

## Ministry of Culture

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## Ministère de la Culture

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June 25, 2009

Debbie Steiss  
Archaeological Services Inc.  
528 Bathurst Street  
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**RE: Review and Acceptance into the Provincial Register of Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3269 Dundas Street West, Part of Lots 33 and 34, Concession 1 NDS, Formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, Now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton", Dated February 2009, Revised March 2009, Report Received by MCL on March 31, 2009, MCL Project Information Form Number P049-295-2008, ASI File 08TS-040, MCL RIMS Number 24GN023**

Dear Ms. Steiss,

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Provincial register of archaeological reports. The report indicates that eight archaeological sites and two isolated artifact findspots were found on the subject property. It is recommended that one site, the McMichael site (AiGw-532), be considered significant enough to warrant Stage 3 investigations, while the other four sites be considered sufficiently documented. This Ministry concurs with these recommendations.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Katherine Cappella

Archaeology Review Officer, Central West Region

cc. Archaeological Licensing Office  
BCIMC Realty Corporation c/o Bentall Investment Management  
Charlie McConnel, Manager, Current Planning and Urban Design, Town of Oakville

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
3269 DUNDAS STREET WEST  
PART OF LOTS 33 & 34, CONCESSION 1, NDS  
FORMERLY IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR SOUTH,  
NOW IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON**

Prepared for

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Archaeological Licence #P049  
Ministry of Culture CIF# P049-295-2008  
ASI File: 08TS-040

February 2009  
Revised March 2009

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager: ..... Dr. Ron Williamson

Project Director: ..... Ms. Debbie Steiss

Field Director: ..... Ms. Aleksandra Pradzynski

Field Assistants: ..... Mr. Matthew Black

..... Ms. Amy Fox

..... Ms. Bev Garner

..... Ms. Nicole Gavin

..... Ms. Caroline Humphrey

..... Ms. Elizabeth Matwey

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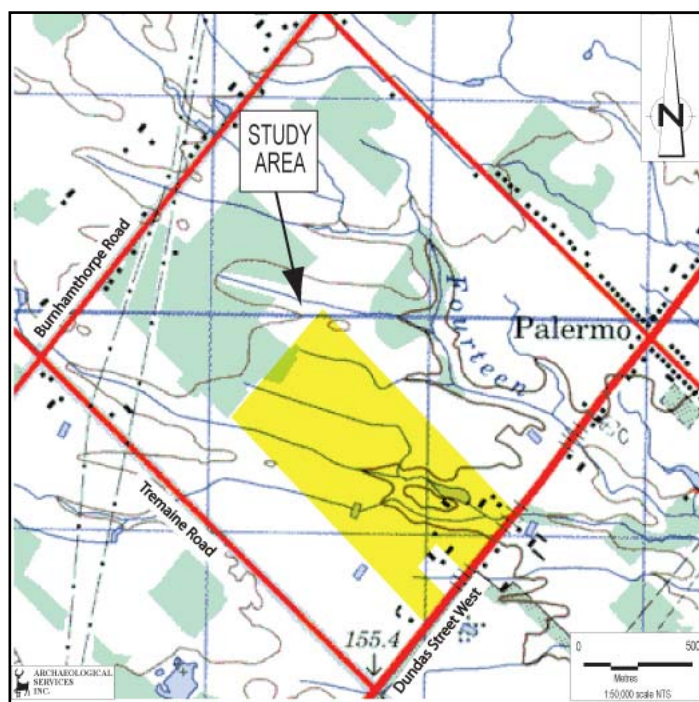
Report Reviewers: ..... Ms. Bev Garner

..... Ms. Eva MacDonald

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
3269 DUNDAS STREET WEST  
PART OF LOTS 33 & 34, CONCESSION 1, NDS,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR SOUTH,  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by BCIMC Realty Corporation c/o Bentall Investment Management to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of 3269 Dundas Street West located on part of Lot 33 & 34, Concession 1, NDS, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The subject property comprises approximately 75 hectares.



**Figure 1:** Location of the Subject Property; NTS 30 M/5, Edition 10

The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss, license P049 (MCL CIF # P049-295-2008) in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990, 2005). The field director for the Stage 2 field assessment was Ms. Aleksandra Pradzynski. Dr. Ron Williamson was the project manager.

Permission to access the subject property to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 2 assessment was granted by BCIMC Realty Corporation c/o Bentall Investment Management on March 27, 2008.

The following report provides the study background, methodology, results, conclusions, and recommendations of the assessments.

## **2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Stage 1 background research was conducted in order to identify any archaeological sites previously registered in the subject property prior to field examination, and to assess its archaeological potential based on its physiographic setting, proximity to registered archaeological sites and a summary review of nineteenth-century maps.

### **2.1 Previous Archaeological Research**

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of Archaeological Services Inc. including the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Planning Report* (ASI 1998 and 2008).

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the Ministry of Culture. 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, and sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AiGw Borden block.

A total of 24 sites have previously been registered within a one kilometre radius of the subject property limits. All of the sites are pre-contact. Fifteen have an undetermined pre-contact cultural affiliation. Eight of the 24 are archaic sites and one is an unknown Woodland site. Table 1 provides a summary of the description and cultural affiliation of all of the nearby sites. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 2.

One pre-contact site has previously been registered within Lot 35, west of the property limits (AiGw-65). The North Tremaine Site was found in a field approximately 1600 feet from Highway 5 and adjacent to Tremaine Road. This unknown Woodland site was registered in 1975 by S. Thomas and consisted of two artifacts.

<b>Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre Radius of the Subject property</b>				
<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher and Date</b>
AiGw-35	Dumbo	Undetermined Precontact	Unknown	A. C. B. Roberts 1974
AiGw-41	Special Activity	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	S. Thomas 1975
AiGw-42	Farm Land	Archaic	Findspot	S. Thomas 1975
AiGw-46	Camping Area	Undetermined Precontact	Village	S. Thomas 1975
AiGw-65	North Tremaine	Woodland	Unknown	S. Thomas 1975
AiGw-101	Howard Gowland	Undetermined Precontact	Unknown	A. C. B. Roberts 1975
AiGw-104	Proud	Archaic	Lithic scatter	A. C. B. Roberts 1975
AiGw-137	81-403-9	Archaic	Findspot	LMA* 1981
AiGw-138	81-403-10	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	LMA 1981
AiGw-139	81-403-11	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	LMA 1981
AiGw-140	81-403-12	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	LMA 1981
AiGw-141	81-403-13	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	LMA 1981
AiGw-142	81-403-14	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	LMA 1981
AiGw-143	81-403-15	Undetermined Precontact	Lithic scatter	LMA 1981
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot	LMA 1981
AiGw-304	Corfu	Late Archaic	Campsite	J. Fisher 1998
AiGw-340	No name	Undetermined Precontact	Lithic scatter	ASI** 1999
AiGw-341	No name	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	ASI 1999
AiGw-378	Richview I	Undetermined Precontact	Lithic scatter	R. Sutton 2002
AiGw-379	Richview II	Undetermined Precontact	Lithic scatter	R. Sutton 2002
AiGw-380	Richview III	Early Archaic	Findspot	R. Sutton 2001
AiGw-381	Pineberry Site	Undetermined Precontact	Campsite	R. Sutton 2002
AiGw-382	Pineberry II	Early Archaic	Lithic scatter	R. Sutton 2003
AiGw-386	Tremaine	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2003

\*LMA = London Museum of Archaeology

\*\*ASI = Archaeological Services Inc

Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistoric and Historic Cultures			
Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000 - 8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500 - 7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800 - 6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000 - 2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500 - 500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800 - 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	400 BC - AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800 – 1300	Transition to village life and agriculture Establishment of large palisaded villages Tribal differentiation and warfare
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300 – 1400	
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400 - 1600	
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 - 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa Euro/Canadian	AD 1650 - 1800's AD 1800 -	present European settlement

## 2.2 Physiography and Assessment of Pre-contact Potential

The subject property is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York, and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense, limestone and shale imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment.

