Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of AiGw-1044, 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

Project Number: P2020-0067	**PIF: P1153-0061-2022**
Report Type: Original	**Report Date:** February 23, 2023

Licensee: Mr. Adam Long, M.Sc.

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of AiGw-1044 on behalf of Argo Palermo Village Corporation as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Plan of Subdivision 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 assessment is required under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1). The proponent, as well as PHC, has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of Indigenous Engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

AiGw-1044 was first identified from a positive test unit (51 lithic artifacts) recovered during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the greater Argo Palermo Village study area in the Late Spring of 2022 under P1153-0054-2022 issued by the MCM to Mr. Adam Long of Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. AiGw-1044 subsequently underwent a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment (P1153-0057-2022) in the Summer of 2022 to further define the artifact distribution and site area prior to the Stage 4 mitigation assessment that is described in this report.

Avoidance and protection of archaeological sites is always preferred, however the location of AiGw-1044 within the planned subdivision did not allow for the site to be avoided or protected, so it was subject to Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by hand excavation per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.2.

The Stage 4 block excavation occurred between August 31 and September 20, 2022 and involved the hand excavation of thirty-eight (38) 1-metre square test units surrounding high yielding (n >10) Stage 2 and Stage 3 test units across a site area of approximately 7 metres NS x 7 metres EW. The block excavation included portions of the site within an actively ploughed agricultural field, as well as a portion within a shrub-lined field boundary; based on the artifact distribution it appears likely that the southwestern portion of the site within the field has been plough disturbed, while the remainder of the site has remained relatively protected from ploughing and is somewhat undisturbed. No cultural features were identified during the Stage 4 block excavation.

The Stage 4 artifact assemblage from AiGw-1044 consists of 994 lithic artifacts made from Onondaga chert, including: 989 pieces of chipping detritus, and 5 formal/informal tools including: two gravers, a perforator, a biface fragment, and a diagnostic Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point which dates to the Middle Archaic period (3,500 – 2,500 BCE). The types of chipping detritus recovered, as well as presence of expedient tools suggests that AiGw-1044 represents a locus of stone tool reduction and production, with a high prevalence of artifacts indicating biface manufacturing, and some core reduction and early tool reduction activities. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of AiGw-1044 is fully mitigated by this Stage 4 assessment, therefore further work is not recommended.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)
Field Director	Ms. Tina Kagi (R1173)
Field Crew	Nicholas Berry, MA (R1337)
	Sean Doyle, MA
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Adrian Marsili and Kevin Singh – Argo Palermo Village Corporation

Adam LaForme – Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (DOCA)

Tanya Hill-Montour – Six Nations of the Grand River Lands & Resources

Sharann Martin, Owen Greene – Haudenosaunee Development Institute

Project Context

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 4 archaeological mitigation of AiGw-1044 on behalf of Argo Palermo Village Corporation as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Plan of Subdivision for Part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario (**Maps 1 and 2**). This assessment is required under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1). The proponent, as well as PHC, has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of Indigenous Engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

AiGw-1044 was first identified from a positive test unit (51 lithic artifacts) recovered during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the greater Argo Palermo Village study area in the Late Spring of 2022 under P1153-0054-2022 issued by the MCM to Mr. Adam Long of Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. AiGw-1044 subsequently underwent a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment (P1153-0057-2022) in the Summer of 2022 to further define the artifact distribution and site area prior to the Stage 4 mitigation assessment that is described in this report.

Avoidance and protection of archaeological sites is always preferred, however the location of AiGw-1044 within the planned subdivision did not allow for the site to be avoided or protected, so it was subject to Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by hand excavation per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.2.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Adrian Marsili of Argo Palermo Village Corporation Limited and no limitations were placed on this access (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the MCM' *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 (MCM 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
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	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
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	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

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

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 reside in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is but one means of reconstructing this ancient past thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early people 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. In archaeology, sites are identified by periods of time whereby there was a consistency in livelihood and technology among various Indigenous populations. In southern Ontario, there are three archaeological periods of time that give insight into the ancient past: Paleo, Archaic and Woodland.

Paleo and Archaic Time Periods

According to the archaeological record, we first see remnants of human settlement in Ontario approximately 13,000 years ago, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous populations. The period for these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo, a time in which it is theorized that bands of small hunter gatherer followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the advancing and retreating of glaciers.

The term Archaic designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artefact forms and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artefact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic than their Paleo ancestors. It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of livable land.

During the Late Archaic Period, it is theorized that there is a trend towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

Woodland Time Period

The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. and it is not until the Middle Woodland (around 2,300 years ago) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life. Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in s Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by providing a greater number of frost-free days. The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Late Woodland Period witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artefact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization; small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defense. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defense may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as four to five hectares and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each. A change in the orientation of longhouses at this time may indicate the initial development of the tribes and nations which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples. Four Hundred years ago Ontario was home to about 75,000 Indigenous people, divided into two major cultural groups – Algonquians and Iroquoians.

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. The nature of the settlement sizes, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. Despite this shift, written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Indigenous systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province which show continuity with past peoples, even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents.

Colonial History

Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism.* This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty. It is important to understand that there are three main features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism “seeks its own end” in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged.

With this knowledge, we see know that initial attempts at settlement and colonization occur in 1534 with Jacques Cartier who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean and entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence whereby he landed on the shores of what is now Gaspe, Quebec. However,

Cartier's attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

The French and British colonizers, who encountered indigenous populations, thought them to be inferior to themselves and saw the indigenous populations as a source of cheap labour for the fur trade, soldiers for the battlefield, or even household slaves. When Indigenous populations resisted, the Europeans would often wage war against them. As the European powers sought to secure greater control over North America, threats of violence were used to force Indigenous leaders to sign *treaties* that surrendered political control of their land in exchange for meager financial compensation or dubious promises of protection and safety.

European Treaties and Deeds

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 1000 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 in 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."*

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 Trafalgar Township, Halton County (now Town of Oakville).

