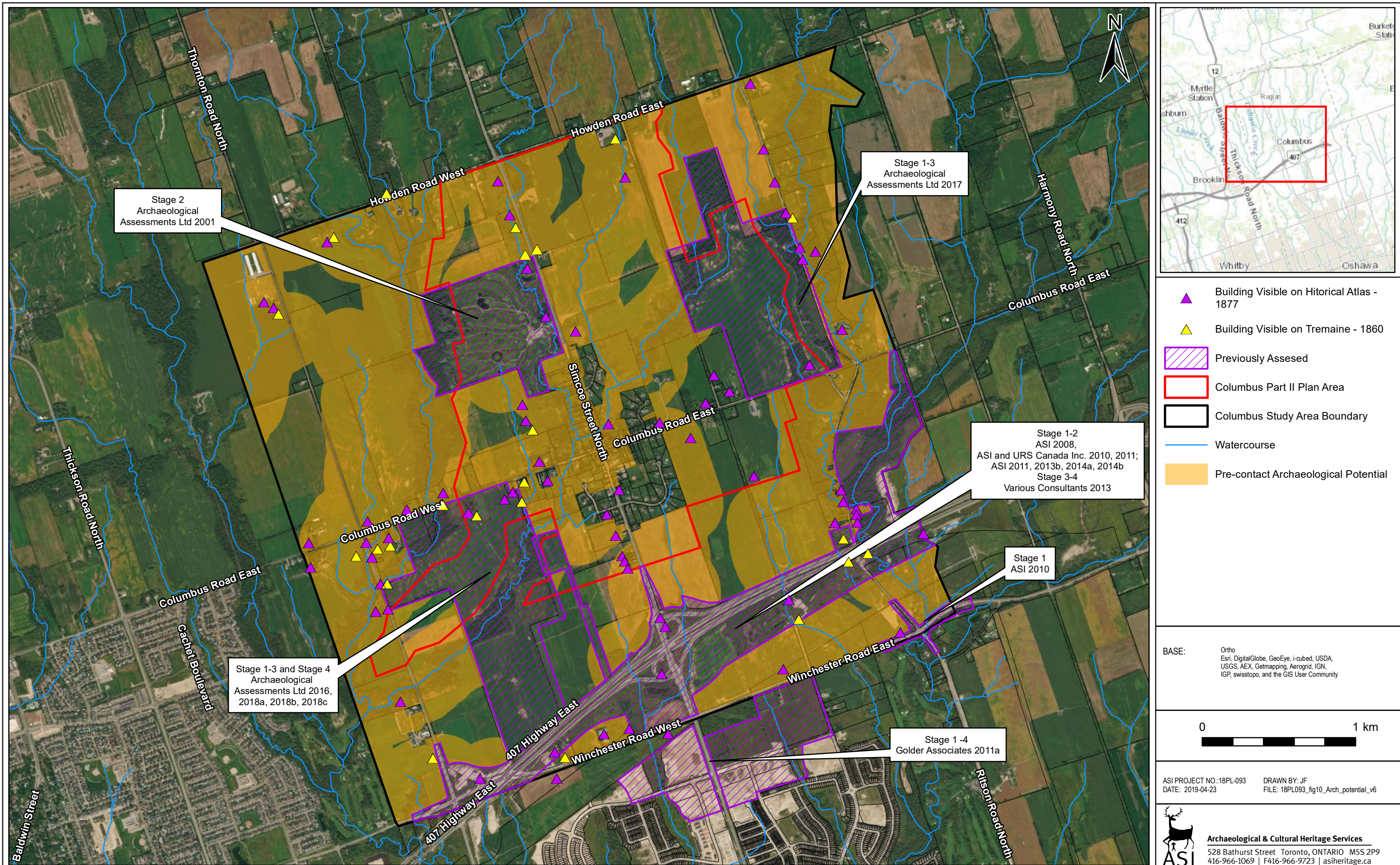


Figure 10: Integrated Columbus Part II Planning Act and Municipal Class EA Study Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

