

**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
8995 BOSTON CHURCH ROAD, MILTON, ONTARIO,
FORMERLY PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 4, ESQUESING
TOWNSHIP, HALTON COUNTY**

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Submitted to

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Original Report

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Acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

On June 7, 2025 Thomas G. Arnold & Associates was awarded the contract by Mr. Gursewak Singh of King Consultants Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on approximately 12.03 ha at 8895 Boston Church Road Milton, Ontario (Map 1). The subject property was formerly part of Lot 5, Concession 4, Esquesing Township, Halton County. This assessment was conducted using the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). This assessment was conducted Tom Arnold (P006) under the assigned PIF# P006-0175-2025.

The proponent wish to develop the subject property into an industrial condominium complex (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was triggered by Planning Act and the Halton Region Official Plan Section 167(6). Currently the subject property consists of an agricultural field with a wooded areas located along its southern edge and northeastern corner and a semi-permanent wetland in the southwest corner of the property. The former agricultural field makes up about 11.59 ha ($\approx 96\%$) with the wooded areas and wetland making up 0.44ha ($\approx 4\%$) of the property. An intermittent stream bisects the property from north to south. Finally a laneway or driveway crosses the extreme southwest corner of the property.

Based on the above Stage 1 background research the entire subject property requires and Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Due to the fact the property is and recently cultivated agricultural field, the archaeological assessment will involve a pedestrian survey. Thus the field (about 96% of the property) must be ploughed and allowed to weather and then surveyed at 5 m intervals. The remaining wooded areas (about 4%) that cannot be ploughed will have to be test pitted at 5 m intervals (See Map 9).

The pedestrian survey was conducted on June 30, 2025 at 5 m intervals. Weather was sunny and hot with temperature of 23 °C. The field had been ploughed on June 17, 2025 and allowed to weather. A total of 35.8 mm of rain fell between the date of ploughing and the date of the pedestrian survey. Field conditions provided excellent visibility. The shovel test pit assessment was conducted on July 4, 2025. Weather was sunny with clouds and temperature of 20°C, providing for good visibility. Test pitting was done at 5 m interval and to within 1 m of any structures or ruins.

Since no artifacts or cultural features were recovered during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey or shovel test pit archaeological assessments, the subject property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential.

Based on the above results the following recommendation are made:

1. Since the subject property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential, no further archaeological assessment is recommended. Map 12 summarizes the assessment conclusions and recommendations.

STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 8995 BOSTON CHURCH ROAD, MILTON, ONTARIO, FORMERLY PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 4, ESQUESING TOWNSHIP, HALTON COUNTY

STAGE 1 - BACKGROUND

Project Context

On June 7, 2025 Thomas G. Arnold & Associates was awarded the contract by Mr. Gursewak Singh of King Consultants Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on approximately 12.03 ha at 8895 Boston Church Road Milton, Ontario (Map 1). The subject property was formerly part of Lot 5, Concession 4, Esquesing Township, Halton County. This assessment was conducted using the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). This assessment was conducted Tom Arnold (P006) under the assigned PIF# P006-0175-2025.

Development Context

The proponent wish to develop the subject property into an industrial condominium complex (Map 2). Map 3 shows the elevation map of the subject property and Map 4 shows the site plan overlaid on the subject property. This archaeological assessment was triggered by Planning Act and the Halton Region Official Plan Section 167(6).

Current Conditions

Currently the subject property consists of an agricultural field with a wooded areas located along its southern edge and northeastern corner and a semi-permanent wetland in the southwest corner of the property. The former agricultural field makes up about 11.59 ha (~96%) with the wooded areas and wetland making up 0.44ha (~ 4%) of the property. An intermittent stream bisects the property from north to south. Finally a laneway or driveway crosses the extreme southwest corner of the property (Map 5, please note that all references to directions [.e., north, south, east and west]) are based on the township grid of lots and concessions not magnetic or true north.) It is bounded on the north by 5 Side Road and on the west by Boston Church Road.

Historic Context

The following history of the subject property was conducted by Ms.Gina Martin who was contracted by Thomas G Arnold & Associates to conduct the research (Martin 2025). For references and sources used in the historic land history section please refer to the Historic Sources section of the Bibliography and Sources.

Cultural Setting



The initial human occupation in this area of Ontario by First Nations people dates to between 9,000 and 7,000 BC, after the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. These first inhabitants are known as the Ontario Palaeolithic. They were hunter and gathering bands probably consisting of extended families that moved north along the south flowing system of glacial lakes and streams emanating from retreating glaciers to the north. They moved seasonally, following the herds of caribou and other large game the inhabited that periglacial environment (similar but not identical to modern tundra environment in the far north) that existed at that time in the Great Lakes region. As nomadic hunters, they lived in small camps consisting of members of an extended family. This allowed them to be quite mobile and able to quickly move in order to follow and stay near the various herds across the area. Their population was small and they did not stay in the same place for long, making evidence of their existence somewhat scarce.

During the following Archaic period, the landscape and post-glacial environment began to stabilize into to a form that we are familiar with today. Thus, the coniferous forests were replaced with a more deciduous cover replete with deer, moose, bears, raccoons, beaver and turkeys. The system of streams and rivers teemed with trout and salmon. With a stable, predictable and richer environment the people of the early and middle Archaic periods (7000BC-2500BC) continued to live similar lives to those Ontario Palaeolithic, living in small nomadic groups. Their seasonal rounds probably became more territorial, covering less area to provide for a small but growing population. They often moved further inland during the winters as they followed the caribou herds and were probably able to stay in one area longer before exhausting local resources. This allowed for technological innovation and elaboration as reflected in their stone tools and weapons. By the late Archaic period (2500BC-1000BC) caribou hunting had been largely replaced by a seasonal round in circumscribed areas involving hunting, fishing and plant gathering a specific times during the year and at specific locations. There is even evidence of permanent or semipermanent settlements and the associated cultural changes that would be required in such situations. One such cultural elaboration is the development of trade networks for sought after raw materials that were not present in a particular group's territory. During this period, the "birdstone", bird-like figure carved from banded green slate became a popular item of trade. As did soapstone vessels and the raw material from which they are that possibly originated to the south of Great Lakes in the Appalachian Mountains.