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 19th and Early 20th 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 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 3**) 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
1953R	3 Mar 1809	David Hagar	Lawrence Hagar	B&S, all 200 acres
342	16 May 1846	Lawrence Hagar	William H. Hagar	B&S, W ½ 100 acres
626H	25 Jan 1867	Lawrence Hagar, Sr.	Jonathan Hagar, his son	Will, E ½ 98 acres
627H	11 Mar 1871	Lawrence Hagar & William Hagar, exrs of L. Hagar estate	Jonathan Hagar	B&S, E ½ 98 acres

9606Y	17 Nov 1896 (reg. 1909)	Jonathan Hagar	William H. Hagar, his brother, in trust for Rachel Speers (niece)	Will, NE ½ 98 acres
9607Y	15 Jun 1907 (reg. 1909)	William H. Hagar	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	Will, SW ½ 100 acres
9645Z	23 Mar 1909	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	David Sargant	B&S, W ½ 100 acres
9646Z	23 Mar 1909	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	David Sargant	B&S, E ½ 98 acres

Part Lot 32 19th and Early 20th 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 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 3**) 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

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
1903R	8 Jan 1812 (reg.)	Jabez Ellison	Alfred Burnett	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
1924R	1 Feb 1812	Alfred Burnett	James Kopper	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
448A	4 Feb 1842	James Kopper	Jonathan Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
466E	7 Dec 1864	Absalom Book, heir of J.B. Book	Robert Book	B&S, 1/6 part of S ½ 100 acres
75F	1 Jan 1866	James B. Book & Martha Van Sickle, heirs of J. Book & J. Van Sickle	Robert Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
75F	1 Jan 1866	Robert Book	Absalom Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres and all interests
1445I	20 Mar 1874	Absalom Book	James Burgess Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
1516I	29 May 1874	George Book, Absalom Book	James Burgess Book	Lis Pendens, S ½ 100 acres
2075L	1 Dec 1876	James Burgess Book	Deborah Alberta Book, spinster	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
2110L	2 Dec 1876	Absalom Book	Deborah Alberta Book	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
2387L	28 Feb 1877	Mary E. Book, Deborah A. Book	James Vansickle	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
2388L	22 May 1877	James Vansickle	Robert Miller	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
2389L	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
4338Q	31 Mar 1885	Martha & James Vansickle, Deborah A. Book,	Thomas Dearing	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
6759U	23 Apr 1895	Jane Dearing, exr of Thomas Dearing	John Dearing	Deed, S ½ 100 acres
6760U	3 Sep 1895	William A. Dearing, George Dearing, Mark	John Dearing	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
		Dearing, Mary Ann Sifton		
17321G	29 Jan 1931	Charles M. Dearing, Jessie V. Dearing, exrs of John Dearing	Mary Eliza Dearing, widow	Grant, S ½ 100 acres

Later 20th Century and Present Day Land Use History

Examination of aerial imagery from 1954 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.

At the time of the Stage 4 assessment the study area remained agricultural in nature, with the site located at the edge of an actively ploughed agricultural field against a brush-lined field boundary.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCTS. 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, all registered or known archaeological sties within a minimum 1 km distance from the study areas are to be listed. **Table 4** documents the 27 registered sites within 1 kilometre of AiGw-1044.

TABLE 4: REGISTERED SITES WITHIN 1KM OF AIGW-1044

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-988	Vale	Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-569	George Buck	Post-Contact		homestead, house	No Further CHVI
AiGw-567	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact		Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding	
AiGw-547	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-532	McMichael	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-531	AiGw-531 H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	

AiGw-530	AiGw-530 - H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-529	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-528	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-526	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-525	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-382	Pineberry II	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-381	Pineberry Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-379	Richview II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-145	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-131	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-1044		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1043*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AiGw-1042*		Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1038	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

* within 300 metres

Registered Sites within 300 metres and Previous Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area

There are two registered sites within 300 metres of the study area: AiGw-1042, and AiGw-1043. These sites were both found during the same Stage 1-2 assessment of the Argo Palermo Village lands that resulted in the identification of AiGw-1044. They are discussed in the following section.

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4):

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Palermo Village Lands, Part Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 NDS, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario. PIF:1153-0054-2022

Parslow Heritage Consultancy was retained by Argo Palermo Village Corporation to undertake a combined Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in the Summer of 2022. 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. 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-1049, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1051, AiGw-1052, AiGw-1053, and AiGw-1054 did not result in any additional finds so these sites were not recommended for further assessment. Sites AiGw-1055 and AiGw-1056

were found to be in disturbed or dumped contexts so were also not recommended for further assessment. 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 Stage 2 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.

Stage 3 Site Specific Archaeological Assessments of AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, and AiGw-1045, 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. PIFs: P1153-0055-2022, P1153-0056-2022, P1153-0057-2022, P1153-0059-2022.

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments of AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044 and AiGw-1045 on behalf of Argo Palermo Village in the Summer of 2022. The Stage 3 Site-Specific assessments took place between August 16 and September 23, 2022 and involved the hand excavation of six 1-metre square test units at AiGw-1042, 41 1-metre square test units at AiGw-1043, six 1-metre test units at AiGw-1044, and six 1-metre square test units at AiGw-1045. The Stage 3 assessments of AiGw-1042 and AiGw-1045 did not result in any additional Indigenous artifacts that significantly alter our understanding or interpretation of these sites as findspots. However, their span in dates from the Early Archaic through to the Woodland periods evidences the deep history of land use by the Indigenous people in the place now known as Ontario. AiGw-1042 and AiGw-1045 were considered fully mitigated by these Stage 3 assessments and not recommended for further work (Stage 4). The Stage 3 assemblages recovered from AiGw-1043 and AiGw-1044 were representative of transitory lithic scatters, but the lack of diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features does not allow us to determine the age of these sites. However, test unit yields at both sites exceed requirements for Stage 4 assessment (>10 artifacts/unit); as such if they cannot be avoided and protected AiGw-1043 and AiGw-1044 were recommended for Stage 4 block excavation per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.

The Natural and Physical Environment

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 4 archaeological mitigation of AiGw-1044 was performed under PIF P1153-0061-2022 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MCM. Field Director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Ms. Tina Kagi (R1173). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

As outlined in **Table 5**, the weather during Stage 3 fieldwork ranged from overcast to sunny, with a low of mostly 18 degrees and a high of 30. Assessment conditions were always satisfactory and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

TABLE 5: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 4 ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Visibility	Activity
31-Aug-22	High of 23, sunny	High (>80%)	Gridding, Block excavation
1-Sept-22	High of 26, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
6-Sept-22	High of 20, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
7-Sept-22	High of 21, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
8-Sept-22	High of 24, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
9-Sept-22	High of 23, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
13-Sept-22	High of 21, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
14-Sept-22	High of 24, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
15-Sept-22	High of 18, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation
16-Sept-22	High of 26, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation

20-Sept-22	High of 20, sunny	High (>80%)	Block excavation

The Stage 4 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1044 took place between August 31, 2022 - September 20, 2022. The weather condition was mostly cloudy and occasionally sunny. At no time during excavation were the field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting conditions and general visibility while excavating was excellent.

