



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo  
Palermo Village Lands, Part Lots 31 and 32,  
Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township,  
Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of  
Halton, Ontario**

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## Executive Summary

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment and Stage 2 archaeological property survey on behalf of Argo Palermo Village Corp. as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Subdivision Plan for Part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario. This archaeological assessment is required under the Planning Act (MTCS Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 159.63 acres in size, currently consisting of agricultural fields, scrublands, woodlots, and two residential house lots. (**Map 2**).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment via a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Stage 2 property survey took place between June 20 and July 28<sup>th</sup> 2022. It resulted in the identification of 11 Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites, 2 Euro-Canadian Settler Archaeological Sites, as well as 54 Isolated Indigenous findspots, and 83 Isolated Euro-Canadian findspots. Of the registered archaeological sites: AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, AiGw-1045, and AiGw-1049 retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and are recommended for Stage 3 Site Specific Assessments. Intensification around registered sites: AiGw-1047, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1051, AiGw-1052, AiGw-1053, and AiGw-1054 did not result in any additional finds so these sites can be considered fully mitigated by this assessment and no further work is recommended. AiGw-1055 was found within a disturbed context, so although artifacts are present the archaeological potential for the site has effectively been removed via grading and redistribution of artifacts – it does not hold any further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and is not recommended for further work. Similarly, the spatial patterning and background research of AiGw-1056 suggest that the artifacts recovered at this site were dumped onto the property during road construction in 2006. As such, it is not in its original context and does not hold further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for further work. The remaining 54 Isolated Pre-Contact, and 83 Isolate Euro-Canadian findspots also do not retain CHVI and are not recommended for Stage 3 assessments.



Overall, during the property survey a total of 130.28 acres, or 81.61% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals, 14.96 acres or 9.36% underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, 2.06 acres or 1.29% underwent test pit survey at 10 metre intervals, 0.43 acres or 0.27% showed signs of visual ground disturbance and was not assessed, 4.43 acres was found to be low and wet and was photo documented, and 5.98 acres or 3.75% was found to be within Natural Heritage Areas and was not assessed (See **Maps 9 and 10**).

## Project Personnel

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Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)
Field Director	Sean Doyle, M.A. (R1266)
Field Crew	Mackenzie Greenhalgh Mike Grajnar Ilmar Kanbergs Christopher Lemon (R289) Thomas Malcolm Daniel Nguyen Tia Osmond-Ward Cheyanne Romeo Paul Schweitzer Victoria Tait Sean Thomson Alicia Yuan
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kevin Singh and Adrian Marsilli – Argo Palermo Village Corporation.

Adam LaForme, Hannah LaForme, Eric LaForme, and Martin Webb – Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

## Project Context

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This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

### Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment and Stage 2 archaeological property survey on behalf of Argo Palermo Village Corp. as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Subdivision Plan for Part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario. This archaeological assessment is required under the Planning Act (MTCS Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background research indicated the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment. Permission to access the study area was provided by Adrian Marsilli and no limitations were placed on this access (MTCS Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MTCS Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

#### *Indigenous History*

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

**TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
<b>Early Paleo</b>	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
<b>Late Paleo</b>	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
<b>Early Archaic</b>	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
<b>Middle Archaic I</b>	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
<b>Middle Archaic II</b>	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
<b>Middle Archaic III</b>	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
<b>Late Archaic I</b>	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
<b>Early Woodland</b>	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
<b>Late Woodland</b>	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement

<b>Contact</b>	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties
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European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called “la nation neutre” as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: 405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimates vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed that were known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, and contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption, of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersal of the Neutral in the mid-17th century Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brébeuf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Huron, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups, such as the Mississaugas from northern Ontario, at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Schmalz 1991).

### *European Treaties and Deeds*

**Map 3** illustrates that the study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record when the Mississauga First Nations entered Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on August 2nd, 1805 for 1,000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

*“Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of the beginning.”*

*Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.*

*This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.”*

- (J. Morris 1943:22)

### *Euro-Canadian Settler History*

#### Home District

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area fell within the Home District.

The Home District originally included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian bay and a line on the east running north from Presqu'ile Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1792, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, then further subdivided each district into counties and townships. The study area is in the Township of Barton, County of Wentworth (now City of Hamilton).

#### Halton County and Trafalgar Township

The County of Halton was named for William Halton who was engaged as the secretary of Francis Gore, who acted as the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton was originally a part of the Gore District, but in 1816 the Gore District became its own entity separate from the united counties of Halton and Wentworth. In 1853 the two counties separated, and in 1857 the towns of Oakville and Milton were added to County Council (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton included the townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar. Surveys of Halton County were undertaken in 1806 and 1819, after First Nation land purchases. In the early maps of Halton County there was an area of 960 acres that was listed as First Nations land. This land was ceded to the Crown by the Mississauga and immediately surveyed, made available for sale, and purchased by Colonel William Chisolm in 1867.

By 1881, Halton County was described as entirely settled in a provincial survey. Nearly all settlers had replaced the early log cabins with more substantial farmsteads. As many as 74% of the 1881 Census respondents reported dwellings constructed of brick, stone, or first-class frame (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 178). Market facilities were reported to be excellent, particularly given the access throughout the county to long established markets. While the division of acreage ranged from township to township, pasture lands generally represented the largest usage of land, followed by the cultivation of hay and fall wheat (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 185-186).

The settlement of Trafalgar Township was made possible through the construction of a military road linking York to Niagara, modern-day Dundas Street. Construction of this road commenced in 1796, and by 1806 the first settlers began homesteading in the newly created Township of Trafalgar. The vast majority of the first settlers to the area were United Empire Loyalists fleeing the hostile situation of the American Revolutionary War. The area was known for mixed crop farming, orchards, and poultry raising, particularly turkey (Blair 2006).

## Village of Palermo

The village of Palermo, originally known as Hagartown, was established at the intersection of what is now Dundas Street and Old Bronte Road in 1805 by Lawrence Hagar, who immigrated to Upper Canada from Pennsylvania in 1799. Palermo is the oldest remaining settlement in Trafalgar Township; its early founding was due to its proximity to the Dundas Street military road which ran from Toronto to Dundas which opened twenty years before the settlements of Oakville and Bronte were established (Town of Oakville 2008). Palermo prospered as a result. In 1836 the name was changed from Hagartown to Palermo to honour Admiral Nelson, Lord of Palermo (McEvoy 1869). The Lawrence Foundry and Agricultural Works was established in 1842, and by 1869 the population numbered 300. By 1875, although the population had dwindled to 150, Palermo's main industries consisted of an iron foundry, two stores, a hotel, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a harness maker, a brick schoolhouse, a telegraph office, a drill shed, and numerous churches (Lovell 1875, McEvoy 1869). The village was also a major supplier of charcoal to foundries and blacksmiths (Town of Oakville 2008). The reason for the population decline was the advent of the railways, which lessened the need for overland carriage stops along major roadways, which affected villages like Palermo and caused many other small settlements to eventually disappear as people began to move away. The twentieth century's reliance on automobiles led to road widening projects around the village of Palermo, leading to the destruction or relocation of many historic structures (Town of Oakville 2008). In 1962 the village was amalgamated into the City of Oakville, along Trafalgar Township and other nearby villages. Palermo remained a stable village until the 1990s when imminent development in the area and further transportation infrastructure projects affected the sense of community within the settlement, and much of land began to be purchased by developers in anticipation of continued urban and residential growth.

## Past and Current Land Use of Part Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 NDS

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted. The study area is split between Lots 31 and 32 in Concession 1 of Trafalgar Township, North of Dundas Street.

### *Part Lot 31 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Land Use History*

Lot 31 entered the historic register on January 6, 1808, when all 200 acres of the lot was granted by the Crown to David Hagar. Three years later, in 1809, David Hagar sold all 200 acres to his son Lawrence Hagar, the founder of Palermo. On May 16, 1846, Lawrence Hagar split the property, selling the western 100 acres to William H. Hagar while retaining the eastern half. In 1867, Lawrence Hagar's will was filed and the eastern 100 acres of Lot 31 passed to his son Jonathan Hagar. The 1858 Tremaine Atlas of Halton County (**Map 4**) shows that Jonathan Hagar was already in possession of the eastern part of Lot 31 at the time, with numerous structures at the intersection of Dundas and Bronte Roads. William Hagar owned the western half of the lot, although there are no structures indicated on William Hagar's parcel at this time. It is wise to keep in mind, however, that these atlases were created by subscription, and the lack of any structures does not necessarily mean there were not any there.

In 1871 Lawrence and William Hagar sold the eastern 98 acres to Jonathan Hagar, although he had already been occupying that acreage for some time. The 1877 Pope Atlas of Halton County (**Map 5**) shows Jonathan Hagar as occupying the eastern half of Lot 31, and William Hagar on the western half. William Hagar's lot appears to have a structure and orchard located on the south end of his property, near Dundas Road. On November 17, 1896, Jonathan Hagar



willed his eastern 98 acres to William H. Hagar, to be held in trust for Rachel Speers, Jonathan's niece. On June 15, 1907, William H. Hagar willed the western 100 acres to his heirs: Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, and William H. Speers. William Hagar's heirs also received the eastern 98 acres that once belonged to Jonathan Hagar, and on March 23, 1909, they sold all 198 acres of Lot 31 to David Sargant.

**TABLE 2: LAND REGISTRY INFORMATION FOR PART LOT 31 NDS, FROM (ONLAND, 2022)**

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
---	6 Jan 1808	Crown	David Hagar	Patent, all 200 acres
<b>1953R</b>	3 Mar 1809	David Hagar	Lawrence Hagar	B&S, all 200 acres
<b>342</b>	16 May 1846	Lawrence Hagar	William H. Hagar	B&S, W ½ 100 acres
<b>626H</b>	25 Jan 1867	Lawrence Hagar, Sr.	Jonathan Hagar, his son	Will, E ½ 98 acres
<b>627H</b>	11 Mar 1871	Lawrence Hagar & William Hagar, exrs of L. Hagar estate	Jonathan Hagar	B&S, E ½ 98 acres
<b>9606Y</b>	17 Nov 1896 (reg. 1909)	Jonathan Hagar	William H. Hagar, his brother, in trust for Rachel Speers (niece)	Will, NE ½ 98 acres
<b>9607Y</b>	15 Jun 1907 (reg. 1909)	William H. Hagar	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	Will, SW ½ 100 acres
<b>9645Z</b>	23 Mar 1909	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	David Sargant	B&S, W ½ 100 acres
<b>9646Z</b>	23 Mar 1909	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	David Sargant	B&S, E ½ 98 acres

#### *Part Lot 32 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Land Use History*

Lot 32 entered the historic register on January 5, 1808 when 200 acres were patented to Jabez Ellison from the Crown. In 1812 Ellison sold Lot 32, Concession 1 of Trafalgar Township NDS to Alfred Burnett, who in turn sold the southern 100 acres to James Kopper the same year. Kopper retained the property until February 4, 1842, when he sold it to Jonathan Book. The 1858 Tremaine Atlas indicates (**Map 4**) that Jonathon Book was occupying the property at the time, although there are no structures indicated on the lot. In 1864 Absalom Book, Jonathan Book's heir, sold 1/6 part of the southern half of Lot 32 to Robert Book, and in 1866 James B. Book and Martha Vansickle also sold their interests in Lot 32 to Robert Book. Robert Book sold all 100 acres back to Absalom Book the same day. On March 20, 1874, Absalom Book sold the southern half to James Burgess Book, although between 1874 and 1876 there was a lis



pendens and quitclaim deed filed against the property by the Book descendants, which ultimately resulted in the southern 100 acres of Lot 32 being sold to Deborah Alberta Book. The 1877 Pope Atlas of Halton County (**Map 5**) indicates that the southern portion of Lot 32 remained part of the J.B. Book estate, with a structure and extensive orchard located at the southern end of the property, near Dundas Road.

On February 28, 1877, Deborah and Mary Book sold the southern 100 acres to James Vansickle, who in turn sold it to Robert Miller later the same year. Miller sold the entirety of the property back to Martha Vansickle, Mary Book, Deborah and John Marshall, and Jonathan Book's widow Hannah Book on May 23, 1877, the same day he purchased it from James Vansickle. The Book heirs retained the southern half of Lot 32 until March 31, 1885, when they sold it to Thomas Dearing. The property then passed to John Dearing in 1895. A quitclaim deed was filed by the other Dearing heirs to John Dearing the same year, releasing their claims to the property. On January 29, 1931, the executors of John Dearing's estate sold the entirety of the southern half of Lot 32 to Mary Eliza Dearing, a widow.

**TABLE 3: LAND REGISTRY INFORMATION FOR PART LOT 32, CONCESSION 1 NDS, FROM (ONLAND, 2022).**

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
---	5 Jan 1808	Crown	Jabez Ellison	Patent, 200 acres
<b>1903R</b>	8 Jan 1812 (reg.)	Jabez Ellison	Alfred Burnett	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>1924R</b>	1 Feb 1812	Alfred Burnett	James Kopper	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>448A</b>	4 Feb 1842	James Kopper	Jonathan Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>466E</b>	7 Dec 1864	Absalom Book, heir of J.B. Book	Robert Book	B&S, 1/6 part of S ½ 100 acres
<b>75F</b>	1 Jan 1866	James B. Book & Martha Van Sickle, heirs of J. Book & J. Van Sickle	Robert Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>75F</b>	1 Jan 1866	Robert Book	Absalom Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres and all interests
<b>1445I</b>	20 Mar 1874	Absalom Book	James Burgess Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>1516I</b>	29 May 1874	George Book, Absalom Book	James Burgess Book	Lis Pendens, S ½ 100 acres
<b>2075L</b>	1 Dec 1876	James Burgess Book	Deborah Alberta Book, spinster	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
<b>2110L</b>	2 Dec 1876	Absalom Book	Deborah Alberta Book	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres

<b>2387L</b>	28 Feb 1877	Mary E. Book, Deborah A. Book	James Vansickle	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>2388L</b>	22 May 1877	James Vansickle	Robert Miller	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>2389L</b>	23 May 1877	Robert Miller	Martha Vansickle, Deborah A. & John Marshall, Mary E. Book (spinster), Hannah P. Book (widow)	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>4338Q</b>	31 Mar 1885	Martha & James Vansickle, Deborah A. Book,	Thomas Dearing	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
<b>6759U</b>	23 Apr 1895	Jane Dearing, exr of Thomas Dearing	John Dearing	Deed, S ½ 100 acres
<b>6760U</b>	3 Sep 1895	William A. Dearing, George Dearing, Mark Dearing, Mary Ann Sifton	John Dearing	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
<b>17321G</b>	29 Jan 1931	Charles M. Dearing, Jessie V. Dearing, exrs of John Dearing	Mary Eliza Dearing, widow	Grant, S ½ 100 acres

#### *Later 20<sup>th</sup> Century and Present Day Land Use History*

Examination of aerial imagery from 1954 (**Map 6**) indicates the study area of both Lots 31 and 32 to have remained primarily agricultural in nature, with the southeast corner of the study area remaining as part of the “four corners” intersection of the village of Palermo. **Map 7**, a 1964 topographic map of Palermo reinforces this land usage, but also illustrates several structures along the southern edge of the study area parallel to Dundas St. West. The *Oakville Images* database of the Trafalgar Township Historical Society includes a photograph dated from 1992 (**Image 34**) showing a two-storey, red brick gothic revival cottage located at 3069 Dundas St. W., which likely corresponds to one of these structures – however it has subsequently been demolished. Aerial imagery from 2002 and 2006 (**Images 35 and 36**) illustrate the changes in the study area because of the realignment of Bronte Road during this time, with ‘Old Bronte’ road now running to the east of the study area, and Bronte Road itself now bisecting the easternmost agricultural field of the study area.

## **Archaeological Context**

### *Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments*

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each

Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located within Borden block *AiGw*.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1 km distance from the study area are to be listed. A search concluded that there were 71 known archaeological sites within 1 kilometre of the study area, with 29 of those being within 300 metres (**Table 2**).