Although daily life probably remained relatively the same, there were at least two changes earmarking the subsequent early Woodland period (1000-400BC). During this period, ceramics were first made and used as was the appearance of elaborate burial practices. The latter included the burial of precious and ornate objects with the dead. The Middle Woodland period (600BC - 900 AD), a transitional period, saw an increase in the trading of these Early Woodland objects and limited agricultural practices coupled with longer site occupations.

During the Late Woodland period (900AD-1650AD), there was a major shift to agriculture as well as the establishment of more permanent camps and villages. The social structure of communities also changed with the development of political systems based on families and the



need for alliances with other groups of people. The early villages were small while later ones housed larger groups of people and had very entrenched political structures.

During the early to mid-1700s, the Iroquois occupied part of the land extending north from Lake Ontario. Once the Iroquois began moving up to the Georgian Bay area, a group from the Chippewa tribe known as the Mississauga began to move into the area in search of better hunting and fishing and soon became the main native group in the area that became known as The Mississauga Tract. This tract extended well up into future Peel and Halton counties and beyond. Along with their hunting and fishing practices, the Mississauga took part in a very lucrative fur trade business with the French at Fort Rouille, now the site of the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto.

During the mid-1700s, what is now Ontario was still part of the Province of Quebec. On July 24, 1788, the Governor General to the Crown, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation dividing Quebec into a series of geographic regions. The future Halton County, including the whole of the Township of Esquesing, fell within the Nassua District, extending from the Bay of Quinte near present day Belleville down into the Lake Erie region. In 1792 the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada at which time Lord John Graves Simcoe assumed the government of Upper Canada. At the first session of the first parliament of Upper Canada, the Nassua District became known as the Home District. A further proclamation issued at Kingston on July 16, 1792 divided Upper Canada into nineteen counties with the future Halton County becoming part of the West Riding of the County of York.

In 1816, the Gore District was formed taking in the entire Home District including all of the newly formed Halton County, so named for Major William Mathew Halton who was appointed in 1805 as Secretary to Upper Canada provincial Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francis Gore. Halton County remained with the Gore District until May 1849 when the Baldwin Act officially ended the district system. Between 1850 and 1853, low population densities meant that Wentworth and Halton briefly amalgamated to form the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton although, for administrative purposes, they remained separate. The 1853 Act formalized the separation of Halton and Wentworth and the municipality of Milton was named as the county seat of Halton. In 1974, Halton County was reorganized into the Regional Municipality of Halton and boundaries were realigned. Esquesing Township now ceased to exist and the portion containing the study area became a part of the current Town of Milton within the Regional Municipality of Halton where it remains today.

In 1783, the first of the United Empire Loyalists (UEL) began arriving from the United States into the region north of Lake Ontario. Having lost their land after the American Revolution, they were anxious to secure new tracts of land in Canada. As a result, the Crown started to negotiate with the First Nations to purchase large portions of land from the Mississauga Tract. In 1805, what is now referred to as the First Mississauga Tract Purchase, secured for the British a strip of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario extending north four concessions and running easterly from Burlington Bay to an area east of the Credit River. This provided contact with British



settlement beyond the head of Lake Ontario. The subsequent influx of UELs over the next few years lead to negotiations for a second purchase from the Mississauga. On October 28, 1818, Articles of Provisional Agreement secured the remaining 648,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract for the Crown. This became known as the Second Purchase and comprised a huge tract of land extending back from Burlington Bay along the north boundary of the lands from the first purchase and north to King Township. That portion of Esquesing Township within Halton County containing the study land was included in this purchase.

Soon after completion of the Second Purchase, the Government of Upper Canada called for bids to make surveys. Richard Bristol and Charles Kennedy secured the contract and, in 1818, completed the survey for the new township which consisted of eleven concessions of thirty-two lots each. The township was made up of 66, 700 acres or 270 square miles. Lieutenant-Governor Maitland named it “Esquesing,” taken from the Mississauga word “Ishkwessin,” meaning “that which lies at the end.” Parts of the Niagara Escarpment, the Credit River and Sixteen Mile Creek ran through the township, meaning that the usual grid survey pattern was interrupted in multiple spots. The Township of Esquesing opened for settlement in 1819 and the first township meeting was held in 1821. The first settlers were James Hume and Ronald McDonald. While South Halton was settled mainly by United Empire Loyalists, the north part of Halton, including Esquesing, became home to United Empire Loyalists, War of 1812 veterans and various immigrants from Britain who suffered from a crushing class system that included the Highland Clearance in Scotland. Famine in Ireland also brought settlers into Esquesing.

Although the study area is technically just outside of the Scotch Block, most of the early occupants and owners were of Scottish origin and held close ties to that community. The unincorporated area known as the Scotch Block had its beginnings in 1819 when land promoters James McNabb and James Hunter, both of Toronto Township, petitioned to have thirty families of Scottish origin come to Esquesing from an area in Vermont originally settled by Scottish patriots. At the same time, brothers James and John Stewart petitioned for other Scottish families to come directly from the Perthshire and Roxburghshire areas of Scotland while others were to come from Nova Scotia. The new community was first referred to as “The Scotch Settlement,” then “The Settlement” and finally “The Scotch Block.” The settlement took up ten square miles of the southwestern portion of the township and the Sixteen Mile Creek ran centrally through the community. Presbyterian Church services began in 1820 at the farm of James Laidlaw and were led by various travelling ministers until a permanent minister located in the community in 1832. In 1824, a meeting house was built for the services which was later replaced with the stone structure standing today known as Boston Presbyterian Church. The name commemorated Rev. Thomas Boston from Ettrick, Scotland where a number of the earliest Scotch Block settlers originated. The first permanent doctor settled in the Scotch Block in 1833 and regular mail service began in 1836. The first post office opened in 1852. Many descendants of the original Scotch Block families live today in the same area.