Following the recommendations given in the Stage 3 report by PHC (2022), the Stage 4 archaeological assessment began on August 31st, 2022 with the re-establishment of the ten-metre grid previously employed by PHC during their Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Once established, wooden stakes were placed at 5 m intervals to intensify the grid across the Stage 4 study area, and individual units were placed using pin flags and 30m tapes.

The methodology employed for the Stage 4 block excavation at AiGw-1044 followed MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.2 Standards 1-7. Initial block excavations focused around the high-yielding Stage 2 and 3 units 500N-200E, 498N-202E and 501N-201E followed by excavation of all adjacent high yielding units to establish the site limits, the boundaries of which were established based on Table 4.2 in the Standards and Guidelines. Each unit was excavated by stratigraphic levels to a depth of 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 6mm hardware mesh for the proper recovery of artifacts. The floor (subsoil interface) of each unit was shovel shined or troweled upon completion and examined for the presence of subsurface cultural features before being backfilled. **Images 1-7** photo documents block excavation.

The location of AiGw-1044 at the edge of a ploughed agricultural field and extending into a shrub/brush field boundary raised questions regarding if any portion of the site was undisturbed; however the stratigraphic composition of the block units placed in the field vs. within the boundary were identical, so it is likely that the field boundary is relatively recent and that it had been ploughed in the past before being allowed to become overgrown. Unit depths ranged from 27 cm to 41 cm, with the stratigraphic composition of the soil being consistent across the site, exhibiting a baked medium brown sandy loam topsoil overlaying a dark reddish brown clay subsoil. The stratigraphic composition was standard for a ploughzone, in that the soil appeared intact, and no heavy or prior disturbance was encountered outside of some naturally occurring root activity and rock-drag. **Image 8-12** photo documents a typical stratigraphic profile at AiGw-1044.

The central portion of the site exhibited the highest artifact concentration, with unit 499N-201E containing 424 lithic artifacts. Excavation of this unit was performed using arbitrary 5cm locus changes to determine if a ghost feature may have been present; however, the artifact distribution was spatially uneven during excavation, and no signs of any features were noted. This unit however was within the field boundary, resulting in less plough damage and dispersal than is normally encountered in many ploughzone sites. Artifact counts decreased (0 -13 artifacts/unit) along the edges of site. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment were recorded with reference to their test unit number and retained for laboratory analysis and description. No cultural features were observed in any of the Stage 4 block excavation units.

Map 4 illustrates the Stage 3 site area, **Map 5** overlays these data within the Stage 4 site area and displays block excavation yields, while **Map 6** displays the photo locations during the block excavation.

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	3 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	109 photographs
Artifact Collection	PHC Office		2 bags, stored inside bankers box

Lithic Analysis

The Stage 4 block excavation resulted in the recovery of Indigenous lithic artifacts made of Onondaga chert. 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).

The complete lithic assemblage was subject to morphological analysis following the technological typology described by Lennox et al. (1986), and expanded upon by Fisher (1997), and Pearce (2008). **Table 7** illustrates the analysis of the complete assemblage from AiGw-1044.

The Stage 4 assessment of AiGw-1044 resulted in the recovery of 994 lithic artifacts, including: 989 pieces of chipping detritus, 2 gravers, a perforator, a biface fragment, as well as one formal, diagnostic tool - a Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point. None of the lithic artifacts recovered shows signs of heat treating or thermal alteration.

TABLE 7: COMPLETE LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE BREAKDOWN

Lithic Type	#	% of Lithic Type	% of Total Assemblage
Tools	**5**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
Biface (BIF)	**1**	**20.0%**	**0.1%**
Fragment	1	100.0%	0.1%

Graver (GRV)	**2**	**40.0%**	**0.2%**
Multipurpose	1	50.0%	0.1%
Graver	1	50.0%	0.1%
Perforator (PERF)	**1**	**20.0%**	**0.1%**
Perforator	1	100.0%	0.1%
Projectile Point (PPO)	**1**	**20.0%**	**0.1%**
Brewerton Side-Notched	1	100.0%	0.1%
Chipping Detritus (Debitage)	**989**	**99.5%**	**99.5%**
CDE (Debitage)	**989**	**100.0%**	**99.5%**
Fragment (FRAG)	518	52.4%	52.1%
Tertiary Flake (TERT)	406	41.1%	40.8%
Primary Flake (PRI)	20	2.0%	2.0%
Utilized Flake (UTL)	19	1.9%	1.9%
Secondary Flake (SEC)	16	1.6%	1.6%
Shatter (SHAT)	4	0.4%	0.4%
Retouched Flake (RTF)	3	0.3%	0.3%
Notched Flake (NFL)	2	0.2%	0.2%
Core (CORE)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Grand Total	**994**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Chipping Detritus

Chipping detritus, or debitage, 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. Chipping detritus accounts for 99.5% of the total Stage 4 lithic assemblage from AiGw-1044. As shown in **Table 7,** of the chipping detritus recovered the most ubiquitous were fragmentary flakes (n=518, 52.4%), followed by tertiary (n=406, 41.4%), primary flakes (n=20, 2.0%), utilized flakes (n=19, 1.9%), secondary flakes (n=16, 1.6%), shatter (n=4, 0.4%), retouched flakes (n=3, 0.3%), and notched flakes (n=2, 0.2%), and a core (n=1, 0.1%). **Images 15 and 16** photo document a sample of the chipping detritus recovered during the Stage 4 assessment.

Formal and Informal Tools

A total of 5 tools/tool fragments were recovered from the AiGw-1044 Stage 4 excavation, amounting to 0.5% of the total lithic assemblage. The only formal tool recovered has been identified as a Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point, photo documented in **Image 13**. This point is manufactured from Onondaga chert and dates the site to the Middle Archaic period between 3,500 and 2,500 BCE (Kenyon, 1981). **Table 8** provides the measurements of the point.

TABLE 8: BREWERTON SIDE-NOTCHED POINT MEASUREMENTS

Artifact Type	Diagnostic Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Projectile Point (PPO)	Brewerton Side-Notched	23.2	19.1	5.9

The remainder of the tools and tool fragments are informal and non-diagnostic. These include two gravers, a perforator, and a biface fragment. Gravers and perforators are part of a typical lithic toolkit used to process and punch holes in hides and other organic materials; of the two gravers, one is multipurpose as it also shows signs of utilization on a different edge from where the graver modification was made. The biface fragment falls within the Stage 2 category of Andrefsky's (2005) biface stages; meaning that piece of Onondaga chert was in the early stages of being made into a biface with small chips removed around the edges and a few flake scars across the face(s) before it broke off (Andrefsky 2005: Table 7.7). **Image 14** photo documents a sample of the informal tools from AiGw-1044.