**TABLE 4: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 KILOMETRE OF STUDY AREA**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
<b>Aigw-378</b>	Richview I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AiGw-991</b>		Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-988*</b>	Vale	Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-65*</b>	North Tremaine	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	
<b>AiGw-570*</b>	Teetzel	Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-569*</b>	George Buck	Post-Contact		homestead, house	No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-567*</b>	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-559</b>	Smith-Carrique				
<b>AiGw-553*</b>	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact		Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding	
<b>AiGw-55</b>	Broughton				
<b>AiGw-547*</b>	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-532*</b>	McMichael	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
<b>AiGw-531*</b>	AiGw-531 H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
<b>AiGw-530*</b>	AiGw-530 - H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
<b>AiGw-529*</b>	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-528*</b>	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-527*</b>	AiGw-527-P3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-526*</b>	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-525*</b>	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-480</b>	Buck	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

<b>AiGw-478</b>	Evergreen VII				
<b>AiGw-477</b>	Evergreen VI				
<b>AiGw-476</b>	Evergreen V	Archaic, Early		findspot	
<b>AiGw-475</b>	Evergreen IV	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-473</b>					
<b>AiGw-472</b>					
<b>AiGw-46</b>	Camping Area				
<b>AiGw-426</b>					
<b>AiGw-425*</b>	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact			
<b>AiGw-423</b>	Benson				
<b>AiGw-422</b>	Benson	Post- Contact	Euro- Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-42</b>	Farm Lane	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-41</b>	Special Activity				
<b>AiGw-382*</b>	Pineberry II	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AiGw-381*</b>	Pineberry Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AiGw-380</b>	Richview III	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-379*</b>	Richview II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AiGw-374</b>	Miniature Horses	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AiGw-373</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AiGw-363</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-362</b>		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-361</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-360</b>		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-359</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-357</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-355</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-354</b>		Other		Otherfindspot_	
<b>AiGw-353</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-352</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AiGw-350</b>		Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	

<b>AiGw-35</b>	Dumbo				
<b>AiGw-347</b>	Casey	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othertoolmanufacturing	
<b>AiGw-346</b>	Ludy	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
<b>AiGw-343</b>	SF1				No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-320*</b>		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>AiGw-304</b>	Corfu	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AiGw-146</b>	81-403-18	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-145*</b>	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-144*</b>	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-142</b>	81-403-14	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-141*</b>	81-403-13	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-140*</b>	81-403-12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-139</b>	81-403-11	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-138</b>	81-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-137</b>	81-403-9	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-131*</b>	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-130*</b>	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AiGw-129*</b>	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AiGw-128*</b>	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
<b>AiGw-104</b>	Proud	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown	
<b>AiGw-1038</b>	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

\* within 300 metres

#### Previous Assessments on or within 50 metres of the Study Area

As per Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a search of the OASD database was undertaken to determine if any previous archaeological studies had been carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (50 m) to the study area. The following assessments have been identified:

*The Archaeological Assessment of Highway 407 West (Stages 1-3). Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Toronto. (1998). Licensee/Firm: A. M. Archaeological Associates*

This report documents the Stage 1-3 assessments performed by A.M. Archaeological Associates during the 1995, 1996, and 1998 field seasons in support of the construction of Highway 407 which runs immediately north of the current study area. These assessments

resulted in the eventual Stage 4 mitigation of 8 sites, with AiGw-304 being the only site located within 1km of the current study area. The remainder of the 407 ROW and assessed properties were considered sufficiently assessed.

*Stages 1 A.A. of Bronte Road (Regional Road 25), Improvements from 50 m South of the South Service Road, Northerly to North Ramp of Hwy. 407, Class Environmental Study, Town of Oakville, R.M. of Halton, Ontario. (P2001-015-021), Archaeoworks Inc. Licensee: Kim Slocki*

This assessment was performed as part of a Class EA prior to realignment of Bronte Road in 2001 and would have included lands within the ROW of the current alignment of Bronte Road which runs through the study area. Due to its age the report is not accessible digitally and was not fully reviewed for this report.

*STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 407 TRANSITWAY FROM WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET TO WEST OF BRANT STREET G.W.P. 16-20003 (FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, COUNTY OF PEEL AND FORMER TOWNSHIPS OF TRAFALGAR, AND NELSON, COUNTY OF HALTON) CITY OF BRAMPTON AND CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, PEEL REGION; TOWN OF HALTON HILLS, TOWN OF MILTON, TOWN OF OAKVILLE, AND CITY OF BURLINGTON; HALTON REGION, ONTARIO (P380-0055-2019) and STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 407 TRANSITWAY FROM WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET TO WEST OF BRANT STREET G.W.P. 16-20003 (FORMER TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, COUNTY OF PEEL AND FORMER TOWNSHIPS OF TRAFALGAR, AND NELSON, COUNTY OF HALTON) CITY OF BRAMPTON AND CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, PEEL REGION; TOWN OF HALTON HILLS, TOWN OF MILTON, TOWN OF OAKVILLE, AND CITY OF BURLINGTON; HALTON REGION, ONTARIO (P383-0164-2019), Archaeological Services Inc.*

These Stage 1 and 2 assessments were performed by Archaeological Services Inc. on behalf of the MTO for the proposed 407 Transitway preferred design from Brant Street to West of Hurontario Street in 2019 and 2020. The proposed design runs through the northernmost portion of the current study area, with additional lands identified as a potential location for a station. These portions of the study area were identified as retaining archaeological potential and requiring Stage 2 assessment in both reports, except for the houselot which was identified as disturbed and not requiring further assessment. Though other portions of the greater transitway corridor did undergo Stage 2 property survey, the lands within the current study area were not assessed due to their private ownership and lack of permission to assess the lands at that time.

*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Dundas Street Bus Rapid Transit Planning Study, Brant Street to Trafalgar Road, City of Burlington and Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. (P094-032-2011) Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment Dundas Street Transportation Corridor from Brant Street to Proudfoot Trail Class Environmental Assessment, City of Burlington & Town of Oakville, Ontario. (P057-477-2008 and P057-545-2009)*

ASI was retained by Halton Region to perform this Stage 1 assessment as part of a planning study for a Bus Rapid Transit Line along Dundas Street from Brant Street to Trafalgar Roads in the City of Burlington, and Town of Oakville. This report summarized several previous assessments performed throughout the Stage 1 study area and filled in any necessary gaps along the corridor. The mapping indicates that the portion of Dundas St. W. and its ROW running along the southern edge of the study area were documented in an Archaeoworks report from 2009, which recommended that Dundas St. W. itself is disturbed, while the ROW at the southern portion of our study area retained potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. No information could be obtained regarding this Archaeoworks report, and it appears that it is an incorrect reference to an ASI report from 2009 entitled “Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment Dundas Street Transportation Corridor from Brant Street



to Proudfoot Trail Class Environmental Assessment, City of Burlington & Town of Oakville, Ontario. P057-477-2008 and P057-545-2009”.

*Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of the Bronte Road Park and Ride of Lot 30, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (P018-0755-2015) and (P018-047-2016), and Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Vale Site (AiGw-988) on Lot 30, Concession 1 North of Dundas, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (P018-0869-2017).*

New Directions Archaeology (now part of ARA) was retained by Metrolinx in 2015 to conduct a Stage 1 assessment for a proposed GO Transit Carpool lot to be located at the southeast corner of the 407 and Bronte Road., directly across from the current PHC study area. The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several disturbed and low and wet areas, as well as portions retaining archaeological potential and that should be subject to Stage 2 property assessment. The Stage 2 assessment was completed in December of 2016 and resulted in the identification of the Vale Site (AiGw-988), comprised of an Early Archaic (9950-9450 BP) Nettling projectile point. The Stage 3 assessment was completed in the Summer of 2017 and resulted in the excavation of 5 additional 1 metre-squared units, and recovery of 2 additional lithic flakes from one unit. The Stage 2 and 3 assemblage indicates that the site is representative of a findspot, and transitory activity through the study area as opposed to longer term habitation. It is considered fully mitigated and Stage 4 was not recommended.

#### *The Natural and Physical Environment*

The study area is situated within the “South Slope” physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam: 1984, 172-174).

*“The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. ...it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized...The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till...Bare grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area.” - Chapman & Putnam, 1984: 172-174*

As indicated on (**Map 8**), the study area is divided between till moraines in the northern portion, and till plains on the southern portion of the property. While both are glacially deposited sedimentary processes, moraines result in the creation of hills formed from glacially deposited sediments, while plains are more evenly deposited, flat areas. The Soil Map of Halton County (Gillespie et al. 1971) illustrates several soil types throughout the study area: Oneida clay loam, Jeddo clay loam, and Chinguacousy clay loam. Oneida clay loam is a well-draining soil overlaying argillaceous tills (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175). With good drainage, the soils are highly productive and provide a suitable environment for Pre-Contact Indigenous agriculture. Jeddo and Chinguacousay clay loams, however, are imperfectly and poorly drained and without extensive irrigation are not conducive to agricultural practices.

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of several moraine ridges running through the study area, as well as Fourteen Mile Creek running along its western edge, with several small tributaries running across the study area. The presence of such an important primary water source greatly increases the archaeological potential of the study area.

## Field Methods

The Stage 1 background assessment and Stage 2 property survey were conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MTCS (P1153-0054-2022). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Mr. Sean Doyle (R1266). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MTCS 2013 Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted between June 20th and July 8th, 2022. The table below illustrates the weather conditions and ground visibility during fieldwork on this property. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

**TABLE 5: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT**

Date	Weather	Visibility	Soil Conditions	Lighting
20-Jun-22	High of 20, low of 16, mostly sunny, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
22-Jun-22	High of 33, low of 22, sunny, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
23-Jun-22	High of 24, low of 17, partly cloudy, moderate wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
24-Jun-22	High of 27, low of 18, sunny, moderate wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
27-Jun-22	High of 20, low of 16, sunny, moderate wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
28-Jun-22	High of 23, low of 11, mostly cloudy, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
29-Jun-22	High of 24, low of 14, mostly sunny, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
30-Jun-22	High of 28, low of 16, sunny, moderate wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
04-Jul-22	High of 20, low of 15, mostly cloudy, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
06-Jul-22	High of 21, low of 17, sunny, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
07-Jul-22	High of 23, low of 18, sunny, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good



08-Jul-22	High of 23, low of 19, mostly sunny, low wind	>80%	Good (dry)	Very good
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The study area consists of two parcels of land that are bisected by Bronte Road. These parcels consist of agricultural fields, shrub-lined field boundaries, as well as two house lots – one current extant house along the study area’s northeastern edge on Bronte Road, as well as a demolished and graded lot on the southern edge of the study area off Dundas St. W. In total, the study area is approximately 159.63 acres (69.54 hectares) in size. The northern house lot off Bronte Road was previously assessed as disturbed by ASI (2019), so was not included in the area surveyed, nor were several woodlot portions of the property that are staying as Natural Heritage Areas per communication with the proponent. The exclusion of these areas reduced the size of the study area to 152.15 acres (61.57 hectares).

In accordance with *Section 2.1.1* of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists the agricultural field was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, and non-agricultural areas of the property were subject to test pit survey at 5 metre intervals. **Images 1-6** photo document general field conditions at the time of the survey.

### Pedestrian Survey at 5 metre Intervals

Agricultural fields within the study area were subject to pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. The topography of these portions of the property was gently rolling, with soils consisting of a light brown clay loam soil that had been appropriately ploughed and weathered with over 80% ground visibility.

The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of both Pre-Contact Indigenous, and Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts; whenever artifacts were encountered the survey transects were intensified to 1 metre intervals for a radius of 20 metres around the findspot per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.1.1 Standard 7. GPS coordinates for each artifact were recorded using a Garmin E-Trex 10 GPS with an error of  $\pm 2$  metres and all artifacts were collected.

A total of 7 diagnostic Pre-Contact Indigenous findspots, 2 Pre-Contact Indigenous lithic scatters, and 1 Indigenous ceramic findspot were identified and met the requirements for registration as archaeological sites and are discussed in the Record of Finds section. A further 54 non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots were also located during pedestrian survey (see **Appendix A** and Supplementary Documentation).

Intensification during pedestrian survey also led to the identification of two Euro-Canadian Settler artifact scatters – AiGw-1055 and AiGw-1056. AiGw-1055 is located immediately adjacent to the disturbed and graded house lot along the study area’s Dundas St. W. southern border. Although it meets requirements to be formally registered as a site due to the spatial distribution of the artifacts, they appear to be in a disturbed context, having been pushed into the field during the demolition and grading of the house as photo documented in **Image 10**. AiGw-1056, is located immediately adjacent to the intersection of Bronte Road and the William Halton Parkway. The spatial distribution of the artifacts in a somewhat linear pattern, as well as their location at what would have previously been the middle of the agricultural field prior to the realignment of Bronte Road itself suggests that this scatter is presentative of a dump, perhaps relating to fill brought in for the road construction in the early 2000s which is visible in **Image 37**. In addition to the two scatters identified, there were 78 additional Settler artifact findspots identified during the pedestrian survey whose spatial distributions were too diffuse to constitute sites per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2 Standard 1c. **Images 11-16** photo document the pedestrian survey of the study area.

### Test Pit Survey at 5 metre Intervals

Non-agricultural portions of the study area such as the shrub-lined field boundaries, and southern house lot were subject to test pit survey at 5 metre intervals. As per *Section 2.1.2* of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) all test pits were 30 cm or more in diameter and excavated by hand at least 5 cm into subsoil. The stratigraphy of each test pit was examined for the presence of cultural features, and all soils screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of archaeological materials. All test pits were backfilled upon completion.

A total of 17 test pits were positive for archaeological materials, resulting in intensification per Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.3 Standard 2a, where test pit intervals were reduced to a 2.5 metre interval around the positive test pit and 8 additional test pits excavated in addition to a 1 metre x 1 metre square test unit. Ultimately only of these intensified test pit and unit excavations resulted sufficient artifact quantities to meet site status – AiGw-1044, which had a total of 51 lithic artifacts from combined test pit and unit excavation. Stratigraphy of the test pits and units averaged between 35 and 37 centimetres in depth and consisted of a light brown clay loam topsoil, followed by a compact reddish brown clay subsoil. **Images 17-24** photo document the test pit survey of the study area, and **Images 27-33** photo document the stratigraphy encountered in the intact test pits and units.

### Areas of Previous Disturbance and Low & Wet Conditions

While conducting the property survey several areas of disturbance were encountered, most notably in the region of the southern house lot off of Dundas St. W. as well as the small southern portion of the study area east of Bronte Road – test pit intervals were increased to 10 metres for these areas as are depicted on **Maps 9 and 10**. Stratigraphy encountered in the parcel to the east of Bronte Road showed that most of the topsoil had been removed, with only 1 or 2 centimetres remaining before subsoil – this likely occurred during demolition of the previous structures there prior to the realignment of the road in the early 2000s. For the southern house lot area stratigraphy showed evidence of demolition and grading to create a parking area for large vehicles, with test pits containing gravel, demolition debris, and no clear sign of subsoil. The grading along the western edge of this area appears to have pushed artifacts into the ploughed field, which were collected during the pedestrian survey and recorded as AiGw-1055. **Images 25 and 26** photo document these disturbed stratigraphies.

**Image 6** also photo documents a small area that had been artificially bermed at the edge of the southern ploughed field and that exhibited visual surface disturbance so was not assessed. Several portions throughout the property were also found to be low and wet, as photographed in Images 7-9, and mapped on **Maps 9 and 10**.

Overall, during the property survey a total of 130.28 acres, or 81.61% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals, 14.96 acres or 9.36% underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, 2.06 acres or 1.29% underwent test pit survey at 10 metre intervals, 0.43 acres or 0.27% showed signs of visual ground disturbance and was not assessed, 4.43 acres was found to be low and wet and was photo documented, and 5.98 acres or 3.75% was found to be within Natural Heritage Areas and was not assessed. **Maps 9 and 10** illustrate the methods, photo locations, and results of the property survey.