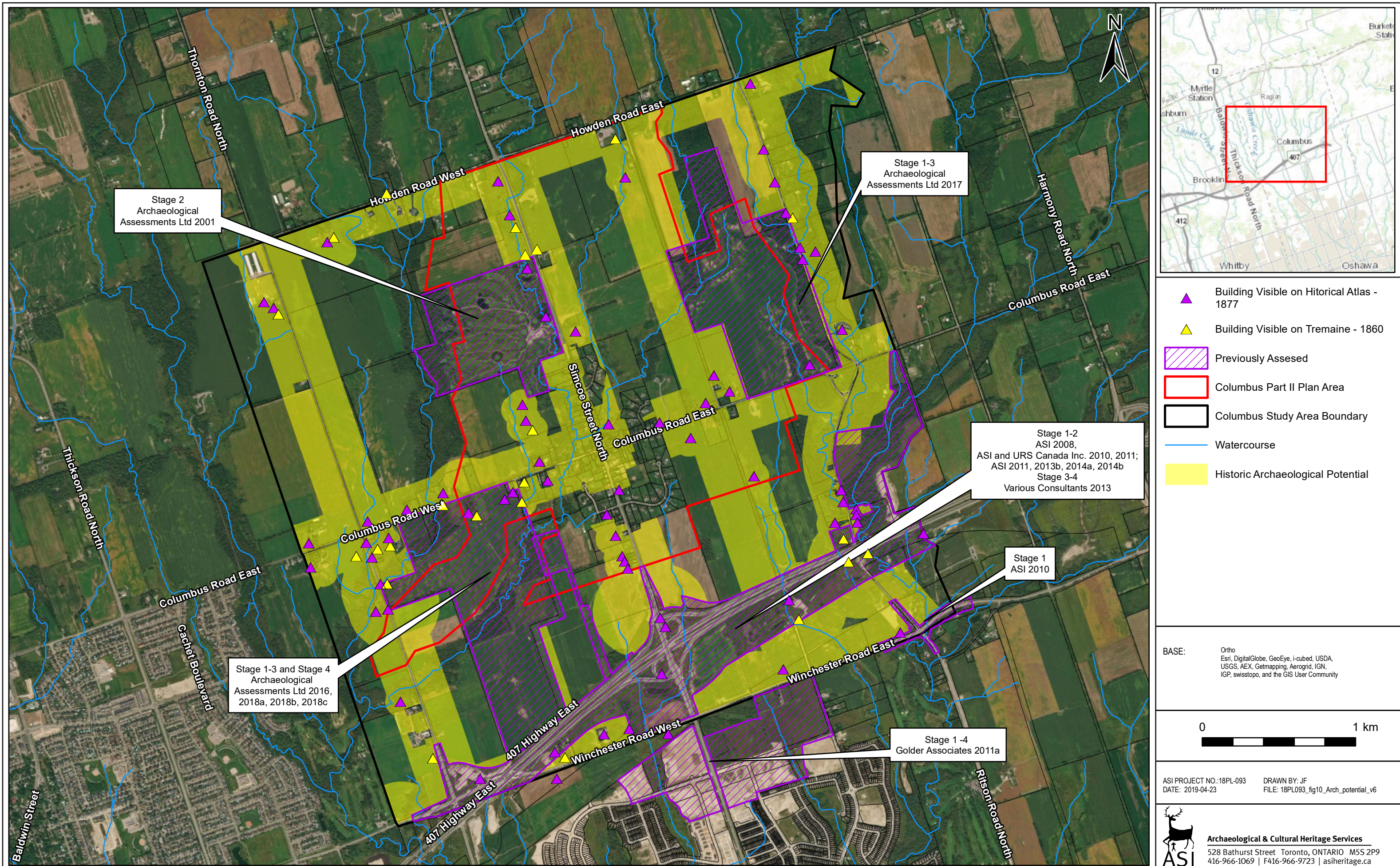


Figure 11: Integrated Columbus Part II Planning Act and Municipal Class EA Historical Archaeological Potential