Settler and Faunal Artifacts

A total of 2 Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 assessment, consisting of a brick fragment and a lead bag seal. These artifacts are photo documented in **Image 18.** Additionally, 3 Faunal artifacts were recovered including a mouse skull, and two mammalian long bone fragments, which are photo documented in **Image 17**. These artifacts are not considered to represent anything within the site assemblage, but instead are believed to be indicative of the sites location within an agricultural field that has undergone ploughing for the past 200 years.

A complete artifact catalogue can be found in **Appendix A**.

Analysis and Conclusion

Analysis

The Stage 2 assemblage from AjGw-1044 consisted of 51 pieces of chipping detritus, all produced from Onondaga chert. The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of an additional 32 pieces of chipping detritus, also produced from Onondaga chert. The Stage 4 assessment recovered 994 additional lithic artifacts, including 989 pieces of chipping detritus, 4 informal tools, and one formal, diagnostic tool. The morphology of the types of chipping detritus recovered, and the high number of flakes present indicates that flintknapping was a major activity that occurred at AiGw-1044. Apart from fragmentary flakes, the most prevalent flake type is tertiary (n=406, 41.4%), indicating a high degree of late-stage reduction activities related to biface and tool manufacture in the vicinity (Pearce 2008). The presence of primary, secondary, and tertiary flake types show that early-stage reduction activities also occurred albeit to a lesser extent. The tools that were also recovered in the Stage 4 assessment tie in with the results of the flake typology analysis.

Alongside the 989 pieces of chipping detritus, the Stage 4 assessment also recovered a core, a stage 2 biface fragment, two gravers, a perforator, and a Middle Archaic Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point. All of these were produced from Onondaga chert. The presence of a multidirectional core and a stage 2 biface fragment ties in with the presence of early-stage reduction flake types as these flakes result from core reduction and the early-stage reduction of bifaces and preforms (Pearce 2008:53). According to Andrefsky (2005: Table 7.7), a stage 2 biface has chipped edges and a few flake scars on the face(s) of the roughed-out biface in its early form indicating that some early-stage reduction activities for tool making occurred at this site. The presence of two gravers and a perforator with utilized flakes, retouched flakes, notched flakes, a biface fragment, and a projectile point shows the diversity of the tools present at the site. The Middle Archaic Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point provides a date for the site (3,500-2.500 BCE) and ties in with the presence of late-stage reduction activities from the flake types alongside the biface fragment indicating that stone tool production and reduction occurred at this site.

As mentioned in the field methods section, a portion of the site extends beyond the edge of the agricultural field and into an unploughed field boundary. The highest unit yields are located right around this edge, however the stratigraphy of the currently ploughed and currently unploughed portions of the site is identical – suggesting that the currently unploughed field boundary had previously been impacted by ploughing, albeit to a lesser extent than the other portion of the site. The establishment of this field boundary effectively protected this portion of the site from plough damage, and subsequent artifact dispersal – leading to the relatively small site area of approximately 7 metres x 7 metres. This suggests that the site was likely a locus for the production and reduction of stone tools. Flintknapping was usually done in a more isolated area due to the dangerous nature of the tasks. The fact that the Stage 3 and 4 assessments show such a concentrated area with high artifact counts that suddenly drop off, coupled with a lack of artifacts and settlement patterns or cultural features in the surrounding areas indicates that it is likely not a settlement but a locus for the production and reduction of stone tools, particularly with regards to biface manufacture. The confined size also indicates that a very limited number of people would have been able to partake in the stone tool production and reduction given the hazardous nature of flintknapping. It is possible that a travelling hunting party may have stopped here to replenish their lithic toolkit before moving on.

Conclusion

The artifact assemblage and distribution recovered from AiGw-1044 indicates that this site represents a locus of stone tool reduction and manufacture, potentially by a hunting party during the Middle Archaic period (3,500 – 2,500 BCE). The location of the site against a field boundary has protected this portion from the usual degree of plough damage and artifact dispersion as is typically seen in sites that are fully located within agricultural fields; however the stratigraphy remains constant across the site indicating that the entire site has been subject to ploughing in the recent past.

Centres of lithic processing and reduction are usually a significant distance from actual settlements or habitation, as the debitage created during stone tool production could be hazardous if proper precautions are not taken. No cultural features or settlement patterns are evident at AiGw-1044, however there is another lithic scatter relatively close to the site – AiGw-1043. This site may represent a small transitory campsite used by a hunting party, from which AiGw-1044 was adequately far enough to be an area used to resharpen, and even manufacture new tools for the hunt – such as the Brewerton Side-Notched point.

Recommendations

The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of AiGw-1044 has been fully mitigated by this Stage 4 archaeological block excavation, and further work 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

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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TOWN OF OAKVILLE, REGION OF HALTON, ONTARIO. PIF: 1153-0054-2022. ON FILE WITH THE MCM.

2022B STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF AIGW-1042, AIGW-1043, AIGW-1044, AND AIGW-1045, 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. PIFS: P1153-0055-2022, P1153-0056-2022, P1153-0057-2022, P1153-0059-2022. ON FILE WITH THE MCM.

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1846 SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER, COMPRISING STATISTICAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING ALL PARTS OF THE UPPER PROVINCE, OR CANADA WEST. H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO.

TOWN OF OAKVILLE

2008 *PALERMO VILLAGE: A HERITAGE RESOURCES REVIEW AND STRATEGY.* COPY ON FILE WITH THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE HERITAGE PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2012 3069 DUNDAS ST. W., C.1992. ACCESSED FROM: HTTPS://IMAGES.OAKVILLE.HALINET.ON.CA/3323972/DATA?N=1 ON 22 JUNE 2022.

2019 EARLY COMMUNITIES. TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY ACCESSED FROM: HTTPS://TRAFALGARTOWNSHIPHISTORICALSOCIETY.ORG/EARLY-COMMUNITIES ON 22 JUNE 2022

TREMAINE, G.C.

1858 TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON, CANADA WEST. TORONTO.

WALKER & MILES

1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON, ONT. TORONTO.