While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. The swales from numerous seasonally active tributaries of Fourteen Mile Creek meander across the subject lands in a southeasterly direction. The general topography of the subject property is gently rolling terrain,



intermixed with multiple knolls throughout the subject property. Secondary and tertiary tributaries of Fourteen Mile Creek, flowing southeast, traverse the subject property, while Fourteen Mile Creek itself meanders just east of the subject property.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance from water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The Master Plan research determined that a buffer zone extending 200 metres from any water source constitutes an acceptable characterization of pre-contact archaeological site potential within Halton Region, whether above or below the Escarpment. Based on the presence of secondary and tertiary tributaries of Fourteen Mile Creek within the subject property as well as the Fourteen Mile Creek flowing approximately 50 metres east of the property, the study area has potential for the identification of pre-contact archaeological remains depending on the degree of more recent disturbances.

### **2.3 Summary Review of Historical Maps**

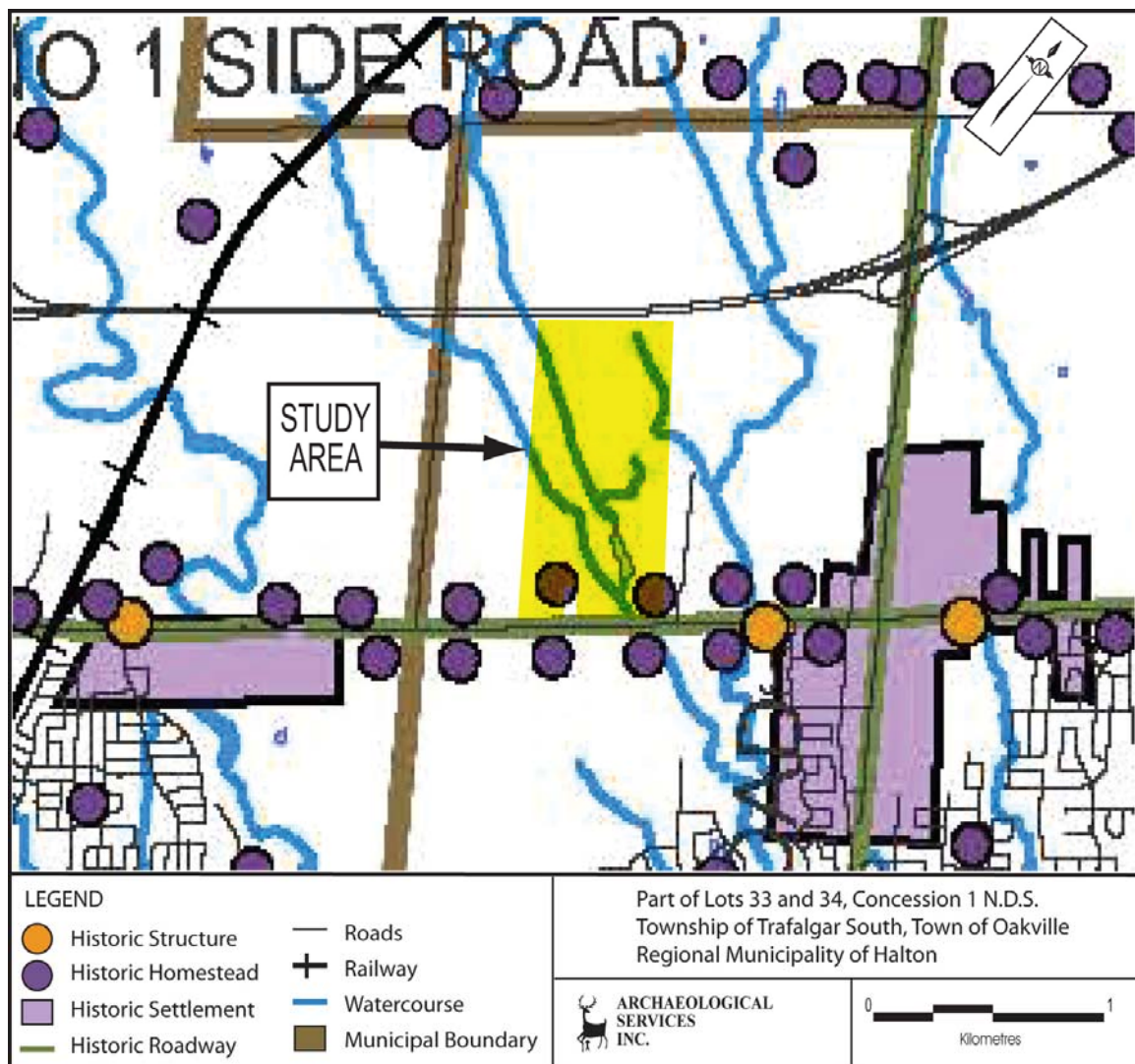
The subject property is located on Part of Lot 33 & 34, Concession 1, NDS, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* was reviewed in order to determine if this source depicts any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historic archaeological resources on the property (Figure 2). The map depicts Mr. David McMichael (Lot 34) and Francis Wilkinson (Lot 33) as the land owners. There is a homestead and an orchard depicted at the south end of Francis Wilkinson's property within the subject property. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases.

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Planning Report* (ASI 1998 and 2008) was also consulted for further information on the historic archaeological potential of the subject property (Figure 3). Two historic settlement centres are located near the subject property. Palermo is located to the east of the property, on Dundas Street West and Highway 25 and Tansley (St. Anne's) is located south of the property on Dundas Street West at Twelve Mile Creek. A typical settlement centre contained churches, meeting halls, school houses, blacksmith shops, stores, grain warehouses, hotels, taverns and other commercial service buildings. Palermo was documented on an 1858 map to include a toll gate, two churches with cemeteries (Palermo United and St. Luke's Anglican) and a school. There is also the historic Dundas Street running along the southern limit of the subject property. No further historic features were mapped within the subject property, based on the historic research compiled for the Region's Master Plan. Given the factors outlined above, there is

potential for encountering nineteenth-century occupation sites within the subject property.



**Figure 2:** Subject property superimposed on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*.



**Figure 3:** Subject property superimposed on the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton, Planning Report* (ASI 2008).

### 3 STAGE 2 FIELD WORK

The Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in order to inventory and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 4).

### **3.1 Methods**

The archaeological investigation was conducted under the field direction of Ms. Aleksandra Pradzynski on May 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, September 19<sup>th</sup>, October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2008. The weather was sunny, warm and clear in May, September and November. It was cold and rainy on October 1<sup>st</sup> and overcast and cold on October 2<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>. The subject property was comprised of gently rolling terrain, intermixed with multiple knolls. Much of the land was cultivated, but residential areas and a farm complex also exist.

The survey of 3269 Dundas Street West was undertaken by both pedestrian and test pit survey. Prior to the pedestrian survey, the lands were ploughed and allowed to weather for a sufficient duration. The visibility in the fields was 90%.

The test pit survey was undertaken at a five metre interval. The test pits were excavated into subsoil. All of the topsoil was screened through six millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The majority of the property had been ploughed (Plates 1 and 2). The field crew conducted the pedestrian survey of these lands at a five metre interval. When artifacts were found, the transect interval was reduced to one metre for additional finds. The soil was light brown clay/loam topsoil (Plates 3-6).

A test pit survey was employed in two small wooded areas along the northeastern and northwestern borders of the property (Plate 7). The test pits consisted of dark brown loam soil atop yellowish subsoil, with average depths of 10-15 cm. A small area in the southern portion of the property was test pitted, located west of a disturbed section (Plate 8). This gently sloped overgrown area consisted of test pits averaging 15 cm in depth. The soil was dark brown loam atop yellowish subsoil.

