

**Appendix E.10**  
**Cemetery Archaeological Investigation**

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation)**

**Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery**

**Lot 17, Concession 12 ND (Regional Road 50)  
Former Township of Toronto Gore, Peel County  
City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel**

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MCL PIF P094-097-2011  
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## **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation)**

### **Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery**

**Lot 17, Concession 12 ND (Regional Road 50)  
Former Township of Toronto Gore, Peel County  
City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel**

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR | iTRANS, to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation) in the Regional Road 50 public Right of Way (ROW) adjacent to the Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery. The cemetery is located on the northwest side of Regional Road 50 between Mayfield Road and Countryside Drive. The purpose of this investigation is to confirm the presence or absence of burials beyond the cemetery boundaries in the public ROW adjacent to the Shiloh Cemetery limits in part to fulfill the archaeological condition of the Schedule “C” Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study for Highway 50 (Peel Regional Road 50, York Regional Road 24) from Castlemore Road/Rutherford Road to Mayfield Road (Peel Regional Road 14)/Albion-Vaughan Road, and Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive. It is anticipated that the ROW in front of the Shiloh Cemetery will be impacted by the proposed road improvements.

The investigation was conducted on October 18, 2011. A Gradall was used to excavate a trench in the ROW along the cemetery property boundary to search for burial shafts. The trench was excavated along the entire length of the cemetery property except where it was interrupted by a gravel driveway and culvert. The trench measured approximately 2.0 m wide and ranged from 0.75 m to 0.95 m deep and spanned 32 m. In spite of careful observation, no burial shafts were detected and no features of archaeological interest were observed.

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

1. All lands in the public Highway 50 ROW in front the Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery have no further cultural heritage value or interest, and Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the project area; and
2. If lands are acquired beyond the public ROW along Highway 50 in front of Shiloh Cemetery, these lands should be subject to a Stage 1-Background Study and Property Inspection, Stage 2 Property Assessment, and possibly a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation) following the Ministry of Tourism and Culture’s *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

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<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Lisa Merritt



## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR | iTRANS, to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation) in the Regional Road (Highway) 50 right of way (ROW) adjacent to the Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery. The cemetery is located on the west side of Regional Road 50 between Mayfield Road and Countryside Drive (Figure 1).

### 1.1 Development Context

The purpose of this investigation is to confirm the presence or absence of burials beyond the cemetery boundaries in the Highway 50 ROW adjacent to the Shiloh Cemetery limits in part to fulfill the archaeological condition of the Schedule “C” Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study for Highway 50 (Peel Regional Road 50, York Regional Road 24) from Castlemore Road/Rutherford Road to Mayfield Road (Peel Regional Road 14)/Albion Vaughan Road, and Mayfield Road from Highway 50 to Coleraine Drive. It is anticipated that the ROW in front on the Shiloh Cemetery will be impacted by the proposed road improvements. This cemetery investigation stems from recommendations made in ASI’s Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, which was undertaken for this section of the Highway 50 corridor in 2010 (MTC PIF P057-590-2010).

This report presents the results of the Cemetery Investigation of the Shiloh Cemetery.

This assessment was conducted under the project management and direction of Lisa Merritt (MTC PIF P094-097-2011), to satisfy conditions in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (2005). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Cemeteries Act* (1990) and the 2011 Ministry of Tourism and Culture’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&G)*.

Permission to access the study area and to carry out the activities necessary for completion of the Cemetery Investigation was granted to ASI by the Region of Peel on October 4, 2011.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The Stage 1 assessment which was undertaken for the Highway 50 Class EA in 2011 by ASI determined that while the right of way lands were disturbed and had no potential for pre-contact or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, there was potential for deeply buried remains associated with the cemetery. The cemetery is currently closed however its grounds are still maintained by the City of Brampton.

#### 1.2.1 *Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery*

Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery is located in the City of Brampton on the west side of Highway 50 south of Mayfield Road. Historically, the cemetery is located in the east portion of Lot 17, Concession 12 of the Township of Toronto Gore, Peel County. Shiloh Cemetery is designated as a historic cemetery by the City of Brampton and is listed in the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources (City of Brampton 2011a, 2011b).



The Primitive Methodist Church was built on the Shiloh Cemetery property around 1840 to serve the hamlet of Tormore. The first recorded burial dates to 1848 and the last burial occurred in 1905 (City of Brampton 2010). The earliest burial noted on a tombstone is that of Mary Hart, the eldest daughter of Robert and Jane Hart, who died at the age of 5 on July 23, 1848. The last burial was that of Lester Shuttleworth who was buried there in 1905. It is estimated that about a hundred bodies are buried in Shiloh Cemetery including several early settlers of the area (City of Brampton 2010). Many of the early tombstones and grave markers at the Shiloh Cemetery reflect the high degree of craftsmanship used in rural Euro-Canadian cemeteries during the nineteenth century.