Images

IMAGE 1: CREW SCREENING SOUTH-EAST UNITS ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW SE)

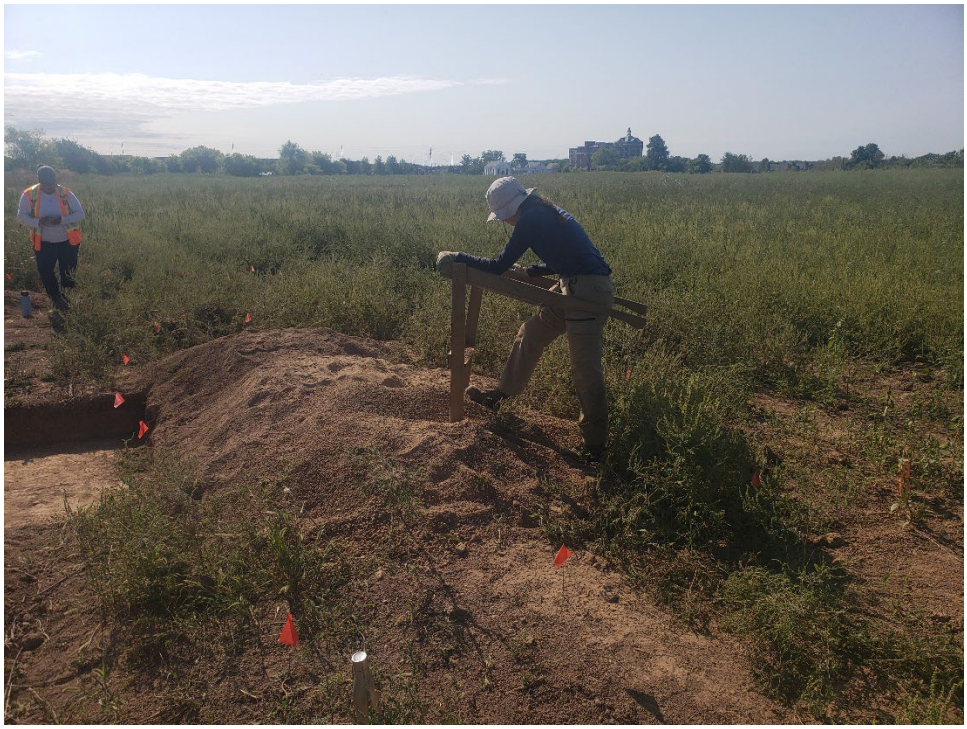


IMAGE 2: CREW SCREENING WESTERN UNITS ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW SW)

IMAGE 3: CREW EXCAVATING EASTERN UNITS ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW E)

IMAGE 4: OPEN BLOCK EXCAVATION ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW SE)

IMAGE 5: CREW EXCAVATING SOUTH-WESTERN UNITS ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW E)

IMAGE 6: EASTERN VIEW OF BLOCK EXCAVATION ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW SE)

IMAGE 7: WESTERN VIEW OF BLOCK EXCAVATION ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW W)

IMAGE 8: NORTHERN WALL PROFILE ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW N)

IMAGE 9: WESTERN WALL PROFILE ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW W)

IMAGE 10: EASTERN WALL PROFILE ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW E)

IMAGE 11: NORTH-WEST WALL PROFILE ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW NW)

IMAGE 12: SOUTHERN WALL PROFILE ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW S)

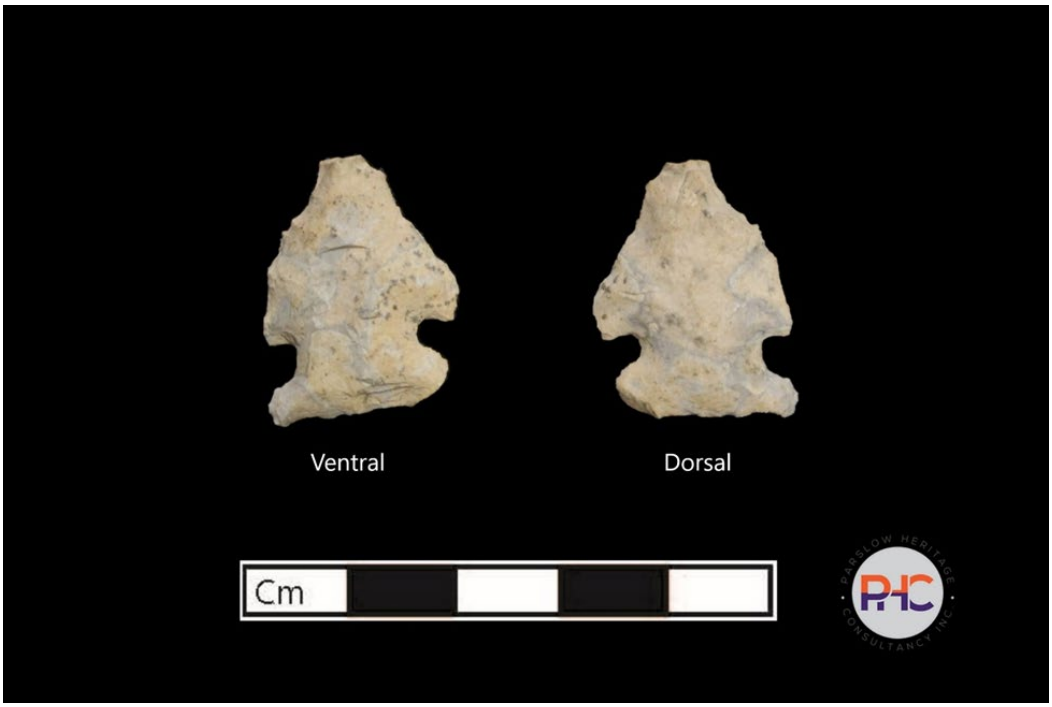


IMAGE 13: BREWERTON SIDE NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINT (CAT NO. 175)

IMAGE 14: L TO R: (PERFORATOR CAT NO.58), MULTIPURPOSE GRAVER (CAT NO.104), GRAVER (CAT NO.103)

IMAGE 15: L TO R: RETOUCHED FLAKE (CAT NO.87), NOTCHED FLAKE (CAT NO.89), UTILIZED FLAKE (CAT NO88)

IMAGE 16: ASSORTED DEBITAGE RECOVERED FROM 501N-199E (CAT NO. 82-92)

IMAGE 17: FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE FROM AIGW-1044 (TOP: CAT NO. 4, BOTTOM: CAT NO. 5 AND 3)

IMAGE 18: SETTLER ARTIFACTS FROM AIGW-1044 (L TO R: BRICK FRAGMENT, LEAD SEAL)

Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES

Map 1 - Study Area on Topographic Map

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

1:25,000

N

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

Map 2 - Study Area on Aerial Image

PARSLOW HERITAGE CONSULTANCY INC.