Test pit survey was also conducted in the south-central portion of the property. A small overgrown section located between two disturbed areas was initiated at five metre intervals and was increased to ten metre intervals due to disturbance. The test pits consisted of red, brown and orange mottled soil (Plate 9). No intact soil profiles were identified. Further test pit survey was conducted around the main house which was constructed in 1947 and around the other existing structures including a house with faux brick siding in the southeastern corner, fronting Dundas Street West (Plates 10 and 11). Test pits, averaging 15 cm in depth, consisted of black loam topsoil atop light brown subsoil and were placed within one metre of the structure (Plates 12 and 13).

There were also areas within the subject property not subject to survey. Several tributaries of Fourteen Mile Creek, flow southeast across the subject property. These tributaries are outlined on Figure 4. These watercourses, as well as the areas immediately alongside the waterways, were considered low and wet (Plates 14-16). A man-made

pond is located in the southeast quadrant of the property (Plate 17). Low, wet areas are considered to have no archaeological potential.

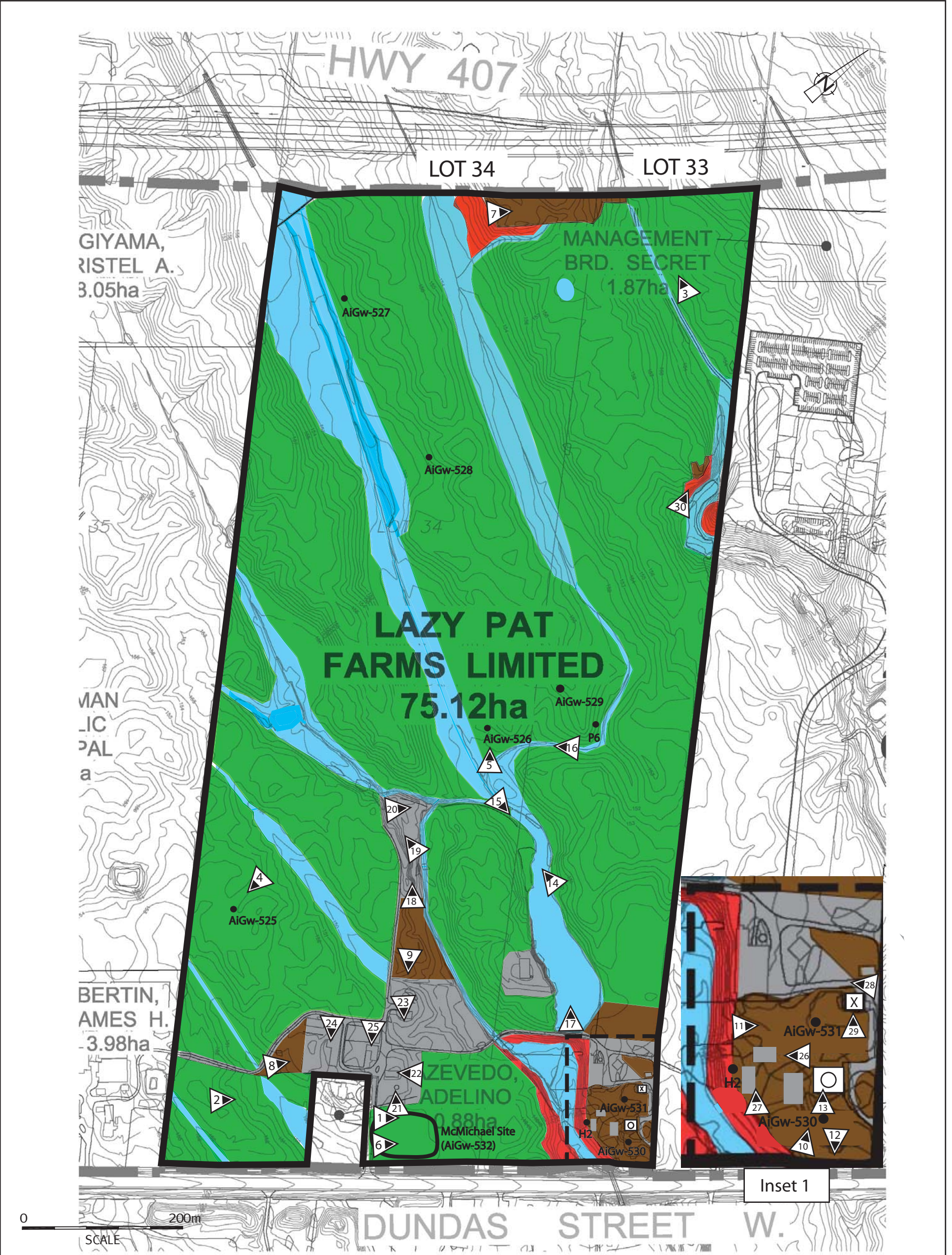
Areas of disturbance were identified in the southern portion of the property. A small area adjacent to the man-made pond consisted of a demolished pig barn, a driveway and refuse. North and south of this disturbance, located in the south-central portion of the property, disturbed areas were also found. These disturbances consisted of two razed structures topped with approximately four feet of fill, grassy dirt mounds, machines, gravel and refuse (Plates 18-20). Permission to level these structures was granted by the Town of Oakville in 2007, prior to the demolition.

In addition, there is an area in the field along Dundas Street West that was identified as disturbed. A metal shed, concrete pad, a foundation and gravel occupied this area (Plate 21). A few judgemental test pits revealed mottled soil (Plate 22). The portion directly north of this area is also disturbed (Plate 23). The structures depicted on the base map no longer exist; gravel, concrete and foundations remain (Plates 24 and 25). Permission to level these structures was granted by the Town of Oakville, prior to the demolition.

Also, the residential structures and driveway of 3269 Dundas Street West were considered disturbed areas (Plates 26-29). These areas were deemed to have no potential and were free from further archaeological survey.

Also exempt from survey were the sloped areas in the north central portion adjacent to the woodlot, the southeastern corner around a low wet area and along the eastern border (Plate 30). These areas were considered to have no potential.



















<div><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.</b></div> <div>DRAWN BY: NG      FILE: 08TS-040 DATE: November 7, 2008</div>		BASE MAPPING: BCIMC Realty Corporation c/o Bentall Investment Management 55 University Ave. Suite 300 Toronto, Ontario M5J 2H7		<b>LEGEND</b> <div><div> Limits of Subject Property</div><div> Pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals</div><div> Test pit survey at 5 metre intervals</div><div> Low/wet area; No potential</div><div> Disturbed area; No potential</div><div> Inset 1</div></div> <div><div> Slope; No potential</div><div> Direction of plates</div><div> Archaeological Findspot</div><div> Archaeological Site</div><div> Frame House</div><div> Main House</div></div>
CLIENT <b>BENTALL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES</b> CLIENT		<div><b>MMM GROUP</b> PROJECT MANAGERS • ENGINEERS • SURVEYORS • PLANNERS 80 Commerce Valley Dr. East, Thornhill, Ontario (905) 882-1100</div> <div><div>Checked M.K.      Drawn 10/12 Cad</div><div>Date APRIL 2008      Proj. No. 10-02044</div><div>Scale NTS      Figure No. A2.2</div></div>		
TITLE <b>LAND OWNERSHIP WITHIN 407 WEST SECONDARY PLAN AREA</b>				

Figure 4: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3269 Dundas Street West, Township of Trafalgar South, Town of Oakville