Land title histories

The original Crown Patent for the west 100 acres of lot 5, concession 4 in Esquesing Township



went on March 21, 1830 to Robert Murray (Table 1). Born May 26, 1797 in Moffatt, Dumfries, Scotland to Nathaniel Murray and Elizabeth Minto, Robert Murray was one of the earliest settlers at the Scotch Block, arriving in 1820. He had two marriages, the first being to Mary Scott Laidlaw with whom he had three daughters and one son. Following Mary's death on July 27, 1847 he married Margaret Duff. This marriage produced one daughter and five sons.

Shortly after his 1820 arrival in the township Robert Murray secured a ticket for the east one hundred acres of lot 6 in the 4th concession of Esquesing. This lot was located on the opposite side of present day 5th Side Road at the northeast kitty corner of the study area lot. It was on this lot that Robert Murray built his farm and homestead which remained several generations in the Murray family. He also very quickly became involved in the growing Scotch Block community, particularly in the establishment of the Boston Church. He actively took part in fundraising to purchase land and build the church and cemetery. Once the church was opened, he was among the first to purchase a family pew.

Robert Murray's securement of the west one hundred acres of lot 5 in 1830 was undoubtedly an attempt to expand his farm. Although the new lot was heavily forested the 1861 Agricultural Census showed that, by 1860, he cleared a thirty acre square parcel of land at the northwest corner and was raising crops. This acreage represents the current study area. The same census recorded his house and barns being on lot 6 with no structures on lot 5. The two lots had a total of 130 cleared acres of which 55 acres were under crop and 74 acres were being used as pasture. There was a one acre orchard with the remaining 70 acres remaining wild. The vast majority of the wild 70 acres were on lot 5. The farm had an assessed value of \$12,000.00 and produced wheat, peas, buckwheat, hay and clover. Robert Murray died January 17, 1864 at which point his son, James Duff Murray, took over the land and all farming operations. There is no evidence that Robert Murray or his descendants ever erected any buildings on the study area portion of the farm.

James Duff Murray was born on the farm on October 12, 1851 to Robert Murray and his second wife, Margaret Duff. Like his father, James was very active in the community which included a long association with the Boston Church and Cemetery board. On February 12, 1889 he married Isabella Gillies with whom he had one son, Robert "Stuart" Murray who was born March 19, 1893. Isabella died September 14, 1894 and, on June 23, 1898, James married his distant cousin Janet (Jennie) Lindsay Murray. With Janet he had two daughters. They were Margaret Frances Murray born November 9, 1899 and Janet Murray born May 18, 1902. Baby Janet died July 5, 1902 followed by her mother just four days later. Upon the death of his second wife James Duff Murray gave his young daughter Margaret away for adoption to Dr. Peter Stuart and his wife Elizabeth Stuart of Guelph. On July 23, 1910 he married his third wife Margaret Campbell. They had no children. According to census reports he lived and farmed many years at the homestead on lot 6 while presumably planting crops on lot 5.

On December 10, 1924 James Duff Murray died at his home in Milton which he had purchased a few years earlier to retirement. In his will he directed that his son Stuart receive the farm and homestead on lot 6, concession 4 while the study area lot be held in trust for Stuart's two year old



son until he reached the age of 21 years. He also directed that his wife Margaret inherit their Milton home as well as a large sum of money to be given to her upon his death. She was also to receive a yearly stipend to the end of her life. In the absence of any such money in his estate the will was contested and both farm lots, including the study area, went to his son Stuart.

Born March 19, 1893, Robert “Stuart” Murray grew up on the farm and attended school at Quatre Bras in the Scotch Block. On March 29, 1922, he married Mary Etta Fleming with whom he had two sons, James and Alexander. In his earlier years he helped run the family farm and later moved to Milton where he remained until his death on March 9, 1966. He was a lifelong member of the Boston Church and was for many years a member of the cemetery board. He sold the study area in 1930.

On November 14, 1930 Stuart Murray sold the west one hundred acres of lot 5, concession 4 Esquesing to James Hanna Wilson (Table 1. Grant 14216). He was the first owner of the study area who was outside of the Murray family. He was born July 21, 1878 in Simcoe County to Alexander Wilson and Margaret Hanna. On August 14, 1907 he married Sarah Jane Hanna and together they raised a family of two daughters and four sons. For years he homesteaded and operated a farm on concession 1 in Esquesing. He signed a Declaration of Possession in January 1947 (Table 1. Deposit 1579) in which he stated that, during his ownership of the west half of lot 5, he leased parts of the land to various tenants including Alvin Anderson, a beekeeper from Georgetown who maintained an apiary somewhere on the land. Unfortunately it is impossible to say where the apiary was located so it may not have been part of the study area. In the same declaration Wilson also stated that at times he himself used some of the land, likely for supplementary crops from his farm.

On December 16, 1946 James Hanna Wilson split the lot and sold the west fifty acres of lot 5 to William John Meldrum Stark. (Grant 17044) He was an Esquesing farmer from one of the early Scotch Block families and was born April 21, 1907 to William Stark and Margaret Chisholm. **(See Schedule 29)** On February 13, 1929 he married Edna Mary Kerswill at Milton. They raised a family on their farm located at concession 3 in Esquesing. Like James Hanna Wilson, he likely used the land for his own crops and occasionally leased it to other local farmers. An aerial photo from 1954 shows the study area as a well maintained agricultural property with no buildings. **(See Schedule 6)** He was the last local farmer to hold ownership to the study area land with all subsequent owners to the present day residing in Toronto.