The Shiloh Cemetery is associated with the historic village of Tormore. Tormore was originally called Hartsville or Hart's Corners after Robert Hart, a settler from Yorkshire, England, who lived on Lot 17, Concession 12 (Region of Peel Archived n.d.). Both the *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (1855) and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Walker & Miles 1877) list the Hart family as the owners of the Shiloh Cemetery property and the Tormore Post Office is depicted in the northeast corner of the 1877 map (Figures 2 and 3). In 1869, Tormore is described as a small village in the Township of Albion with a population of 60 (McEvoy 1869). By the 1880s Tormore had a hotel, general store, a blacksmith shop, a wagon maker's shop, a plough maker's shop, and veterinarian.

The property was sold by George Hall and his wife, Sarah Ann Hall to the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Connexion in Canada for a halfpenny on December 12, 1850 (Region of Peel Archives n.d.). In 1851, a frame church and two horse sheds were built on the property and the remaining land was used as a burial ground.

In 1901 the congregations of Shiloh, and Zoar decided to unite and build a new church at a site 0.8 km to the south on the southwest corner of Highway 50 and Countryside Drive. The original Shiloh Church and horse sheds were demolished the following year. The cemetery was badly neglected in the beginning of the 1900s until a board of trustees was formed in 1930 and a fund established to care for the grounds (Region of Peel Archives n.d.). When Highway 50 was originally widened, the Ontario Department of Highways built stone posts at the eastern limit of the cemetery (Plate 1).

Unfortunately, the Village of Tormore no longer exists and all that remains of the settlement is the Shiloh cemetery, which reflects the history of the village and the early settlers of the area (City of Brampton 2010).

### 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section of Highway 50 has been previously subjected to comprehensive Stage 1 background study and property inspection for the Regional Municipality of Peel conducted by ASI in 2010. According to the OASD (email communication, Robert von Bitter, MTC Data Coordinator, November 1, 2011), six archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the larger Stage 1 study corridor. No sites are within 50 m of the Shiloh Cemetery study area.

The Stage 1 assessment report was produced in 2010 and is titled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection), Highway 50 and Mayfield Road Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario* (MTC PIF P057-590-2010). The Stage 1 determined that the entire ROW did not retain archaeological site potential due to previous and pervasive topsoil disturbances and therefore did not require further Stage 2 assessment. However, it was recommended that a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation should be conducted in the ROW adjacent to Shiloh



Cemetery in order to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves that could have survived below any disturbances to the topsoil. Specifically the report recommended that Shiloh Cemetery required a Cemetery Investigation undertaken by a licensed archaeologist to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked burial shafts in advance of construction by the removal the topsoil with a Gradall followed by the shovel shining of the exposed surfaces and inspection for grave shafts or by monitoring of the area during construction (ASI 2010). In a letter dated August 9 2011, MTC concurred with these recommendations.

A Stage 3 Cemetery investigation was recommended because historic cemeteries often contain unmarked burials beyond current boundaries. Over time the boundaries of these cemeteries, particularly those beside busy roadways, often “shrink” to accommodate road widening and the pressure of modern development. In this case, the Shiloh Cemetery was established in the 1840s and is situated on the west side of Highway 50, approximately 725 metres south of Mayfield Road. Stone posts mark the eastern limits of the cemetery (Plate 1).

The area to be examined includes only a 40 m stretch of the ROW lands directly in front of the cemetery. Regional Road 50 in this area is an extremely highly trafficked six lane thoroughfare. The once rural landscape surrounding the cemetery is undergoing fast paced commercial and industrial development. The cemetery property and the small area in the ROW to be assessed are currently well maintained and landscaped.

Mechanical trenching was used to determine the presence or absence of burial shafts. Fieldwork was undertaken on October 18 2011.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS: SHILOH PRIMITIVE METHODIST CEMETERY INVESTIGATION**

### **2.1 Field Methods**

The Cemetery Investigation was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005), the *Cemeteries Act* (1990), and the *S&G* Sections 2.2 Guideline 4 and 3.3.3 Standard 2. The assessment was undertaken under the project management and field direction of Lisa Merritt (P094) of ASI. The field work was undertaken under sunny skies with seasonal temperature of 14°C. Visibility conditions were considered adequate for the fieldwork. All field observations and notes have been compiled onto mapping in Section 9.0 (Figure 4) and images are presented in Section 10.0 (Plates 1-3).