## Record of Finds

TABLE 6 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	2 typed files stored in project file	2 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	2 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	246 photographs

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the identification of 11 Indigenous archaeological sites, 2 Euro-Canadian Settler archaeological sites, as well as 54 isolated, non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots, and 83 isolated Settler findspots. The following section discusses the artifacts recovered from each respective site, and a complete artifact catalogue can be found in **Appendix A**.

### Chert Types

The Stage 2 property survey resulted in the recovery of Indigenous lithic artifacts made of Ancaster, Onondaga, Bayport, and Collingwood cherts. The differences between these cherts are explained below, followed by a site-by-site breakdown and analysis of artifacts recovered.

Ancaster chert is a moderate quality raw material that outcrops from the Lockport formation near Hamilton. Secondary deposits can be found as far east as Grimsby (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

Onondaga chert is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009:361-362). The structure of the chert is usually mottled and streaked, with veins filled with chalcedony or quartz crystals and a shiny lustre (Luedtke 1992).

Bayport chert is a high quality material that outcrops along the Saginaw Bay of Lake Huron. Its notable characteristics are a high fossil content and the presence of concentric banding at the centre of nodules (Ludetke 1992).

Collingwood, or Fossil Hill, chert is a relatively high quality Middle Silurian material that outcrops in the southern Georgian Bay area and can be found in glacial deposits near the chert outcrops. Although Collingwood chert seldom appears in till in the southwestern part of the province, it was used extensively in fluted point industries during the Early Paleo-Indian Period (Eley and von Bitter 1989, Ludetke 1992).

All chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in PHC's Toronto office and published source material referenced in this regard includes: DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998; Eley and von Bitter 1989; and Fox 2009. Also, the complete

flake assemblage was subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox et al. (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997).

## Indigenous Archaeological Sites

### AiGw-1042

This site is comprised of a single, spherical clay bead recovered during pedestrian survey in the southern portion of the property; intensification did not result in any additional finds. The external surface appears to be partially exfoliated and burned, making positive identification quite difficult, however it bears similarity to Iroquoian rouletted clay beads as discussed in Pendergast (1981), who discusses their presence in St. Lawrence Iroquoian as well as Huron and Neutral sites further West in Ontario. When coupled with the presence of Collingwood and Bayport cherts on the property this may suggest a degree of trade, or migration of groups from Lake Huron or Georgian Bay through the study area. **Image 38** photo documents the artifact.

**TABLE 7: AiGw-1042 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS.**

Artifact Type	#	%
<b>Pottery</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Clay Bead	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1043

This site was found during pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields of the study area. The assemblage consists of 13 chipped lithics found during 1 metre intensification over an area of approximately 34 metres NW-SE x 17 metres EW. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most recovered artifact on pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Most of the chipping detritus (also known as debitage) recovered at AiGw-1043 was produced from Ancaster chert (n=12, 92.3%), with one flake being made from Onondaga chert (n=1, 7.7%). As shown in **Table 8**, of the chipping detritus recovered the most ubiquitous were secondary (n=6, 46.2%), and tertiary flakes (n=6, 46.2%), followed by a single utilized flake (n=1, 7.7%) rounding out the debitage assemblage. None of the flakes recovered show signs of thermal alteration. Overall this site is characteristic of a lithic scatter. **Image 39** photo documents the assemblage.

**TABLE 8: AiGw-1043 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS**

Chert Type	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Utilized		Core		Fragment		Chert Type Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	% of Total
<b>Ancaster</b>	0	0.0%	6	50.0%	5	41.7%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>12</b>	<b>92.3%</b>
<b>Onondaga</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Debitage Type Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	

### AiGw-1044

This site was located during test pit survey of a shrub-lined field boundary between several agricultural fields on the property. The initial positive test pit (TP 15) contained 1 thinning flake manufactured from Onondaga chert, during the intensification a 1 metre x 1 metre square test unit (TU 3) excavated over the positive test pit resulted in the recovery of an additional 41 tertiary flakes, and 9 secondary flakes that were also all manufactured from Onondaga chert. The location of this site within a field boundary, and assemblage recovered suggests that this site may be undisturbed and a locus of stone tool production or reduction. **Table 9** shows an analysis of the assemblage and **Image 40** photo documents a sample of artifacts from it.

**TABLE 9: AiGw-1044 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS**

Chert Type	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Utilized		Core		Fragment		Chert Type Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	% of Total
Onondaga	0	0.0%	9	17.6%	42	82.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51	100.0%
<b>Debitage Type Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>51</b>	

### AiGw-1045

This site was located during pedestrian survey of the study area, close to the edge of one of the natural heritage areas on the Western side of the property. While the fragment recovered is missing its base and tip, the isolated mid-shaft fragment is distinctive of a Kirk Corner Notched projectile point, made from Onondaga chert. During intensification, AiGw-1051 was also identified within 20 metres of AiGw-1045, but due to their different chronological dates they were grouped into separate sites. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to the Early Archaic period, *circa* 8600-8000 B.C., (see Ellis et al. 1990:73; Ellis et al. 2009:796-800). **Table 10** shows the artifact analysis, and **Image 41** photo documents the assemblage.

**TABLE 10: AiGw-1045 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS**

Artifact Type	#	%
PPO	1	100.0%
Kirk Corner Notched - Onondaga	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1047

This site was located during pedestrian survey of one of the agricultural fields within the study area. It consists of a complete, Brewerton Side Notched projectile point made of Onondaga chert. Intensification around this point did not result in any additional materials being recovered. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 3780-3200 B.C., during the Middle Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:807-811; Kenyon 1981b). **Table 11** shows the assemblage catalogue, while **Image 42** photo documents it.

**TABLE 11: AiGw-1047 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
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<b>PPO</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Brewerton Side Notched</b>	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1049

This site was located during pedestrian survey in the northern section of the property. It consists of 10 chipped lithic artifacts found during 1 metre intensification over an area of approximately 33 metres EW x 23 metres NS. The site is located on a slight rise, just northeast of a small tributary of Fourteen Mile Creek. As can be seen in **Tables 12 and 13**, the assemblage is unique as it consists of artifacts from Ancaster (n=1), Onondaga (n=3), Bayport (n=2), and Collingwood (n=3) cherts. The flake types recovered are dominated by tertiary flakes, as well as utilized flakes, which show some retouch and use wear facets on their edges. In addition, a spokeshave made from Onondaga chert was recovered as part of this assemblage.

Spokeshaves are lithic tools that are characterized by semi-circular notches on one side, which are thought to have been used to help shape wooden spears, bows etc. The presence of two types of local chert, and two types of chert that originate from closer to Lake Huron suggest either a migration of people or goods into the study area; while no diagnostics were recovered from AiGw-1049, the only diagnostic found during the Stage 2 that is made from Collingwood chert is the partial Adder Orchard point found at AiGw-1054, which dates to the Late Archaic – suggesting that this scatter may be contemporaneous. The presence of many utilized flakes, and a spokeshave also suggests this scatter may represent a hunting camp. **Image 42** photo documents the complete assemblage, while **Image 43** photo documents the spokeshave.

**TABLE 12: AiGw-1049 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>CDE</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90.0%</b>
<b>Secondary</b>	1	11.1%
<b>Tertiary</b>	5	55.6%
<b>Utilized</b>	3	33.3%
<b>SPO</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Spokeshave - Onondaga</b>	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

**TABLE 13: AiGw-1049 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS**

<b>Chert Type</b>	<b>Primary</b>		<b>Secondary</b>		<b>Tertiary</b>		<b>Utilized</b>		<b>Core</b>		<b>Fragment</b>		<b>Chert Type Total</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Ancaster</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>1</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>Bayport</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>2</b>	<b>22.2%</b>
<b>Collingwood</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>3</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Onondaga</b>	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>3</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Debitage Type Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>9</b>	



### AiGw-1050

This site was located during pedestrian survey of one of the agricultural fields within the study area. It consists of a nearly complete Brewerton Side Notched projectile point made of Onondaga chert, with a portion of the base missing on one side. No additional artifacts were found during intensification. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 3780-3200 B.C., during the Middle Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:807-811; Kenyon 1981b). **Table 14** shows the assemblage catalogue, while **Image 44** photo documents it.

**TABLE 14: AiGw-1050 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
PPO	1	100.0%
Brewerton Side Notched - Onondaga	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1051

This site was located during pedestrian survey of one of the agricultural fields within the study area. It consists of a partial Otter Creek projectile point, made from Onondaga chert. The stem and base are missing from one side, and the edge appears to have been retouched to form an expedient tool. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 4340-3960 B.C., during the Middle Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:802; Ritchie 1971:40-41. Note that this site was found during the 20 metre intensification of AiGw-1045, however the artifacts were deemed to belong to two different sites due to the temporal differences between the diagnostic artifacts recovered (~4000 years). **Table 15** shows the assemblage catalogue, while **Image 45** photo documents it.

**TABLE 15: AiGw-1051 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
PPO	1	100.0%
Otter Creek - Onondaga	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1052

This site was located during pedestrian survey of one of the agricultural fields within the study area. It consists of the middle section of a Genesee point made of Onondaga chert, with the tip, base, and stem portions missing. Regardless, this is a very distinctive and diagnostic style, and In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 2200-1700/1400 B.C., during the Broad Point Late Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:814-818; Kenyon 1981a:7). Intensification did not result in any additional finds. **Table 16** shows the assemblage, while **Image 46** photo documents it.

**TABLE 16: AiGw-1052 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
PPO	1	100.0%
Genesee - Onondaga	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1053

This site was located during pedestrian survey of one of the agricultural fields within the study area. It consists of a complete Meadowood projectile point made of Onondaga chert. Intensification did not result in any additional finds. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 1000-500 B.C., during the Early Woodland period (Kenyon 1980a, 1980b; Spence et al. 1990:128-137; Ritchie 1971:35, 89). **Table 17** shows the assemblage, while **Image 47** photo documents it.

**TABLE 17: AiGw-1053 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
<b>PPO</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Meadowood - Onondaga	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

### AiGw-1054

This site was located during pedestrian survey of one of the agricultural fields within the study area. It consists of a complete, albeit crude Adder Orchard projectile point made from Collingwood chert. Intensification did not result in any additional finds. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa*. 2000-1000 B.C., during the Broad Point Late Archaic (Ellis et al. 1990:101-102; Ellis et al. 2009:814-818; Ferris and Kenyon 1987; Fisher 1997). This is the only diagnostic artifact found during the Stage 2 property survey from Collingwood chert which usually outcrops nearer to Georgian Bay. Debitage of collingwood chert found during intensification of the scatter at AiGw-1049 may indicate that this tool was made, or at least retouched at that location. **Table 18** documents the artifact assemblage, while **Image 48** photo documents it.

**TABLE 18: AiGw-1054 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
<b>PPO</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Adder Orchard - Collingwood	1	100.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>1</b>	

## Isolated Indigenous Findspots

In addition to the 11 Indigenous archaeological sites located during the Stage 2 property survey, there were 54 additional non-diagnostic findspots which after intensification did not meet the criteria for formal archaeological sites due to their spatial distribution across the property. All of these lithic artifacts were made of either Onondaga or Ancaster cherts (see **Appendix A**).

The non-diagnostic findspots total 54 artifacts, with 35 or 64.8% being represented by individual pieces of chipping detritus (CDE) (**Images 49 and 50**), as well as 7 biface fragments – primarily tips (**Image 51**), 2 projectile point fragments which are not complete enough to be diagnostic (**Image 52**), 5 spokeshaves (**Image 53**), 2 thumbnail scrapers and 1 graver (**Image 54**), as well as singular instances of burin (**Image 55**), and a knife (**Image 56**). Overall the presence of such a high number of tools suggests a long, varied use of the study area by Indigenous peoples –



no doubt due to the presence of Fourteen Mile Creek which would have provided stable water supply, easy transportation routes, and ample opportunities to hunt wildlife which would have travelled through the valley.

**TABLE 19: ISOLATED INDIGENOUS FINDSPOT ARTIFACT CATALOGUE**

Artifact Type	Quantity	% of total
<b>BIF</b>	7	13.0%
FRAG	7	100.0%
<b>BUR</b>	1	1.9%
FRAG	1	100.0%
<b>CDE</b>	35	64.8%
Core	5	14.3%
Primary	3	8.6%
Secondary	6	17.1%
Tertiary	15	42.9%
Utilized	6	17.1%
<b>GRV</b>	1	1.9%
Graver	1	100.0%
<b>KNF</b>	1	1.9%
Knife	1	100.0%
<b>PPO</b>	2	3.7%
FRAG	2	100.0%
<b>SCR</b>	2	3.7%
Thumbnail Scraper	2	100.0%
<b>SPO</b>	5	9.3%
Multipurpose	1	20.0%
Spokeshave	4	80.0%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	54	

## Euro-Canadian Settler Archaeological Sites

### AiGw-1055

This site consists of 62 Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts that were recovered on the edge of the ploughed agricultural field, immediately adjacent to the graded house lot in the southern portion of the property off Dundas Street West. The artifacts were collected over an area of 58 m x 38 m NW-SE. Based on their location beside the graded area, it is likely that these artifacts represent items pushed into the field during the demolition and grading of the previous homestead on the property and have subsequently been spread across the field during ploughing activities. **Image 10** photo documents the surface conditions at AiGw-1055 and the degree of disturbance encountered. **Table 20** shows the artifact assemblage from AiGw-1055.

**TABLE 20: AiGw-1055 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	Quantity	% of Total Assemblage
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<b>Refined Ceramics</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>51.6%</b>
<b>RWE</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22.6%</b>
Transfer	10	16.1%
<b>RWE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Sponged</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Ironstone</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>Moulded</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<b>Ironstone</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Transfer	1	1.6%
Banded	1	1.6%
<b>Makers Mark</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Pearlware</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Edged	1	1.6%
Pearlware	1	1.6%
<b>VWE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Banded	1	1.6%
<b>Yellowware</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Annular	1	1.6%
<b>Porcelain</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Porcelain	1	1.6%
<b>Household</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
<b>Glass</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
Bottle	16	25.8%
Dish	2	3.2%
Jar	1	1.6%
<b>Utilitarian Ceramics</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>Stoneware</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Bristol	4	6.5%
Salt Glazed	1	1.6%
Albany	1	1.6%
<b>Coarse Earthenware</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Rockingham	1	1.6%
Red Earthenware	1	1.6%
<b>Faunal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Bone</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Pig	1	1.6%
Other/Unknown	1	1.6%
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Nails</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Machine Cut	1	1.6%
<b>Artifact Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### *Refined Ceramics and Utilitarian Ceramics*

Refined ceramics represent the largest component of the assemblage at AiGw-1055, with 32 or 51.6% of the overall artifacts. Of the refined ceramics, Refined White Earthenware and Ironstone are the most ubiquitous, with 14 and 13 pieces respectively. Refined White Earthenware (RWE) is a lead-glazed, slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware of uniform texture that became the dominant ceramic type in Ontario after 1830. The body is generally very dense with pure paperwhite background, although puddling around foot rings may have a bluish tint. Decorative features such as painted or transfer-printed designs were applied before or in some cases after the application of the lead glaze. Transfer prints became extremely popular in the early nineteenth century and involved the transfer of intricate patterns from treated paper to the surface of the glazed or unglazed clay vessel. Early transfer prints were predominately blue, although after 1830 other colours such as violet, turquoise, red, and black became more common. 10 of the 14, or 71% of the RWE recovered was transfer printed, with blue, blue willow, black, grey-blue, and red being represented in the sample. Hand-painted refined white earthenware generally consists of blue or “late palette” (chrome-based colours such as black, pink, true yellow, and various shades of green) tones which appear circa 1830, although some early or transitional RWE may consist of more earth based, or “early palette” tones (olive green, brown, mustard yellow, orange). One piece of RWE contains a maker’s mark for “Myott Son & Co. England” which dates to a production period of between 1900 and 1920.

Ironstone is the second most prevalent type of ceramic in this assemblage. This is a variety of refined white earthenware which became widely available in the 1840’s and was extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860’s (I. Kenyon 1985). It is usually much thicker than other whiteware and most often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit, although hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, stamped, and edged ironstone wares were also produced in limited quantities.