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:10,000

N

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

Map 3 - Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Atlas

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

1:25,000

N

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

AiGw 1044 Stage 3 Results and Recommendations Map

PARSLOW HERITAGE CONSULTANCY INC.

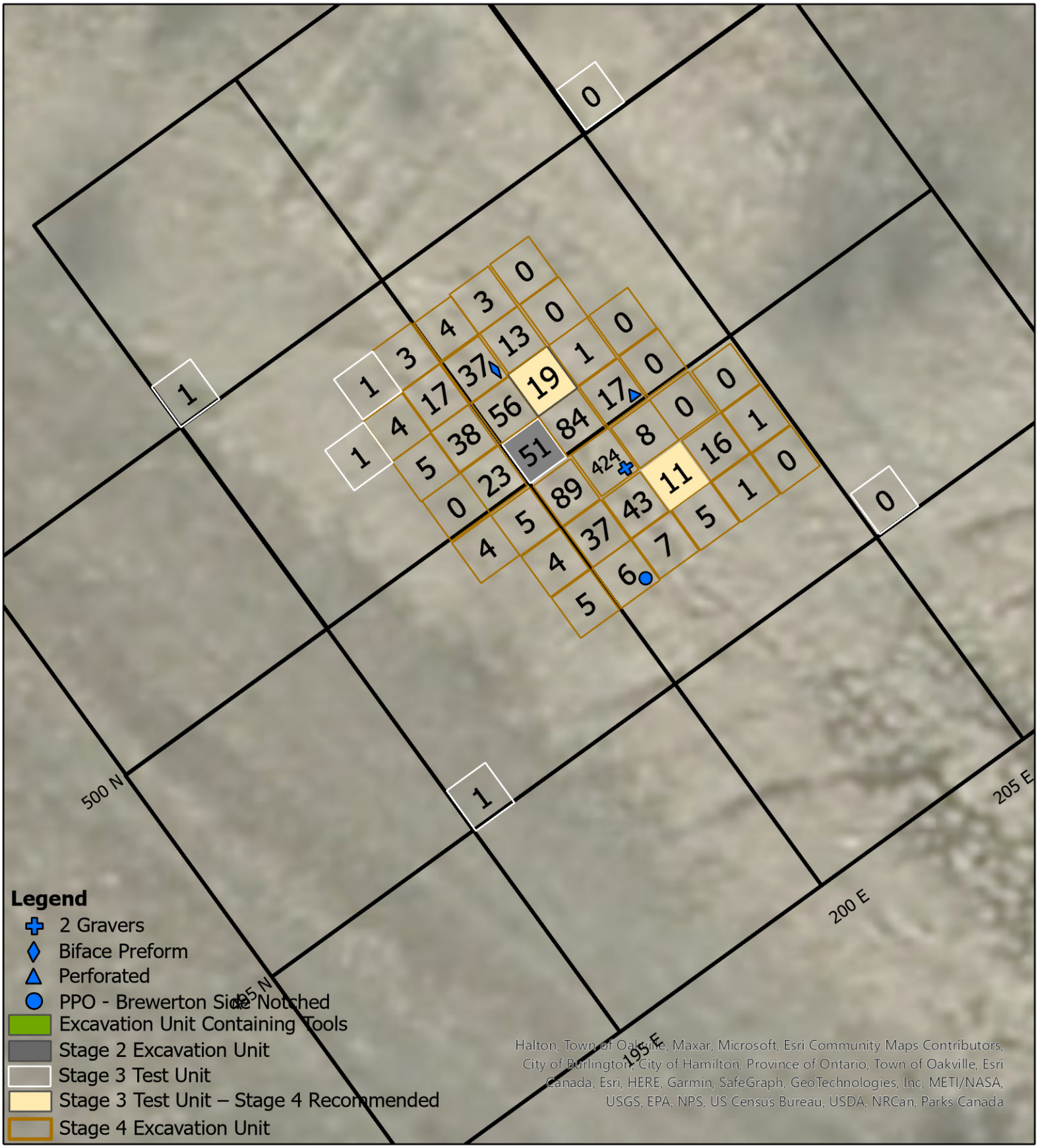
0 5 10 20 Meters

1:150

N

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

AiGw 1044 Stage 4 Results



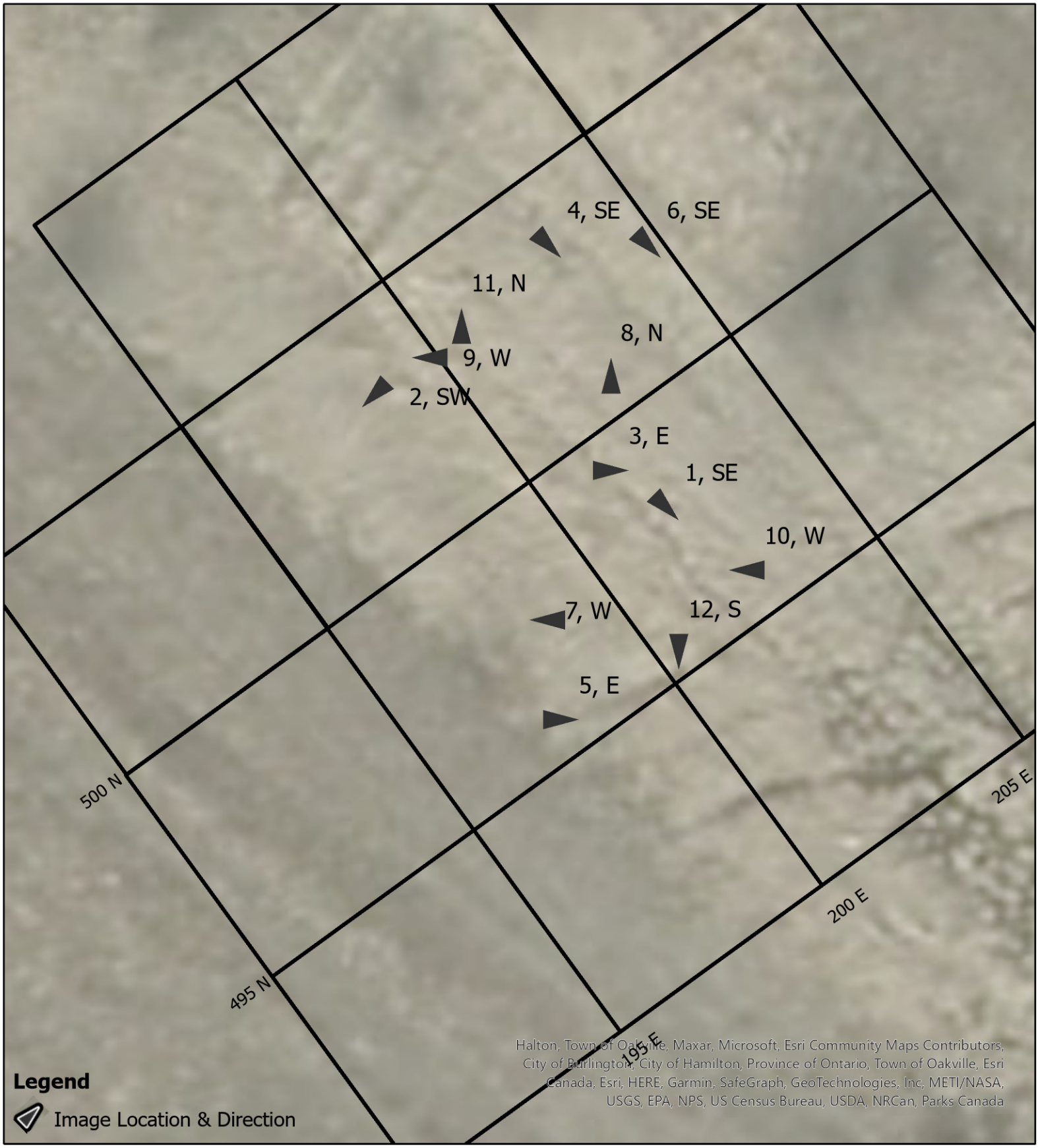
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