To determine if there were any burials in the ROW, trenching was undertaken along the eastern edge of the cemetery adjacent to Highway 50 (Figure 4). The purpose of trenching is the controlled removal of topsoil to the undisturbed subsoil level under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist. Once the subsoil level is exposed, the area is examined for burial shafts, using a shovel to “shine” the subsoil and wall profiles, if necessary. For this investigation a Gradall was used to conduct the trenching.

### **2.2 Field Assessment Results**

Utility locates undertaken in advance of trenching indicated that there were no buried utilities in the area to be trenched. The trench spanned the entire eastern property boundary except where it was interrupted by a gravel driveway and culvert located at the southern limit of the cemetery (Figure 4: area marked in yellow). The trench measured approximately 33 metres in length and was approximately 2.7 m wide (Figure 4: area marked in green). The trench was excavated to a depth where sterile subsoil was found





(0.75 m – 0.95 m). Once the trench was opened up, the wall profiles and trench floor were checked for any signs of disturbances from possible graves related to the Shiloh cemetery (Plates 2-3). Although there were some signs of soil disturbance in the top soil level, there was no evidence of grave shafts observed in the undisturbed subsoil layer.

The soil in the 33 m long trench was very uniform and was observed as follows: from 0-6 cm was a sod layer, from 6-35 cm was a mottled medium brown and orange clayey loam layer, and from 45-95 cm was orangey brown clay. In spite of careful observation no evidence of any burial shafts were found in the ROW adjacent to the Shiloh Cemetery.

### 3.0 Record of Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of this Cemetery Investigation. The inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (maps, field notes, and photographs) is presented in the table below:

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, trench mapping.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Scanned copies stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM

### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR | iTRANS, to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation) in the Highway 50 right of way (ROW) adjacent to the Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery. The cemetery is located on the west side of Highway 50 between Mayfield Road and Countryside Drive (Figure 1). The purpose of this investigation was to confirm the presence or absence of burials beyond the cemetery boundaries in the Highway 50 ROW adjacent to the Shiloh Cemetery. It is anticipated that the ROW in front on the Shiloh Cemetery will be impacted by the proposed road improvements. This cemetery investigation is the result of recommendations made in ASI's Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, which was undertaken for this section of the Highway 50 corridor in 2010.

The investigation was conducted on October 18, 2011. A backhoe was used to excavate a trench in the ROW along the cemetery property boundary to search for burial shafts. The trench was excavated along the entire length of the cemetery property except where it was interrupted by a gravel driveway. The trench measured approximately 33 metres in length and was approximately 2.7 m wide and 0.95 m deep. In spite of careful observation, no burial shafts were detected and no features of cultural heritage value or interest were observed.



## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005), the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011), and the *Ontario Cemeteries Act* (1990).

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

1. All lands in the public Highway 50 ROW in front the Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery have no further cultural heritage value or interest, and Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the project area; and
2. If lands are acquired beyond the public ROW along Highway 50 in front of the Shiloh Cemetery, these lands should be subject to a Stage 1-Background Study and Property Inspection, Stage 2 Property Assessment, and possibly a Stage 3 Site-specific (Cemetery Investigation) following the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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 and Culture should be immediately notified.



## 6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

The following advice on compliance with legislation is provided:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 and Culture, 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.



## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.)

- 2010 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection), Highway 50 and Mayfield Road Class Environmental Assessment, City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Ontario. MTC PIF P057-590-2010.

City of Brampton

- 2010 *By-Law 71-2010, To designate the property on Highway 50 south of Mayfield Road (Shiloh Cemetery as being of cultural heritage value or interest.* City of Brampton. Retrieved on 27 October 2011 from <http://www.brampton.ca/en/City-Hall/Bylaws/2010/071-2010.pdf>
- 2011a *Heritage Cemeteries Operated by the City of Brampton.* Retrieved on 27 October 2011 from <http://www.brampton.ca/en/Arts-Culture-Tourism/heritage/Documents/Cemetery%20List.pdf>
- 2011b *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act, Section 27 (1.1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.* City of Brampton. Retrieved on 27 October 2011 from <http://www.brampton.ca/en/Arts-Culture-Tourism/heritage/Documents/DESIGNATION%20REGISTER.pdf>

McEvoy, H (Ed)

- 1869 *The Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory containing concise descriptions of Cited, Towns and Villages in the Province.* Robertson & Cook, Publishers, Toronto.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Culture Policy, Programs and Services Division, Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto.