### 3.2 Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

During the course of the Stage 2 survey, five pre-contact sites AiGw-525, AiGw-526, AiGw-527, AiGw-528 and AiGw-529; one pre-contact findspot (P6); three historical sites; AiGw-530, AiGw-531 and the McMichael site (AiGw-532); and one historical findspot (H2) have been documented as a result of the field assessment (Figure 4). The location data for the sites and findspots are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Results of the Stage 2 Assessment of 3269 Dundas Street West			
Findspot	Site Name	Borden Number	Location
		AiGw-525	17T 0597762, 4808691, NAD27
		AiGw-526	17T 0597794, 4809088, NAD27
		AiGw-527	17 T 0597278, 4809252, NAD27
		AiGw-528	17 T 0597543, 4809210, NAD27
		AiGw-529	17T 0597806, 4809186, NAD27
P6			17 T 0597884, 4809198, NAD27
		AiGw-530	17T 0598332, 4808895, NAD27
H2			17T 0598290, 4808865, NAD27
		AiGw-531	17T 0598299, 4808924, NAD27
	McMichael	AiGw-532	17 T 0598155, 4808649, NAD27

A pre-contact site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (>3 artifacts) or by the presence of a formal tool or diagnostic artifact such as a projectile point. A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts, such as refined white earthenware with identifiable motif. Dates for pre-contact sites are determined by the form of the diagnostic lithics and pottery encountered and the archaeological culture to which they pertain (Table 2). Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, but also by the type of decoration, and motif that they feature and are organized as described in Table 4 (Adams1993).

<b>Table 4: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges In Ontario</b>					
<b>Type</b>	<b>Before 1830</b>	<b>1830-1845</b>	<b>1845-1870</b>	<b>1870-1890</b>	<b>After 1890</b>
<b>Nails</b>	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
<b>Ceramic Wares</b>	Pearlware Creamware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE) Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain
<b>Edge</b>	Blue and green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
<b>Painted</b>	All blue or early Palette*	Late palette**	Late palette	Not common	Not common
<b>Sponged</b>	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
<b>Printed</b>	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns popular in 1880's	Many colours; over glaze
<b>Flow</b>	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of flow
<b>Yellowware</b>	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
<b>Guns</b>	Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
<b>Glass Bottles: Bases</b>	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in decline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
<b>Glass Bottles: Manufacture</b>	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip
<b>Glass Bottles: Finish</b>					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common
<b>Other</b>					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods

Early Palette\*= Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange, Brown

Late Palette\*\*= Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black

### 3.2.1 Archaeological Sites and Findspots

#### **AiGw-525 (NAD 27 17T 0597762, 4808691, 150m asl)**

Located in a field in the southern half of the subject property, centred on a gentle slope in a ploughed field between two of the small natural watercourses, is the pre-contact site AiGw-525. This site consists of one Onondaga biface (Table 5; Plate 31). A 30 metre



radius was walked at one metre transect intervals for additional finds, however, no further pre-contact artifacts were observed.

**Table 5: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-525**

Layer	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Thermal Alteration	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
Surface	L1	1	Biface fragment	Onondaga	Yes - one	22mm	15mm	5mm	Tip of biface or crude projectile point broken transversely

**AiGw-526 (NAD 27 17T 0597794, 4809088, 148m asl)**

Site AiGw-526 is located on a peninsula in the central region of the property. Found while field walking, the site consists of one Late Archaic side-notched projectile point fragment and a single primary thinning flake (Table 6; Plate 32). Both are made of Onondaga chert and were found 18 metres apart. This site was found on October 1, 2008. This site was re-walked at a one metre interval on November 6, 2008 after further weathering and nothing else of archaeological significance was found.

**Table 6: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-526**

Layer	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Thermal Alteration	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
Surface	L1	1	Primary thinning flake	Onondaga	Yes - One				
Surface	L2	1	Projectile point fragment	Upper Mercer	Yes - One	28mm	21mm	5mm	Side-notched point made on a flake, Late Archaic Innes point, snapped at tip, base w= 20mm; notch d=4mm

**AiGw-527 (NAD 27 17T 0597278, 4809252, 151m asl)**

Site AiGw-527 was found at the bottom of a small slope, approximately five metres from the watercourse in the northeast quadrant of a ploughed field. This pre-contact site consists of one Onondaga core fragment (Table 7; Plate 33). Despite walking at reduced intervals of one metre for a 30 metre radius, no other pre-contact artifacts were observed.

**Table 7: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-527**

Layer	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
Surface	L1	1	Core/Core fragment	Onondaga	50mm	43mm	10mm	Bifacial flake core, ventral flaking initiated from distal margin

### **AiGw-528 (NAD 27 17T 0597543, 4809210, 151m asl)**

Site AiGw-528 is located approximately 220 metres east of AiGw-527, in the northeastern quadrant of a ploughed field. One Early Archaic Nettling point fragment was found (Table 8; Plate 34). A 30 metre radius was walked at one metre transect intervals for additional finds, however, no further pre-contact artifacts were observed.

<b>Table 8: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-528</b>								
<b>Layer</b>	<b>Catalogue Number</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Surface	L1	1	Projectile point fragment	Onondaga	34mm	21mm	5mm	Early Archaic Nettling point midsection fragment heavily serrated, snapped at tip and basal notches

### **AiGw-529 (NAD 27 17T 0597806, 4809186, 157m asl)**

The pre-contact site AiGw-529 was found approximately 100 metres north of AiGw-526 on a gentle slope in a ploughed field. The site was discovered on October 1, 2008. This site consists of one Onondaga end scraper and one Onondaga refined biface fragment, found 22 metres apart (Table 9; Plate 35). The site was re-walked at a one metre interval on November 6, 2008 after further weathering for additional finds, however, no pre-contact artifacts were found.

<b>Table 9: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-529</b>									
<b>Layer</b>	<b>Catalogue Number</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Retouch/ Utilized</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Surface	L1	1	Biface fragment	Onondaga		45mm	22mm	6mm	Tip + midsection of narrow, refined biface
Surface	L2	1	End scraper	Onondaga	Yes	28mm	25mm	6mm	Unifacial scraper made on a flake with pronounced distal retouch and lateral notch forming poss. spokeshave, snapped at base

### **Findspot P6 (NAD 27 17T 0597884, 4809198, 147m asl)**

Findspot P6 was found on October 1, 2008 at the bottom of a small slope near the edge of a ploughed field, one metre from the ditch and approximately 80 metres east of site AiGw-529. It consists of a single piece of Onondaga shatter (Table 10; Plate 36). This findspot was also re-walked at a one metre interval due to its' location in between Site AiGw-526 and AiGw-529, on November 6, 2008 and no other archaeological material was recovered.

Table 10: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory of Findspot P6						
Layer	Category	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Comments
Surface	Lithic	L1	1	Shatter	Bois Blanc	Battered edges

**Site AiGw-530 (NAD 27 17T 0598332, 4808895, 144m asl)**

The historical site AiGw-530 was discovered while conducting a test pit survey south of the main house in the southeastern corner of the subject property within Lot 33. This portion of the subject property consisted of gardens, driveways, multiple outbuildings and landscaping which had been added to or removed over years of occupation. To the west of the house there is a pool and shuffleboard. The test pits within the lawns consisted of 10-15 cm of mottled dark loam soil atop yellowish subsoil and were excavated at five metre intervals. A UTM co-ordinate of NAD 27 17T 0598332, 4808895 was established at the first positive test pit at the far north end of the site. Consisting of 11 positive test pits, the site is approximately 30 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west and was located in the front lawn. Test pitting intervals were lowered to one metre and additional test pits were excavated around the positive test pits. A total of 28 artifacts were collected from the 11 positive test pits. All the artifacts found in the test pits were collected. The artifact assemblage is comprised of mid-to-late nineteenth-century ceramics, including red earthenware and ironstone (Table 11), as well as window and container glass, machine cut nails (Table 12) and bone (Table 13). The assemblage also contains twentieth century artifacts such as a semi-porcelain ceramic, a wire nail and a rubber roller fragment.