The remaining refined ceramics consist of 2 fragments of pearlware, and fragment each of vitrified white earthenware, yellowware, and porcelain. Pearlware, sometimes referred to as “China glazed”, is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a “whiter” ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently, the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario. However, by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs.

Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. Stoneware vessels were also produced throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, becoming more durable and refined over time. One rim fragment of salt glazed stoneware crock exhibited some stamped lettering “J.WO” and “BB”., this corresponds to a makers mark of J.W. Woodyatt from Brantford. Woodyatt’s pottery was in operation from 1857 to 1859 and the stamp read James Woodyatt and Company. His pottery won prizes at the Canada West Exhibition for best specimens and best assortment. Each year, 900 cords of wood were burned in the kilns and over 400 tons of clay were imported to produce these vessels (Brantford Expositor, 2018). A single piece of Rockinghamware was also recovered; with a light buff paste and deep manganese brown glaze, Rockinghamware became

popular in the 1840's and continues to be manufactured in limited quantities today (Adams 1994: 100). **Images 57-59** photo document the ceramic assemblage from AiGw-1055.

#### *Household and Construction Artifacts*

Glass artifacts represent the second largest percentage of the overall assemblage, with 19 pieces or 30.6% of the total assemblage. Of the glass assemblage, 16 pieces are bottle glass, including one complete Charles E. Hires Co. mouth-blown, tooled finish bottle ca. 1876-1890 (**Image 60**). Other notable glass artifacts are a piece of a clamp-top fruit jar lid insert produced by the Hamilton Glass Works ca. 1864-1880, and a mouth-blown applied-lip bottle neck with a production date between the 1820s and 1890s. A single machine cut nail was also recovered, dating to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830; they were replaced by wire drawn nails in the 1890's. **Images 61-62** photo document the household and construction artifacts from AiGw-1055.

#### **AiGw-1056**

This site was located within a ploughed field immediately adjacent to the intersection of Bronte Road and the William Halton Parkway. The scatter is quite linear, following the edge of the public right of way, and consisting of 27 artifacts (**Table 21**) found within in area of 64m NS x 16 m EW. The location of this scatter is quite strange, being in what was essentially the middle of the field until the road was realigned in the early 2000s. Examination of historical mapping and aerial imagery did not indicate the presence of any structures within the vicinity of this site, however **Image 37**, an aerial image from the construction of Bronte Road in 2006 shows several fill piles in close proximity to the location of this scatter – and we believe these artifacts are remnants from these piles which eroded down onto the field during the road construction, thereby making this site a dump.

Approximately half of the artifacts collected (n=14) belong to the refined ceramics category, with Ironstone and porcelain being the most ubiquitous. One piece of Ironstone has a makers mark "W & E. Corn", with a Royal coat of arms with banner dates indicating 1864-1880. Glass artifacts constitute the next highest category with 11 pieces recovered, or 40.7% of the total assemblage. Most of the glass is bottle glass, with colours including aqua, blue aqua, straw, and lavender. **Images 63-65** photo document these artifacts. An artifact of note from this assemblage is a piece of a Spratt lightning bolt insulator (**Image 65**) James Spratt was in the lighting rod business from 1845 to 1850 according to Cincinnati, Ohio directories and opened the lightning rod business on 5th Street in Cincinnati in July of 1848. He was granted a patent on February 5th 1850 for improvement in attachments for lightning conductors; by the mid 1850's he had abandoned the insulator business for self-sealing fruit cans (Meier, 2002).

**TABLE 21: AiGw-1056 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	Quantity	% of Total Assemblage
<b>Refined Ceramics</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51.9%</b>
<b>Ironstone</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Ironstone</b>	6	22.2%
<b>Transfer</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Moulded</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Makers Mark</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Porcelain</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Porcelain</b>	2	7.4%

<b>Redware</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Rockingham</b>	1	3.7%
<b>RWE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Transfer</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Pearlware</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Moulded</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Household</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
<b>Glass</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
<b>Bottle</b>	7	25.9%
<b>Window</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Milk Glass</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Dish</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Other – Insulator</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Other Construction</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Tiling</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Nails</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Machine Cut</b>	1	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### **Euro-Canadian Settler Findspots**

An additional 216 isolated Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from 83 findspots found during the combined pedestrian and test pit surveys – many corresponding to the same types of ceramic and glass types mentioned in AiGw-1055 and AiGw-1056. While illustrative overall of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century land use of the study area, their isolated nature indicates the extent that ploughing can disperse artifacts across the study area. A full inventory of these artifacts can be found in **Appendix A**.

## Analysis and Conclusion

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### Archaeological Potential

#### Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

1. Previously identified archaeological sites;
2. Water sources:
  - ▶ Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - ▶ Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
  - ▶ Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
  - ▶ Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
3. Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
4. Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
5. Resource areas including:
  - ▶ Food or medicinal plants;
  - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
6. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
7. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MTCS stipulates the following:

1. No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
2. No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,

3. No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

### Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MTCS 2011:18)*

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

### Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in the previous section, the following statements can be made:

1. There are 29 registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area
2. There are historic transportation routes and areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 100 m of the study area.
3. The soils of the study area are conducive for agriculture.

When the above noted criteria are considered, the study area exhibits potential for the identification of archaeological resources.

### Conclusion

The Stage 2 property survey took place between June 20 and July 28th, 2022. It resulted in the identification of 11 Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites, 2 Euro-Canadian Settler Archaeological Sites, as well as 54 Isolated Indigenous findspots, and 83 Isolated Euro-Canadian findspots.

The results of the property survey and identification of these archaeological resources emphasizes the long, rich history of Indigenous presence and occupation in what is now Ontario from time immemorial. Archaeologically, the diagnostic finds have a temporal range of approximately 10,000 years, with evidence of human presence dating from the Early Archaic (AiGw-1045), Middle Archaic (AiGw-1047, AiGw-1050, and AiGw-1051), Late Archaic (AiGw-1052, AiGw-1054), and Early Woodland Periods (AiGw-1042, AiGw-1053). The presence of chert types usually found closer to the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, as well as the presence of a ceramic bead that is usually associated with St. Lawrence Iroquoian and Huron-Wendat ceramic traditions also emphasizes the importance to the study area in the trade and migration of past peoples and objects. The registered Indigenous archaeological sites: AiGw-

1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, AiGw-1045, and AiGw-1049 retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and are recommended for Stage 3 Site Specific Assessments. Intensification around registered sites: AiGw-1047, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1051, AiGw-1052, AiGw-1053, and AiGw-1054 did not result in any additional finds so these sites can be considered fully mitigated by this assessment and no further work is recommended.

The Settler occupation of the study area began in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and continues to this day. The graded southern house lot roughly corresponds to the location of the orchard and farmstead of the Book Family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century atlases. Unfortunately, the demolition of the house, and subsequent grading across this portion of the property removed the archaeological potential from it – so although artifacts are present, such as those identified as part of AiGw-1055, the context has been removed. As such, this site does not hold Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and is not recommended for further work. Similarly, the spatial patterning and background research regarding the location of the scatter at AiGw-1056 suggest that the artifacts recovered at this site were dumped onto the property during road construction in 2006. As such, it is not in its original context and does not hold further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for further work.

Overall, as depicted on **Maps 9 and 10**, during the property survey a total of 130.28 acres, or 81.61% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals, 14.96 acres or 9.36% underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, 2.06 acres or 1.29% underwent test pit survey at 10 metre intervals, 0.43 acres or 0.27% showed signs of visual ground disturbance and was not assessed, 4.43 acres was found to be low and wet and was photo documented, and 5.98 acres or 3.75% was found to be within Natural Heritage Areas and was not assessed.



## Recommendations

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### **AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1049**

Given that these sites are Indigenous archaeological sites where it is not yet clear that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 test unit strategy, in accordance with Section 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines, will be as follows:

- ▶ Place a 5 m grid over the documented area of artifact concentration and excavate 1m square test units across the grid at 5 metre intervals.
- ▶ Place and excavate additional test units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total throughout the site, around units of higher artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site.

### **AiGw-1044**

This site is comprised of 51 Indigenous chipped lithic artifacts found during intensified Stage 2 test unit excavation over a positive test pit. Given that AiGw-1044 is an Indigenous site where it is clear that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 test unit strategy, in accordance with Section 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines, will be as follows:

- ▶ Place a 10m grid over the documented 10 m x 10 m area of artifact concentration and excavate 1m square test units across the grid at 10 m intervals.
- ▶ Place and excavate additional test units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid unit total throughout the site, around units of higher artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site.

### **AiGw-1045**

This site is comprised of an isolated Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched Point. Given that AiGw-1045 is an Indigenous site where it is not yet clear that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 test unit strategy, in accordance with Section 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines, will be as follows:

- ▶ Place a 5m grid over the documented area of artifact concentration and excavate 1m square test units across the grid at 5 m intervals.
- ▶ Place and excavate additional test units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total throughout the site, around units of higher artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. Soils excavated from the infill units should be screened using 3mm mesh to facilitate recovery of smaller artifact types known from the Early Archaic period.

### **AiGw-1047, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1051, AiGw-1052, AiGw-1053, AiGw-1054**

Intensification around these Isolated diagnostic finds did not result in the recovery of any additional archaeological materials; as such, they do not hold further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and are not recommended for Stage 3 assessments.

### **AiGw-1055**

AiGw-1055 was found in an area that had been impacted by previous demolition and grading of a 19<sup>th</sup> century homestead. This demolition and grading have removed the archaeological integrity of the site, and effectively removed its potential. It does not hold further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and is not recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

### **AiGw-1056**

The location and distribution of artifacts found at AiGw-1056 indicates that these artifacts are likely representative of a dump onto the property, with the artifacts having been eroded out of fill piles brought in for road construction as is visible in a 2006 aerial image. As such, this site does not retain archaeological integrity or Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and is not recommended for further work.

### **Remaining Isolated Findspots**

Intensification around the remaining 54 Pre-Contact Indigenous, and 83 Settler findspots did not lead to these locations fitting requirements for further assessment. As such, they are considered mitigated by this survey and Stage 3 is not recommended.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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## Images

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**IMAGE 1: FIELD CONDITIONS, FACING SOUTH**



**IMAGE 2: FIELD CONDITIONS, FACING SOUTHWEST**





**IMAGE 3: FIELD CONDITIONS, FACING NORTHWEST**



**IMAGE 4: FIELD CONDITIONS OF PORTION BETWEEN BRONTE AND OLD BRONTE ROADS, FACING WEST.**





**IMAGE 5: VIEW ACROSS STUDY AREA WITH WESTERN NHS BOUNDARY, FACING NORTHWEST**



**IMAGE 6: SOUTHWEST CORNER OF STUDY AREA ALONG DUNDAS ST. W., FACING SOUTHWEST**





**IMAGE 7: VIEW OF LOW AND WET AREA IN SOUTHERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA, FACING EAST**



**IMAGE 8: VIEW ACROSS LOW AND WET AREA IN CENTRE OF STUDY AREA, FACING EAST**





**IMAGE 9: VIEW ACROSS LOW AND WET AREA IN NORTHERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA, FACING SOUTHEAST**



**IMAGE 10: DISTURBED AREA AT EDGE OF GRADED HOUSELOT IN SOUTHERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA, FACING SOUTHEAST**





**IMAGE 11: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING EAST**



**IMAGE 12: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING WEST**





**IMAGE 13: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHWEST**



**IMAGE 14: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING NORTH**





**IMAGE 15: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHEAST**



**IMAGE 16: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING NORTHWEST**





**IMAGE 17: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHWEST**



**IMAGE 18: TEST PIT INTENSIFICATION, FACING NORTHWEST**





**IMAGE 19: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING SOUTHWEST**



**IMAGE 20: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING NORTHEAST**





**IMAGE 21: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS ALONG FIELD EDGE, FACING NORTH**



**IMAGE 22: TEST PIT SURVEY OF FIELD BOUNDARY AT 5 M INTERVALS, FACING NORTHEAST**





**IMAGE 23: TEST UNIT EXCAVATION, FACING NORTHEAST**



**IMAGE 24: TEST UNIT EXCAVATION, FACING SOUTHEAST**





**IMAGE 25: DISTURBED TEST PIT STRATIGRAPHY, TROWEL IS POINTING NORTH**



**IMAGE 26: DISTURBED TEST PIT SHOWING LACK OF TOPSOIL, TROWEL POINTING NORTH**





**IMAGE 27: INTACT TEST PIT STRATIGRAPHY, TROWEL POINTING NORTH**



**IMAGE 28: INTACT TEST PIT STRATIGRAPHY, TROWEL POINTING NORTH**





**IMAGE 29: INTACT TEST PIT STRATIGRAPHY, TROWEL IS POINTING NORTH**



**IMAGE 30: INTACT TEST PIT STRATIGRAPHY, TROWEL IS POINTING NORTH**





**IMAGE 31: EXCAVATED TEST UNIT, FACING SOUTH**



**IMAGE 32: EXCAVATED TEST UNIT, FACING NORTH**





**IMAGE 33: WESTERN PROFILE OF TEST UNIT, FACING WEST.**



**IMAGE 34: 1992 IMAGE SHOWING NOW DEMOLISHED HOUSE AT 3069 DUNDAS ST. W. (FROM TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY)**





**IMAGE 35: AERIAL IMAGE OF STUDY AREA IN 2002 WITH ORIGINAL ALIGNMENT OF BRONTE RD. (TOWN OF OAKVILLE, 2022)**





**IMAGE 36: AERIAL IMAGE OF STUDY AREA IN 2006 SHOWING REALIGNMENT OF BRONTE RD. (TOWN OF OAKVILLE, 2022)**



**IMAGE 37: ZOOMED IN 2006 AERIAL IMAGE IN AREA OF AIGW-1056, SHOWING FILL PILES USED FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION (TOWN OF OAKVILLE, 2022).**