On June 26, 1956 William Stark sold thirty of his fifty acres of lot 5 to Peter Danylyshyn of Toronto (Table 1. Grant 53447). These thirty acres represent the current study area. Mr. Danylyshyn was a mechanic who lived with his wife Stephania in the Parkdale area of Toronto where he ran a service garage. He held the land for just eighteen months, selling it December 17, 1957 to Mr. John Paul who worked in Toronto laying hardwood floors (Table 1. Grant 72988). He sold it June 23, 1965 to Toronto sisters Lila Szczyglowski and Bernice Balewicz (Table 1. Grant 187824). On February 27, 1967 Lila sold her interest in the land to her sister who remained the sole owner until selling it the following year to Erich and Magdalena Salloch of



Toronto (Table 1. Grants 219503 and 258261) Erich ran a trucking business but, as per a recital he made on the 1981 deed when selling the land, he did plant crops which he would harvest in the fall. On July 3, 1981 the Sallochs sold the land to Jaci and Maria Sefanello along with Edward and Maria Prinz (Table 1. Deed 543284). Following the death of Edward and Maria Prinz the land went in 2014 to Maria and Jaci Stevens, formerly Stefanello (Table 1. Transfer HR1203008). They sold it December 5, 2018 to the numbered company 2661297 Ontario Inc. who transferred it May 18, 2022 to the current owner BC5L Inc. (Table 1. Transfers HR1590833 and HR1893062).

Property History Conclusions

Based on the above research, no structures were ever present on the subject property has been use as an agricultural field since about the 1860. Prior to that it was heavily forested.

Archaeological Natural Setting

Archaeological Context

A review of the MCM archaeological site database revealed that there were 4 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area. Table 2 lists these sites and Table 3 provides a cultural historical overview for Southern Ontario.

Natural Setting

Physiographically the subject property lies on the South Slope part of the southern slope of the interloabate moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1966:174-175,287). The soil on the subject property is Chinguacousy Clay Loam (Map 6) an imperfectly drained grey brown luvisol, a soil formed in a forested environment (Gillespie et al. 1971: 30-34). An intermittent seasonal stream roughly bisects the property from north to south.

Bristol's 1819 field survey note book of the area noted that the line that runs along the 3rd and 4th concession (now Boston Church Road) had fine land with maple, birch, basswood and oak trees (Government of Ontario 1819:10).

Archaeological Natural Setting Conclusions

Based on the above information the subject property has cultural heritage value and archaeological potential due to the presence of registered archaeological sites within 1 km, the presence of a stream that could have provided potable water in the past and the fact that it lies southeast of the intersection of Boston Church Road and 5 Side Road both of which would have acted as early transportation routes into the area.

Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

Analysis



The Ministry lists several features that gives a property archaeological potential and thus cultural heritage value (Government of Ontario 2011: 17-18).

These are:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams and
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - ▶ food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - ▶ scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - ▶ early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

In addition, MCM also lists features that indicate the above noted cultural heritage value has been removed; these include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development

There is no evidence of disturbance that would have removed any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential.

Conclusions



Based above research the subject property has cultural heritage value due to the presence of: archaeological sites within 1 km; a source of potable water and the fact that Boston Church Road and 5 Side Road both acted as early transportation routes into and through the area.

There is no evidence of extensive landscaping involving grading below topsoil or other major disturbance other than the house and parking lot construction. The 1877 historic atlas map (Map 7) and the 1909 topographic map (Map 8) show no structures on the property. The earliest air photograph dating to 1946 (Image 1) shows the property under largely cultivation.

Therefore the property still retains archaeological potential.

Stage 1 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusion the entire subject property requires and Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Due to the fact the property is and recently cultivated agricultural field, the archaeological assessment will involve a pedestrian survey. Thus the field (about 96% of the property) must be ploughed and allowed to weather and then surveyed at 5 m intervals. The remaining wooded areas (about 4%) that cannot be ploughed will have to be test pitted at 5 m intervals (See Map 9).



STAGE 2 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Field Methods

The subject property encompasses approximately 12.03 ha at 8995 Boston Church Road, Milton, Ontario. It was formally part of Lot 5 West, Concession 4, Esquesing Township, Halton County. Of the 12.03 ha, about 11.59 ha was ploughable agricultural field and 0.44 ha was wooded and un-ploughable land.

The pedestrian survey was conducted on June 30, 2025 at 5 m intervals. Weather was sunny and hot with temperature of 23 °C. The field had been ploughed on June 17, 2025 and allowed to weather. A total of 35.8 mm of rain fell between the date of ploughing and the date of the pedestrian survey. Field conditions provided excellent visibility. If artifacts were found intervals were reduced to 1 m for a radius of 20 m around the initial findspot. A representative sample of artifacts would be collected and returned for analysis and identification while the remaining artifacts would remain in the field to allow for the relocation of the site if needed.

The shovel test pit assessment was conducted on July 4, 2025. Weather was sunny with clouds and temperature of 20 °C, providing for good visibility. Test pitting was done at 5 m interval and to within 1 m of any structures or ruins. This interval was reduced to 2.5 m if a positive test pit was encountered. All shovel test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil. All test pits were backfilled. In the event of a positive test pit (one that produced artifacts), eight additional test pits would be placed at 2.5 m intervals around the positive test pit and a 1 m x 1 m test unit would be placed over the original positive test pit. This test unit would be excavated 5 cm into subsoil. Once completed and recorded the test unit would be backfilled.

Images 2 to 15 show the archaeological assessment of the subject property. Map 10 shows the location and direction of the images taken during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

A hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit (Garmin RINO 755t: WAAS enabled) will be used to record UTM coordinates of any cultural resources recovered during the visual assessment.

Any artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment would be held by Thomas G. Arnold & Associates in their London office for the short term until transferred to a regional artifact repository. All field notes and digital photographs are likewise stored at Thomas G. Arnold & Associates.

It should be noted that all references to directions (i.e., north, south, east and west) are based on grid north as opposed to magnetic north. This is done to coordinate with existing concession and lot placement and to facilitate map referencing.