**Table 11: Ceramic Artifact Inventory for Site AiGw-530**

Test Pit	Layer	Cat #	Qty	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H2	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Holloware	Foot ring and body portion of a semi-porcelain vessel
Test pit 2	Topsoil	H6	1	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Light blue delicate floral pattern on interior
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H1	1	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Completely exfoliated on one side
Test pit 4	Topsoil	H13	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware - coarse	Glazed	Crock	Light brown glaze on exterior, interior is exfoliated
Test pit 5	Topsoil	H17	2	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Holloware	Ironstone fragments with possible moulded design
Test pit 10	Topsoil	H23	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	

Table 12: Non-Ceramic Artifact Inventory for Site AiGw-530								
Test Pit	Layer	Cat #	Qty	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
Test pit 2	Topsoil	H9	1	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank	
Test pit 2	Topsoil	H8	1	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Head	Head and shank portion of a machine cut nail
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H4	1	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank	Shank portion of a machine cut nail
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H3	1	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	Colourless window glass
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H5	1	Building component	Staple	Metal - Ferrous	Complete	
Test pit 2	Topsoil	H7	1	Indeterminate	Container - Other	Glass	Rim	Colourless glass container rim
Test pit 3	Topsoil	H10	1	Indeterminate	Container - Other	Glass	Body	Iridescent solarized glass, very thick, could be from a heavy tumbler
Test pit 3	Topsoil	H12	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Incomplete	Flat metal component, potentially part of some hardware
Test pit 4	Topsoil	H15	1	Building component	Brick	Clay	Incomplete	Incomplete red brick clay fragment
Test pit 3	Topsoil	H11	1	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank	
Test pit 4	Topsoil	H16	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Other	Incomplete	Composite rubber and cuprous roller from unidentifiable machinery
Test pit 4	Topsoil	H14	1	Indeterminate	Container - Other	Glass	Incomplete	Aqua glass, indeterminate container
Test pit 5	Topsoil	H18	1	Building component	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	Complete	
Test pit 6	Topsoil	H19	3	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	Thin colourless window glass

Table 12: Non-Ceramic Artifact Inventory for Site AiGw-530								
Test Pit	Layer	Cat #	Qty	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
Test pit 7	Topsoil	H20	1	Beverage storage	Container - Liquour	Glass	Body	Dark green glass liquor bottle
Test pit 9	Topsoil	H22	1	Indeterminate	Container - Other	Glass	Body	Solarized glass container
Test pit 8	Topsoil	H21	1	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank	
Test pit 10	Topsoil	H24	1	Indeterminate	Container - Other	Glass	Body	Thick pressed colourless glass with geometric pattern, possibly a candy dish or vase

Table 13: Faunal Inventory for Site AiGw-530										
Test Pit	Layer	Category	Cat. #	Qty	Class	Type	Element	Portion	Body Region	Identifiable
Test pit 4	Topsoil	Faunal	F1	1	Mammal	Large	Vertebra	Incomplete	Axial	Yes

### Findspot H2 (NAD 27 17T 0598290, 4808865, 146m asl)

Findspot H2 was encountered while conducting a test pit survey west of the play area in the southeastern corner of the subject property. This findspot consists of two positive test pits, found five metres apart; containing a machine cut nail and a piece of unidentifiable metal (Table 14). Test pits were 10-15 cm in depth and consisted of mottled dark brown loam soil atop yellow subsoil. Additional test pits were dug around the positive test pit at one metre intervals; however, no additional artifacts were recovered.

Table 14: Non-Ceramic Artifact Inventory of Findspot H2							
Test Pit	Layer	Cat. #	Qty	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H1	1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank	
Test pit 1	Topsoil	H2	1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Indeterminate	Rusty ferrous metal chunk

### Site AiGw-531 (NAD 27 17T 0598299, 4808924, 146m asl)

The historical site AiGw-531 was found while conducting a test pit survey southwest of a house with faux brick siding in the southeastern corner of the subject property on Lot 33. This older frame house was resting on a twentieth century foundation. The proponent had indicated that this structure had been moved to the location of where it currently stands. The test pits were excavated at five metre intervals and a UTM co-ordinate of NAD 27

17T 0598299, 4808924 was established at the second positive test pit in the northwestern portion of the site. Consisting of 11 positive test pits, the site is approximately 32 metres north-south by 27 metres east-west. As there were numerous positive test pits within the site area the interval was not reduced. This portion of the property had been occupied for many years and contains gardens, driveways, cables, multiple outbuildings and landscaping. Test pits consisted of 10-15 cm of mottled dark brown loam soil atop yellow subsoil and confirmed the noted disturbance by yielding twentieth century items such as plastic from the excavated test pits. A total of 39 artifacts were collected from the 11 positive test pits. All of the artifacts recovered from the test pits were collected. The artifact assemblage is comprised of mid-to-late nineteenth century ceramics, including red earthenware, refined white earthenware and ironstone (Table 15), as well as window and container glass, machine cut nails (Table 16) and bone (Table 17). The artifact assemblage also contains twentieth century artifacts such as wire nails and plastic. The artifacts recovered were found in a disturbed context.

**Table 15: Ceramic Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-531**

Layer	Cat. #	Qty	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
Test pit 1	H1	2	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Plate - dinner	Mended dinner plate rim fragment
Test pit 1	H2	12	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer print	Saucer	Mended partial saucer with base and rim, moulded rim with blue and green transfer which has bled into the glaze creating a blurred effect, maker's mark on bottom says "Dorothy" and "Johnson Bros", "England", "31"
Test pit 1	H3	1	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Very small brown geometric transfer-print
Test pit 4	H9	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Mostly exfoliated on one side
Test pit 4	H10	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Red earthen-ware-coarse	Factory-made slip - other	Crock	Light brown glaze with dark brown raised portion, completely exfoliated on one side
Test pit 5	H11	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Plate - supper	Moulded ironstone plate with slight scallop on rim
Test pit 6	H15	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Small ironstone fragment
Test pit 7	H17	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthen-ware-coarse	Unidentified	Crock	Both sides completely exfoliated
Test pit 10	H20	1	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer print	Holloware	Moulded ironstone fragment with blue transfer-print geometric design

**Table 16: Non-Ceramic Artifact Inventory of Site AiGw-531**

Layer	Catalogue Number	Qty	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
Test pit 2	H4	1	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	Colourless window glass
Test pit 2	H5	1	Container - Other	Glass	Base	Aqua glass container base
Test pit 3	H6	1	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	Colourless
Test pit 3	H7	1	Container - Other	Glass	Incomplete	Aqua glass
Test pit 3	H8	2	Unidentified	Plastic	Incomplete	Red plastic fragment with threading on interior, could be a lid cap
Test pit 5	H12	1	Unidentified	Glass	Incomplete	Pressed glass in fan design, flat fragment so could possibly be from a window
Test pit 5	H13	1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Composite	Complete	Small machine cut nail
Test pit 5	H14	1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Indeterminate	Very rusty unidentified round metal pin
Test pit 8	H18	1	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	Thin colourless window glass
Test pit 6	H16	1	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	Colourless window glass
Test pit 9	H19	1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank	
Test pit 10	H21	1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Cuprous	Complete	Complete roofing nail
Test pit 10	H22	1	Unidentified	Metal - Cuprous	Incomplete	Flat metal plate from unidentified hardware
Test pit 11	H23	1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Cuprous	Complete	