**IMAGE 38: CERAMIC BEAD FROM AIGW-1042**





**IMAGE 39: LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM AIGW-1043**



**IMAGE 40: SAMPLE OF ARTIFACTS FROM AIGW-1044**



**IMAGE 41: BREWERTON SIDE NOTCHED POINT – AIGW-1047**



**IMAGE 42: LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM AIGW-1049**





**IMAGE 43: SPOKESHAVE FROM AIGW-1049**



**IMAGE 44: BREWERTON SIDE NOTCHED POINT – AIGW-1050**

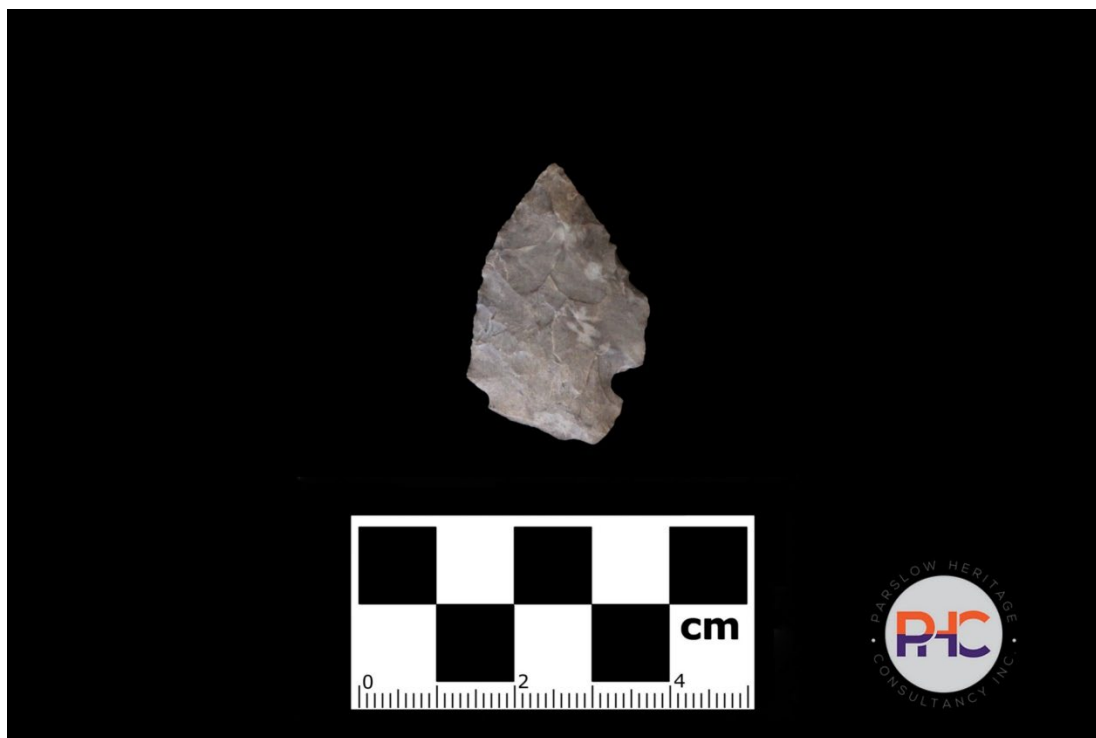


IMAGE 45: OTTER CREEK POINT – AiGW-1051



IMAGE 46: GENESEE POINT FRAGMENT – AiGW-1052

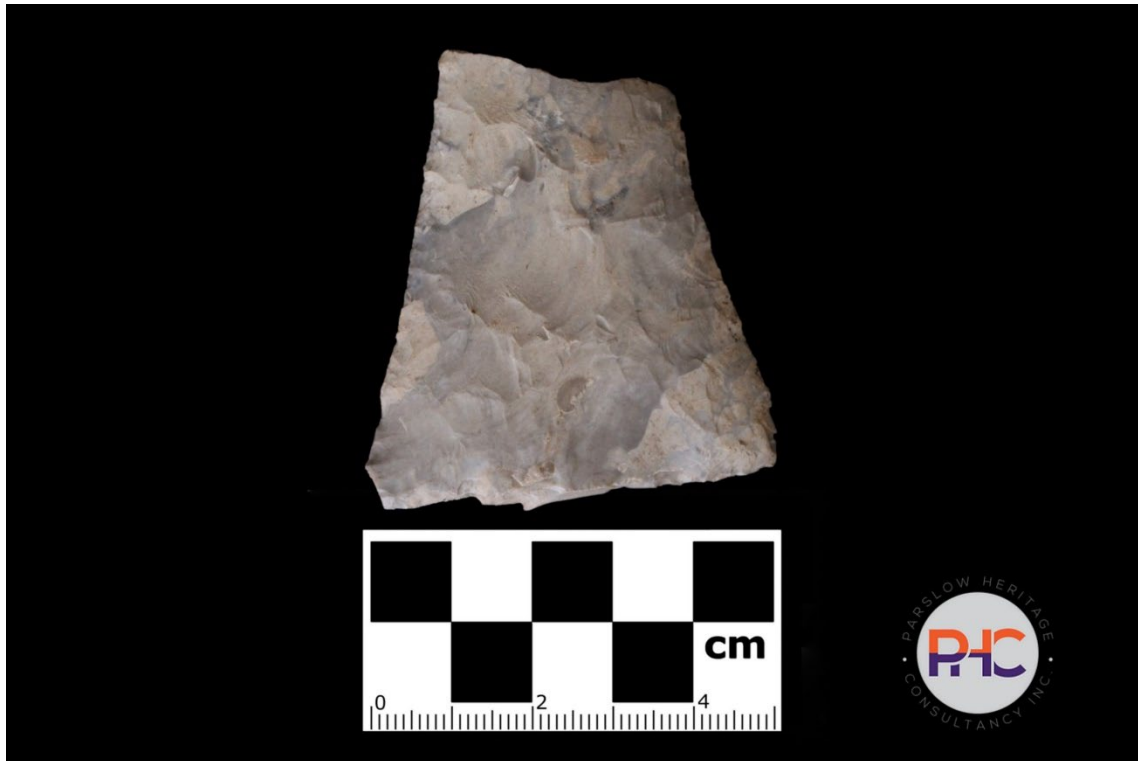


IMAGE 47: MEADOWWOOD POINT – AIGW-1053



IMAGE 48: ADDER ORCHARD POINT – AIGW-1054



**IMAGE 49: ASSORTED ISOLATED PRIMARY AND TERTIARY FLAKES**



**IMAGE 50: ASSORTED ISOLATED UTILIZED FLAKES**



**IMAGE 51: ASSORTED ISOLATED BIFACE FRAGMENTS**



**IMAGE 52: ASSORTED ISOLATED PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENTS**



**IMAGE 53: ASSORTED ISOLATED SPOKESHAVES**



**IMAGE 54: ASSORTED ISOLATED SCRAPERS AND GRAVER**



**IMAGE 55: ISOLATED BURIN FRAGMENT**



**IMAGE 56: ISOLATED KNIFE FRAGMENT**





IMAGE 57: AIGW-1055 SAMPLE OF REFINED CERAMICS

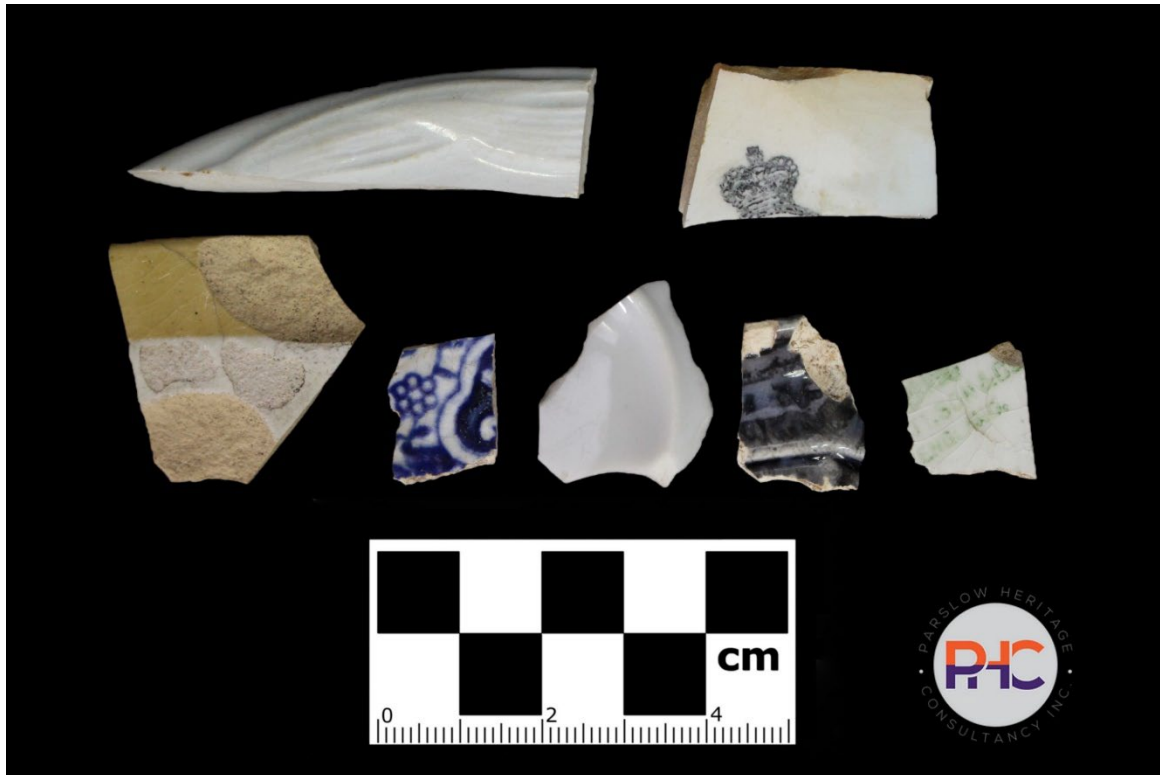


IMAGE 58: AIGW-1055 SAMPLE OF UTILITARIAN CERAMICS



IMAGE 59: AIGW-1055 – J. WOODYATT STONEWARE FRAGMENT CA. 1857-1859



IMAGE 60: AIGW-1055 HIRES AQUA GLASS BOTTLE, CA. 1876-1890s.



IMAGE 61: AIGW-1055 ASSORTED GLASS ARTIFACTS

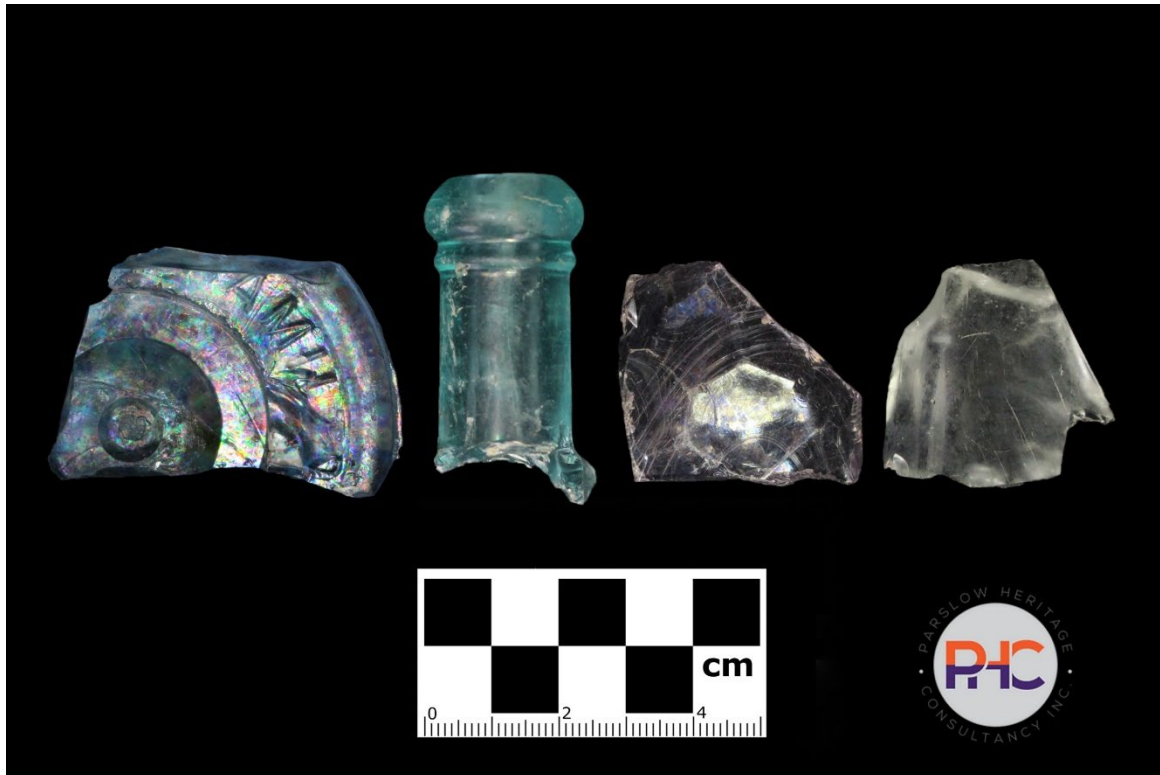


IMAGE 62: AIGW-1055 – MACHINE CUT NAIL



IMAGE 63: AIGW-1056 ASSORTED REFINED CERAMICS



IMAGE 64: AIGW-1056 ASSORTED GLASS ASSEMBLAGE

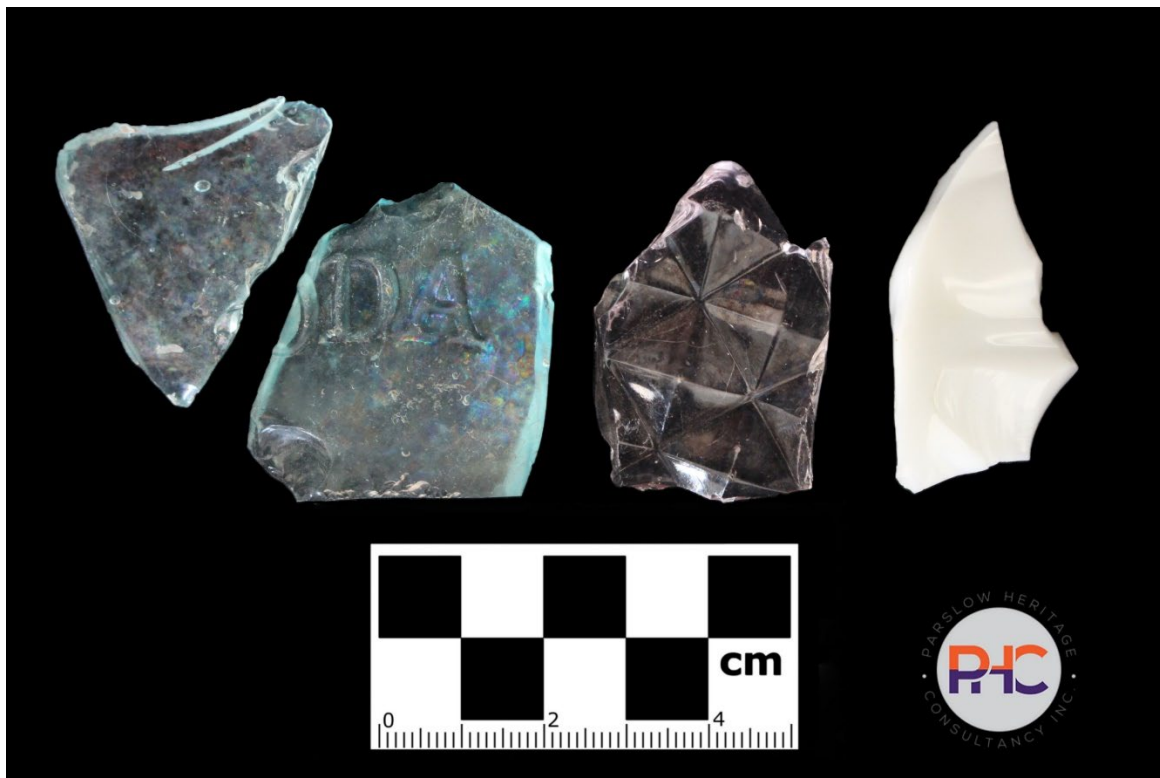
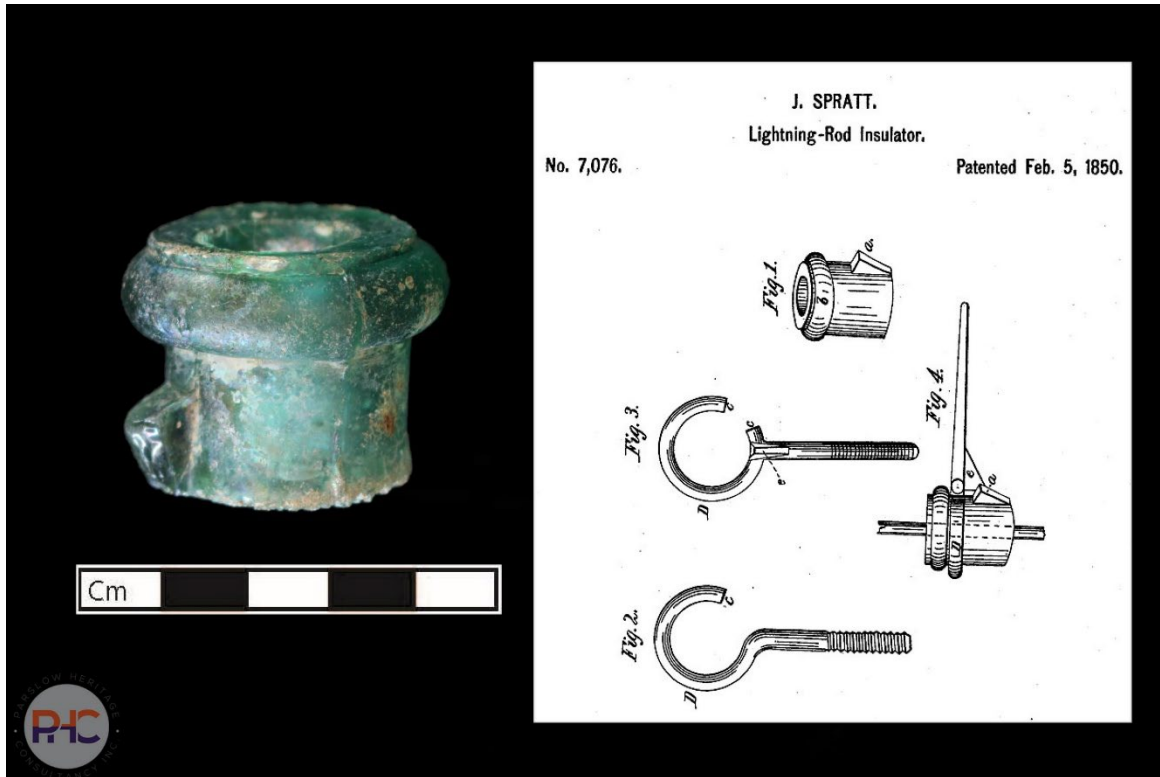