Record of Finds



No artifacts or cultural features were recovered or noted during the pedestrian survey or shovel test pit survey of the subject property. Soil consisted of a clay loam. Test pitting revealed a soil profile of light grey to reddish clay loam over a white clay loam about 25 -30 cm deep in the northeast area of the property (Image 10). Along the southern edge the soil profile consisted of a reddish clay loam over a white clay subsoil about 30 cm deep (Image 13).

Stage 2 Documents

The Stage 1 / 2 archaeological assessment produced two pages of field notes in Thomas G Arnold & Associates Field Notebook #3, and 102 digital photographs. These are stored at Thomas G Arnold & Associates.

Stage 2: Analysis and Conclusions

No artifacts or cultural features were recovered during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey or shovel test pit archaeological assessments of the subject property. Therefore, the subject property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential.

Stage 2: Recommendations

Based on the above results the following recommendation are made:

1. Since the subject property no longer has any cultural heritage value or archaeological potential, no further archaeological assessment is recommended. Map 12 summarizes the assessment conclusions and recommendations.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

As per the Ontario Ministry Citizenship and Multiculturalism, *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologist* (Government of Ontario 2011), all archaeological assessments must include the following statements.

1. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Minister or Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there is no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.



2. It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, C33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
5. 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.



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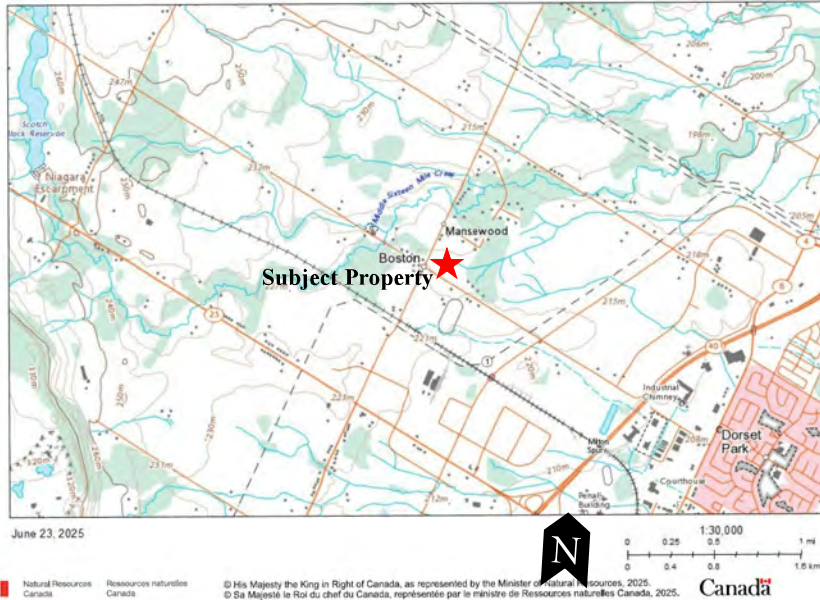
APPENDICES



Maps

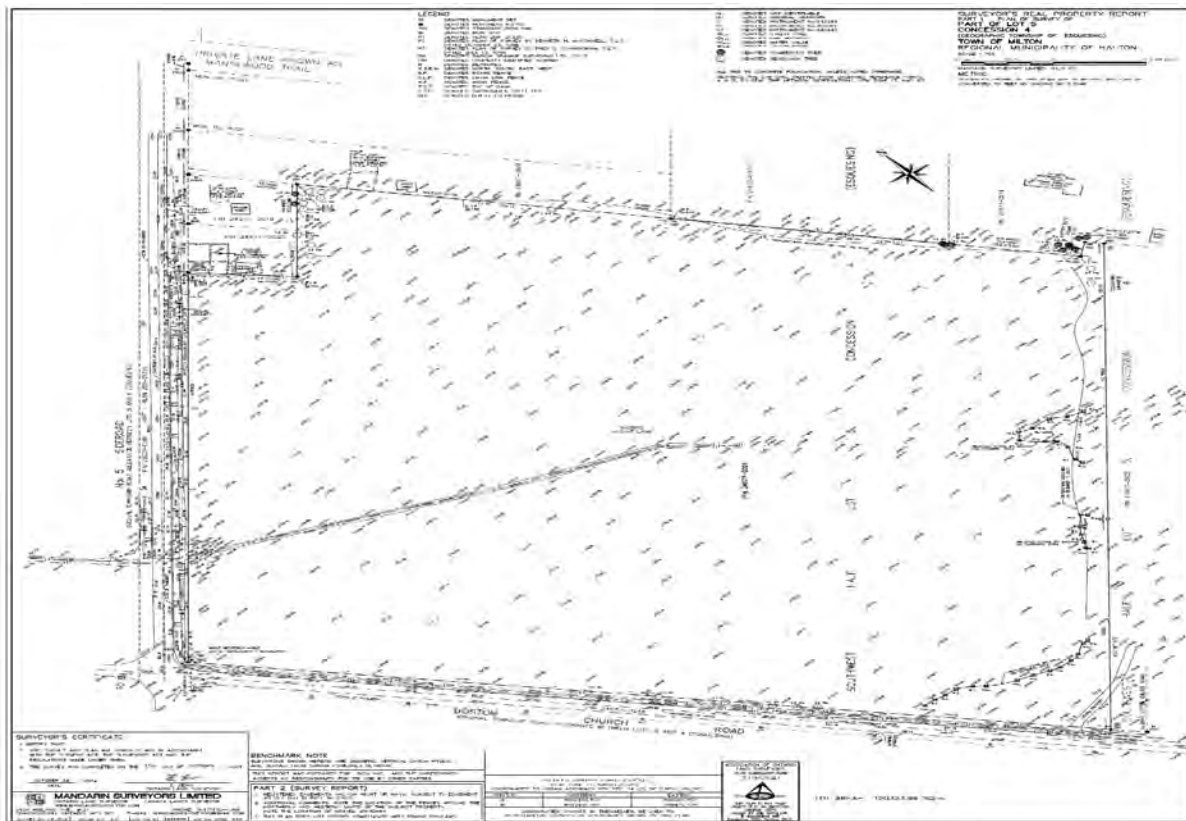


Toporama



Map 1. Subject property location.