**Table 17: Faunal Inventory of Site AiGw-531**

Layer	Category	Catalogue Number	Qty	Class	Type	Element	Portion	Body Region	Comments
Test pit 1	Faunal	F1	1	Mammal	Large	Vertebra	Fragment	Axial	
Test pit 3	Faunal	F2	1	Mammal	Large	Articular	Epiphysis - distal	Appendage	
Test pit 9	Faunal	F3	1	Mammal	Indeterminate	Unknown			very small mammal shaft fragment

### **McMichael Site (NAD 27 17T 0598155, 4808649, 149m asl)**

The historical McMichael site (AiGw-532) is located in the ploughed field just north of Dundas Street West in Lot 34. The field was walked at five metre intervals. Due to the size and diffuse nature of the scatter, the interval was not reduced. A UTM co-ordinate of NAD 27 17T 0598155, 4808649 was established in the centre of the scatter. The scatter extended over the entire field, however, the western portion of the scatter was denser, containing burnt wood and melted glass. Approximately 25% of the artifacts observed on the surface in the ploughed area were recovered. A representative sample of 45 artifacts was collected. It was evident in the field that the assemblage included early nineteenth century material. The artifact assemblage includes several sherds of pre 1850s pearlware ceramics, as well as red earthenware, refined white earthenware (RWE), ironstone and stoneware (Table 18). The decorative motifs on the RWE included spongeware and



floware. Window and container glass and machine cut nails were also recovered (Table 19). The artifact assemblage also contains a very small quantity of twentieth century material such as a wire nail and porcelain fragments. Overall the ceramics and non-ceramic artifact assemblage is characteristic of a nineteenth-century domestic occupation (Plate 37).

**Table 18: Ceramic Inventory of McMichael Site (AiGw-532)**

Layer	Cat #	Qty	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
Surface	H9	1	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Unidentifiable	Salt-glazed stoneware body fragment, with dark brown glaze on interior
Surface	H10	1	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Unidentifiable	Salt-glaze on brown slip stoneware base fragment
Surface	H12	1	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hand-painted early palette	Teas	Rim fragment with floral hand-painted early palette on exterior, handpainted brown line on interior
Surface	H11	1	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware - coarse	Glazed	Unidentifiable	Coarse red earthenware body fragment with brown glaze on interior surface
Surface	H13	1	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hand-painted monochrome blue	Teas	Pearlware fragment with blue hand-painted floral motif on interior
Surface	H14	1	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand-painted monochrome blue	Saucer	Teaware with blue floral motif hand painted on RWE
Surface	H15	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Flatware fragment with black stippled floral motif
Surface	H17	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Geometric motif on interior
Surface	H16	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Holloware	Geometric motif on interior, exterior has a woman, slight moulding on exterior, possibly a teacup or bowl
Surface	H18	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Unidentifiable	Diamond motif, one exfoliated surface
Surface	H19	1	Food service	Tableware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transfer print	Flatware	Floral motif
Surface	H21	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transfer print olde blue	Holloware	Decoration on both interior and exterior surface
Surface	H22	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transfer print	Flatware	Decoration found on interior surface
Surface	H20	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Transfer print olde blue	Holloware	Decorations on both interior and exterior surface

**Table 18: Ceramic Inventory of McMichael Site (AiGw-532)**

Layer	Cat #	Qty	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
Surface	H23	1	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Holloware	Decoration on exterior surface, body waist and base fragment
Surface	H24	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Flatware	Decorated on interior surface, blue coloured exterior surface
Surface	H25	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Flatware	Decoration on interior surface
Surface	H26	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory-made slip - mocha	Holloware	Decoration on exterior surface, slip drawn on white
Surface	H28	1	Food service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Holloware	Moulding on exterior surface, mostly exfoliated
Surface	H27	1	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Teas	Decoration on exterior surface, with a blue band on the rim and faded blue sponging on body
Surface	H29	1	Food service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Platter	Thermally altered ironstone rim with moulding on interior
Surface	H30	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Undecorated ironstone foot ring and base fragment
Surface	H31	1	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Holloware	Undecorated ironstone body fragment

**Table 19: Non-Ceramic Inventory of McMichael Site (AiGw-532)**

Layer	Cat #	Qty	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Portion	Burned	Comments
Surface	H1	1	Indeterminate	Stopper	Glass	Complete		Colourless glass stopper, crystal like trapizoid finial with grounded shank
Surface	H2	1	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Neck	Yes	Neck portion of a blue-green glass container, with one mould seam present
Surface	H3	1	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Base		Blue glass container base rectangular in shape with rounded corners, embossed ".3 T 7"
Surface	H4	1	Other	Other	Glass	Incomplete		Blue-green glass insulator
Surface	H5	1	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Base		Light blue oval glass base fragment

**Table 19: Non-Ceramic Inventory of Site McMichael (AiGw-532)**

Layer	Cat #	Qty	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Portion	Burned	Comments
Surface	H6	1	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Body		Colourless glass container body fragment, with moulded decorations and embossed letters "CONTENTS 10"
Surface	H7	1	Food storage	Liner	Glass	Rim		Light blue glass liner fragment, embossed letters "AM"
Surface	H8	3	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete		Window glass fragments
Surface	H32	1	Building component	Other	Porcellaneous Ware	Incomplete		Electric fence insulator
Surface	H33	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Porcellaneous Ware	Incomplete		1/3 or a ceramic ring with continuous thread on interior surface
Surface	H34	1	Other	Figurine	Porcellaneous Ware	Body		43.95mm tall headless figurine, with "JAPAN" moulded on the back of the figurine
Surface	H35	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Porcellaneous, Ware	Complete		Round pink ceramic disc, 37mm in diameter and 5 mm thick
Surface	H36	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Coal	Incomplete		
Surface	H37	2	Building component	Brick	Clay	Incomplete		Brick fragments
Surface	H38	2	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shank		Machine cut nails
Surface	H39	1	Hardware	Wire	Metal - Ferrous	Incomplete		Metal wire
Surface	H40	1	Indeterminate	Scrap	Metal - Ferrous	Incomplete		Flat metal scrap
Surface	H41	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Incomplete		Folded metal

## **4 LAND USE HISTORY**

### **Early Development of Trafalgar Township, Halton County**

Trafalgar Township is located south of Esquesing Township and east of Nelson Township. Settlement commenced around 1807. By 1817 the township had a population of 548 inhabitants. The township had one grist mill and four saw mills. The population reached 4513 by 1850 and, according to the census, had jumped to 5027 in 1871. This 1871 total did not include the towns of Oakville and Milton which had been separate since 1850 (Walker and Miles 1877: 59). The land in the township is generally rolling, and the trees consist of pine and different types of hardwood. The soil of the upper part of the township is sandy while that of the lower part is clay (Walker and Miles 1877: 59).

### **Development of Lot 33, Concession 1, NDS, Trafalgar Township**

A search of material at the Ontario Archives has revealed the following information.

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles the Crown Patent for lot 33 was granted to Lauty Shannon in 1809. The patent was for all 200 acres. Shannon sold the lot to Duncan McQueen in 1810. Duncan McQueen then willed the entire lot to his sons John and William in 1839, “reserving 50 acres to the use of his wife during her life.” In 1846 A. McQueen quit claimed the whole lot to John and William McQueen. The property was then divided as John McQueen quit claimed 75 acres, described as the southwest half of the southeast three quarters, to William McQueen while William McQueen quit claimed 75 acres, described as the northeast half of the southeast three quarters, to John McQueen. Also in 1846 John and William McQueen sold 50 acres in the rear part of the lot to Richard Johnstone. Johnstone in turn sold this 50 acre piece to George Buck in 1847. In 1850 William McQueen sold the southwest half of the southeast three quarters (75 acres) to Francis Wilkinson while in 1851 William McQueen and the executors of John and Isabella McQueen sold the other 75 acre piece to Francis Wilkinson. George Buck then sold his 50 acres in the rear part to Francis Wilkinson in 1857. In 1883 Francis Wilkinson willed the entire lot to his sons George, Walker, and Ambrose “to be divided equally between them in the matter they may think best.” In 1884 Walker Wilkinson sold his share of the 200 acres to George and James Wilkinson. In 1886 Elizabeth and Hiram Norton et al. quit claimed their share to James Wilkinson and George Wilkinson. At the same time James and George agreed to a deed of partition with James obtaining the 100 acres in the east half and George acquiring the 100 acres in the westerly or southwesterly half [AO, Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Trafalgar Township, reel GSU 179049].