IMAGE 65: AIGW-1056 SPRATT INSULATOR ROD FRAGMENT



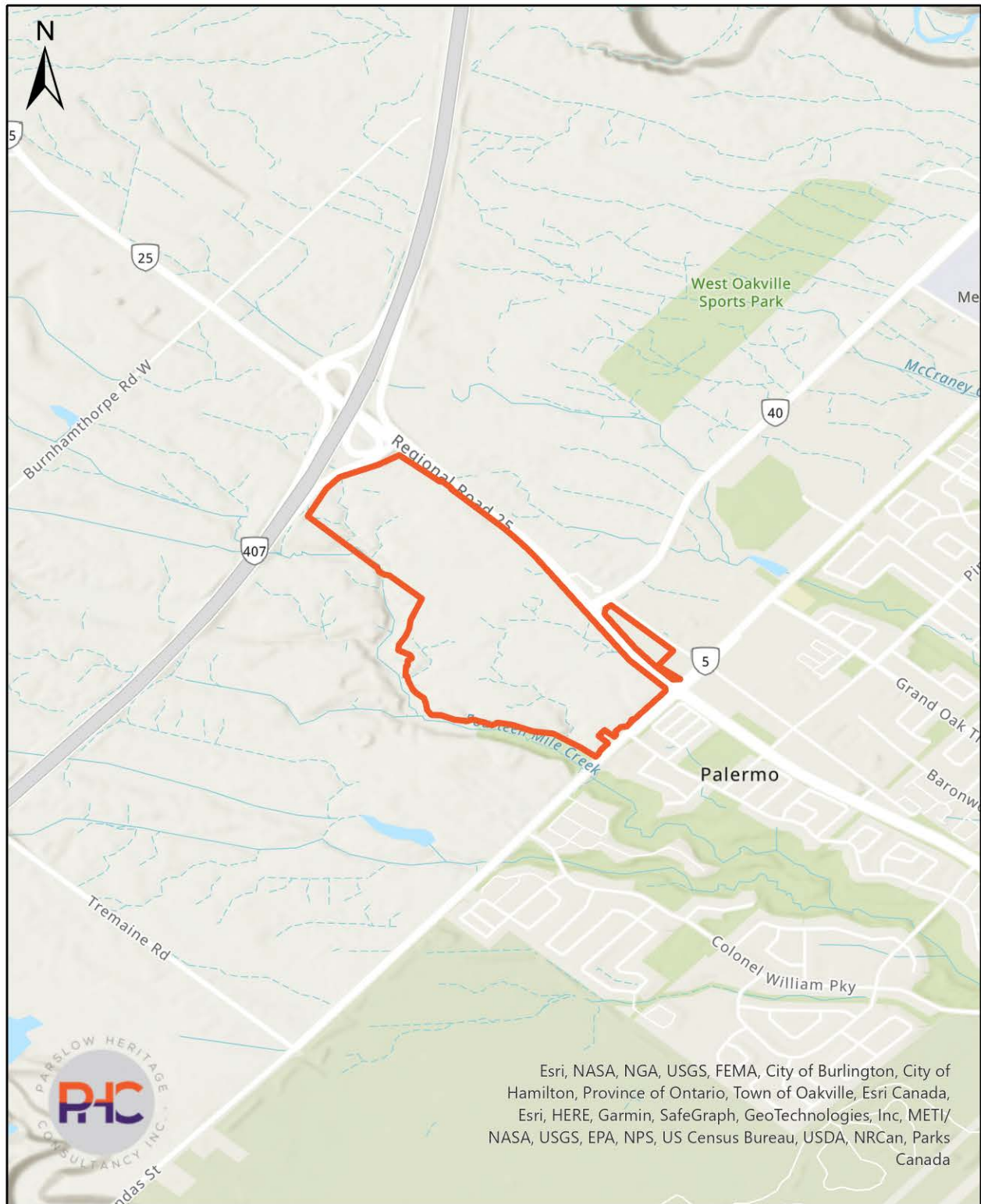


## Maps

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*ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES*

# Map 1 - Location of Study Area on Topographic Map



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCAN, Parks Canada



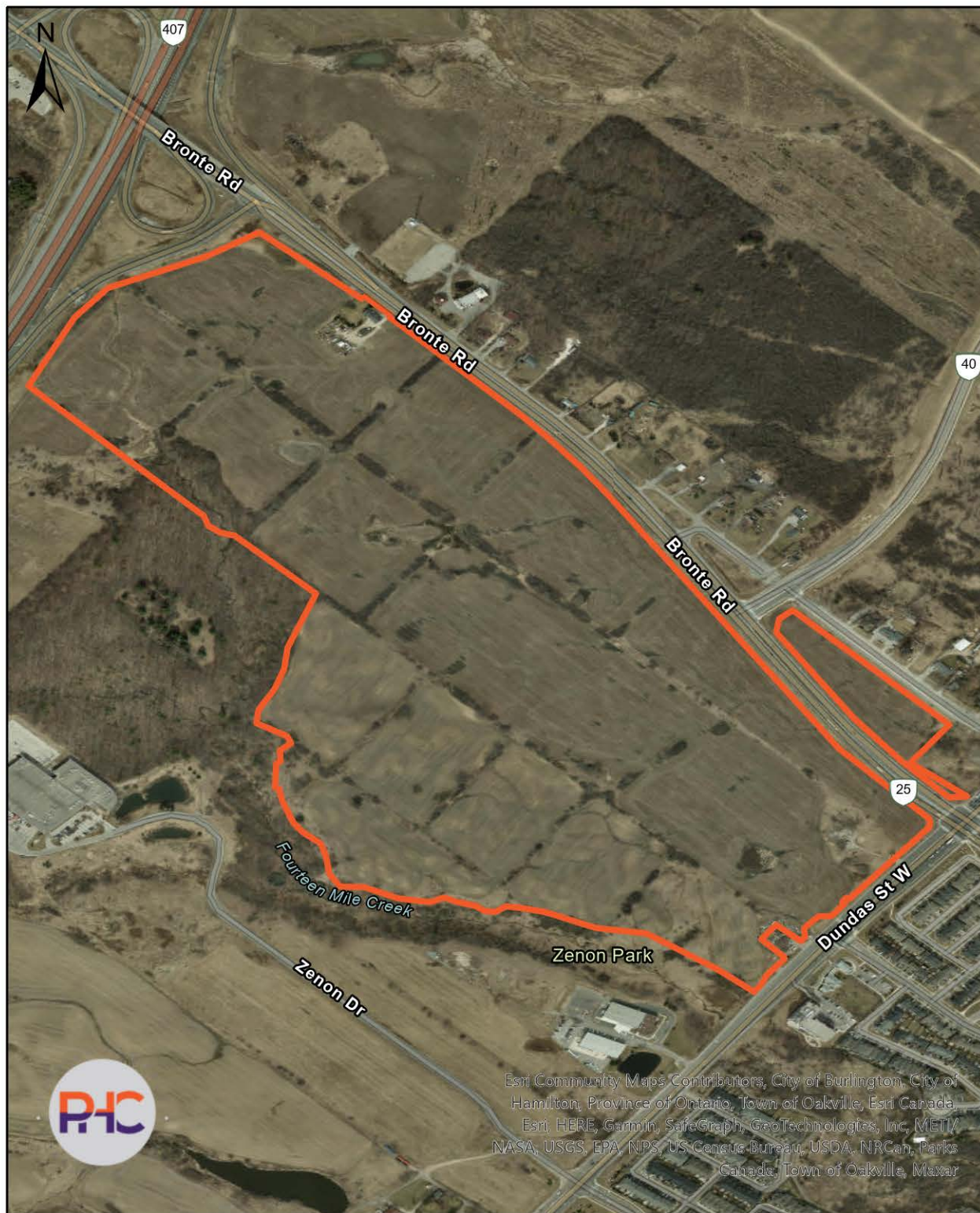
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers  
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**Legend**  
Study Boundary

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON




# Map 2 - Location of Study Area on Modern Aerial Image



0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:10,000

## Legend

 Study Boundary

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

# Map 3 - Location of Study Area on Treaty Map



## Legend

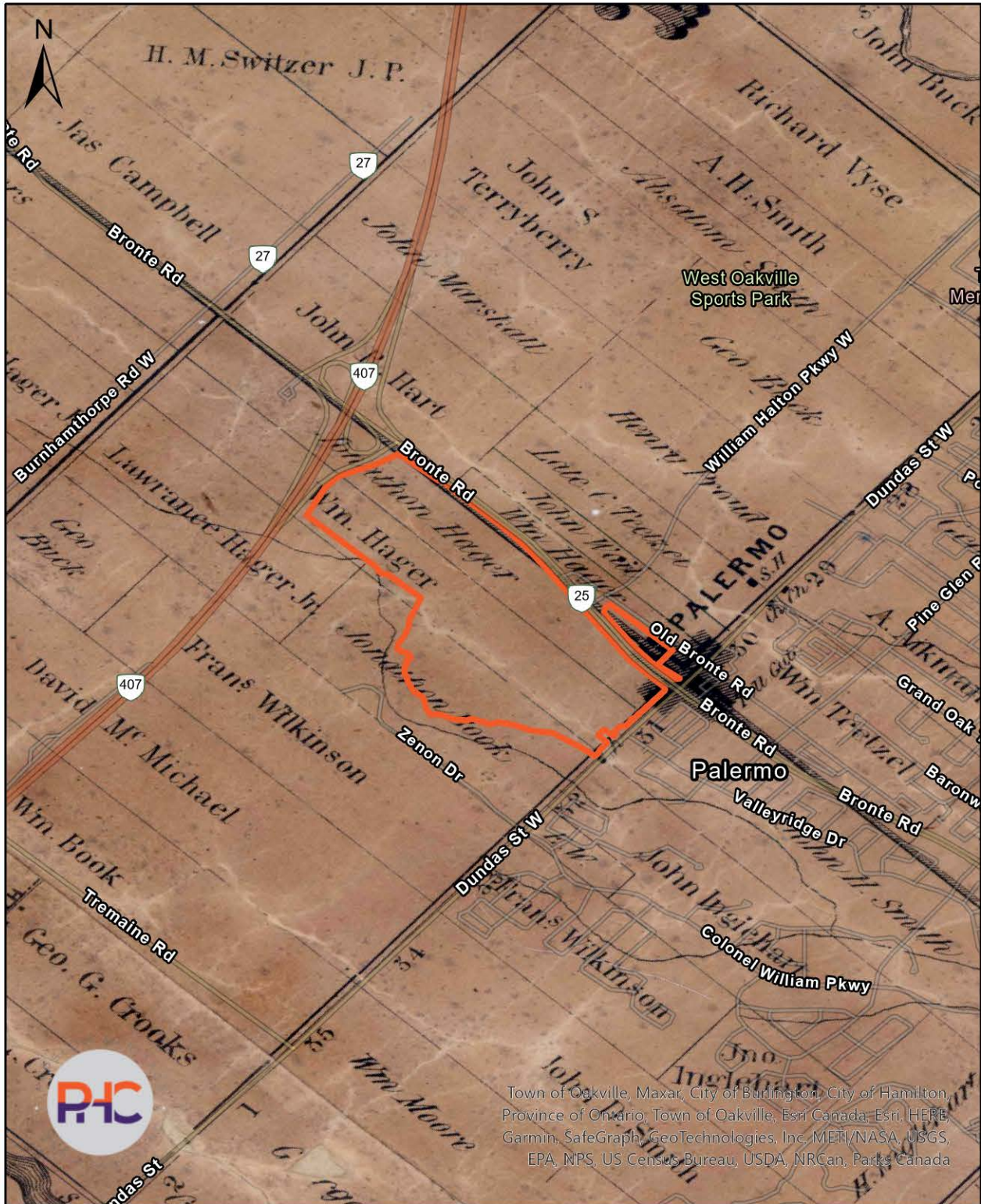
- ONTARIO\_TREATIES
- Treaty 13A, 1805
  - Treaty 3 3/4, 1795
  - Study Boundary