Map 3. Elevation map of subject property.

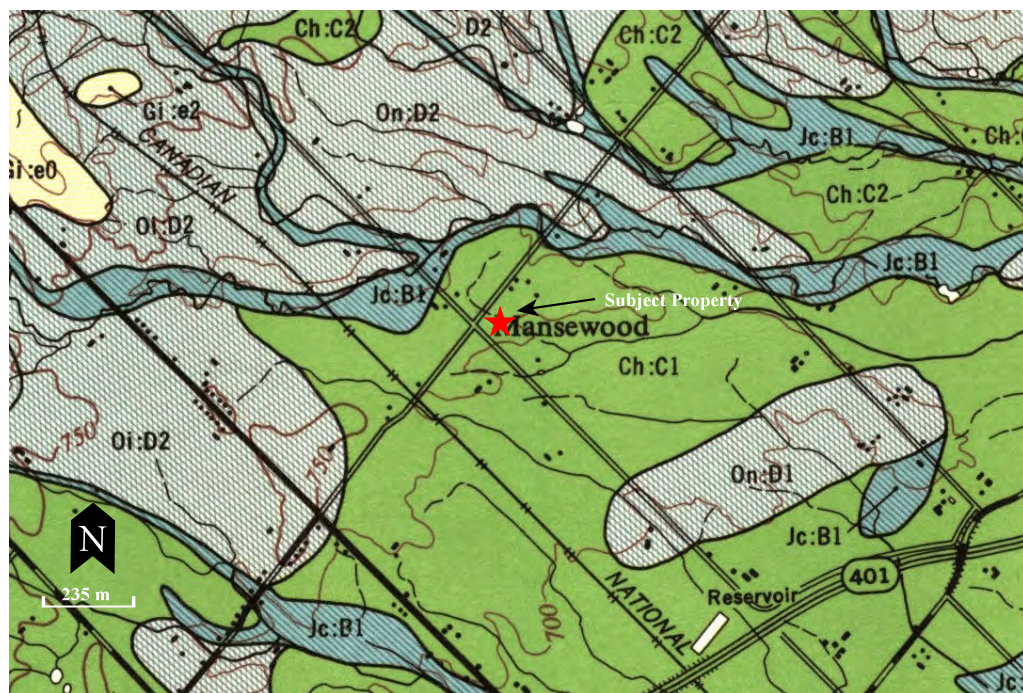


Map 4. Site plan overlay



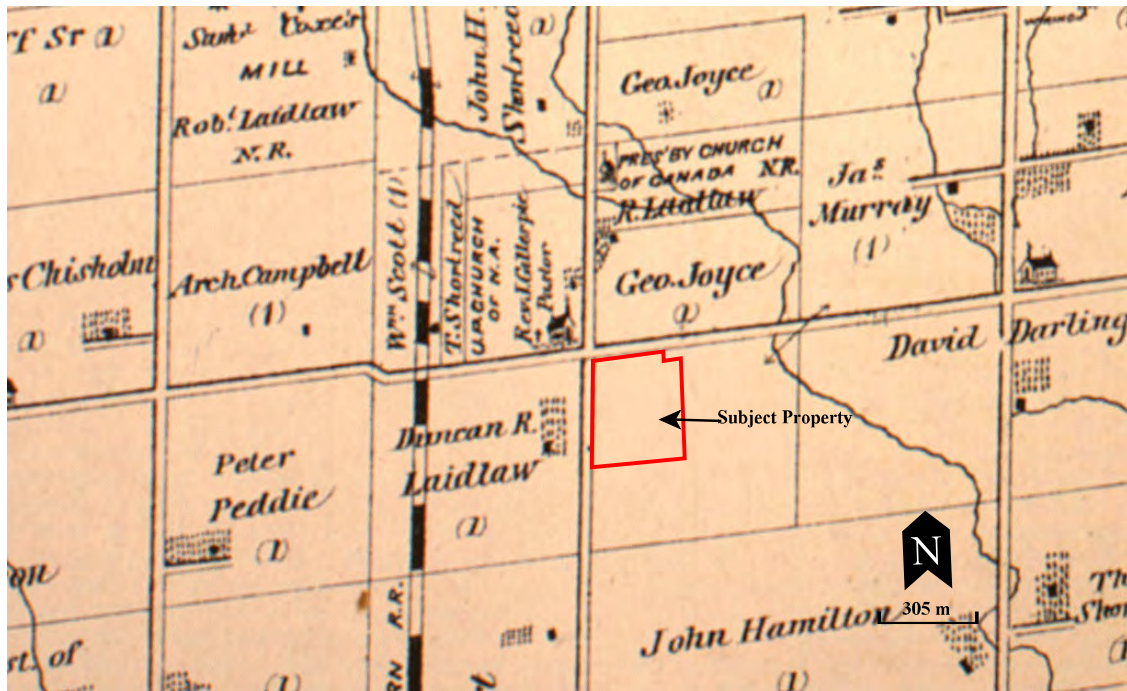


Map 5. Current conditions of subject property.



Map 6. Subject property soil.





Map 7. 1877 historic atlas map of subject property (after Walker and Miles 1877)



Map 8. 1909 topographic map of subject property (after Government of Canada 1909).



Map 9. Stage 2 assessment areas.



Map 10. Image locations and directions





Map 11. Areas assessed and requiring no further archaeological assessment.