Region of Peel Archives

- n.d. *Toronto Gore Township No. 4, Shiloh Primitive Methodist Cemetery, History.* Region of Peel Archives.

Revised Statutes of Ontario (R.S.O.)

- 1990 Cemeteries Act
- 2005 Ontario Heritage Act

Tremaine, George

- 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West.

Walker & Miles

- 1877 *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Peel, Ont.* Walker & Miles, Toronto.



## 8.0 MAPS

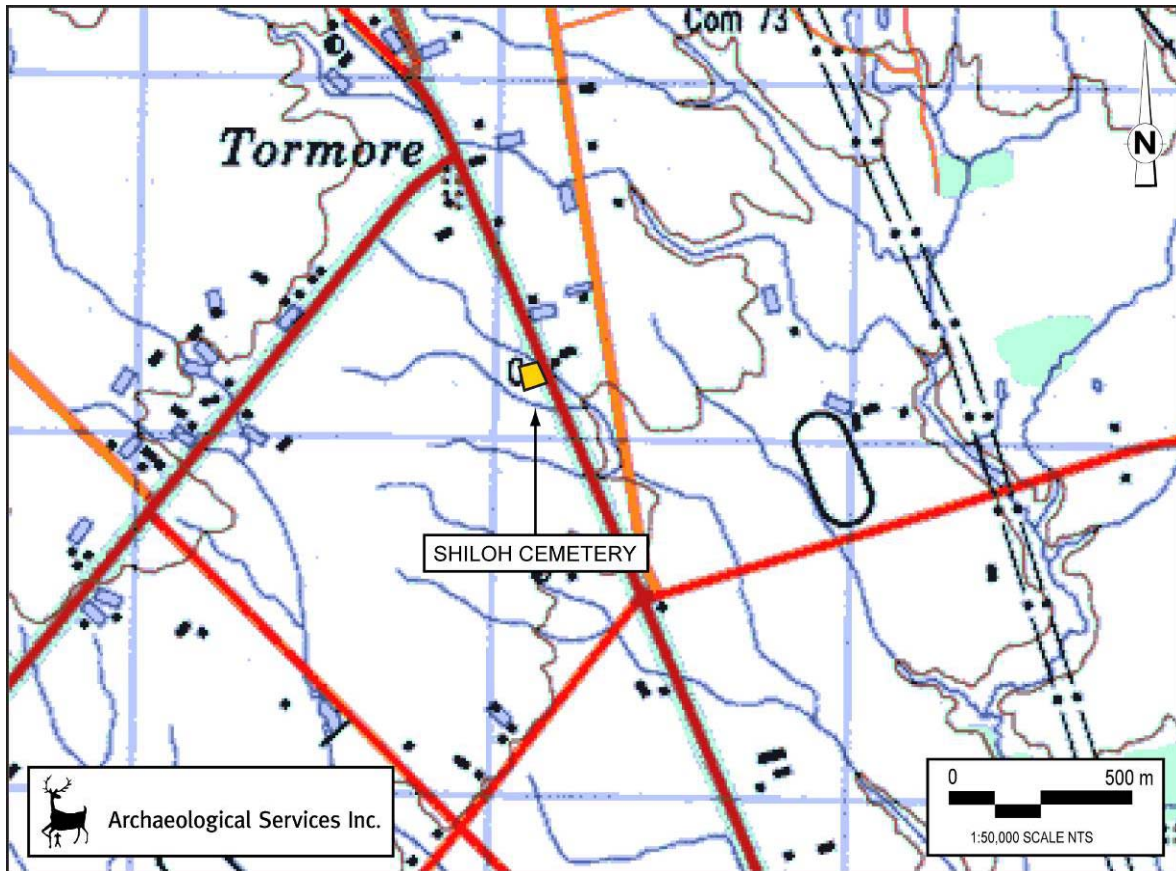


Figure 1: Location of Shiloh Cemetery

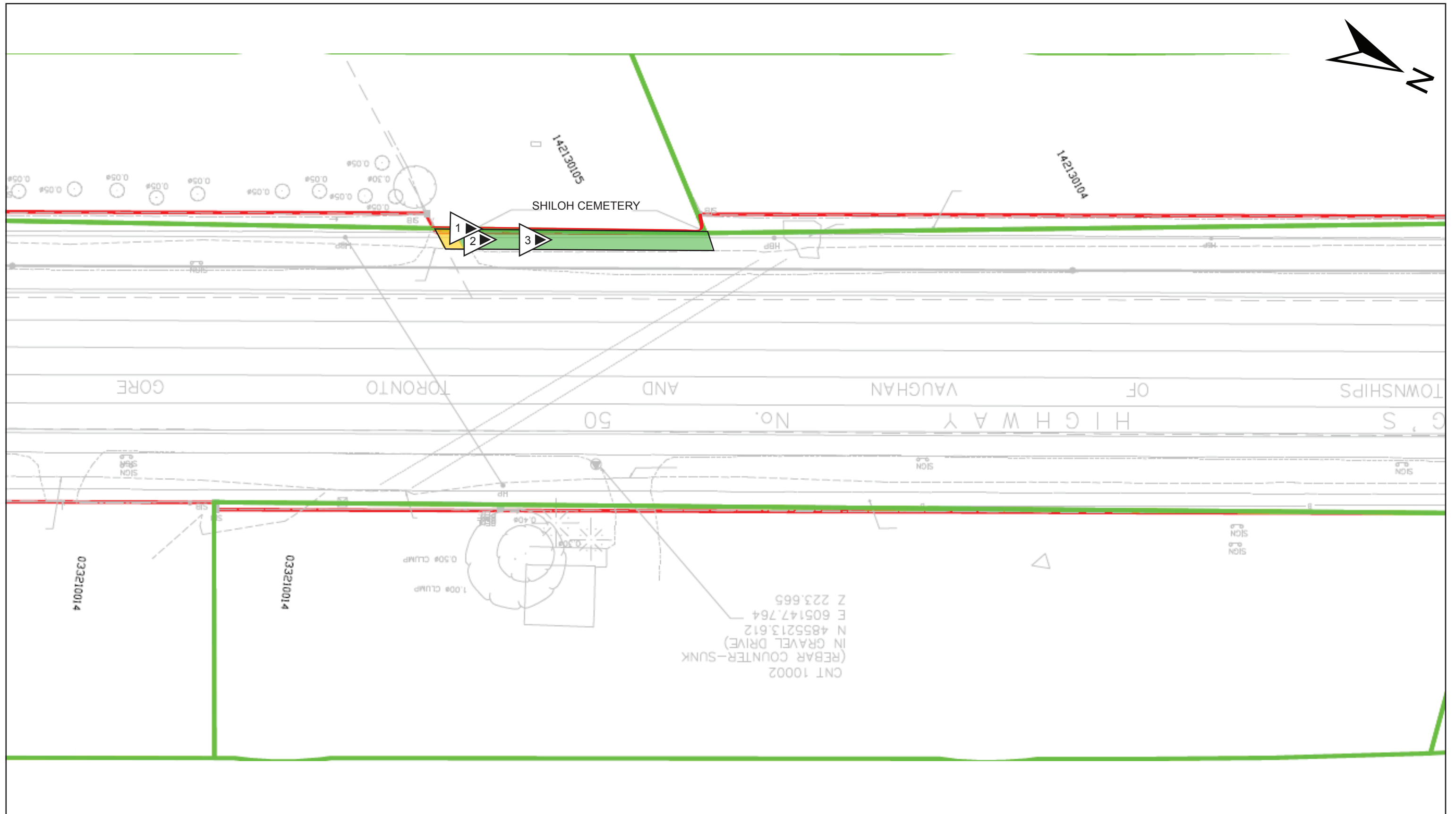
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/13 (Bolton)



Figure 2: Location of Shiloh Cemetery on the 1859 map of the Township of Toronto Gore  
 Base Map: Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (1859)



Figure 3: Location of Shiloh Cemetery on the 1877 map of the Township of Toronto Gore  
 Base Map: Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (1877)



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LEGEND	
	Study Area
	Property Markings
	Disturbed - No Trench
	ROW
	Gradall Trench
	Photo Location and Direction

BASE:  
 Client Data: HDR | ITRANS  
 i-design\_preferred\_Composite.dwg  
 i-background.dwg  
 i-Property.dwg Group Layer

0 25 m  
 SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA-102  
 DATE: 27 October 2011

DRAWN BY: HS  
 FILE: Shiloh Cemetery

Figure 4: Shiloh Cemetery - Results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Cemetery Investigation)

## 9.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: North-northwest view of the study area. Gradall trenching in progress. Note the stone posts that mark the eastern boundary of the cemetery.



Plate 2: West view of sterile soil in trench wall. Clayey-loam topsoil and orangey brown subsoil.



Plate 3: North-northwest view of trench and profile of west wall. All soil is sterile with no evidence of burials in ROW.