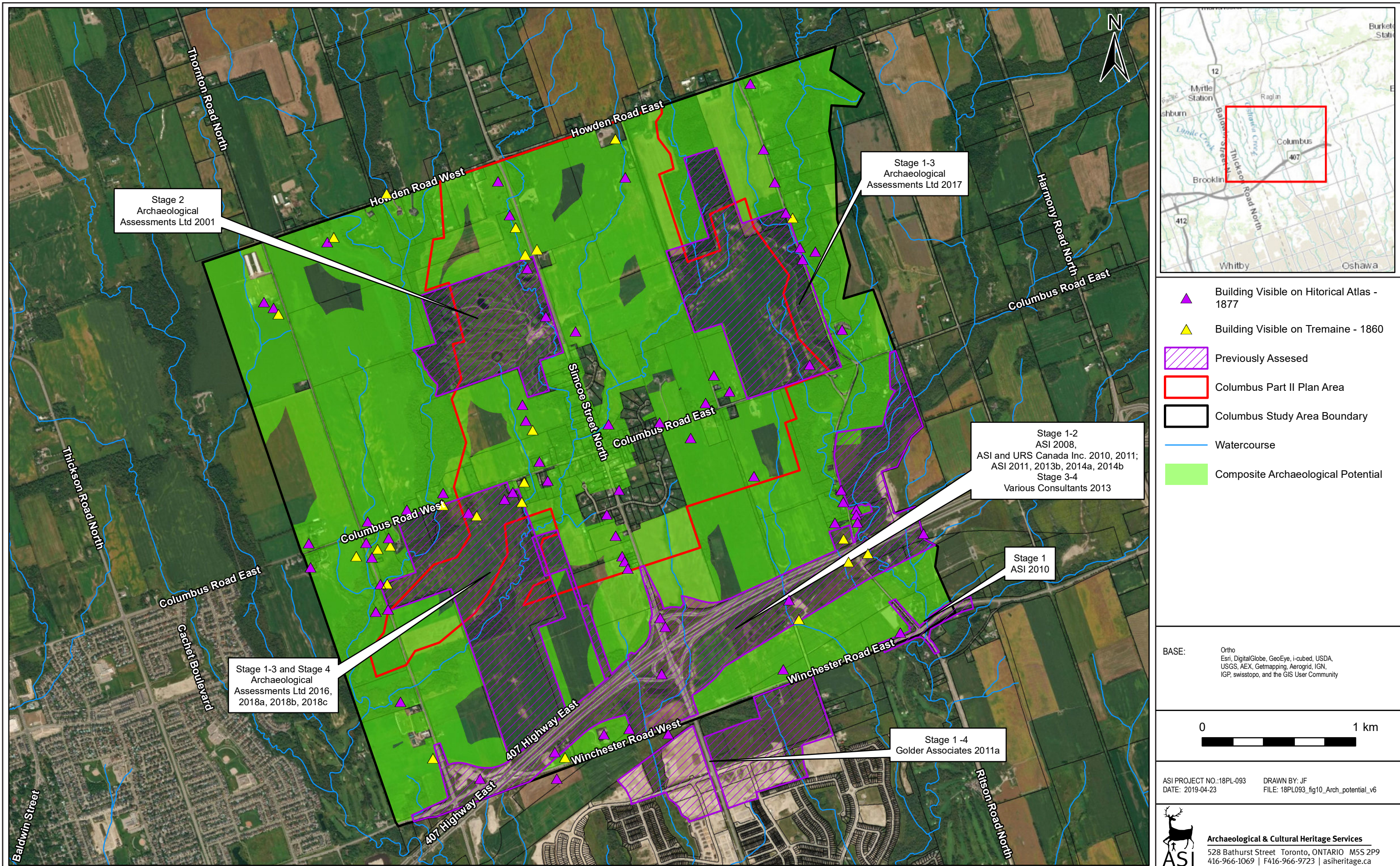


Figure 12: Integrated Columbus Part II Planning Act and Municipal Class EA Composite Archaeological Potential

- ▲ Building Visible on Historical Atlas - 1877
- ▲ Building Visible on Tremaine - 1860
- Previously Assesed
- Columbus Part II Plan Area
- Columbus Study Area Boundary
- Watercourse
- Composite Archaeological Potential