The agricultural portion, as well as part of the personal enumeration, is missing for the 1851 census [AO, Microfilm of 1851 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel C-11726]. One family is listed for the 1861 census. Francis Wilkerson was a 67 year old English born farmer who lived with his wife and nine children. Three of his adult children were

listed as laborers. The family possessed 315 acres, of which 225 were cultivated. The farm's crops included wheat, barley, peas, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, and potatoes, while the livestock included steers, cows, horses, sheep, and pigs. The family resided in a one and a half story frame structure built in 1824 [AO, Microfilm of 1861 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel C-1031]. The same situation existed in 1871. Francis Wilkerson was a 77 year old English born farmer who lived with his wife and five children, as well as an employee named Hiram Norton, his wife, and child. They possessed 315 acres, of which 200 were improved. Their crops included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, hay, and apples, and they also owned horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. They owned three dwelling houses [AO, Microfilm of 1871 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel C-9955]. Two families were enumerated in the 1901 census. Aud. Wilkinson was a 50 year old Ontario born farmer who lived with his wife and four children. They possessed 100 acres and owned one dwelling house, although the number of rooms in the house is illegible. George Wilkinson was a 57 year old Ontario born farmer who lived with his wife and one child. The family possessed 100 acres and owned one dwelling house, although the number of rooms in the house is illegible [AO, Microfilm of 1901 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, Reel T-6471].

A number of early assessments exist for Trafalgar Township. Duncan McQueen was recorded in the 1823 assessment. He possessed 200 acres, of which 40 were cultivated. No house was mentioned. The same situation existed in 1825. The 1827 assessment noted that Duncan McQueen lived on lot 33 with four other family members. The family possessed 200 acres, of which 40 were cultivated. The family lived in a frame dwelling under two stories with two additional fireplaces. The 1834 assessment was the same except for the fact that the McQueen family now had seven members. The lot appears to have been divided by the time of the 1844 assessment. John Marshall possessed 90 cultivated acres and resided in a framed dwelling under two stories with no additional fireplaces. John McQueen possessed 110 acres, of which 10 were cultivated, and resided in a framed dwelling under two stories with no additional fireplaces [AO, Microfilm of Trafalgar Township Assessment Rolls, reel MS 52/1]. The 1847 assessment noted that John McQueen and William McQueen each possessed 75 acres, of which 15, in each case, were cultivated. Both lived in a frame dwelling under two stories. The 1857 assessment recorded two families for lot 33. George Buck was a farmer who possessed 50 acres while Francis Wilkerson was a farmer who possessed 150 acres [AO, Microfilm of Trafalgar Township Assessment Rolls, reel MS 52/2]. In the 1867 assessment the lot was divided into four pieces. Joseph Wilkinson, Francis Wilkinson, George Wilkinson, and Francis Wilkinson each possessed 50 acres. All four were described as farmers. The three children each had their property valued at \$1000 while the property of Francis Wilkinson Sr. was valued at \$1800 [AO, Microfilm of Trafalgar Township Assessment Rolls, reel MS 52/4]. In the 1877 assessment Francis, James, George, and Walker were listed together and possessed 200 acres valued at \$5125 [AO, Microfilm of Trafalgar Township Assessment Rolls, reel MS 52/5]. In the 1889 assessment James Wilkinson was listed as possessing 100 acres while George Wilkinson was also listed as possessing 100 acres [AO, Microfilm of Trafalgar Township Assessment Rolls, reel MS 52/7].

In summary, according to the early assessments, Duncan McQueen built a frame dwelling on Lot 33 in the 1820s. It would appear that this was the same dwelling that Frances Wilkinson owned as the 1861 census describes his frame dwelling as being built in 1824. The assessments and abstract index suggest that the lot was divided between two members of the Wilkinson family around 1886. It also should be noted that the lot had been subdivided earlier in the century as both the abstract index and assessments in the 1840s suggest more than one resident. It would appear that Wilkinson acquired all parts of the lot in the 1850s.

In 1945, the land was purchased by J.M. and Yvonne Pigott of Pigott Construction. The house which stands within the property and which is currently occupied was constructed in 1947, along with a pool and a summer house. This main house is located in the same general location as the house illustrated on the 1877 *Historical Atlas*. Pat Pigott, the disabled son of J.M. and Yvonne, lived in the house with Nick and Nora Rosenbach (a nurse) until 1971. The house was vacant from 1971 to 1983.

The material culture recovered from the positive test pits at sites AiGw-530 and AiGw-531 include predominately ironstone and semi-porcelain ceramics indicative of a post-1870s domestic deposit (Kenyon 1995), as well as architectural debris of the twentieth century such as wire nails. No evidence of a pre-1870s domestic midden is extant with this material, indicating that the pattern of refuse disposal changed over time on the property. No early middens were documented during the assessment. The sites correspond to the general location of a house within the property as belonging to “Fran Wilkinson” according to the 1877 *Historical Atlas of Halton County*, however, a more recent complex of buildings was constructed in this area starting in 1947. The frame house located on the property is not in its original location as it rests on a twentieth century foundation. These sites, therefore, would not be considered significant heritage resources using the post-1870 age criteria to evaluate the significance of a historical site (MCL 2006) and the current disturbed context.

### **Development of Lot 34, Concession 1 North Dundas Street, Trafalgar Township**

A search of material at the Ontario Archives has revealed the following information.

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles the Crown Patent for lot 34 was granted to James McBride in 1808. The patent was for all 200 acres. James McBride willed the lot to his son Archibald in 1836. Archibald McBride then willed the lot to his sisters Jane McMichael and Mary McBride in 1849. In 1878 Mary McLaren, the “wife of James McLaren, formerly Mary McBride daughter of James McBride deceased” quit claimed the lot to Archibald McMichael, James McBride McMichael, Mary Amanda McMichael spinster and Colin Campbell McMichael, the children of Jane McMichael, formerly Jane McBride daughter of James McBride. In 1884 James McBride McMichael appears to

have relinquished his claim as a probate of will grants the land to Archibald McMichael, Mary Amanda McMichael, and Colin Campbell McMichael “in equal shares or [to] share and share alike” [AO, Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Trafalgar Township, reel GSU 179049] .

The agricultural portion of the 1851 census is missing, but David McMichael is enumerated in the personal census. He was a 26 year old American born farmer who lived with his wife Jane, son Archibald, and 64 year old Jane Harriet McBride. The family lived in a one and a half story frame dwelling [AO, Microfilm of 1851 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel C-11726]. David McMichael was again listed in the 1861 census. He was a 48 year old American born farmer who lived with his wife Jane and their five children. The family possessed 200 acres, of which 100 were cultivated. The farm’s crops included wheat, barley, rye, peas, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes, and the livestock included cows, sheep, and pigs. The family lived in a one and a half story frame dwelling that was built in 1830 [AO, Microfilm of 1861 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel C-1031]. David McMichael was again listed in the 1871 census. He was a 57 year old American born farmer. He was a widower who lived with his four children and one housekeeper. The family possessed 200 acres, of which 125 were improved. The farm’s crops included wheat, barley, oats, peas, hay, and apples, and the livestock included horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. The family owned five dwelling houses [AO, Microfilm of 1871 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel C-9955]. The 1901 census again enumerated only one family for lot 34. Joseph Grice was a 35 year old English born farmer who lived with his wife and one child. They rented 200 acres, and resided in a ten room rented house [AO, Microfilm of 1901 Census Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel T-6471].