1:25,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



# Map 4 - Study Area on 1858 Tremaine Map



Town of Oakville, Maxar, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada



1:25,000

## Legend

 Study Boundary

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



# Map 5 - Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Atlas



**Legend**  
Study Boundary

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada



# Map 6 - Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image



Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada



1:10,000

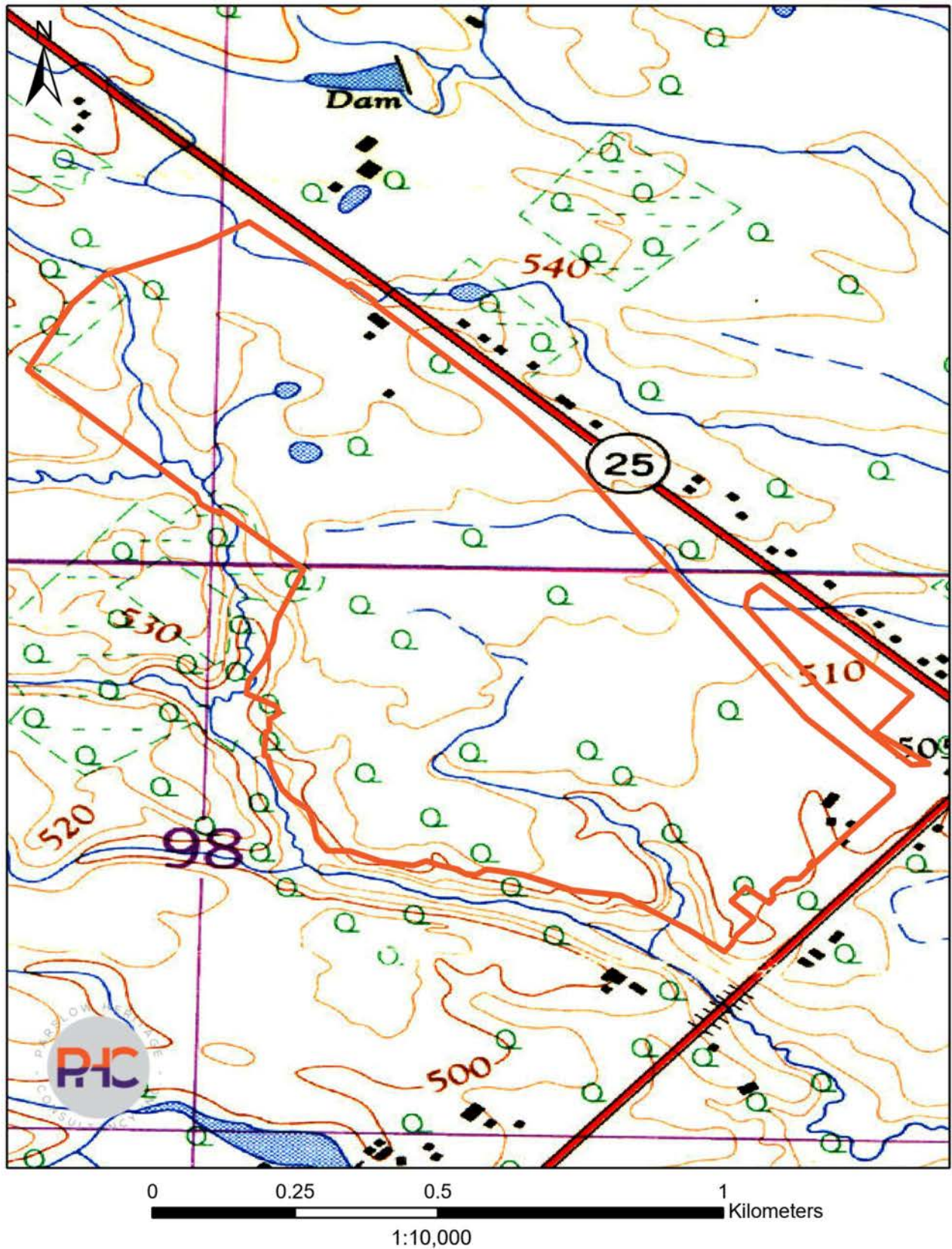
## Legend

 Study Boundary


Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



Map 7 - Study Area on 1964 Topographic Image

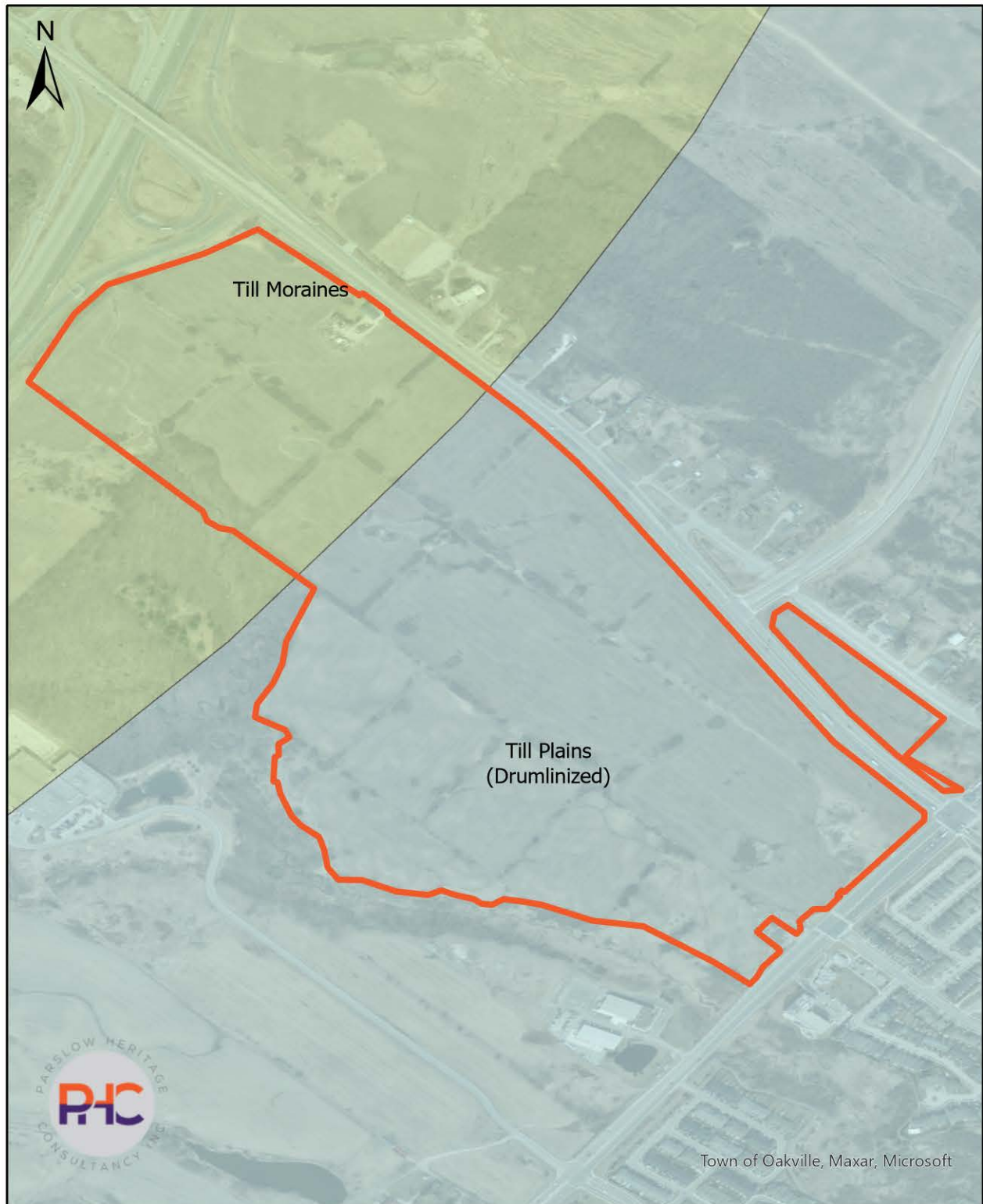


**Legend**

 Study Boundary

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

# Map 8 - Study Area on Physiographic Image



0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:10,000

## Legend

Physiographic Region

Till Moraines

Till Plains (Drumlinized)

Study Boundary

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



# Map 9 - Stage 2 Assessment of Study Area



**Legend**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Study Boundary        | Visual Ground Disturbance - Not assessed |
| <b>Layer</b>          | Disturbed - ASI 2019                     |
| <b>Land Type</b>      | NHS Area - not assessed                  |
| PS at 5m              | Low and Wet                              |
| TP at 10m - Disturbed |  |
| TP at 5m              |  |

0 0.13 0.25 0.5  
 Kilometers

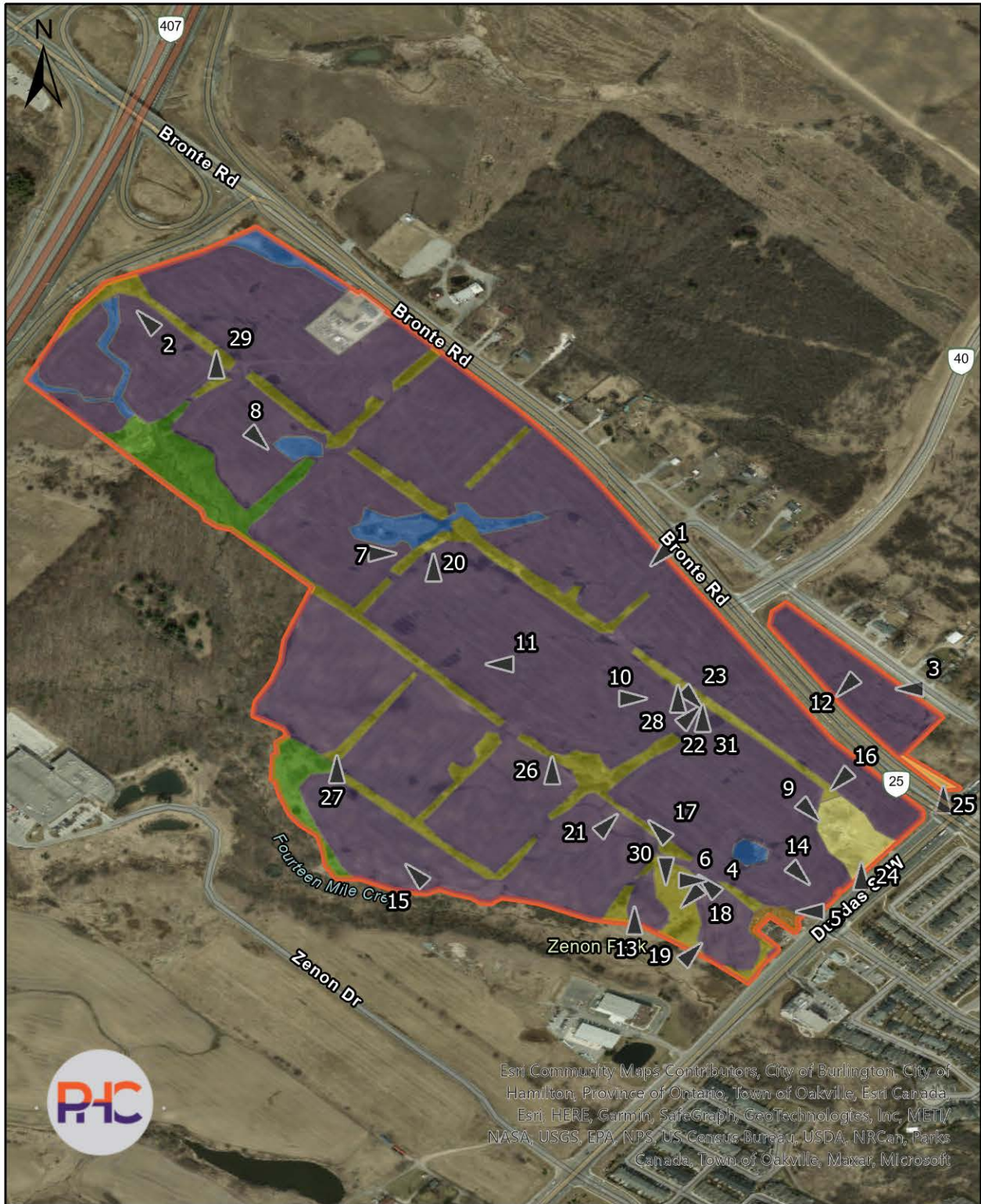
1:10,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
 Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft



# Map 10 - Field Methods and Photo Locations



**Legend**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Study Boundary        | Visual Ground Disturbance - Not assessed |
| <b>Layer</b>          | Disturbed - ASI 2019                     |
| <b>Land Type</b>      | NHS Area - not assessed                  |
| PS at 5m              | Low and Wet                              |
| TP at 10m - Disturbed |  |
| TP at 5m              |  |

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

1:10,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft



# Map 11 - Development Plan Overlay



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**Legend**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Study Boundary        | Visual Ground Disturbance - Not assessed |
| <b>Layer</b>          | Disturbed - ASI 2019                     |
| <b>Land Type</b>      | NHS Area - not assessed                  |
| Placemark             | Low and Wet                              |
| TP at 10m - Disturbed |  |
| TP at 5m              |  |

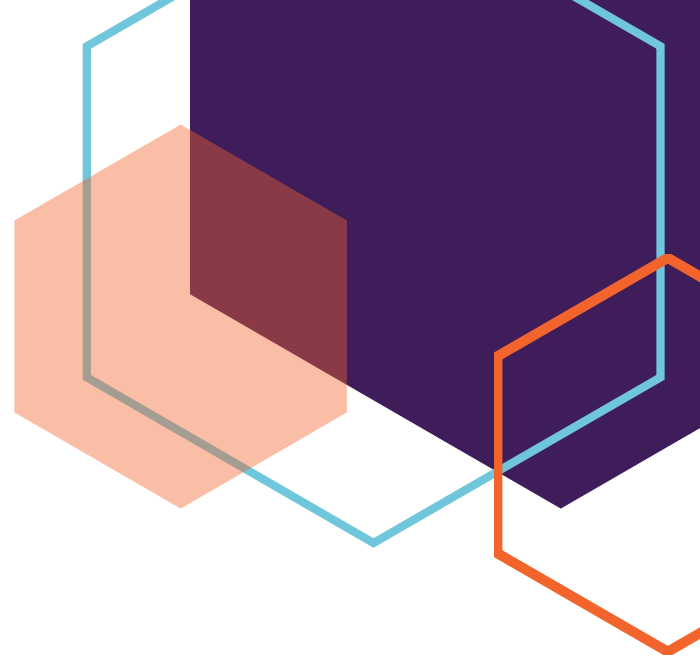
0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

1:10,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

# Appendix A

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## Artifact Catalogue





Project Name: Argo Palermo  
 Project No.: 2020-0067  
 Stage: 2  
 Analyzed/Entered By: Jessica Russell (Cat#1-29)  
 Mike Grajnar (Cat #30-89)

## Pre-Contact Catalogue

Cat No.	Date	Scatter	Find Spot	Depth (cm)	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Freq.	Heated	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
1	2022-06-24		TP1	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
2	2022-06-24	AIgw-1044	TP15		Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
3	2022-06-24		TP16		Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	1	No				
4	2022-06-24		TP17		Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
5	2022-07-04		130	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	CORE	1	No				Battering along all edges, angular cross section,dorsal and ventral faces look similar
6	2022-07-04		129	CSP	Onondaga	BUR	FRAG	1	No	17.4*	23.1*	4.4*	Spall removed from edge to create concave shape to create a Burin spur. Other side of spur is naturally concave, so no modification needed therefore it's a converted burin. Second possible spur that looks natural but may have been used
7	2022-07-04		127	CSP	Onondaga	SPO	Spokeshave	1	No	19.4*	13.7*	4.8*	
8	2022-07-04		123	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	1	No	22.5*	18.3*	8.3*	Striations, microflakes and edge rounding
9	2022-07-04		126	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
10	2022-07-04		120	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Utilized	1	No	36.8	26.8	7.7	Usewear present
11	2022-07-04		128	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	CORE	1	No	52.1			
12	2022-07-04		122	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Primary	1	No				Very rough primary flake, chance it could just be natural
13	2022-07-04		132	CSP	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	1	No				Undiagnostic. Possibly base of a drill
14	2022-07-06		136	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	1	Yes				Potlids visible, colour changes, Usewear visible on retouched edge, small notch present (unsure if natural or human-made)
15	2022-07-04		133	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
16	2022-07-04		125	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	1	No				
17	2022-07-06		153	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	1	No	16.2*	18*	3.2*	Utilization on a lateral edge (unknown), microflakes, striations, edge rounding present
18	2022-07-04		131	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	1	No	14.2*	18.4*	3.4*	Both lateral edges utilized, microflakes and edge rounding present on both edges
19	2022-07-06		157	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
20	2022-07-04		121	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1	No				
21	2022-07-04		134	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	1	No	20.4*	21.8*	5.8*	microflakes, striations and edge rounding present. Natural spur present, may have been used. Further analysis is needed.
22	2022-07-04		135	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
23	2022-07-06		156	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
24	2022-07-06		155	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	1	Yes	17.5*	28.2*	5.3*	Potlids visible, not much colour change, utilization on a lateral edge with microflakes and edge rounding
25	2022-07-06		147	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	CORE	1	Yes	18.7*			Potlids visible, microflaking and bating on most edges, core fragment (too small to know type of core)
26	2022-07-04		124	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1	No				
27	2022-07-06		149	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	1	No				Cortex present, microflakes present on two edges but not enough evidence to support intentional human modification for tool use
28	2022-07-06		154	CSP	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	1	No	16.9*	22.5*	5.4*	Tip of stage 4 or 5 biface, clear refinement along edges, thinning flake scars in middle.
29	2022-07-06		148	CSP	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	1	No	16*	14.9*	5.3*	Mid-section fragment, flaking all across surface, stacked terminations clearly visible on one side, likely stage 4
30	2022-06-20	AIgw-1047	20	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	Brewerton Side Notched	1		46.8	29.8	8.3	
31	2022-06-30		113	CSP	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	1					Projectile Point Tip
32	2022-06-28		83	CSP	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	1					Projectile Point Tip
33	2022-06-30		119	CSP	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	1					Projectile Point Tip
34	2022-06-27	AIgw-1050	66	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	Brewerton Side Notched	1		34.3	22.9	7.3	Small piece of base missing
35	2022-06-30	AIgw-1051	118	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	Otter Creek	1		39.9	17.6	6.9	retouch on edge may indicate use as expedient tool
36	2022-06-28		109	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	FRAG	1					Projectile Point Broken at base
37	2022-06-27	AIgw-1052	64	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	Genesee	1		?	48.7	8.7	Base and tip are missing
38	2022-06-30	AIgw-1045	117	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	Kirk Corner Notched	1		?	32.2	6.3	Base and tip are missing
39	2022-06-28	AIgw-1053	112	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	Meadowood	1		37	17.1	5.3	Small piece of base missing
40	2022-06-27		62	CSP	Onondaga	PPO	FRAG	1		?	23.6	5.0	Tip is missing
41	2022-06-20		31	CSP	Ancaster	BIF	FRAG	1					Projectile Point Tip
42	2022-06-28	AIgw-1054	102	CSP	Collingwood	PPO	Adder Orchard	1		31.9	16.8	6.4	Break on one edge
43	2022-06-28		110	CSP	Ancaster	SCR	Thumbnail Scraper	1		34.7	28	3.7	
44	2022-06-30		114	CSP	Onondaga	SPO	Spokeshave	1					Potential multipurpose tool
45	2022-06-30		115	CSP	Onondaga	SCR	Thumbnail Scraper	1		24.7	19.4	5.7	
46	2022-06-28		75	CSP	Onondaga	SPO	Spokeshave	1					
47	2022-06-20		27	CSP	Onondaga	SPO	Multipurpose	1					
48	2022-06-20		23	CSP	Onondaga	GRV	Graver	1					
49	2022-06-28		111	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	CORE	1					Retouching along edge
50	2022-06-27		37	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized	1					
51	2022-06-28		108	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	CORE	1					
52	2022-06-27		59	CSP	Ancaster	KNF	Knife	1		39.3	16.7	7.8	
53	2022-06-27		67	CSP	Ancaster	SPO	Spokeshave	1					
54	2022-06-28	AIgw-1042	82	CSP	Clay	Pottery	Clay Bead	1		15.6	10.6	4.3	
55	2022-06-30		116	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
56	2022-06-20		15	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
57	2022-06-20		26	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
58	2022-06-27		63	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
59	2022-06-28		105	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
60	2022-06-27		58	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
61	2022-06-27		60	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Tertiary	1					
62	2022-06-20		17	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Primary	1					
63	2022-06-27		65	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Primary	1					
64	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	48	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1					
65	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	49	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1					
66	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	44	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
67	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	53	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Tertiary	1					
68	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	55	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Tertiary	1					
69	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	56	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Tertiary	1					
70	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	54	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Utilized	1					
71	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	45	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1					
72	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	52	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Tertiary	1					
73	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	57	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1					
74	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	46	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1					
75	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	47	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Tertiary	1					
76	2022-06-27	AIgw-1043	51	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Secondary	1					
77	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	138	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
78	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	143	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	1					
79	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	145	CSP	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	1					
80	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	144	CSP	Onondaga	SPO	Spokeshave	1					
81	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	142	CSP	Ancaster	CDE	Utilized	1					
82	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	137	CSP	Collingwood	CDE	Utilized	1					
83	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	139	CSP	Collingwood	CDE	Tertiary	1					
84	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	141	CSP	Collingwood	CDE	Utilized	1					
85	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	140	CSP	Bayport	CDE	Tertiary	1					
86	2022-07-06	AIgw-1049	146	CSP	Bayport	CDE	Tertiary	1					