IMAGES



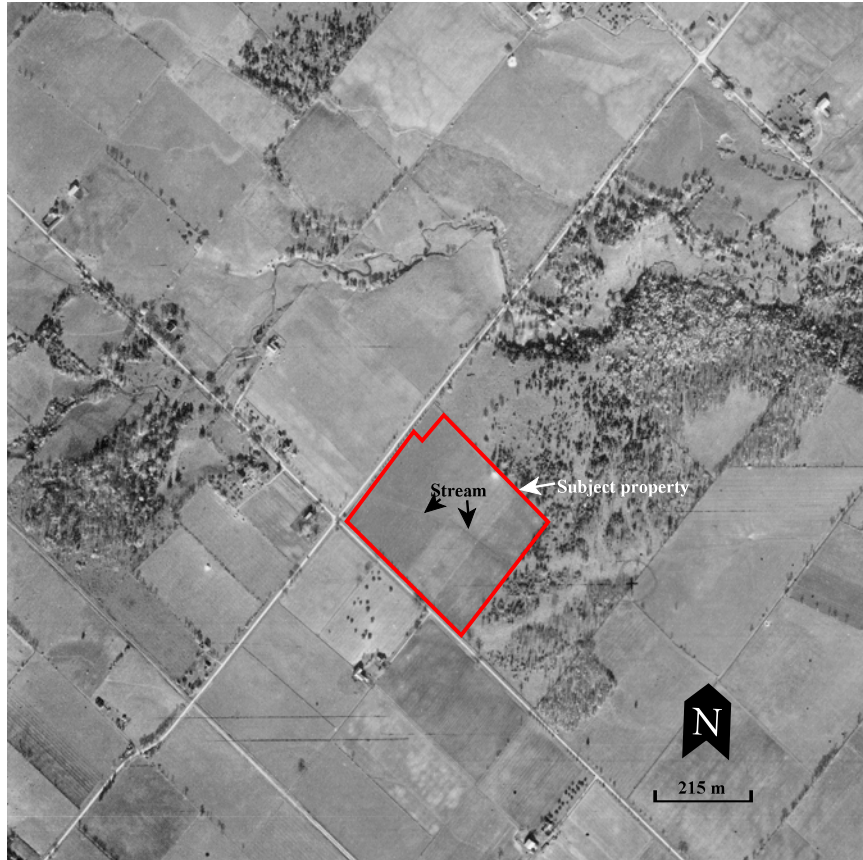


Image 1. 1946 Air photograph A10741-064 showing subject property (after Government of Canada 1946)



Image 2. Facing east, field conditions



Image 3. Facing northwest, pedestrian survey





Image 4. Visibility



Image 5. Facing north, pedestrian survey.





Image 6. Visibility



Image 7. Facing east, pedestrian survey



Image 8. Facing west, pedestrian survey



Image 9. Facing northwest, test pitting, in northeast corner of property



Image 10. Typical profile in northeast corner of property



Image 11. Stake and iron bar marking southern edge of subject property in wooded area