1:100

N

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

AiGw 1044 Stage 4 Photo Locations



0 2.5 5 10 Meters

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Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

Appendix A

Artifact Catalogue

Project Name:	ARGO Palermo
Project No.:	2022-0067
Borden No:	**AiGw-1044**
Stage:	4
Analysis by:	Jessica Russell

Catalogue 1 of 2

Pre-contact:	**Cat No. 1 - 161**
Historic:	Cat No. 162 - 166

									Dimensions (mm)			
Cat No.	Date	Unit	Depth	Material Type	Artifact Type	Tool/Flake Type	Heated	Freq.	Length	Width	Thickne	Comments
1	2022-09-20	508N-200E	19cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	4				
2	2022-09-20	506N-207E	22cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
3	2022-09-15	503N-200E	24cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
4	2022-09-15	503N-200E	24cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
5	2022-09-15	503N-200E	34cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
6	2022-09-16	497N-199E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
7	2022-09-16	497N-199E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
8	2022-09-16	497N-199E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
9	2022-09-16	497N-199E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
10	2022-09-20	500N-200E	Stake Baulk	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
11	2022-09-20	500N-200E	Stake Baulk	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	1				
12	2022-09-20	500N-200E	Stake Baulk	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
13	2022-09-01	502N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	1				
14	2022-09-09	497N-204E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	1				
15	2022-09-09	497N-204E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
16	2022-09-09	498N-204E	29cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
17	2022-09-16	498N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	11.2*	8.8*	2.9*	Utilization on the right lateral and distal edges - microflakes, edge rou
18	2022-09-16	498N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
19	2022-09-16	498N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
20	2022-09-16	498N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
21	2022-09-14	499N-198E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
22	2022-09-14	499N-198E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
23	2022-09-14	499N-198E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
24	2022-09-07	502N-198E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
25	2022-09-07	502N-198E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
26	2022-09-07	502N-198E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
27	2022-09-01	497N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
28	2022-09-01	497N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				GPS coordinates also have "17T" before the numbers listed in unit cc
29	2022-09-20	506N-205E	15cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	23.1	32.5	9.8	Utilization on the left and right lateral edges - microflakes and edge r
30	2022-09-20	506N-205E	15cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
31	2022-09-20	506N-205E	15cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	4				
32	2022-09-06	499N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	3				
33	2022-09-06	499N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
34	2022-09-06	499N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
35	2022-09-07	499N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
36	2022-09-07	499N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
37	2022-09-16	503N-199E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
38	2022-09-16	503N-199E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
39	2022-09-16	503N-199E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
40	2022-09-01	497N-202E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
41	2022-09-01	497N-202E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
42	2022-09-01	497N-202E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
43	2022-09-06	497N-202E	39cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
44	2022-09-07	500N-202E	38cm	Onondaga	PERF	Perforator	N	1	26.4*	25.9*	5.2*	Perforator tip is on proximal edge. Modification L/W: 6.2 mm
45	2022-09-07	500N-202E	38cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	12.8*	13.7*	2.6*	Utilization on the left lateral edge - microflakes, striations, and edge r
46	2022-09-07	500N-202E	38cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	5				
47	2022-09-07	500N-202E	38cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	1				