87	2022-07-07	AIgw-1044	TU3	37	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	8				
88	2022-07-07	AIgw-1044	TU3	37	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary	33				
89	2022-07-07	AIgw-1044	TU3	37	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary	9				



Project Name: ARGO Palermo  
 Project No.: 2022-0067  
 Stage: 2 CSP & TP/TU  
 Analyzed/Entered By: April Telford

## Historic Catalogue

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Find Spot	Depth	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Frequency	Comments	Bag No.	Box No.
1	Random	20-Jun		1	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
2	Random	20-Jun		2	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
3	Random	20-Jun		3	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	1			1
4	Random	20-Jun		4	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	2			1
5	Random	20-Jun		5	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		2			1
6	Random	20-Jun		6	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Thick, bubbles		1
7	Random	20-Jun		7	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	1			1
8	Random	20-Jun		8	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Brown	1			1
9	Random	20-Jun		9	CSP RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue	1			1
10	Random	20-Jun		10	CSP RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Porcelain		1			1
11	Random	20-Jun		11	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	1			1
12	Random	20-Jun		12	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
13	Random	20-Jun		13	CSP Construction	Nails	Machine Cut		1			1
14	Random	20-Jun		14	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Bristol		1			1
15	Random	20-Jun		16	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
16	Random	20-Jun		18	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Scalloped	1			1
17	Random	20-Jun		19	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
18	Random	20-Jun		21	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	1			1
19	Random	20-Jun		22	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
20	Random	20-Jun		24	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
21	Random	20-Jun		25	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Dark brown lead glaze		1
22	Random	20-Jun		28	CSP Construction	OtherConstruction	Industrial Porcelain	Insulator Ring	1	Partial		1
23	Random	20-Jun		29	CSP RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Pearlware		1			1
24	Random	20-Jun		30	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Scalloped	1			1
25	Random	22-Jun		32	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
26	Random	22-Jun		33	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
27	Random	22-Jun		34	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Green	1	Floral		1
28	Random	22-Jun		35	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
29	Random	22-Jun		36	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Brown	1			1
30	Random	27-Jun		38	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
31	Random	27-Jun		38	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Brown	1			1
32	Random	27-Jun		39	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
33	Random	27-Jun		40	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		2			1
34	Random	27-Jun		41	CSP RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Edged	Blue Feathered	1			1
35	Random	27-Jun		42	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Brown	1	Architectural scene		1
36	Random	27-Jun		43	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	1			1
37	Random	27-Jun		50	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Thick, Solarized		1
38	Random	27-Jun		51	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
39	Random	27-Jun		68	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Green	1			1
40	Random	28-Jun		69	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
41	Random	28-Jun		70	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
42	Random	28-Jun		71	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Brown	1	Burned		1
43	Random	28-Jun		72	CSP RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Porcelain		1			1
44	Random	28-Jun		73	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1	Thick, Solarized		1
45	Random	28-Jun		74	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
46	Random	28-Jun		76	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown lead glaze		1
47	Random	28-Jun		77	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Moulded	Floral	1			1
48	Random	28-Jun		78	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale Green	1			1
49	Random	28-Jun		79	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1			1
50	Random	28-Jun		80	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1	Small apothecary bottle neck		2
51	Random	28-Jun		81	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1			1
52	Random	28-Jun		84	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Embossed "NT"		2
53	Random	28-Jun		85	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat Pattern	1			1
54	Random	28-Jun		86	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1	Solarized		2
55	Random	28-Jun		87	CSP RefinedCeramics	Creamware	Transfer	Light brown	1	Floral		1
56	Random	28-Jun		88	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
57	Random	28-Jun		89	CSP Household	Glass	Jar	Aqua	1	Partial threaded rim		2
58	Random	28-Jun		90	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded		1			1
59	Random	28-Jun		91	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue Willow	1			1
60	Random	28-Jun		92	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
61	Random	28-Jun		93	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Bristol		1			1
62	Random	28-Jun		94	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1	Solarized		2
63	Random	28-Jun		95	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green	1	Mouth-Blown Applied-Lip bottle neck (Approx 1820-1890s)		2
64	Random	28-Jun		96	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	1			1
65	Random	28-Jun		97	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	Teal	1			1
66	Random	28-Jun		98	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1			1
67	Random	28-Jun		99	CSP Faunal	Bone	Cow	Butchered	1			1
68	Random	28-Jun		100	CSP Faunal	Bone	Cow		1			1
69	Random	28-Jun		101	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	Teal	1			1
70	Random	28-Jun		103	CSP Personal	Button	Metal	Abner J Tower Co.	1	"Towers Wire Fastened" Manufacturer of slicker coats approx 1870s-1910s		2
71	Random	28-Jun		104	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat Pattern	1			1
72	Random	28-Jun		106	CSP Construction	Nails	Machine Cut		1			1
73	Random	28-Jun		107	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded	Annular Mochaware	1	Blue, white, tan		1
74	Random	06-Jul		150	CSP Household	Glass	Insulator	Teal	1	Partial		3
75	Random	06-Jul		151	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Purple	1			1
76	Random	06-Jul		152	CSP Misc.Arifacts	Misc.	Other	Lead seal	1	"R.D." Markings. Small round railroad/Tobacco style		3

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Find Spot	Depth	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Frequency	Comments	Bag No.	Box No.
155	AIW-1055	07-Jul	164		CSP Faunal	Bone	Other/Unknown	Longbone fragment	1			5
156	AIW-1055	07-Jul	199		CSP Faunal	Bone	Pig	Premolar	1			5
157	AIW-1055	07-Jul	173		CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Manganese Mottled	1	Large jug fragment. Manganese mottled glaze Approx Mid-19th c.		5



158	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	179	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Rockingham			1 Holes indicate teapot spout base	5	1
159	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	158	CSP Household	Glass	Dish	Carnival		1 Moulded lines and faint irridescence, yellowish colour	5	1
160	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	159	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Colourless		1 Wine bottle kickup, Embossed Mold #s, modern	5	1
161	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	160	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Solarized	5	1
162	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	161	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Solarized	5	1
163	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	161	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Colourless		1	5	1
164	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	162	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green		1	5	1
165	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	166	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Mouth-Blown Applied-Lip bottle neck (Approx 1820-1890s)	5	1
166	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	170	CSP Household	Glass	Dish	Opaque Aqua		1	5	1
167	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	171	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Solarized	5	1
168	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	180	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Dark Olive		2 Early whiskey. Thick, bubbled, uneven surface texture.	5	1
169	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	182	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		1 Solarized, thick	5	1
170	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	184	CSP Household	Glass	Jar	Lid Insert		1 Deep Aqua, Embossed "Hamilton Glass Works". Screw-hole for Clamp-top style closure. Dates 1865-1873	5	1
171	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	185	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Intact. Charles E. Hires Co. "Hires Improved Root Beer". 1876-1890s. Mouth-blown Tooled finish applied lip dates latest date=1890s. Charles E. Hires Company EST. 1876	5	1
172	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	189	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green		1	5	1
173	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	191	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Straw		1 Solarized	5	1
174	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	192	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Partial bottle neck	5	1
175	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	202	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1 Solarized	5	1
176	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	210	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		1 Geometric moulded shape	5	1
177	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	163	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Scalloped		1	4	1
178	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	168	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Geometric		1	5	1
179	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	169	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone			1 Large partial crock rim	4	1
180	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	176	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded			3	5	1
181	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	177	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone			1	5	1
182	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	181	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Makers Mark	Partial Crown		1	5	1
183	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	186	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone			1	5	1
184	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	198	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	Teal		1 Floral	5	1
185	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	205	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Floral		1	5	1
186	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	206	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Banded	Green		1 "Restaurant ware"	5	1
187	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	213	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded			1	4	1
188	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	197	CSP Construction	Nails	Machine Cut			1	5	1
189	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	198	CSP RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Edged	Blue Feathered		1	5	1
190	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	209	CSP RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Pearlware			1 Partial bowl base	5	1
191	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	187	CSP RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Porcelain			1	5	1
192	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	165	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue		1	5	1
193	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	172	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Blue		1 Floral shapes	5	1
194	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	175	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue Willow		1	5	1
195	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	176	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE			1	5	1
196	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	178	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE			1	5	1
197	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	188	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue Willow		1	5	1
198	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	198	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Makers Mark	Myott Son & Co		1 Green. Crown image on top, text below "Myott. Son & Co" "England."; "England" without Made-in dates approx 1900-1920	5	1
199	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	200	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Red		1 Floral	5	1
200	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	201	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue		1	5	1
201	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	203	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue Willow		1	5	1
202	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	204	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Grey-Blue		1	5	1
203	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	207	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Black		1	5	1
204	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	208	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue		1	5	1
205	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	212	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Black		1	5	1
206	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	167	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Bristol			1 Large partial crock rim	5	1
207	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	174	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Albany			1	5	1
208	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	183	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Bristol			1 Large partial jar rim	5	1
209	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	190	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Bristol			1	5	1
210	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	196	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	Blue Marks		1 Blue stamped lettering "J. WO-" "BB-"	5	1
211	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	211	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Bristol			1 large partial jar base	5	1
212	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	194	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Banded	Orange, Gilded		1	5	1
213	AIgW-1055	07-Jul	195	CSP RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Annular	White slip on Yellow		1	5	1

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Find Spot	Depth	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Frequency	Comments	Bag No.	Box No.
140	AIgW-1056			214	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1			1
141	AIgW-1056			215	CSP RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Porcelain		1			1
142	AIgW-1056			216	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1			1
143	AIgW-1056			217	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1
144	AIgW-1056			218	CSP Construction	OtherConstruction	Tiling	Beige with white speck	1			1
145	AIgW-1056			219	CSP Household	Glass	Dish	Lavender	1	Moulded geometric pattern		1
146	AIgW-1056			220	CSP RefinedCeramics	Redware	Rockingham	"Brown Betty"	1	Teapot spout		1
147	AIgW-1056			220	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Dark Olive	1			1
148	AIgW-1056			221	CSP Construction	Nails	Machine Cut		1			1
149	AIgW-1056			222	CSP Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Moulded	1	Most likely from a Cold Cream Jar		1
150	AIgW-1056			223	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Embossed "ODA" from Soda water bottle (Mid to late 19th c.)		1
151	AIgW-1056			224	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1	Mug handle		1
152	AIgW-1056			225	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Transfer	Purple	1			1
153	AIgW-1056			226	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1	Partial bowl base		1
154	AIgW-1056			227	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Makers Mark	W.&E. Corn	1	Burslem. Royal Coat of Arms with banner dates 1864-1880		1
155	AIgW-1056			228	CSP Household	Glass	Other	Insulator	1	Spratt lightning rod insulator (1853 Patent), Aqua		1
156	AIgW-1056			229	CSP Household	Glass	Window		1	Thick, industrial		1
157	AIgW-1056			230	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Dark Olive	1			1
158	AIgW-1056			231	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Scalloped	1			1
159	AIgW-1056			232	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Cobalt	1	Very thick early glass, partial bottle base		1
160	AIgW-1056			233	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		2	Partial plate base		1
161	AIgW-1056			234	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Solarized		1
162	AIgW-1056			235	CSP RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Moulded		1			1
163	AIgW-1056			236	CSP RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Porcelain		1			1
164	AIgW-1056			238	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Straw	1			1
165	AIgW-1056			239	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		1			1

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Find Spot	Depth	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Frequency	Comments	Bag No.	Box No.
169	Test Pits	06-Jul	TP10		PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1			1
175	Test Pits	06-Jul	TP12		PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated	2			1
176	Test Pits	06-Jul	TP12		PLZ RefinedCeramics	VWE	VWE		1			1

177 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP12	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone			1			7	1
178 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP12	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded	Blue		1			7	1
179 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP12	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glazed		2	Dark brown		7	1
186 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP13	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Redware	Jetware			1			7	1
187 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP13	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Creamware	Creamware			1			7	1
188 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP13	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE			4			7	1
189 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP13	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Banded	Blue, Gilded		1			7	1
190 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP13	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Painted	Red		1			7	1
194 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP14	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated		3			7	1
198 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP2	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated		1			7	1
201 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP4	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Pearlware			1			7	1
202 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP4	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt Glazed			1	Partial Inkwell shoulder		7	1
203 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP5	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated		5			7	1
204 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP5	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glazed		2	Dark brown		7	1
206 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP6	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Unglazed		2			7	1
215 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP7	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated		5			7	1
217 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP7	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glazed		1	Dark brown		7	1
222 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glazed		2	Dark brown		7	1
223 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone			1			7	1
224 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Red		1			7	1
225 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Black		1			7	1
226 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	Makers Mark	Partial		1	"-AND-" (England) Blue text		7	1
227 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE	Exfoliated		2			7	1
228 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP8	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Rockingham			1			7	1
239 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP9	PLZ RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE			4			7	1
240 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP9	PLZ RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Pearlware			1			7	1
241 Test Pits	06-Jul	TP9	PLZ UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glazed		1	Dark brown		7	1
245 Test Unit	07-Jul	TU2	38cm RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Ironstone			1			7	1

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