Image 12. Facing east, test pitting along southern edge of property





Image 13. Typical test pit profile along southern edge of property

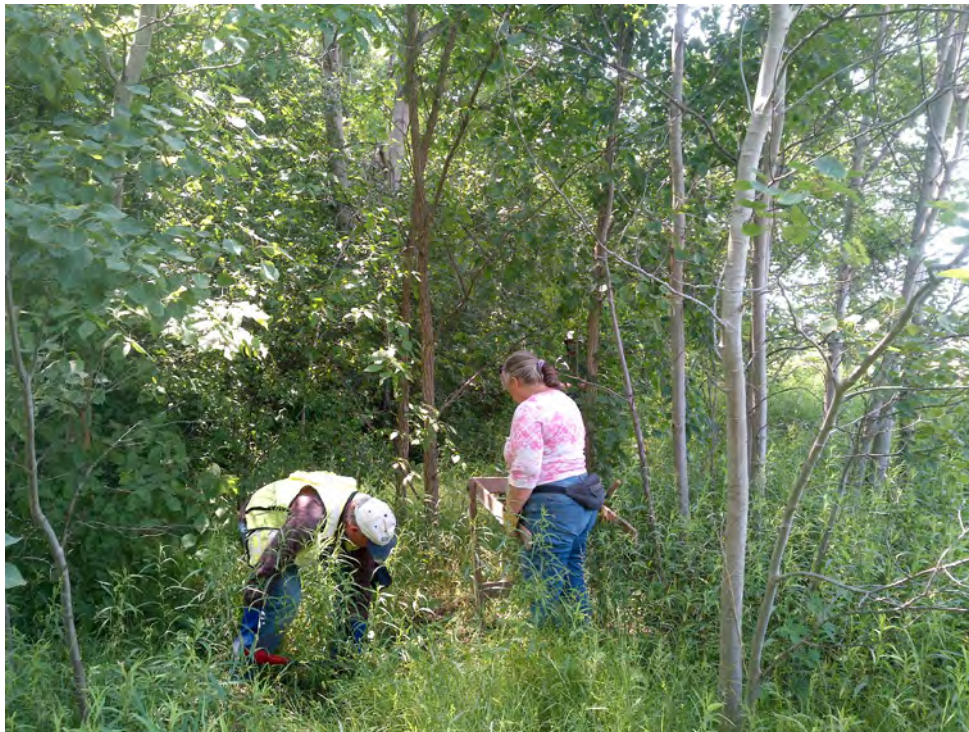


Image 14. Facing west, test pitting





Image 15. Facing northeast, test pitting

Tables



Table 1. Land Title Abstracts			
Instrument	Date	Grantee	Comments
Chain of Title for Land Records for Part of W ½ Lot 5, Concession 4, Esquesing Township			
Patent	March 21, 1830	Robert Murray	W ½ - 100 ac.
Release 1711	Jan. 26, 1875	Adam Sproat, John Sproat, Robert Laidlaw (Executors of Robert Murray Estate)	W ½
Probate 3106GR	June 18, 1925	Estate of James Murray	W ½
Grant 14216	Nov. 14, 1930	James Hanna Wilson	W ½
Grant 17044	Dec. 16, 1946	William John Meldrum Stark	W ½ of W ½ - 50 acres
Grant 53447	June 26, 1956	Peter Danylyshyn	Part W ½ of W ½ -
Grant 72988	Dec. 17, 1957	John Paul	30 acres
Grant 187824	July 23, 1965	Lila Szczygłowski Bernice Balewicz	30 acres
Grant 219503	Feb. 27, 1967	Lila Szczygłowski	30 acres
Grant 258261	July 11, 1968	Erich Salloch Magdalena Salloch	30 acres
Deed 543284	July 3, 1981	Jaci Stefanello, Maria Stefanello, Edward Prinz, Maria Prinz	30 acres
Transfer HR1203008	Aug. 7, 2014	Maria Stevens (formerly Stefanello)	30 acres
		Jaci Stevens (formerly Stefanello)	
Transfer HR1590833	Dec. 5, 2018	2661297 Ontario Inc.	30 acres
Transfer HR1893062	May 18, 2022	BC5L Inc.	30 acres



Table 2. Archaeological Site Within 1 km of Subject Property		
Site #	Cultural Period or Age	Site Type
AjGx-298	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGx-297	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGx-296	Pre-contact, Middle Archaic	findspot
AjGx-148	Pre-Contact	camp/campsite



Table 3: Outline of Southern Ontario Culture History		
PERIOD	TIME RANGE	SUBDIVISION OR DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT
PRE-CONTACT		
Ontario Palaeolithic		
Early	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Gainey Fluted Point
		Barnes Fluted Point
		Crowfield Fluted Point
Late	8500 - 7500 B.C.	Holcombe Point
		Hi-Lo Point
		Laneolate Bifaces
Archaic		
Early	8000 - 6000 B.C.	Side-Notched point types
		Corner-Notched point types (e.g., Nettling point)
		Bifurcate Base point type
Middle	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Stemmed point types (e.g., Kirk/Stanly points)
		“Laurentian culture” (e.g., Otter Creek, Brewerton points)
Late	2500 - 1000 B.C.	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka, Normanskill point types). Broad Point (e.g., Genesee, Adder Orchard, “Stachell” point types). Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Hind, “Ace of Spades” point types)
Early Woodland		
	1000 - 400 B.C.	Meadowood Complex (Meadowood points and bifaces)
Middle Woodland		
	400 B.C. - A.D. 600	Saugeen (Saugeen, Port Maitland, Jack’s Reef Corner Notched point types)
		Couture (Snyders, Vanport point types)
Middle to Late Woodland Transition		
	A.D. 600 - 900	Princess Point (Levanna-like point types)
Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquoian Tradition		
Early	A.D. 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer/Pickering

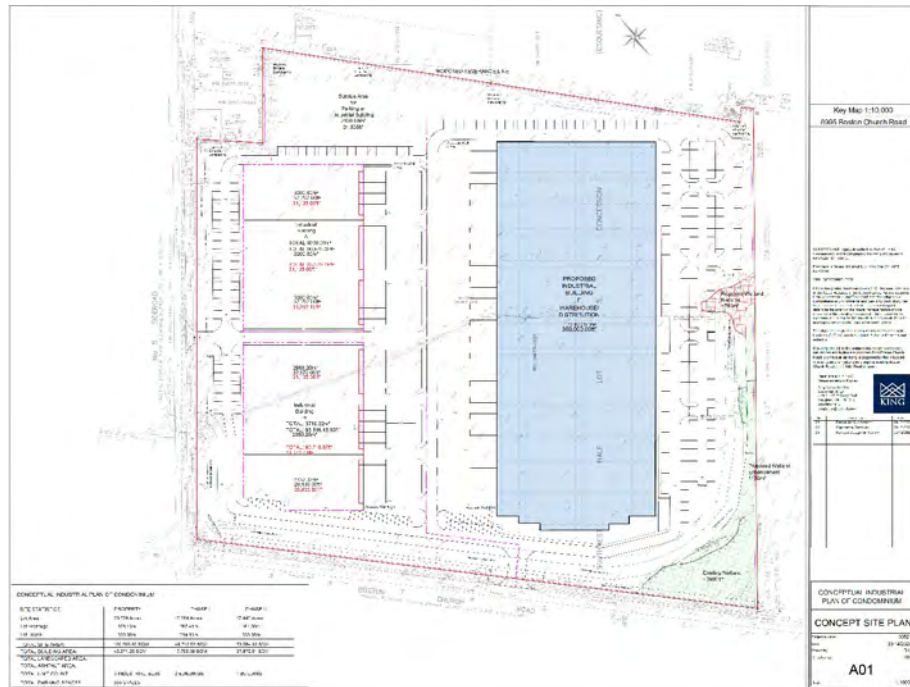


Middle	A.D. 1300 - 1400	Uren/Middleport
Late	A.D. 1400 - 1550	Prehistoric Neutral (southwestern Ontario) Prehistoric Huron (south-central/southeastern Ontario)
Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition (southwestern Ontario only)		
Riviere au Vase	A.D. 500 - 800	Wayne-ware like ceramics
Younge	A.D. 800 - 1200	Younge Phase ceramics
Springwells	A.D. 1200 - 1400	Springwells Phase ceramics
Wolf	A.D. 1400 - 1550	Wolf Phase ceramics
POST-CONTACT		
Historic		
Algonkian	A.D. 1500 - 1650	Odawa
Historic Neutral Historic Petun Historic Huron St. Lawrence Iroquois	A.D. 1550 - 1650	southwestern Ontario south-central Ontario south-central/southeastern Ontario southeastern Ontario
European Contact	A.D. 1620 - 1700	Initial contact, European trade items appear on sites.
	A.D. 1800 -	European Settlement
	A.D. 1800 -	First Nations Resettlement



PROJECT MAPPING





Proposed Site Plan