48	2022-09-07	500N-202E	38cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	9				
49	2022-09-09	500N-199E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1				Utilization on left lateral edge - microflakes and edge rounding
50	2022-09-09	500N-199E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1				Utilization on the right lateral and distal edges - microflakes, edge ro
51	2022-09-09	500N-199E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	1				
52	2022-09-09	500N-199E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
53	2022-09-09	500N-199E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	4				
54	2022-09-09	500N-199E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	15				
55	2022-09-09	498N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	3				
56	2022-09-09	498N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	2				
57	2022-09-09	498N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
58	2022-09-09	498N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	8				
59	2022-09-09	498N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	5				
60	2022-09-09	498N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	28				
61	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	10.8*	10.6*	2.5*	Utilization on lateral edge - microflakes, striations, and edge roundin
62	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
63	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	12				
64	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	4				
65	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	36				
66	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	1				
67	2022-09-01	501N-200E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	1				
68	2022-09-06	501N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	Core	N	1	52.6			Multidirectional. Maximum linear length taken
69	2022-09-06	501N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	SHAT	N	1				
70	2022-09-06	501N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	9				
71	2022-09-06	501N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	3				
72	2022-09-06	501N-199E	32cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	17				
73	2022-09-06	501N-199E	42cm	Onondaga	CDE	RTF	N	1	25.9*	22.2*	4.5*	Retouched on right lateral ventral edge. Modification L/W: 16.2 mm
74	2022-09-06	501N-199E	42cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	13.3	21.8	2.1	Utilized on the lower right lateral/distal edge - microflakes and edge
75	2022-09-06	501N-199E	42cm	Onondaga	CDE	NFL	N	1	7.0*	15.1*	3.9*	Notch on right lateral edge just below proximal edge. Modification L
76	2022-09-06	501N-199E	42cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
77	2022-09-06	501N-199E	42cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
78	2022-09-06	501N-199E	42cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	3				
79	2022-09-14	503N-201E	22cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
80	2022-09-14	503N-201E	22cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
81	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	8				
82	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	5				
83	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
84	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	SHAT	N	1				
85	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	136				
86	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	48				
87	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	217				
88	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	2				
89	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	GRV	Graver	N	1	11.5*	13.0*	4.2*	Modification on the right lateral/distal ventral edge. Modification L/
90	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	GRV	Multipurpose	N	1	21.9	24.3	4.5	Modification on the right lateral dorsal edge under the proximal edg
91	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	11.8*	10.7*	2.3*	Utilization on right lateral edge - striations, microflakes, and edge ro
92	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	21.9*	20.5*	8.2*	Utilization on lower right lateral/distal edge - striations, microflakes,
93	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	42.8	19.5	4.3	Utilization on left lateral edge - microflakes, striations, and edge rou
94	2022-09-07	499N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	RTF	N	1	32.5	27.7	8.4	Retouched on distal dorsal edge. Retouched edge possibly used for a
95	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	1				
96	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	3				
97	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
98	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	SHAT	N	2				
99	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	28				
100	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
101	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	38				
102	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	25.7*	15.0*	6.1*	Utilization on the left lateral edge - microflakes, striations, and edge
103	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	10.0	18.5	2.9	Utilization on the distal edge - microflakes, edge rounding, and striat

104	2022-09-01	500N-201E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	RTF	N	1	15.8*	10.0*	2.4*	Unable to determine which edge is retouched due to fragmentary na
105	2022-09-01	500N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	1				
106	2022-09-01	500N-201E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	5				
107	2022-09-08	502N-200E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	1				
108	2022-09-08	502N-200E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	12				
109	2022-09-08	502N-200E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	15				
110	2022-09-08	502N-200E	35cm	Onondaga	BIF	FRAG	N	1	32.6*	13.3*	12.6*	stg2 Biface edge fragment. Used Andrefsky's 2005 biface stages
111	2022-09-08	502N-200E	43cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	6				
112	2022-09-08	502N-200E	43cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
113	2022-09-08	502N-200E	43cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
114	2022-09-01	498N-203E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
115	2022-09-01	498N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	1				
116	2022-09-01	498N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	1				
117	2022-09-01	498N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	5				
118	2022-09-01	498N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	7				
119	2022-09-01	498N-203E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	22.3*	13.2*	3.2*	Utilization on the left lateral edge - microflakes, striations, and edge
120	2022-09-07	502N-199E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	1				
121	2022-09-07	502N-199E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
122	2022-09-07	502N-199E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
123	2022-09-07	502N-199E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	5				
124	2022-09-07	502N-199E	37cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	6				
125	2022-09-07	502N-199E	37cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	3				
126	2022-09-06	501N-198E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1				Utilized on right lateral edge - microflakes and edge rounding
127	2022-09-06	501N-198E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
128	2022-09-06	501N-198E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
129	2022-09-16	499N-199E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
130	2022-09-16	499N-199E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
131	2022-09-16	499N-199E	31cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
132	2022-09-06	497N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
133	2022-09-06	497N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
134	2022-09-06	497N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	2				
135	2022-09-06	497N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	12.1	14.2	2.9	Utilized on distal edge - microflakes and edge rounding
136	2022-09-06	497N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	25.7*	15.7*	3.5*	Utilized on left lateral edge - striations, microflakes, and edge roundi
137	2022-09-07	502N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	6				
138	2022-09-07	502N-201E	26cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	8				
139	2022-09-08	499N-202E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	54.1	35.7	14.7	Utilized on right lateral edge - microflakes and edge rounding
140	2022-09-08	499N-202E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
141	2022-09-08	499N-202E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	4				
142	2022-09-08	499N-202E	27cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	1				
143	2022-09-15	498N-200E	34cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	2				
144	2022-09-15	498N-200E	34cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	3				
145	2022-09-15	498N-200E	34cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	11				
146	2022-09-15	498N-200E	34cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	21				
147	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	NFL	N	1	38.3	25.3	5.5	Notch on right lateral edge, modification on dorsal side. Modificatio
148	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	15.2	11.1	2.6	Utilized on left lateral edge - striations and microflakes
149	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	PRI	N	2				
150	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				
151	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	25				
152	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	2				
153	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	31				
154	2022-09-14	499N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	Y	1				
155	2022-09-14	499N-200E	33cm	Onondaga	CDE	SEC	N	2				
156	2022-09-14	499N-200E	33cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	9				
157	2022-09-14	499N-200E	33cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	14				
158	2022-09-16	497N-200E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	UFL	N	1	14.9	18.3	4.3	Utilized on right lateral/distal edge - microflakes and edge rounding
159	2022-09-16	497N-200E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	TERT	N	1				

160	2022-09-16	497N-200E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	3				
161	2022-09-16	497N-200E	28cm	Onondaga	PPO	Brewerton Side-Notch	N	1	23.2*	19.1	5.9	Internotch width: 10.9 mm; Base width: 16.5 mm. Side notched. Stra

Project Name:	ARGO Palermo
Project No.:	2022-0067
Borden No:	**AiGw-1044**
Stage:	4
Analysis by:	Jessica Russell

Catalogue 2 of 2

Pre-contact:	Cat No. 1 - 161
Historic:	**Cat No. 162 - 166**

Cat No.	Date	Unit	Depth	Level	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Frequenc	Comments
162	06-Sep	501N-198E	28cm	L1	Misc.Metal	MiscMetal	Lead	Bail seal	1	Small circular security seal
163	14-Sep	499N-198E	25cm	L1	Construction	Otherconstruction	Brick	Red	1	Fragment
164	07-Sep	499N-204E	31cm	L1	Faunal	Bone	Other/Unknown	Fragment	1	
165	14-Sep	501N-203E	22cm	L1	Faunal	Bone	Other/Unknown	Fragment	1	
166	14-Sep	503N-202E	22cm	L1	Faunal	Bone	Mouse	Lower jaw	1	

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