A number of assessments exist for Trafalgar Township. James McBride was listed for lot 34 in the 1825 assessment. There were eight people in the household. The family possessed 200 acres, of which 60 were cultivated, but no dwelling house was listed. McBride was again listed in the 1827 assessment. His property was still 200 acres, but the family now lived in a framed house under two stories with one additional fireplace. In 1840 Archibald McBride lived on 200 acres, of which 70 were cultivated. He lived in a framed house under two stories with one additional fireplace [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel MS 52/1]. The 1847, 1858, and 1867 assessments show David McMichael residing on all 200 acres of lot 34 [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reels MS 52/2, MS 52/3, MS 52/4]. David and Archibald McMichael were joint possessors according to the 1877 assessment [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel MS 52/5]. The 1884 assessment noted D. McMichael as the freeholder and Albert Blake as the tenant [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel MS 52/6]. The 1889 assessment listed Colin McMichael and Amanda McMichael as joint freeholders and Rick Grice as the tenant [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel MS 52/7]. The 1897 assessment listed Colin McMichael of Montreal and Amanda McMichael of Waterdon as the freeholders and Joseph Grice, a 32 year old farmer, and

William Francis, a 21 year old laborer, as the tenants [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Trafalgar Township, reel MS 52/8].

It would appear that the McBride/McMichael family owned this lot throughout the entire nineteenth century. It was occupied by David McBride and his family for much of the century. The assessments suggest that by the early 1880s tenants were living on this lot. According to the census and assessments the dwelling was a one and a half story frame building that was built either in the late 1820s or 1830.

The artifact assemblage recovered from the site consists of ceramics including hand painted pearlware, characteristic of the 1820s-1830s. The assemblage also includes refined white earthenware with flowing and sponged motifs characteristic of the 1840s-1870s. The presence of ironstone indicates that the site may have continued to be occupied into the late nineteenth century. The material culture also includes glass, bone and metal indicative of a domestic site. The type and location of the artifacts in addition to the land use history for the lot contribute to the likelihood that the site represents a domestic homelot occupied by the McBride/McMichael throughout the nineteenth century and therefore is considered a significant resource within the context of the growth of Trafalgar Township.

## **5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by BCIMC Realty Corporation c/o Bentall Investment Management to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of 3269 Dundas Street West located on part of Lot 33 & 34, Concession 1, NDS, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar South, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton.

Stage 1 assessment determined that 24 sites have been previously registered within one kilometre. Review of the general physiography of the subject property and nineteenth century mapping suggested that the subject property encompasses areas that would generally be considered to exhibit potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources in those locales that have not been disturbed by recent land uses and low/wet areas.

The Stage 2 assessment involved a pedestrian survey of ploughed and weathered fields and a test pit survey of wooded areas and the areas surrounding existing structures. Both survey methods employed a five-metre transect interval. During the course of the survey, the following components were documented: five pre-contact sites; AiGw-525, AiGw-526, AiGw-527, AiGw-528 and AiGw-529, one pre-contact findspot P6, three historical sites; AiGw-530, AiGw-531 and the McMichael site (AiGw-532) and one historic findspot H2.



Both of the findspots (P6 and H2) as well as the five pre-contact sites AiGw-525, AiGw-526, AiGw-527, AiGw-528 and AiGw-529 have been determined to represent isolated and ephemeral components that do not warrant further archaeological consideration. In like manner, the historic sites AiGw-530 and AiGw-531 have been determined to represent post 1870's middens that do not warrant further archaeological concern.

The historical McMichael site (AiGw-532), however, is an early nineteenth-century deposit related to the settlement of Lot 34 circa 1820. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment should be conducted to further define the nature and extent of the deposit.

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

1. Historical findspot H2 and the historical sites AiGw-530 and AiGw-531 may each be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. The pre-contact findspot P6, as well as the pre-contact sites AiGw-525, AiGw-526, AiGw-527, AiGw-528 and AiGw-529 may also be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
3. Given the nature of the early nineteenth century scatter at the McMichael site (AiGw-532) and considering the property's land use history, this site represents a significant archaeological resource.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment should commence with a controlled surface collection to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site area be reploughed and allowed to weather a least one substantial rainfall prior to our commencing with this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit and a surface map produced for the site.

It is further recommended that a series of one-metre square test units be excavated systematically throughout the site area. The test units should be excavated to sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. These test units will be excavated with the objective of defining the limits of the site and to locate any early dating subsurface cultural deposits. The sterile subsoil would be troweled and all soil profiles and unit floors would be examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

Should any intact midden deposits and/or early to mid nineteenth century cultural deposits be encountered during the Stage 3 test excavations, block excavation will be pursued in order to define the nature and extent of these deposits.

At the conclusion of the Stage 3 investigations, a determination for Stage 4 mitigation will be made for this site if required.

4. The balance of the subject lands may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
5. **The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Culture approval has been received.**
6. Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately.
7. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services, (416) 326-8392.

The documentation and artifacts related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. 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, the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

## **6 REFERENCES CITED**

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## 7 PLATES



**Plate 1:** Looking northeast at field conditions.



**Plate 2:** Looking northwest at field conditions.



**Plate 3:** Looking northeast at 5 metre interval pedestrian survey.



**Plate 4:** Looking south at one metre interval pedestrian survey.



**Plate 5:** Looking northwest at pedestrian survey.



**Plate 6:** Looking down at soil and AiGw-532 artifacts.





**Plate 7:** Looking north at test pit survey in wooded area.



**Plate 8:** Looking northeast at test pit survey.



**Plate 9:** Looking down at soil profile.



**Plate 10:** Looking north at test pit survey in southeast corner of property.



**Plate 11:** Looking northeast at field crew conducting test pit survey.



**Plate 12:** Looking down at soil profile.





**Plate 13:** Looking north at test pit survey around the main house which was built in 1947.



**Plate 14:** Looking west at tributary of Fourteen Mile Creek.



**Plate 15:** Looking east at wet lands adjacent to tributaries.



**Plate 16:** Looking west at wet lands adjacent to tributaries.



**Plate 17:** Looking northwest at man-made pond.



**Plate 18:** Looking west at disturbance.



**Plate 19:** Looking west at disturbed grassy fill mounds.



**Plate 20:** Looking east at disturbance.



**Plate 21:** Looking west at metal shed and concrete pad.



**Plate 22:** Looking down at mottled soil profile.



**Plate 23:** Looking down at disturbed area.



**Plate 24:** Looking south at razed structures.





**Plate 25:** Looking south at gravel and disturbance.



**Plate 26:** Looking southwest at residential area.



**Plate 27:** Looking northwest at residential disturbances.



**Plate 28:** Looking southwest at existing structures.



**Plate 29:** Looking northwest at faux brick sided house.



**Plate 30:** Looking north at slope in north eastern quadrant.





**Plate 31:** Artifact from Site AiGw-525



**Plate 32:** Artifacts from Site AiGw-526



**Plate 33:** Artifact from Site AiGw-527



**Plate 34:** Artifact from Site AiGw-528



**Plate 35:** Artifacts from Site AiGw-529



**Plate 36:** Artifact from Findspot P6



**Plate 37: Top Row:** Sample of artifacts from AiGw-530; H6, H16, H20, H21, H24, Sample artifact from H2; H2.

**Bottom Row:** Sample artifacts from AiGw-531; H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H10, H20.



**Plate 37:** Sample of artifacts from AiGw-532

**Top Row:** H1, H16, H12, H10

**Middle Row:** H14, H15

**Bottom Row:** H21, H26, H34